

New species of Ceylon Endomychidae
and notes on some previously
known species (Coleoptera)

by

H. F. STROHECKER

With 8 figures

The collections of Messrs. Mussard, Besuchet and Löbl in Ceylon include representatives of fifteen species of Endomychidae. Among these are five new mycetaeids and an undescribed *Stenotarsus*. Discovery of these small beetles is due, no doubt, to extensive use of sifting technique. I have received this material for study through courtesy of Dr. Besuchet.

Holotypes and allotypes are in the Geneva Museum. Some paratypes, where available, are in the author's collection.

Subfamily MYCETAEINAE

Genus **Bystodes** Strohecker

STROHECKER, 1953, *Gen. Insect.* 210, p. 19.

Form rotund or short-oval. Antennae 10-jointed, club large and 3-jointed. Tarsi with three articles. Pronotum with base distinctly lobed at middle, its lateral sulci triangular and bounded laterad by a long carina. Prosternal process extending caudad beyond procoxae, its apex broadly rounded.

The Ceylon species here included in the genus may be distinguished thus:

- 1. Club of antenna wholly black 2.
- Antennal article 10 pale 3.

2. Upper and lower surfaces ferruginous *ceylonicus*
 These surfaces deep black *lugubris*
3. Outline orbicular; pronotal sulci distinct *felix*
 Outline ovate; pronotal sulci obsolete *angustus*

***Bystodes ceylonicus* (Arrow) new Combination**

Exysma ceylonica Arrow, 1925, *Fauna Br. India, Erotyl.*, p. 397. *Idiophyes ceylonica*: STROHECKER, 1953, *Gen. Insect.* 210, p. 25.

The unique type is in the British Museum. Twenty-three specimens taken by the Mussard-Besuchet-Löbl expedition. Nos. 40, 43, 48, 49, 51b, 52, 64.

***Bystodes lugubris* n. sp. (Fig. 3)**

Form short-oval but tapering slightly caudad. Legs and first five or six antennal articles reddish-yellow. Deep black above and below, the upper surface with rather long, tawny pubescence. Length 1.4 mm; max. width 1.1 mm.

Head coarsely, densely punctured. Pronotum with side margins deflexed, broad in front, much narrowed behind, disc coarsely and densely punctured, transverse sulcus deep and close to base, ending on each side in a broad triangular impression, the outer wall of which is elevated into a carina coursing almost to the front margin of pronotum. Elytra strongly convex, coarsely and closely punctured, their width combined slightly less than their length.

Holotype female: Hatton, Ceylan Central, 1400 m, sifting in forest east of city. Paratypes: two females with data same as that of holotype and one female from Hakgala, Ceylan Central, 1700-1800 m, sifting in virgin forest above botanical garden.

***Bystodes felix*, n. sp. (Fig. 1, 2)**

Short-oval, subhemispherical, ferruginous with eyes and antennal articles 7-9 black, article 10 yellow. Length 1.5 mm; max. width 1.25 mm.

In size and structure similar to *lugubris* but of shorter form with elytra more abruptly rounded to apex, their width combined equal to their length.

Holotype female: Kandy, Ceylan Central, 700 m, sifting in dead leaves in large pot-hole, 14-II-70. Type is unique.

***Bystodes angustus*, n. sp. (Fig. 6)**

Similar in appearance to *B. felix* but of narrower form. Ferruginous with eyes and antennal articles 8-9 black, upper surface with erect, tawny pubescence.

Length 1.4 mm; max. width 1 mm. Antennae .5 mm long, with structure as usual in the genus: article 3 slender and longer than wide, 4-5 quadrate, 6-7 bead-like, club about as long as stalk, its last article obliquely rounded to apex. Pro-

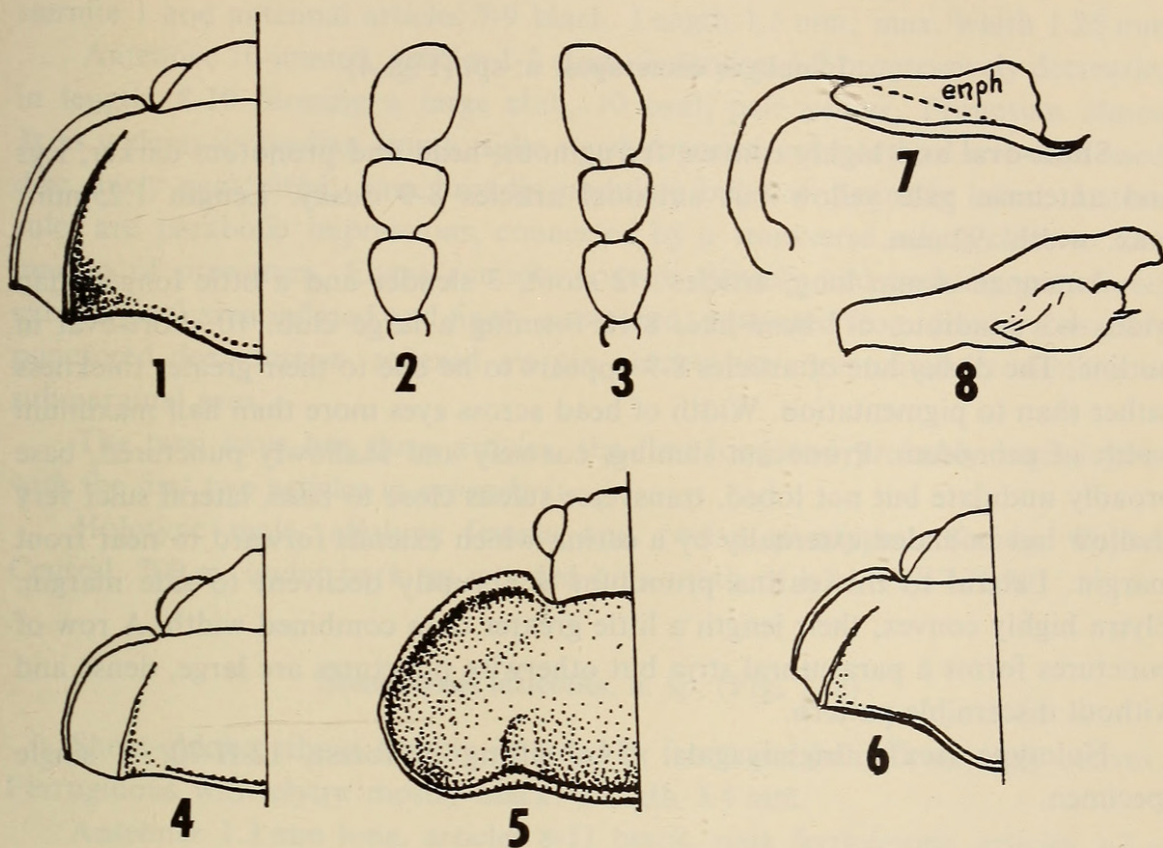


FIG. 1-2.

Bystodes felix n. sp., 1) pronotum; 2) antennal club.

FIG. 3.

Bystodes lugubris n. sp., antennal club.

FIG. 4.

Idiophyes eumetopus n. sp., pronotum.

FIG. 5.

Endocoelus minor n. sp., pronotum (head unnaturally extended).

FIG. 6.

Bystodes angustus n. sp., pronotum.

FIG. 7-8.

Stenotarsus laticolis n. sp., edeage, 7) left side; 8) dorsal face.

notum strongly convex with rather long median lobe, its surface shining and finely punctured, transverse sulcus close to base, lateral sulci obsolete but their external boundary marked by a ridge. Elytra slightly longer than their width combined, densely punctured.

Holotype (sex?): Kuruwita, Sabaragamuwa, sifting at base of large banyan, 21-I-70. The type is unique.

Idiophyes eumetopus, n. sp. (Fig. 4)

Short-oval and highly convex, ferruginous, head and pronotum darker, legs and antennae pale yellow but antennal articles 8-9 dusky. Length 1.25 mm; max. width .92 mm.

Antennae .4 mm long, articles 1-2 stout, 3 slender and a little longer than wide, 4-5 quadrate, 6-7 bead-like, 8-10 forming a large club, 10 short-oval in outline. The dusky hue of articles 8-9 appears to be due to their greater thickness rather than to pigmentation. Width of head across eyes more than half maximum width of pronotum. Pronotum shining, coarsely and shallowly punctured, base broadly undulate but not lobed, transverse sulcus close to base, lateral sulci very shallow but bounded externally by a carina which extends forward to near front margin. Lateral to this carina pronotum is abruptly declivent to side margin. Elytra highly convex, their length a little greater than combined width. A row of punctures forms a parasutural stria but otherwise punctures are large, dense and without discernible pattern.

Holotype (sex?): Inginiyagala, Uva, sifting in forest, 12-II-70. A single specimen.

Genus Endocoelus Gorham

GORHAM, 1886, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 162.

Although hitherto associated with the Stenotarsinae this genus is best placed in the Mycetinae.

Endocoelus orbicularis Gorham

Endocoelus orbicularis Gorham, 1886, 1.c; ARROW, 1925, *Fauna Br. India, Erotyl.*, p. 364, fig. 67.

GORHAM noted the tarsi as 4-jointed but ARROW described and illustrated them as 3-jointed. The apparently long metatarsus can be resolved into two parts, perhaps immovably fused but discernible. The "broadly explanate margins" of elytra in ARROW's description includes the submarginal inflated area.

The unique female type is in the British Museum. Two female specimens were taken by Mussard-Besuchet-Löbl at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylan Central, 15-II-70.

Endocoelus minor, n. sp. (Fig. 5)

Orbicular in outline, ferruginous with brassy pubescence, metasternum, sternite 1 and antennal articles 7-9 black. Length 1.5 mm; max. width 1.25 mm.

Antennae 10-jointed, articles 1-2 stout, 3 slender, 4-7 progressively decreasing in length, 8-10 forming a large club, 10 oval, pale yellow. Pronotum almost 3x as wide as its median length, sides much rounded, submarginal area depressed, disc finely punctured, base broadly undulate but not distinctly lobed. Lateral sulci are parabolic impressions, connected by a transverse sulcus close to hind margin of pronotum. Elytra roundly convex, densely and coarsely punctured, submarginal area inflated and finely punctured, separated from disc by a coarsely punctured deep furrow, reflexed margin narrow but accentuated by tumidity of submarginal area.

The tarsi have but three articles, the first long and probably homologous with the first two articles in *orbicularis*.

Holotype male, allotype female and twelve paratypes: Kandy, Ceylan Central, 700 m, under bark on wooded hills south of lake, 16/17-II-70.

Stenotarsus laticollis, n. sp. (Fig. 7, 8)

Short-oblong, about equally rounded in front and behind, strongly convex. Ferruginous with elytra mostly black. Length 3.4 mm.

Antennae 1.3 mm long, articles 8-11 black, stalk ferruginous, articles 3-7 a little longer than wide, 9 broadly obconic, 10 transverse, 11 ovoid and but little shorter than 9-10 together. Pronotum almost 3x as wide as its median length, its raised margins deflexed and rather deeply sulcate, sides strongly rounded, about as a semicircle, disc thickly punctate. The lateral sulci are slits almost parallel to and traceable for a short distance mesad along hind margin. Elytra roundly convex, their combined width about equal to their length, black with side margin, suture and apex narrowly, base broadly ferruginous, each elytron with five rows of punctures and a sixth, lateral row limited to distal half. Punctures of lateral rows are larger than those of dorsum.

Holotype male: Madhu Road, Northern Ceylan, sifting in forest, 5-II-70. Type unique.

In ARROW's (1925, p. 371) key this species keys to *vallatus* and *russatus* but differs in its largely black elytra. The edeage is very distinctive.

Adresse de l'auteur :

University of Miami
Department of Biology
Coral Gables, Florida 33124
U.S.A.



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