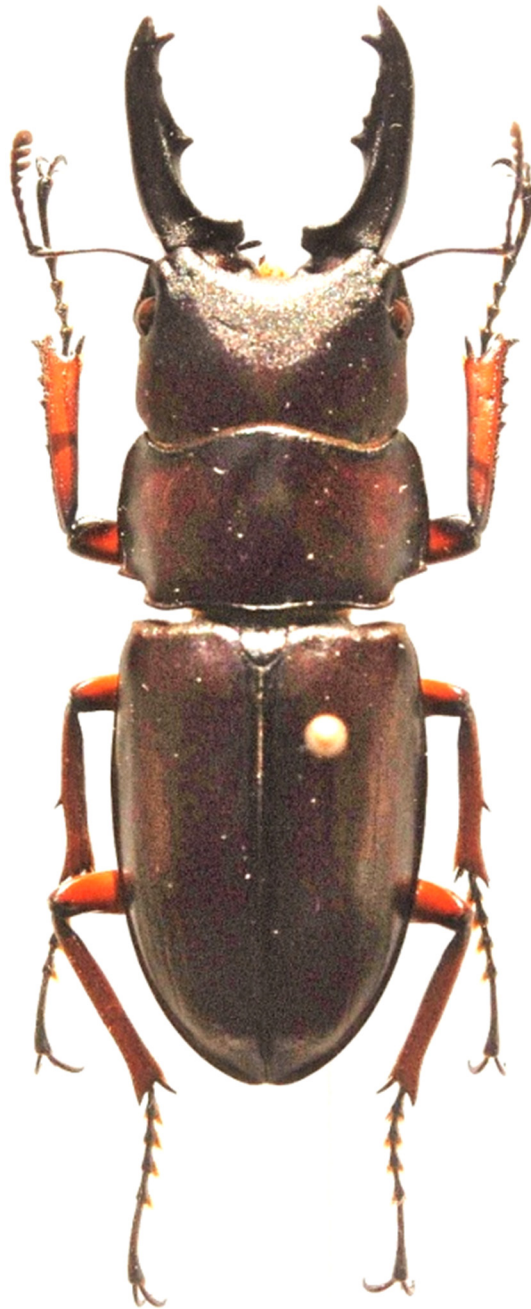


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Prosopocoilus wemckeni spec. nov.

***Cantharolethrus homoderoides* KRIESCHE, confirmation for the fauna of Nicaragua.**

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Abstract

Cantharolethrus homoderoides KRIESCHE, considered a Costa Rican endemic, is now reported from two Nicaraguan localities: Mt. Saslaya and Jesus Mountain with very different ecological conditions.

Cantharolethrus homoderoides KRIESCHE, considerado endémico de Costa Rica, se reporta de dos localidades de Nicaragua: Cerro Saslaya y Cerro de Jesus, con condiciones ecológicas muy diferentes.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Cantharolethrus homoderoides*, Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

***Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche, 1928**

Cantharolethrus homoderoides was described by Kriesche in 1928 from Mexico, with no precise locality. The species was never found in Mexico again and specialists of Scarabaeoidea like Pedro Reyes Castillo suspected, that the species did not exist in Mexico. Examination of the Lucanidae in the entomological collections of InBio (Instituto de Biodiversidad) in Costa Rica, under the care of Angel Solis, revealed 3 males and 3 females (presently located in the InBio collection in the National Museum of Costa Rica), all from the mountains of Guanacaste, in two localities, Estación Pitilla and Monteverde. Considering that Kriesche simultaneously published same page records of *Cantharolethrus inflexus* Boileau from Costa Rica, we came to the conclusion, that the type specimens were mislabelled from Mexico. In reality, the species is endemic to Guanacaste, Costa Rica (MAES & SOLIS, 2002). The mountains of Guanacaste are isolated on the south of Lake Nicaragua. The depression of lakes of Managua and Nicaragua creates a 300+ km barrier for high altitude fauna between Costa Rican mountains and the mountains of the "Chiapas block", including ridges from Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras and the north of Nicaragua. Consequently, we did not expect to find *Cantharolethrus* in Nicaragua.

In May 2011, Aquiles Reyes and Blas Hernandez collected a female *Cantharolethrus* in Cerro Saslaya (Fig. 1b). Surprisingly, because this is on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua and the specimen was collected at an elevation of 290 meters. Even being a female, we identified it as *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche, 1928 (REYES, HERNANDEZ, SOLIS & MAES, 2014).

In July 2016, Nidia Damaris Molina received a male specimen from one of the coffee workers on Cerro de Jesus in the mountains bordering Honduras at an elevation of 1200-1300m (Fig. 1a; Fig. 2; Fig. 3). The specimen was sent to Eric van den Berghe who donated it to Museo Entomológico de Leon. With this new specimen we can fully confirm the identity with *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* but it also represents a major expansion in the distribution of the species. At less than one km from the Honduras border, it is probable, that the species is also present in Honduras which offers more of the same habitat immediately adjacent. The interesting point of this new locality is, that it represents another ecosystem, collected at higher altitude than in the Guanacaste. The ecosystem at Jesus Mountain is *Quercus* dominated cloud forest which occupies a belt above forest dominated by *Pinus oocarpa*. The specimens from the Guanacaste were all collected between 700 and 850 m in essentially premontane dry forest, and the Saslaya forest represents atlantic Rainforest. Thus the species appears sporadically in a variety of old growth forest situations. The Saslaya and Jesus Mountain specimens were hand collected on fallen trees and none have turned up in extensive light-trapping in the same locations.



Fig. 1: *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche, 1928

- a) ♂, Nicaragua, Cerro de Jesus
b) ♀, Nicaragua, Cerro Saslaya



Fig. 2: *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche, 1928 ♂, Nicaragua, Cerro de Jesus, lateral view



Fig. 3: *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche ♂, head, Nicaragua, Cerro de Jesus

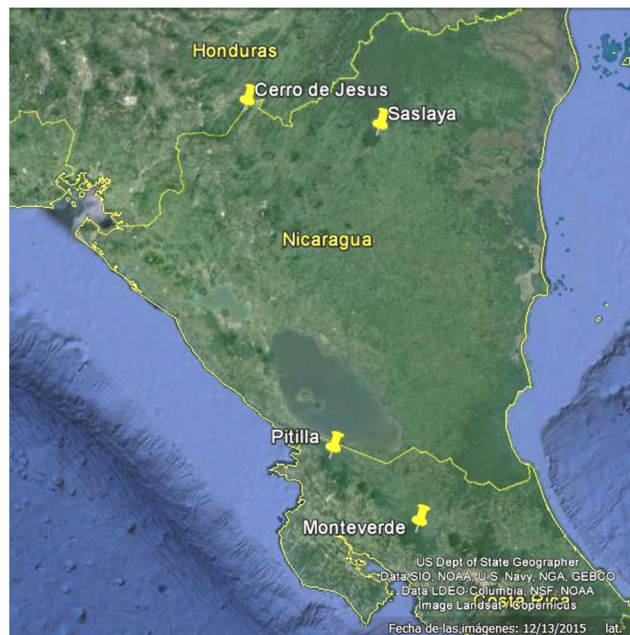


Fig. 4: *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche ♂, map of distribution

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Description of a new subspecies of *Cantharolethrus steinheili* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

The new subspecies *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* from Peru is described and compared with the nomino-typical taxon *Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili* from Columbia.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Cantharolethrus*, *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri*, Peru, Columbia

***Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* sspec. nov.**

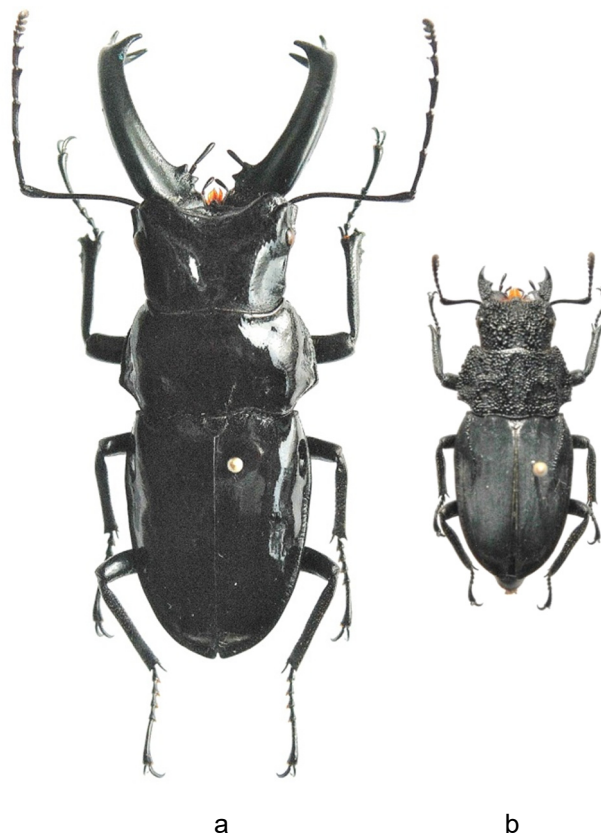


Fig. 1: *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* sspec. nov., holotype (a) and female paratype (allotype) (b), Peru, Pasco, Oxapampa (1,5 x)



Fig. 2: ***Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri*** spec. nov., holotype, Peru, Pasco, Oxapampa, head and prothorax

Parry described *Cantharolethrus steinheili* by two male specimens from Columbia, central Cordilleras (PARRY, 1875). Specimens of this taxon from Columbia are represented only in a few collections. Fig. 3 is showing the hand drawing of *C. steinheili steinheili* Parry, 1875 (adapted from DIDIER ET SÉGUY, 1953) and Fig. 4a and 4b specimens from Columbia (collecting data: 24.II.1909, Alto del las cruces, Kammhöhe der columbischen West-Cordillere, 2200m) stored in the private collection of A. Kirchner, Neuburg / Donau, Germany. Another specimen of *C. steinheili* (size about 48,0 mm) from Columbia, Saladito Valle, 2200m, 21.-28.III.1983, is figured in Fujita's book about Lucanidae, plate 190, 833-1 (FUJITA, 2010); but the specimen is misidentified as *C. azambrei*.

The specimens of *C. steinheili* from Peru which are figured in the recent entomological literature (MIZUNUMA ET NAGAI, 1994 and FUJITA, 2010, plate 190, 832-1) and in the internet are representing in fact a new subspecies, which is described here as *C. steinheili kirchneri* spec. nov.

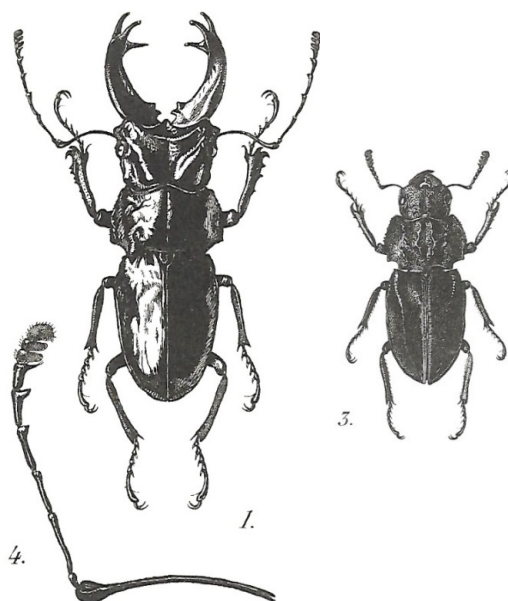


Fig. 3: ***Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili*** Boileau, from Columbia (hand drawing adapted from Didier et Séguy, 1953)

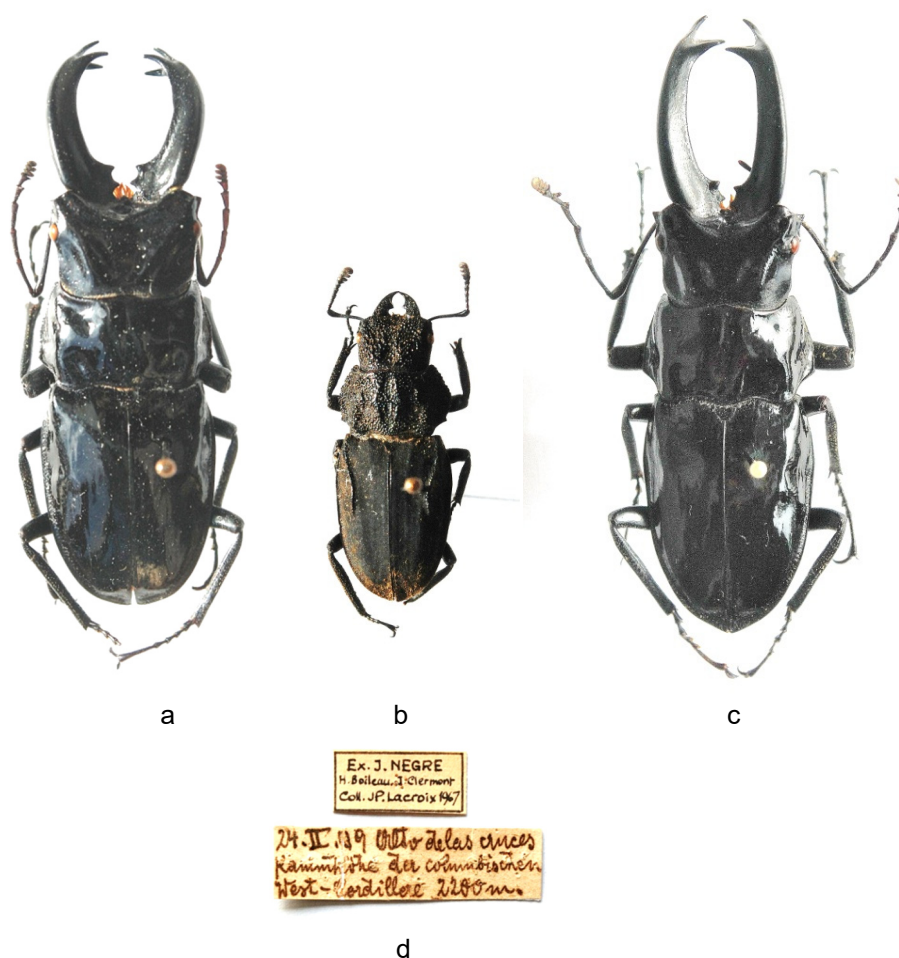


Fig. 4: *Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili* Boileau, ♂, 46,3 mm (a), ♀, 25,1 mm (b) from Columbia, label (d) and *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* spec. nov., paratype, ♂, 49,9 mm from Peru, Oxapampa (c) for comparison (all specimens ex coll. A. Kirchner, Neuburg / Donau, Germany, 1,5 x).

Holotype. ♂, Peru, Pasco (Oxapampa), Abra la Esperanza, 1500 m, 12.XII.1985, Merides leg., in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany, to be deposited in a public museum.

Paratypes. 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (allotypus), same collecting data, 2 ♂ Peru, Dep. Huánuco, Rupa Rupa (north of Tingo Maria), II. 1977, 2 ♂ Peru, Junín Dep., Satipo, 1600 m, X.2011, 1 ♂ Peru, Rio Huánuco, 2 ♂ Peru, Amazonas, Prov. Rodriguez De Mendoza, 1600 m, 22.I.2004, 1 ♀ Peru, Tarapoto, Cordillera Escalera, II. 1979, Galic leg., in coll. Dr. K. - D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

8 ♂, 4 ♀ Peru, Dep. Huánuco, Rupa Rupa (north of Tingo Maria), 12.I.1996 and 1.IV.1997, 2 ♂ Peru, Oxapampa, 1 ♂ Peru, Tingo Maria, in coll. A. Kirchner, Neuburg / Donau, Germany.

Etymology. The new taxon is dedicated to Andreas Kirchner, Neuburg / Donau, Germany. Mr. A. Kirchner provided the specimens of *C. steinheili steinheili* from Columbia for this study.

Description. ♂ (holotype), total length 52,0 mm, mandibles length 14,5 mm, prothorax width 16,1 mm, elytra length 20,7 mm, elytra width 14,5 mm,. Total length of the male paratypes 35,5 - 65,4 mm. Fig. 4 is showing *C. steinheili steinheili* (ex coll. A. Kirchner) in comparison to a paratype of *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* spec. nov. of about the same size.

Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri sspec. nov. can be separated from the nomino-typical taxon by the following external morphological characters:

♂

- Larger than *C. steinheili steinheili*.
- Body less compact and less stout than the body of *C. steinheili steinheili*.
- Mandibles more strait, less bend inside and somewhat longer compared to the length of the head.
- The pre-apical tooth is directed less forward at large males.
- Head and prothorax are more slender, the prothorax is wider anterior.
- The elytra are more elongated (ratio length to breadth *C. steinheili steinheili*: 1,5; *C. steinheili kirchneri*: 1,8).

♀

(allotype), total length 25,2 mm, mandibles length 2,2 mm, elytra length 13,8 mm.
Total length of the female paratypes 24,8 - 34,5 mm.

♀

- The females of *C. steinheili steinheili* and *C. steinheili kirchneri* sspec. nov. are not showing external morphological differences.

The map in Fig. 5 is showing the collecting sites of *Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili* Parry, 1875 and *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* sspec. nov.:

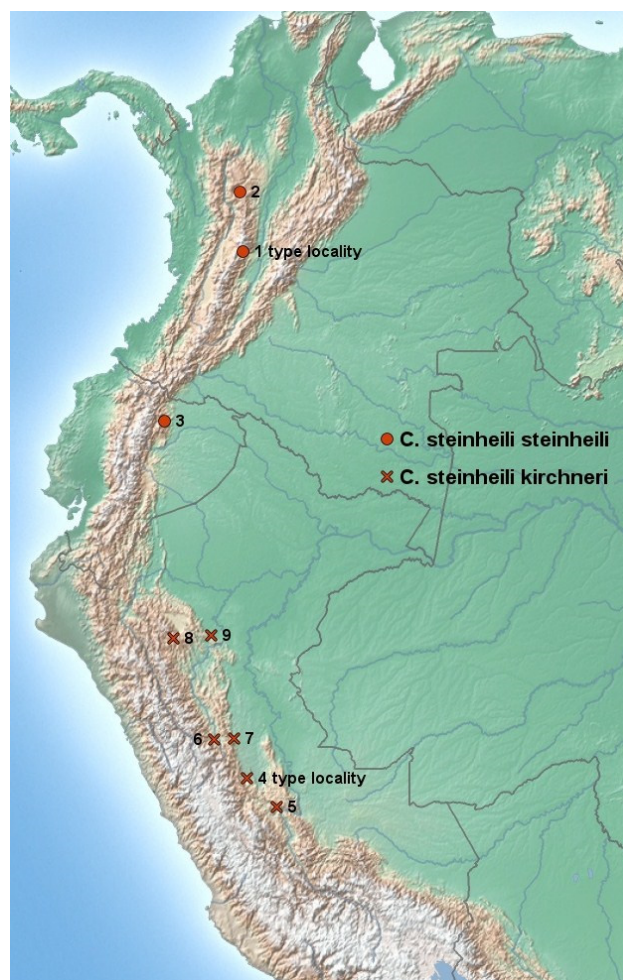


Fig. 5: *Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili* Boileau and *Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri* sspec. nov, map of distribution

Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili Parry, 1875

- 1 Columbia, central Cordilleres, between Cartago and Mauizales, March, Steinheil leg. (type locality)
- 2 Columbia, western Cordilleres, Alto de las Cruces, near Medellin, 24.II.1909
- 3 Ecuador, Papallacta, Baeza, 22.I.1997

Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri sspec. nov.

- 4 Peru, Pasco (Oxapampa), Abra la Esperanza, 1500 m, 12.XII.1985, Merides leg. (type locality)
- 5 Peru, Junín Dep., Satipo, 1600 m, X.2011
- 6 Peru, Huánuco, Capish pass (between Huánuco and Tingo Maria), 2600 m, 25.XII.1991
- 7 Peru, Dep. Huánuco, Rupa Rupa (north of Tingo Maria), II. 1977 and 1.IV.1997
- 8 Peru, Amazonas, Prov. Rodriguez De Mendoza, 1600 m, 22.I.2004, loc. coll.
- 9 Peru, Tarapoto, Cordillera Escalera, II. 1979, Galic leg

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Catalogue of *Lucanidae*: Genus *Cantharolethrus*

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

Abstract

The Catalogue of *Lucanidae* is an updated listing of the species, subspecies and synonyms of the family *Lucanidae*. In this issue of Beetles World a synopsis of the genus *Cantharolethrus* J. Thomson, 1862 is given. Distribution, type locality, type depository and size of the taxa are indicated. Taxonomical comments are given and *Cantharolethrus elongatus* Lacroix, 1982 has been identified as a new synonym of *Cantharolethrus peruvianus* Heller, 1918.

A determination key for the *Cantharolethrus* taxa is given.

The Catalogue of *Lucanidae* will be continued in further issues of this journal.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, Cantharolethrus, species, subspecies, synonym, distribution, type locality, type depository

LUCANIDAE: Genus Cantharolethrus

Familia: LUCANIDAE
Tribus: DORCINI PARRY, 1864
Genus: Cantharolethrus J. THOMSON, 1862
(Type species = *Dorcus luxerii* BUQUET, 1843)

Species / Subspecies / Author / Year	Distribution / Type locality / Type depository	Size mm
azambrei BOILEAU, 1897	Ecuador * Peru TL: Equateur TD: MNHN, T (ST)	♂ 26,0 - 45,9 ♀ 24,5 - 25,5
buckleyi PARRY, 1872	Ecuador * n Peru ? TL: Ecuador, Amer. merid. TD: OXUM, 2T (ST)	♂ 25,7 - 45,9 ♀ 23,0 - 26,1
homoderoides KRIESCHE, 1928	Mexico * (location questionable) Costa Rica Nicaragua Honduras ? TL: Mexico TD: Museum Berlin, HT	♂ 35,5 - 45,2 ♀ 26,3

Species / Subspecies / Author / Year	Distribution / Type locality / Type depository	Size mm
luxerii luxerii (BUQUET, 1843) (Dorcus)	Columbia* Panama TL: Colombie TD: MNHN ?	♂ 27,5 - 60,2 ♀ 24,1 - 30,1
= <i>Pholidotus Reichei</i> Hope, 1843 (fam.) Columbia		
= <i>Cantharolethrus Georgius J. Thomson</i> , 1862, Columbia		
luxerii inflexus BOILEAU, 1899	Costa Rica* TL: Costa-Rica, Cariblanco TD: MNHN, T(ST)	♂ 26,0 - 58,5 ♀ 24,0 - 30,0
peruvianus HELLER, 1918	Peru* Bolivia TL: Peru, Chanchomayo TD: SMTD, HT	♂ 27,0 - 50,0 ♀ 25,0 - 31,5
= <i>Cantharolethrus elongatus</i> Lacroix, 1982 Peru		
steinheili steinheili PARRY, 1875	Columbia* Ecuador TL: TD: MNHN ? (ex coll. E. Steinheil)	♂ 30,0 - 55,0 ♀ 24,8 - 34,5
steinheili kirchneri SCHENK, 2017	Peru* TL: Peru TD: KDS	♂ 30,0 - 65,4 ♀ 24,8 - 34,5

Abbreviations:

HT:	Holotype
PT:	Paratype
ST:	Syntype
CT:	Cotype
LT:	Lectotype
TL:	Type locality
TD:	Type depository

Abbreviations used for museums and private collections

Museums:

MNHN	Museum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
OXUM	Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford, Great Britain
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden

Private collections:

AK	Andreas Kirchner, Reichertshofen, Germany
KDS	Dr. Klaus-Dirk Schenk, Wehretal, Germany

Cantharolethrus luxerii luxerii (Buquet, 1843) and ***Cantharolethrus luxerii inflexus*** Boileau, 1899

C. luxerii luxerii and *C. luxerii inflexus* are very similar taxa. They are allopatric distributed. *C. luxerii inflexus* is differing from *C. luxerii luxerii* only by the stronger and denser punctuation of the upper surface of the mandibles and by the more apical position of the subapical tooth. Therefore *C. luxerii inflexus* is listed here as subspecies of *C. luxerii luxerii*.

Cantharolethrus elongatus Lacroix, 1982 = ***Cantharolethrus peruvianus*** Heller, 1918

C. peruvianus has been described by a single male of 41,0 mm from Peru, Chanchomayo (HELLER, 1918) and has been compared with *C. azambrei*. Head and prothorax are shown by a hand drawing in the original publication.

C. elongatus has been described by 2 males from Peru, Rio Perene (holotype 41 mm and paratype 27 mm) and a "big male" from Peru (no exact location given). Only a hand drawing of the holotype is shown in the original paper (LACROIX, 1982) (Fig. 1a).

Lacroix is writing in his paper (translation) "*C. elongatus n. sp. is transitional between C. peruvianus Heller and C. buckleyi Parry, but it is distinguished by the more graceful appearance, the rectilinear mandibles barely plunging and the anterior narrowness of the pronotum*".

The author has carefully compared the descriptions of those two taxa and has examined 32 males of different sizes from Peru and Bolivia which have been identified before as *C. peruvianus* or *C. elongatus*. The equally sized specimens of *C. peruvianus* and *C. elongatus* from Peru as well as from Bolivia did not show any difference in external morphological characters. Further there is no difference in distribution and the type localities of *C. peruvianus* and *C. elongatus* are nearly identical.

Obviously the holotype of *C. elongatus* is representing a medium sized *C. peruvianus*.

Concluding *C. elongatus* is identified here as a new synonym of *C. peruvianus*.

Smaller males of *C. peruvianus* (up to about 41 mm) have a double toothed apophysis at the base of the mandibles (Fig. 1c). Larger males (larger than 41 - 42 mm) show only a tiny single tooth near base of mandibles (Fig. 1b). This tooth can be absent in the largest males of *C. peruvianus*.

Cantharolethrus buckleyi Parry, 1872

Males of *C. buckleyi* always have two well developed teeth near base of the mandibles (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3a). Further the upper surface of the mandibles of *C. buckleyi* is significantly stronger, denser and deeper punctured as the upper surface of the mandibles of *C. peruvianus*. The type locality of *C. buckleyi* is Ecuador; but probably the species is present in northern Peru also. *C. buckleyi* is sympatric with *C. azambrei* but allopatric with *C. peruvianus*.

The specimen of *C. buckleyi* from Ecuador, Hacas, figured by Fujita (FUJITA, 2010, plate 190, fig. 834-1) is misidentified; it is representing in fact a small male of *C. steinheili steinheili*.

Cantharolethrus azambrei Boileau, 1897

C. azambrei is characterised by the broader mandibles with the major tooth positioned at the middle of the mandibles (Fig. 3b). Small and big males have the same mandibles form.

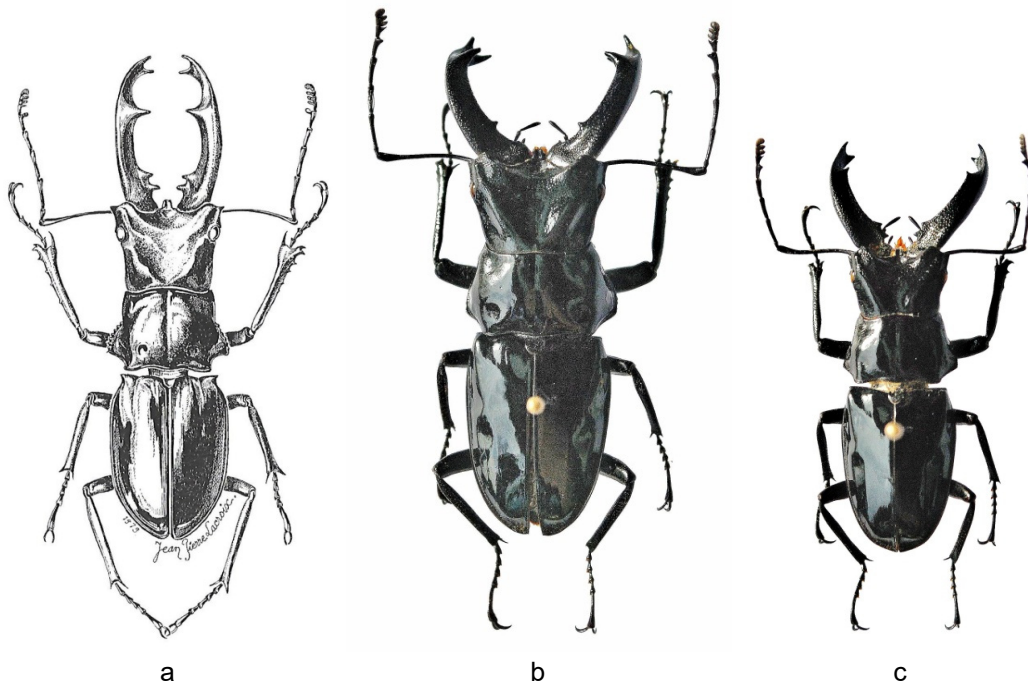


Fig. 1: *Cantharolethrus elongatus* Lacroix, 1982, holotype, ♂, 41,0 mm (hand drawing adapted from the original description, 1,5 x) (a), *Cantharolethrus peruvianus* Heller, 1918, ♂ 42,5 mm, Peru, (b), and ♂ 35,4 mm (c), Bolivia (specimens from the author's collection, 1,5 x)

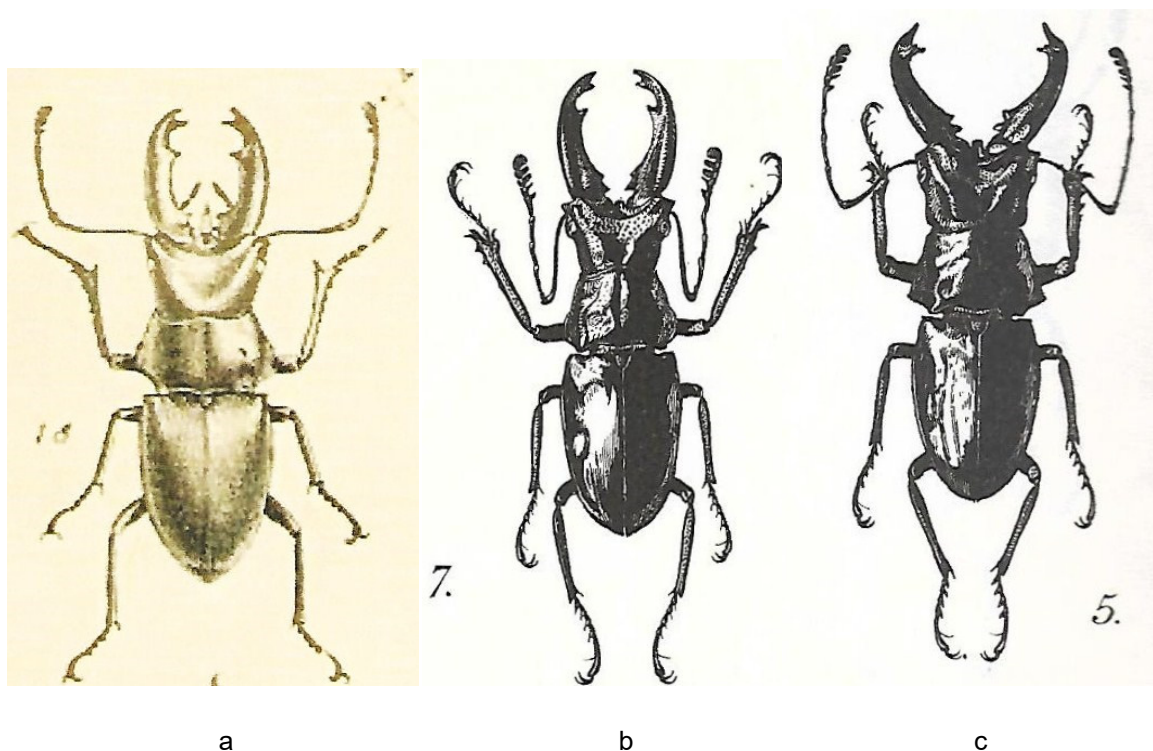


Fig. 2: *Cantharolethrus buckleyi* Parry, 1872, ♂, holotype, 39,0 mm (hand drawing adapted from the original publication of Parry), Ecuador (a), small ♂, 39,5 mm (b) and large ♂, 42,7 mm (c), Ecuador (hand drawings adapted from Didier et Séguy, 1953), all 1,5 x

The following key can be used to determine the taxa of the genus *Cantharolethrus*:

- 1 Mandibles strongly and regularly curved inside with a big basal tooth and another big triangular tooth about at the middle of the mandibles. Mexico*?, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras ?
Cantharolethrus homoderoides Kriesche, 1928
- 1' Other form of mandibles 2
- 2 Antennomeres 2 to 7 significantly flat depressed. Funiculus of antennae acutely enlarged at the tip. Prothorax acutely widened at 2. third. 3
- 2' Antennomeres 2 to 7 not depressed. Lateral margins of the prothorax slightly concave or convex. 4
- 3 Upper surface of mandibles opaque, sparsely and fine punctured, near base smooth. Clypeus elongated, head longer than wide at base. Columbia*, Panama
Cantharolethrus luxerii luxerii (Buquet, 1843)
- 3' Upper surface of mandibles deeply and more densely punctured, Preapical tooth of mandibles placed closer to the tip. Costa Rica*
Cantharolethrus luxerii inflexus Boileau, 1899
- 4 Mandibles long and slender, more or less strongly punctured. Major inner tooth placed apical. 5
- 4' Mandibles relatively wide, dorsal surface granulated. Inner tooth placed about at middle of the mandibles. Ecuador*, Peru
Cantharolethrus azambrei Boileau, 1897
- 5 Upper surface of the mandibles shining, strongly and densely punctured 7
- 5' Upper surface of the mandibles opaque, near base of mandibles smooth 6
- 6 Mandibles evenly bent inside and significantly convex, body stout. Prothorax wider at anterior part. Columbia*, Ecuador, Peru ?
Cantharolethrus steinheili steinheili Parry, 1875
- 6' Mandibles more strait, body more elongated. Prothorax less wide anterior. Peru*
Cantharolethrus steinheili kirchneri Schenk, 2017
- 7 Mandibles near base with two acute teeth, strongly and densely punctured. Lateral angles of prothorax spiny. Ecuador*, Peru ?
Cantharolethrus buckleyi Parry, 1872
- 7' Mandibles of larger males near base with only one tiny tooth, small males at base of mandibles with a double toothed apophysis. Mandibles less strongly punctured. Lateral angle of prothorax not spiny. Peru*, Bolivia
Cantharolethrus peruvianus Heller, 1918

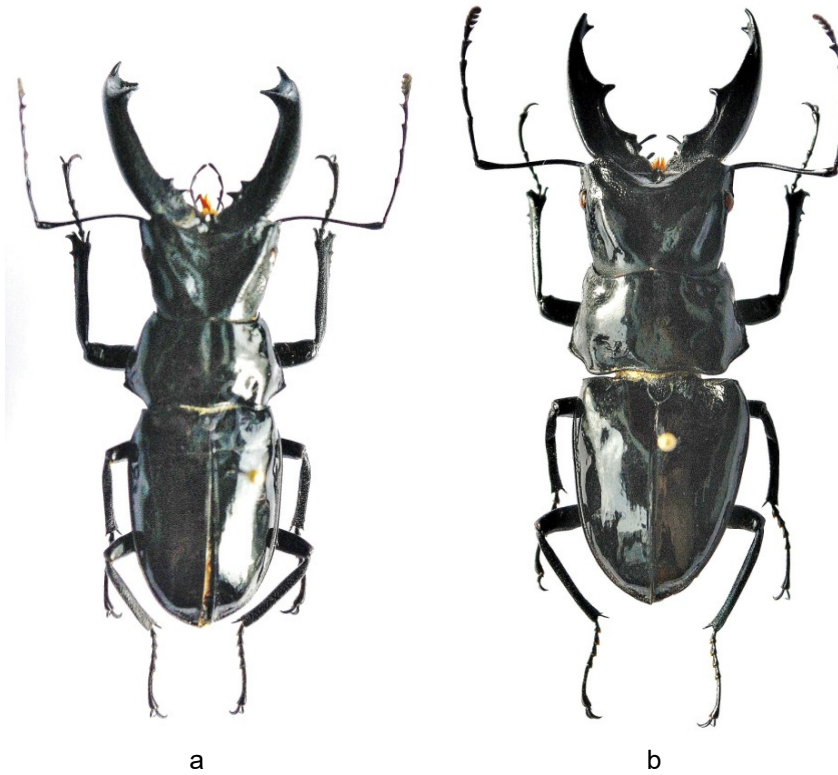


Fig. 3 *Cantharolethrus buckleyi* Parry, 1872, ♂ 45,9 mm, Ecuador (a) and *Cantharolethrus azambrei* Boileau, 1897, ♂ 48,1 mm, Ecuador (b) (specimens from the author's collection, 1,5 x)

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***Prosopocoilus wemckenii*, a new species from north-east India,
Arunachal Pradesh (Coleoptera, Lucanidae).**

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Abstract

A new species of the genus *Prosopocoilus* Hope et Westwood 1845 from north-east India (Arunachal Pradesh) is described, pictured, and compared with the related species.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Prosopocoilus wemckenii*, India, Arunachal Pradesh, new species

***Prosopocoilus wemckenii* spec. nov.**



Fig. 1: ***Prosopocoilus wemckenii*** spec. nov.

♂, holotype, north-east India, Arunachal Pradesh, District Along, near Rapun,
dorsal view (a) and ventral view (b), 1,5 x

Holotype. ♂, north-east India, Arunachal Pradesh, District Along, near Rapun. 1000 m,
16.-17.IX.2012, R. Wemcken leg., in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany, to be deposited in a
public museum.

Etymology. The new species is named after Rainer Wemcken, Bannewitz, Germany, who provided the
type specimen.

Description. (Fig. 1) ♂ (holotype), total length 34,9 mm, mandibles length 9,5 mm, head length 6,8 mm, head width 9,1 mm, prothorax width 10,0 mm, elytra length 14,5 mm, elytra width 10,1 mm. Head, prothorax, elytra and downside of the abdomen reddish brown. Mandibles and anterior part of the head darker brown. The antennae, margins of the prothorax, scutellum, suture and margins of the elytra are blackish brown. The femora and tibiae are orange brown; the joints and the margins of the anterior tibiae are blackish brown.

The head is quadrate, somewhat broader than long. The anterior angles are distinctly angulated. The vertex is broadly concave with two tiny tubercles at the middle; which are directed forward.

The dorsal surface of the head is obliquely wrinkled; it is somewhat less shining than the prothorax and the elytra. The epistom is short and round. The canthi are very small and are not dividing the eyes completely. The sides of the head are nearly parallel and somewhat swollen posterior.

The mandibles are longer than the head, slightly bend inside, depressed and at the inner site carinated. The dorsal surface of the mandibles is structured like the surface of the head. There is a strong truncated tooth at the base of mandibles, a small acute tooth about at the middle of the mandibles, followed by 3 round and tiny tubercles and another strong tooth close to the apex.

This tooth and the apex are of about equal length. The antennal clubs are formed by 4 antennomeres. The prothorax is transverse, minutely granulated and shining. The anterior angles are round. The lateral margins are convex towards the spiny median angles and strongly concave towards the acute hind angles. The oval elongated elytra are minutely granulated and shining. The shoulders are round. The final forks of the anterior tibiae are elongated, the outer margin serrate. The mesotibiae have a spine, the metatibiae are unarmed. The mentum is trapezoid and smooth. The meta-sternum is tiny punctured; the sternites are nearly smooth.

The ♀ is unknown.

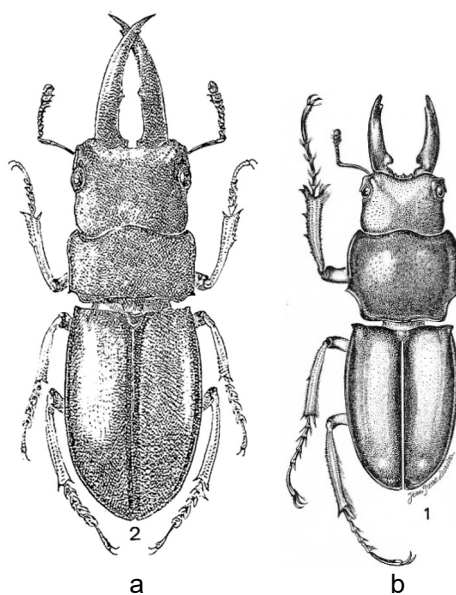


Fig. 2: *Prosopocoilus fuscocinctus* De Lisle, 1973 from Nepal, holotype, 27 mm (a) and *Prosopocoilus marginatus* Lacroix et Ratti, 1973 from India, Khasi Hills, holotype, 20 mm (b) (hand drawings adapted from the original papers, 2,5 x)

Diagnosis. *Prosopocoilus wemckenii* spec. nov is obviously related to *Prosopocoilus fuscocinctus* De Lisle, 1973 from Nepal (Fig. 2a), *Prosopocoilus marginatus* Lacroix et Ratti, 1973 from northern India, Khasi Hills (Fig. 2b) and *Prosopocoilus suzumurai* Nagai, 2000 from northern Myanmar.

P. wemckenii spec. nov. is differing from those taxa by the colour of the body and the legs and by the structure of head, mandibles and prothorax.

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