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**Notes to the *Lucanidae* of Asia and description of new taxa  
of the genus *Neolucanus* (Coleoptera, *Lucanidae*)**

*Klaus-Dirk Schenk*

**Abstract**

A new species and a new subspecies of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 from China and Vietnam are described, pictured and compared with the related species. The female of *Lucanus satoi* Nagai et Tsukamoto, 2003 from Laos is pictured first time.

**Key words**

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Neolucanus zhongguo*, *Neolucanus parryi quangnami*, *Lucanus satoi*, China, Vietnam, Laos.

***Neolucanus zhongguo* spec. nov.**



Fig. 1: ♂ *Neolucanus zhongguo* spec. nov. (Holotype, dorsal / ventral)  
China, Guangxi, Dayaoshan mountain range

**Holotype.** ♂, China, north east Guangxi, east of Liuzhou city, Dayaoshan mountain range, 1900m, VIII. 2011, Liaoshuangjian leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

**Paratypes.** 5 ♂♂, same collecting data, in coll. P. Benoit, Belfort, France.

**Etymology.** The name is adapted from the Chinese word “zhong guo” = China.

**Description and diagnosis.** ♂ (Holotype), total length 37.2 mm, mandibles length 5.5 mm, head width 9.9 mm, prothorax width 13.6 mm, elytra length 17.8 mm, elytra width 13.3 mm. Total length of the paratypes 34.9 – 37.3 mm. Head, mandibles, legs and bottom side are black and dull. The elytra are dark reddish brown and shining. Basis, suture and outer margins are blackish. The form of the body is similar to an amphiodont *Neolucanus fuscus*, which seems to be the closest species to *N. zhongguo* spec. nov.. The following characters are different:

- head, prothorax and elytra are broader
- mandibles short and strait at outer margin
- prothorax is dull
- elytra are less shining
- elytra reddish brown (specimen with black or bicoloured elytra are unknown)
- telodont forms of *N. zhongguo* spec. nov. are unknown
- downside of the thorax with more or less significant depression in the middle part

*Neolucanus fuscus* is known to the author distributed in northern Vietnam (Tam Dao, Sapa, Mt. Fansipan and Cao Bang), southern Yunnan (Funing), western Guangxi (Baise city, Qingwanglaoshan) and Hainan Island (Wuzhishan, Heilingshan) but not from the Dayaoshan mountain range in north-eastern Guangxi.

There are always two forms of *Neolucanus fuscus*, one with the black elytra and one with the light brown elytra with the V-shaped black macula. Obviously, there are not existing two forms of *Neolucanus zhongguo spec. nov.*, because all specimens of the type series have reddish brown elytra without a V-shaped black macula.

The female of *Neolucanus zhongguo spec. nov.* is still unknown.

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***Neolucanus parryi quangnami* sspec. nov.**



Fig. 2: *Neolucanus parryi quangnami* sspec. nov.  
♂ (Holotype, dorsal / ventral) and ♀ (Allotype, dorsal / ventral)  
central Vietnam, Quang Nam province, Tay Giang

**Holotype.** ♂, central Vietnam, Quang Nam Province, west of Tay Giang, near the border to Laos, VI. 2009, Dong leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

**Paratypes.** 16 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ same collecting data, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

**Etymology.** The name is adapted from the Vietnamese Province Quang Nam.

**Description and diagnosis.** ♂ (Holotype), total length 46.5 mm, mandibles length 7.0 mm, head width 12.8 mm, prothorax width 18.2 mm, elytra length 23.1 mm, elytra width 18.0 mm. Sizes of the other males 38.0 – 51.1 mm.

♀ (Allotype) total length 39.0 mm, mandibles length 3.6 mm, head width 10.1 mm, prothorax width 16.6 mm, elytra length 21.8 mm, elytra width 17.7 mm. Sizes of the other females 37.0 – 41.2 mm.

*Neolucanus parryi quangnami* spec. nov. is closely related to the nominotypical subspecies which is distributed in northern Vietnam, northern Laos, northern Thailand and southern China (Yunnan) but not in central and southern Vietnam. *Neolucanus parryi quangnami* spec. nov. can be separated from the nominotypical subspecies by the following characters:

- larger size (*Neolucanus parryi quangnami*: ♂ 38.0 – 51.1 mm, ♀ 37.0 – 41.2 mm, *N. parryi parryi*: ♂ 26.0 – 46.0 mm, ♀ 26.0 – 36.3 mm)
  - prothorax dull, black (*Neolucanus parryi parryi* brownish black)
  - elytra dark reddish brown with a V-shaped macula (*Neolucanus parryi parryi* yellowish brown with V-shaped macula)
  - black macula not very clearly separated from the reddish brown sides
-

***Lucanus satoi* Nagai et Tsukamoto 2003**



Fig. 3: *Lucanus satoi*  
♂ (dorsal / ventral) and ♀ (Allotype, dorsal / ventral)  
Laos, Houa Phan Province, Mt. Phu Pane



The female of *Lucanus satoi* Nagai et Tsukamoto, 2003 was still unknown (FUJITA, 2010). The pictured female was collected in May 2011 together with several males in Laos, Houa Phan Province, Mt. Phu Pane, 2060 m (in coll. A. Kirchner, Reichertshofen, Germany). The size is 25.0 mm. Colour of head, mandibles, pronotum and legs are similar to the male. The pronotum is more brownish in the middle. The elytra are light brown with black suture, basis, margins and have less pubescence. Colour and pubescence of the bottom side are identical to the male. The body is slender. The mandibles are short and regularly bend inside with blunt teeth inside. Outer spines of the protibia are much stronger. The size of the pictured male is 32.7 mm (in coll. Dr. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany).

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## Taxonomical notes to the family *Lucanidae* (Coleoptera, *Lucanidae*)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

### Abstract

Two new books about *Lucanidae* have been published in 2010. “*Stag Beetles of China I*” by Huang et Chin is a revision of the genera *Lucanus*, *Eolucanus* and *Noseolucanus* found in China and the adjacent areas.

“*The Lucanid Beetles of the World*” by Fujita could be regarded as a “follow up publication” of the book “*Lucanidae of the World*” by Mizunuma et Nagai, 1994. Some remarks are made or are cited about new species, new synonyms and taxonomical changes in those books and in some other recent publications on *Lucanidae*.

### Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, synonyms, taxonomical changes.

### Taxonomical notes

***Aegus angustanus*** Kriesche, 1921:

Citation: „This species is often quoted as “angustanus” (e.g. Fujita 2010, p. 337) but the original spelling given in Kriesche’s paper (dated 1920, but published in 1921) is “augustanus” (BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011, p. 50).

***Cherasphorus sculptipennis*** Parry, 1864:

Remark: Schenk moved this species from the genus *Gnaphaloryx* Burmeister, 1847 to *Cherasphorus* Bomans, 1988 and figured the female for the first time (Schenk, 2006, p. 11). It is now also listed in the genus *Cherasphorus* by FUJITA, 2010 and BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011).

***Cyclommatus kirchneri*** Schenk, 2000, **stat. nov.:**

*Cyclommatus elaphus kirchneri* Schenk, 2000 raised to the species level (FUJITA, 2010).

***Cyclommatus monguilloni*** Lacroix, 1981:

Remark: According to FUJITA, 2010 and BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011 *Cyclommatus monguilloni* is a taxon of the rank of species and not a subspecies of *Cyclommatus imperator* Boileau, 1905.

***Cyclommatus truncatus*** Schenk, 2000, **stat. nov.:**

*Cyclommatus elaphus truncatus* Schenk, 2000 was raised to the species level (FUJITA, 2010).

***Dorcus kusakabei kusakabei*** Fujita, 2010,  
***Dorcus kusakabei hagiangensis*** Fujita, 2010 *syn. nov.*:

Both species are new synonyms of ***Macrodorcas taibaishanensis*** Schenk, 2009.

Fujita compared *Dorcus* (= *Macrodorcas*) *kusakabei kusakabei* with *Macrodorcas vernicata*, but not with *Macrodorcas taibaishanensis* Schenk, 2009. The author could not find any significant difference by comparing specimens of *D. kusakabei kusakabei* from Myanmar with the holotypus of *Macrodorcas taibaishanensis* and several other specimens of this species from different locations of China (Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan) and northern Vietnam. Further Fujita mentions in his description only the following differences between *Dorcus kusakabei kusakabei* (Myanmar) and *Dorcus kusakabei hagiangensis* (northern Vietnam): "...ear-shaped tooth of mandible with front apex weakly projected (similar to the projection of hind apex) clypeus longer, longitudinally trapezoidal, slightly excavated at middle of front margin ..." (FUJITA, 2010, vol. 1, p.18). Those minor differences seem to depend only on the size of the male. Therefore *Dorcus kusakabei kusakabei* Fujita, 2010 as well as *Dorcus kusakabei hagiangensis* Fujita, 2010 are regarded as new synonyms of *Macrodorcas taibaishanensis* Schenk, 2009.

***Dorcus intermedius separandus*** Möllenkamp, 1911, *syn. nov.*:

Citation: „Fujita (2010) considers *separandus* Möllenkamp, 1911 as a valid subspecies (of *D. intermedius*) inhabiting Manus Island, but here we prefer to still list it among the synonyms, awaiting a revision of this highly variable taxon“ (BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011, p. 49).

***Dorcus meeki delislei*** Nagai et Tsukawaki, 1999,  
***Dorcus meeki jasmini*** Nagai et Tsukawaki, 1999, *syn. nov.*:

New synonyms of ***Dorcus meeki*** Boileau, 1906 (BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011).

Citation: “Fujita (2010) considers *delislei* and *jasmini* as valid subspecies, but the morphological differences from the nominotypical species seems to us so insignificant that, considering the high rate of intraspecific variability in *Lucanidae*, we place these two taxa among the synonyms” (BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011, p. 49). Remark: In the same publication *D. meeki didieri* De Lisle, 1967 and *D. meeki stevensae* De Lisle, 1967 are also listed as synonyms of *D. meeki*.

***Dorcus striatipennis continentalis*** Sakaino, 1997, *syn. nov.*:

A new synonym of ***Macrodorcas davidi*** Séguy, 1954.

*Macrodorcas davidi* was originally described in the genus *Hemisodorcus* (SÉGUY, 1954). The author could not find any significant differences in external characters of *Macrodorcas davidi* Séguy, 1954 and *Dorcus striatipennis continentalis* Sakaino, 1997.

***Kirchnerius guangxii*** Schenk, 2009:

This new species is not a synonym of ***Prosopocoilus cyclommatoides*** Lacroix, 1978.

*Kirchnerius* genus nov. with the single taxa *Kirchnerius guangxii* Schenk, 2009 from China, Guangxi, Dayaoshan, has been described recently (SCHENK, 2009). *K. guangxii* is listed and illustrated as a valid species in “The Lucanid Beetles of the World” (FUJITA, 2010). But it is considered as a synonym of *Prosopocoilus cyclommatoides* Lacroix, 1978 in a new publication on Chinese *Lucanidae* (HUANG ET CHEN, 2011). Unfortunately, the two species are not compared directly in this publication. *P. cyclommatoides* has been described by a unique male collected by H. Perrot 1935 in northern Vietnam (Tam Dao). No later collections of *P. cyclommatoides* are published in the entomological literature. Lacroix is placing *P. cyclommatoides* close to *P. occipitalis* Westwood, *P. jenkinsi* Westwood, *P. spineus* Didier and *P. superbus* Bomans. Furthermore Lacroix is writing about *P. cyclommatoides*: “Espèce de grande taille bien isolée dans le grand genre *Prosopocoelus* Hp.”. The comparison of Lacroix’s hand drawing of *P. cyclommatoides* with the picture of *K. guangxii* and a close look at the detailed description of Lacroix reveal clearly many morphological differences between the two species. The holotype of *P. cyclommatoides* is deposited in the collection of Lacroix.

It has been compared with *Kirchnerius guangxii* by a colleague. He confirmed, that *P. cyclommatoides* and *K. guangxii* are two different species (P. Benoit, personal communication). Further on in the publication of Lacroix the holotypus of *P. cyclommatoides* is indicated to be 57.0 mm long and the author could confirm this size by a photo of the holotypus. So *P. cyclommatoides* is significantly longer than the full-sized holotypus of *Kirchnerius guangxii*, which is only 53.0 mm long. Therefore the author cannot follow the statement of Huang and Chen that the hand drawing in the paper of Lacroix is showing a medium-sized specimen of *K. guangxii*. *Kirchnerius guangxii* Schenk, 2009 and *Prosopocoilus cyclommatoides* Lacroix, 1978 are different species and cannot be regarded to be synonymous. Maybe further research will show that *P. cyclommatoides* is another species of the new genus *Kirchnerius*.

***Lucanus cheni*** Huang, He et Shi, 2011, **syn. nov.**:

A new synonym of ***Lucanus furcifer*** Arrow, 1950.

*L. cheni* has been described as a new species from China, south eastern Tibet, Linzhi prefecture, Motuo county, Hanmi (HUANG ET AL., 2011). It is not a new species to entomologists, but it is a new name given to *Lucanus furcifer* Arrow, 1950 which is well documented in the entomological literature. The name *L. cheni* given by Huang is based on a wrongly identified and therefore invalid lectotype of *L. furcifer* from Yunnan established by Bacchus in 1975 (BACCHUS, 1978). This lectotype (originally labelled as *L. singularis* and stored in BMNH) is in fact a subspecies of *Lucanus thibetanus* (probably *L. thibetanus pseudosingularis*) and his characters are not in correspondence with the very precise description given by Arrow for *L. furcifer* and the figure in the original publication (ARROW, 1950). *L. furcifer* will not become an invalid name by the mistake of Bacchus and *L. cheni* should be regarded as a new synonym of *L. furcifer*. Further on *L. thibetanus pseudosingularis* should not be changed into *L. thibetanus furcifer* as proposed in the same publication.

***Lucanus continentalis*** Zilioli, 1998:

*Lucanus swinhoei continentalis* Zilioli, 1998 raised to the species level (HUANG ET CHEN, 2010).

Citation: "Because of the isolation in females that is supported by the marked differences in both external features and genital structures, and because *Lucanus continentalis* and *Lucanus fujianensis* are closer to each other in morphological distance than either to *Lucanus swinhoei*, it is at best to treat *Lucanus continentalis* as independent from *Lucanus swinhoei*" (HUANG ET CHEN, 2010, p. 62)

***Lucanus cyclommatoides*** Didier, 1928:

A synonym of ***Lucanus formosus*** Didier, 1925 (FUJITA, 2010)?

This taxonomical change by Fujita is questionable to the author and is not proved by new scientific facts. *L. formosus* from northern Laos is different to *L. cyclommatoides* from northern Vietnam in some external characters. "According to the photographs of the male types published by Araya in 2001, *L. formosus* seems to be a little different from *L. cyclommatoides* in having a longer head, shorter elytra and shorter metatarsi (HUANG ET CHEN, 2010, p. 174). It is recommended by the author to stay with the established species names *L. cyclommatoides* and *L. formosus* until there will be more scientific evidence about the two species.

***Lucanus fairmairei*** Planet, 1897:

*Lucanus fairmairei* Planet, 1897 is very often misidentified as *Lucanus szetschuanicus* Hanus, 1932. "This species has been misidentified in the literatures for a long time; as far as we know, it was correctly identified only in the original description (Planet, 1897) and the subsequent book by the same author (Planet, 1902)" (HUANG ET CHEN, 2010, p. 69). Remark: *L. fairmairei* (Sichuan, Guizhou) and *L. szetschuanicus* (Chongqing, Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi) are obviously allopatric in distribution. *L. szetschuanicus* seems to be a much rarer species than *L. fairmairei*.

***Lucanus hildegardae*** Zilioli, 2002, *syn. nov.*:

Placed as a new synonym of ***Lucanus szetschuanicus*** Hanus, 1932 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 73).

***Lucanus laetus*** Arrow, 1943:

*Lucanus laetus* is placed by Huang et Chen as a subspecies of *L. parryi* Boileau, 1899 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 101). In contrast, Fujita is continuing to regard *L. parryi* and *L. laetus* as two separate species (*FUJITA*, 2010).

***Lucanus laticornis*** Deyrolle, 1864, *stat. nov.*:

*Lucanus laticornis* Deyrolle, 1864 is raised to the species level.

*L. laticornis* is known for a long time but not mentioned in most of the recent publications about *Lucanidae* or placed as a synonym or a subspecies of *L. cervus*. Since there are significant differences between *L. laticornis* and *L. cervus* in external features as well in distribution and ecology, *L. laticornis* should have the rank of a species (*SCHENK*, 2011).

***Lucanus lhasaensis*** Schenk, 2006:

*Lucanus lhasaensis* Schenk, 2006 is placed by Huang et Chen as a subspecies of *L. dybowski* Parry, 1873 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 115). In contrast Fujita is regarding *L. lhasaensis* as a separate species (*FUJITA*, 2010). The author is convinced that the status of *L. lhasaensis* as a separate species is justified by the significant differences in external features and genitalia characters.

***Lucanus kanoi ogakii*** Imanishi, 1990, *stat. nov.*:

Citation: "*Lucanus ogakii* Imanishi, 1990 is placed as a subspecies of *L. kanoi* Kurosawa, 1966 alongside with *L. kanoi piceus* Kurosawa, 1966" (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 129).

***Lucanus suzumurai*** Fujita, 2010, *syn. nov.*:

A new synonym of ***Lucanus fujianensis*** Schenk, 2008.

*L. suzumurai* has been described recently as a new species from China, Guangdong province, Nanling nature reserve (*FUJITA*, 2010). The comparison of the holotype and a paratype of *L. fujianensis*, both from China, Fujian province (stored in the collection of the author) with 9 specimen of *L. fujianensis* from Guangdong, Nanling nature reserve (stored in the collection of the author) revealed no significant morphological differences. Furthermore, 4 males and 1 female from Nanling nature reserve have been identified as *L. fujianensis* based on external and genital characters (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010). Therefore *L. suzumurai* Fujita, 2010 has to be treated as a new synonym of *L. fujianensis* Schenk, 2008.

***Lucanus taiwanus*** Miwa, 1931:

*Lucanus taiwanus* Miwa, 1931 is placed by Huang et Chen as a subspecies of *L. dybowski* Parry, 1873 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 117). In contrast other entomologists are listing *L. taiwanus* as a subspecies of *L. maculifemoratus* (*MIZUNUMA ET NAGAI*, 1994, *FUJITA*, 2010). The author is recommending staying with the original taxonomic rank of *L. taiwanus* as a separate species which is endemic in Taiwan Island.

***Lucanus thibetanus gennestieri*** Lacroix, 1971, *stat. nov.*:

*L. gennestieri* is placed as a subspecies of ***Lucanus thibetanus*** Planet, 1898 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 145).



***Lucanus thibetanus katsurai* Mizunuma, 1994, *syn. nov.*:**

A new synonym of *Lucanus thibetanus pseudosingularis* Didier et Séguy, 1953 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 143 – 156).

***Lucanus thibetanus pseudosingularis* Didier et Séguy, 1953, *stat. nov.*:**

*Lucanus pseudosingularis* Didier et Séguy, 1953 is placed as a subspecies of *L. thibetanus* Planet, 1898 (*HUANG ET CHEN*, 2010, p. 143).

***Neolucanus maximus fujitai* Mizunuma, 1994, *syn. nov.*:**

A new synonym of *Neolucanus spicatus* Didier, 1930.

*Neolucanus spicatus* Didier, 1930 has been described by a single female collected in China, Fujian (Foochou = Fuzhou). Didier's accurate description and figure of the female of *N. spicatus* are indicating that there are no significant differences to the female of *Neolucanus maximus fujitai* Mizunuma, 1994 (figured in *FUJITA* 2010, plate 57, figure 338-9). Fujita 2010 is placing *N. spicatus* as a subspecies of *N. giganteus*. But there is no similarity at all between *N. spicatus* and specimen of *N. maximus spicatus* sensu Fujita (figured in *FUJITA* 2010, plate 58, figure 340-9) and collected in Tam Dao (northern Vietnam) far away from Fujian (eastern China). Also the female syntype of *N. spicatus* determined by Lacroix in 1970 (no location is given for this specimen, stored in the Paris Museum) is not corresponding at all with the description and the original figure of *N. spicatus*. This syntype is identical with a female of *N. giganteus*. Therefore *Neolucanus maximus fujitai* Mizunuma, 1994 is regarded to be a new synonym of *Neolucanus spicatus* Didier, 1930.

***Neolucanus nitidus hengshanensis* Ichikawa et Fujita, 1987, *syn. nov.*:**

A new synonym of *Neolucanus imitator* Kriesche, 1935.

The author could not find any significant differences in external characters of *Neolucanus imitator* Kriesche, 1935 (type) from Sinning (China, southern Hunan province) and of several specimen of *Neolucanus nitidus hengshanensis* from Heng Shan (China, eastern Hunan province). Heng Shan is a 140 km long mountain range south of Changsha. The type localities of *N. nitidus hengshanensis* (Heng Shan) and of *N. imitator* (Sinning) are not far away from each other. Therefore *Neolucanus nitidus hengshanensis* Ichikawa et Fujita, 1987 is regarded to be a new synonym of *Neolucanus imitator* Kriesche, 1935.

***Neolucanus opacus* Boileau, 1899:**

This species from China (Jiangxi, Hubei) is very often confused with *Neolucanus pseudopacus* Houlbert, 1914 from northern Vietnam or is placed wrongly as a subspecies of *N. sinicus* (e.g. *FUJITA*, 2010, plate 49, figure 303 – 14 to 16).

***Neolucanus perarmatus goral* Kriesche, 1926, *stat. nov.*:**

Recalled from synonym of *Neolucanus perarmatus* Didier, 1925 (*FUJITA*, 2010).

*Neolucanus perarmatus perarmatus* Didier, 1925 is distributed in northern Vietnam, northern Laos and China (Yunnan). *Neolucanus perarmatus goral* Kriesche, 1926 can be found in eastern China (northern Guangxi, Guangdong and Fujian).

***Odontolabis benmartinii* Schenk, 2012, *nom. nov.*:**

A new replacement name for *Odontolabis martinii* Schenk, 2002.

This species has been described originally as *Odontolabis martinii* (*SCHENK*, 2002). Some Japanese entomologists (*MIZUNUMA ET NAGAI*, 1994, *FUJITA*, 2010) are placing most of the species primarily described in the genus *Calcodes* (*Chalcodes*) into the genus *Odontolabis*, whereas most western entomologists (*KRAJIK*, 2001 and 2003) further on consider those species belonging to the genus *Calcodes*.

Which classification will be scientifically correct and will be used in the future is finally not decided. By following the “Japanese classification” the species name *Calcodes martinii* Ipsen, 1995 has to be changed into *Odontolabis martinii* and the name *Odontolabis martinii* Schenk, 2002 would become a secondary homonym. To avoid any confusion in entomological nomenclature the author is changing the name *Odontolabis martinii* Schenk, 2002 into the new replacement name (nomen novum) *Odontolabis benmartinii*. *Odontolabis benmartinii* nomen novum = *Odontolabis martinii* Schenk, 2002 is shown in figure one (holotypus) and is also pictured in FUJITA, 2010 as *Odontolabis* sp. (plate 60, f. 346 – 1 to 3).



Fig. 1: *Odontolabis benmartinii* nomen novum ♂ (Holotype dorsal / ventral)  
Borneo, Sabah

***Prosopocoilus dorsalis hiromii* Mizunuma, 1994, *syn. nov.*:**

Now listed as a synonym of *Prosopocoilus dorsalis* Erichson, 1834 (BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011, p.48).

***Prosopocoilus fabricei takakuwei* Mizunuma, 1994, *syn. nov.*:**

Now listed as a synonym of *Prosopocoilus fabricei* Lacroix, 1988 (BARTOLOZZI ET AL., 2011, p.48).

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