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Editor & Publisher

Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schenk
Hermann-Löns-Str. 10,
37287 Wehretal – Germany
E-mail: dr.kdirkschenk@unitybox.de

Editorial Board

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Pictures & Layout

Frank Fiedler, Grossbreitenbach – Germany
E-mail: info@frankfiedler.com
web: <http://www.frankfiedler.com>

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Cover
♂ of *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* from New Britain Island

***Lucanus liuweii* sp. nov.**
(Coleoptera: Lucanidae: Lucaninae)
from Zhejiang, China

HAO HUANG¹ & CHANG-CHIN CHEN²

¹503, Unit 1, #1 Dongtinghu Road, Qingdao, P.R. China.
E-mail: cmdhhxx@hotmail.com

²Technical Center, Tianjin New Wei San Industrial Company, Limited, P.R. China.
E-mail: natures@nws.cn

Abstract

Lucanus liuweii sp. nov. is described from the Tianmu Mts. of Zhejiang, eastern China.

Keywords

Lucanus liuweii, new species, Zhejiang, China

<p><i>Lucanus liuweii</i> spec. nov.</p>

Introduction

Unexpectedly Mr. Wei Liu collected some males and females of a strange looking *Lucanus* species from the Tianmu Mts., eastern China. A careful study on its male and female genitalia proves these specimens to represent a scientifically unknown species, described herein.

Type data: Holotype ♂, China, Zhejiang province: (CWL, will be deposited in SHNU soon, Figs. 1, 6, 8 & 9), Lin'an City, Tianmu Mts., 1000-1400m, 9-10. VII. 2018, Wei Liu leg.; Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ (CWL), same locality as holotype, 14-17. VII. 2018, Wei Liu leg.; 6 ♀♀ (CWL, CCCC, CHH), same locality as holotype, 14-17.VII. 2018, Wei Liu leg.

The type specimens are deposited in the following public and private collections:

SHNU - Department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University, China

CCCC - private collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Tianjin, China

CHH - private collection of Hao Huang, Shanghai, China

CWL - private collection of Wei Liu, Hangzhou, China

Etymology

This new species is named in honour of Mr. Wei Liu, Hangzhou, who collected the type series of this new species.

Diagnosis

The males of this new species are rather similar to the same-sized males of *Lucanus szetschuanicus* Hanus, 1932 from C. China (Chongqing, Hunan, Shaanxi) in external features, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following combination of characters:

- lower branch of the apical fork of the mandible markedly longer;
- subbasal part of the inner margin of the mandible markedly curved, not so straight as in *Lucanus szetschuanicus*;
- median lobe of male genitalia markedly shorter and wider, with the widest point nearer to tip than to base.

The females of this new species are rather similar to those of *Lucanus deveianus* Boucher, 1998, *L. hewenjiaei* Huang & Chen, 2013 and *L. zhanbishengi* Wang & Zhu, 2017, but can be distinguished from all of them by the following combination of characters:

- mandibles a little shorter;
- last abdominal tergite with lateral angles markedly more produced.

This new species seems to form a mixture of the following species: *L. fairmairei* Planet, 1897, *L. szetschuanicus*, *L. fonti* Zilioli, 2005, *L. wuyishanensis* Schenk, 1999, *L. brivioi* Zilioli, 2003, *L. deveianus*, *L. zhanbishengi* and *L. hewenjiaei*. The following account of characters will help to recognize this new species more precisely (the male external characters are confined to the same-sized specimens only).

- 1) Male head markedly shorter and more transverse than in *L. wuyishanensis*.
- 2) Apical fork of male mandible less open or with lower branch markedly longer than in *L. fairmairei*, *L. brivioi*, *L. deveianus*, *L. hewenjiaei* and *L. zhanbishengi*.
- 3) Apical fork of male mandible less open, with lower branch markedly shorter than in *L. wuyishanensis* and *L. fonti*.
- 4) Inner margin of male mandible with the series of denticles interrupted by an apparent gap as in *L. wuyishanensis* and *L. szetschuanicus*, not so continuous as in *L. fairmairei*, *L. fonti*, *L. brivioi*, *L. deveianus*, *L. hewenjiaei* and *L. zhanbishengi*.
- 5) Median lobe of aedeagus markedly wider and stouter than in *L. szetschuanicus*, *L. fonti*, *L. wuyishanensis*, *L. brivioi* and *L. hewenjiaei*.
- 6) Median lobe of aedeagus with widest point nearer to apex than to base, not at middle or near base as in *L. fairmairei*, *L. deveianus* and *L. zhanbishengi*.
- 7) Female pronotum with lateral margin as in *L. deveianus*, *L. hewenjiaei* and *L. zhanbishengi*, more broadly rounded at anterior third than in *L. fairmairei*, *L. szetschuanicus*, *L. brivioi* and *L. fonti*, entirely different from that of *L. wuyishanensis*.
- 8) Female mandibles a little shorter than in *L. deveianus*, *L. hewenjiaei* and *L. zhanbishengi*.
- 9) Last abdominal tergite of female with lateral angles markedly more produced than in all the above-mentioned species.
- 10) Spermatheca of female genitalia markedly shorter than in *L. fonti*.

Discussion

The recently described *L. zhanbishengi* is undoubtedly a sister species of *L. deuveianus*, as both species share the most female characters and the stout median lobe of male genitalia. The only differences are found in the lateral carinae of the male head, the detailed shape of the median lobe of male genitalia and, most importantly, the length of the flagellum in male genitalia.

The recently described *L. zhuxiangi* Wang & Zhan, 2018 needs a further research on its female material in future, as the female specimen and the female genitalia figured by Wang & Zhan (2018: fig. 1D, 1E & 6C) match with those of *L. klapperichi* Bomans, 1989 in all details, including the shape of the pronotum and the spermatheca in female genitalia. It is rather odd that the shape of the female pronotum of *L. zhuxiangi* figured by Wang & Zhan (2018) is so different from that of *L. fairmairei*, *L. szetschuanicus*, *L. fonti*, *L. brivioi*, *L. deuveianus*, *L. zhanbishengi* and *L. hewenjiaei*.

L. jietuii Nagai & Maeda, 2010 from Sichuan was proved to be a junior synonym of *L. fairmairei* by Huang & Chen (2013); its male holotype, measured as 50.3 mm for total length including mandibles, has a shorter lower branch of the apical fork of the mandible than in the males of *L. liuweii* measured as 44.5-46.2 mm, and has the inner denticles of the mandible more sparsely and evenly distributed than in *L. liuweii*. Another similar taxon, *L. hildegardae* Zilioli, 2002 from Shaanxi was proved to be a junior synonym of *L. szetschuanicus* by Huang & Chen (2010); its male genitalia as its author figured (Zilioli 2002: fig. 1b), possess a slender median lobe as in *L. szetschuanicus*, doing nothing with *L. liuweii*.

The discovery of such a distinct new *Lucanus* species from the Tianmu Mts., a rather thoroughly explored area in eastern China indicates that there is still scientifically unknown species to be expected in the mountains of southern China. This is also reflected by a fact that there is still new *Lucanus* species found in Taiwan (Wang & Ko, 2018), a rather small area thoroughly explored by countless collectors.

Length of body: Male: 44.5 - 46.2mm. Female: 27.5 - 32.5mm.

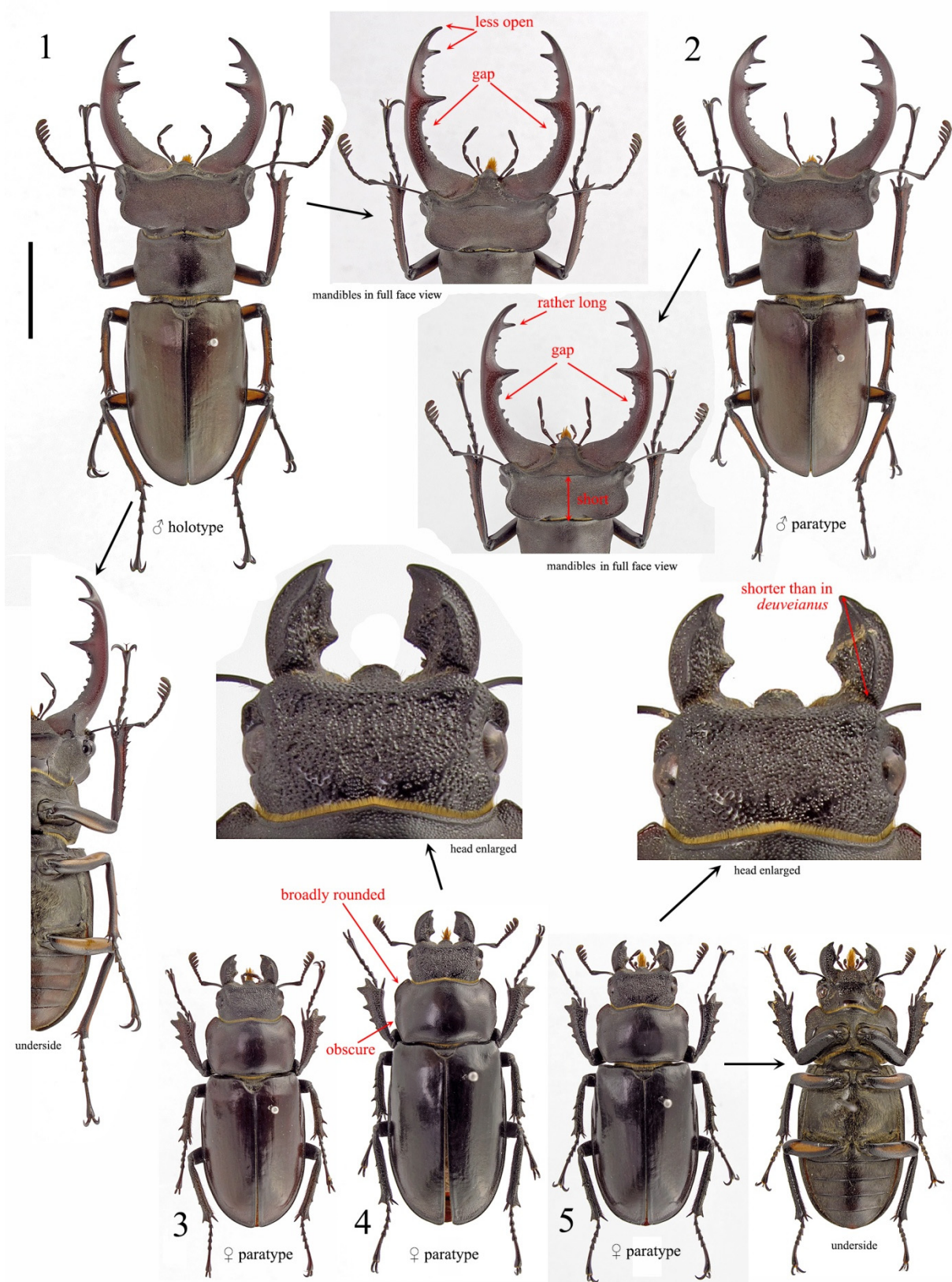
Distribution: SE China (Tianmu Mts.).

Acknowledgements

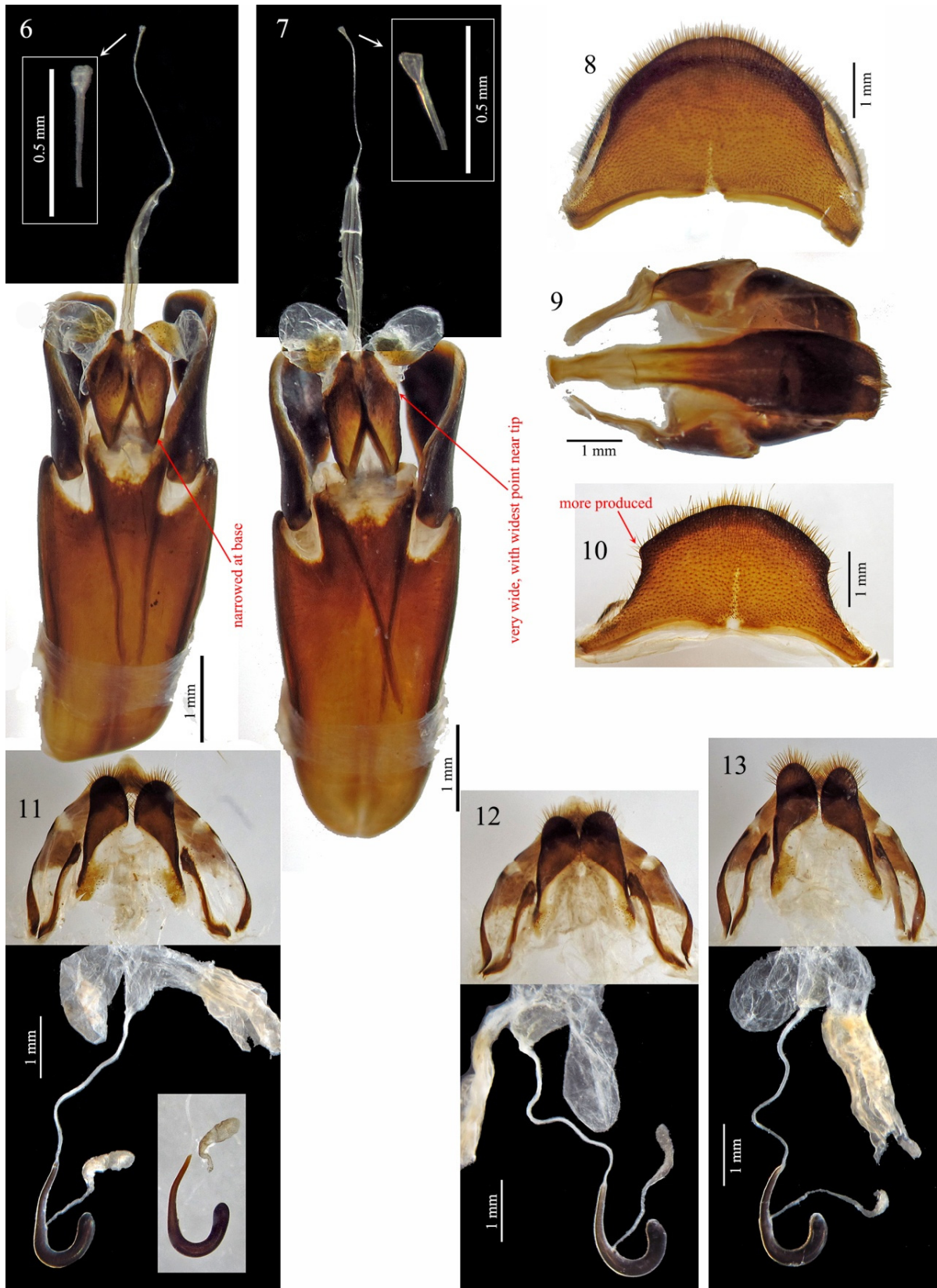
Mr. Wei Liu, well known by his friends as “Yan-jing-hou” (Tarsier) collected and provided the type specimens of this new species for our study.

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Figs. 1-5: *Lucanus liuweii*, habitus at same scale.
(1) Male holotype ; (2) male paratype; (3-5) female paratypes.



Figs. 6-13: Male and female genitalia of *Lucanus liuweii*. (6) Aedeagus of male holotype in ventral view with tip of flagellum enlarged; (7) aedeagus of male paratype (shown in fig. 2) in ventral view; (8) last tergite of male holotype; (9) 9th abdominal segment of male holotype in ventral view; (10) last tergite of female paratype (shown in fig. 3); (11-13) female genitalia of female paratypes; (11) specimen shown in fig. 3; (12) fig. 4; (13) fig. 5.

**Note sur *Nigidius svenjae* Schenk, 2006
(Coleoptera, Lucanidae)**

Thierry Bouyer

57 rue Genot, B-4032 Chênée, Belgique

Summary / Résumé

A brief note precises the distribution of *Nigidius svenjae* Schenk, 2006 and his link with *Nigidius dentifer* Albers, 1884.

La distribution géographique de *Nigidius svenjae* Schenk, 2006 et son lien avec *Nigidius dentifer* Albers, 1884 sont précisés.

Keywords

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Nigidius dentifer*, *Nigidius svenjae*, Africa, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Ivory Coast.

***Nigidius svenjae* Schenk, 2006**

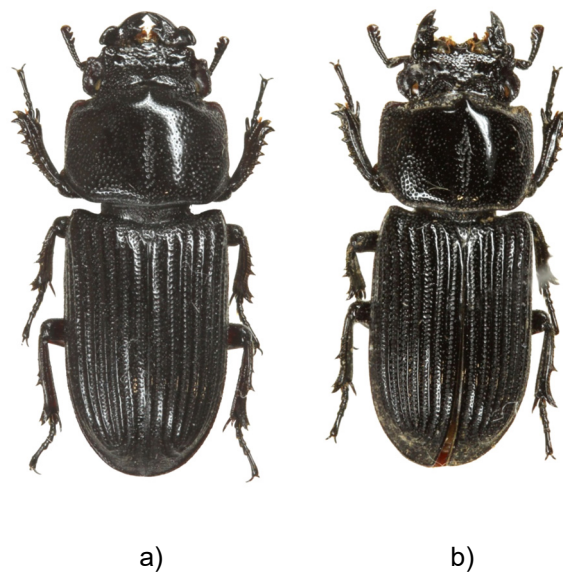


Fig. 1: a) *Nigidius svenjae* ♀, Côte d'Ivoire, P. N. de Taï, 18/20-III-2017, leg. P. Moretto, in coll. T. Bouyer.
b) *Nigidius dentifer* ♀, Cameroun, Kumba, XI-2010, leg. J. Penancier, in coll. T. Bouyer.

Nigidius svenjae Schenk, 2006 a été décrite sur un exemplaire mâle unique de la forêt de Taï, située dans l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire. D'autres exemplaires ont été identifiés non seulement de Côte d'Ivoire mais aussi de Guinée.

L'espèce est en fait extrêmement proche de *Nigidius dentifer* Albers, 1884 avec laquelle elle partage des caractères très originaux comme l'apophyse dorsale des mandibules très courte et bifide, et un canthus échancré divisé en une partie antérieure anguleuse et une partie postérieure lobée, plus ou moins arrondie. *N. svenjae* se sépare immédiatement de *N. dentifer* par le canthus qui possède une échancrure latérale beaucoup moins marquée et donc avec un rebord externe plus régulier, parfois quasiment droit, et par l'apophyse dorsale des mandibules dont la dent antérieure est nettement plus développée que la dent postérieure (chez *N. dentifer*, ces dents sont plus ou moins égales).

Distribution de *N. svenjae* : 1 femelle, Côte d'Ivoire, Forêt de Taï, 8/20-III-2017 ; 1 mâle, Côte d'Ivoire, San Pedro, VIII-2002, *in coll.* T. Bouyer. D'autres exemplaires du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris ont été examinés venant du Mt Nimba dans l'est de la Guinée. Il est à noter que l'exemplaire de Nimba figuré sous le nom de *N. dentifer* par Bartolozzi & Werner (2004: 52) est un exemplaire de *N. svenjae* et que le deuxième exemplaire du Niger (*falsa patria* car il vient en réalité de « Old Calabar » qui est dans le sud-est du Nigeria) est bien un *N. dentifer*. *N. svenjae* semble donc occuper les forêts d'Afrique occidentale au moins en Guinée et en Côte d'Ivoire alors que *N. dentifer* est surtout connu de la forêt équatoriale qui va du sud-est du Nigeria à l'est du la R. D. Congo.

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New record of *Odontolabis mouhotii* for Vietnamese Fauna (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk and Thai Quang Nguyen

Abstract

Odontolabis mouhotii Parry, 1864 is recorded first time for Vietnam. The morphological differences between *Odontolabis mouhotii* Parry, 1864 and *Odontolabis elegans* Möllenkamp, 1901 are discussed. The geographic distribution of the two taxa is shown on a map.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Odontolabis mouhotii*, *Odontolabis elegans*, Vietnam, Phu Quoc Island

***Odontolabis mouhotii* Parry, 1864**



Fig. 1: *Odontolabis mouhotii* teleodont ♂, Laos
(collection of A. Kirchner, Neuburg, Germany)

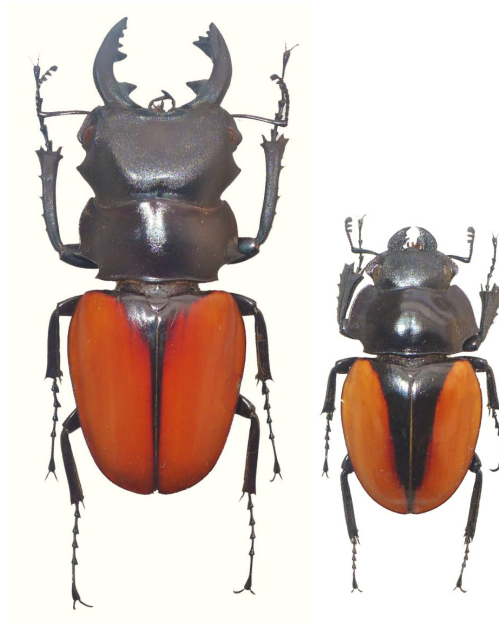


Fig. 2: *Odontolabis mouhotii* mesodont ♂ (62,0 mm) and ♀, Phu Quoc Island, Vietnam (collection of T. Q. Nguyen, Hanoi, Vietnam)

Recently the second author collected 2 males and 4 females of the rare species *Odontolabis mouhotii* Parry, 1864 on the Vietnamese Phu Quoc Island. This island is situated south of the Cambodian coast.

Odontolabis mouhotii was described by Parry by a single male from Siam. The type locality is probably in western Cambodia being a part of Siam at that time. So far there are in the entomological literature only records of *O. mouhotii* from southern Laos, Cambodia and south-eastern Thailand but not from Vietnam.

The specimens collected on Phu Quoc Island differ from the known specimens from Cambodia, Laos and Thailand by the somewhat darker orange-brown colour of the elytra and a somewhat stouter and bigger body. Maybe the specimens are representing a subspecies of *O. mouhotii*; but further specimens have to be study. Fujita did figure a male of *O. mouhotii* from Bao Loc Province of central Vietnam, but wrongly identified it as *Odontolabis cuvera fallaciosa* Boileau, 1901 (FUJITA, 2010, table 75, fig. 372-23). This mesodont male of *O. mouhotii* is nearly identical with those collected by T. Q. Nguyen on Phu Quoc Island.

Specimens of *Odontolabis elegans* Möllenkamp, 1901 from western and northern Thailand and Myanmar are frequently confused with *O. mouhotii* or are even placed as synonyms by some entomologists and collectors (DIDIER & SÉGUY, 1953). In his book on Lucanidae Fujita placed *O. elegans* as a subspecies of *O. mouhotii* (FUJITA, 2010). But the both species are quite different. Already Arrow mentioned the morphological differences between *O. mouhotii* and *O. elegans* and placed them as well defined, separate species (ARROW, 1949).

Later Lacroix pointed out that:

“Odontolabis mouhotii has often been confused by authors with Odontolabis elegans Möllenkamp. However, these two taxa do not have any common characteristics, except for those of the group to which they belong” (LACROIX, 1984).

O. mouhotii can be easily separated from *O. elegans* by the narrow black and more or less diffuse sutural triangle in the anterior third of the elytra. The elytra of *O. elegans* have only a narrow black sutural line without any anterior dilation. The elytra of *O. mouhotii* are rather dark orange-red and less shining than the bright yellow and shining elytra of *O. elegans*. Further the entire body of *O. mouhotii* is more robust and stout than the body of *O. elegans*. The females of *O. mouhotii* have the black sutural triangle broader at the base of the elytra tapering about two-thirds of their length.

The geographic distribution of *O. mouhotii* and *O. elegans* in Southeast Asia is shown by the map of Fig. 3. *O. mouhotii* mainly inhabits south-east Thailand and Cambodia, southern Laos and southern Vietnam including Phu Quoc Island. The habitats of *O. elegans* are the mountainous areas of northern Thailand and the adjacent parts of Myanmar stretching south to the Tenasserim. It is possible that both taxa are sympatric in south-west Thailand (Kanchanaburi Province).

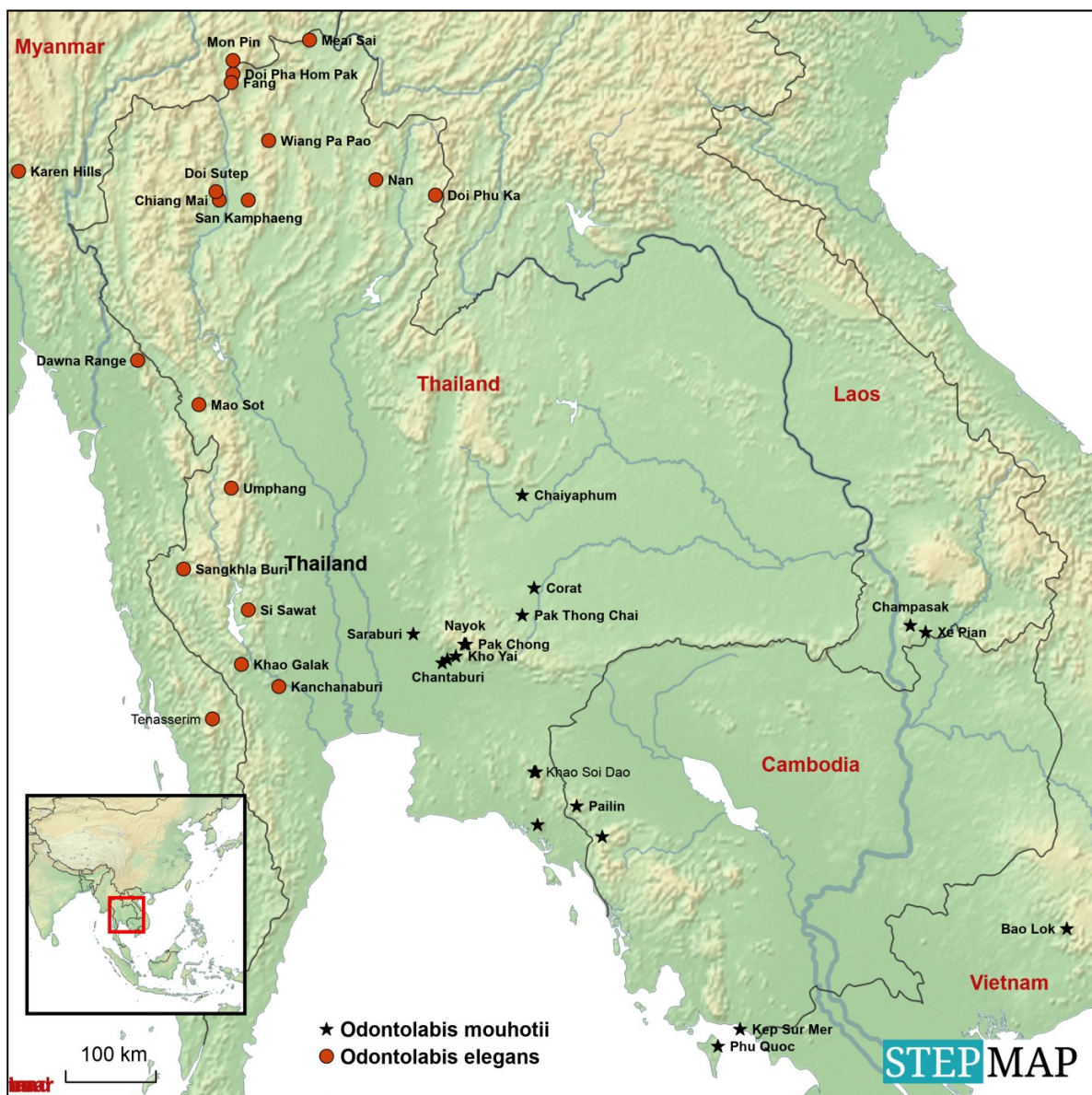


Fig. 3: Geographic distribution of *Odontolabis mouhotii* and *Odontolabis elegans* in Southeast Asia

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Address of the authors:

Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Hermann-Löns-Straße 10
37287 Wehretal
Germany

E-mail: dr.kdirkschenk@unitybox.de

Thai Quang Nguyen

Department of Entomology and Zoology
Institute of Hygiene Epidemiology
21 Trung Liet, Dong Da, Hanoi, Vietnam

E-mail: quangthaivc@gmail.com

***Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* De Lisle, 1967;
a rare species from New Britain Island (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)**

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

A pair of the rare species *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* De Lisle, 1967 from New Britain Island is figured and compared with the type specimens.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis*, New Britain Island

***Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* De Lisle, 1967**

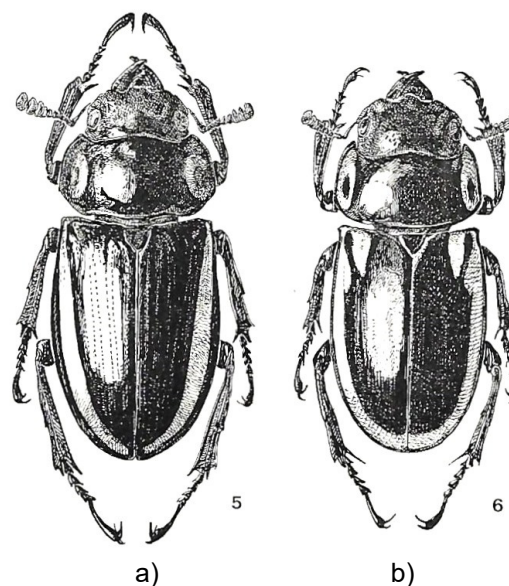


Fig. 1: a) ♀, *Prosopocoilus cinctus* MONTROUZIER, 1967
b) ♀, *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* DE LISLE, 1967
(hand drawing adapted from the original description)

Melchior de Lisle described *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* in 1967 by a single female of 26,0 mm (Fig. 1 b). This only specimen was collected by P. J. Schneider in March 1938 at Mope, Neu-Pommern Island (now New Britain) (DE LISLE, 1967). He compared it with a ♀ of *Prosopocoilus cinctus* Montrouzier (Fig. 1 a)

In 1970 De Lisle published the description of the male of *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* (DE LISLE, 1970). This single male was captured by F. O. Sullivan at New Britain Island and send to De Lisle by Dr. J. Szent-Ivany (Fig. 2).

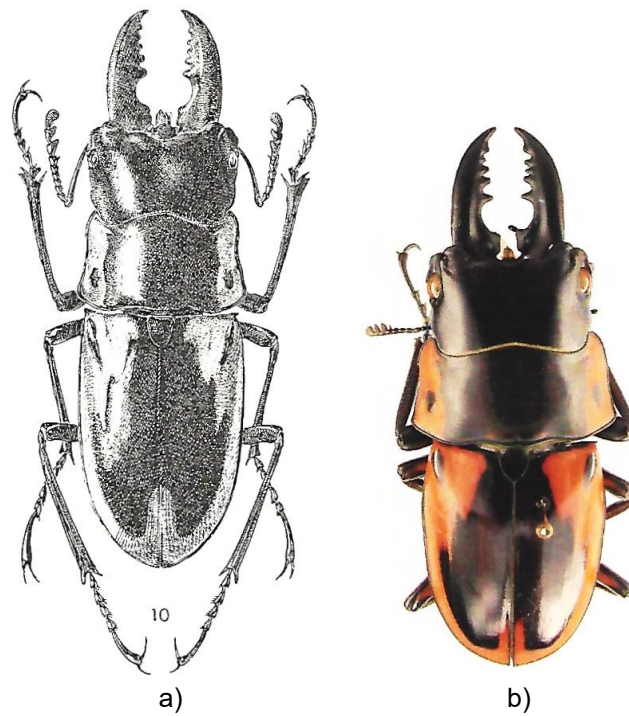


Fig. 2: ♂, *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* DE LISLE, 1967 (48,0 mm)
 a) hand drawing adapted from the original description
 b) allotype stored in MHNG (adapted from Krajcik, 2003)

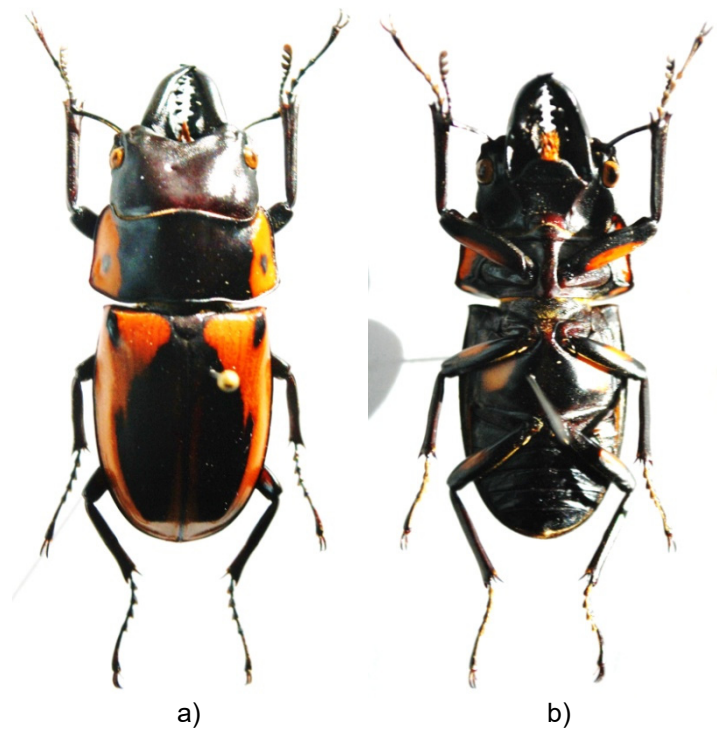


Fig. 3: ♂, *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* DE LISLE, 1967 (42,5 mm)
 a) dorsal view, b) ventral view

The author did receive recently a pair of *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis* collected on West New Britain by M. Hoffmann in March 2003 (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis and *Prosopocoilus bison* are sympatrically distributed on New Britain Island, but are quite different species. The closest taxa to *P. neopomeraniensis* obviously are *P. spectabilis* (Ritsema, 1913) (Sumatra I.), *P. fabricei fabricei* Lacroix, 1988 (Peleng I., Banggai I.) and *P. fabricei takakuwai* Mizunuma, 1994 (Mangole I., Taliabu I., Halmehera I.).

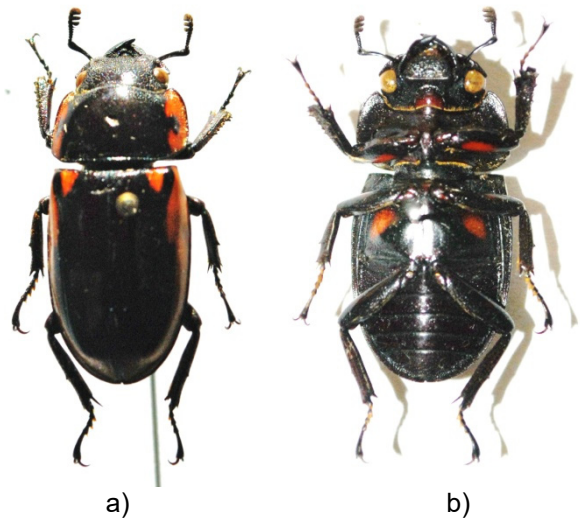


Fig. 4: ♀, *Prosopocoilus neopomeraniensis*, DE LISLE, 1967 (27,1 mm)
a) dorsal view, b) ventral view

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Address of the author

Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Hermann-Löns-Straße 10
D-37287 Wehretal
Germany

E-mail: dr.kdirkschenk@unitybox.de