

A new *Corticeus* from China (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Hypophlaeini)

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Abstract

A new species of *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783 from Yunnan, China, is described and illustrated: *Corticeus (Corticeus) baehri* sp. n.

Introduction

Contrary to Taiwan the *Corticeus* species of Continental China are not very well known. In the past the first author has seen specimens from *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) gentilis* LEWIS, 1894 (Hongkong, Yunnan), from *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) curtithorax* (PIC, 1924) (Kwangtung and Yunnan), *Corticeus (Corticeus) becvari* BREMER, 1999 (Yunnan), and *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) flavipennis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860) (Yunnan). *Corticeus haoi* (LI, 1992) has recently been described; according to description it is near to *Corticeus (Corticeus) colydioides* LEWIS, 1894. Except *C. becvari* which is only known from Yunnan and *Corticeus haoi* which probably occurs only in Northeast China, the other species have a wide distribution. However, several other species could be present in Continental China. Among them are *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) similis* BREMER, 1999 (currently known from Taiwan, South Japan, Mindanao, Vietnam), *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) engelhardtiae* BLAIR, 1937 (known from India, Bengal, Taiwan), *Corticeus (Neglectophloeus) maehleri* KULZER, 1957 (known from several Pacific Islands, Taiwan, South Japan, Vietnam, Borneo), *Corticeus (Corticeus) colydioides* LEWIS, 1894 (known from Japan, South Korea), *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) dorsalis* BLAIR, 1930 (known from northern parts of India), *Corticeus (Corticeus) stebbingi* (BLAIR, 1921) (known from northern parts of India), *Corticeus (Corticeus) ulomoides* (BLAIR, 1921) (known from northern parts of India and Pakistan), *Corticeus (Corticeus) praenuntius* BREMER, 1999 (known from the Himalaya areas of India, Pakistan, Nepal), and *Corticeus (Corticeus) nepalicus* BREMER, 1999 (known from the Himalaya parts of Nepal and Bhutan up to 4000 m).

In this paper a new species from Yunnan is described and illustrated: *Corticeus (Corticeus) baehri* sp. n. It presents a characteristic pattern of maculae on elytra. Concerning this species there is no close relative in the Eastern Palaearctic region nor in the Northern Oriental region. A similar pattern of elytral maculae is found in *Corticeus (Neglectophloeus) luteomaculatus* (PIC, 1914) (but ground color of elytra is black and maculae are yellow) and *Corticeus (Neglectophloeus) riedeli* BREMER, 1998. Both species are only known from South India and belong to another subgenus of *Corticeus* than *Corticeus baehri* sp. n. (tarsal formulae of *C. luteomaculatus* and *C. riedeli* are 4-4-4; tarsal formula of *C. baehri* is 5-5-4; furthermore, the macula patterns and the shape of mesotibiae of the South Indian species are different from that of *Corticeus baehri* sp. n.

In this paper the placement of the *Corticeus* species to subgenera follows the definitions of subgenera as given by BREMER & LILLIG (2017).

Acronyms of depositories:

CRG Collection Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg, Germany;
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Taxonomy

Corticeus (Corticeus) baehri sp. n. (Fig. 1).

Holotype, sex undetermined: China: Yunnan/Honghe, Dajianshan, 2060 m, 22°54'46''N-103°41'52''E, 1. VI. 2018, leg. L. Z. MENG (DJS36) (CRG, will later be deposited in SMNS).

Paratype, sex undetermined: Same locality, but 22°54'46.5''N-103°41'51.5''E, EKI 4, 17. VI. 2018, leg. L. Z. MENG (ZSM).

Diagnosis. Elongate, subcylindrical; characterized by black head and pronotum and by yellow elytra with a typical pattern of black maculae as shown in the figure 1. Tarsal formula is 5-5-4. This species belongs to the subgenus *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783.

Description.

Holotype: Body length: 3.0 mm. Body width: 0.84 mm. Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.11; elytra: length/width 1.78, length elytra/length pronotum 2.45; head: width head/width frons 1.73, width frons/width one eye 2.7.

Paratype: Body length: 3.3 mm. Body width: 1.0 mm. Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.28; elytra: length/width 1.89, length elytra/length pronotum 2.4; head: width head/width frons 1.58, width frons/width one eye 2.6.

Coloration: Upper side lustrous. Head, pronotum, pygidium black, with slight golden reflections; legs dark brown, antennomeres 1-4 dark brown, 5-11 black. Elytra: Ground color rufous, maculae black; an anterior oblique macula on each elytron is present in the anterior part in dorsal view, in lateral view it is discernible that a narrow band is diverting from it towards the lateral elytral edge near shoulder, and it is circumventing a lateral yellow spot near the lateral edge; a black band near lateral edge is posteriorly going on to a lateral macula near apex, at two third a more rounded macula is situated in the mid of the hind elytron which itself is stretching towards the mid of elytron as a very narrow black band on the first interval anteriorly. Underside black, very lustrous.

Head: Frons wide, slightly convex transversely, with distinct punctures of median size; eyes small; fronto-clypeal suture not discernible; clypeus markedly convex transversely and longitudinally, in its frontal part integrating the genae into its convexity, clypeus with coarse, large punctures, genae visible only in their hind part, and, in contrast to clypeus, with a brown color; temples short and retracted medially. On underside eyes just reach the base of maxillary palps. Antennae relatively tender; antennomeres 5-11 somewhat broadened and with stiff, obliquely protruding setae.

Pronotum narrower than elytra, somewhat elongate, with nearly straight sides which are clearly bordered; front corners not protruding; anterior margin nearly straight, bordered only laterally; hind corners accentuated; hind margin slightly protruding towards elytra; pronotum markedly convex transversely, with distinct punctures which are somewhat smaller and more separated than on head.

Elytra subcylindrical, longitudinally nearly flat and only bent downwards apically; with rows of relatively large, closely set punctures; intervals with only a few small punctures.

Pygidium with very small, widely separated punctures.

Underside: Very large, coarse punctures on prosternal episterna, median in front of prosternal process less closely punctured. Prosternal process parallel-sided, slightly bent downwards behind procoxae, its apex straight. Mesosternum very coarsely punctured. Metasternum on its sides with large and coarse punctures, on disc with widely separated, small punctures. Sternites relatively sparingly punctured, except sternite 5 which possesses small, dense punctures in its frontal part.

Legs: Tibiae thin, protibiae with a clear tooth apically on outer sides; mesotibiae only accentuated apically on outer sides but without a distinct tooth; metatibiae apically rounded. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

Etymology. In memory of Dr. Martin BAEHR (1943-2019), former curator of Coleoptera of the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, and outstanding specialist of Carabidae of Australian and adjacent regions.

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We thank Dr. Martin LILLIG, Saarbrücken, that he made available to us the publication of K. J. LI of *Corticeus haoi* (LI, 1992); Alessandra BREMER, Abu Dhabi, kindly translated the Chinese description of this species into English. The photograph was taken and subsequently processed by Johannes REIBNITZ, Stuttgart.

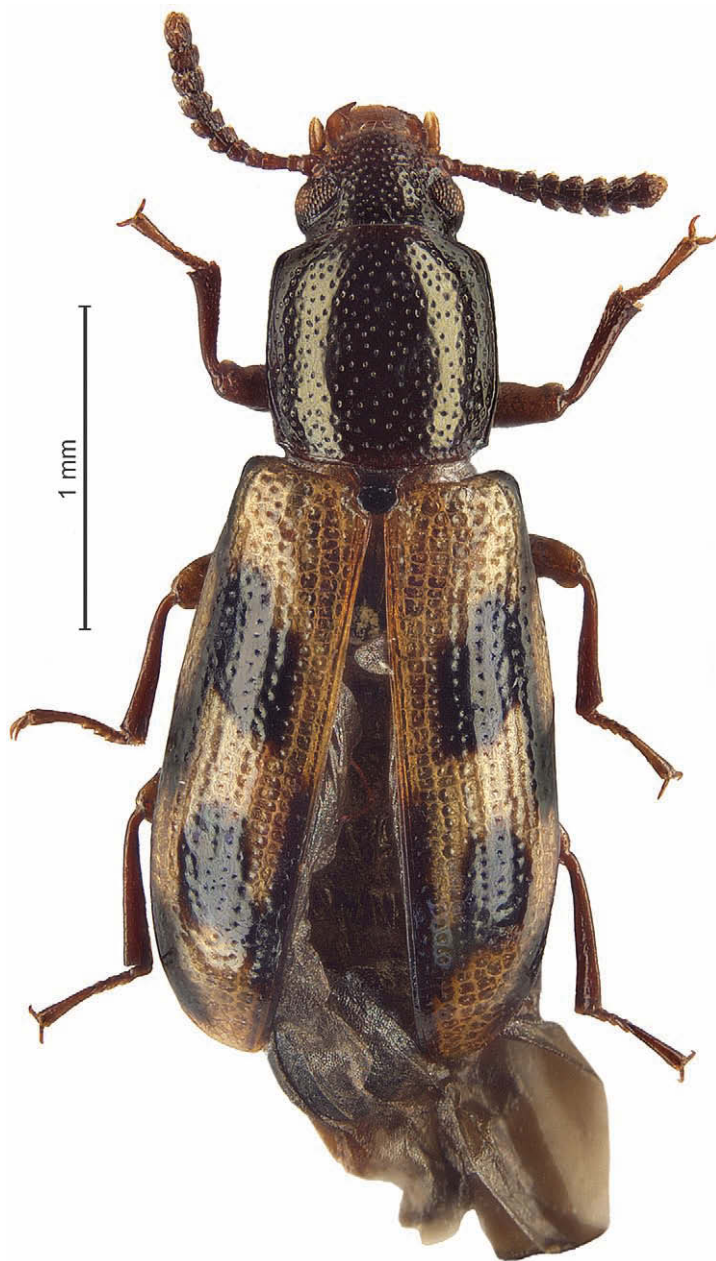


Fig. 1. *Corticeus baehri* sp. n., dorsal view of holotype.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Art der Gattung *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783 von Yunnan, China wird beschrieben und abgebildet: *Corticeus baehri* sp. n.

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