

CATOPS NIKODYMI SP. N. AND NOTES ON CHOLEVINAE FROM CHINA
(COLEOPTERA, LEIODIDAE)

Jan RŮŽIČKA

Dept. Ecology, Faculty of Forestry, Agricultural University, CS-160 21 Praha 6, Czechoslovakia

Abstract. *Catops nikodymi* sp. n. (from the *longulus* group) from China is described and illustrated. Further, some faunistic notes on Cholevinae from China are given.

The Chinese fauna of Cholevinae is very interesting and rich, because contains both palaeartic and oriental elements. Species from this region were included to the revisional paper of S z y m c z a k o w s k i (1964). Recently, some systematic and/or faunistic notes were added by P e r r e a u (1990) and R ů ž i č k a (1992).

In this paper, a new species of the genus *Catops* Paykull is described, and some interesting faunistic data on some species are given.

Through the text, the following abbreviations are used: CJR - author's collection; MNHNP - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; NMP - National Museum, Prague.

Catops nikodymi sp. n.

(Figs 1 - 5, 11 - 14)

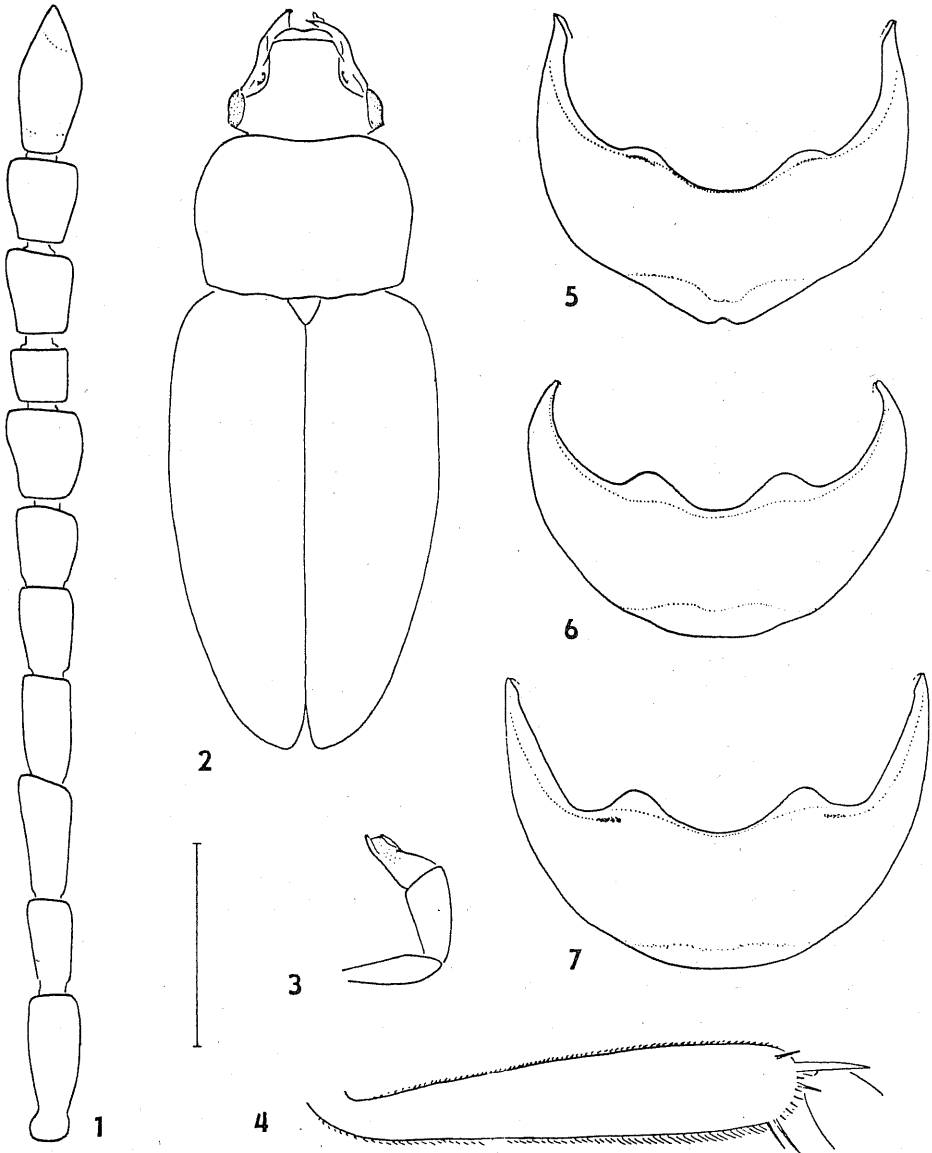
Material examined: Holotype male: China, Gansu prov., 15 km of Dogcanglhamo, 4 200 m a. s. l., 34.1°N 102.5°E, 12-15 vii. 1990, M. Nikodým lgt. Holotype is deposited in CJR.

E t y m o l o g y : the new species is named after its collector, Mr Milan Nikodým, Prague.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Male: Body length 5.35 mm, wings developed. Body slender (Fig. 2). Head and pronotum dark brown, elytra apically slightly lighter. Legs and mouthparts flavous, antenna brown with paler base and the ultimate segment. Body covered with short recumbent yellow pubescence.

Head 1.2 times as wide as long, surface coarsely and densely punctated, the distance between punctures equal to or slightly smaller than diameter of punctures, surface with very distinct transverse microsculpture. Eyes well developed, horisontal diameter of eye 2.5 times as wide as distance between their anterior margin and antennal insertion. Maxillary palpus with ultimate segment 1.4 times as short as penultimate segment, dorsoapically with shallow groove (Fig. 3).

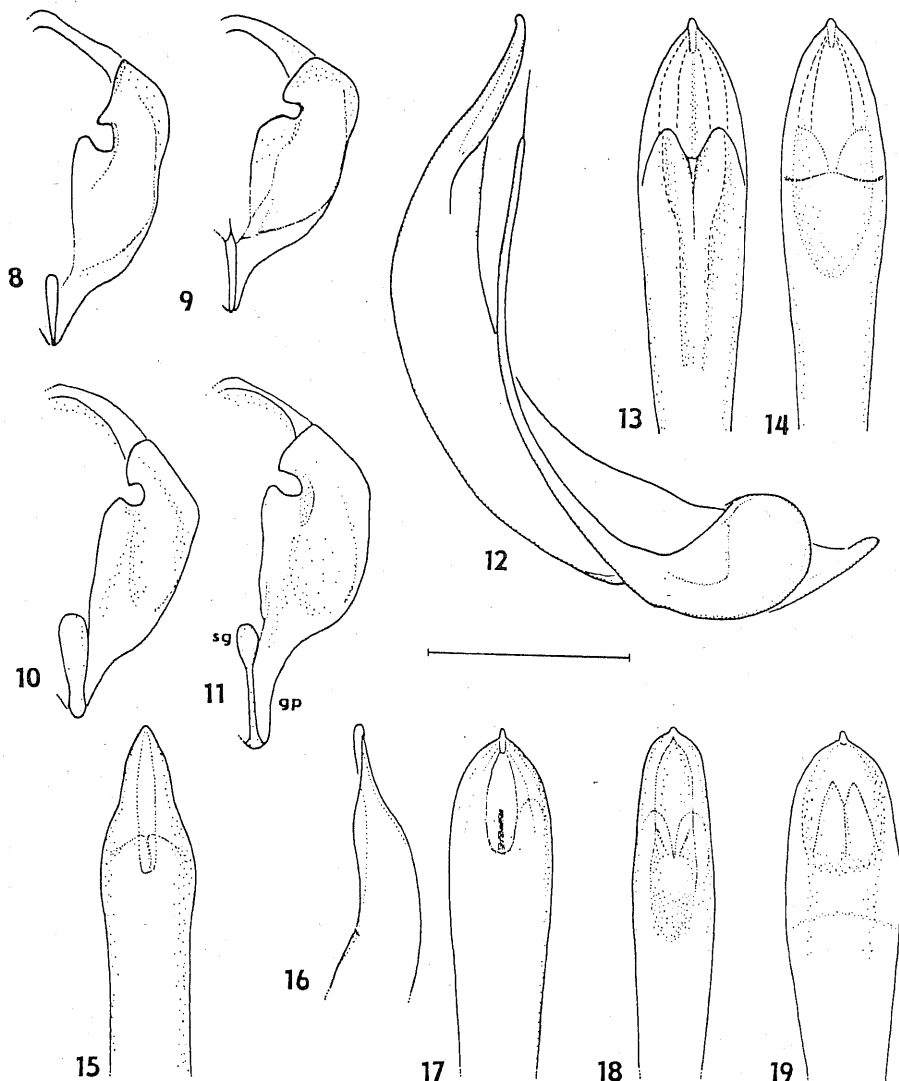
Antenna (Fig. 1) long and slender, about 1.5 times longer than pronotal width, with slightly indicated antennal club. Ratio of lengths of antennal segments (segment I equal to 1.0): 1.0 - 0.6 - 0.8 - 0.65 - 0.55 - 0.6 - 0.35 - 0.5 - 1.0. Ratio of length to width of



Figs 1-7. 1-5 - *Catops nikodymi* sp. n., holotype; 6 - *C. gratiosus* Blanch., Crystal Cave, 1930, Barber (MNHNP); 7 - *C. longulus* Kelln., Slovakia, Revúcká vrchovina, 23. iv. 1988, Mlejnek lgt. (CJR). 1 - left antenna dorsally; 2 - habitus dorsally; 3 - right maxillary palpus dorsally; 4 - left male protibia dorsally; 5 - 7 - male abdominal sternite VIII ventrally. Scale 0.5 mm for Figs 1, 3 - 7; 1.5 mm for Fig. 2.

segments I to XI: 2.6, 1.8, 2.25, 2.0, 1.5, 1.3, 1.1, 0.9, 1.15, 1.15, 2.2. Segment VI 1.45 times as long as segment VIII.

Pronotum 1.35 times as wide as long, 1.5 times as wide as head, flat, widest in the middle. Sides regularly rounded anteriorly, straight posteriorly, hind angle slightly blunt,



Figs 8-19. 8 - *Catops ohbayashii* Jeannel, Japan, Taga-Cho (MNHNP); 16, 17 - ditto, type (MNHNP); 9, 18 - *C. gratosus* Blanch., Crystal Cave, 1930, Barber (MNHNP); 10, 15 - *C. longulus* Kelln., Slovakia, Revúcká vrchovina, 23. iv. 1988, Mlejnek lgt. (CJR); 11-14 - *C. nikodymi* sp. n., holotype; 19 - *C. morouxae* Perreau, holotype (MNHNP). 8-11 - male genital segment ventrally, sg - spiculum gastrale, gp - genital plate; 12 - aedeagus laterally; 13 - tip of aedeagus ventrally; 14, 15, 17-19 ditto dorsally; 16 - ditto laterally. Scale 0.5 mm.

not elongated posteriorly. Hind margin of pronotum slightly sinuous. Surface punctation finer than on head; punctures round, separated, arranged in irregular transverse rows, distance between punctures greater than punctures' diameter. Surface lustrous, with fine transverse microsculpture.

Elytra slender, elongated, 1.75 times as long as wide, 2.85 times as long and 1.2 times as wide as pronotum. Tip of the elytron regularly rounded. Surface more coarsely but sparsely punctated than on pronotum, microsculpture finer than on pronotum.

Profemur simple, without protuberance ventrally. Protibia (Fig. 4) long, 5.5 times as long as maximal width, gradually extended to apex, lateral margins straight. Protarsus extended, basal segment slightly wider than apex of protibia, tarsus 2.9 times as long as the ultimate segment (without claws). Mesotibia regularly bent, 7.8 times as long as wide, as long as mesotarsus. Basal segment of mesotarsus extended. Metatibia straight, 8.9 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as metatarsus.

Abdominal sternites III - VII without any impressions in central parts, posterior margins simply rounded. Abdominal sternum VIII as on Fig. 5, posteriorly elongated, with distinct medial notch on posterior margin. Genital segment (Fig. 11): spiculum gastrale slender, extended posteriorly; genital plate wide, anteriorly elongated.

Aedeagus (Figs 12-14) long and slender, curved in lateral view. Apical part slightly extended in dorsal view, gradually narrowing to a slender tip with terminal tooth, dorsal part with oval impression. Apex ventrally with low central carina and longitudinal lines laterally. Ligulae oval, each with sharp longitudinal line. Parameres thin, reaching to the level of apex of ligulae, each with long terminal seta.

F e m a l e : unknown.

D i f f e r e n t i a l d i a g n o s i s : *Catops nikodymi* sp. n. belongs to the *longulus* group by simple male profemur and the characteristic shape of aedeagus (Fig. 14).

The new species differs from all species of this group (with the exception of *C. longulus* Kelln. and *C. gratiosus* (Blanch.) by the very elongate shape of body (Fig. 2); elytra 1.75 times as long as wide in *C. nikodymi* sp. n., about 1.35 - 1.5 times in the related species. From *C. longulus* and *C. gratiosus* the new species differs by the proportions of antennal segments: antennal club slightly indicated, segment VIII nearly as long as wide in *C. nikodymi* sp. n. (Fig. 1), antennal club distinct, segment VIII 1.4 - 2.0 times as wide as long in *C. longulus* and *C. gratiosus*.

The new species differs from the related species also in the following combination of characters: 1. male abdominal sternite VIII: posterior margin medially with distinct notch in *C. nikodymi* sp. n. (Fig. 5), regularly rounded in the related species (as on Figs 6,7); 2. male genital segment: anterior part of genital plate prolonged, spiculum gastrale

elongated, with broaden posterior part in *C. nikodymi* sp. n. (Fig. 11), anterior part of genital plate short, spiculum gastrale shorter, simply rounded in the related species (Figs 8 - 10); 3. shape of aedeagus: as on Fig. 14 in *C. nikodymi* sp. n., as on Figs 15, 17 - 19 in this paper, on Fig. 4 in S z y m c z a k o w s k i (1959), and on Figs 268, 281, 287 in S z y m c z a k o w s k i (1964) in the related species.

The proportions of antennal segments in *C. nikodymi* sp. n. is similar to *C. ohbayashii* Jeannel. Besides the differences given, *C. ohbayashi* can be simply differentiated from the remaining species of the *longulus* group by the distinctly granulate surface of pronotum, only finely punctate in the remaining species.

The new species was taken in a tunnel leading to a marmot's nest, about 1-2 m from the orifice, together with *Leiodes nikodymi* and *Leiodes* sp. (Š v e c , 1991) and some *Aphodius* spp. (N i k o d ý m , pers. comm.). The nest occurs on eastern slope of alpine meadow, on limestone mountain plateau.

Catops montanus Schweiger, 1956

Material examined: Northwest. 1. China, Chinkiang (=prov. Xinjiang), 1 ♂ (coll. Hlisnikovský in NMP).

This species is probably widely distributed, known from India (S z y m c z a k o w s k i , 1974) and North Korea (S z y m c z a k o w s k i , 1976); from China previously known only from prov. Fukien (S z y m c z a k o w s k i , 1964).

Mesocatops imitator (Schweiger, 1956)

Material examined: China, Sichuan prov., Liziping (near Shimian), about 200 km SW of Ya'an, 2 800 - 3 000 m a. s. l., 27. vi. - 3. vii. 1991, Z. Kejval lgt., 20 spec. (CJR).

Previously known from prov. Fujian, Sichuan, Shaanxi and Yunnan in China (S z y m c z a k o w s k i , 1964; R ů ž i č k a , 1992); probably common and widely distributed. The specimens were taken from a bird carcass in a montane primary forest.

Catopodes fuscifrons (Kraatz, 1877)

Material examined: China, Fukien, Kuatun (2 300 m), 27.40° n. Br., 117.40° ö. L., 28. i. 1938, J. Klapperich lgt., 1 ♂ (coll. Hlisnikovský in NMP); Japonia, Tokyo Umg., 18. vi. 1970, Zdeněk Hlisnikovský lgt., im Park an Maus, 1 ♀ (coll. Hlisnikovský in NMP).

The species known from sporadic finds from China, North Korea and Japan (J e a n n e l , 1936; S z y m c z a k o w s k i , 1964, 1976).

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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