

## Redefinition of the subgenera of the genus *Themus* Motschulsky, 1858, with description of five new species (Coleoptera: Cantharidae)

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### Abstract

The subgenera of the genus *Themus* Motschulsky, 1858: *Haplothemus* Wittmer, 1973, *Themus* s. str. and *Telephorops* Fairmaire, 1886 are redefined and several species are transferred between them. New species are described and illustrated: *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *convictor* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) cohabitans* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) andreasii* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) sehnali* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan) and *T. (H.) moxiensis* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan). *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *muganglingensis* Švihla, 2004, syn. nov. is synonymised with *T. (H.) parallelus* Wittmer, 1973.

### Zusammenfassung

Die Untergattungen der Cantharidengattung *Themus* Motschulsky, 1858: *Haplothemus* Wittmer, 1973, *Themus* s. str. und *Telephorops* Fairmaire, 1886 werden neu definiert und einige Arten neu zugeordnet bzw. transferiert. Als neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben und abgebildet werden: *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *convictor* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) cohabitans* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) andreasii* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan), *T. (H.) sehnali* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan) und *T. (H.) moxiensis* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan). *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *muganglingensis* Švihla, 2004, syn. nov. wird als neues Synonym von *T. (H.) parallelus* Wittmer, 1973 vorgeschlagen.

**Key words:** Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cantharidae, *Themus*, new species, new synonym, Palearctic region, Oriental region

### Introduction

*Themus* Motschulsky, 1858 is one of the largest genera of cantharid beetles, it consists now of about 220 species occurring in the Palearctic and Oriental regions. WITTMER (1973) subdivided *Themus* into three subgenera: *Haplothemus* Wittmer, 1973, *Themus* s. str. and

*Tryblius* Fairmaire, 1897. The latter taxon synonymized WITTMER (1983) with *Telephorops* Fairmaire, 1886. The genus *Gallerucocantharis* Pic, 1913 was downgraded by WITTMER (1997) as a subgenus of *Themus*. Its status should be revised, but this revision will be subject of another paper, because no material of this taxon is currently at my disposal. Therefore, three well known and easily recognisable *Gallerucocantharis* species, are omitted in the presented paper.

WITTMER (1973) separated the subgenus *Haplothemus* from *Themus* s. str. on the basis of absence of impressions on male antennomeres. These impressions, having most probably sensorial (olfactory) function, are sometimes either not lustrous or very small and hardly visible, so that some species cannot be easily classified in the subgenera. Besides, such sensillae may be not absent in other species, but they are only not situated in such distinct structures. In addition, ŠVIHLA (1992) and KOPETZ (2004) found, that the presence or absence of antennal impressions vary in *Themus bilituratus* Barovskij, 1909, and the latter author even found the variability of presence or absence within specimens from the same locality. Moreover, when this character is used for the subgeneric classification, both *Haplothemus* and *Themus* s. str. become polyphyletic and clearly related species are classified in different subgenera. Nevertheless, this subgeneric classification was used by all authors including the last catalogue of Palearctic species by KAZANTSEV & BRANCUCCI (2007). KOPETZ (2004) wrote, that the solving of this problem is a matter of the fundamental revision of the genus, and I quite agree with his opinion. However, on the other hand, specialists describe new species of *Themus* almost every year, using the Wittmer's subdivision, what results in further destabilization of nomenclature. Thus, I decided to solve this problem by a redefinition of the subgenera and preliminary transfer of some species between subgenera. Because many of the species are not at my disposal and they were classified only according to the descriptions, some future changes can be of course expected. The level of status of the genus group

taxa here used depends on a future revision of the genus including the possibly related taxa such as *Gallerucanthis* and *Yukikoa* Satô, 1976, and the comparison with the classification level of other genus group taxa of the tribe Cantharini.

## Material and methods

Material examined is deposited in the following collections:

AKKG - collection of Andreas Kopetz, Kerspleben, Germany;

NHMB - Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;

NMPC - Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic. Shades of colours used in the descriptions are classified according to PAULT (1958) and the names of integument structures follow HARRIS (1979). They were observed under  $\times 90$  magnification. Locality labels of the type material are cited verbatim with dates converted to a standard English style. Separate labels are divided in the text by a slash. Names of localities of the additional material are written in standard English style.

## Taxonomy

### *Themus* subgenus *Haplothemus* Wittmer, 1973

*Haplothemus* Wittmer, 1973: 186.

Type species: *Themus gracilis* Wittmer, 1973

**Redefinition.** Elytra parallel-sided or slightly dilated posteriorly in male, slightly to moderately dilated posteriorly in female, sometimes shortened. Colour of elytra yellow, brown, sooty, iron grey to almost black, at most with slight plumbeous or cupreous metallic tinge. Lateral margins of pronotum sometimes moderately arcuate, pronotum at most slightly narrowing anteriorly.

**Bionomy.** Species occurs in higher altitudes in mountains, often attracted by light.

**Distribution.** Central Asian mountains from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan through northern India, Nepal, Bhutan and northern Myanmar to western and southern China (provinces: Xizang, Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Guanxi).

**Transferred species.** *T. (H.) benesi* Švihla, 2004, *T. (H.) bilituratus* (Barovskij, 1909), *T. (H.) bimaculiceps* Wittmer, 1958, *T. (H.) chatengensis* Wittmer, 1973, *T.*

*(H.) comans* Champion, 1926, *T. (H.) coriaceipennis* (Fairmaire, 1889), *T. (H.) curticornis* Wittmer, 1995, *T. (H.) deuvei* Wittmer, 1993, *T. (H.) dhudkundensis* Kopetz, 2004, *T. (H.) dolphukangensis* Kopetz, 2004, *T. (H.) eberti* Wittmer, 1965, *T. (H.) elongatior* Pic, 1955, *T. (H.) glazunovi* (Barovskij, 1909), *T. (H.) hedinii* Pic, 1933, *T. (H.) hobsoni* Champion, 1926, *T. (H.) kabakovi* Wittmer, 1979, *T. (H.) kaschmirensis* (Pic, 1909), *T. (H.) kerstinae* Kopetz, 2004, *T. (H.) kingiensis* Wittmer, 1983, *T. (H.) kumaonensis* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) lahoulensis* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) longipennis* (Fairmaire, 1891), *T. (H.) maximus* (Pic, 1907), *T. (H.) menieri* Wittmer, 1981, *T. (H.) milosi* Švihla, 2005, *T. (H.) nammasae* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) niger* Wittmer, 1983, *T. (H.) nigropolitus* Wittmer, 1995, *T. (H.) parallelus* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) paulometallicus* Wittmer, 1995, *T. (H.) pindarae* Champion, 1926, *T. (H.) pindaraemimus* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) praelongus* Champion, 1926, *T. (H.) quadratus* Wittmer, 1983, *T. (H.) reymondi* Bourgeois, 1907, *T. (H.) robustus* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) ruficollis* Wittmer, 1995, *T. (H.) safedkoensis* Wittmer, 1973, *T. (H.) saipalensis* Kopetz, 2004, *T. (H.) thudamensis* Wittmer, 1981, *T. (H.) tryznai* Švihla, 2004 and *T. (H.) walteri* Švihla, 2004, all transferred from the subgenus *Themus* s. str.

### *Themus* subgenus *Themus* Motschulsky, 1858

*Themus* Motschulsky, 1858: 27.

Type species: *Themus cyanipennis* Motschulsky, 1858

**Redefinition.** Elytra mostly narrowing posteriorly, rarely parallel-sided in male, parallel-sided in female. Colour of elytra metallic green, blue or violet, rarely partly yellowish brown. Lateral margins of pronotum straight or arcuate, parallel-sided, rarely slightly diverging anteriorly.

**Bionomy.** Species occurs in tropical and subtropical forests of lower altitudes of mountains and of lowlands. Only diurnal activity was observed.

**Distribution.** Nepal, Bhutan, northern India, western and southern China, Kuriles, Japan, Ryukyus, Taiwan, Indo-China (but hitherto not known from Malay Peninsula), Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

**Transferred species.** *T. (s. str.) bezdeki* Švihla, 2005, *T. (s. str.) explanaticollis* Pic, 1917, *T. (s. str.) ishigakiensis* Okushima, 1991, *T. (s. str.) mediofasciatus* Pic, 1934, *T. (s. str.) niisatoi* Satô & Takahashi, 1989, *T. (s.*

str.) *ohkawai* Satô, 1976, *T.* (s. str.) *pacholatko* Wittmer, 1997, *T.* (s. str.) *rugosocyaneus* (Fairmaire, 1889), *T.* (s. str.) *satoi* Wittmer, 1983, *T.* (s. str.) *talianus* (Pic, 1917) and *T.* (s. str.) *violatipennis* S. Wang & J. Yang, 1993, all transferred from the subgenus *Haplothemus*.

**Note.** *Themus subrufolineatus* Wittmer, 1995 surely does not belong to *Themus* s. str. It is to be classified in the subgenus *Gallerucocantharis*, at the moment unknown to me, or in the new subgenus. *T. chumbiensis* (Champion, 1926) will be transferred to the genus *Cantharis* Linnaeus, 1758 (see KOPETZ in this volume).

### ***Themus* subgenus *Telephorops* Fairmaire, 1886**

*Telephorops* Fairmaire, 1886: 339.

Type species: *Telephorops impressipennis* Fairmaire, 1886

*Tryblius* Fairmaire, 1897: 228.

Type species: *Tryblius cavipennis* Fairmaire, 1897

**Redefinition.** Elytra parallel-sided or dilated posteriorly in both sexes, surface of elytra with large shallow depressions or with roughly rugulose-lacunose to areolate-rugulose portions, often with a combination of both structures. Colour of elytra metallic green, blue or slate blue, partly or entirely lustrous. Antennae and legs mostly contrastly bicoloured, yellow and black (however this colouration occurs also in *Themus* s. str.). Lateral margins of pronotum more or less converging anteriorly. Two species group can be recognized within this subgenus. The first, where belong species hitherto classified in this subgenus, is characterized by latero-physes of aedeagus often reduced, shortened, elytra more or less enlarged with distinct depressions, and the second one, consisting of species here transferred from *Themus* s. str. is characterized by not shortened latero-physes and elytra with at most slight, hardly distinct depressions.

**Bionomy.** The same as in *Themus* s. str.

**Distribution.** Northern India, Nepal, Bhutan, northern Myanmar, northern Laos, northern Vietnam, southern China (provinces Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Fujian), Taiwan.

**Transferred species.** *Themus (Telephorops) birmanicus* Wittmer, 1982, *T. (Tel.) bitinctus* Wittmer, 1982, *T. (Tel.) cavaleri* Pic, 1926, *T. (Tel.) cribripennis* Wittmer, 1983, *T. (Tel.) davidis* (Fairmaire, 1889), *T. (Tel.) larrygrayi* Wittmer, 1982 and *T. (Tel.) versicolor* (Gorham, 1889) all transferred from *Themus* s. str.

### **Description of new species**

#### ***Themus (Haplothemus) convictor* sp. nov.**

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan province, Qionglai mts., 20 km west of Qiao Qi, 55 km north of Baoxing, 3000 m.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, "CH: Sichuan pr., Qionglai mts., 3000 m, 20 km W Qiao Qi, 55 km N Baoxing, 8.-10. viii.2003, S. Murzin lgt." (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Body entirely sienna.

Male. Eyes comparatively big, strongly protruding, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 5–8 with longitudinal semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate and yellow recumbently pubescent, dull. Pronotum by about one-fifth wider than long, its anterior margin very slightly bisinuate, nearly straight, anterior corners obtuse, almost not rounded, lateral margins almost parallel-sided and straight, posterior corners obtuse, almost not rounded, posterior margin widely arcuate. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull, disc almost impunctate, semilustrous. Elytra only very slightly dilated posteriorly, nearly parallel-sided. Surface of elytra very finely rugulose-lacunose, elytral venation slight, very finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull. Aedeagus as in Figs 1–2.

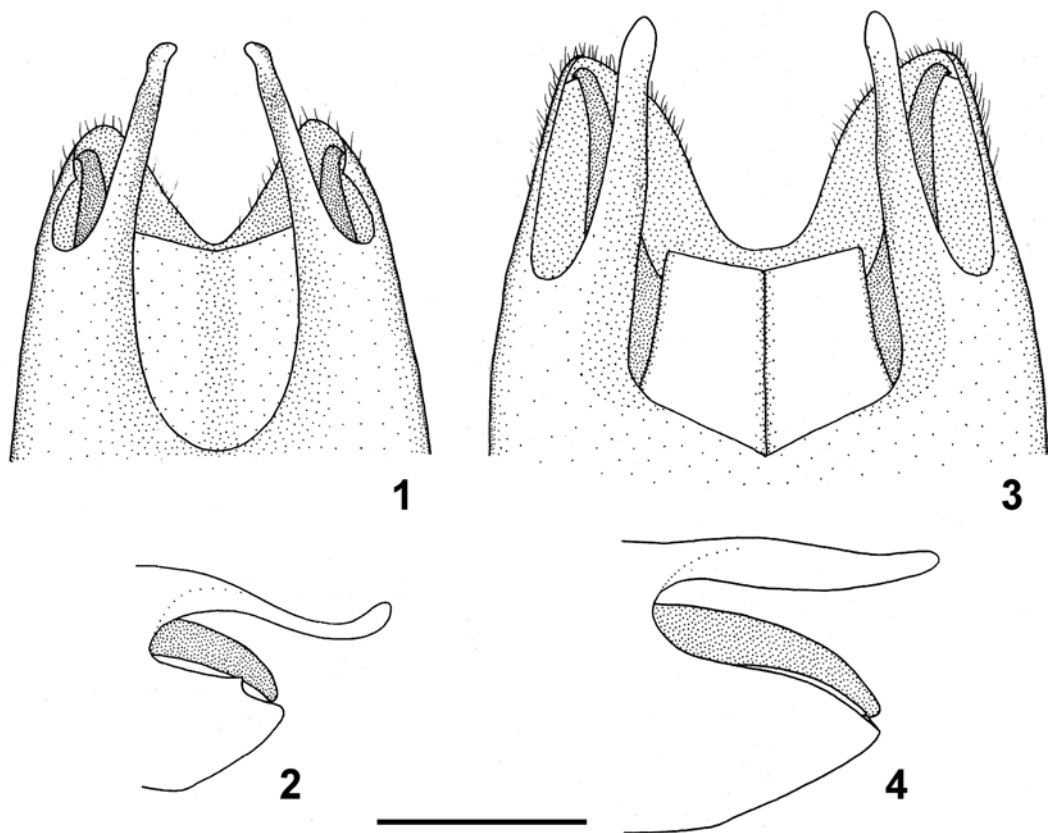
Female unknown.

Length ♂: 18.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus (Haplothemus) convictor* sp. nov. is closely related to *T. (H.) hackeli* Švihla, 2004 (Gansu, Shaanxi), from which it differs by longer parameres, which are not so flattened and more sinuate in lateral view, lateral side of dorsal part of the aedeagus with preapical tooth and much more finer structure of the elytral surface including slight venation (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** Convictor (Latin) = companion, named according to the common occurrence with the following species.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan province.



Figs 1–4. Apical part of aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. 1, 2 – *Themus (Haplothemus) convictor* sp. nov.; 3, 4 – *T. (H.) cohabitans* sp. nov. Scale bar - 1 mm.

***Themus (Haplothemus) cohabitans* sp. nov.**

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan province, Qionglai mts., 20 km west of Qiao Qi, 55 km north of Baoxing, 3000 m.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, “CH: Sichuan pr., Qionglai mts., 3000 m, 20 km W Qiao Qi, 55 km N Baoxing, 8.-10. viii.2003, S. Murzin lgt.” (NMPC).

**Description.** Coloration. Body entirely terra-cotta, only antennomeres 3-11 sooty excluding narrow terra-cotta bases.

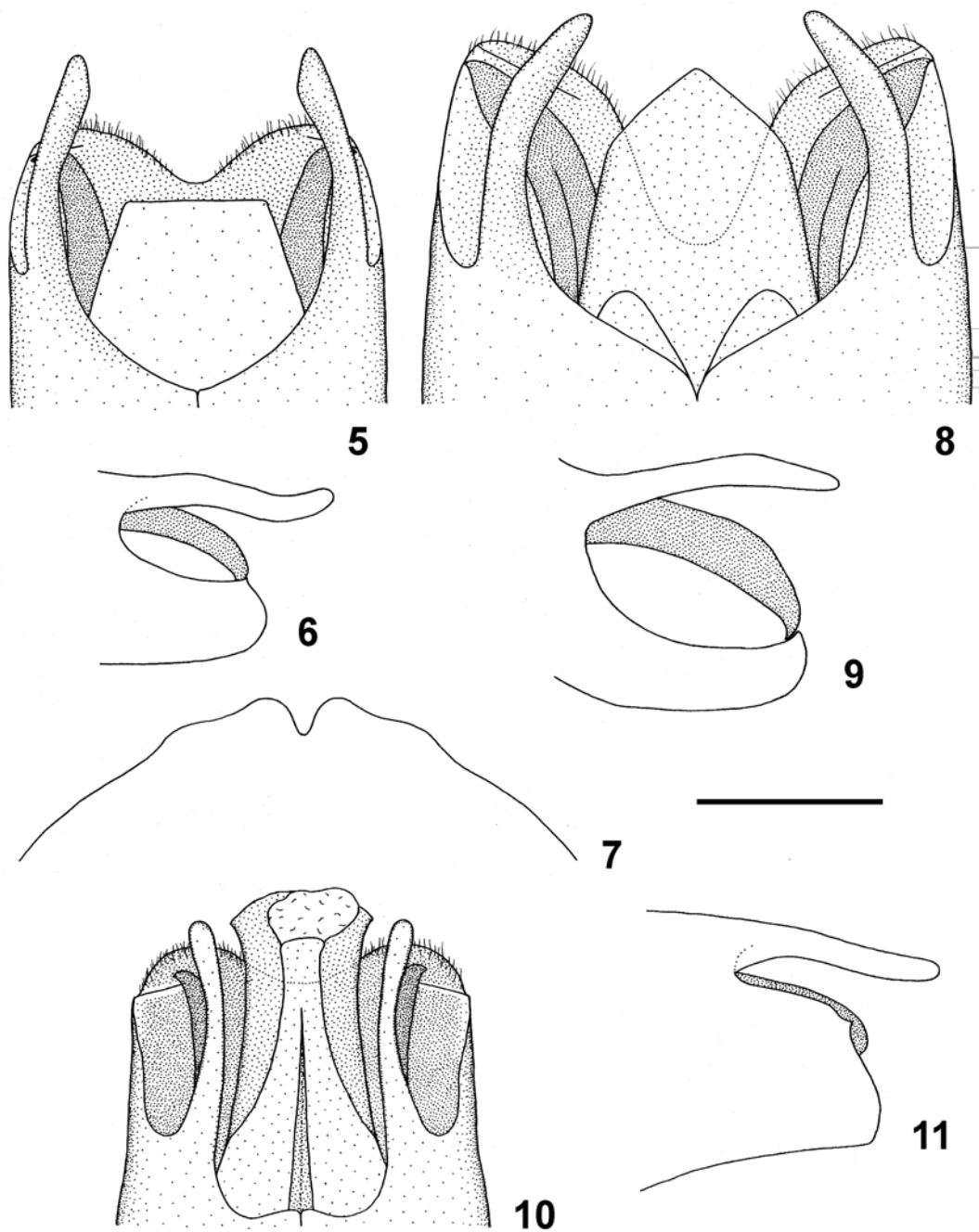
Male. Eyes medium sized but strongly protruding, head across eyes about. as wide as pronotum, head behind eyes nearly parallel-sided further arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antennae moderately exceeding two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 5-7 with longitudinal semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull. Pronotum by about. one-sixth wider than long, its anterior margin very slightly arcuate, anterior corners obtuse, rounded, lateral margins slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely arcuate, slightly sinuate at its middle. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull, disc almost impunctate, semilustrous. Elytra moderately dilated posteriorly, their surface very finely rugulose-lacunose, venation almost invisible, very finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull. Aedeagus as in Figs 3–4. Female unknown.

Length ♂: 22.4 mm.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 22.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus (Haplothemus) cohabitans* sp. nov. is closely related to *T. (H.) schneideri* Švihla, 2004 (Sichuan, Shaanxi), *T. (H.) convictor* sp. nov. and *T. (H.) hackeli* (Gansu, Shaanxi). From the



Figs 5-11. 5-7: *Themus (Haplothemus) andreasi* sp. nov.: 5 - apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 6 - ditto, lateral view; 7 - apex of last sternite of female; 8-9: *T. (H.) sehnali* sp. nov., apical part of aedeagus, ventral and lateral view; 10 - ditto, ventral view; 11 - ditto, lateral view. Scale bar - 1 mm.

former it differs by longer, terra cotta coloured elytra, contrastly bicoloured antennae and especially strongly developed preapical keel of dorsal part of the aedeagus (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004). From *T. (H.) convictor* sp. nov. it differs by shorter and more flattened parameres, which are less sinuate in lateral view, lateral portion of dorsal part of the aedeagus without tooth (Figs 2, 4) and bicoloured antennae, from *T. (H.) hackeli* by bicoloured antennae and distinctly longer and apically dilated elytra with much finely sculptured surface and almost invisible venation (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004). From *T. (H.) pallidobrunneus* Wittmer, 1973, with somewhat similar aedeagus, the new species differs by bigger size, bicolorous antennae, somewhat flattened parameres, another shape of dorsal part of the aedeagus and laterophyses narrower apically in ventral view (cf. WITTMER 1973).

**Etymology.** Cohabitans (Latin) = cohabiting, together living, named according to the common occurrence with *T. (H.) convictor* sp. nov.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan province.

#### *Themus (Haplothemus) andreaesi* sp. nov.

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan province, Qionglai mts., 20 km west of Qiao Qi, 55 km north of Baoxing, 3000 m.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, “CH: Sichuan pr., Qionglai mts., 3000 m, 20 km W Qiao Qi, 55 km N Baoxing, 8.–10. viii.2003, S. Murzin lgt.” (NMPC); paratypes, same data, 19 ♂♂ 18 ♀♀ (NMPC, AKKG).

**Description.** Colouration. Body entirely sienna.

Male. Eyes medium sized, strongly protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes almost straight, moderately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna slightly exceeding two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 4–7 with longitudinal semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull. Pronotum by almost one-fourth wider than long, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners obtuse, slightly rounded, lateral margins widely arcuate, posterior corners obtuse, rounded, posterior margin widely arcuate, slightly sinuate in its middle. Surface of pronotum very finely imbricate-punctate, almost impunctate on disc, very finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, dull to semilustrous. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly, surface of elytra finely areolate-rugose, very finely, recum-

bently yellow pubescent, dull, elytral venation almost indistinct. Aedeagus as in Figs 5–6.

Female. Eyes smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes distinctly narrower than pronotum. Antennae shorter, hardly reaching elytral midlength. Elytra slightly shorter and slightly more dilated than in male. Apical portion of last sternite as in Fig. 7.

Length ♂♀: 17.0–20.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus (Haplothemus) andreaesi* sp. nov. is closely related to *T. (H.) milosi* Švihla, 2005 (Xizang), from which it differs by sienna colouration, more finely sculptured and dull elytra, longer and terminally moderately sinuate parameres and more arcuate laterophyses in lateral view (cf. ŠVIHLA 2005).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to Andreas Kopetz (Kerspleben, Germany) for his great contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Themus*.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan province.

#### *Themus (Haplothemus) sehnali* sp. nov.

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan province, west of Zhier, 28°22.293'N 101°32.701'E, 2866 m.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, “China - W Sichuan, West of Zhier (Zi'er), N 28.22,293', E 101.32,701', 2866 m, 2.–5.vi.2006, R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna lgt.” (NMPC).

**Description.** Colouration. Head rusty, mandibles chestnut brown terminally, antennomeres 1–2 rusty, rest of them black. Thorax, abdomen and legs rusty, femora somewhat darker, sienna. Elytra iron grey.

Male. Eyes small, moderately protruding, head across eyes about as wide as pronotum, head behind eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching two-thirds of elytral length, antennomeres 5–6 with small, semilustrous flat impression. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, finely yellow recumbently pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum by about one-fifth wider than long, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners almost rectangular, slightly rounded, lateral margins parallel-sided, nearly straight, posterior corners obtuse, rounded, posterior margin widely arcuate. Surface of pronotum finely imbricate-punctate, disc impunctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, their surface rugulose-lacunose, base imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently black pubescent,

dull, semilustrous basally. Elytral venation very slightly indicated only in basal portion of elytra. Aedeagus as in Figs 8–9.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 21.3 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus (Haplothemus) sehnali* sp. nov. is closely related to *T. (H.) tryznai* Švihla, 2004 (Sichuan), from which it differs by much smaller and less protruding eyes, entirely brown head and first two antennomeres, much deeply emarginate dorsal part of the aedeagus, more slender laterophyses in ventral view and less arcuate in lateral view (cf. ŠVIHLA 2004).

**Etymology.** Dedicated to one of its collectors, Rostislav Sehnal (Buštěhrad, Czech Republic).

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan province.

### *Themus (Haplothemus) moxiensis* sp. nov.

**Type locality.** China, Sichuan province, Moxi, 30 km south of Luding.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂, “Moxi, Luding, City, vi.1993” (NHMB).

**Description.** Coloration. Head terra-cotta, tips of mandibles chestnut brown, frons black around inner margins of eyes. First two antennomeres terra-cotta, rest of them sepia. Thorax, abdomen and legs terra-cotta, elytra sooty.

Male. Eyes big and strongly protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head behind eyes arcuately narrowing posteriorly. Antenna reaching about two-thirds of elytral length, antennomere 11 missing, antennomeres 4–7 with longitudinal semilustrous impression. Surface of head very finely imbricate-punctate and yellow recumbently pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum by about one-fifth wider than long, its anterior margin straight, anterior corners obtuse, rounded, lateral margins arcuate, very slightly diverging posteriorly, posterior corners obtuse, rounded, posterior margin widely arcuate. Surface of pronotum finely imbricate-punctate, disc impunctate, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, their surface rugulose-lacunose, base imbricate-punctate, finely, recumbently brown pubescent, dull, semilustrous basally. Elytral venation slight but distinct. Aedeagus as in Figs 10–11.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 17.4 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Themus (Haplothemus) moxiensis* sp. nov. seems to be related to *T. (H.) recurvus* Wittmer, 1973 (Sikkim), from which it differs by wider laterophyses in ventral view and not strongly arcuate basally in lateral view, parameres not sinuate in lateral view and dorsal part of the aedeagus more deeply emarginate and with strongly developed preapical transverse carina (cf. WITTMER 1973 and KOPETZ 2004).

**Etymology.** Named according to its type locality.

**Distribution.** China: Sichuan province.

### *Themus (Haplothemus) parallelus* Wittmer, 1973

*Themus* (s. str.) *parallelus* Wittmer, 1973: 218.

*Themus* (s. str.) *muganglingensis* Švihla, 2004: 168, **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *T. parallelus*: paratype ♂, “E. TIBET: Poshö, 12–16,000 ft., 18–20.vii.1936 [white and yellow label, printed] / PARATYPUS [red label, printed] / Naturhist. Museum Basel, coll. W. Wittmer [blue label, printed] / Th. parallelus Wittm., det. W. Wittmer [white label, handwritten and printed]” (NHMB); *T. muganglingensis*: holotype ♂, “China: W Sichuan, Kangding Co., Mugangling Mts., 4100–4800 m, 29 13–24N 101 39–45E, L. & R. Businský lgt., 23.–30.vi.2001 [white label, printed] / HOLOTYPUS, Themus (s. str.) muganglingensis sp. n., V. Švihla det. 2003 [red label, printed]” (NMPC).

**Additional material examined.** China, Qinghai province: Tian Jun (120 km W of Quinghai Wu), 3500 m, 3.–4. vi.1990, J. Kaláb lgt., 1 ♂ (NHMB); Dulansi (Iamasery), 37°00.7–02.0'N 98°37.4–37.5'E, 3245–3730 m, 10.vii.2005, J. Hájek, D. Král & J. Růžička lgt., 5 ♂♂ 1 &; Yunning (Iamasery), 36°45.6'N 102°10.6'E, 2890 m, 1.–2.vii.2005, J. Hájek, D. Král & J. Růžička lgt., 1 ♂.

**Distribution.** China: Xizang, Sichuan, Gansu (KAZANTSEV & BRANCUCCI 2007), Qinghai. New species for Qinghai province.

**Comments.** The here presented new synonymy was caused by the variability of preapical portion of dorsal part of the aedeagus, where the oblique keel is variable, from strongly developed (*T. parallelus*) to almost invisible (*T. muganglingensis*).

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