# Eutheia puetzi n. sp. from China (Coleoptera: Scydmaenidae)

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ABSTRACT. The first Chinese species of *Eutheia* Stephens (Scydmaeninae, Eutheiini), *E. puetzi* n. sp., is described. The type material has been collected in Western Sichuan; diagnostic characters and the male copulatory organ of the new species are illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae, Eutheiini, *Eutheia*, East Palearctic. China.

#### INTRODUCTION

East Palearctic species of *Eutheia* Stephens included so far four species: *E. exortiva* Kurbatov, *E. horiola* Kurbatov (both from the Russian Far East), *E. horii* Jałoszyński and *E. rufa* Jałoszyński (both from Hokkaido, Japan) (Kurbatov 1990, 1991; Jałoszyński 2004). Three more species are known to occur in Taiwan: *E. klapperichi* Franz, *E. simillima* Franz, and *E. taiwanensis* Franz (Franz 1985). Thanks to the kindness of a German specialist on Byrrhidae, Andreas Pütz, I had an opportunity to study interesting materials of Chinese Scydmaenidae from his collection. The first Chinese species of *Eutheia* found among these specimens is described below.

The type material is deposited in the private collection of Andreas  $P\ddot{u}Tz$  (Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany; here abbreviated as CAP).

# Eutheia puetzi n. sp. (Figs.1-4)

NAME DERIVATION

The specific epithet is derived from the name of the collector, Andreas Pütz, to whom the new species is dedicated.

#### DIAGNOSIS

As in most species of *Eutheia*, external morphology of *E. puetzi* is unremarkable and most important diagnostic characters are located on the male copulatory organ. The aedeagus of the new species is unique in having median apical projection with notched apex, surrounded at each side by additional, slender clavate projection. Males can also be identified on the basis of distinct border separating very large and flat median part of frons from its convex sides and from vertex. Females and their diagnostic characters remain unknown.

## DESCRIPTION

*Male* (Fig. 1). Body length (including pygidium) 1.44 mm, pigmentation dark brown, except for light brown antennae, palps, legs and apex of pygidium; vestiture pale yellowish. Head much broader than long, widest at large, very convex, coarsely faceted eyes, length 0.17 mm, width 0.27 mm. Tempora very short but well visible; vertex very short, convex; frons with very large and nearly flat median part distinctly delimited from convex sides and vertex, flat part bears very shallow and hardly distinguishable traces of two longitudinal grooves or impressions; supraantennal tubercles indistinct. Punctation on frons and vertex dense and distinct, but composed of shallow and slightly diffused, unevenly distributed punctures; setation relatively long, moderately



1. Eutheia puetzi sp. n. Habitus of the holotype male (actual length 1.44 mm)

dense, suberect, on convex areas of frons and vertex directed posteriorly. Antennae as in Fig. 4, length 0.57 mm.

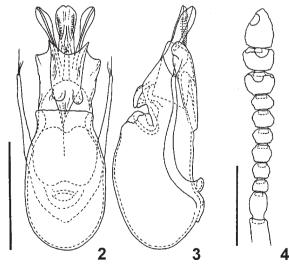
Pronotum slightly broader than long, broadest near anterior third, length 0.30 mm, width 0.37 mm, in dorsal view nearly semicircular, with rounded anterior margin; lateral margins rounded, slightly narrowing from widest place toward obtuse hind angles; posterior margin distinctly biemarginate; ante-basal row of pits composed of deep and large pit near each hind angle, shallower internal pair and small but distinct median pit, distance between median and each internal pit is shorter than that between internal and lateral ones. Punctation of disc distinctly finer than that on frons and vertex, punctures are dense and sharply delimited; setation relatively dense, about as long as setae on posterior parts of frons and vertex, suberect.

Elytra oval and elongate, broadest near middle, length 0.72 mm, width 0.52 mm, El (elytral index; length / combined width) 1.38. Apex of each elytron truncated and broadly rounded; basal pit small, located closer to scutellum than to humerus; humeral callus moderately well marked, delimited by short subhumeral impression. Punctation slightly sparser than that on pronotum, but composed of larger, moderately distinct punctures reducing in diameter and depth from middle toward sides and apices of elytra; setation similar to that on pronotum. Scutellum moderately large, subtriangular. Hind wings well developed.

Legs slender, moderately long, with all tibiae straight, without any unique characters.

Aedeagus (Figs. 2-3) 0.45 mm in length, elongate, with large and well delimited basal capsule and smaller apical part, which bears three apical projections; parameres very slender, each with three apical setae.

Female. Unknown.



2-4. *Eutheia puetzi* sp. n. Aedeagus in dorsal (2) and lateral (3) views; left antenna of male in dorsal view (4) (scale bars: 0.2 mm)

Type material

Holotype (male): two white printed labels: "CHINA: W-Sichuan, Ganzi Tibetian Auton. Pref., Daxue Shan, Mugecuo, 15 km NW", continued on the other label "Kangding, below the lowest lake, 30.09.18 N, 101.51.16 E, 3300 m, 27.VI.1999, leg. A. Pütz", yellow printed label "Sammlung Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt", and printed red label "EUTHEIA puetzi m., det. P. JAŁOSZYŃSKI, 2007, HOLOTYPUS" (CAP).

DISTRIBUTION

China: W Sichuan.

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