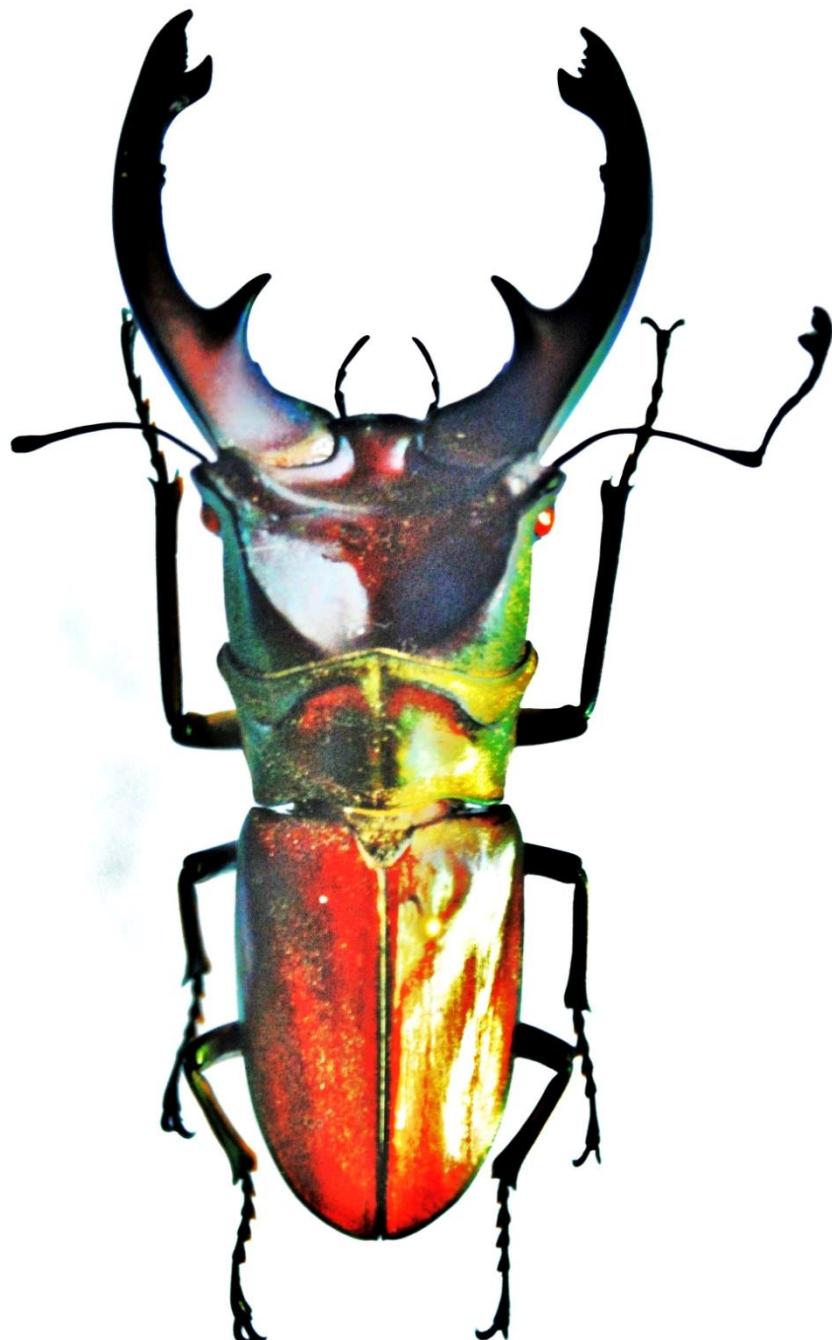


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Cover

♂ *Cyclommatus violaceus* of Sibuyan Island, Philippines

Description of *Cyclommatus violaceus* spec. nov. from Sibuyan Island, Philippines (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

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Abstract

Cyclommatus violaceus spec. nov. is described from the Philippines, Mindanao Island. The new species is closely related to *Cyclommatus zuberi*.

Keywords

Cyclommatus violaceus, *Cyclommatus zuberi*, new species, Sibuyan, Mindanao, Philippines

Introduction

Unexpectedly the author got 3 males *Cyclommatus*-specimens from Mt. Guiting-Guiting on Sibuyan Island, Philippines differing significantly from *Cyclommatus zuberi* Waterhouse, 1876. These specimens are representing a hitherto scientifically unknown species, described herein.

***Cyclommatus violaceus* spec. nov.**

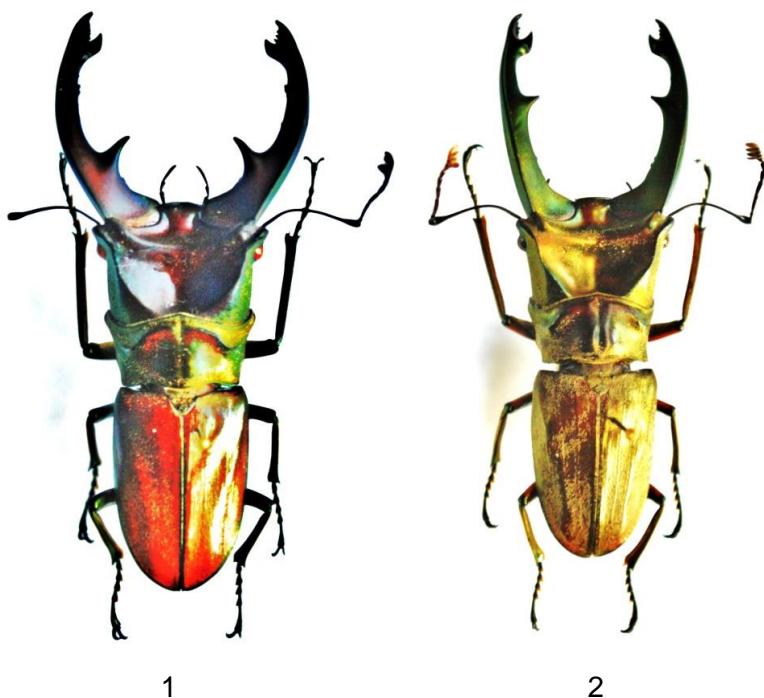


Fig. 1: ***Cyclommatus violaceus* spec. nov.** ♂ holotype (57,0 mm), Philippines, Sibuyan Island, Mt. Guiting-Guiting (1) and ***Cyclommatus zuberi*** of about equal size from Philippines, Mindanao Island, Mt. Apo (2)
(in collection Dr. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)

Holotype. ♂, Philippines, Sibuyan Island, Mt. Guiting-Guiting, VII. 2014, in coll. Dr. K. - D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

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

Etymology. The name is indicating to the metallic-violet colour of head and mandibles of the new species.

Description and diagnosis

♂ holotype (Fig. 1), total length 57,0 mm, mandibles length 19,2 mm, head width 16,9 mm, prothorax width 14,6 mm, elytra length 21,1 mm, elytra width 13,1 mm.

Total length of the paratypes: 59,9 and 56,4 mm.

This new species is rather similar to *Cyclommatus zuberi* Waterhouse, 1876 in external features, but can be distinguished easily from the latter by the characteristic form of the mandibles and the following combination of characters:

- Mandibles and head metallic brownish-violet, lateral parts of head and the prothorax metallic green, elytra reddish brown with greenish glance near scutellum and suture, very shining. Downside shining coppery with greenish glance.
- Mandibles more massive and more curved inside than at *C. zuberi*. The strong major tooth is placed close to the basis of the mandibles. Its apex is acute and directed forward.
- The clypeus is markedly shorter and more transverse than at *C. zuberi*; frontal margin slightly concave (not convex).
- Anterior part of prothorax wider.
- Elytra more elongated.

The female of this new species is unknown.

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- WATERHOUSE, C. O. (1876): Description of two new species of Lucanidae (Coleoptera). Entomologist's Monthly Magazine, 12: p. 172-173.

Notes on the *Colophon stokoei* species group and description of *Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov. from South Africa, Cape Province (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

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Abstract

Colophon kirchneri spec. nov. from South Africa, Southern Cape Province is described and compared with the related species *Colophon stokoei* Banard, 1926, *Colophon switalae* Jacobs et Scholtz, 2015, *Colophon deschodti* Jacobs et Scholtz, 2015 and *Colophon struempheri* Jacobs et Scholtz, 2015.

Keywords

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov., *Colophon stokoei*, *Colophon switalae*, *Colophon deschodti*, *Colophon struempheri*, South Africa, Hottentots Holland Mountains

Introduction

All taxa of the genus *Colophon* Gray, 1832 are living in high altitude mountain habitats of the Cape Province of South Africa. The *Colophon*-species are strictly protected nowadays because of the very restricted habitats on some mountain summits (BAILLE, J & GROOMBRIDGE, B, 1996)

The author did study now several *Colophon*-specimens determined and labelled before as *C. stokoei* (29 ♂, 3 ♀) stored in the private collection of A. Kirchner and in his own collection. 3 males of Bernard's *C. stokoei* var *A* collected on the Kogelkop Mountain, southern Hottentot Holland Mts., Cape Province, fit exactly the description of *C. switalae* Jakobs et Scholtz, 2015 (JAKOBS ET SCHOLTZ, 2015) and have been identified as this new species (Fig. 4).

A further male specimen is obviously new to science and is described herein as *Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov. (Fig. 1 and 2).

***Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov.**

Holotype. ♂, Summit of Landroskop, Hottentots Holland Mts., Cape Prov., South Africa, 14. January 1984, in coll. A. Kirchner, Neuburg, Germany.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to A. Kirchner who kindly lend several *Colophon* specimens of his collection for this study.

Description and diagnosis

♂ holotype (Fig. 1 and 2), total length 24,8 mm, prothorax width 12,2 mm, elytra width 10,7 mm, elytra length 10,2 mm.

The new species *Colophon kirchneri* is differing from *Colophon stokoei* Barnard, 1926 by the following external morphological characters:

- The ventral processes of the mandibles are well developed.
- Anterior frons of the head deeply concave depressed, with very strong tubercles at the anterior inner end of each subocular crest.
The median protuberance on the anterior margin of the head is well defined.
- Mentum quadrangular, lateral parts strongly and densely punctured.
- Anterior tibiae in comparison to *C. stokoei* much slenderer, apex bifid but less dilated, lateral u-shaped pre-apical excavation less deep and more opened.
- Costae of the elytra nearly obsolete.

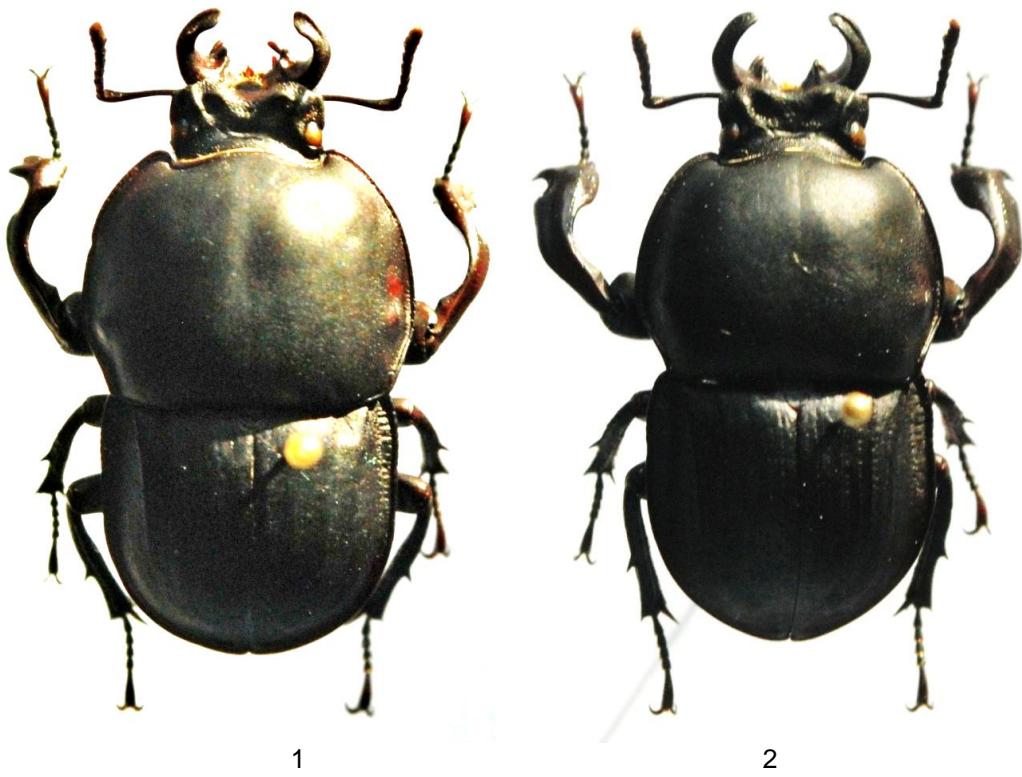


Fig. 1: *Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov. ♂ holotype, South Africa, Cape Province, Hottentots Holland Mts. Landroskop (1) and for comparison *Colophon stokoei* Barnard, 1926, Hottentots Holland Mts., Moordenaarskop (2)
(in collection A. Kirchner, Neuburg, Germany)



Fig. 2: *Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov. head, pronotum and left anterior leg



Fig. 3: *Colophon stokoei* head, pronotum and left anterior leg

Discussion

Colophon stokoei and its variations (forma typica, variation A, B, C and D) (BANARD, 1929), the recently described species *Colophon switalae*, *Colophon deschodti*, *Colophon struempheri* (JACOBS, C. T. & SCHOLTZ, C. H., 2015) and *Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov. are distributed in the Western Cape Mountains from the Palmietriver and Hottentots Holland Mountains to the Stellenbosch and Wellington Mountains (Fig. 6). The collecting data of *Colophon switalae*, *Colophon deschodti*, *Colophon struempheri* have not been published and are unknown to the author.

In 2014 Switala et al. published a genetic study of most of the known taxa of the genus *Colophon*. This genetic analysis is supporting the existence of three groups of at least *C. stokoei* variations corresponding to the mountain areas Palmietriver Mountains (Palmietberg), Sneeukop and Perdekop. The pair wise genetic distance between the three variety groups range from 7.4 % to 10.7 % and is indicating the high sequence divergence between them (SWITALA ET AL., 2014). This divergence is far greater than the 3 % genetic divergence supporting to delineate between invertebrate species and is suggesting to classify *C. stokoei* varieties as separate species.



Fig. 4: Banard's *Colophon stokoei* var A, identified as *Colophon switalae* Jacobs & Scholtz, 2015, ♂, summit of Kogelberg, southern Hottentots Holland Mts., 31.XII.1926, T. P. Stokoe leg. (1) and label (2)
(in collection A. Kirchner, Neuburg, Germany)

Three of the male *C. stokoei* specimens examined by the author have been collected on the Kogelkop Mountain (Palmietriver Mountains) and labelled as *C. stokoei* var. A. These specimens have been identified by the author as *Colophon switalae* (Figs. 4 and 5). *C. switalae* distinguishes from other members in the group by the shape of the mentum, which is characterised by a distinct concave ridge on the anterior margin of the head.

Pairwise genetic distance from *C. stokoei* is 8.4% for COI. The colour of the legs shows two distinct forms, red and black, without any intermediates.

The populations of the two-colour forms appear to occur allopatrically and may represent a novel lineage; but this requires further investigation (SWITALA ET AL. 2014). Fujita is figuring in his book on Lucanidae a female of *C. stokoei* coming from the Kogelkop Mountain also (FUJITA, 2010, plate 12, 101-3). This female has the same reddish-brown legs as the males of *C. switalae* and should represent the so far unknown female of this species. The habitat of *C. switalae* (= *C. stokoei* var. A) is obviously well separated from the habitats of the *C. struempheri*, *C. deschodti* and *C. kirchneri spec. nov.* which are living in the more northern Hottentots Holland and Wellington Mountains.

C. deschodti has a divided mentum same as *C. stokoei* var. D and maybe is identical with the latter. *C. struempheri* is most similar to *C. deschodti*, but can be distinguished from the latter by the lack of median point or protuberance on the anterior margin of the head. Furthermore *C. deschodti* has the mentum distinctly bifid, whereas *C. struempheri* has the mentum narrow and slightly bifid. The pairwise genetic distance from *C. stokoei* is 7.4 % for COI (SWITALA ET AL. 2014).



Fig. 5: ***Colophon switalae*** head, pronotum and left anterior leg

One further studied male Colophon specimen (*Colophon stokoei* var B ?), collected on the Platberg Mountain, is very similar to the *C. stokoei*-specimens coming from the Moordenaarskop and Sneekop Mountains. If the label of this specimen is correct it could indicate that this variety of *C. stokoei* and *C. switalae* are living sympatric or at least close to each other on the summits of Palmietriver Mountains similar as *C. haughtoni* Banard, 1929 and *C. kawaii* Mizukami, 1996 are living on close but well separated summits of Matroosberg, Southern Cape Province.

The new discovery of *C. kirchneri* spec. nov. from Landroskop as well as the recent description of *C. switalae*, *C. deschodi* and *C. struempheri* shows that further research on this interesting group of *Lucanidae* is necessary.

The localities of the taxa of the *C. stokoei*-Group as known so far to the author from scientific literature are shown in the following map (Fig. 6).

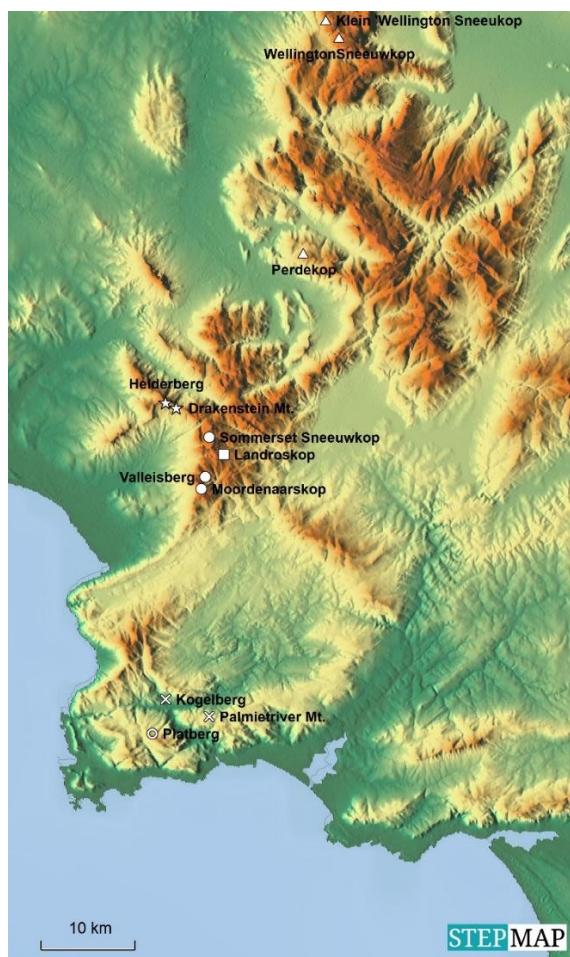


Fig. 6: Geographic distribution of ***Colophon stokoei*** and its varieties and of ***Colophon kirchneri*** spec. nov. in South Africa, Southern Cape Province

***Colophon kirchneri* spec. nov.:** Landroskop

Colophon stokoei Banard, 1926, forma typica: Moordenaarskop, Valleisberg, Somerset Sneeukop

***Colophon stokoei* var B:** Platberg

***Colophon stokoei* var C:** Drakenstein Mt., Helderberg

***Colophon stokoei* var D (= *C. deschodi* ?):** Wellington Sneeukop, Klein Wellington Sneeukop, Perdekop ?

Colophon struempheri Jacobs et Scholtz, 2015: ? (type locality not published)

Colophon switalae Jacobs et Scholtz, 2015 (= *C. stokoei* var A): Kogelberg, Palmietriver Mts.

The so far known taxa of the Genus *Colophon* Grey, 1832 with distribution, type locality (TL) and type depository (TD) are listed in the below table.

LUCANIDAE:
Genus COLOPHON*

Familia: LUCANIDAE
 Tribus: LAMPRIMINAE (DIDIER et SÉGUY, 1953)
 Genus: Colophon GREY, 1832
 (Type species = *Colophon westwoodii* Gray, 1832)

Species / Subspecies / Author / Year	Distribution / Type locality / Type depository	Size mm
barnardi ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1988	South Africa, Cape Province, Swellendam, Leeuwriver Mt. TL: Cape Province, Swellendam, Leeuwriver TD: SAMC	♂ 15,3 – 26,2 ♀ 16,4 – 21,5
berrisfordi BARNARD, 1932	South Africa, Cape Province, Meiringspoort, Swartberg TL: Meiring 's Poort, Zwartberg Range TD: BMNH	♂ 19,0 - 24, 6 ♀ unknown
cameroni BARNARD, 1929	South Africa, Cape Province, Fonteinjieberg TL: Waaihoek Mts., Worcester (ST) TD: BMNH (ST)	♂ 17,0 – 25,4 ♀ 16,5 - 19,6
cassoni BARNARD, 1932	South Africa, Cape Province, Swartberg Range, Meiringspoortberg TL: Meiring 's Poort, Zwartberg Range TD: BMNH (LT)	♂ 16,0 – 24,0 ♀ 16,0 – 18,7
deschodti JACOBS et SCHOLTZ, 2015	South Africa, Cape Province Hottentots Holland Mts. TL: not published TD: IZIKO	♂ 20,5 ♀ unknown
eastmani BARNARD, 1932	South Africa, Cape Province Keeromberg TL: Keeromberg, Worcester TD: BMNH (LT))	♂ 16,8 – 23,5 ♀ 15,1 – 19,1
endroedyi BARTOLOZZI, 2005	South Africa, Cape Province east of Osberg TL: Afr., Cape, east of Osberg TD: TMSA	♂ 21,0 – 21,8 ♀ 17,9
deschodti JACOBS et SCHOLTZ, 2015	South Africa, Cape Province Hottentots Holland Mts. TL: not published TD: IZIKO	♂ 20,5 ♀ unknown
haughtoni BARNARD, 1929	South Africa, Cape Province Hexriver Mts., Matroosberg TL: Hexriver Mts., Matroosberg TD: BMNH (T, ST ?)	♂ 20,0 – 26,5 ♀ 16,6 – 24,0
izardi BARNARD, 1929 red spot form	South Africa, Cape Province, Heidelberg, Zuurbraak Peak, Barrydale Mt., Kanetberg TL: Langeberg Range, Zuurbraak Peak, Heidelberg TD: BMNH (ST)	♂ 17,6 – 27,0 ♀ 16,1 – 21,0

<i>morpha nigra</i>	South Africa, Cape Province Riversdale Mts, Sleepingbeauty Mt. TL: Riversdale Mts TD: MPC	♂ 17,0 – 24,3 ♀ 16,5 – 21,3
kawaiii MIZUKAMI, 1997	South Africa, Cape Province, Hexriver Mts., Matroosberg TL: Hexriver Mts., Matroosberg TD: MPC	♂ 21,4 – 28,0 ♀ 17,5 – 20,1
kirchneri SCHENK, 2019	South Africa, Cape Province, Hottentots Holland Mts. Landroskop TL: Landroskop TD: AKPC	♂ 24,8 ♀ unknown
montisatris ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1988	South Africa, Cape Province, Swartberg Range, Blesberg TL: Swartberg Range, Blesberg TD: SANC	♂ 21,8 – 28,1 ♀ 19,0 – 23,0
nagaiii MIZUKAMI, 1997 (stat. nov. **)	South Africa, Cape Province, Robertson, Dassieshoek TL: Robertson, Dassieshoek TD: MPC	♂ 16,8 – 20,7 ♀ 15,1 – 18,4
neli BANARD, 1932	South Africa, Cape Province, Zwartberg Range, Zwartberg Pass TL: Zwartberg Range, Zwartberg Pass TD: SAMC	♂ 14,3 – 20,7 ♀ 14,8 – 18,0
oweni BARTOLOZZI, 1995	South Africa, Cape Province, Riversdale Mts. TL: Riversdale Mt., east side TD: TMSA	♂ 23,3 – 26,0 ♀ 22,9 – 23,5
primosi BARNARD, 1929	South Africa, Cape Province, Sevenweeksport Mts. TL: Zwartberg Range, Seven Weeks Poort Berg TD: BMNH (ST)	♂ 22,7 – 39,0 ♀ 18,3 – 22,0
stokoei BARNARD, 1929	South Africa, Cape Province, Hottentots Holland Mts. (Sneeuwkop, Moordenaarskop) TL: Somerset Sneeuwkop TD: BMNH (LT)	♂ 21,2 – 27,0 ♀ 18,0 – 22,0
struempheri JACOBS et SCHOLTZ, 2015	South Africa, Cape Province, Hottentots Holland Mts. TL: not published TD: IZIKO	♂ 19,8 – 20,1 ♀ 15,6
switalae JACOBS et SCHOLTZ, 2015	South Africa, Cape Province Kogelberg, Platberg ? TL: not published TD: IZIKO	♂ 17,0 – 21,0 ♀ ?
thunbergii WESTWOOD, 1855	South Africa, Cape Province, Suurbraak Peak TL: Habitat in Caffraria TD: OXUM ?	♂ 19,1 – 26,0 ♀ 17,0 – 20,0

westwoodii GRAY, 1832 South Africa, Cape Province ♂ 19,6 – 26,0
syn.: *C. lethroides* HOPE et WESTWOOD, 1845 Table Mt., Devils Peak ♀ 18,7 – 24,0
TL: Africa austr., Cape
TD: BMNH

whitei BARNARD, 1932 South Africa, Cape Province,
c. Zwartberg Range, Meiringspoort Berg ♂ 23,6 – 31,0
TL: Zwartberg Range, Meiringspoort Berg (Blesberg) ♀ 19,0 – 24,2
TD: BMNH (ST)

Abbreviations used for museums and private collections.

Museums:

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, U.K.
IZIKO	Iziko Museum Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
OXUM	Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum Oxford, Oxford, U.K.
SANC	South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa
SAMC	South African Museum Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
TMSA	Transvaal Museum Pretoria, South Africa

Private collections:

AKPC Andreas Kirchner Private Collection, Neuburg / Donau, Germany
MPC Mizukami Private Collection, Japan

*Most species of the Genus *Colophon* are figured in high quality in the book *Illustrated Catalogue of the Lucanidae from Africa and Madagascar* (BARTOLOZZI ET WERNER, 2004).

*******C. eastmani* and *C. nagaii* are localised on mountain peaks of the same chain (Langeberg Mountains) about 30 km apart with no suitable habitat between. The morphological differences between the two taxa are slight, albeit distinct. The genetic distance between them is significant (pairwise distance of 9.6% for CO1; and in the same order, 8.1-10.7%, for well-defined related species. Consequently *C. eastmani nagaii* has been elevated by Switala et al. to species level, as *C. nagaii* and *C. eastmani eastmani* to species level, as *C. eastmani* (SWITALA ET AL. 2014).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Matthias Hartmann for using the photo facilities of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany.

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**Description of *Aegus punctipennis kirchneri* sspe. nov.
from Sumatra Island (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)**

Klaus-Dirk Schenk

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Abstract

Aegus punctipennis kirchneri sspe. nov. will be described and compared with the nominotypical taxon *Aegus punctipennis punctipennis* from Borneo Island.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Aegus punctipennis kirchneri*, Sumatra, Borneo

Introduction

Aegus punctipennis Parry, 1864 is well known from Borneo Island (PARRY, 1864). There are no records of this species in the scientific literature for Sumatra Island. The author recently got 12 males and 2 females of *Aegus punctipennis* collected on different places of Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Those specimens differ in some morphological characters from the specimens from Borneo Island and are described here as *Aegus punctipennis kirchneri* sspe. nov.

***Aegus punctipennis kirchneri* sspe. nov.**

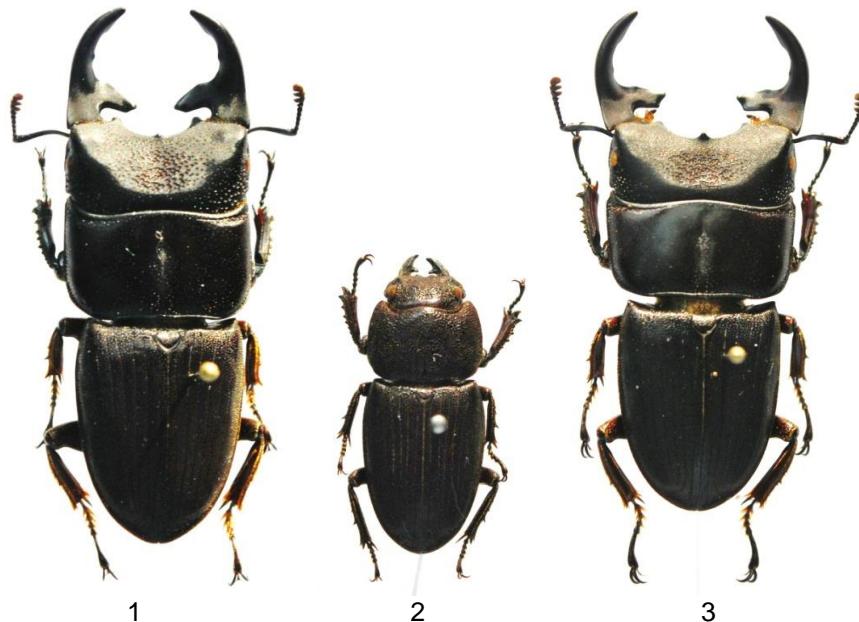


Fig. 1: *Aegus punctipennis kirchneri* sspe. nov. holotype ♂, 36,2 mm, Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Riau (1), ♀, 22,1 mm paratype (allotype), Indonesia, w Sumatra, Mt. Tandikat (2), *Aegus punctipennis punctipennis* ♂, 37,0 mm, Borneo, Sarawak, Miri (3)
(in collection Dr. K.-D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany)

Holotype. ♂, Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Riau, III. 2000, in coll. Dr. K.- D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 7 ♂, Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Riau, III. 2000, in coll. A. Kirchner, Neuburg, Germany, 3 ♂, Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Riau, III. 2000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Indonesia, w Sumatra, Payakumbu, II. 1997, 1 ♀, Indonesia, w Sumatra, Mt. Tandikat, V. 1993, in coll. Dr. K. - D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to A. Kirchner who provided several specimens of *Aegus punctipennis kirchneri* spec. nov. for this study.

Description and diagnosis

♂ holotype (Fig. 1), total length 36,2 mm, prothorax width 13,1 mm, elytra width 11,8 mm. Total length of ♂ paratypes: 22,5 and 37,9 mm.

♀ allotype, total length 22,1 mm, ♀ paratype 22,3 mm

The males of *Aegus punctipennis kirchneri* sspec. nov. differ by the following morphological characters from the specimens coming from Borneo Island:

- Entire body slenderer.
- Head less transverse.
- Anterior part of the prothorax less wide.
- The big internal tooth of the mandibles is directed somewhat more backward.

The females of *A. punctipennis kirchneri* sspec. nov. are not differing in external characters from the females of *A. punctipennis punctipennis*.

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***Nigidius simoni*, a new species from Mindoro Island, Philippines
and note about *Nigidius larssoni* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)**

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** Calapan Oriental, Mindoro Island, 5200, Philippines

Abstract

Nigidius simoni spec. nov. from Mindoro Island, Philippines will be described and compared with the related species *Nigidius laevicollis* Westwood, 1837 distributed on Luzon, Marinduque, Negros and Sibuyan Islands, Philippines.

Nigidius larssoni De Lisle, 1973 is recorded first time for Chinese fauna.

Key words

Coleoptera, Lucanidae, *Nigidius simoni*, *Nigidius laevicollis*, *Nigidius larssoni*, Mindoro, Luzon, Marinduque, Sibuyan, Negros, Philippines, Yunnan, China, new species, first record

***Nigidius simoni* spec. nov.**



1

2

Fig. 1: *Nigidius simoni* spec. nov., ♂ holotype (1) and ♀ allotype (2) Philippines,
Mindoro Island, Mt. Roosevelt

Holotype. ♂, Philippines, Mindoro Island, Mt. Roosevelt, VII. 2018, in coll. Dr. K. - D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Paratypes. 1 ♂, Philippines, Mindoro Island, Mt. Halcon, VII. 1994, 1 ♀, Philippines, Mindoro Island, Mt. Roosevelt, VII. 2018, in coll. Dr. K. - D. Schenk, Wehretal, Germany.

Etymology. The name is dedicated to Simon Mohagan.

Description and diagnosis

♂ holotype (Fig. 1), total length 19,2 mm. Total length of the ♂ paratype 18,9 mm.

♀ paratype (allotype), total length 16,8 mm.

Nigidius simoni spec. nov. differ by the following morphological characters from the similar *Nigidius laevicollis* Westwood, 1837 (WESTWOOD, 1837):

- The broad and acute canthus is directed more acute backward, it's lateral margin is slightly convex (not strait as *N. laevicollis*).
- The frons of the head is more strongly punctured.
- The anterior-lateral dilatation of the pronotum is well developed.
- The pronotum has a punctured median longitudinal depression and is minutely punctured left and right of this depression (the prothorax of *N. laevicollis* is smooth, only slightly punctured at lateral parts).

The unidentified *Nigidius*-specimens from Mt. Halcon of Mindoro Island figured by Fujita, plate 237, fig. 1311-1 and 1311-2 are obviously representing *Nigidius simoni* spec. nov.

***Nigidius larssoni* De Lisle, 1973**

The first author did receive recently several *Lucanidae* from different locations of Yunnan, China.

14 specimens of the Genus *Nigidius* from Daniang Shan, Jingjiang county, southern Yunnan, China have been identified as *Nigidius elongatus* Boileau, 1902 (4 ♂, 5 ♀), as *Nigidius distinctus* Parry, 1873 (1 ♂) and *Nigidius larssoni* De Lisle, 1973 (4 ♂). 6 further specimens from Wuliang Shan, Nanjian county, Dali, Yunnan and 5 specimens from Galiogongshan, Sendang, Gongshan county, Yunnan have been identified as *N. larssoni* also.

N. larssoni is known so far from northern Thailand and Myanmar only (DE LISLE, 1973, FUJITA, 2010, HUANG ET CHEN, 2015).

This is the first record of *N. larssoni* for Chines fauna.

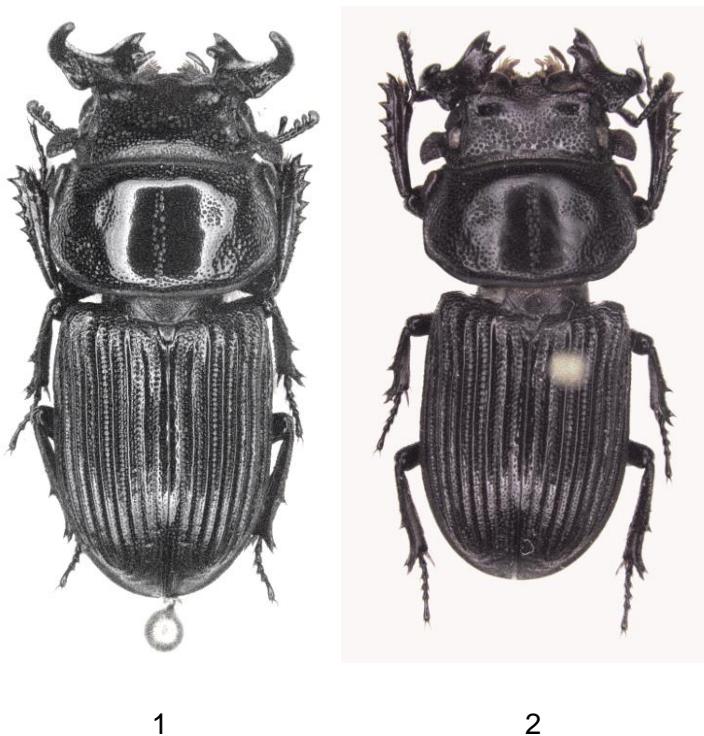


Fig. 2: *Nigidius larssoni* De Lisle, 1973, ♂, Daniang Shan, Jingjiang county, Yunnan, China (1) and ♀ Gaoligongshan, Sendang, Gongshan County, Yunnan, China (2)

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