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Two new species of *Corticeus* Piller & Mitterpacher from the Oriental region

(Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Hypophlaeini)*

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Two new species of the genus *Corticeus* Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Hypophlaeini) from the Oriental region are described and illustrated: *Corticeus amoenus* spec. nov. (Sumatra, Malayan Peninsula) and *Corticeus tantillus* spec. nov. (Sulawesi).

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Introduction

Corticeus Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783 is the only genus of the tribe Hypophlaeini Billberg, 1820 (formerly Hypophloeini) recorded in the Oriental region. In two preceding papers I published a revision of the Oriental species of this genus with redescrptions and illustrations of previously described species, with descriptions of several new species, and with a determination key of these species. Moreover, I created several subgenera of *Corticeus* (Bremer 1998, 1999).

In the meantime I had the opportunity to examine newly collected material and material from collections which had been overlooked formerly. It was surprising that these studies nearly always concerned species which already had been covered in my former two papers. Only two undescribed species turned up currently which are described and illustrated in this paper.

Abbreviations

BMNH National History Museum, London, UK
CG Collection of Dr. Roland Grimm, Tübingen, Germany
ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany

Descriptions of new species

Corticeus amoenus spec. nov.

Fig. 1A–C

Types. Holotype: sex not determined, ZSM: Malaysia W., Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, 900 m, Ringlet, Cameron Highlands, 24.IV.–4.V.2001, leg. P. Čechovský. – Paratype: sex not determined, CG: Indonesia, Sumatra N, Umg. [environment] Prabat, Holzweg [logging road] II, 1050 m NN, 2°47'N–98°58'E, 13.VIII.1992, leg. U. Buchsbaum.

Diagnosis. A small, narrow species characterized by the shape of the body with rounded front corners of pronotum, by relatively short elytra with subparallel sides and especially by the pattern of the reddish brown macula on elytra.

By shape and form of the elytral macula *Corticeus amoenus* sp. n. resembles *Corticeus tripartitus* (Blair, 1921), a species which had been described from India and is also occurring on the Seychelles Islands. *C. tripartitus* is smaller (body length 2.09–2.44 mm); the yellowish brown macula is occupying the entire elytra except a dark patch at apex of elytra which is indistinctly delimited from the yellowish brown macula (in *C. amoenus* the macula on elytra

* Part 3 of revision of Oriental *Corticeus* Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783.

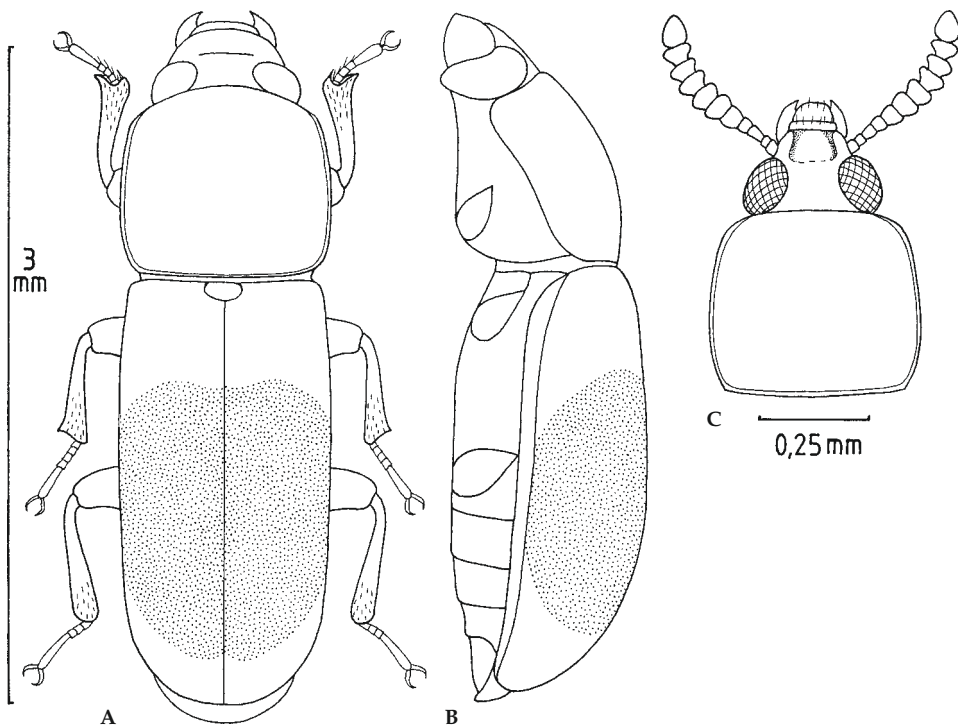


Fig. 1. *Corticeus amoenus* spec. nov. A. Habitus (punctured part of elytra outlines the macula). B. Body lateral (punctured part of elytra outlines the macula). C. Head, pronotum and antennae.

is shorter and the anterior fifth of elytra remains black-coloured); the lateral margins of the genae of *C. tripartitus* are by far not as raised as in *C. amoenus*; the pronotum of *C. tripartitus* is somewhat longer than that of *C. amoenus*; the legs of *C. tripartitus* are yellowish brown, the femora and tibiae of *C. amoenus* are dark brown to black.

Males of *C. tripartitus* possess a fine median carina on the anterior part of clypeus and a low hump in the middle of frons. Therefore, *C. tripartitus* belongs to the subgenus *Tylophloeus* Bremer, 1998 (males of species of subgenus *Tylophloeus* show a median carina on clypeus and/or a median hump on frons; both sexes present rounded front corners on pronotum). Both type specimens of *C. amoenus* present rounded front corners of pronotum, but do not show carinae or humps on head.

Description

Measurements. Body length: 2.92+3.04 mm. Body width: 0.86+0.93 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: maximum width/length 0.95+1.09. Elytra: length/width 1.97+1.98; length elytra/length pronotum 2.07+2.20; maximum width

elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.02. Width of frons/width of one eye 1.3:1. Length of antenna/maximum width of head 3.9:3.4.

Colour. Head, antennae, pronotum, anterior fifth and posterior tenth of elytra, and pygidium are black; elytra in between the black parts are reddish brown (the apical patch is not sharply delimited); femora, tibiae dark brown to black, tarsi yellowish brown. Underside dark brown, slightly lustrous; metasternum and sternites somewhat microreticulated.

Head. Frons of medium width, with small, closely set punctures. Eyes large, laterad they are projecting roundedly, with a narrow rim circumventing eyes towards frons. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly incised. Genae are narrowing anteriorly alongside the whole clypeus, their lateral margins are clearly lifted upwards. Clypeus well separated from genae, and slightly convex transversely and longitudinally, densely punctured. On underside eyes overlap one quarter of base of maxillar palpes; the distance between eyes surpasses markedly the width of mentum. Underside of neck with small, distantly set punctures.

Pronotum. Relatively wide; maximum width and height at the end of first third; markedly con-

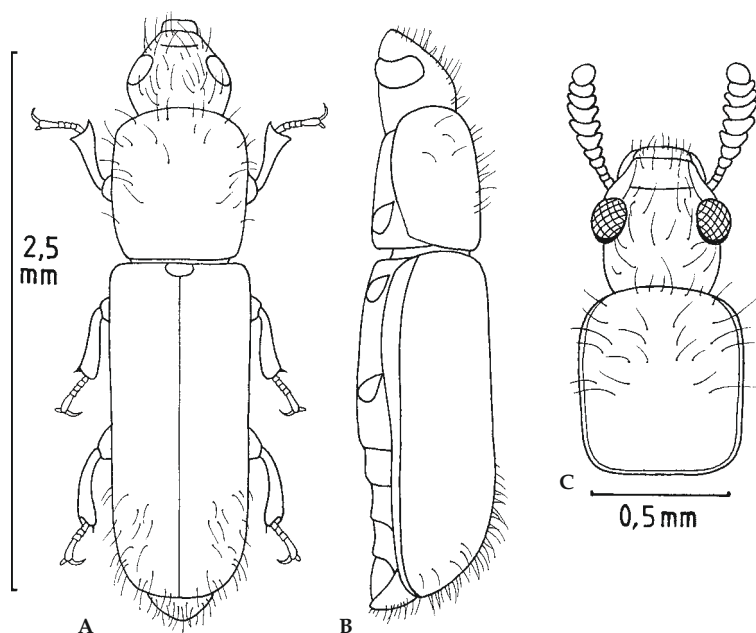


Fig. 2. *Corticeus tantillus* spec. nov. A. Habitus. B. Body lateral. C. Head, pronotum, antennae.

vex transversely, also convex longitudinally. In the holotype the lateral margins between maximum of width and front and hind corners are narrowed and bent (in the paratype the lateral margins are more straight in the middle but within the basal quarter also narrowed and bent); anterior margin straight and not bordered; posterior margin bordered; lateral margins clearly bordered, and in dorsal view well visible. Front corners widely rounded; hind corners also rounded but with an inconspicuously projecting point. Surface covered with small, densely set punctures.

Elytra. Not very long; markedly convex transversely, scarcely convex longitudinally; shoulders accentuated; sides of elytra nearly straight; apices of elytra mutually rounded; with a fine, dense punctation which shows a tendency to arrange linearly; intervals flat, indistinctly punctured.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic; uniformly convex; bald.

Prosternum. Lateral parts of prosternum with medium-sized, closely set punctures. Apophysis convex longitudinally, descending just behind procoxae.

Mesosternum. Front part on a lower level than hind part; front part coarsely and closely punctured; hind part narrow and small.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae narrowly bent and bordered. Only the lateral parts of metasternum covered with medium-sized punctures.

Sternites. Sternites 1-3 with small, very distantly set punctures; sternite 4 more closely and larger punctured. Sternite 5 with coarse, closely set punctures.

Antennae. Short; antennomeres 5-11 club-like widened, widest at their apices except antennomere 11 which is ovate.

Legs. Short. Tibiae with a sharp edge on their outsides terminating apically in a sharp tooth; protibiae somewhat widened apically on insides. Tarsi short, tender.

Etymology. Amoenus (lat.), graceful.

Remarks. The species is tentatively placed in the subgenus *Tylophloeus*.

Corticeus tantillus spec. nov.

Fig. 2A-C

Types. Holotype: sex not determined, BMNH: Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., February 1985, Plot C, ca. 400 m, Lowland forest, Flight interception trap, 123.41. – Paratypes: dito (1, sex not determined, ZSM); Indonesia: Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P., March 1985, Plot B, ca. 300 m, Lowland Forest, Flight interception trap, R. Ent. Soc. London, Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10 (1, sex not determined, BMNH).

Diagnosis. Tiny, narrow, wide frons, exposed pygidium, with some long, projecting hairs on head,

pronotum, apical part of elytra, and pygidium; frons without longitudinal ridges or carinae; pronotum somewhat longer than wide, sides of pronotum straight and front and hind corners rounded in dorsal view; upper side light brown and yellow; frons wide; antennae short.

Because of presence of long hairs on head, pronotum, apical part of elytra and pygidium belonging to subgenus *Pogonophloeus* Bremer, 1998. *Corticeus exiguus* Bremer, 1998 is currently the single species of this subgenus known from the Oriental region; it has been proved to occur in Thailand, Taiwan and southern Japan. This species possesses about the same size and shape as *C. tantillus* but, in contrast to *C. tantillus*, it has a median, lustrous keel on frons, and the sides of pronotum are somewhat bent.

A very similar, undescribed species occurs on New Ireland (Bismarck Archipelago), but this species presents a narrower frons and scarcely hairs on pronotum.

Description

Measurements. Body length: 2.14-2.61 mm. Body width: 0.58-0.66 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.06-1.10. Elytra: length/width 2.18-2.27; length elytra/length pronotum 2.08-2.30; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.00-1.03. Width of frons/width of one eye 2.5-2.8:1.

Colour. Head and pronotum light brown, lustrous; elytra, legs and antennae yellow; elytra slightly less lustrous than pronotum. Underside yellowish brown, lustrous.

Head. Frons wide, flat, with small, not very densely set punctures. Genae narrow, posteriorly terminating on the middle of anterior edge of eyes; anteriorly they are stretched forwards alongside clypeus; their outer margin is slightly raised. A fronto-clypeal suture is translucent but not incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, very slightly convex transversely, punctures at the limit of visibility at 50-fold magnification. Frons and clypeus with several long, tender, usually projecting hairs. On the underside of head eyes overlap the base of maxillar palpa towards their middle, leaving a space between them which is somewhat wider than the width of mentum.

Pronotum. Somewhat longer than wide, markedly convex transversely; only very slightly convex longitudinally; front corners in dorsal view bent downwards and invisible but in lateral view rounded; hind corners very obtusely angular; in lateral view the lateral, downwards bent parts of pronotum are somewhat more extending ventrad towards the front; sides and posterior margin bordered; anterior

margin not bordered; surface with small, not very densely set punctures, and with some long, projecting hairs on the whole surface.

Elytra. Long; sides parallel; very convex transversely, nearly straight longitudinally and only near apex roundedly bent downwards; with small, not very close punctures which are not clearly linearly arranged in rows; intervals plain. On the apical area with some long, projecting hairs.

Pygidium. Ovate, with long, projecting hairs.

Prosternum. Episterna with large, closely set punctures. In front of prosternal apophysis with few, medium-sized punctures and transverse wrinkles. Apophysis between procoxae very narrow; behind procoxae widened and descended.

Mesosternum. Anterior part with very large and densely set punctures. Hind part between mesocoxae very narrow.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between metacoxae widely rounded, bordered. Anterio-lateral parts with large, densely set punctures. Just behind anterior margin with some large punctures. Disc of metasternum with a few, tiny, sparsely set punctures. Median line not incised.

Sternites. Sternites 1-4 with a few, small, not very densely set punctures; sternite 5 somewhat closer punctured.

Antennae. Short; shorter than width of head; antennomeres 5-10 very short but boat-like widened; antennomere 11 slightly ovate.

Legs. Short. Tibiae on outsides with a sharp edge terminating apically on pro- and mesotibiae in a sharp tooth; outsides of pro- and mesotibiae slightly concave; outsides of metatibiae convex. Tarsi short and tender.

Etymology. *Tantillus* (lat.), so small.

Remarks. The species is placed in the subgenus *Pogonophloeus*.

Acknowledgement

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