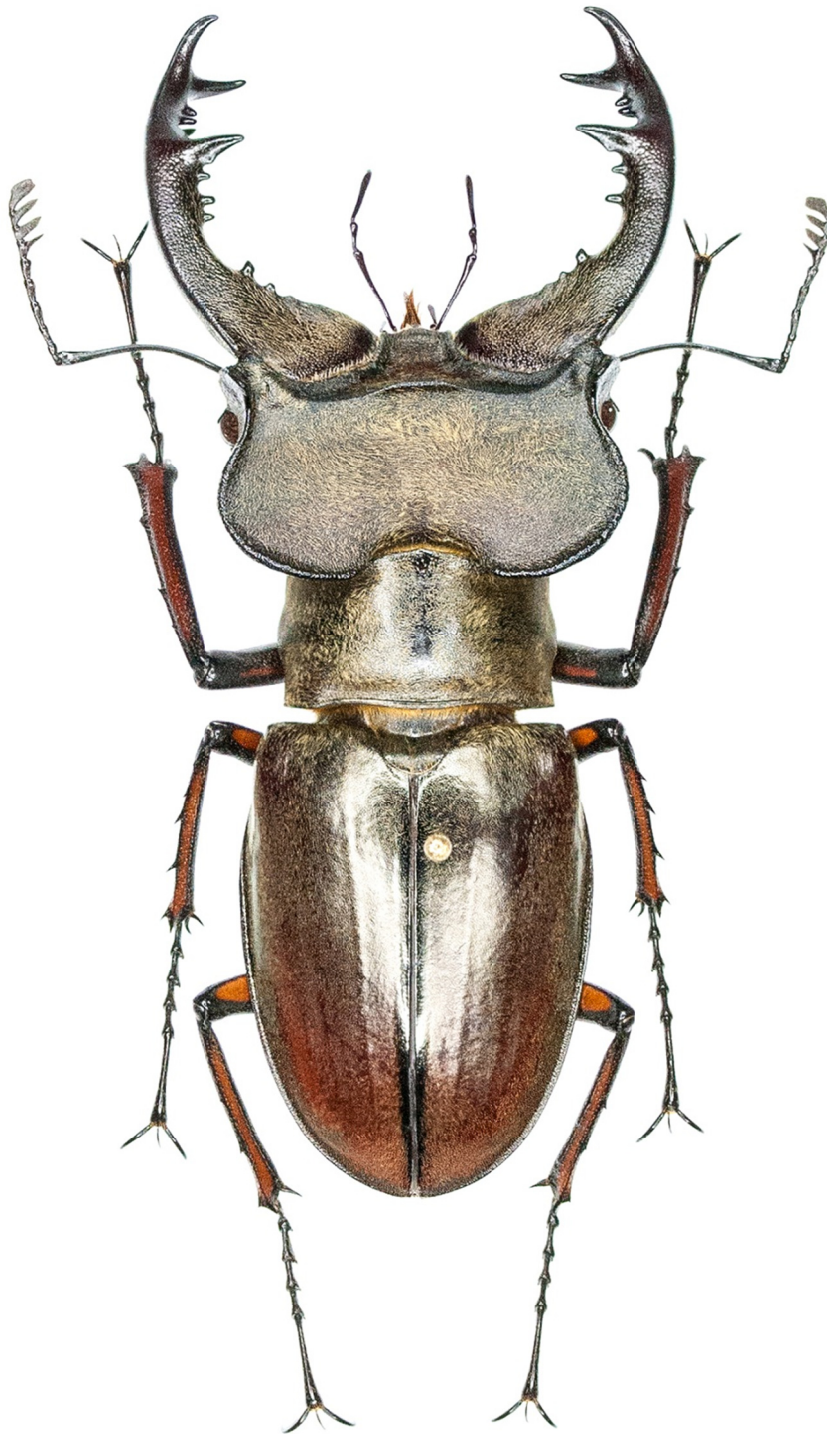


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Lucanus liuyei ssp. incert.

**Description of new taxa of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862
and *Dorcus* Mac Leay, 1819 with remarks about *Epidorcus*
piceipennis and *Lucanus liuyei* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae).**

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

New species of the genus *Neolucanus* Thomson, 1862 from Vietnam and China and *Dorcus* Mac Leay, 1819 from Myanmar are described, pictured and compared with the related species. A photo of *Epidorcus piceipennis* (Westwood, 1855) is pictured first time and compared with *Epidorcus gracilis* (Saunders, 1854), *Epidorcus andreasi* (Schenk, 2009) and *Epidorcus similis* (Schenk, 2009). A pair of *Lucanus liuyei* Huang et Chen, 2010 ssp. incert. from China, western Guangxi is pictured.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Neolucanus vietnamensis*, *Neolucanus kirsteni*, *Neolucanus danangensis*, *Neolucanus bimaculatus*, *Dorcus niedorfi*, *Epidorcus piceipennis*, *Epidorcus gracilis*, *Epidorcus andreasi*, *Epidorcus similis*, *Lucanus liuyei*, China, Vietnam, Myanmar

Neolucanus vietnamensis spec. nov.

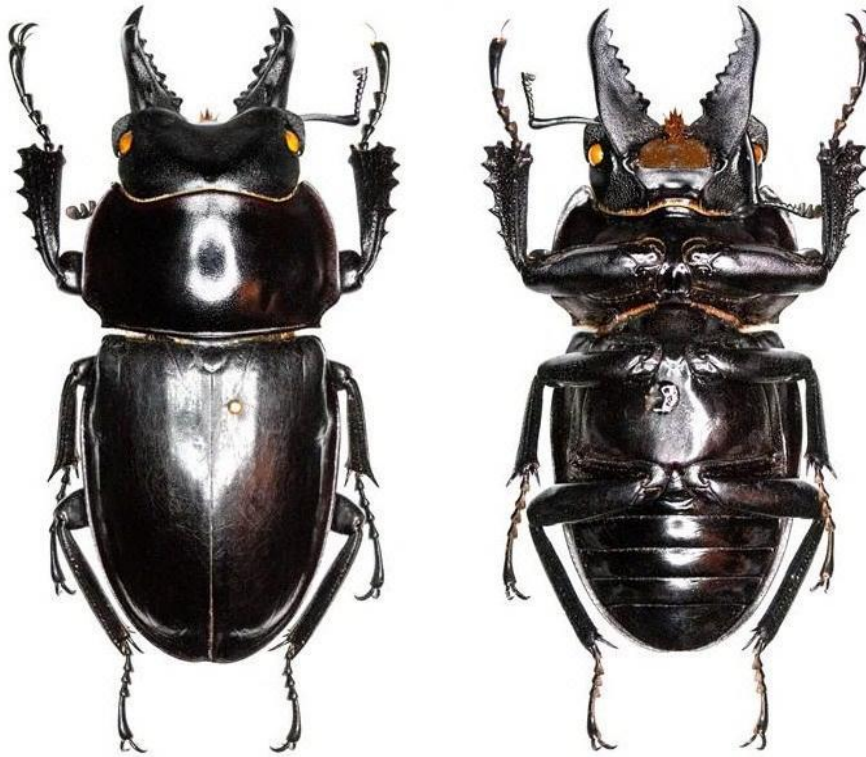


Fig. 1: *Neolucanus vietnamensis* spec. nov.
♂ holotype, 52,2 mm (dorsal, ventral, lateral), southern Vietnam, Lam Dong Province

Holotype. ♂, southern Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Di Linh District, near Phan Thien, 1207 m, 6.-17. VII. 2002, S. Löffler and M. Hoffman leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 3 ♂♂, same collecting data, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The name is adapted from the name of the country Viet Nam.

Description. (Fig. 1) ♂ (holotype), total length 52,2 mm, mandibles length 9,1 mm, head width 14,6 mm, prothorax width 20,1 mm, elytra length 25,7 mm, elytra width 20,2 mm. Total length of the male paratypes 50,5 - 54,3 mm. Dorsally and ventrally shining black. The head is broadly transverse, the dorsal surface is smooth, very finely granulated and less shining than pronotum and elytra. The vertex is strongly concave depressed. The anterior and posterior angles of the canthi are round, the sides are parallel and the preocular part is deeply punctured. The eyes are completely divided by the canthi. The epistom is small and convex. The mentum is densely covered with brown hairs.

The mandibles are about 1,5 as long as the head. They are significantly curved upward, laterally strait near the basis and bend inside at the apex. There are a strong uprising tooth near the apex, a small protuberance dorsally near the mandible basis and 7 - 8 small, blunt teeth at the inner margin. The dorsal surface of the mandibles is very shiny and densely punctured.

The antennal clubs are formed by 3 antennomeres; antennomere 7 is sharply pointed at the tip. Antennomeres 8 - 10 are lamellate.

The pronotum is more shiny at the disc, less shiny near the lateral margins. The surface is very finely granulated and minutely punctured. The lateral margins are convex up to the round median angles, concave to the acute pointed posterior angles.

The elytra are oval elongated, about as wide as the pronotum. The surface is very shiny but more strongly punctured than the pronotum.

The protibiae have laterally 5 distinct teeth behind the fork at the tip. The lateral margins of mesotibiae and metatibiae are without teeth; the surface is covered by setae.

The ventral side is strongly punctured. There is a strong, triangular spiny sternal process. The sternites are very finely punctured.

The ♀ of *N. vietnamensis* spec. nov. is unknown.

Diagnosis. The species closest to *Neolucanus vietnamensis* spec. nov. seems to be *N. iijimai* Fujita, 2010. *N. vietnamensis* spec. nov. can be distinguished from *N. iijimai* by the following external morphological characters:

- body size significantly bigger: 50,5 - 54,3 mm (*N. iijimai*: 40,5 - 45,3 mm)
- mandibles longer and more slender, less shining, vertical tooth very strong, without the big protuberance on the inner-upper surface of mandibles which is characteristic for *N. iijimai*
- posterior angles of the canthi less acute
- hind angles of the pronotum more acute
- elytra more elongated, totally shining (*N. iijimai* dull near the lateral margins)

***Neolucanus kirsteni* spec. nov.**



Fig. 2: *Neolucanus kirsteni* spec. nov.

♂ holotype, 38,5 mm and ♀ paratype 37,7 mm (dorsal and ventral), central Vietnam, Da Nang, Ba Na

Holotype. ♂, central Vietnam, Da Nang, Ba Na, VI.-VII.2011, local collector, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (allotype), same collecting data, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The new species is named after my daughter Kirsten Schenk.

Description. (Fig. 2) ♂ (holotype), total length 38,5 mm, mandibles length 4,0 mm, head width 9,6 mm, prothorax width 15,5 mm, elytra length 21,4 mm, elytra width 15,9 mm. Total length of the male paratypes 32,0 - 38,1 mm. Dorsally and ventrally black. Elytra and downside of the body are shiny, pronotum, head and mandibles are less shiny. The head is transverse and the dorsal surface is smooth. The vertex is concave depressed. The eyes are completely divided by the punctured canthi. The anterior angles of the canthi are acute, the posterior are rounder, the sides are parallel. The epistom is small and convex. The mentum is sparsely covered with dark brown hairs.

The short mandibles are about as long as the head. They are not curved upward, laterally first straight and bend inside at the apex. There are 5 - 6 small, irregular teeth at the inner margin. The dorsal surface of the mandibles is covered with deep confluent punctures.

The antennal clubs are formed by 3 lamellate antennomeres.

The pronotum is slightly glossier at the disc, less shiny near the lateral and frontal margins. The surface is granulated and minutely punctured. The lateral margins are convex, the median angles round and the posterior angles pointed. The elytra are oval elongated, somewhat wider than the pronotum. The surface is shining and punctured.

The protibiae have laterally 3 - 4 teeth behind the apical fork. The lateral margins of mesotibiae and metatibiae are without teeth.

The ventral side is punctured. The sternal process is roundly rectangular.

♀ (allotype) total length 37,7 mm, mandibles length 3,4 mm, head width 10,0 mm, prothorax width 15,8 mm, elytra length 21,1 mm, elytra width 16,5 mm.

Diagnosis. The closest species to *Neolucanus kirsteni* spec. nov. is obviously *N. lividus* Didier, 1930 from China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi). *N. kirsteni* spec. nov. can be distinguished from *N. lividus* by the following external morphological characters:

- body smaller and more elongated, ♂ 32,0 - 38,1 mm, ♀ 37,7 mm (*N. lividus* ♂ 32,2 - 44,2 mm, ♀ 34,5 - 42,0 mm)
- mandibles and canthi dorsally stronger punctured
- pronotum less shining
- median angles of the pronotum more rounded, posterior angles less acute
- elytra less shining

***Neolucanus danangensis* spec. nov.**



Fig. 3: *Neolucanus danangensis* spec. nov.
♂ holotype, 36,1 mm, central Vietnam, Da Nang

Holotype. ♂, central Vietnam, Da Nang (no further data), in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 5 ♂♂, same collecting data, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality Da Nang.

Description. (Fig. 3) ♂ (holotype), total length 36,1 mm, mandibles length 4,2 mm, head width 9,1 mm, prothorax width 14,5 mm, elytra length 20,1 mm, elytra width 15,3 mm. Total length of the paratypes 35,8 - 36,3 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra and epipleura brownish yellow, elytra moderately shining, downside of the body (except epipleura) black, moderately shining. Head transverse, surface finely granulated. The vertex is concave anteriorly. The eyes are completely divided by the punctured canthi. The anterior angles of the canthi are obliquely angulated, the posterior are round and the sides are sub-parallel. The epistom is small and convex. The mentum is closely covered with brown hairs.

The short mandibles are slightly longer as the head and bend inside at the apex. There are 5 small, irregular teeth at the inner margin. The dorsal surface of the mandibles is covered with punctures.

The antennal clubs are formed by 3 antennomeres.

The pronotum is minutely punctured and little shiny. The lateral margins are convex, the median angles round and the posterior angles angulated.

The elytra are slightly wider than the pronotum. The surface of elytra is minutely punctured and moderately shining. The protibiae have laterally 2 teeth behind the apical pair. Mesotibiae and metatibiae are without teeth.

The ventral side is punctured. The sternal process is round.

The ♀ of *Neolucanus danangensis* spec. nov. is unknown.

Diagnosis. The closest species to *N. danangensis* spec. nov. seems to be *N. castanopterus* (Hope, 1831). *N. danangensis* spec. nov. can be distinguished from *N. castanopterus* by the following external morphological characters:

- body surface less shiny (particularly elytra)
- head wider and shorter
- mandibles less wide, less curved
- sides of canthi sub-parallel (parallel at *N. castanopterus*)
- elytra less shiny, more elongate
- epipleura brownish yellow (black at *N. castanopterus*)
- anterior tibiae slightly longer and less wide; with 2 lateral teeth

***Neolucanus bimaculatus* spec. nov.**



Fig. 4: *Neolucanus bimaculatus* spec. nov.

♂ holotype, 39,2 mm, China, Yunnan, Dali

Holotype. ♂, China, Yunnan, Dali, Nanjian county, Wuliangshan, 16.-28. VI. 2008, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 2 ♂♂, same collecting data, in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The name refers to the yellow, crescent-shaped spot near the apex of elytra.

Description. (Fig. 4) ♂, (holotype), total length 39,2 mm, mandibles length 5,8 mm, head width 11,0 mm, prothorax width 16,1 mm, elytra length 19,3 mm, elytra width 15,6 mm. Total length of the paratypes 38,9 and 40,0 mm. Dorsally and ventrally black, moderately shining. Each elytron has a small, dark yellow, crescent-shaped spot near the apex. Head transverse, dorsal surface smooth, minutely and sparsely punctured. The vertex is concave; the eyes are completely divided by the stronger punctured canthi. The anterior angles of the canthi are obliquely acute, the posterior are obsolete. The epistom is small and convex. The mentum is sparsely covered with dark brown hairs.

The mandibles are about as long as the head. They are straight and bend inside at the apex. There are 5 irregular teeth at the inner margin but no traces of an uprising, vertical tooth. The dorsal surface of the mandibles is wrinkled near the apex and inner margin, smooth basally.

The antennal clubs are formed by 3 lamellate antennomeres.

The surface of the pronotum is structured as the head. The lateral margins of the prothorax are first convex, in front of the median angles obliquely concave. The posterior angles are moderately angulated.

The elytra are oval elongated, somewhat less wide than the pronotum. The surface is minutely and sparsely punctured, shinier near the slightly bulged suture.

The protibiae carry laterally 4 long and spiny teeth behind the apical fork. Mesotibiae and metatibiae have no spine.

The ventral side is punctured. The sternal process is roundly rectangular. Ventral surface of mandibles and lateral parts of the head are provided with pit-like depressions.

The ♀ of *Neolucanus bimaculatus* spec. nov. is unknown

Diagnosis. *N. bimaculatus* spec. nov. seems to belong to the *Neolucanus nitidus*-group. The type-specimens maybe are small males and the species can reach bigger size. The taxa closest to *N. bimaculatus* spec. nov. are obviously *N. fiedleri* Schenk, 2006 and *N. pallescens* Leuthner, 1885. *N. bimaculatus* spec. nov. is compared here with specimens of *N. fiedleri* from the same collecting site (Yunnan, Dali).

- mandibles without any traces of an uprising, vertical tooth (*N. fiedleri* with a strong uprising tooth in big males and at least a little swelling in very small males)
- head behind the eyes significantly swollen
- canthi less wide and obsolete behind
- median angles of pronotum protruding, hind angles less acute
- elytra with a small, yellow, crescent-shaped spot near the apex (elytra of *N. fiedleri* with a broad reddish-yellow stripe lateral which is not reaching the apex and with one or more small longitudinal stripes between suture and margin)
- elytra at suture slightly bulged
- lateral teeth of protibiae long and spiny

***Dorcus niedorfi* spec. nov.**



Fig. 5: ***Dorcus niedorfi*** spec. nov.

♂ holotype, 50,2 mm, Myanmar, Chin Hills, Kennedy peak

Holotype ♂, north-western Myanmar, Chin Hills, Kennedy peak, 10.-25. VIII. 2000, Fukinuki leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 5 ♂♂, north-western Myanmar, Chin Hills, Lim Kai, 1500-1600m, 2.-25. VI. 2000, Fukinuki leg., 2 ♂♂, north-western Myanmar, Chin Hills, Kennedy peak, 5.-27. V. 1999, 4 ♂♂, 10.-25. VIII. 2000, Fukinuki leg., in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The new species is named after my oldest daughter Svenja and my son in law Frank Niedorf.

Description. (Fig. 5) ♂ (holotype), total length 50,2 mm, mandibles length 13,5 mm, head width 16,4 mm, prothorax width 17,5 mm, elytra length 18,8 mm, elytra width 16,0 mm. Total length of the paratypes 36,0 – 55,7 mm. Dorsally black and shiny. The elytra are dark blackish brown (only visible at strong light) and shiny. The body is ventrally duller, but hind part of the head and anterior and lateral parts of the prothorax are strongly shiny. The head is transverse; the dorsal surface is smooth and very fine granulated. The vertex is separated from the disc of the head by a roundly, double curved carina. The eyes are completely divided by the poorly developed canthi. The sides of the head are only moderately swollen behind the eyes. The clypeus is very short, strongly and acute pointed laterally.

The mandibles are curved inside near base, after strait and strongly curved inside at the apex. The mandibles carry a strong conical tooth at about 1/3 of the inner edge. A very small protuberance and a small, round, forward-looking tooth are following in front. There is another small tooth behind the apex, directed slightly backward. The dorsal and ventral surface of the mandibles is smooth. There are no traces of band of setae on ventral surface of the mandibles.

The antennal clubs are formed by 3 antennomeres.

The Pronotum is smooth and as finely granulated as the head. The lateral margins are round in front and slightly concave towards the acute median angles. The median angles are situated well behind the middle of the prothorax. The posterior angles are acutely protruded and spiny.

The elytra are oval elongated; the surface is densely punctured, stronger near basis with traces of lateral striae. The shoulders are spiny.

The protibiae bear laterally a row of 7 - 8 small, spiny teeth behind the apical fork. The lateral margins of mesotibiae bear 1 spine, and the metatibiae are without a spine.

The smaller males of *D. niedorfi* spec. nov. have the two teeth of the mandible closer together, the median angles are situated about at middle of prothorax and the punctures and striae of the elytra are stronger.

The ♀ of *Dorcus niedorfi* spec. nov. is unknown.

Diagnosis. *Dorcus cervulus* (Boileau, 1901) and *Dorcus reichei* Hope, 1842 (sensu Huang et Chen) seem to be closest to *D. niedorfi* spec. nov.. It is difficult to separate *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei* from each other by using external morphological characters only. *D. niedorfi* spec. nov. differ from *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei* by the following external morphological characters:

- Body larger (*D. niedorfi*: ♂ 45,4 – 55,7 mm, *D. cervulus*: 21,0 - 53,0 mm, *D. reichei*: 20,0 - 52,0 mm), body wider and more massive (versus *D. reichei*)
- Elytra blackish brown (*D. cervulus* and *D. reichei* black), shiny (versus *D. cervulus*)
- Clypeus very short, emarginated, lateral parts strong and acute pointed (versus *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei*)
- Mandibles stouter and shorter in comparison to the total body size (versus *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei*)
- Huang et Chen have established different groups of mandible-forms for *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei*. By using this criterion all type-specimen of *D. niedorfi* belong to the “two-teeth-form”. No specimen has the “anterior-tooth-form” of mandibles which is predominant at big males of *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei*.
- Major tooth at 1/3 of mandibles stronger (versus “large-two-teeth-form” of *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei*)

- The holotype and 8 paratypes have mandibles with a very small protuberance between the two teeth of the inner edge and 3 paratypes are smooth between the two teeth (Huang et Chen using this as one of the criterias to separate the “large-two-teeth-form” of *D. reichei* and *D. cervulus* from each other)
- The median angles of prothorax are located well behind middle in large males (versus *D. reichei*)
- The posterior angles of prothorax are stronger protruded (versus *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei*)

The head of a syntype of *D. cervulus* (deposited in MNHN, collected in Haut Tonkin = Northern Vietnam, N.W. of Bao-Lac) is shown by Huang et Chen (HUANG ET CHEN, 2013: p. 486). This syntype belongs to the “anterior-tooth-form” with the 2-cusped tooth which is obviously characteristic for the biggest males of *D. reichei* and *D. cervulus*. It is differing significantly from the “two-teeth-form” of *D. niedorfi* spec. nov. The figure of this syntype clearly shows the different clypeus-form also.

D. niedorfi spec. nov. is known to the author only from Chin Hills. The Chin Hills with Kennedy Peak as the highest elevation are isolated and prominent mountains in north-western Myanmar. All type material has been collected by Mr. Fukinuki at his collecting trips to this location in 1999 and in 2000. *D. niedorfi* spec. nov. is sympatric in Chin Hills with *D. tityus*. But to my knowledge *D. cervulus* and *D. reichei* have not been collected in Chin Hills so far. Fujita is showing in his book about Lucanidae a ♂ specimen referred to as *Dorcus spec.* (FUJITA 2010, plate 172, 773-1) from a more north-eastern place of Myanmar (north-east Kachin, Dahtingzen) looking very similar to *D. niedorfi* spec. nov. by having the lateral angles behind the middle of the prothorax, the same form of mandibles and the very short, concave and laterally acute pointed clypeus. The ♀ specimen from Chin-Hills figured on plate 172, 773-3 could be the ♀ of *D. niedorfi* spec. nov., but exact determination by photo only is always problematic.



Fig. 6: Paratypes of *Dorcus niedorfi* spec. nov. from Myanmar, Chin Hills (same scale, 55,7 mm, 47,4 mm and 36,8 mm)

***Epidorcus piceipennis* (Westwood, 1855)**

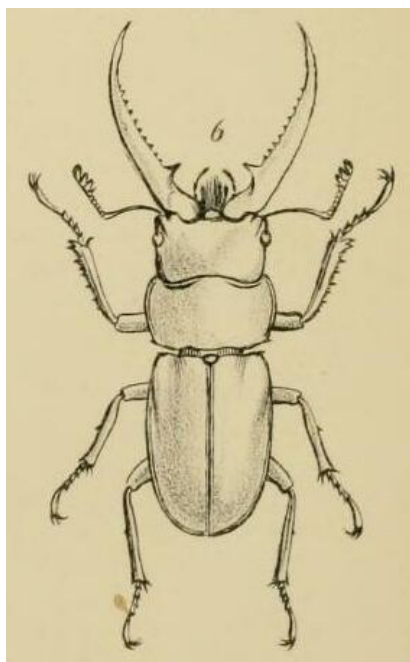


Fig. 7: ***Cladognathus piceipennis*** Westwood, 1855
hand drawing adapted from the original description

This taxa has been described by Westwood as *Cladognathus piceipennis* (WESTWOOD, 1855). The species is now placed into the genus *Epidorcus* Séguy 1954 together with several other taxa before listed in the Genus *Prosopocoilus* Hope, 1845 (HUANG ET CHEN, 2013). The description of Westwood is in latin language. The english translation is: “*Black, the eyes very grainy, elytra dark chestnut-brown, body ventrally and legs more chestnut-brown, mandibles very elongate, inside denticulate, a big tooth situated between base and the middle, posterior angles of the prothorax armed with a small spine, prothibiae laterally finely serrated and armed with two apical teeth*”. Total length 46,6 mm (lin. 22) (WESTWOOD, 1855). The deposition of the type (ex coll. Parry) is unknown to the author. The type locality given by Westwood is “*China vel Tibeta*” (= China or Tibet). Westwood was obviously not sure about the correct collecting site. Didier and Séguy indicate Tibet, Tonkin and Formosa as distribution area of *E. piceipennis* (DIDIER ET SÉGUY, 1953). Huang et Chen are stating “*So far this species (E. piceipennis) has not been discovered from Tibet or Tibetan areas of China yet*” (HUANG et CHEN, 2013, p. 139).

The specimen pictured in Fig. 8 has been identified by the author as *E. piceipennis*. It has all external morphological characters in common with Westwood’s original description and handdrawing:

- pronotum and head blackish brown, elytra, legs and downside chestnut-brown
- very elongate mandibles with a basal major tooth, inside evenly denticulate, the denticles getting somewhat smaller toward the apex
- apex of mandibles without a tooth
- prothibiae laterally finely serrated and armed with two apical teeth
- small spines on meso- and metatibia

The pictured specimen of *E. piceipennis* has been acquired from a German collector together with 3 specimen identified as small ♂ *Lucanus fairmairei*. Labels of all specimens have the same collecting data: Vietnam, Lam Dung, Bhu San, 1320m, 10.VII.2002. But no place in Vietnam with this name could be identified so far and the correctness of the collecting data remains doubtful.



Fig. 8: *Epidorcus piceipennis* (sensu Schenk),
(dorsal and ventral, total length: 42,5 mm), Vietnam (in coll. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)

The comparison of Westwood's original description and handdrawing of *Cladognathus piceipennis* and of the figured specimen determined as *E. piceipennis* with specimens of *E. andreasi*, *E. similis* and *E. gracilis* of about same size reveals the following external morphological differences:

- body smaller and more slender (versus *E. andreasi*, *E. similis* and *E. gracilis*)
- elytra, mandibles, legs and downside more light chestnut-brown (versus *E. andreasi*, *E. similis* and *E. gracilis*)
- mandibles inside near apex without a tooth (*E. andreasi* and *E. similis* with a tooth and *E. gracilis* with a stronger thickening)
- mandibles with a major basal tooth (versus *E. similis* and *E. gracilis*)
- mandibles between major basal tooth evenly denticulate (*E. andreasi* denticles getting stronger and more pronounced towards the apex)
- pronotum slightly less wide anteriorly (versus *E. andreasi* and *E. similis*)
- Dorsal surface of mandibles and head less granulated (versus *E. andreasi*)

Huang et Chen could not found differences of the male genitals of *E. piceipennis* and *E. andreasi*. But the male genital of *E. gracilis* was different from the genitals of *E. andreasi* and *E. similis*. Huang et Chen did not check the genital of *E. piceipennis* for comparison. Nevertheless they are treating *E. similis* and *E. andreasi* as one species conspecific with *E. piceipennis* (HUANG ET CHEN, 2013).

On the other hand Fujita is listing *E. andreasi* as a valid species but *E. similis* as a synonym of *E. gracilis* (FUJITA, 2010). Based on the above listed significant differences in many external morphological characters, particularly form of the mandibles (Fig. 9) and of the prothorax, *E. piceipennis*, *E. andreasi*, *E. similis* and *E. gracilis* are considered here as separate but related species.



Fig. 9 Differences of the mandibles of *E. andreasi*, *E. piceipennis* (sensu Schenk), *E. gracilis* and *E. similis* (left mandible of about same sized specimens under same scale)

Lucanus liuyei ssp. incert.

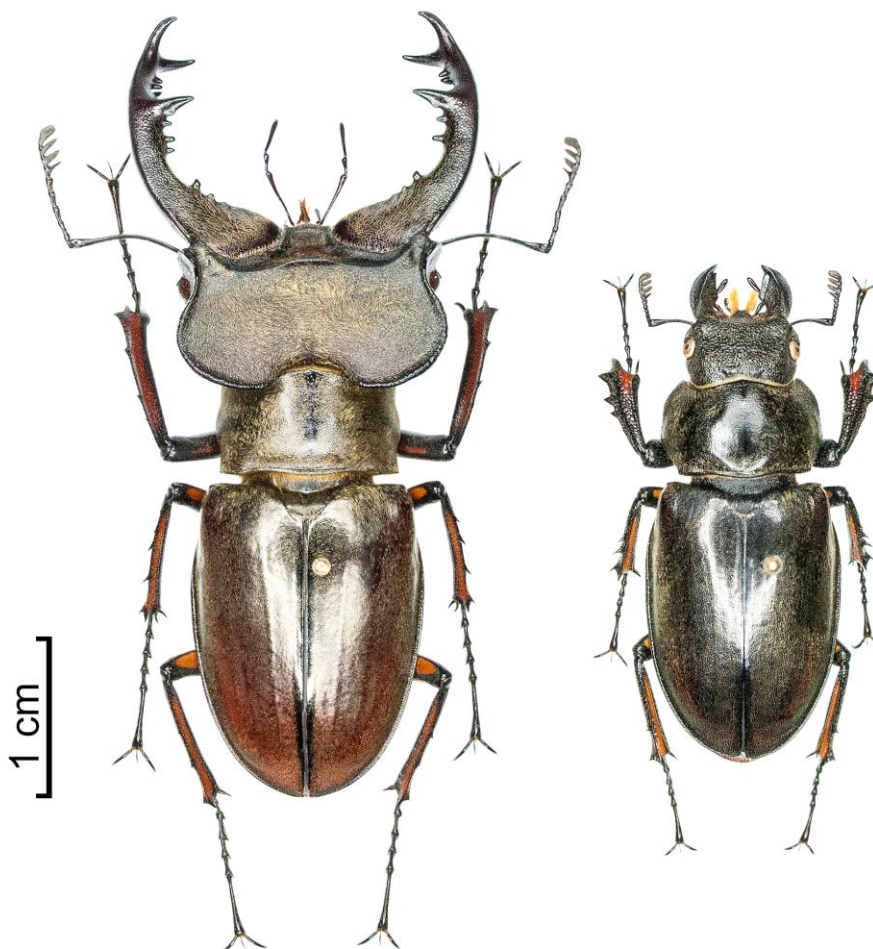


Fig. 10: *Lucanus liuyei* Huang et Chen, 2010 ssp. incert., ♂ (50,0 mm) and ♀ (31,0 mm), China, West Guangxi (in coll. F. Fiedler, Grossbreitenbach, Germany)

The pictured pair of *Lucanus liuyei* Huang et Chen, 2010 ssp. *incert.* has the collecting data: China, Guangxi, Cenwanglao-shan, 2013. The specimens of *L. liuyei* from western Guangxi have a shorter and sparser pubescens than the typical specimens from Chonqing and Guizhui. Huang et Chen examined the male and female genitalia and placed the specimen of the population from Guangxi as conspecific with *Lucanus liuyei* Huang et Chen, 2010 (HUANG ET CHEN, 2013).

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