

New Alleculinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) species from Nepal

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Abstract

Hymenophorus hartmanni sp. n. and *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *weigeli* sp. n. recently collected in Nepal are described, illustrated and compared with closely related species. *C. (L.) weigeli* sp. n. is the first species of the subgenus *Liodocistela* recorded from the Palaearctic region. New distributional data of the species *Cteniopinus andrewesi* Fairmaire, 1896 from Nepal are added.

Zusammenfassung

Aus Nepal werden *Hymenophorus hartmanni* sp. n. und *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *weigeli* sp. n. als neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben, abgebildet und mit nahe verwandten Arten verglichen. *C. (L.) weigeli* sp. n. ist der erste Fund einer Art der Untergattung *Liodocistela* in der Paläarktis. Weiterhin werden neue Funddaten von *Cteniopinus andrewesi* Fairmaire, 1896 aus Nepal mitgeteilt.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, taxonomy, new species, *Hymenophorus*, *Liodocistela*, *Cteniopinus*, Nepal

Introduction

MULSANT (1851) has described the new genus *Hymenophorus* with the single species *Hymenophorus doublieri*. In present, over one hundred species of this tenebrionid genus have been described so far (BORCHMANN 1910, 1915, 1929, 1932; FALL 1931, CAMPBELL 1971). The highest species diversity of the genus *Hymenophorus* Mulsant, 1851 is known from the region of North, Central and South America. A few species of this genus (MADER 1924) occur in the Palaearctic region. *Hymenophorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1851 is distributed mainly in Europe and north Asia; *Hymenophorus baudii* Seidlitz, 1896 is known from Cyprus; *Hymenophorus veterator* Lewis, 1895 from

Japan and *Hymenophorus candeli* Pardo-Alcaide, 1978 from Morocco (MULSANT 1851, PARDO-ALCAIDE 1978, SEIDLITZ 1896). From India and Iran the species *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire, 1896 is known and finally from Iran *Hymenophorus evae* and *Hymenophorus gerdae* were recently described by NOVÁK (2006). The new species *Hymenophorus hartmanni* sp. n. recently collected in Nepal is described, illustrated and compared with closely related species in the present paper.

FAIRMAIRE (1896) has described new genus *Cistelopsis* with type species *Cistelopsis rufina*. In present nearly 70 species were described mainly from southeastern Asia (FAIRMAIRE 1896; PIC 1914, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1930a, 1934, 1939, 1956 and BORCHMANN 1915, 1929, 1932, 1937). Only four species are known from the Palaearctic region (NOVÁK in prep.) – *Cistelopsis aborensis* Borchmann, 1915 from northern India, *C. klapperichi* Mañan, 1944; *C. rufimembris* Pic, 1930 and *C. sinensis* Pic, 1955 from the territory of China (MAÑAN 1944, PIC 1930b, 1955). The new subgenus *Liodocistela* of the genus *Cistelopsis* and the type species *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *rufomarginata* were described by PIC (1930b) from India. From a near area (India, Khasi Hills), *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *nigrosuturata* was described by BORCHMANN (1937). Species of the subgenus *Liodocistela* differ from *Cistelopsis* by having more oval and more rounded, egg shaped bodies, upper parts strongly shiny without setation. Species of *Cistelopsis* are more elongate, more flat with setation and more matt. In all these aspects new species *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *weigeli* sp. n. from Nepal belongs to subgenus *Liodocistela*. *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *weigeli* sp. n. recently collected in Nepal is described, illustrated and compared with closely related species in the present paper. *C. (L.) weigeli* sp. n. is the first species of the subgenus *Liodocistela* recorded from Palaearctic region.

New distributional data of the species *Cteniopinus andrewesi* Fairmaire, 1896 from Nepal are added.

Material and methods

Material from Nepal was collected from 1986 to 2001, mainly during expeditions of Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (HARTMANN et al. 1998).

Two important quotients are used for description of species of the subfamily Alleculinae. „Ocular index“ dorsally (CAMPBELL & MARSHALL 1964) is calculated by measuring the minimum distance between the eyes and dividing this value by the maximum dorsal width across the eyes. The quotient resulting from this division is then converted into an index by multiplying by 100. „Pronotal index“ (CAMPBELL 1965) – expresses the ratio of the length of the pronotum along the midline to the width at the basal angles. This ratio is multiplied by 100 for convenience in handling.

The new species *Hymenophorus hartmanni* was compared with type material (holotype) of *Hymenophorus evae* Novák, 2006 (VNPC) and with the holotype of *Hymenophorus gerdae* Novák, 2006 (NMPC), further with type material of the species *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire, 1896 (MNHN).

Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli sp. n. was compared with type material of *C. (Liodocistela) nigrosuturata* Borchmann, 1937 (ZMUH) and *C. (Liodocistela) rufomarginata* Pic, 1930 (MNHN). Specimens of the presently described species are provided with one red label printed: “*Hymenophorus hartmanni* sp. n. or *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli* sp. n. HOLOTYPE or PARATYPE V. Novák det. 2006”. The holotypes are deposited in collection of NME, paratypes are deposited in the author’s collection (VNPC) and in the collection of Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (NME).

The following abbreviations are used in the paper:

MNHN	Museum National D’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.
VNPC	Vladimír Novák, Prague, Czech Republic.
ZMUH	Zoologisches Institut und Museum der Universität Hamburg, Germany

Descriptions

Hymenophorus hartmanni sp. n. (Figs 1-5)

Type material. **Holotype** (♂) labelled: „NEPAL, Prov. Karnali/Humla, 18 km NW Simikot, Chumsa Khola

(Brücke), 30°02’25“N, 81°39’06“ E, 2950 m, 20.-22.VI.2001, LF Ufer, A. Weigel leg.“ (NME); **Paratypes** (1 ♀): „NEPAL, prov. Karnali, distr. Jumla, Dilichaur, 2690 m NN, 29°17,6’ N, 82° 17,1 E, 14.VI.1997, M. Hartmann leg.“ (NME); (1 ♂): „NEPAL, prov. Karnali, distr. Humla, Simikot, 500 m W, 3100-3200 m NN, 29°58’25“ N, 81°49’07“ E, 17.VI.2001, KL, A. Weigel leg.“ (VNPC); (1 ♀): „NEPAL, Karnali/Jumla, way Talphi to Lamri (Chaudabhise Khola), 28-2400 m, KL, 11.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg.“ (NME); (1 ♀): „NEPAL, prov. Karnali, distr. Humla, 20 km W Simikot, 2 km S Chaia, Kairang Khola, 32-3500 m, HF/KL, 29°59’27“ N, 81°37’30“ E, river valley, 26.VI.2001, A. Kopetz leg.“ (VNPC).

Other type material examined. *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire, 1896: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): „Type, Himalaia, Simla“ (MNHN); *Hymenophorus evae* Novák, 2006: Holotype (1 ♂): „Iran, prov. Hormozgan, Doveri vill. env., 1000 m, iv.2000, Plutenko lgt.“ (VNPC); *Hymenophorus gerdae* Novák, 2006: Holotype (1 ♂): „E Iran, Deh Bakri, 1700-1750 m, 30.iv.–3.v.1973, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha“, (NMPC).

Description of holotype. Dark, from brown to blackish brown with light setation. Body elongate; length 6.96 mm. 2.90 times longer than wide; widest at two third of elytral length.

Head (Fig. 2). Relatively small, dark brown, with longer light setation, apical part and clypeus lighter. Width across eyes approximately 0.66 of pronotal base width. Broadest across eyes, width 1.07 mm. Head length (visible part) 1.09 mm; ratio L/W (length/maximum width) 1.01. Eyes relatively large, dark, slightly excised. Ocular index 33.83. Basal part of head densely and shallowly punctuated, pore-punctures relatively large, interspaces relatively narrow and slightly shining. Surface near eyes with fine microsculpture, more matt. Punctuation of apical part clearly sparser, interspaces between pore-punctures greater, pore-punctures small-sized and shallow. Punctuation of clypeus very sparse and fine, strongly shining.

Antennae (Fig. 3). Shorter, reaching up only 0.45 of body length (length of antennae 3.12 mm); antennomeres first, second, basal parts of antennomeres from third to eleventh and apical part of ultimate antennomere light brown, other parts of antennomeres dark blackish brown. Entire antennae covered with relatively short light setation. Antennomeres from third to tenth slightly serrate,

with fine microsculpture, more matt, only slightly shining. First and second antennomeres shortest, third antennomere longer than fourth, antennomeres from eighth slightly longer than antennomere third. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.54: 0.53: 1.00: 0.88: 0.93: 0.90: 1.00: 1.03: 1.03: 1.07: 1.17. Ratios L/W (length/maximum width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.33: 1.41: 2.46: 2.00: 2.04: 1.89: 1.97: 2.10: 2.18: 2.25: 2.86.

Maxillary palpus. Brown, apical parts of palpomeres narrowly lighter, slightly shining. Setation light and relatively sparse, penultimate palpomere with two long setae. Second and penultimate palpomeres relatively narrow, distinctly broader on apex; penultimate palpomere shorter than ultimate and second palpomeres. Ultimate palpomere widely broadened at apex. Ratios of relative lengths of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.27: 1.00: 2.12. Ratios L/W (length/maximum width) of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.99: 1.58: 1.25. Pronotum (Fig. 2). Brown, distinctly transverse with light brown, longer and relatively dense setation.



Fig 1: *Hymenophorus hartmanni* sp. n., Habitus of male (Holotype).

Length 1.15 mm; width at base 1.62 mm. Pronotal index 70.97. Widest approximately at half. Base distinctly rounded, slightly excised in outer third from both sides. Base present a fine, short, oblique impressions in outer third from both sides. Base margin complete and clearly conspicuous; lateral margins complete and clearly distinct. Posterior angles distinctly and broadly rounded; sides regularly rounded. Anterior angles not clearly conspicuous, apical part approximately linear. Pore-punctures relatively dense, large, shallow; interspaces and pore-punctures inside with very fine microsculpture, more matt. Underside of thorax brown with lighter setation as compared to pronotum. Punctuation relatively sparse, pore-punctures smaller than punctures of pronotum, interspaces between punctures larger than diameter of punctures.

Elytron. Universally brown, with light relatively longer and dense setation. Elytral length 4.51 mm. Widest at about two thirds of its length, measured from base; at this place, elytral width 2.40 mm. Elytra 1.88 times longer than wide. Elytral striae with punctures clearly conspicuous, punctures small-sized. Elytral intervals with sparse, small-sized pore-punctures, with fine microsculpture, slightly shining. Elytral epipleura well developed, universally brown. Epipleura at basal half regularly narrowed to first abdominal sternite, then at apical part runs parallel and is narrowed to rounded apex. At basal half of elytral epipleura, sparse small-sized pore-punctures with light setae present. Scutellum regularly triangular with sparse small-sized pore-punctures, with a few longer light setae and fine microsculpture, matt.

Legs. Longer, relatively narrow, tibia dark blackish brown, tarsi and femora lighter brown. Setation light, shorter and dense. Tibia narrow, linear, narrowest at base, broadest at apex. All tarsi not broader than tibia at apex. Penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsus broadest, with membranous lobes. Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.55: 0.60: 0.75: 1.43; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.57: 0.42: 0.51: 1.07; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.48: 0.41: 1.02.

Anterior tarsal claws longer, both with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Brown, with shorter light setation and fine microsculpture. Abdomen five-segmented, devoid of conspicuous punctuation. Mesosternum and metasternum with small-sized punctures. Punctuation shallow. Episterna punctures larger.

Aedeagus (Figs 4, 5). Light yellowish brown, relatively small, length 1.16 mm. Apical part of genitalia elongately triangular, with rounded tip at apex. Basal part from lateral view rounded. Ratio of relative lengths of apical part to basal part 1: 3.11.

Variability of males paratypes. Anterior tarsal claws longer, both with 9 visible teeth.

2 males: length 6.63 mm approximately (ranging from 6.29 to 6.96 mm); head length 1.09 mm approximately (ranging from 0.98 to 1.19 mm); head width 1.04 mm approximately (ranging from 1.00 to 1.07 mm). Ocular index 37.75 approximately (ranging from 33.83 to 41.67). Pronotal length (in middle) 1.17 mm approximately (ranging from 1.15 to 1.18 mm); pronotal width at base 1.63 mm approximately (ranging from 1.62 to 1.63 mm). Pronotal index 71.66 approximately (ranging from 70.97 to 72.35). Elytral length 4.34 mm approximately (ranging from 4.16 to 4.51 mm); elytral width 2.29 mm approximately (ranging from 2.17 to 2.40 mm).

Female. Anterior tarsal claws shorter, both with 7 visible teeth. Antennae slightly shorter; only 0.39 of body length.

Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 0.76: 0.44: 1.00: 1.19: 0.99: 1.00: 1.07: 1.06: 1.13: 1.07: 1.06.

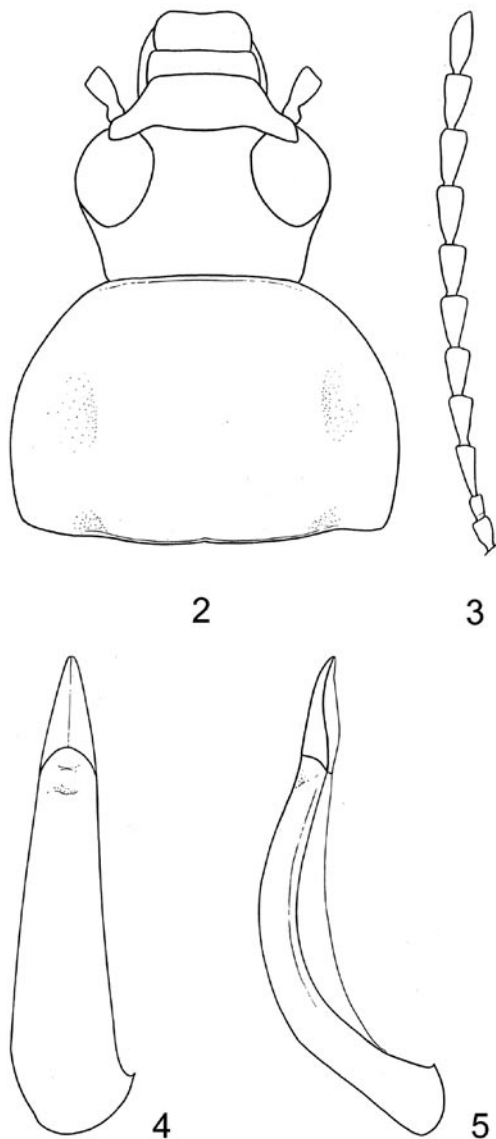
Ratios L/W (length/maximum width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.66: 1.24: 2.69: 2.19: 1.87: 1.89: 2.34: 2.38: 2.03: 2.21: 2.50.

Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.60: 0.70: 0.59: 1.56; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.56: 0.46: 0.53: 1.04; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.45: 0.39: 0.80.

Variability of female paratypes. 3 females: length 7.74 mm approximately (ranging from 6.98 to 8.19 mm); head length 1.35 mm approximately (ranging from 1.21 to 1.44 mm); head width 1.16 mm approximately (ranging from 1.05 to 1.23 mm). Ocular index 37.81 approximately (ranging from 37.41 to 38.37). Pronotal length (in middle) 1.35 mm approximately (ranging from 1.27 to 1.42 mm); pronotal width at base 1.86 mm approximately (ranging from 1.67 to 1.98 mm). Pronotal index 72.26 approximately (ranging from 69.81 to 75.63). Elytral length 5.10 mm approximately (ranging from 4.73 to 5.36 mm); elytral width 2.69 mm approximately (ranging from 2.47 to 2.83 mm).

Name derivation. Name of the species is dedicated to one of the collectors Matthias Hartmann (NME).

Differential diagnoses. *Hymenophorus hartmanni* sp. n. is similar to the species *Hymenophorus indicus* Fairmaire, 1896, *Hymenophorus evae* Novák, 2006 and *Hymenophorus gerdae* Novák, 2006. It differs clearly from these species by distinctly shorter antennae, third antennomere of approximately same length as antennomeres from fourth to tenth; base of pronotum and mainly posterior angles conspicuously rounded.



Figs 2-5: *Hymenophorus hartmanni* sp. n.: 2- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 3- Antennae of male (Holotype); 4- Aedeagus from dorsal view; 5- Aedeagus from lateral view.

***Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli* sp. n. (Figs 6-11)**

Type material. **Holotype** (♂) labelled: „Nepal, Dhawal-giri Myagdi Distr., Kali-Gandaki-Khola, Tatopani, 14.-17.VI.1986, 1100-1400 m, leg. C. Holzschuh“ (NE); **Paratypes** (1 ♂ 2 ♀): „same data as holotype“ (NME, VNPC); (2 ♂♂): „NEPAL, Karnali/Jumla, way Talphi to Lamri (Chaudabhise Khola), 28-2400 m KL, 11.VII.1999, A. Weigel leg.“ (NME, VNPC); (4 ♂♂ 1 ♀): „NEPAL, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Humla, 5 km SE Simikot, NE Chhipra Humla Karnali Mündg. Chuwa Khola, 2200 m NN, 29°56'33" N, 81°51'24" E, 09.VII.2001, leg. Weigel“ (NME, VNPC); (1 ♀): „NEPAL, Prov. Karnali, Distr. Humla, NE Chhipra, Humla Karnali - Simikot, 2200 - 3100 m, KL/HF 29°56'33" N, 81°51'24" E, 10.VII.2001, leg. A Kopetz“ (VNPC); (1 ♂): „NEPAL oc., 10 km NE Jumla, Uthu, Chaudhab. Khola, 29°18'10" N, 82°13'42" S, 11.VII.1999, KL, A. Weigel leg.“ (NME); (1 ♂): NEPAL, prov. Karnali, distr. Jumla, Uthu, 2600-2400 m NN, 29°18,1'N, 82°13,4'E, 11.VII.1999, M. Hartmann leg.“ (NME); (1 ♀): „NEPAL, Karnali/Humla, 12-10 km S Simikot, Raya-Humla Karnali, 24-2100 m, 9.VII.2001, KL/HF, A. Weigel leg.“ (NE); (1 ♂): „NEPAL-HIMALAYA, Annapurna Mts. Ulleri südl., Ghorepani, 2000 m, 16.VI.1993, lg. Schmidt“ (NME); (1 ♂): NEPAL, Langtang Dhunche to Syabru Bensi, 1950-1450 m, 25.VII.1998, C. Berndt leg.“ (NME); (2 ♀♀): „NEPAL, Annapurna region, Umg. Bhulbhule, 870 NN, 19.IX.1992, A. Weigel leg.“ (NME).

Other type material examined. *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) nigrosuturata* Borchmann, 1937: 1 specimen: „Type, Khasis, 1898, coll. Kraatz; Sammlung F. Borchmann, Eing. Nr. 5, 1943“ (ZMUH). 1 specimen: *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) rufomarginata* Pic, 1930, „Type, Shembaganor, Süd Indien“ (MNHN).

Description of holotype. Universally dark brown, strongly oval, vaulted. Upper side of body without setation, smooth and brilliant. Body length 4.23 mm. Only 1.88 times longer than wide. Widest at half of body.

Head (Fig. 7). Very short (visible part), strongly transverse, basal part dark brown, apical part light brown; entire head covered with light and relatively short setation. Broadest across eyes, width 1.00 mm.



Fig 6: *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli* sp. n., Habitus of male (Holotype).

Head length (visible part) 0.62 mm; ratio L/W (length/maximum width) 0.62. Eyes very large, strongly transverse and excised. Interspace between eyes very narrow. Ocular index 10.78. Basal part of head with small-sized punctuation, pore-punctures sparse, interspaces very large, without distinct microsculpture, shining. Clypeus devoid of conspicuous punctuation.

Antennae (Fig. 9). Shorter, two-coloured, antennomeres from first to third light yellowish brown, from fourth dark brown. Length of antennae 2.50 mm. Entire antennae covered with light and relatively short setation. Antennomeres from first to third with very fine microsculpture, slightly shining, from fourth antennomeres slightly serrate, with white pore-punctures, more matt. First antennomere shortest, antennomeres from fourth to ninth longer than antennomere third. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.43: 0.54: 1.00: 1.91: 2.06: 2.20: 2.43: 2.17: 2.37: 2.17: 2.31. Ratios L/W (length/maximum width) of antennomeres from base to apex as follows: 1.85: 1.35: 1.67: 1.72: 1.95: 1.83: 1.98: 1.73: 2.19: 2.11: 2.19.

Maxillary palpus. Light yellowish brown as antennomeres from first to third. Penultimate palpomere slightly triangular, narrowest at base, broadest at apex. Ultimate palpomere large, strongly broadly triangular. Light setation of ultimate palpomere relatively longer, penultimate palpomere with a few very long dark setae. Ratios of relative lengths of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.21: 1.00: 1.61. Ratios L/W (length/maximum width) of palpomeres from second to fourth from base to apex as follows: 1.97: 0.91: 0.59.

Pronotum (Fig. 7). Universally brown, semicircular, strongly transverse, devoid of setation and distinct microsculpture, strongly shining. Punctuation sparse, pore-punctures small-sized, interspaces between punctures large. Length (in middle) 1.08 mm; broadest at base 2.04 mm. Pronotal index 52.85. Base relatively strongly excised from both sides near scutellum and very slightly not clearly conspicuously before angles; against scutellum linear. Base margin complete and clearly conspicuous. Anterior margin complete and clearly conspicuous. Posterior angles distinctly sharp angular; anterior angles not conspicuous. Sides approximately regularly rounded to apex. Underside of thorax universally light brown.

Elytron. Universally brown, devoid of conspicuous setation, strongly brilliant and smooth. Strongly oval, vaulted. Sides with distinct margin, at base approximately same width as pronotum at base. Elytral length 2.95 mm. Widest at about one third of its length, measured from base; at this place elytral width 2.25 mm. Elytra only 1.31 times longer than wide. Elytral striae distinct, punctures medium-sized; interspaces with relatively dense small-sized punctures. Interspaces devoid of conspicuous microsculpture, strongly shining. Elytral epipleura brown, well developed, devoid of conspicuous setation; regularly narrowed to first abdominal sternite, then runs parallel to rounded apex. Scutellum regularly longely triangular, devoid of conspicuous punctuation and setation, without microsculpture, brilliant.

Legs. Relatively short, covered with shorter and sparse light setation, light brown, tibia slightly darker. Tibia at apex broadest, distinctly rounded, at base narrowest, anterior tibia near base distinctly excised. All tarsi short, distinctly shorter than length of tibia, penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsus broadest, with membranous lobes. Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres from

base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.58: 0.44: 1.50: 2.64; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.52: 0.31: 0.80: 1.30; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.38: 0.32: 0.81.

Anterior tarsal claws both with 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Light brown, with sparse short light setation and sparse, shallow medium-sized punctures, with fine microsculpture, slightly shining. Abdomen five-segmented, segments from third to fifth dark brown, first and second segment with dark spots on sides.

Aedeagus (Figs 10, 11). Universally light yellowish brown, apex of basal part and apical part relatively narrow. Apical part parallel shortly narrowed to apex. Basal part slightly rounded, apex of basal part and apical part linear. Ratio of relative lengths of apical part to basal part 1: 5.17.

Variability of male paratypes. Anterior tarsal claws both with 6 visible teeth. Space between eyes distinctly narrower (OI approximately 10.27).

12 males: length 4.43 mm approximately (ranging from 4.06 to 5.00 mm); head length 0.61 mm approximately (ranging from 0.52 to 0.69 mm); head width 1.03 mm approximately (ranging from 0.93 to 1.10 mm). Ocular index 10.27 approximately (ranging from 7.46 to 15.32). Pronotal length (in middle) 1.04 mm approximately (ranging from 0.86 to 1.13 mm); pronotal width at base 2.08 mm approximately (ranging from 1.85 to 2.25 mm). Pronotal index 50.15 approximately (ranging from 46.62 to 53.45). Elytral length 3.03 mm approximately (ranging from 2.76 to 3.40 mm); elytral width 2.37 mm approximately (ranging from 2.16 to 2.53 mm).

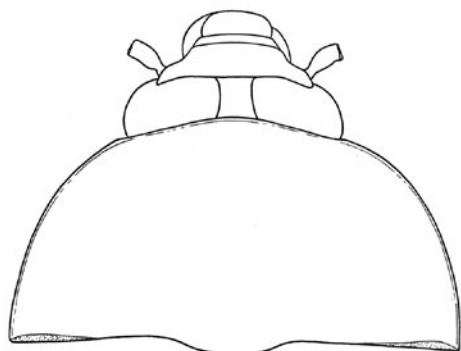
Female (Fig. 8). Anterior tarsal claws shorter, both with 5 visible teeth. Length of antennae (1-10) 2.05 mm. Space between eyes distinctly broader (OI approximately 25.47).

Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres (1-10) from base to apex as follows: 1.17: 0.77: 1.00: 1.47: 1.40: 1.55: 1.72: 1.77: 1.87: 1.77.

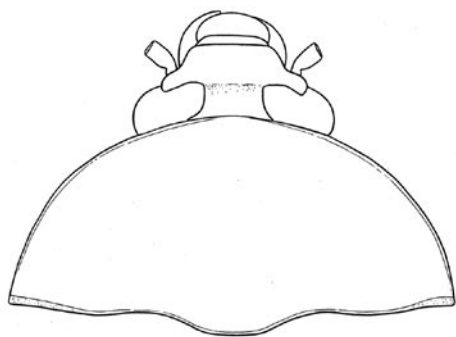
Ratios L/W (length/maximum width) of antennomeres (1-10) from base to apex as follows: 1.72: 1.33: 1.68: 2.09: 1.83: 2.08: 2.08: 2.08: 2.26: 2.02.

Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres from base to apex as follows: protarsus: 1.00: 0.50: 1.33: 1.72: 2.81; mesotarsus: 1.00: 0.35: 0.52: 0.48: 1.30; metatarsus: 1.00: 0.40: 0.34: 0.59.

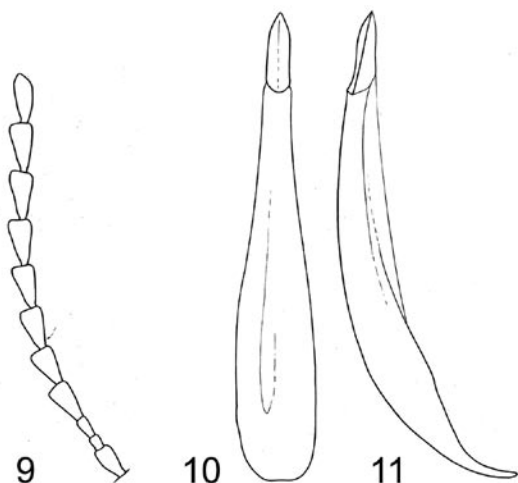
Variability of female paratypes. 7 females: length 4.33 mm approximately (ranging from 3.42 to 5.04 mm); head length 0.56 mm approximately (ranging from



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Figs 7-11: *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli* sp. n.: 7- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 8- Head and pronotum of female; 9- Antennae of male (Holotype); 10- Aedeagus from dorsal view; 11- Aedeagus from lateral view.

0.48 to 0.68 mm); head width 0.94 mm approximately (ranging from 0.83 to 1.04 mm). Ocular index 25.47 approximately (ranging from 19.18 to 28.51). Pronotal length (in middle) 0.99 mm approximately (ranging from 0.81 to 1.14 mm); pronotal width at base 2.10 mm approximately (ranging from 1.83 to 2.37 mm). Pronotal index 47.02 approximately (ranging from 44.34 to 48.54). Elytral length 3.01 mm approximately (ranging from 2.30 to 3.40 mm); elytral width 2.39 mm approximately (ranging from 2.05 to 2.63 mm).

Name derivation. Name of the species is dedicated to one of the collectors Andreas Weigel (NME).

Differential diagnosis. *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli* sp. n. is similar to the species *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) rufomarginata* Pic, 1930 and *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) nigrosuturata* Borchmann, 1937. It differs from *rufomarginata* Pic, 1930 mainly by punctures in elytral striae having greater diameter than those in elytral intervals (punctures of *C. (L.) rufomarginata* in elytral striae have the same diameter as punctures of intervals). From *C. (L.) nigrosuturata* Borchmann, 1937 it differs mainly by complete anterior margins of pronotum, base of pronotum near scutellum distinctly strongly excised from both sides and scutellum distinctly elongate triangular *C. (L.) nigrosuturata* with scutellum broadly triangular). Space between eyes of *C. (L.) weigeli* sp. n. very narrow.

Remark. *Cistelopsis (Liodocistela) weigeli* sp. n. is the first species of the subgenus *Liodocistela* Pic, 1930 from the palaearctic region.

New record from Nepal

Cteniopinus andrewesi Fairmaire, 1896

NEPAL P: Karnali D: Humla 500 m W Simikot, 31-3200 m, 29°58'00" N, 81°48'48" E, 17.VI.2001, 2 ex., terr. Fields conif. for. leg. A. Weigel KL; 20 km W Simikot, 2 km S Chala, Kairang Khola, 3200 m, 29°59'27" N, 81°37'30" E, 26.VI.2001, 1 ex., riverbank, leg. M. Hartmann; 27.VI.2001, 2 ex., leg. A. Kopetz; river valley HF/KL; NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr. Humla, 6 km NW Simikot, Dandaphaya (Dharapuri) 2300 m, 18.VI.2001, 30°00'09" N, 81°46'08" E, 2 ex., leg. A. Kopetz HF/KLS; NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr. Humla, 18 km NW Simikot, Chumsa Khola (Bridge), 2950-3000 m NN, 30°02'25" N, 81°39'06" E, 20.-22.VI.2001, 1 ex., river valley, leg. E. Grill, LF/HF;

2900-3000 m NN, 22.VI.2001, 1 ex., M. Hartmann lgt., valley, 3000-3300 m NN, 30°02' N, 81°39' E, 20.-25.VI.2002, rivern valley, 2 ex., leg. Fischer & Grimm; NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr. Humla, Simikot, 3100 m NN, 17.VI.2001, 29°58'25"N, 81°49'07" E, 1 ex., leg. M. Hartmann; NEPAL District Karnali, Tripurakot – Pohada, 1.vi.1997, 29°04' N, 82°39' E, 2100-3045 mNN, 1 ex., leg. Grill, HF; NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr. Humla, Simikot 500 m W, 3100-3200 m NN, 17.VI.2001, 20°58'25" N, 81°49'07" E, 1 ex., leg. A. Weigel, terr. fields & coniferous forest, KL; NEPAL Prov. Karnali Distr. Mugu, Rara Lake National Park, 2990 m NN, 29°37.1" N, 82°04' E, Westufer, 25.VI.1999, 1 ex., leg. A. Weigel; NEPAL Karnali/Humla Simikot, LF Ort 3100 m, 29°58'25" N, 81°49'07" E, 16.VI.2001, 1 ex., leg. A. Weigel; 500 m W Simikot 3100 m, 29°58'00" N, 81°48'48" E, 16.-17.VI.2001, 1 ex., conifer forest, A. Weigel KL; NEPAL-HIMALAYA, Annapurna Mts., Kali Gandaki – Tal, bei Tukchke, 10.VI.1993, 2600 m, 1 ex., lg. Schmidt. New species for Nepal.

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