

# A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF CNODALONINI (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE) FROM BORNEO

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**Abstract.**— *Borneosphena fouquei* gen. nov. et. sp. nov. is described from the island of Borneo. The newly discovered genus mostly resembles *Cryptobrachys* Kaszab, 1941, *Cryptostenophanes* Kaszab, 1941, *Falsobates* Kaszab, 1941, *Malaysphena* Bečvář & Purchart, 2008, and *Xantusiella* Kaszab, 1941. A differential diagnosis is presented.



**Key words.**— Taxonomy, darkling beetles, *Borneosphena fouquei*, East Malaysia, Sabah.

## INTRODUCTION

Despite intensive taxonomic work the tenebrionid fauna of Borneo is still poorly investigated. This phenomenon is mostly visualized in high number of species and genera which are constantly being described (e.g. Bremer 1995, 2010, 2011; Schawaller 1998a,b, 2000, 2003, 2008, 2011; Ando 2002, 2003, 2010; Merkl 1999; Ferrer and Moragues 2000; Masumoto 2002; Masumoto and Akita 2007; Grimm 2008, 2009a,b, 2010, 2011a,b,c, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016; Purchart 2010).

During his visit in the frame of SYNTHESYS program (<http://www.synthesys.info/access/>) in Natural History Museum in London (BMNH), the junior author discovered four specimens of an unknown darkling beetle species which were preliminary labelled by Dr. Zoltán Kaszab as “*Laosocryptobates* sp. n.”. Indeed these specimens at first sight resembled in some extent members of *Laosocryptobates* Pic, 1928, a genus recently synonymised with *Hexarhopalus* Fairmaire, 1891 (see Bečvář & Purchart 2008). *Laosocryptobates tuberculatus* Pic, 1928 (type species of *Laosocryptobates*) was transferred to *Hexarhopalus*, while the remaining five species (*L. clavipes* Kaszab, 1960, *L. parva* Kaszab, 1960, *L. punctipes* Kaszab, 1960, *L. rotundipennis* Kaszab, 1960, and *L. rugosipes*

Kaszab, 1960) were assigned to a newly described *Malaysphena* Bečvář & Purchart, 2008. A thorough examination of the specimens recently found in the BMNH revealed that they do not fit taxonomic concepts of *Laosocryptobates* (= *Hexarhopalus*) nor *Malaysphena* but represent a new genus which can be placed close to the above mentioned genera within the family-group formerly known as Misolampini Lacordaire, 1859 (see Kaszab 1941). However, according to the more recent classification concepts Misolampini is interpreted as a synonym of Cnodalonini Gistel, 1856 (Doyen 1989, Bouchard *et al.* 2005). Since Kaszab’s (1941) work the Misolampini generic concepts have not systematically been studied and badly need revision.

The aim of this paper was to describe the newly discovered species and discuss its systematic position among the family Tenebrionidae.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Dissection and preparation of female’s internal structures followed Iwan & Kaminski (2016). Photographs were taken using a KEYENCE microscope with VH-Z20R and VH-Z100R lenses at the Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology (Mendel University in