

**A new species of the genus *Glischrochilus*
(Coleoptera: Nitidulidae: Cryptarchinae)
from China**

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Abstract. *Glischrochilus (Librodor) jelineki* sp. nov. from China is described and illustrated. Diagnostic characters of the new species and of the related *Glischrochilus (Librodor) japonius* (Motschulsky, 1857) are figured.

Key words. Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, Cryptarchinae, *Glischrochilus*, new species, taxonomy, China

Introduction

Glischrochilus Reitter, 1873, is a cosmopolitan genus of the subfamily Cryptarchinae (family Nitidulidae). It is distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental Regions. Within the limits of the Palaearctic Region, as considered in the recent catalogue of LÖBL & SMETANA (2007), *Glischrochilus* is represented by 32 described species (JELÍNEK & AUDISIO 2007). The species of *Glischrochilus* from China were revised by JELÍNEK (1975). Additional species from this territory were described by JELÍNEK (1982, 1999) and KIREJTSHUK (1984, 1987). A key to the species of the Indo-Malayan region, also including China, was published by KIREJTSHUK (1987).

In the present paper, a new species of *Glischrochilus* from China is described. It belongs to the subgenus *Librodor* Reitter, 1884 as defined by JELÍNEK (1975).

Material and methods

Dry-mounted specimens were studied under a binocular stereomicroscope MBS-10. Measurements were made with an ocular micrometer. For the study of the genitalia, specimens were softened in 5% ammonia solution and subsequently dissected under the stereomicroscope. Genitalia were rinsed with water, then transferred in propyl alcohol and embedded in a drop of Epural placed on the same label as the specimen. The SEM photographs of antennae, pygidia, head and prosternal process were made with a scanning microscope Hitachi S-3000

N. Other pictures were made using a Sony Alpha 700 camera (with Tamron AF SP 90 f/2.8 lens, Rynox 250 convertor and Minolta R-1200 macro ring flash).

The P/A index is defined as the ratio of the distance of posterior pronotal angles over the distance of anterior pronotal angles.

Taxonomy

Glischrochilus (Librodor) jelineki sp. n.

(Figs. 1–9)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, CHINA: SHAANXI: Taibaishan National Park, 1350 m a.s.l., 10.vi.1999, M. Murzin lgt. (coll. National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic). PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀, CHINA: HUBEI: Dahongshan, 31°50'N/113°00'E, 30.iv.–1.v.2005, J. Turna lgt (coll. National Museum, Praha (1 ♀) and coll. Andrzej Lasoń, Białystok, Poland (1 ♀)).

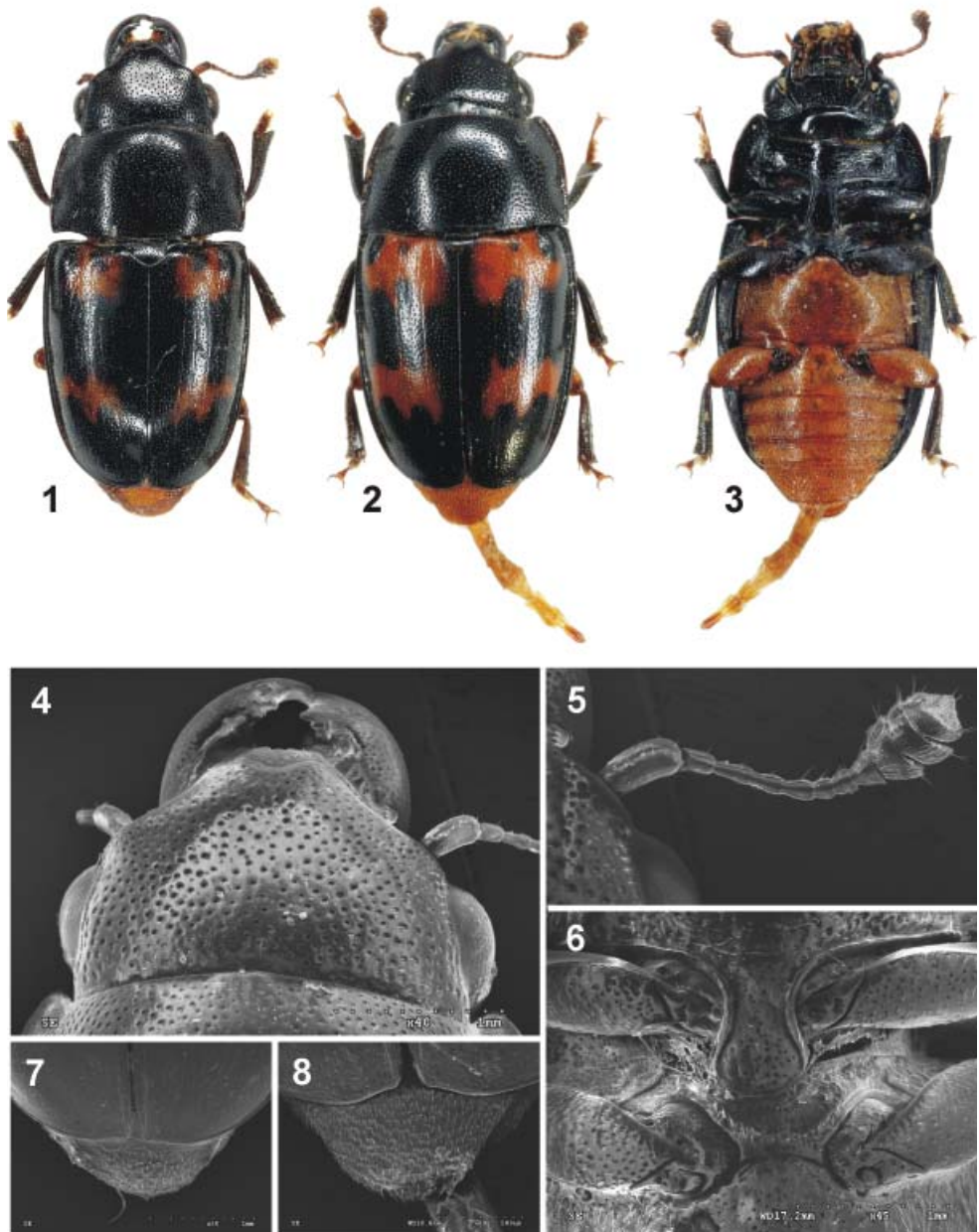
Diagnosis. Oblong oval, rather convex, moderately shining. Head, pronotum, scutellum, fore and middle tibia and elytra black, each elytron with two yellow-orange spots. Metasternum, abdomen, pygidium and hind femur (excluding trochanter) yellow. Prosternum including prosternal process, mesosternum, hind tibia, anterior and middle femora, all tarsi and antenna brown (Figs. 1–3).

Description. Length 8.0–9.8 mm (holotype 8.0 mm), width 3.5–4.5 mm (holotype 3.5 mm)

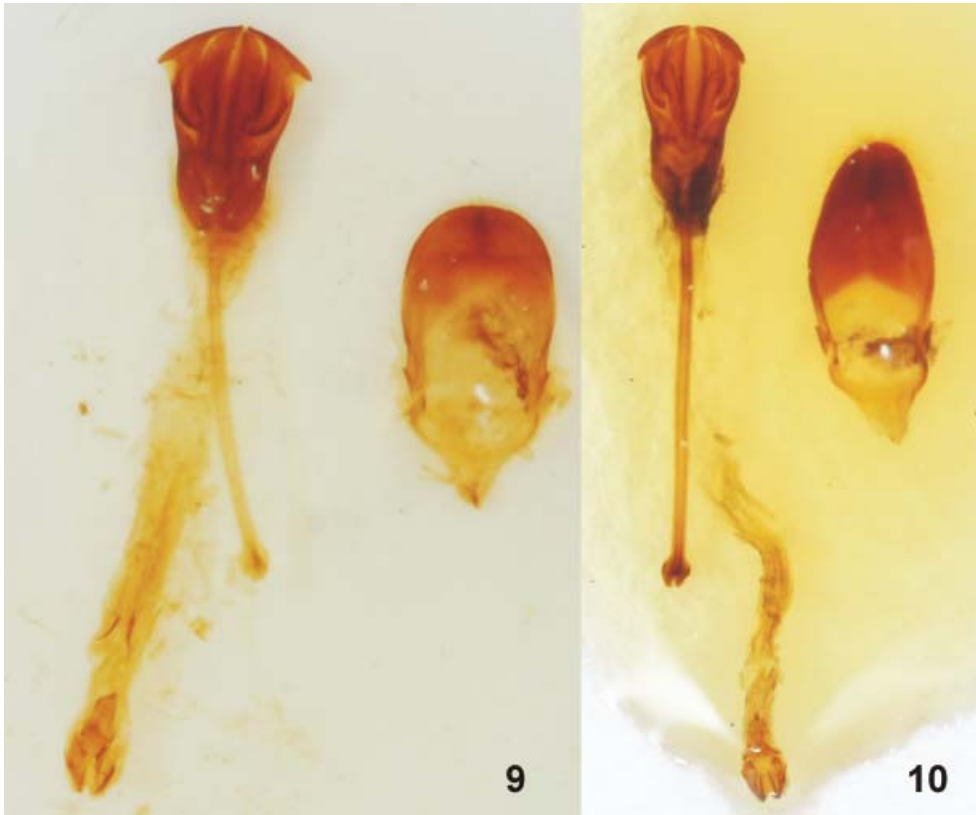
Male (holotype). Head across eyes almost as wide as the distance between anterior pronotal angles, eyes moderately convex. Frons flat, punctures between eyes deep, rather coarse and sparse, markedly larger than eye facets, separated by one diameter or less. Punctures in middle and anterior portions of frons smaller and sparser, separated by 1.5–2.0 diameters (Fig. 4). Antennae almost as long as the distance between insertions of antennae. Antennal club about 1.55 times as long as wide (Fig. 5).

Pronotum widest at basal third, slightly narrowed posteriorly, 1.74 times as wide as long, P/A index 1.26. Anterior margin subtruncate, not bordered, anterior angles acute, prominent. Base of pronotum somewhat narrower than elytra, subtly bordered, with broad and rather shallow, arcuate emargination next to each posterior angle, the latter obtuse, not prominent. Sides broadly arcuate, narrowly canaliculate. Surface transversely convex, punctures in the middle of pronotum much finer than those of frons, separated by 1.0–2.0 diameters, becoming gradually larger and closer laterally, at lateral border separated by less than half a diameter, spaces between them microscopically rugose, moderately shining. Scutellum rounded posteriorly, with punctures separated by one diameter or less.

Elytra widest at about one third of their length, 1.22 times longer than their combined width, broadly transversely convex, rather widely rounded apically. Humeral angles subrectangular, somewhat rounded, bluntly dentate. Sutural angle subrectangular, sutural lines faintly marked only at apex. Lateral margins flatly arcuate, narrowly explanate (almost as wide as antennal flagellum). Surface of elytra microscopically longitudinally striate (particularly near apex), punctures smaller and shallower than those of pronotum, separated by 2.0–3.0 diameters, becoming somewhat closer, separated by 1.0–2.0 diameters laterally and around scutellum. Each elytron (Figs. 1–2) with two yellow-orange spots: anterior spot with four branches, the



Figs. 1–8. *Glischrochilus jelineki* sp. nov. 1–2 – dorsal view (1 – male, holotype; 2 – female, paratype); 3 – ventral view (female); 4 – head (male); 5 – antenna (male); 6 – mesosternum and prosternal process (male); 7–8 – pygidium and apex at elytra (7 – male, 8 – female).



Figs. 9–10. Male genitalia (median lobe left, tegmen right). 9 – *Glischrochilus jelineki* sp. nov. (holotype); 10 – *G. japonius* (Motschulsky, 1858) (China: Sichuan).

outer anterior branch reaching elytral base and humeral bulge, the second branch shorter, and projecting posteriorly into two short lobes (the outer lobe subtriangular); posterior spot transverse, with four branches. Pygidium broadly rounded at apex, densely punctate, punctures large, separated mostly by less than one diameter (Fig. 7).

Postmentum in the middle part of posterior margin bordered, smooth and shining, finely distinctly punctate only near genae, the latter rugose. Middle portion of prosternum with transverse wrinkles, convex, shallowly concave laterally. Punctation of prosternum irregular, punctures medially fine and sparse, much larger and becoming gradually rugose laterally. Prosternal process flat, narrowly bordered laterally, broadly rounded distally, apical part only finely punctulate, dull (Fig. 6). Posterior margin of mesosternum between mesocoxae broadly and arcuately emarginate. Mesocoxal lines closely bordering entire posterior margin of coxal cavities. Metasternum flattened in median portion, with mediolongitudinal impunctate depression behind midlength; anterior intercoxal process moderately bulged, impunctate. Punctures in

the middle of metasternum fine, nearly equal in size to eye facets, separated by 1.0–3.0 diameters; punctures at sides somewhat larger and denser, separated by about one diameter and bearing recumbent hairs. Punctures of abdominal sterna slightly larger and closer than those of metasternum (much closer posteriorly), punctures in lateral areas with recumbent hairs. Metacoxal lines divergent behind posterior margin of coxal cavities. Hypopygium flattened, apical margin with two arcuate emarginations.

Pro-, meso- and metatibia subtriangular with acute outer apical angle. Outer edge of fore tibia feebly dentate, outer edge of middle and hind tibia with several short thorns separated by 2–4 their lengths. Fore tarsus dilated, reaching almost two thirds of maximum width of anterior tibia.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 9.

Female. In general appearance similar to male. Outline of body more regularly oval. Pygidium narrower and more strongly rounded at apex (Fig. 8). Elytral spots similarly shaped but much larger. Anterior spot reaching base of elytron and occupying the entire space between scutellum and humeral bulge (inside with small circular black spot). Posterior spot much wider and with more branched margin. Pronotum widest before posterior angles, slightly narrowed posteriorly, 1.78–1.80 times as wide as long, P/A index 1.43–1.46. Elytra 1.13–1.20 times as long as their combined width.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is probably closely related to *G. (L.) japonius* (Motschulsky, 1858) from the East Palaearctic and Oriental Regions. However, *G. japonius* mainly differs by a yellowish colour of the pygidium, metasternum and abdomen, differently shaped elytral spots (Figs. 1–2; see also Figs. 43–44 in JELÍNEK (1975)) and more laterally directed pre-apical projections of the median lobe (Fig. 9). The colouration of the metasternum and abdominal sternites resembles *G. (L.) latior* Jelínek, 1999 from southern China, but the latter exhibits a different shape of elytral spots and more strongly projecting lateral pre-apical projections of the median lobe.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to my friend and preceptor, prominent Czech entomologist Josef Jelínek (Praha, Czech Republic).

Distribution. Central China (Hubei and Shaanxi provinces).

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