

Elephastomus carnei, a new species from Queensland (Coleoptera: Geotrupidae)

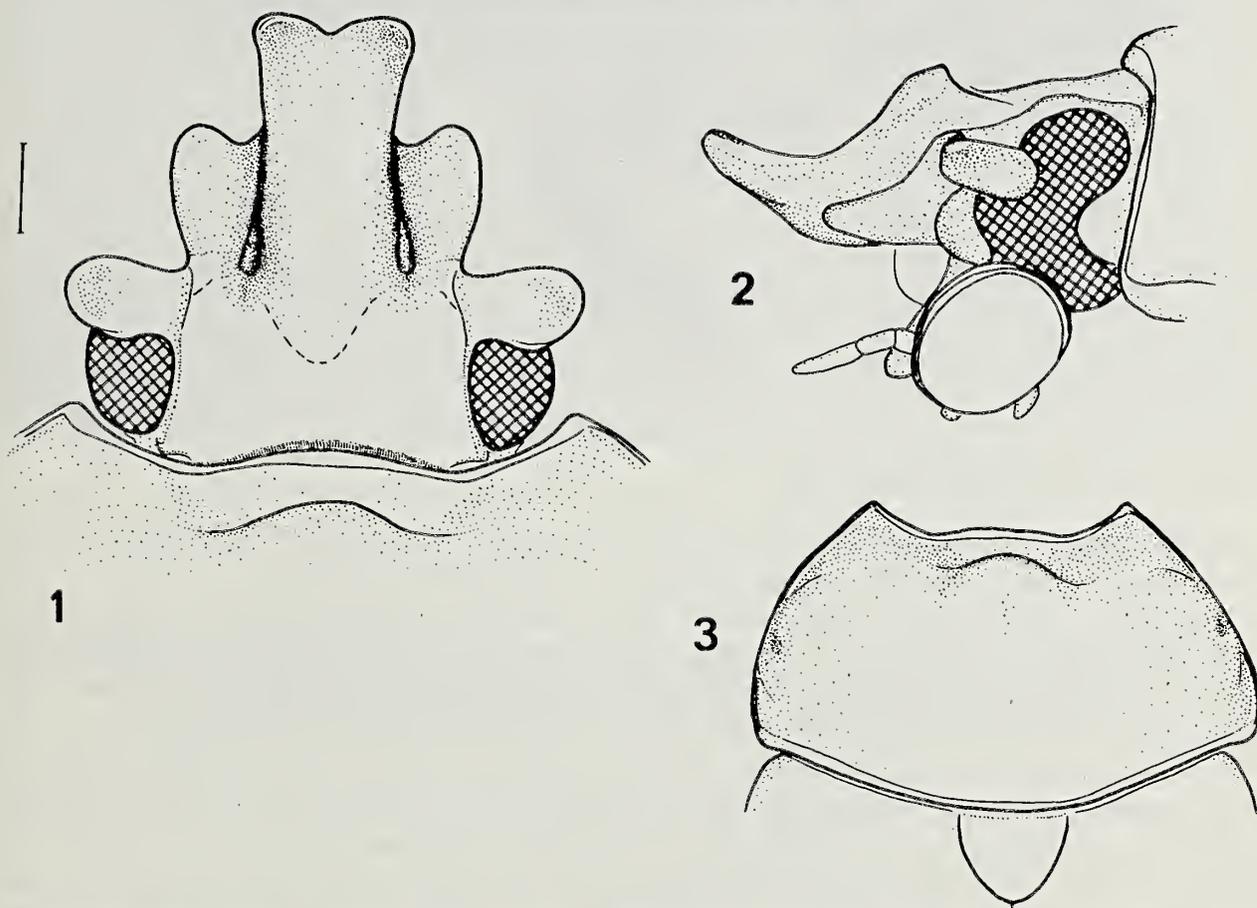
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ABSTRACT. — *Elephastomus carnei* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Queensland. The single known male is separated primarily by the presence of a pair of clypeal ridges, the males of the other species of *Elephastomus* Macleay having only a single median clypeal tubercle.

During revisional studies of Old World Bolboceratini I noticed in a shipment from the Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Eberswalde (D.D.R.), a male of the Australian genus *Elephastomus* Macleay lacking the clypeal tubercle peculiar to the known species and subspecies. The presence of such a tubercle was noted in the generic diagnosis given by Carne (1965). This male, described below, represents a new species, having a pair of longitudinal ridges instead.

Elephastomus carnei sp. nov. (figs. 1—4)

Figs. 1-3. *Elephastomus carnei*, holotype ♂; 1, contours of head, dorsal view; 2, same, lateral view; 3, contours of pronotum, dorsal view. Scale line = 1 mm (to 1 and 2), 2 mm (to 3).

Description (holotype, male). — Approximate length 20.5, width 11, height 9.5 mm. Colour light brown; tips, ridges, margins and sutures more or less infuscated; pilosity yellowish. Habitus similar to that of other *Elephastomus* spp., fig. 4.

Labrum short, very weakly emarginate, directed forwards; surface with fine transverse ridge. Cephalic contours as in figs. 1—2. Median lobe of clypeus laterally limited by longitudinal carina which ends abruptly in high, slightly dilated posterior section. Dorsal surface of clypeus (in front of dashes in fig. 1) closely and coarsely punctate, tips, ridges, and margins excepted; punc-

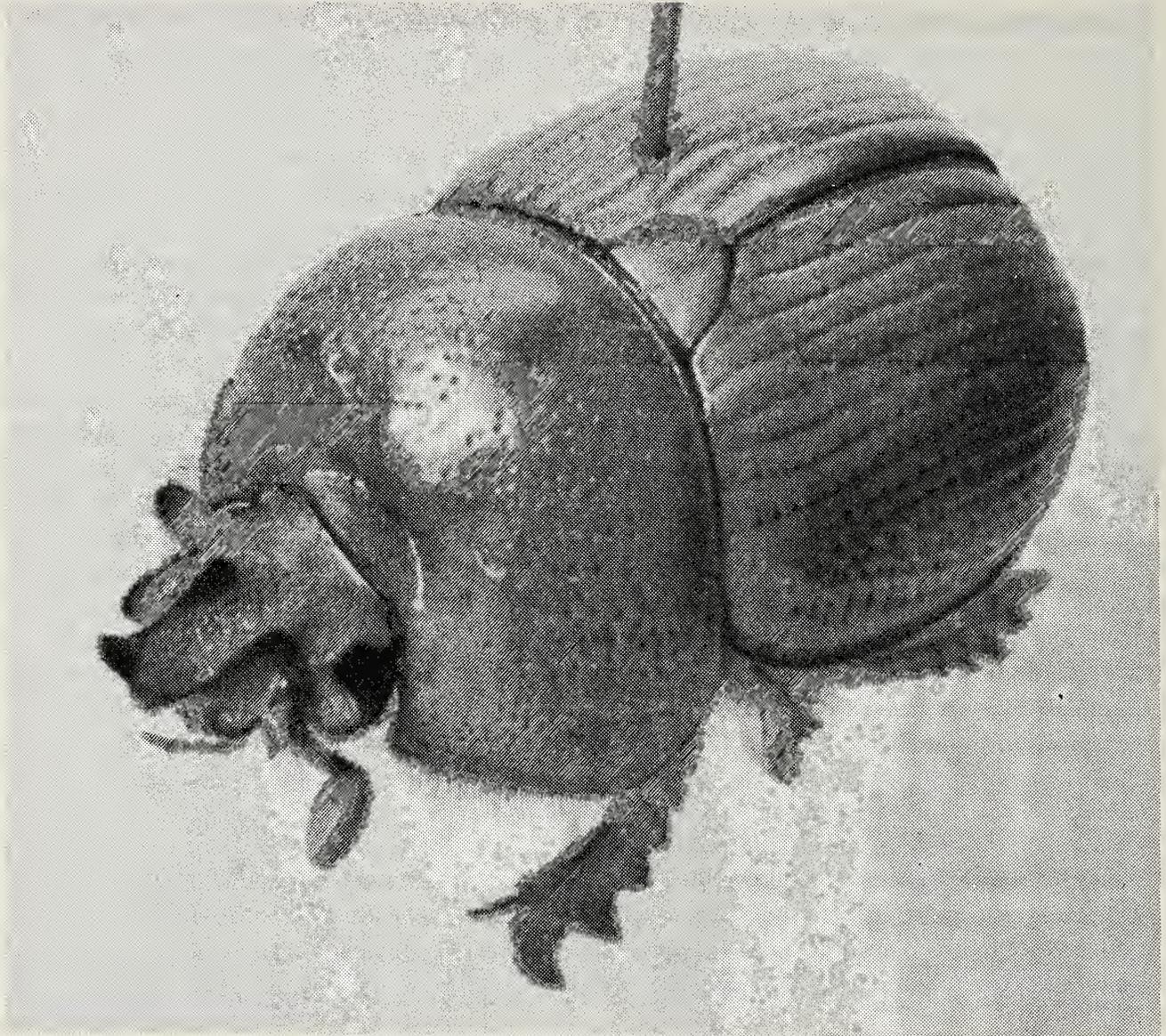


Fig. 4. *Elephastomus carnei*, holotype.

tures well defined on median lobe, ill defined on lateral lobes, mostly anisodiametric, their interior opaque; diameters of punctures on median lobe about 0.1 mm, density about 5/0.1 mm²; ventral surface of median lobe closely punctate, margins excepted. Frons with number of pin-point punctures with perimarginal depressions. Vertex scarcely punctate, with distinct lateral angle. Eye canthi punctate-rugulate; frontolateral ridge obsolescent at inner edge of eyes. Maximum length of head 4.55, maximum width (across eye canthi) 5.45 mm; ratio l/w 0.83.

Pronotal contours as in fig. 3; anterior declivity with distinct transverse impression topped by anteromedian protrusion; midline scarcely depressed discally; anterolateral angles about 90°, posterolateral angles obsolete, widely rounded; borders entirely marginate. Pronotal punctation double ($\times 25$), but secondary punctures conspicuous only behind anteromedian protrusion; primary punctures well defined, deep, approximately isodiametric, diameters of discal punctures about 0.1 mm, their density 10—12/0.25 mm²; apical, midline, and basal surfaces virtually devoid of primary punctation. Median length of pronotum 5.9, maximum width 10.3 mm; ratio l/w 0.57. Scutellum (fig. 3) deltoid-semielliptic, surface with inconspicuous double punctation ($\times 25$).

Elytral contours and disposition of striae similar to those of other *Elephastomus* spp. Discal striae shallowly impressed, intermediate ones obsolescent on apical declivity; punctures very small, shallow, regularly spaced, peripunctural depressions very slightly affecting interstitial surface; strial punctures enlarged towards humeral umbone to maximum of about 0.2 mm; elytral cell about 0.5 mm wide, with about 25 punctures. Interstriae scarcely convex; punctation ($\times 50$ -present, but apparently scarce and very indistinct. Sutural length of elytron to base of scutellum 8.6, width of elytra combined 10.6 mm; ratio l/w 0.81.

Anteromedian surface of prosternum convex, with raised transverse fold proceeding onto

posterior declivity of antecoxal cavity. Proepisternum with well defined raised margin along antecoxal cavity. Remaining pectoral parts without notable features. Base of pygidium with distinct zone of transverse micro-files (stridulatory organ). Fore-tibia with 7 external denticles; superior side with dental and medial series of long setae, intervening space finely punctate-scabrous, pubescent; tibial apex with long, acuminate, distally curved spur. Femora and coxae without notable details. Middle and hind tibiae with spinose fossorial elevations, which are increasingly developed distad; number in right midtibia 2+(2), in right hind-tibia 2+(3); only crests of apical and anteapical elevations complete, emarginate-angulate; number of fossorial spines along anteapical crest of right midtibia about 5 (superiorly)+1 (emargination) + 13 (inferiorly), most of them medium-sized; superior as well as inferior side of mid- and hind-tibiae with 1 distinct series of long setae, remaining surface with scattered setae.

Phallus of the peculiar *Elephastomus* type.

Identification. — In addition to the pair of longitudinal clypeal ridges distinguishing the male of *E. carnei*, other diagnostic features, in order of importance, include: median lobe of male clypeus short, apex excised, lacking ventral projections; male pronotum with bulbous anteromedian protrusion; anterior punctures of lateral elytral striae coarse; lateral borders of eye canthi simply rounded; clypeal surface between paramedian carinae and lateral declivities of pronotum moderately to coarsely punctate.

Carne (1965) in his study on the genus *Elephastomus* did not provide information on the male genitalia; a comparative study of these is postponed.

Female unknown.

Material examined. — Holotype male, with label reading „Queensland/ Frkl. Müller” (in Eberswalde). Apparently collected more than 50 years ago.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCE

Carne, P. B., 1965. A revision of the genus *Elephastomus* Macleay (Coleoptera: Geotrupidae). *J. ent. Soc. Qd.* 4: 3—13.

Anthocoris amplicollis Horváth, 1893 en Tingis crispata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839), twee Heteroptera nieuw voor de Nederlandse fauna

door

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ABSTRACT

Anthocoris amplicollis Horváth (Heteroptera, Anthocoridae) and *Tingis crispata* (Herrich-Schäffer) (Heteroptera, Tingidae) are recorded as new for the Dutch fauna from the south of the province of Limburg. Especially the occurrence of the South European *Tingis crispata* in the Netherlands is very remarkable.

Tijdens mijn vakantie in Zuid-Limburg ving ik de volgende twee Heteroptera-soorten nieuw voor de Nederlandse fauna.

1. *Anthocoris amplicollis* Horváth. Langs de rand van het Bunderbos nabij Brommelen (gemeente Bunde) klopte ik op 20.IX.1975 een mannetje van deze soort van *Fraxinus excelsior* L. Volgens Péricart (1972: 124—126) wordt *A. amplicollis* inderdaad voornamelijk op es aangetroffen. Ze voedt zich met de galvormende bladluis *Prociphilus bumeliae* Schrank. *A. amplicollis*