

A new species of *Amystrops* Reitter, 1875, and an updated checklist of the Nitidulidae from Réunion Island (Coleoptera)

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Summary. – A new species of the mostly Australo-Malesian genus *Amystrops* Reitter, 1875, is described from Réunion Island: *Amystrops titanus* n. sp. The new species, likely developing on an endemic species of *Pandanus* (Pandanaceae), is probably more closely related to a lineage of Australian species than to *A. seychellensis*, species geographically more nearby known from Seychelles Islands. Brief considerations are finally exposed about the so called Eocene-Oligocene "Lemurian Stepping-stones" scenario and other alternative biogeographic scenarios, in order to explain the occurrence in Mascarene and Seychelles Islands of representatives of a chiefly "Australasian" genus without affinities with any African relative. An updated checklist of Nitidulidae from Réunion Island is finally included.

Résumé. – Une nouvelle espèce d'*Amystrops* Reitter, 1875, et une liste actualisée des Nitidulidae de la Réunion (Coleoptera). Une nouvelle espèce du genre australo-malais *Amystrops* Reitter, 1875, est décrite de la Réunion : *Amystrops titanus* n. sp. La nouvelle espèce, se développant probablement sur un *Pandanus* (Pandanaceae) endémique, est vraisemblablement apparentée plus étroitement avec une lignée d'*Amystrops* australiens plutôt qu'avec *A. seychellensis*, plus proche géographiquement. De brèves considérations sont finalement exposées au sujet du scénario biogéographique des "Lemurian Stepping-stones" à l'Eocène-Oligocène, afin d'expliquer la présence dans les Mascareignes et les îles des Seychelles de représentants de ce genre principalement australasien, sans affinités africaines. Une liste actualisée des Nitidulidae de la Réunion est finalement incluse.

Keywords. – Epuraeinae, *Amystrops*, taxonomy, new species, *Pandanus*, Malagasy-Indo-Australo-Malesian connections, faunistics.

A new Pollen Beetle species of Nitidulidae Epuraeinae was recently discovered in montane forests of Réunion Island. This species turned out to be referred to the mostly Australo-Malesian genus *Amystrops* Reitter, 1875 [= *Propetes* Reitter 1875, nec *Propetes* Walker, 1851 (Diptera), nec *Propetes* Menge, 1854 (Arachnida); = *Platychorinus* Grouvelle, 1906, non *Platychorina* Grouvelle, 1905; = *Platychoropsis* Grouvelle, 1912-13; = *Haptognatus* Gillogly, 1962; see KIREJTSHUK, 1986, 1997], previously unknown from Africa, Madagascar, and Mascarene Islands. The description of this new species is the main aim of the present paper.

Material and acronyms of collections. – CAR, P. Audisio's collection in Zoological Museum of the Sapienza University, Rome, Italy; CPR, J. Poussereau's collection, Dax, France; MSNG, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy; MNHN, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; NMPC, National Museum (Natural History), Prague, Czech Republic; INSR, Insectarium de la Réunion, Saint-Denis.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW SPECIES

Amystrops titanus n. sp.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, Réunion Island: Les Hauts du Brûlé, 1300 m, at light, 31.III.2001, J. Poussereau leg. (MNHN).

PARATYPES: 11 ♂, 3 ♀, Réunion Island. Les Hauts du Brûlé, 1000 m, 12.II.2004, *J. Moravec leg.*, 1 ♂ (NMPC); Basse-Vallée, Kiosque, 800 m, at light, 23.II.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 4 ♂, 1 ♀ (CPR, CAR, NMPC); Bras-Panon, forêt de l'Eden, fruits, 15.XII.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♂ (CPR); Bras-Panon, Les Lianes, at light, 21.IV.2007, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CPR, CAR); Les Hauts de Monvert, at light, 02.II.2006, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♂ (CPR); Grand-Etang, Kiosque, at light, 26.I.2006, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ♂ (CPR, CAR); Petite-Ile, forêt de Bel-Air, at light, 25.II.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♂ (CPR); Saint-Joseph, Grand-Coude, at light, 07.II.2007, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♀ (CAR).

Description of male holotype. – Length 3.9 mm without mandibles, 4.2 mm with mandibles; width 1.8 mm (fig. 1). Body, mandibles, antennae and legs yellowish, with dark (nut-brown) discal portions of both pronotum and elytra, tips of mandibles, eyes, and antennomeres VII-XI.

Head at eyes somewhat narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Clypeus truncate, transverse (width/length as 3/2), convex, separated from the flat frons by a transverse impression accentuated at sides by short and blunt longitudinal carinae at insertions of antennae. Genae conical, prominent, temples long, straight, strongly converging posteriorly (fig. 1). Punctures of frons shallow, equal in size to eye facets, irregularly dispersed (almost absent in anterior half), separated by a distance greater than one puncture diameter; punctures of clypeus markedly finer. Dorsal surface of head extremely densely and finely microscopically punctate, dull.

Labrum quadrangular, transverse, with moderately long and narrow median incision and a tuft of hairs at its bottom; anterior margin at each side with one very long stout seta. Mandibles large, flat, falcate, darker towards the apex, their long and acute tips separated from the rest of mandible by an arcuate incision, and microscopically serrate distad on their inner margin; mandibula with narrow and bluntly pointed retinaculum, placed nearly at distal two-thirds of its inner margin. Antennae reaching the base of pronotum, with oblong spindle-shaped club.

Pronotum widest in posterior half, 1.75 times as wide as long, more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly. Both anterior and posterior margin almost straight, latter one very finely bordered. Both anterior and posterior angles broadly obtusely rounded, not prominent (fig. 1). Lateral margins arcuate, neither explanate nor bordered, fringed with short and sparse yellow setae. Surface of pronotum broadly transversely convex, punctures markedly larger and deeper than those of frons, irregularly dispersed and separated by 1 (seldom) to 3 diameters, becoming smaller and closer laterally; punctures bear long yellow semirecumbent setae. Spaces between punctures shallowly isodiametrically micro-reticulate, more shining than on head. Scutellum large, triangular, punctate and reticulate like elytra (see below).

Elytra widest at about their midlength, nearly as long as their combined width (width/length as 72/70) and 1.75x longer than pronotum, almost equally narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, transversely (slightly obliquely) truncate apically, and reaching their maximum length at sides (fig. 1). Lateral margins broadly arcuate, not visible simultaneously from above, fringed with short sparse yellow setae like those of pronotum. Sutural angles obtuse, suture completely very narrowly bordered. Punctures nearly equal in size to those on lateral portions of pronotum, generally closer than on pronotum, separated by 1.5-2.0 diameters; surface reticulate like on pronotum, but the reticulation on elytra is shallower and the surface therefore slightly more shining than on pronotum. Setae very long, yellow, semierect.

Pygidium flatly and bluntly roof-shaped, punctate and pubescent like elytra, shining. Tergite VIII exposed (fig. 1).

Protibia with outer margin finely crenulate and short acute outer subapical tooth projecting laterally (fig. 1). Protarsomeres I-III dilated, reaching 3/4 of maximum width of anterior tibia. Tarsal claws not dentate at base, but with obtuse angular projection. Lateral margins of meso- and metatibiae ending in acute tooth terminated with paired short thorns and situated at 3/4 or 4/5 of tibia length respectively. Tarsomeres I-III of meso- and metatarsi bilobed.

Male genitalia: fig. 2-4.

Female. – Size smaller (length 2.8-3.2 mm without mandibles); pronotum less transverse, more strongly narrowed anteriorly, mandibles smaller, and protarsi markedly narrower. Ovipositor: fig. 5.

Variation. – Paratypes are moderately variable in size (length 3.3-3.9 mm without mandibles in males; 2.8-3.2 mm without mandibles in females; 3.5-4.2 mm with mandibles in males; 3.0-3.4 mm with mandibles in females), and show usually dark (nut-brown) discal portions of both pronotum and elytra (these being paler, light brown-yellow as pronotal and elytral sides only in two paratypes), or almost entire dorsum nut-brown.

Derivatio nominis. – The new species is named to emphasize its peculiarly large body size, recalling the large body size of mythical Titans.

Taxonomic position. –

According to the keys by KIREJTSHUK (1986, 1997, 1998), the new species belongs to the subgenus *Amystrops* and runs with *A. puberulus* Kirejtshuk, 1986, from northern Australia (elytra less than twice longer than pronotum; body usually concolorous; surface with microsculpture and long pubescence; antennae more or less reaching base of pronotum; head with long transverse temples; pronotum with almost straight anterior margin and rounded posterior angles [posterior pronotal angles of *A. puberulus* are rounded but slightly projecting posteriorly]; surface with sparse punctures larger than eye facets). Particularly expressive differences of the new species from *A. puberulus* consist in the longer head with smaller eyes and the markedly different shape of the ovipositor. The new species is larger (length 2.5-2.8 mm in *A. puberulus*) and its mandibles exhibit a retinaculum, invisible in *A. puberulus* according to figure 18 in KIREJTSHUK (1986). The size and other outer characters partly resemble also those of *A. seychellensis* (Kirejtshuk, 1997) from Seychelles Islands (Mahe), but the latter species is more shiny, has less conspicuous pubescence of dorsum, much longer and forceps-shaped mandibles without exposed retina-

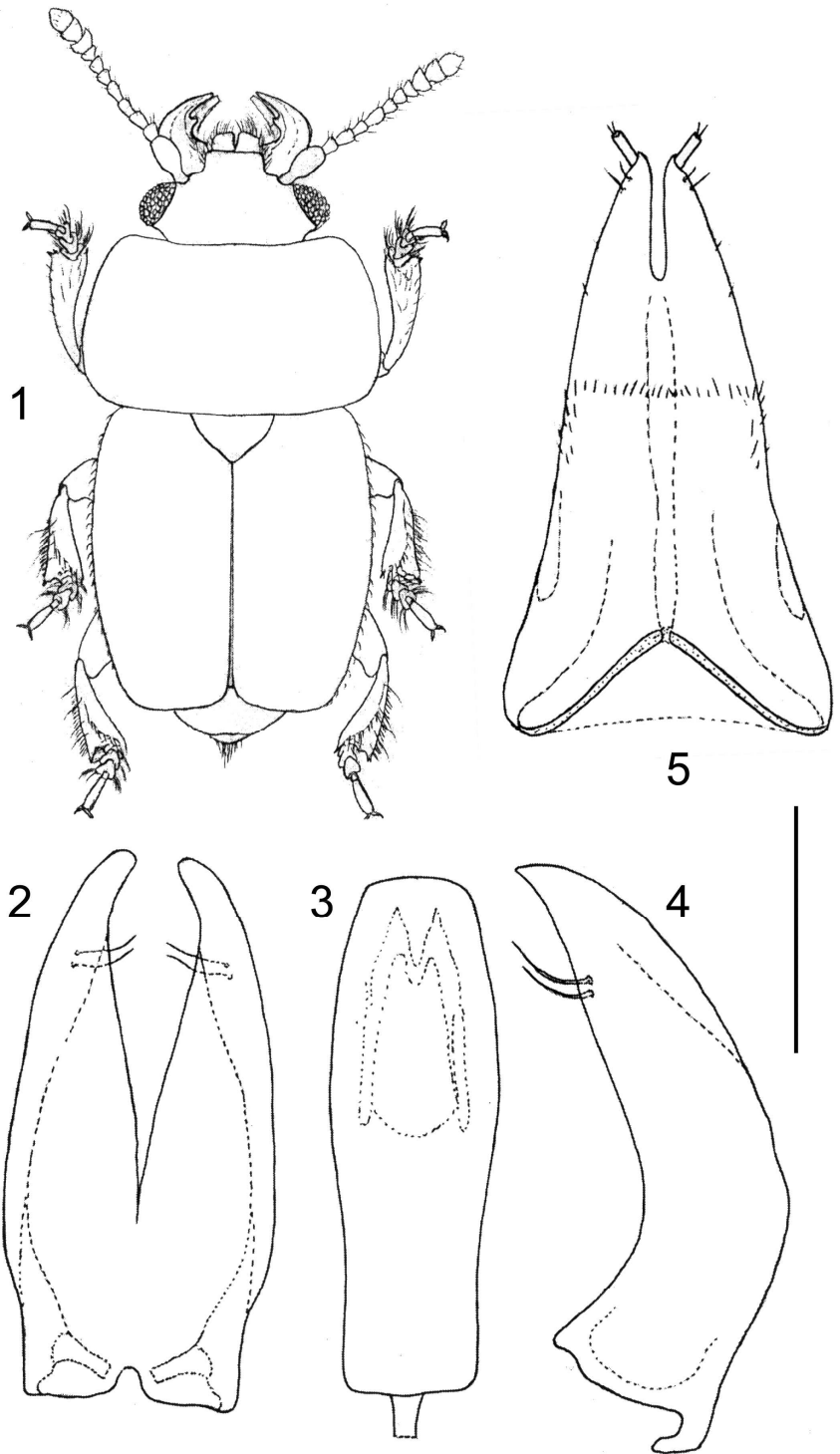


Fig. 1-5. – *Amystrops titanus* n. sp. – 1, Habitus of ♂ paratype from Bras-Panon, Les Lianes. – 2-4, Genitalia of ♂ paratype from Bras-Panon, Les Lianes (2, tegmen, dorsal view; 3, aedeagus, dorsal view; 4, tegmen, lateral view). – 5, Ovipositor of ♀ paratype from Saint-Joseph. Scale bar = 1.6 mm (fig. 1); = 0.21 mm (fig. 2-4); = 0.27 mm (fig. 5).

culum, its elytra leave three abdominal terga uncovered (covered in *A. titanus* n. sp. from Réunion), and its first male antennal joint (scape) is much more enlarged (KIREJTSHUK, 1997: figure 13).

Biology. – Nothing is formally known about biology of the type specimens. Most specimens were collected at light in mountain forested areas, between 800 and 1300 m. Combining the apparently strict larval and adult association of *Amystrops* spp. with *Pandanus* blossoms and flowers (Monocotyledones, Pandanaceae) both in Oriental and Australasian areas (GILLOGLY, 1962; KIREJTSHUK, 1986, 1997, 1998), it is likely that a middle altitude *Pandanus* species endemic to Réunion could have the role of larval host plant. The specific host is probably *Pandanus montanus* Bory, which is a relatively large, endangered species that inhabits middle altitude (400-1700 m) indigenous rain forests of Réunion Island, and usually flowers between January and March (MOORE & GUÉHO, 1984).

Biogeographical comments. – *Amystrops* includes some twenty described and at least a dozen recognized but so far undescribed species, mostly distributed in Indo-Malesian areas, Australia, and Western Pacific islands, with, as reported above, a single endemic species known to occur in Seychelles Islands, and the new species herein described (REITTER, 1875; GROUVELLE, 1906a, 1906b, 1913a, 1913b; GILLOGLY, 1962; KIREJTSHUK, 1986, 1987, 1991, 1996, 1998; JELÍNEK & AUDISIO, 2007).

As thoroughly discussed by SCHATZ (1996), despite the proximity of Madagascar to Africa since its early Cretaceous separation from the continent (some 165 Million years ago [Mya]) (HANKEL, 1993), the Malagasy flora exhibits a remarkably high affinity with the Indo-Australo-Malesian floras far to the east. In fact, distributional patterns of several taxa in both plants and animals, clearly link Indo-Malesian areas and Australia on the eastern side of the Indian Ocean, to Madagascar, neighbouring islands and Seychelles on the western side. Such biogeographic connections are believed to be associated (SCHATZ, 1996) with three possible major patterns of dispersal/vicariance modality:

- Cretaceous dispersal to Madagascar and neighbouring islands with ensuing distributions from India (and/or South Africa) across Antarctica to South America and Australo-E Malesia, paralleling initial radiation of the angiosperms;
- Eocene-Oligocene (and continuing to the present) dispersal to Madagascar and neighbouring islands (and Africa) from Laurasia and Western Malesia via India (pre- and post-collision with Asia) along "Lemurian Stepping-stones" in the western Indian Ocean;
- continuous (and recent) long distance dispersal to Madagascar as a function of the prevailing easterly winds and Indian Ocean currents.

As India assumed its current position from the early Eocene onward, global sea levels were dropping, with a marked regression at the Rupellian/Chattian boundary during the Oligocene, *i. e.*, ca. 30 Mya (HAQ *et al.* 1988). At that time, significant portions of the Chagos/Laccadive Plateau and the contiguous (at that time) Mascarene Plateau (including the Seychelles Bank, now at an average depth of 75 m) could have been emergent, and served as stepping-stones for dispersal of elements between Laurasia/W Malesia and Africa/Madagascar via India/Sri Lanka (SCHATZ, 1996). *Amystrops*, as the whole Epuraeinae, is a relatively ancient lineage among the Nitidulidae (KIREJTSHUK, 1996, 1998; KUROCHKIN & KIREJTSHUK, 2010). Combining the rather early origin of both *Pandanus* (with wide distribution in the past since the Cretaceous) and Epuraeinae in general [likely Lower Cretaceous], we then believe that a pattern of dispersal/vicariance along the so called "Lemurian Stepping-stones", ca. 30 Mya, could probably better explain the marginal presence of the two known "western" *Amystrops* species from Seychelles and Réunion, respectively. Following this scenario, we suspect that some species of *Amystrops* could be also discovered in Madagascar, where some endemic species of *Pandanus* are also known to occur. The recent description (KUROCHKIN &

KIREJTSHUK, 2010) of the new Epuraeinae genus *Baltorea* from Baltic Amber (dating back 55-35 Mya), not distantly related from *Amystrops* and allied genera, seems to confirm a widespread presence of relatively large-sized *Amystrops*-related anthophagous taxa during Early and Middle Tertiary throughout present-day paleotropical areas and at that time emerged areas of the present-day Europe, characterized by a subtropical climate. This evidence is in substantial agreement with the possibility of a Middle Tertiary (Oligocene-Early Miocene; 30-20 Mya) diffusion of *Amystrops* species into the Mascarene Plateau and the Seychelles Bank, from areas at the southern edges of the Tethys Sea (see PALEOMAP Project, 2003, at <http://www.scotese.com/0202d.htm>). Pleistocenic long distance dispersal to Madagascar throughout Indian Ocean are more unlikely, despite the seemingly rather close morphological relationships between certain Australian *Amystrops* and *A. titanus* n. sp. suggest to not reject this alternative hypothesis. Molecular data on the new species, on *A. seychellensis*, and on the related Australasian and Oriental species should probably shed light on the origin of the two "western" *Amystrops* species from Seychelles and Réunion.

UPDATED CHECKLIST OF NITIDULIDAE FROM RÉUNION ISLAND

We followed the list published by ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA (1982), with subsequent nomenclatorial and taxonomic emendations (GOMY, 2000 ; NEAVE, 2010), updating this list basing on abundant material more recently collected by different entomologists, chiefly by one of the co-authors (JP), Y. Gomy, J. Etienne, J. Moravec (Adamov, Czech Republic) and others.

Twenty-five nitidulids species (excluding Cybocephalidae or Nitidulidae Cybocephalinae) are so far known from the Island, only three of them being probably endemic (*Soronia borbonica* Grouvelle, 1899, *S. glabra* Kirejtshuk, 2003, and *Amystrops titanus* n. sp.; see also TRON, 2003), one subendemic (*Epuraea mauritiana* Jelínek, 1967, from Réunion, Mauritius and Comores), the remaining being mostly represented by widespread cosmopolitan, subcosmopolitan, Oriental or Afrotropical alien species, obviously introduced by man.

Brachypeplus aequalis (Walker, 1858). – Saint-André (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Le Tampon, 800 m, on banana, 13.IV.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Le Tampon, 600 m, fruits, 28.II.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR, INSR); Salazie, 20.III.2002, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Saint-Joseph, piton Babet, 26.II.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, NMPC); ravine Saint-Denis, at light, 3.V.2000, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Le Tampon, 700 m, 20.IV.2000, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) hemipterus (Linnaeus, 1758). – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, Saint-Denis, La Bretagne, La Petite France, Plaine des Makes, Saint-André (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Plaine des Makes, 27.III.1966, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 3 ex. (coll. ?); Le Pouce, 800 m, 2.II.1966, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 2 ex. (NMPC); Etang-Salé/bains, leaves, 9.III.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Plaine des Cafres, 1500 m, 6. XII.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, INSR, CAR).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) indicus Hisamatsu, 1963. – Saint-Joseph, piton Babet, 19.IX.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, NMPC); Plaine des Cafres, 1500 m, 6.XII.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, INSR, CAR).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) bifenestratus Murray, 1864 (syn. *C. tersus* Wollaston, 1865). – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains [ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982, as *C. bipustulatus* (Heer, 1841)]; Salazie, 20.III.2002, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) marginellus Motschulsky, 1858. – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, Saint-André (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Manapany, Kiosque, at light, 27.XII.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Saint-Benoît, at light, 15.I.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (INSR); Le Tampon, 800 m, 4.XI.2001, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, INSR); Sainte-Anne, 340 m, 18.X.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) dimidiatus Erichson, 1843. – Etang-Salé/bains, leaves, 9.III.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 4 ex. (2 CPR-2 INSR); Le Tampon, 700 m, 20.IV.2000, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, INSR).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) mutilatus Erichson, 1843. – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, le Tévelave, cirque Salazie-Marmite, Saint-Benoît-Grand-Etang, La Bretagne, La Petite France, Plaine des Makes, Saint-André, La Jamaïque, Sainte-Thérèse (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, 17.XI.1964, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 26 ex.; *idem*, 26.II.1966, 1 ex.; La Bretagne, VI.1967, *J. Etienne leg.*, 4 ex.; Plaine des Makes, 27.III.1966, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 1 ex.; le Tévelave, IV.1966, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 1 ex. (NMPC).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) truncatus Murray, 1864. – La Bretagne, Providence (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) fumatus (Boheman, 1851). – Le Tampon, 600 m, goyaves, 28.II.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CAR); Le Tampon, 800 m, rotten peach, 17.I.2001, *J. Poussereau leg.*; 1 ex. (CPR); Grand-Bassin, rotten peach, soil, 19.XII.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Saint-Pierre mess, fruits, 6.XII.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (MNHN); ravine de l'Hermitage, fruits, 21.I.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (NMPC); Grande-Anse, Battage, 29.I.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (INSR).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) nepos Murray, 1864 (syn. *C. freemani* Dobson, 1956). – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982, as *C. freemani*); Etang-Salé/bains, on leaves, 9.III.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR, INSR).

Urophorus (Anophorus) humeralis (Fabricius, 1798). – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, La Bretagne, Saint-André (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, 17.XI.1964, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 3 ex.; *idem*, 26.II.1966, 1 ex. (NMPC); chemin de ceinture, Maison Boyer JP, at light, 22.I.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Etang-Salé/bains, on leaves, 9.III.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 5 ex. (CPR, INSR); Le Tampon, 600 m, fruits, 28.II.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR); Les Aglaes, fruits, 7.IV.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR).

Urophorus (Anophorus) foveicollis (Murray, 1864). – Sainte-Anne, Maison Boyer JP, 340 m, sugarcane, 12.X.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Salazie, 20.III.2002, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR); Cambourg, 1.I.2002, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, INSR, CAR).

Note. – This species was mentioned generically for all the Mascarene Islands by ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA (1982).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) luteola Erichson, 1843. – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, Saint-Paul, cirque de Mafate, Saint-Denis, Salazie-l'Escalier, La Bretagne, Saint-André, Sainte-Thérèse, Le Port (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, 17.XI.1964, *Y. Gomy leg.*, 53 ex. (NMPC); *idem*, 26.II.1966, 1 ex. (NMPC); *idem*, 2 ex. (NMPC); La Bretagne, VI.1967, *J. Etienne leg.*, 18 ex. (NMPC); Le Tampon, 600 m, fruits, 28.II.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR); *idem*, 870 m, 25.XI.1999, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR); Salazie, 450 m, 20.III.2002, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR, INSR); Saint-Joseph, piton Babet, 25.V.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, INSR, CAR).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) ocularis Fairmaire, 1849. – Saint-Paul, Saint-Benoît, Saint-Denis, Saint-André (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Saint-Benoît, VIII.1967, *A. Morisset leg.*, 2 ex.; Saint-Philippe, Mare-Longue forest, 11.I.2005, *J. Moravec leg.*, 9 ex. (NMPC); Le Tampon, 600 m, fruits, 28.II.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) sobrina Grouvelle, 1894. – Cirque de Mafate, Saint-Paul, Salazie-l'Escalier, Saint-André, Sainte-Thérèse-Pichète, Saint-Philippe, Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, Plaine des Palmistes, Plaine des Makes (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) concolor (Murray, 1864) (syn. *E. minuta* Reitter, 1873; see KIREJTSHUK, 1998). – Petite-Ile, Bel-Air forest, at light, 26.I.2006, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CAR); Saint-Bernard, ravine Jeanneton, at light, 25.I.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Le Tampon, 600 m, fruits, 20.III.2002, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 5 ex. (CPR, CAR, NMPC); Saint-Joseph, piton Babet, 25.V.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 3 ex. (CPR, NMPC).

Epuraea (Haptoncurina) picina (Grouvelle, 1906) [syn. (?) *E. (H.) nigriflora* (Grouvelle, 1906); see KIREJTSHUK, 1998]. – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains (Les Cormorans), Saint-Paul (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Le Tampon, 800 m, rotten peach, 17.I.2001, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); Le Tampon, Maison Hoarau à fleurs, 500 m, 13.XII.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 8 ex. (CPR, CAR, NMPC); Salazie, 400 m, 15.I.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR).

Notes. – This species was mentioned from Réunion Island by JELÍNEK (1979) as *E. (H.) picina* (Grouvelle, 1906). Later, KIREJTSHUK (1998) proposed the synonymy *Epuraea (Haptoncurina) picina* (Grouvelle, 1906) = *E. (H.) nigriflora* (Grouvelle, 1906), giving priority to the latter taxon;

but we recently (XI.2010, MSNG) re-examined the type specimen of *Epuraea* (*H.*) *nigritula* (originally described as *Haptoncus nigritulus*) from Sumatra, and, despite we did not dissect it, we are convinced of its specific separation from *E. (H.) picina* (Grouvelle, 1906). But the definition of the actual taxonomic value of this taxon is outside the aim of the present paper.

Epuraea (Africarea) mauritiana Jelínek, 1967. – Macabe forest, Mount Cocotte (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982, as *E. terminata*); Saint-Philippe, Mare-Longue forest, 11.I.2005, *J. Moravec leg.*, 1 ♀ (NMPC); Plaine des Cafres, 1500 m, Freddy/rotten mango, 6.XII.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♀ (MNHN); Petite-Ile, forêt de Bel-Air, battage, 26.XI.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♂ (CAR); *idem*, 26.I.2006, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♀ (CPR); Mare-Longue, Malaise trap, 30.XII.2001, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 4 ♀ (CPR, CAR, NMPC); *idem*, 7.XII.2001, *M. Attié leg.*, 1 ♀ (CPR); Grand-Etang, kiosque, at light, 25.II.2008, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♀ (MNHN); Sainte-Anne, Les Réservoirs, at light, 20.XII.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ♀ (CAR).

Notes. – The several specimens of *Epuraea (Africarea)* studied by the authors from Réunion Island all belong to the subendemic *E. mauritiana*, described from Mauritius (JELÍNEK, 1967), but recently found also in the relatively far Comores Islands (Anjouan Island, Hauts-de-Sangani, 16.I.2004, *N. Cliquennois leg.*, 2 ♂ and 4 ♀ (CAR, NMPC; unpublished data); presence of the closely related *E. terminata* Reitter, 1873, mentioned from Réunion Island by ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA (1982), but probably endemic to Madagascar (JELÍNEK, 1967, 1979), is certainly to be referred to incorrectly identified specimens of *E. mauritiana*.

Amystrops (Amystrops) titanus n. sp. – See above list of type material.

Soronia borbonica Grouvelle, 1899. – Route de Maido (KIREJTSHUK, 2003); Les Hauts-de-Brûlé, 1000 m, 12.II.2004, *J. Moravec leg.*, 1 ex. (NMPC).

Soronia glabra Kirejtshuk, 2003. – Route de Maido (KIREJTSHUK, 2003).

Notes. – Species apparently endemic to high altitudes (1600-1700 m) of Réunion Island (KIREJTSHUK, 2003).

Phenolia (Lasiodites) costipennis (Boheman, 1851) [syn. *P. breviscula* (Fairmaire, 1868)]. – Saint-Denis, Plaine des Grègues (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Saint-Philippe, Mare-Longue forest, 11.I.2005, *J. Moravec leg.*, 14 ex.; Dos d'Ane-Cap Noir, 17.I.2005, *J. Moravec leg.*, 1 ex. (NMPC).

Phenolia (Lasiodites) picta (MacLeay, 1825). – Le Tampon, mango, I.1999, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR); *idem*, 700 m, 15.XII.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR); *idem*, 870 m, 15.XI. 1999, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 7 ex. (CPR, CAR); Tamaka, 19.XII.2000, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 2 ex. (CPR); La Réunion, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (INSR).

Stelidota multiguttata Reitter, 1877 (syn. *S. gomyi* Endrödy-Younga, 1982; synonymy by JELÍNEK, 2001). – Bras Panon-Bassin de la Paix, Saint-André, Saint-Benoît, Plaine des Grègues (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982, as *S. gomyi*); Le Tampon, 500 m, Maison Turblin, fruits, 4.III.2005, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR); *idem*, 800 m, 26.IV.2001, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (INSR); *idem*, 800 m, 15.X.2001, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CAR); Saint-Philippe, Takamaka, 29.IV.2004, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR).

Prometopia quadrimaculata Motschulsky, 1863. – Saint-Gilles-les-Bains, Saint-Benoît, Saint-André (ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA, 1982); Salazie, at light, 15.I.2003, *J. Poussereau leg.*, 1 ex. (CPR).

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