

On a collection of Monotomidae of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea)

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Abstract

The present paper incorporates result of the study on a small collection of monotomid beetles from Réunion Islands, Indian Ocean received from the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, which revealed a new species: *Europs crassicornis*. The new species is described hereunder.

Keywords: *Coleoptera, Cucujoidea, Monotomidae, Europs, new species, Réunion Islands.*

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Introduction

I worked out a collection of undetermined monotomid beetles, received from the Natural History Museum, Berlin and the result was published in 2000 (see Pal, 2000). Several specimens of Monotomidae of the above collection were retained for further examination. The result of the study on these monotomids was a new *Europs* Wollaston species. The new species is described in this paper.

Materials and Methods

The material examined is now housed in the following institutions:

MNHU- Museum für Naturkunde Berlin;

ZSI- Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Order COLEOPTERA

Suborder POLYPHAGA

Superfamily CUCUJOIDEA

Family MONOTOMIDAE

Genus *Europs* Wollaston, 1854

Europs Wollaston, 1854, *Ins. Mader.*, 149 (Type: *Europs impressicollis* Wollaston by monotypy, designated by Sengupta, 1988).

Diagnosis: Narrow, elongate, dorsally depressed, sub-parallel, cuticle shiny with scanty pubescence. Head about as broad as long; eyes moderately large and tempora well developed, transverse impressed line on vertex behind eyes; 10-segmented antenna with 2-segmented club; mandible with single apical tooth; maxilla with fan-like lacinia; labrum not distinguishable. Prothorax about as broad as long, sides finely serrate, pronotum not excavate but punctate; front coxal cavities closed behind, prosternal process broader apically; mesocoxal cavities open outwardly. Elytra striate-punctate. Tarsi 5-5-4 in male and 5-5-5 in female. Intercostal process of first abdominal ventrite moderately broad and bluntly rounded at apex, femoral lines moderately long. Aedeagus uninverted cucujoid-type, median lobe broadly elongate, tegmen forming a ring at base.

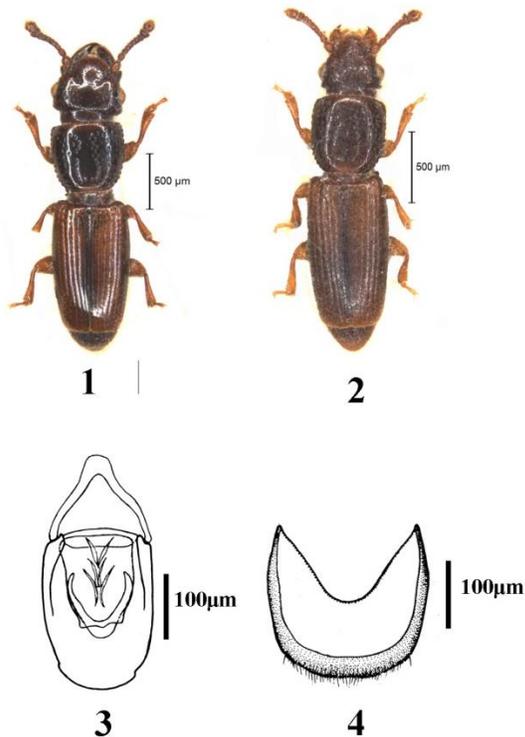
Europs crassicornis sp.n.

(Figs. 1-4)

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8768DAC8-2787-4D52-A344-73609E6C2B7F](https://zoobank.org/act:8768DAC8-2787-4D52-A344-73609E6C2B7F)

General appearance (Figs. 1, 2): elongated, moderately depressed, dark brown, elytra and legs slightly paler, dorsum almost glabrous,

punctuation of pronotum and elytra moderately coarse, pygidium strongly sclerotized.



Figs. 1-4: *Europs crassicornis* sp. n.: 1. Male, Dorsal view; 2. Female, Dorsal view; 3. Male genitalia, Ventral view; 4. Sternite 9, Ventral view.

Head: Exposed part of head broader than long, widest across eyes, somewhat narrowed from above eyes to anterior clypeal margin; eyes moderately large and about one-third as long as exposed part of head, somewhat finely faceted; tempora moderately long, at least half as long as eyes, slightly extended beneath eyes, no marked temporal scrobe; sides of head behind antennal bases with posteriorly converging linear depressions; vertex feebly convex; punctures in male moderately fine, ovoid or elliptical, separated by 2-4 diameter of punctures, frontal and clypeal parts with finer round punctures; punctures on vertex in female coarser than those in male and separated by about 1-3 diameter of punctures; devoid of pubescence. Antenna longer than exposed part of head, scape moderately large and broadly elongate, pedicel shorter and narrower than scape; segments 3-8 shorter, subequal and more or less transverse,

segments 3-8 feebly thicker anterad; segment 9 transverse, about 1.5x as wide as 8; segment 10 about as broad as long and not wider than 9.

Prothorax: about as broad as long or feebly transverse (1.0: 1.0-1.03), slightly wider than head (in female) to slightly narrower than head (in male), nearly parallel-sided and slightly narrowed in posterior third, sides finely serrated, pronotum moderately convex but flat on top; punctures on pronotum coarser than those on vertex of head, round to ovoid, median longitudinal part of pronotal disc impunctate and shaped like vase, punctures on sides arranged mainly in widely spaced linear rows.

Scutellum: moderately large, broader posteriorly and rounded apically.

Elytra: elongate (1.7:1.0), shorter than twice as long as prothorax and wider than it, slightly broader medially, apex of each elytron slightly rounded, moderately large punctures in 8 regular rows, punctures on stria 5 onwards slightly smaller, interstices not raised or ribbed; sutural, apical and lateral parts of elytra slightly darker than remaining areas; pygidium moderately coarsely and densely punctate, punctures elongate-ovoid.

Male: head slightly wider than prothorax, punctuation on vertex slightly finer than in female, sides of head beneath antennal bases well developed and form distinct antennal receptacles.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3): with broadly elongate median lobe having rounded apex; ventral lamina of lobe broad apically with short medial prolongation, extending not up to dorsal margin; tegmen arcuate laterally, slightly broader medially and little notched on sides above rounded apex. Sternite 9 (Fig. 4) slightly broader than long, apex nearly arcuate and sparsely setose.

Measurements(in mm) (Holotype): Total length including mandible 2.74, width of head across eyes 0.71, length of antenna 0.65, length and width of prothorax 0.65 and 0.67, length and width of elytra 1.24 and 0.72.

Material examined: Holotype ♂, Réunion, 16-19. xii.1991, Bras des Chévrettes, J. Janák lgt.,

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Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, data same as holotype [Holotype and 8 Paratypes in MNHU and 3 Paratypes in ZSI].

Etymology: Latin ‘Crassus’ and ‘Cornis’ meaning thick horns are in reference to the comparatively thicker antennae of the species.

Remarks: This species shows some resemblances with *Europs birmanica* Grouvelle but can be differentiated by its head and prothorax darker than elytra (vs. head, prothorax and elytra almost uniformly coloured in *birmanica*), punctures on vertex of head slightly finer and sparser, pronotal punctures on either side of median impunctate area sparse and arranged in widely spaced linear rows (vs. pronotal punctures on either side of median impunctate area more closely and densely arranged in *birmanica*), antennomeres 3-8 thicker than in *birmanica* and gradually wider anterad; lateral margins of tegmen arcuate and with a small preapical notch on either side (vs. lateral margins of tegmen sinuate in basal half and devoid of any preapical notch in *birmanica*), ventral lamina of median lobe not extended up to dorsal margin (vs. ventral lamina of median lobe extended almost up to dorsal margin in *birmanica*), sternite 9 slightly broader than long

and apical margin rather sparsely and not strongly setose (vs. sternite 9 slightly elongate, rather densely and strongly setose apical margin in *birmanica*).

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References

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