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Description of a new species of *Dryadites* FRIVALDSZKY, 1883 from Borneo (Coleoptera: Endomychidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Dryadites violaceus* sp. nov. from Borneo is described and illustrated. A key to the known species of *Dryadites* is provided. The proper placement of *Dryadites* within the subfamily Lycoperdininae is confirmed.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, key, Coleoptera, Cucujoidea, Lycoperdininae.

INTRODUCTION

FRIVALDSZKY (1883) established the genus *Dryadites* for his new species, *D. borneensis*, from Borneo. ARROW (1920a) added *D. purpureus*, and *D. latipennis*, both from Borneo and *D. vitalisi* from Laos (ARROW 1920b). Subsequently he (ARROW 1923) synonymised *Mycetina erubescens* GORHAM (1901) from Borneo with *D. borneensis* Frivaldszky. STROHECKER (1953), while preparing his world generic review and catalogue, transferred *Mycetina grandis* described by PIC (1930) from Java to the genus *Dryadites*. He later (STROHECKER 1964, 1970) transferred *Brachytrycherus concolor* ARROW (1937) from Borneo and *Amphisternus rudepunctatus* GORHAM (1897) from Assam to this genus. The latter species was previously placed by Arrow (1925) in the genus *Brachytrycherus*.

GORHAM (1901) listed the variant of *M. erubescens* from Sumatra next to *M. erubescens* from Borneo. After the study of type and other specimens, I have no doubt that this variant of *M. erubescens* is conspecific with *D. purpureus*

ARROW, not with *D. borneensis*. The variety of *M. erubescens* however lacks a name, and it has no nomenclatural status while ARROW's (1920a) name *purpureus* is valid.

Recently, while studying the Endomychidae material borrowed from the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, France (MNHN) and Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, Austria (NHMV), a new species from Borneo has been identified and is described here as *Dryadites violaceus*. At present *Dryadites* includes eight species, all distributed in the Oriental Region.

Dryadites has been traditionally classified in the subfamily Eumorphinae (STROHECKER 1953) (=Lycoperdininae) (LAWRENCE and NEWTON 1995) and in the recent classification (TOMASZEWSKA 2000), the genus was listed as a possible member of the Lycoperdininae, but awaiting further study. Examination of several species of *Dryadites* (*D. borneensis* – including the lectotype from the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM), *D. purpureus* – including the holotype from The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), *Mycetina erubescens var*. – holotype from Museum & Institute of Zoology PAS (MIIZ), *D. concolor*, and *D. violaceus* n. sp.) confirms the subfamilial placement of the genus.

TAXONOMY

***Dryadites violaceus* n. sp.**

(figs 1-7)

ETYMOLOGY

The name *violaceus* refers to the violet lustre on the elytra.

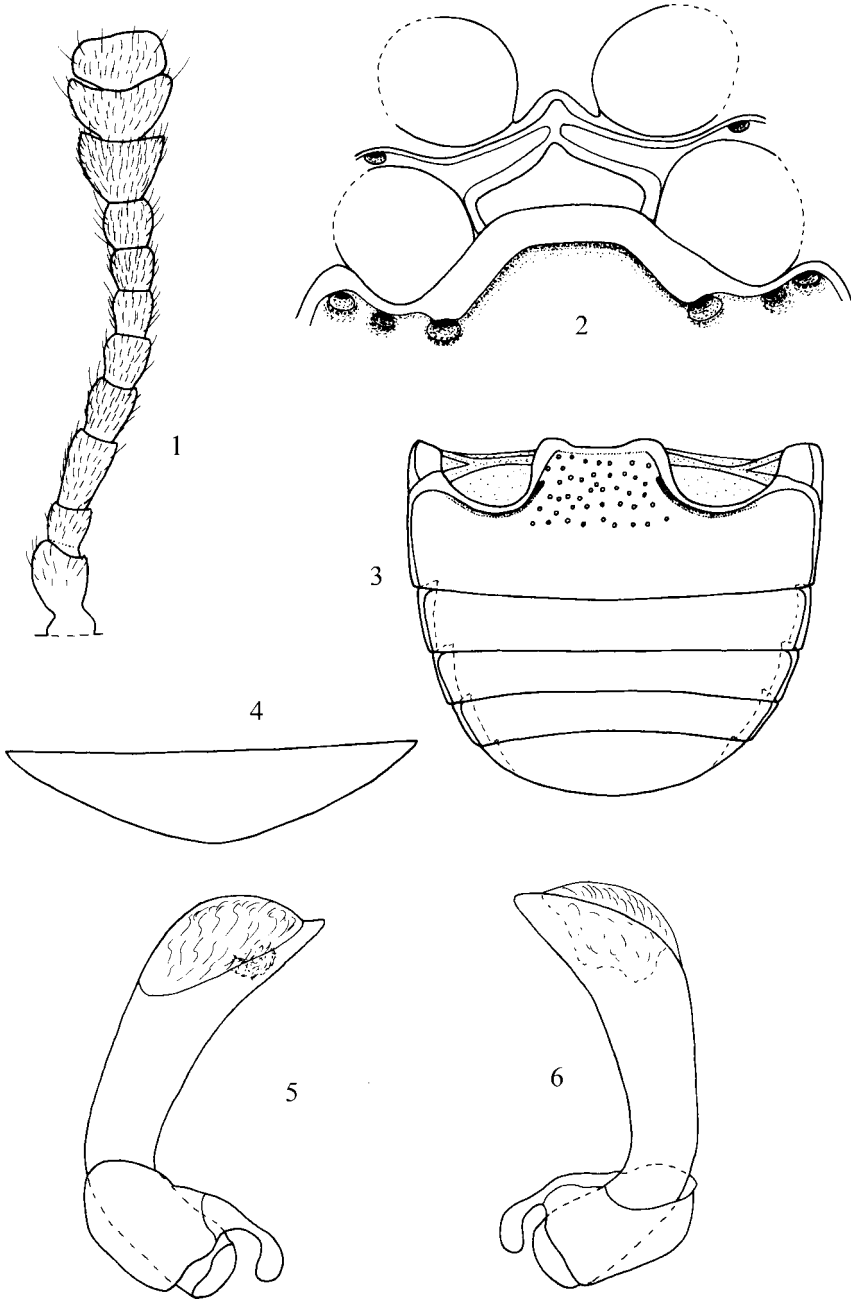
DIAGNOSIS

Dryadites violaceus can easily be separated from all its congeners by the elytra uniformly blackish-brown or dark reddish-brown (only apices lighter) with purple-violet lustre.

DESCRIPTION

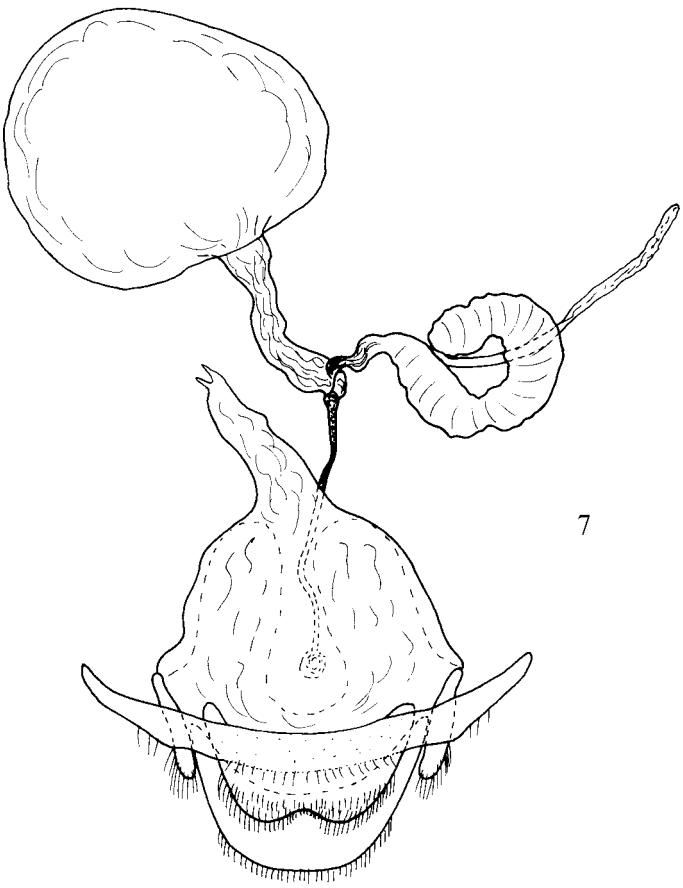
Length 5.30-5.50 mm. Body rather short-oval, 1.51-1.58 times as long as wide; convex; strongly shiny; colour deeply reddish-brown with dorsal surface of head, disc of pronotum, elytra and meso- and metaventrite blackish-brown, antennomeres 3-10 and at least basal half of terminal antennomere more or less infuscated.

Antenna (fig. 1) 11-segmented, moderately long and rather stout, with antennomeres 1 and 3-5 more or less elongate, and antennomeres 2 and 6-8 almost as long as wide; scape about 2 times longer than pedicel and slightly longer than antennomere 3; antennomere 3 1.5 times longer than 4 or 5; antennomere 6 slightly shorter than 5 and subequal in length with antennomere 8; antennomere 7



1-6. *Dryadites violaceus* n. sp.: 1 – antenna, right, dorsal, 2 – pro-, meso- and anterior margin of metaventrite, 3 – abdomen, male, ventral, 4 – abdominal ventrite 5, female, 5 – aedeagus, dorsal, 6 – aedeagus, ventral

slightly shorter than 8; club 3-segmented, moderately wide and compact. Pronotum about 1.15 mm long, 2.38-2.45 mm wide; 0.48-0.50 times as long as wide; finely and sparsely punctured; lateral margins moderately widely bordered; lateral sulci deep and comparatively long; darker area on pronotal disc placed between basal and lateral sulci extending anteriorly but not reaching anterior margin. Elytra 3.75-3.80 mm long, 3.48-3.50 mm wide; 1.07-1.09 times as long as wide, 3.26-3.30 times as long as pronotum, 1.42-1.47 times as wide as pronotum; widest near basal fourth, subparallel toward apical fourth thence abruptly rounded, blunt at apices; narrowly flattened, lateral margins visible from above almost throughout; finely and sparsely punctured with additional 5 rows of moderately coarse punctures on each elytron; humeri weakly prominent. Ventral surfaces extremely finely punctured except of posterior part of metaventrite and at least intercoxal process of abdomen with coarse punctures. Mesoventrite strongly transverse with coarse ridges (fig. 2) and a pair of moderately large pits near anterior margin, laterally.



7. *Dryadites violaceus* n. sp.: female genitalia, ventral

Metaventrite with very wide, highly raised anterior margin between coxae (fig. 2); provided with three pairs of differently sized postcoxal pits. Abdomen (fig. 3) with ventrite 1 at least as long as three following ventrites combined; in male ventrite 5 widely rounded apically, in female somewhat triangular (fig. 4). Aedeagus rather short and stout, well sclerotized (figs 5, 6); penis curved basally with submembranous, large gonopore at apex; tegmen placed basally with short but distinct tegminal strut. Ovipositor (fig. 7) moderately sclerotized; bursa copulatrix with internal, sclerotized plates, outlet of common oviduct apically and outlet of sperm duct dorsally at about half length of bursa; coxities fused with emarginate apex, styli absent; sternite 8 sclerotized laterally and submembranous medially fused with coxities; spermatheca large, rounded, membranous; accessory gland membranous, strongly elongate with additional, apical long and narrow process.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype female: "Sarawak (Borneo), ca 25 km E. Kapit, III.1994, Kodada leg." (NHMV). **Paratype male**: "Borneo Occ, Pontianak 1901/ Muséum Paris, Coll. Oberthür." (MNHN).

NOTE. The male specimen seems not to be fully pigmented (teneral), therefore the female was chosen as the holotype.

DISTRIBUTION

Indonesia (Borneo).

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *DRYADITES*

1. Whole body deeply black ……..…..…….. 2.
–. Body not as deeply black and at least pronotum and/ or elytra with red areas ……..... 3.
2. Eytra dull black, short-cordiform, covered with rows of very large, deep punctures; Assam, Burma ……..…….. *D. rudepunctatus* (GORHAM)
–. Elytra shiny, long-oval, with extremely minute punctures (looks like impunctate); Borneo …… *D. concolor* (ARROW)
3. Elytra uniformly blackish-brown or dark reddish-brown (only apices may be lighter) with purple-violet lustre; [aedeagus as in figs 5, 6); Borneo ..……..... ..…… ***D. violaceus* n. sp.**
–. Elytra blackish, decorated with red maculae ……..……..… 4.
4. Elytra without distinct, regular rows of punctures; [red macula on each elytron very large]; Java ……..……*grandis* (PIC)
–. Elytra with distinct, regular rows of punctures ….....…….... 5.
5. Red macula covering most of elytron ……..…… 6.
–. Red macula covering at most half of elytral length ……..…… 7.
6. Body smaller (about 5 mm long); shape of elytral macula follow outline of elytron, distant from base; suture moderately widely black; Borneo …..... .....*D. latipennis* ARROW

–. Body larger (about 7 mm long); elytral macula almost touching base of elytron; suture very narrowly black; Laos, Vietnam ……..... ..... ……. *D. vitalisi* ARROW

7. Elytra deep purple with maculae almost rounded, extending along posterior half of each elytron; Borneo ……..….. *D. purpureus* ARROW

–. Elytra black with maculae of irregular anterior and posterior edges, extending along central part of each elytron, leaving basal- and apical fourth of elytra black; Borneo ……..…..…… *D. borneensis* FRIVALDSZKY

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