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## *Syndicus (Semisyndicus) phuphanmontanus* n. sp. from Laos (Coleoptera: Scydmaenidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Syndicus phuphanmontanus* n. sp. is described. The new species belongs to the subgenus *Semisyndicus* JALOSZYŃSKI and the type series has been collected in Laos. Important morphological structures are illustrated, including the aedeagus.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae, Cyrtoscydmini, *Syndicus*, new species, Orient.

### INTRODUCTION

The subgenus *Semisyndicus* JALOSZYŃSKI of *Syndicus* MOTSCHULSKY is characterized by a long antennomere XI, which has the base much narrower than the apex of antennomere X. Key characters of the subgenus are also: a short median longitudinal carina or tubercle on the vertex adjacent to the occipital constriction, an additional pit near each hind angle of the pronotum, and concave basal margin of the elytra. Moreover, the aedeagus and the spermatheca differ from those typical of the nominotypical subgenus (JALOSZYŃSKI 2004). *Semisyndicus* had so far comprised seven species distributed in Bhutan, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and China. Thanks to Peter HLAVÁČ I had an opportunity to study undetermined specimens coming from Laos, belonging to this interesting subgenus of *Syndicus*. They proved to represent a new species, very similar to the first member of the genus described from Laos, *S. tenuicornis* JALOSZYŃSKI. The new species is described herein, under the name *S. phuphanmontanus* n. sp.

Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: SNMB – Slovak National Museum, Bratislava, Slovakia; PCPH – private collection of Peter HLAVÁČ,

Košice, Slovakia; PCPJ – private collection of the author, Poznań, Poland; EI – elytral index (length / combined width).

***Syndicus (Semisyndicus) phuphanmontanus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 1-5)

NAME DERIVATION

Locotypical, after the type locality, Phu Phan Mt.

DIAGNOSIS

This species looks like a larger copy of the sympatric *S. tenuicornis* JAŁOSZYŃSKI; both species differ from remaining members of *Semisyndicus* in the slender antenna with all antennomeres longer than wide. The new species is distinctly larger than *S. tenuicornis* (nearly as large as the largest *Semisyndicus*, *S. sumatrensis* SCHAUFUSS), and has more slender elytra (elytral index of males 1.45-1.47 versus 1.41-1.43 in *S. tenuicornis*). Examination of the aedeagus may be necessary to confirm identification.

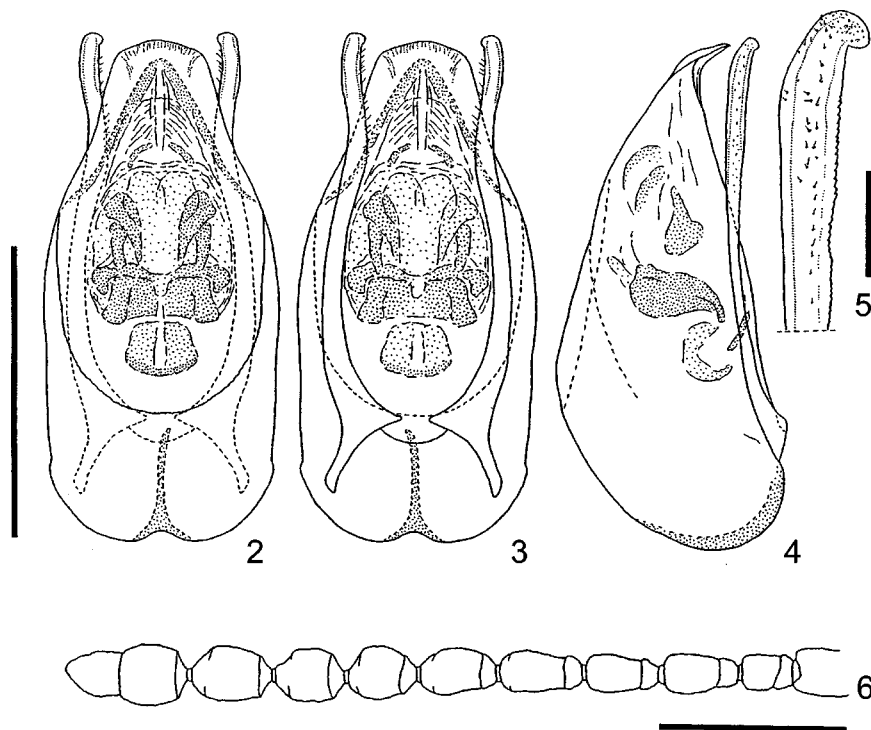


1. *Syndicus phuphanmontanus* JAŁOSZYŃSKI; male habitus; actual length 3.26 mm

## DESCRIPTION

**Male** (Fig. 1). Body large, relatively slender, very convex, shiny, dark brown, palpi and legs slightly lighter, setation brownish; body length 3.26-3.51 mm (mean 3.41 mm). Head broadest at relatively small eyes, length 0.52-0.57 mm (mean 0.55 mm), width 0.67-0.70 mm (mean 0.69 mm); tempora about 2.5 times as long as eye in dorsal view, bent at obtuse angle and rounded; vertex regularly convex, with very short median longitudinal carina adjacent to occipital constriction; frons slightly concave, moderately steeply lowering toward deep frontoclypeal groove; supraantennal tubercles prominent, well demarcated from frons but not demarcated from vertex. Punctuation moderately sparse, composed of very fine punctures; setation on tempora and sides of vertex very sparse, short and thick, suberect, setae on median part of vertex and especially on frons are longer, thinner and denser, suberect. Antenna as in Fig. 2, length 1.87-2.10 mm (mean 2.02 mm).

Pronotum elongate, very convex, broadest in anterior third, length 0.97-1.02 mm (mean 1.00 mm), maximum width 0.80-0.87 mm (mean 0.84 mm), width at base 0.62-0.67 mm (mean 0.65 mm); posterior collar well marked by lateral constriction and dorsal row of four large, deep, longitudinally elongate pits, area



2-5. *Syndicus phuphanmontanus* JAŁOSZYŃSKI: 2-4 – aedeagus in dorsal (2), ventral (3) and lateral (4) views; 5 – apical part of paramere in lateral view; 5 – left antenna of male in dorsal view (scale bar: 2-4, 6 – 0.5 mm, 5 – 0.1 mm)

between median pair slightly raised, additionally pronotum with very small and shallow pit near each hind angle. Disc with moderately fine, dense, very distinct punctation, distances between punctures equal to 1-1.5 puncture diameter, punctures decrease in diameter and depth from central part of disc toward margins; setation denser than that on frons and vertex, composed of moderately long, only slightly suberect setae.

Elytra broad and very convex, but with distinct shallow impression or flattening around suture in anterior third, broadest between middle and anterior third, length 1.77-1.92 mm (mean 1.86 mm), width 1.22-1.30 mm (mean 1.26 mm), EI 1.45-1.47. Humeri prominent, protruding anteriorly so that base of elytra is concave, each humerus is distinctly delimited by broad and short internal humeral impression. Punctation as dense as that on median part of pronotum, but composed of much shallower punctures; setation shorter than that on pronotum, moderately dense, only slightly suberect. Metathoracic wings well developed.

Aedeagus (Figs. 3-5) 0.87 mm in length, elongate, with broad parameres slightly exceeding subtrapezoidal apex of median lobe, each paramere in lateral view has distinctly delimited, curved apex, and bears 10-20 very short setae along internal margin of apical third. Internal armature of median lobe complicated, symmetrical, relatively darkly sclerotized.

*Female.* Unknown.

#### TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): white printed label „NE-LAOS, Hua Phan, prov. BAN SALUEI, Phu Phan Mt., 20°15'N 104°02'E, 1500-2000 m, J. Bezděk lgt., 26. iv.-11.v.2001", and red printed label „*SYNDICUS (SEMISYNDICUS) phuphan-montanus* m., det. P. Jałoszyński, 2005, HOLOTYPE" (temporarily in PCPH, final depository SNMB). Paratypes: 2mm, same data, except for yellow identification label with „PARATYPE" (PCPH, PCPJ).

#### DISTRIBUTION

Laos.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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#### REFERENCE

- JAŁOSZYŃSKI, P., 2004. Revision of scydmaenid beetles of the genus *Syndicus* MOTSCHULSKY (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae). National Science Museum Monographs Np. 25, National Science Museum, Tokyo, 108 pp.