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**The genus *Neopachyterus* BOUCHARD, LÖBL & MERKL
in Thailand, with descriptions of five new species
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Opatrini)**

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Abstract

The species of the genus *Neopachyterus* BOUCHARD, LÖBL & MERKL in Thailand are treated. *Neopachyterus dentitibia* sp. n., *N. elongatulus* sp. n., *N. seriepilosus* sp. n., *N. thailandicus* sp. n., and *N. trachymetoides* sp. n. are described and new faunistic data of *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972) are given. An identification key for the Thai species is compiled and a checklist of the species of *Neopachyterus* is provided.

Introduction

In the revision of the African species ARDOIN (1965) upgraded the subgenera *Pachyterus* LUCAS, 1864 and *Trachymetus* REITTER, 1904 to genera, and redescribed both in detail. From continental Africa ARDOIN (1965) mentioned seven species and described later (ARDOIN 1966, 1972) three additional species and one subspecies, and FERRER (2000) added a species from Madagascar. A review of the Indian species of the genus *Pachyterus* was given by KASZAB (1941) who described additional Oriental species from Laos (KASZAB 1972) and South India (KASZAB 1979). KASZAB (1975) ascertained that *Trachymetus* REITTER, 1904 is synonymous with *Amblysphagus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896 and noted that the species treated by KASZAB (1941) belong to this genus, except *minimus* (KASZAB) which, according to KASZAB (1975), is a member of *Pseudolamus* FAIRMAIRE, 1874. KASZAB (1979) cited *Amblysphagus biroi* (KASZAB, 1941) probably erroneously then again as *Pachyterus*.

IWAN (2004) reinterpreted the genera composition of Opatrini BRULLÉ, 1832 and placed into the subtribe Pachypterina MEDVEDEV, 1968 only the genus *Pachyterus*. Because of homonymy BOUCHARD, LÖBL & MERKL (2007) replaced *Pachyterus* by *Neopachyterus* BOUCHARD, LÖBL & MERKL, 2007 and the corresponding subtribe by Neopachypterina BOUCHARD, LÖBL & MERKL, 2007. From the Eocene French Amber KIREJTSHUK, NABOZHENKO & NEL (2010) described *Eupachyterus* KIREJTSHUK, NABOZHENKO & NEL 2010, an additional genus placed in the Neopachypterina.

The genus *Neopachyterus* is with 15 previously known species distributed in the Palearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical regions (ARDOIN 1965, 1966, 1972; FERRER 2000; KASZAB 1972, 1979; LÖBL & SMETANA 2008), but is up to now not recorded from Thailand. In the present paper five new species from Thailand and Myanmar are described and new faunistic data of *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972) are given. Photographs of all species from Thailand including aedeagi are added, and an identification key is compiled to facilitate subsequent identification. A checklist of the species of *Neopachyterus* is added. With regard to the body shape Oriental species of *Neopachyterus* resemble some Oriental species of the genus *Mesomorphus* SEIDLITZ, 1893, but in *Mesomorphus* besides other characters the eyes are completely divided by genal canthus and are without setae between the ocelli which are present in *Neopachyterus*.

Acronyms of depositories

CRG	Collection Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg, Germany
NME	Naturkunde Museum, Erfurt, Germany
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZSMB	Collection Prof. (emer.) Dr. Hans J. BREMER in Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany

Neopachyterus laosensis (KASZAB, 1972) (Figs 5, 11)

Material studied: NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Ban Huai Po, 1600–2000 m, 9.–16.V.1991, J. HORÁK leg., 44 specimens (ZSMB). – N Thailand, Chiang Mai, 5.III.1982, Dr. J. SA-NGUANSEMSRI leg., 1 specimen, *Pachyterus laosensis* KASZAB, H. J. BREMER det.1982 (ZSMB). – NE Thailand, Khon Kaen, 21.VI.1980, Dr. S. SAOWAKONTHA leg., 1 specimen, *Pachyterus laosensis* KASZAB, Dr. Z. KASZAB det. 1982 (ZSMB). – Thailand, Soppong, 750 m, 19°29'N98°18'E, 13.V.1993, L. BOČÁK leg., 4 specimens (SMNS). – Same data, but V. KUBÁO leg., 5 specimens (SMNS). – NW Thailand, Soppong, 700 m, 20.IV.2004, W. SCHAWALLER leg., 9 specimens (SMNS). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Pai, 15.–16.V.1999, R. GRIMM leg., 3 specimens (CRG). – Same data, but 17.–19.IV.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 3 specimens (CRG). – Same data, but 24.–25.IV.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – Same data, but 18.V.2006, R. GRIMM leg., 2 specimens (CRG). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, 5.V.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – Same data, but 14.–16.V.2006, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – NW Thailand, 5 km E Pai, 700 m, 19.IV.2004, W. SCHAWALLER leg., 6 specimens (SMNS). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., 25 km SE Pai, 18.IV.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 11 specimens (CRG), 5 specimens (SMNS). – Same data, but W. SCHAWALLER leg., 22 specimens (SMNS). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Pai, Thapai Hot Springs, 19.IV.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 3 specimens (CRG). – Same data, but 25.IV.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – Same data, but 6.V.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – N Thailand, Chiang Mai, 12.V.2006, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – N Thailand, Nan, 500 m, 22.–24.V.1999, R. GRIMM leg., 4 specimens (CRG). – Same data, but 30.IV.–2.V.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 10 specimens (CRG), 7 specimens (SMNS). – NWW Nan, 30.IV.–1.V.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 3 specimens (CRG). – Thailand, Chaiyaphum, Tad Tone Nat. Park, 4.XII.2001, R. GRIMM leg., 2 specimens (CRG). – E Thailand, Roi Et, 3.XII.2001, R. GRIMM leg., 1 specimen (CRG). – Thailand, Erawan Nat. Park, River Kwae Yai, at light, 13.II.1994, S. & L. MAHUNKA leg., 3 specimens, *Pachyterus laosensis* Kaszab, 1972, O. MERKL det.1996 (SMNS). – Thailand, Erawan Nat. Park, Erawan Guest House, at light, 15.II.1994, S. & L. MAHUNKA leg., 2 specimens, *Pachyterus laosensis* KASZAB, 1972, O. MERKL det.1996 (ZSMB). – NW Thailand, Cho Thong, 24.–27.IV.1991, J. HORÁK leg., 1 specimen (ZSMB). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 23.–31.V.1991, J. HORÁK leg., 1 specimen, *Pachyterus laosensis* KASZAB, H. J. BREMER det. 1989 (ZSMB). – W Thailand, Kanchanaburi, 31.III.–1.IV.1994, J. HORÁK leg., 1 specimen (ZSMB). – Thailand, Prov. Tak, Doi Mussoi, 800 m, 16°45.309'N98°55.404'E, V.2010, T. IHLE leg., 1 specimen (NME). – Thailand, Phuket, Kamala Beach, 17.I.2000, P. DYNORT leg., 8 specimens (SMNS). – S Vietnam, 13 km SW of Bao Loc, 13.–22.V.1994, J. ZACHARDA leg., 5 specimens, *Pachyterus laosensis* KASZAB, H. J. BREMER det. 1989 (ZSMB).

Remarks: KASZAB (1972) described this species on the basis of two females from Vientiane (Laos).

Distribution: Laos (KASZAB 1972), Thailand, Vietnam (new records).

Neopachyterus thailandicus sp. n. (Figs 6, 12)

Holotype: ♂, NW Thailand, Soppong–Pai, 1800 m, 1.–8.V.1993, PACHALATKO & DEMBICKY leg. (ZSMB).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZSMB), 1 ♂ (CRG). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr., Soppong–Pai, 19°27'N98°20'E, 1500 m, 7.–12.V.1996, J. HORÁK leg., 1 ♀ (CRG). – Thailand, Prov. Tak, Doi Mussoi, 800 m, 16°45.309'N98°55.404'E, V.2010, T. IHLE leg., 1 ♀ (CRG), 1 ♀ (NME). – Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Doi Inthanon Nat. Park, Mae Pan waterfall, 18°31.66'N98°27.37'E, 7.–8.V.2004, I. YAROM leg., 1 ♀ (CRG). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., 25 km SE Pai, 18.IV.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 1 ♀ (CRG).

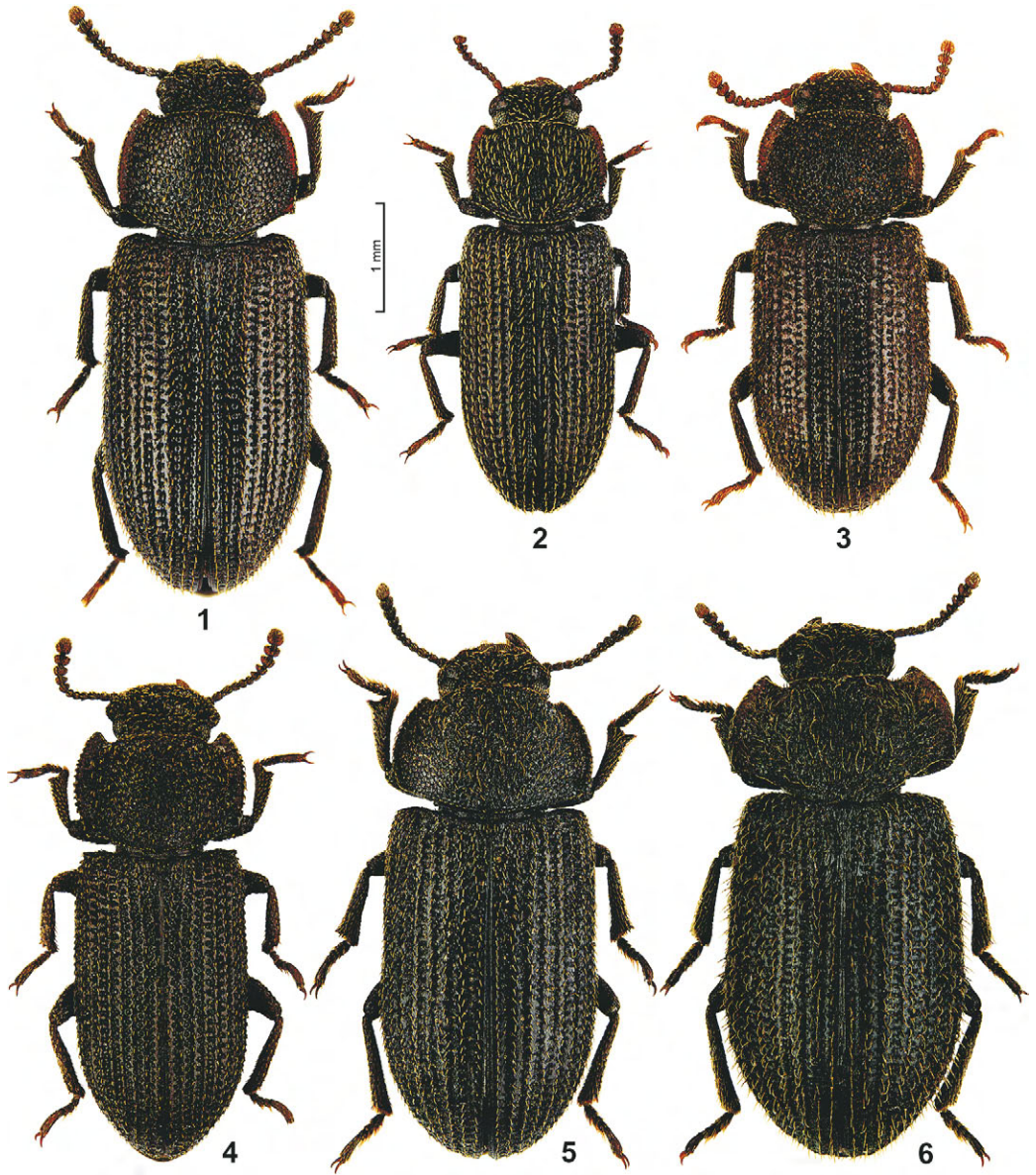
Derivatio nominis: The species name refers to Thailand where the type series was collected.

Description: Oblong, subcylindrical, piceous, weakly shining; body length 5.0–5.1 mm, body width 2.4–2.6 mm.

Head densely, coarsely punctured; every puncture bearing a thin, adjacent or slightly erected hair; widest at middle of rounded genae, the latter only slightly wider than eyes. Eyes large, constricted by genal canthus. Clypeus broadly and deeply sinuate. Fronto-clypeal suture not distinguishable. Antennae from 7th antennomere gradually enlarged; antennomere 3 somewhat longer than 2 and 4; 7 and 8 weakly dentate; 9 and 10 about half as long as 11; 11 round.

Pronotum transverse, medially strongly convex transversely, laterally broadly explanate, widest behind middle. Apical border between corners nearly straight. Basal border faintly bisinuate, medially broadly arcuate and strongly protruding posteriorly. Lateral borders finely denticulate, anteriorly, distinctly arcuate narrowed; posteriorly only weakly, nearly straight narrowed. Anterior angles acute, protruding beyond apical border; posterior angles subrectangular. Surface coarsely, densely punctured; punctures bearing hairs as on head. Propleura granulated, the explanate lateral part coarsely punctured. Prosternal apophysis faintly declivous behind coxae, terminating in a tubercle.

Elytra subparallel sided, convex transversely. Setigerous punctures of rows coarse; intervals narrower than punctural rows, slightly convex, with one to two rows of small tubercles, each bearing a hair as punctures of



Figs 1-6: Dorsal view of *Neopachyterus* species. **Fig. 1.** *N. dentitibia* sp. n., holotype CRG. **Fig. 2.** *N. elongatulus* sp. n., holotype SMNS. **Fig. 3.** *N. seriepilosus* sp. n., holotype CRG. **Fig. 4.** *N. trachymetoides* sp. n., holotype SMNS. **Fig. 5.** *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972), non-type CRG. **Fig. 6.** *N. thailandicus* sp. n., paratype CRG.

head and pronotum. Of the denticulate lateral border only the denticles are visible from above. Abdominal ventrites coarsely punctured, punctures bearing adjacent hairs.

Legs. Pro- and mesotarsi in males somewhat dilated.

Aedeagus see Fig. 12.

Differential diagnosis: Because of the colouration, body size, subcylindrical body shape, and pubescence *Neopachyterus thailandicus* sp. n. is similar to *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972), (Fig. 5). However, *N. laosensis* can easily be distinguished by the narrower body shape (body width 1.8–2.0 mm), by the pronotum

which is laterally distinctly narrower explanate and the basal border is not bisinuate, but evenly broadly arcuate between posterior angles, and not emarginate laterally. In *N. laosensis* the eyes are smaller and both species differ also in the shape of aedeagus (Figs 11, 12). According to the description and Fig. 11 in KASZAB (1979), *N. thailandicus* sp. n. is also similar to *N. keralensis* (KASZAB, 1979). But in *N. keralensis* the punctural rows are less broad, pro- and mesotibiae in males are ventro-apically extended into a tooth, and both species differ in the shape of aedeagus (compare Fig. 12 with KASZAB 1979: Figs 16–17).

***Neopachyterus dentitibia* sp. n.** (Figs 1, 7)

Holotype: ♂, NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., 23 km SE Pai, 19.–20.V.2006, R. GRIMM leg. (CRG).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 5 ♀♀ (CRG), 1 ♀ (SMNS). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., 25 km SE Pai, 7.V.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 2 ♂♂ (CRG), 1 ♀ (SMNS). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, 5.V.2004, R. GRIMM leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CRG). – W Myanmar, Magway State, road Pauk–Man, 20 km W Pauk, 500 m N of pass, 586 m, 30.I.2005, leg. S. LÖFFLER, 1 ♂ (CRG).

Derivatio nominis: Dens (Lat.) = tooth, combined with tibia.

Description: Oblong, subcylindrical, reddish brown to blackish brown, weakly shining; body length 4.7–5.2 mm, body width 1.7–2.0 mm.

Head densely, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by small ridges; every puncture bearing a broadened, scale-like, erected, but bent hair; widest at middle of rounded genae, the latter somewhat wider than eyes. Eyes small, constricted by genal canthus. Clypeus deeply sinuate. Fronto-clypeal suture not distinguishable. Antennae from 7th antennomere gradually enlarged; antennomere 3 approximately as long as 2 and somewhat longer than 4; 7 and 8 weakly dentate; 9 and 10 about half as long as 11; 11 round.

Pronotum transverse, strongly convex transversely, laterally explanate, widest in the middle. Lateral borders evenly arcuate, finely denticulate; apical border between corners straight; basal border medially broadly arcuate and protruding posteriorly, next to posterior angles faintly emarginate. Anterior angles acute, protruding beyond apical border; posterior angles obtuse. Surface punctured as on head. Propleura setigerous granulated. Prosternal apophysis faintly declivous behind coxae, terminating in a tubercle.

Elytra subparallel sided, convex transversely, with coarse punctural rows. Intervals slightly convex, about as broad as rows, with one to two irregularly rows of small tubercles, each bearing a backwards directed scale-like hair. Lateral borders not visible from above. Abdominal ventrites coarsely, setigerous punctured; puncturation on ventrites 4 and 5 denser than on ventrites 1 to 3; ventrites 1 to 3 in males medially with a shallow oval impression.

Legs. Tibiae in males on underside apically with a distinct tooth.

Aedeagus see Fig. 7.

Differential diagnosis: *Neopachyterus dentitibia* sp. n. is similar to *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972), but is distinguished by the broadened, scale-like pubescens on dorsal side, the distinctly marked posterior angles (basal border laterally emarginate), and by the ventro-apically toothed tibiae in males. Both species differ also in the shape of aedeagus (Figs 7, 11). According to KASZAB, 1979 in *N. keralensis* (KASZAB, 1979) only pro- and mesotibiae in males are ventro-apically extended into a tooth, and both species differ distinctly in the shape of body (compare Fig. 1 with KASZAB 1979: Fig. 11) and in the shape of aedeagus (compare Fig. 7 with KASZAB 1979: Figs 16–17).

***Neopachyterus trachymetoides* sp. n.** (Figs 4, 10)

Holotype: ♂, NW Thailand, Chom Thong, 24.–27.IV.1991, PACHOLÁTKO leg. (SMNS).

Derivatio nominis: Genus *Trachymetus* REITTER, 1905; ἀσπίς (Gr.) = similar.

Description: Oblong, brown, mat; body length 4.3 mm, body width 1.5 mm.

Head densely, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by small ridges; every puncture bearing a tubercle with a broad, erected, but bent hair; the tubercles are distinctly higher on front than on clypeus; widest at middle of genae, the latter distinctly wider than eyes. Eyes small, constricted by genal canthus. Clypeus deeply sinuate. Fronto-clypeal suture not distinguishable. Front between eyes shallowly impressed transversally. Antennae from 7th antennomere gradually enlarged; antennomere 3 scarcely longer than 2 and obviously longer than 4; 7 and 8 weakly dentate; 9 and 10 only about half as long as 11; 11 round.

Pronotum transverse, laterally broadly explanate, between explanate sides transversally convex, but medially flattened; widest in the middle. Lateral borders shallowly, evenly arcuate, finely denticulate; apical border between corners straight; basal border faintly bisinuate, medially broadly arcuate. Anterior angles acute, protruding beyond apical border; posterior angles subrectangular. Surface punctured as on head, but granules in average smaller and arising closer to the anterior border of punctures. Propleura setigerous granulated. Prosternal apophysis faintly declivous behind coxae.

Elytra parallel sided, flattened dorsally. Punctures of rows coarse, broader than intervals; intervals narrow, convex, with a row of small tubercles, each bearing a hair which is smaller than those of head and pronotum. Lateral borders visible from above. Abdominal ventrites coarsely, setigerous punctured; ventrites 1 to 3 in males (females unknown) medially with an oval impression.

Legs without modifications.

Aedeagus see Fig. 10.

Differential diagnosis: *Neopachypterus trachymetoides* sp. n. (Fig. 4) is distinguished from the other treated species by the dorsally flattened elytra, the punctures of head and partially of pronotum with tubercles, the laterally broadly explanate pronotum with strongly protruding anterior angles and by the shape of aedeagus (Fig. 10).

Neopachypterus elongatulus sp. n. (Figs 2, 8)

Holotype: ♂, Thailand, Thong Pha Phum, 150 m, 14°43'N98°39'E, 13.–15.IV.1991, V. KUBÁČ leg. (SMNS).

Paratypes: Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Mae Nam Cottage, along Pai River, light trap, 019°19'59.0"N097°57'13.0"E, Dr. W. ULLRICH leg., 1 ♂ (SMNS). – Thailand, Kanchanaburi dint. [env.], sterco elephante [elephant dung], 28.III.2009, R. PAPI leg., 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Derivatio nominis: *Elongatulus* (Lat.) = somewhat elongate.

Description: Oblong, subcylindrical, piceous, body length 3.9–4.2 mm, body width 1.4–1.5 mm.

Head densely, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by small ridges; every puncture bearing a broadened, scale-like, erected, but bent hair; widest at middle of genae, the latter only slightly wider than eyes. Eyes large, constricted by genal canthus. Clypeus broadly and deeply sinuate. Fronto-clypeal suture not distinguishable. Antennae from 7th antennomere gradually enlarged; antennomere 3 somewhat shorter than 2 and longer than 4; 7 and 8 weakly dentate; 9 and 10 only about half as long as 11; 11 round.

Pronotum transverse, strongly convex transversely, laterally explanate, widest in about the middle. Lateral borders finely denticulate; in apical half nearly straight converging towards apex, in basal half subparallel to shallowly emarginate, immediately before base somewhat widened; anteriorly nearly straight converging. Anterior angles acute, protruding beyond apical border; posterior angles subrectangular. Apical border between corners nearly straight; basal border faintly bisinuate, medially broadly arcuate and protruding posteriorly, next to posterior angles emarginate. Surface punctured as on head. Propleura granulated, the explanate lateral part coarsely punctured. Prosternal apophysis faintly declivous behind coxae, terminating in a tubercle.

Elytra subparallel sided, transversely convex, with coarse punctural rows. Intervals narrower than rows, slightly convex, with one to two irregularly rows of small tubercles, each bearing a backwards directed scale-like hair. Lateral borders scarcely seen from above in basal half. Abdominal ventrites coarsely, setigerous punctured; ventrites 1 to 3 in males medially with an oval impression.

Legs without modifications.

Aedeagus see Fig. 8.

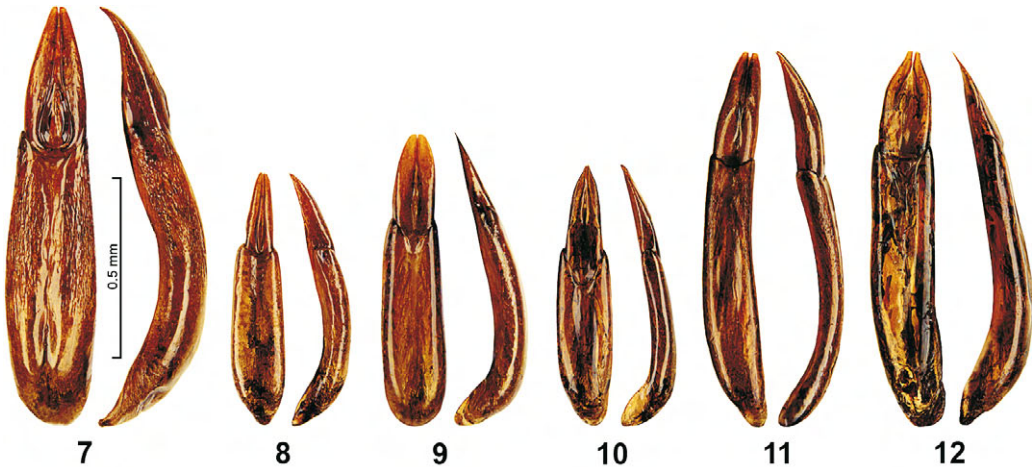
Differential diagnosis: *Neopachypterus elongatulus* sp. n. (Fig. 2) is similar to *N. seriepilosus* sp. n. (Fig. 3), but is distinguished by narrower body width, by the intervals of elytra which are not all consistently uniseriate pilose, and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs 8, 9).

Neopachypterus seriepilosus sp. n. (Figs 3, 9)

Holotype: ♂, NE Thailand, 72 km S Loei, 1.XII.2001, R. GRIMM leg. (CRG).

Paratypes: Thailand, NW Nakhon Sawan, Khao Noh, 29.XI.2001, R. GRIMM leg., 1 ♀ (CRG). Thailand, Pak Chong, border area of Khao Yai Nat. Park, Nakhon Ratchasima, 400 m, 14°36', 78°N101°24'290E, 14.–22.II.2006, T. IHLE leg., 1 ♀ (NME). – SE Myanmar, Dawna, 6.III.1992, no collector stated, ex coll. G. FIEBIG, 1 ♂ (CRG).

Derivatio nominis: *Serie* (Lat.) = row; *pilosus* (Lat.) = hairy, pilose.



Figs 7-12: Aedeagi of *Neopachyterus* species, left dorsal, right lateral. **Fig. 7.** *N. dentitibia* sp. n., holotype CRG. **Fig. 8.** *N. elongatulus* sp. n., holotype SMNS. **Fig. 9.** *N. seriepilosus* sp. n., holotype CRG. **Fig. 10.** *N. trachymetoides* sp. n., holotype SMNS. **Fig. 11.** *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972), non-type CRG. **Fig. 12.** *N. thailandicus* sp. n., paratype ZSMB.

Description: Oblong, subcylindrical, piceous, weakly shining; body length 4.1–4.3 mm, body width 1.8–1.9 mm.

Head densely, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by small ridges; every puncture bearing a broadened, scale-like, erected, but bent hair; widest near base of genae, the latter only slightly wider than eyes. Eyes large, constricted by genal canthus. Clypeus broadly and deeply sinuate. Fronto-clypeal suture not distinguishable. Antennae from 7th antennomere gradually enlarged; antennomere 3 approximately as long as 2 and somewhat longer than 4; 9 and 10 only about half as long as 11; 11 round.

Pronotum transverse, strongly convex transversely, laterally explanate, widest at base. Lateral borders finely denticulate; in apical half nearly straight converging toward apex, in basal half subparallel to shallowly emarginate, immediately before base somewhat widened; anteriorly nearly straight converging. Anterior angles acute, protruding beyond apical border; posterior angles acute, tooth-like. Apical border between corners straight; basal border faintly bisinuate, medially broadly arcuate and protruding posteriorly, next to posterior angles emarginate. Surface punctured as on head. Propleura granulated. Prosternal apophysis faintly declivous behind coxae, terminating in a tubercle.

Elytra subparallel sided, transversely convex, with coarse punctural rows. Intervals narrower than rows, slightly convex, with one row of small tubercles, each bearing a backwards directed scale-like hair. Lateral border not visible from above. Abdominal ventrites coarsely, setigerous punctured; ventrites 1 to 3 in males medially with an oval impression.

Legs without modifications.

Aedeagus see Fig. 9.

Differential diagnosis: *Neopachyterus seriepilosus* sp. n. is distinguished by the intervals of elytra which have all only one row of setigerous tubercles, the tooth-like hind corners of pronotum, and the different shape of aedeagus (Fig. 9).

Key to the species of *Neopachyterus* in Thailand

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Dorsal side with thin setae | 2 |
| – | Dorsal side with somewhat broadened, scale-like setae | 3 |
| 2 | Body more slender (Fig. 5); pronotum laterally narrower explanate and basal border evenly arcuate, not bisinuate; setae shorter and adjacent; aedeagus see Fig. 11 | <i>laosensis</i> |

- Body wider (Fig. 6); pronotum laterally wider explanate and basal border slightly bisinuate; setae longer and partly erected; aedeagus see Fig. 12 *thailandicus* sp. n.
- 3 Pronotum medially not depressed, convex; elytra transversely convex; punctures of head and pronotum without tubercles 4
- Pronotum medially and elytra dorsally depressed; punctures of head and partially of pronotum with tubercles; body shape see Fig. 4; aedeagus see Fig. 10 *trachymetoides* sp. n.
- 4 Body longer (Fig. 1), body length 4.7–5.2 mm; tibiae of males ventro-apically with tooth; aedeagus see Fig. 7 *dentitibia* sp. n.
- Body shorter (Figs 2, 3), body length 3.9–4.3 mm; tibiae without ventro-apical tooth 5
- 5 Body stouter (Fig. 3); all elytral intervals with a regular row of setigerous tubercles; aedeagus see Fig. 9 *seriepilosus* sp. n.
- Body more slender (Fig. 2); intervals of elytra not constantly uniseriate pilose; aedeagus see Fig. 8 . . .
..... *elongatulus* sp. n.

Checklist of the species of *Neopachyterus*

<i>N. abyssinicus</i> (LESNE, 1922)	Burundi, Ethiopia, Namibia, South Sudan
<i>N. allardi</i> (ARDOIN, 1965)	Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania
<i>N. angolensis</i> (ARDOIN, 1966)	Angola
<i>N. crenulatus</i> (FAIRMAIRE, 1893)	Chad, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, The Gambia
<i>N. cylindricus</i> (ARDOIN, 1965)	Sudan
<i>N. dentitibia</i> sp. n.	Thailand
<i>N. elongatulus</i> sp. n.	Thailand
<i>N. girardi</i> (FERRER, 2000)	Madagascar
<i>N. infimus</i> (FAIRMAIRE, 1893)	Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, The Gambia
<i>N. keralensis</i> (KASZAB, 1979)	India
<i>N. kulzeri</i> (ARDOIN, 1966)	Nigeria
<i>N. laosensis</i> (KASZAB, 1972)	Laos, Thailand, Vietnam
<i>N. linnavuorii</i> (ARDOIN, 1972)	South Sudan
<i>N. mauritanicus</i> (LUCAS, 1846)	Algeria, Greece, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia
<i>N. niloticus niloticus</i> (MILLER, 1861)	Egypt
<i>N. niloticus tschadensis</i> (ARDOIN, 1966)	Chad, Sudan
<i>N. seriepilosus</i> sp. n.	Myanmar, Thailand
<i>N. serrulatus</i> (REITTER, 1904)	Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
<i>N. thailandicus</i> sp. n.	Thailand
<i>N. trachymetoides</i> sp. n.	Thailand
<i>N. zarudnyi</i> (MEDVEDEV, 1968)	Iran

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Zusammenfassung

Die Arten der Gattung *Neopachypterus* BOUCHARD, LÖBL & MERKL in Thailand werden behandelt. *Neopachypterus dentitibia* sp. n., *N. elongatulus* sp. n., *N. seriepilosus* sp. n., *N. thailandicus* sp. n. und *N. trachymetoides* sp. n. werden beschrieben und für *N. laosensis* (KASZAB, 1972) werden neue faunistische Angaben gemacht. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel für die thailändischen Arten wird erstellt und eine Liste der Arten der Gattung *Neopachypterus* wird beigefügt.

References

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