

New records of the genus *Dysantes* Pascoe, 1871 (Insecta: Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) from the Oriental and Papuan Regions, with description of *D. papuanus* n. sp.

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Abstract

Dysantes papuanus n. sp. is described, the first record of the genus *Dysantes* Pascoe, 1871 (Tenebrioninae: Toxicini: Dysantina) from New Guinea. Newly collected specimens of the genus from the Oriental Region are also presented, including the first record from Sulawesi (*D. elongatus*). A checklist of the species of *Dysantes* (12) is provided.

Zusammenfassung

Dysantes papuanus n. sp. wird beschrieben, der Erstnachweis der Gattung *Dysantes* Pascoe, 1871 (Tenebrioninae: Toxicini: Dysantina) von Neu Guinea. Neu gesammelte Exemplare der Gattung in der Orientalischen Region werden außerdem präsentiert, darunter erstmals von Sulawesi (*D. elongatus*). Eine Checkliste der Arten von *Dysantes* (12) wird beigelegt.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Tenebrioninae, *Dysantes*, new species, new records, New Guinea, Sulawesi

Introduction

Eudysantes Bouchard & al., 2005 (Tenebrioninae: Toxicini) was provided as a replacement name for the tenebrionid genus *Dysantes* Pascoe, 1871, since the genus name was preoccupied by *Dysantes* Foerster, 1868 (Hymenoptera) (FOERSTER 1868, BOUCHARD & al. 2005). However, recently BOUCHARD & BUSQUET (2020) recognised this as an unnecessary replacement name, and revalidated *Dysantes* Pascoe, 1871.

The genus so far contains 11 species not only from the Oriental Region (WALKER 1858, REDTENBACHER 1868,

PIC 1923a, 1923b, KASZAB 1982, ANDO & YAMASAKO 2021) but also from central Africa (ARDOIN 1958, KASZAB 1969). We herewith present newly collected specimens of *Dysantes* from the Oriental Region and the first records from Sulawesi (*D. elongatus*) and New Guinea (*D. papuanus* n. sp.).

Species of this genus are rare in collections, and long series of specimens from a single population are not available. Thus, a range of variability of the shape of the pronotal horns in the species is unknown, but seems possible. The herein described *Dysantes papuanus* n. sp. shows sexual dimorphism of the horns (Figs. 1–2). However, only a single specimen of each sex is available for study.

Material and methods

The specimens studied are deposited in the Natural History Museum in London (BMNH), the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris (MHNP), the Natural History Museum in Erfurt, Germany (NME), and in Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS). The locality data are not given verbatim, but are modified in a standard form, partly completed by additional geographical information for the better localisation, and are translated into English when given in German on the labels. The designated types are provided with printed red labels. The aedeagi are mounted on cards together with the specimens, using a water-soluble glue. Photographs were taken with a visionary Digital photography system (LK Imaging System, Dun. Inc., equipped with a Canon EOS 5DSR), and subsequently processed with Helicon Focus Pro, Adobe Lightroom and Adobe Photoshop CS6 software.

¹ Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 179. For no. 178 see: Annales Zoologici 73, 2023.

The species:

***Dysantes biluna* Walker, 1858**

Examined type material. Ceylon, without further data, BMNH.

***Dysantes bungisingis* (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)**

Newly collected specimen. Philippines, Luzon, Sierra Madre, Disimungal, Madela, Quirino, no date, leg. I. Lumawig, 1 ex. SMNS.

***Dysantes diversus* Pic, 1923**

Examined type material (from photograph). Tonkin, Lac Pho (?), without further data, holotype MNHP.

***Dysantes elongatus* Redtenbacher, 1868**

syn. *taurus* Pascoe, 1871

Examined type material. Java, collection Pascoe, without further data, holotype of *D. taurus* BMNH.

Newly collected specimens. Java, Jakarta, 1967, leg. Blabensteiner, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 500–1900 m, 6–21.V.1995, leg. I. Jeniš, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sulawesi, Dumoga-Bone NP, Gunung Poniki, summit, 1817 m, 24.X.1985, 2 ex. BMNH, 1 ex. SMNS. – Sulawesi, Tengah, Mt. Tambusisi, 4000 ft. (1220 m), 3–13.IV.1980, leg. M. J. D. Brendell, 1 ex. BMNH.

Remarks. New records for Borneo and Sulawesi.

***Dysantes indicus* Kaszab, 1982**

Examined type material. S India, Nilgiri Hills, leg. Andrewes, without further data, holotype BMNH.

***Dysantes lyricornus* (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)**

Newly collected specimens. W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 30 km E Ipoh, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 21–24.IV.2001, leg. P. Čechovský, 4 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Cameron Hills, 25–30.III.1984, leg. G. de Rougemont, 1 ex. BMNH.

***Dysantes major* Pic, 1923**

Examined type material (from photograph). Tonkin, Hoa Binh, without further data, holotype MHNP.

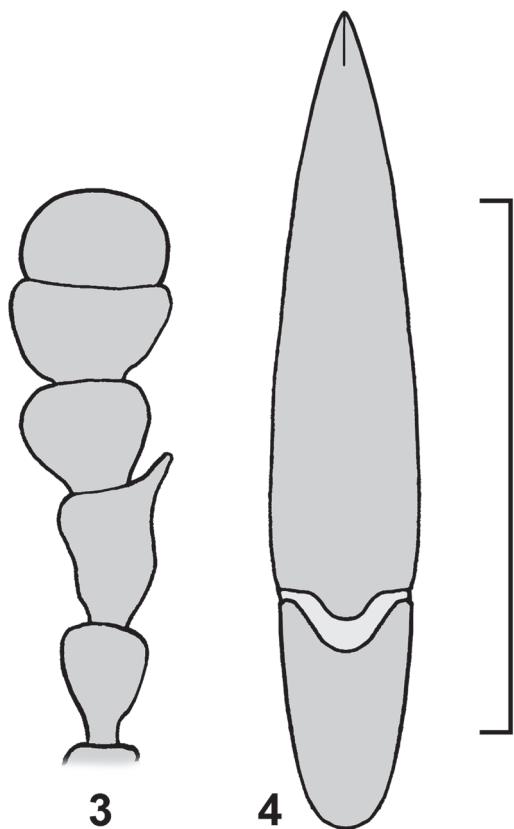
***Dysantes papuanus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 1–4)

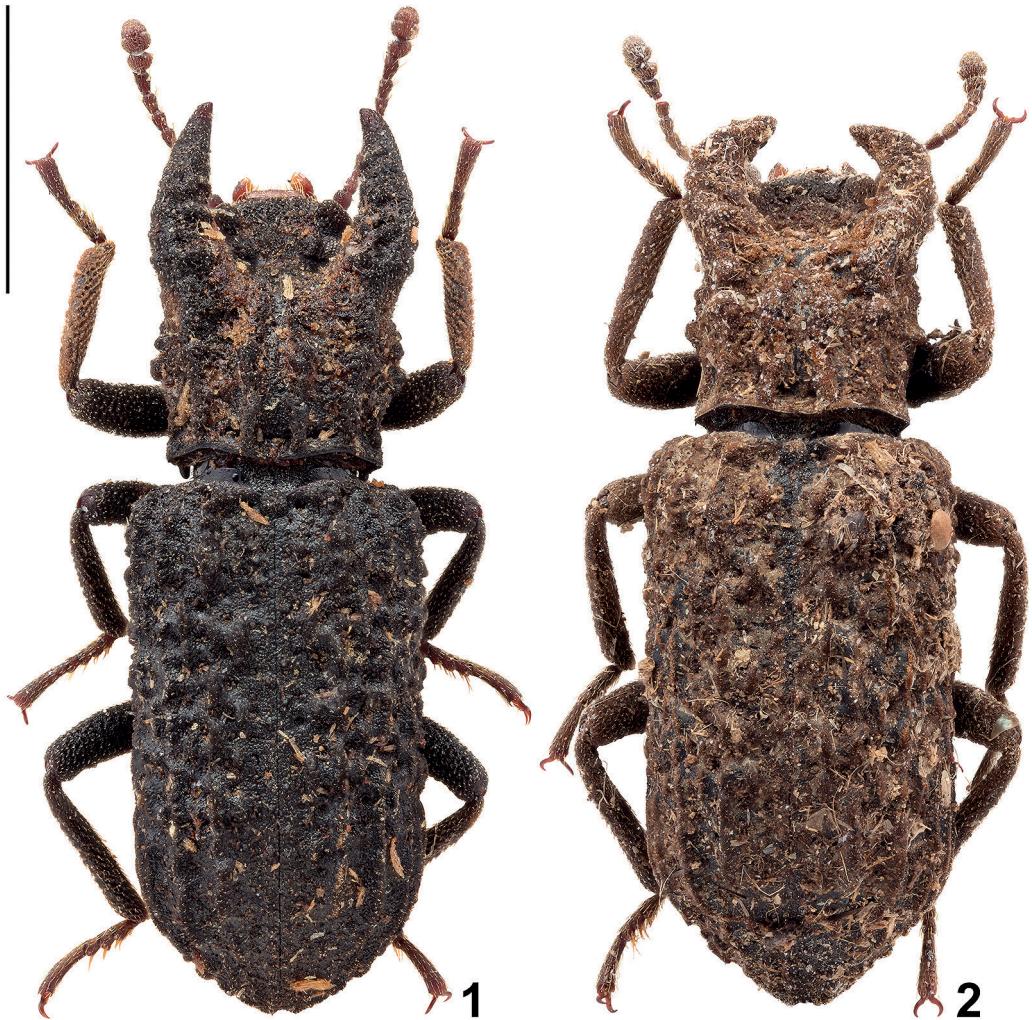
Holotype (♂). Indonesia, West Papua (labelled as Irian Jaya), S Nabire, km 120–150 Unipo-Ebomani, 9.I.1997, leg. A. Weigel, NME.

Paratype. Indonesia, West Papua (labelled as Irian Jaya), Fakfak, 2 km E airstrip, 16.–18.VII.1997, leg. P. Schüle & P. Stüben, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Description. Body length without pronotal horns 8–8.5 mm. Elongate, surface dull, blackish; antennae, mouthparts, and tarsi blackish. Dorsal surface covered with thick layer of secretion, hiding punctures



Figs. 3–4. *Dysantes papuanus* n. sp. 3. Distal right antennomeres 7–11 of ♀ paratype. 4. Aedeagus of ♂ holotype. Scale line: 1.0 mm.



Figs. 1–2. *Dysantes papuanus* n. sp., dorsal view. 1. ♂ holotype, NMKE. 2. ♀ paratype, SMNS. Scale line: 3.0 mm.

and setation. Head uneven; clypeus weakly convex; frontoclypeal suture obscure; genae strongly humped; frons not elevated along eyes; eyes weakly convex, without inner ocular sulci. Antennae reaching basal third of pronotum; distal three antennomeres forming a weakly depressed club, ultimate antennomere enclosed into penultimate one, antennomere 8 in both sexes at distal margin externally prolonged to an acute spine (Fig. 3). Ultimate maxillary palpomere large, weakly triangular. Pronotum quadrate, widest across middle, not beaded on all sides; disc with tubercles forming four longitudi-

nal irregular costae, shallowly excavate near posterior corners; with a pair of horizontal horns, the horns longer and weakly bent inwards (♂ holotype, Fig. 1), or short and broad and strongly bent inwards (♀ paratype, Fig. 2), apices of horns rounded, horns surpassing anterior margin of head, horns densely covered with small tubercles; lateral margins of pronotum nearly straight and with a few large tubercles; basal margin feebly bisinuate; anterior corners with produced acute process, posterior ones rectangular, not produced. Scutellum indistinct, with tubercle. Elytra elongate, moderately con-

vex; intervals bearing irregular tubercles except smooth sutural intervals; the tubercles more elongate and larger on 3rd and 5th intervals; humeral calli short, weakly humped, covered with tubercles; punctures of epipleura not visible because of a layer of secretion, with distinct sulcus in apical half along inner margin. Prosternal process depressed in middle, not protruding backwards. Metaventrite moderately convex, impunctate in median third, coarsely and sparsely punctate laterally. Ventrates sparsely and irregularly punctate, punctures with short setae; male ventrites 1–4 in middle each with an elliptical patch of denser and longer setae; ventrite 5 without denser punctuation. Legs without specific characters; femora moderately slender, very densely punctate; tibiae not incurved and without longitudinal carina. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) scarcely curved ventrad, apicale 2.5x as long as basale, apicale with acute apex.

Diagnosis. *Dysantes papuana* n. sp. can be recognised by the shape of the antennal club with the ultimate antennomere enclosed into the penultimate one, and by the antennomere 8 in both sexes at distal margin ex-

ternally prolonged to an acute spine. The last character was never observed otherwise within the genus. The pronotal disc with tubercles forming four longitudinal irregular keels is also diagnostic. The pronotal horns are longer and weakly bent inwards (δ holotype), or short and broad and strongly bent inwards (φ paratype). The aedeagi of most species are unknown, only ANDO & YAMASAKO (2021) figured the aedeagi for three species (not identical with the aedeagus of *D. papuanus* n. sp.).

Etymology. Named after Papua, the older name for New Guinea (and for the indigenous people), where the holotype was collected.

Dysantes wallacei (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)

Newly collected specimen. W Malaysia, Kelantan, 90 km N Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kupur Dalu, 1700 m, 1–21.III.2015, leg. P. Čechovský, 1 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 8.V.1987, leg. D. Burckhardt & I. Löbl, 1 ex. SMNS.

Remarks. New record for Borneo.

Checklist of the species of *Dysantes* Pascoe, 1871

<i>biluna</i> Walker, 1858	Sri Lanka
<i>bungisingis</i> (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)	Philippines (Luzon)
<i>camerunus</i> Ardooin, 1958	Cameroon
<i>diversus</i> Pic, 1923a	Tonkin
<i>elongatus</i> Redtenbacher, 1868	Java, Borneo, Sulawesi
syn. <i>taurus</i> Pascoe, 187	Java
<i>endroedyi</i> Kaszab, 1969	Congo Brazzaville
<i>indicus</i> Kaszab, 1982	S India
<i>lyricornus</i> (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)	W Malaysia
<i>major</i> Pic, 1923b	Tonkin
<i>papuanus</i> n. sp.	New Guinea
<i>telnovi</i> (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)	Borneo (Sabah)
<i>wallacei</i> (Ando & Yamasako, 2021)	W Malaysia, Borneo (Sabah)

Acknowledgements

Cordial thanks go to Kiyoshi Ando (Osaka), who sent several type photographs, which he took in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. Dmitry Telnov kindly loaned the material from the Natural History Museum in London, and Max Barclay improved the English.

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Jahr/Year: 2023

Band/Volume: [42](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Schawaller Wolfgang, Bellersheim Aron

Artikel/Article: [New records of the genus Dysantes Pascoe, 1871 \(Insecta: Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae\) from the Oriental and Papuan Regions, with description of D. papuanus n. sp. 183-187](#)