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A new species of the genus *Hlavaciellus* Jałoszyński, 2006 from Borneo (Coleoptera: Scydmaenidae)

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Abstract. A new species of *Hlavaciellus sabahensis* sp. n. is described from Sabah, Borneo; important morphological characters are illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae, *Hlavaciellus*, new species, Borneo.

INTRODUCTION

Recent studies by Jałoszyński (2006, 2007, 2008) have resulted in important changes in the systematics of tribe Cephenniini. *Chelonoidum* Strand, 1935 and *Coatesia* Lea, 1915 have been synonymized with *Cephennodes* Reitter, 1884 (Jałoszyński 2007, 2008), *Neseuthia* has been placed as a junior synonym of *Cephennomicrus* Reitter, 1907 (Jałoszyński 2008); the genus *Paraneseuthia* Franz, 1986 has been transferred to Eutheiini (Jałoszyński & Hoshina 2004), and a new monotypic genus *Hlavaciellus* Jałoszyński has been described (Jałoszyński 2006). As a consequence of these taxonomic acts, the tribe Cephenniini currently includes eight genera of which five, *Cephennium* Müller & Kunze, 1882; *Cephennodes* Reitter, 1884; *Elacatophora* Schaufuss, 1884, *Cephennomicrus* Reitter, 1907 and *Hlavaciellus* Jałoszyński, 2006 are known from the Oriental region.

Examination of the material collected by Peter Hlaváč (Košice, Slovakia) provided another new species of the genus *Hlavaciellus* which is described below. The type material is deposited in the author's collection (CMSN).

***Hlavaciellus sabahensis* sp. n.**
(Fig. 1-3)

ETYMOLOGY

Locotypic, named after Malaysian state of Sabah where the material was collected.

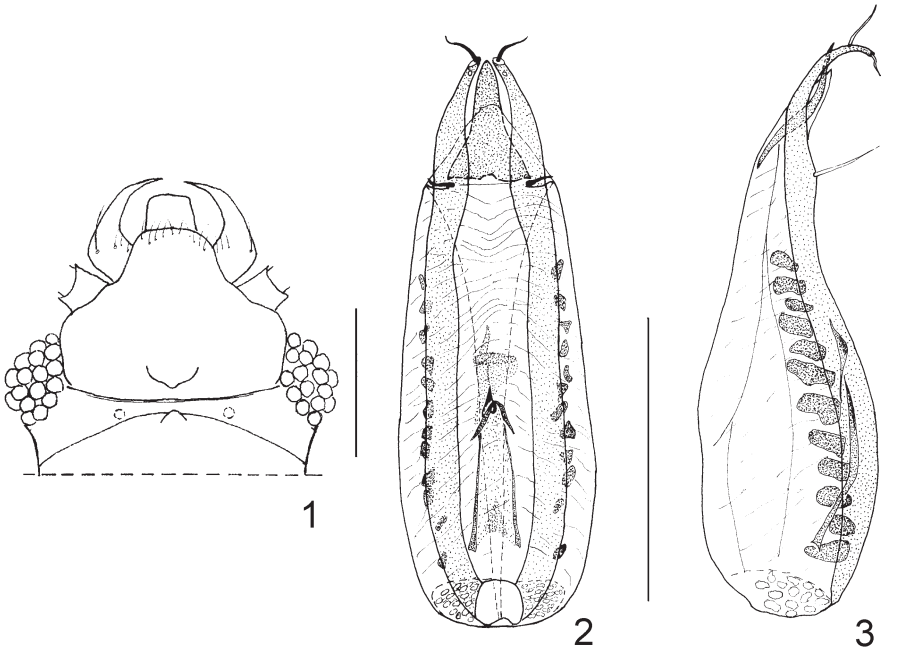
MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE, ♂: "Borneo - Sabah, 1600 m, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 52 km road KK [Kota Kinabalu]-Tambunan, 23.V-29.V.1998, P. Hlaváč lgt. / Holotypus, *Hlavaciellus sabahensis* sp. n., det. M. Stevanović, 2007". (CMSN).

DESCRIPTION

Male. Body length 2.10 mm, stout, very convex, dark reddish-brown, tarsi and mouth parts slightly reddish-brown, setation yellow-brown.

Head (Fig. 1) moderately large, length 0.35 mm, width 0.49 mm, vertex with one median conical tubercle; distinctly separated from occiput by well defined groove which bears three very fine tubercles; labrum large, subrectangular; mandibles very long, acute and strongly curved ventrally; frons relatively long, subtrapezoidal; supraantennal tubercles strongly raised; occiput convex with median sharp tubercle behind shallow depression; eyes very convex, each with about 15-20 facets. Punctation of frons and



1-3: *Hlavaciellus sabahensis* sp. n.: 1 – head, dorsal aspect; 2 – aedeagus, ventral aspect; 3 – aedeagus, lateral aspect (scale bar: = 0.20 mm)

vertex very fine, sparse; setation moderately long, suberect. Antennae very massive, length 1.15 mm, covered with dense, moderately long, suberect setae, terminal segment elongate and subconical.

Pronotum transverse, moderately convex, broadest at base, length 0.56 mm, width 0.84 mm, with rounded anterior margin, slightly convex lateral margins and biemarginate basal margin. Lateral carina weakly wrinkles, posterior corners obtuse; pronotum with a pair of small, shallow lateral antebasal foveae. Punctation fine and sparse; setation moderately sparse and long, suberect to erect.

Elytra broadly oval, very convex, length 1,19 mm, width 1,02 mm, broadest near middle. Each elytron with distinct humeral denticle and humeral fold as long as about one third of length of elytra, with single basal setose fovea located closer to scutellum than to humerus. Punctation relatively fine, punctures shallow, distance between punctures 1.5 – 4 times as long as their diameter. Setation moderately long, from suberect to erect. Scutellum subtriangular, without punctures or setae.

Metasternum in the middle convex, large, weakly punctured, with sparse setation, both sides with elongate, oval, setose depressions, setae oriented towards middle. Posterior margin of sternum biemarginate.

Abdomen very short, with six visible sternites, with sparse and fine punctures which are poorly visible under short, dense suberect setation.

Legs very long and slender without any peculiar characters, with short, dense suberect setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2-3) length 0,42 mm, slender, broadest near base and gradually narrowed toward apical part and with narrow subtriangular structure at apex of median lobe; parameres large, slightly darker than median lobe, ventrally slightly sinuate, each with three setae.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis

The new species is closely related to *H. vampirus* Jałoszyński which is also known from Sabah (Borneo). It can be distinguished from this species by the shape of the head (Fig. 1), by having supraantennal tubercles which are strongly raised, by the presence of one median conical tubercle on the vertex, by the presence of three tubercles in the groove which separates the occiput from the vertex, and by a different structure of the aedeagus (Fig. 2-3).

Distribution

Hlavaciellus sabahensis sp. n. is so far known only from the type locality in Borneo.

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