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Cleropiestus jenisi sp.nov., a new species of *Cleropiestus* Fairmaire, 1889 from Madagascar (Coleoptera, Cleridae)

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ROLČÍK J. 2004: *Cleropiestus jenisi* sp.nov., a new species of *Cleropiestus* Fairmaire, 1889 from Madagascar (Coleoptera, Cleridae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **89:** 97–102. – *Cleropiestus jenisi* sp.nov., a new species of the genus *Cleropiestus* Fairmaire, 1889 is described and compared with *Cleropiestus oberthuri* Fairmaire, 1889. Mouth parts, copulatory organs and terminal abdominal segments are illustrated.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cleridae, *Cleropiestus oberthuri*, *Cleropiestus jenisi* sp.nov., Madagascar

Abbreviations

JRPC . . . . . author's collection, J. Rolčík, Prague
MBOC . . . . . private collection, M. Bednařík, Olomouc
IJCN . . . . . private collection, Ivo Jeniš, Náklo
MNHN . . . . . Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

Taxonomy

Cleropiestus Fairmaire, 1889

Fairmaire, 1889: *C. r. Séances Soc. ent. Belg.*, **sér. III(113):** 92.

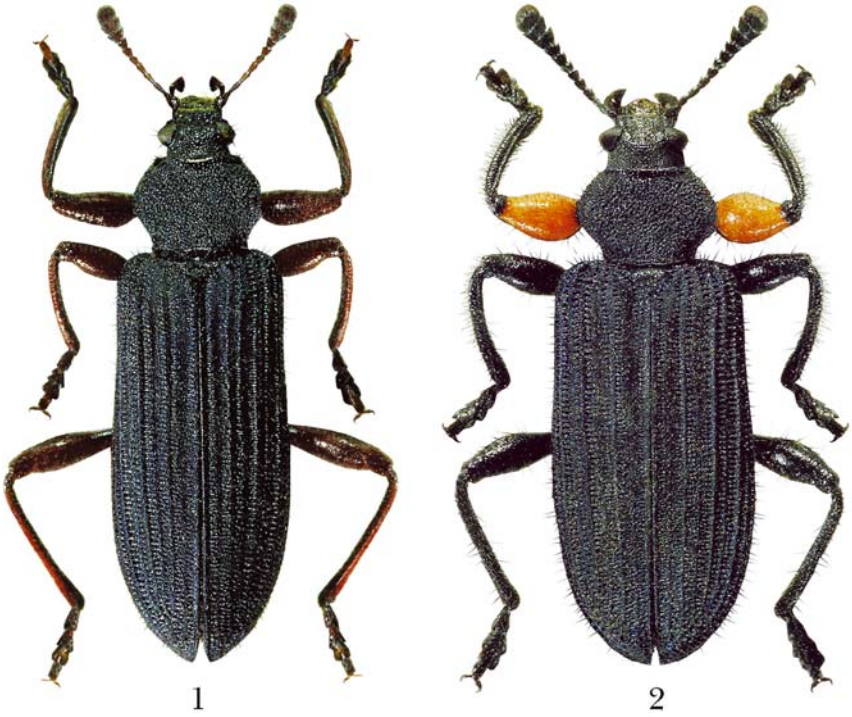
Type of genus: *Cleropiestus oberthuri* Fairmaire, 1889 (by monotypy)

Remarks. WINKLER (1980) established the subfamily Cleropiestinae for the three genera *Cleropiestus*, *Sedlacekius* Winkler, 1972 and *Cormodes* Pascoe, 1860. The polyphyletic subfamily was based only on the presence of closed procoxal cavities and was questioned by MENIER (1981) and synonymised by KOLIBÁČ (1989). A redescription of the genus *Cleropiestus* with details of the wing venation was mentioned by WINKLER (1980: 439).

Cleropiestus oberthuri Fairmaire, 1889 (Figs 2, 4, 6–12, 17–19)

C. oberthurii [*sic*!] Fairmaire, 1889: *C. r. Séances Soc. ent. Belg.*, **sér. III(113):** 92. [Emendation to *oberthuri* by WINKLER 1980: 440.]

Material examined. Lectotype male: "Madagascar, H. Perrot" (MNHN). 1 male: E Madagaskar, Tamatave distr. Andasibe, 17.–30.12. 2001, J. Rolčík lgt. 2 females: "Madagascar, Tamatave distr., Moramanga env. 14.–18.12.1995, I. Jeniš lgt." 3 females: "Madagascar, Moramanga, . 20.–23.1.2000, J. Moravec lgt."



Figs 1–2. 1, *Cleropiestus jenisi* sp.nov.; 2, *Cleropiestus oberthuri* Fairmaire, 1889. Original photographs: Ivo Jeniš.

Notes on morphology. WINKLER (1980: 440) redescribed the outer characters of this species in detail. A colour photograph (Fig. 2) as well as some features of internal morphology are illustrated here. Antenna with distinct 3-segmented club (see Fig. 12). Tarsal claws without distinct denticle, dilated only at base. Female copulatory organs are shown in Figs 4 and 6. Female sternite and tergite VIII as Figs 18, 19. Male aedeagus dorsally open, tegmen with long phallobasic apodeme (Fig. 10), phallus rather short (Fig. 11). Male sternite and tergite VIII are shown in Figs 8, 9; spicular fork in Fig. 7.

Body length 11–13 mm.

Cleropiestus jenisi sp.nov. (Figs 1, 3, 5, 13–16, 20, 21)

Material examined. Holotype (female): "Madagascar, Antananarivo prov., Manankazo env., 5.1.1.2003, Jeniš Ivo lgt." Deposited in JRCP.

Paratypes: 1 female: "C Madagascar, Ankazobe Mts., 1600m, Ambohitantely res. 29.11.–3.12.1996, M. Bednařík. lgt." Deposited in MBOC. 1 female: "Madagascar, Antananarivo prov., Manankazo env., 12.11.1995, Ivo Jeniš lgt." Deposited in IJNC.

Description. Head and pronotum black in dorsal view, elytra black-blue with metallic lustre (Fig. 1). Antennae, palps, maxillae, mandibles, all pairs of legs and ventral part of body red-brown.

Head irregularly but deeply punctate. Eyes elevated, transverse. Head including eyes narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Antennae 11-segmented, with conspicuous 3-segmented flat club (Fig. 13). The last joint of labial and maxillary palps securiform (Fig. 15). Labrum deeply emarginated (Fig. 14). Mandibles sharp, with two conspicuous denticles (Fig. 14).

Pronotum distinctly flattened, oval (nearly orbiculate) (Fig. 1), with dense sculpture composed of small tubercles; top of each small tubercle with a tiny shallow pit. Procoxal cavities perfectly closed.

Elytra parallel-sided, distinctly flattened, slightly open at apex, weakly acute. Each elytron with 9 rows of relatively deep, small pits or impressions, irregularly shaped. Elytral suture elevated; conspicuous elytral carinae occur from fourth row of pits. Pits very distinct from base of elytra to about half of their length, from about halfway becoming shallow and transverse. Tarsi appear 4-segmented because the first tarsomere is very short, covered from above by the second tarsomere. Claws without denticle, with lobe at base (Fig. 16).

Male copulatory organs unknown. Ovipositor as Fig. 3, internal female copulatory organs as Fig. 5. Female tergite and sternite VIII shown in Figs 20 and 21.

Body length of holotype: 14.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs chiefly in the following features: profemora red-brown and not distinctly dilated (lightly red, strongly dilated in both sexes of *C. oberthuri*), pronotum nearly orbiculate (transversely oval in *C. oberthuri*), head narrower than anterior margin of pronotum (wider than it in *C. oberthuri*), elytra acuminate at apex (rounded in *C. oberthuri*), female tergites and sternites VIII different (compare Figs 20, 21 *versus* Figs 18, 19).

Etymology. Named after Ivo Jeniš, the collector of the new species.

Biology. Unknown. Both species were knocked down from dry branches of trees, together with beetles of the families *Colydidae* and *Anthribidae*.

Acknowledgement

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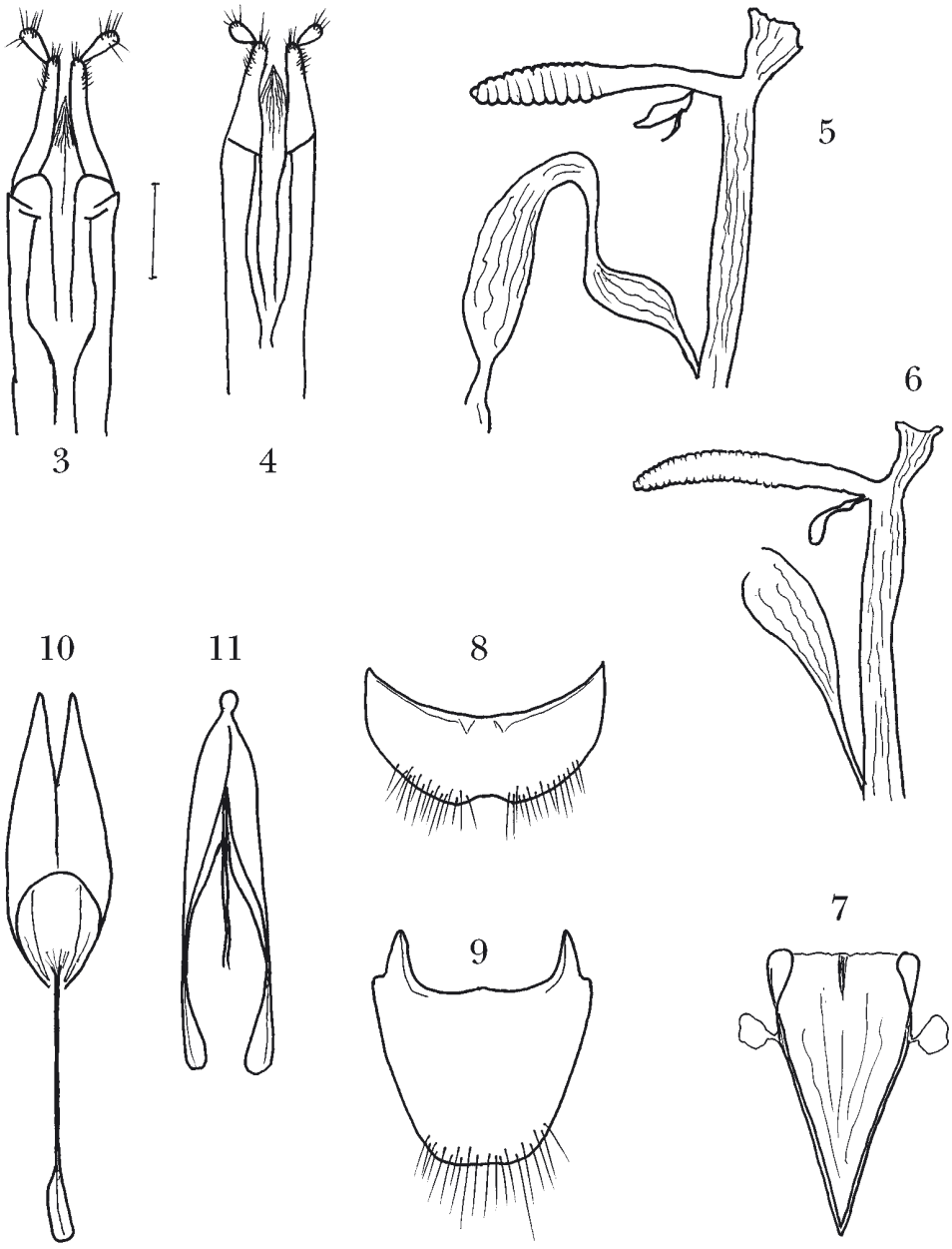
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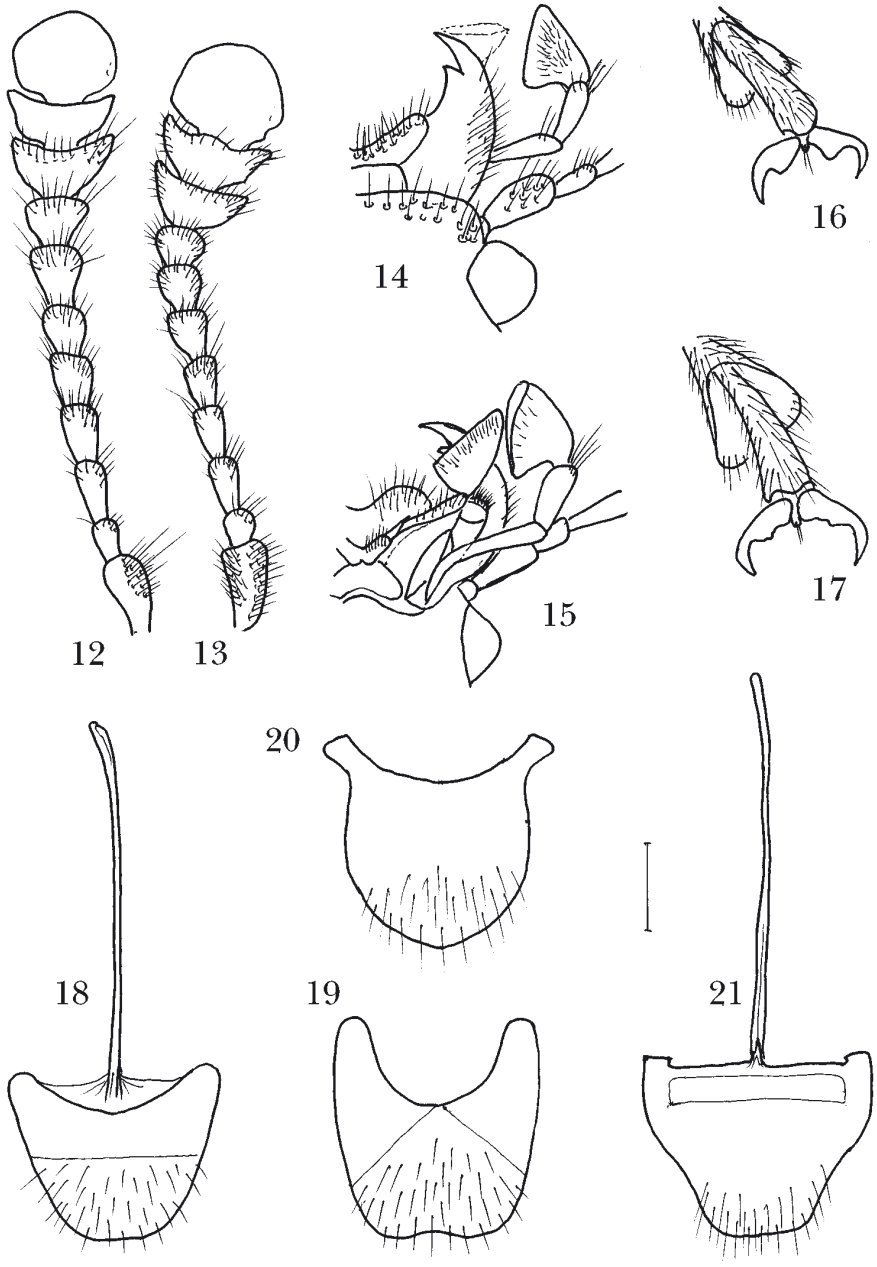
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Figs 3–11. Figs 3, 5: *C. jenisi* sp.nov. – 3, ovipositor; 5, female internal copulatory organs. Figs 4, 6, 7–11: *Cleropiestus oberthuri* – 4, ovipositor; 6, female internal copulatory organs; 7, spicular fork with spicular gland; 8, male sternite VIII; 9, male tergite VIII; 10, tegmen dorsally; 11, phallus.



Figs 12–21. Figs 12, 17–19: *Cleropiestus oberthuri* – 12, antenna; 17, hind tarsus – tarsomere 5 with empodium and claws; 18, female sternite VIII; 19, female tergite VIII. Figs 13–16, 20, 21: *C. jenisi* sp.nov. – 13, antenna; 14, head dorsally; 15, head ventrally; 16, hind tarsus – tarsomere 5 with empodium and claws; 20, female tergite VIII; 21, female sternite VIII.