Contribution to the knowledge of the palaearctic Oedemeridae (Coleoptera)

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Contribution to the knowledge of the palaearctic Oedemeridae (Coleoptera)

by **V. Švihla**

Abstract: The genus *Nacerdoscuta* Pic is synonymised with *Nacerdes* Dej. and subgenus *Nacerdes* s. str. is revised and illustrated. *N. brancucci* n. sp. (N India, Pakistan, Afghanistan) and *Anisochrodes holzschuhi* n. sp. (Afghanistan) are described and following new synonymies and combinations are established: *Probosca haemorrhoidalis* Pic, *Asclera thibetana* Pic and *A. unicostata* Pic are transferred to *Indasclera* Švihla; *Probosca viridana* Schm. (= *P. nigrofemorata* Pic and *P. hispanica* Pic n. syn.). *Oedemera olcesei* Pic (= *O. tangeriana* Pic n. syn.), *O. podagrariae* (L.) (= *O. sebastiani* Pic n. syn.) and *O. lateralis* Gebl. (= *O. impressithorax* Pic n. syn.).

A. Revision of the subgenus Nacerdes Dej. s. str.

Many author's comprehended this genus in a different sense and gave various names (*Nacerda* auct.). I give here the synonymy of this genus and a revision of the subgenus *Nacerdes* s. str. The other palaearctic species (*Anoncodes* auct.) belong to another genus, nomenclature of which should be clarified. Some other subgenera belong to *Nacerdes* Dej. the revisions of these will be published later.

Nacerdes Dejean

Nacerdes Dejean, 1834, Cat. Col.: 228, typus generis: *Necydalis notata* Fabricius, 1775 = *Cantharis melanura* Linnaeus, 1758.
Nacerda Faldermann, 1837, N. Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou 5: 139, **n. syn.**
Nacerdoscuta Pic, 1915, Mél. exot.-ent. 13: 6, **n. syn.**

The type species of the synonyms are cited in the work of Arnett (1950). Characterization of the subgenus *Nacerdes* s. str.: Frons between eyes distinctly wider than between antennal pits in both sexes, palpi and antennae normally developed, both sexes alate.

Pic described the genus *Nacerdoscuta* on the base of the unvisible scutellum. This character depends however on the position of the pronotum. I could not find any other distinguishing character.

Nacerdes (s. str.) **melanura** L. Figs 1–6, 9.

Cantharis melanura Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. 10: 403.
Nacerdes melanura (Linnaeus), Schmidt, 1846, Linn. Ent. 1: 29
Nacerdes sardea Schmidt, 1846, Linn. Ent. 1: 34
Xanthochroa italica Chevrolat, 1877, Petites Nouv. 2: 121.
Nacerda particularis Pic, 1924, Mél. exot.-ent. 42: 17.

The coloration of this species is very variable (many synonyms and many varieties were described): Head yellow to brownish-yellow, antennae yellow to brown, pronotum yellow or yellow with brown spots on anterior corners to entirely brownish-black. Elytra rarely entire yellow, mostly yellow with black apical portion to brown or brownish-black with slight metallic lustre, sometimes with yellow parts on basal half. The most frequent are yellow coloured specimens with black apex of elytra and yellow to brown coloured antennae and legs. Dark forms are known to me only from the Mediterranean region. Last abdominal segment in male, in female, apex of the VIII. urite, aedagus, tegmen and male last segment of maxillary palpus as figured (Figs 1–6, 9).

Length ♂♀: 6.0–14.0 mm.

Distribution: Cosmopolite, known from all continents and many islands, spreading with dry wood, in which its larvae develop. Most common on the sea coast, spreading to inland along big rivers.

Nacerdes (s. str.) **semirufa** (Pic) n. comb. Figs 8, 10.

Nacerdoscuta semirufa Pic, 1915, Mél. exot.-ent. 13: 6.

♂. Body relatively short, flat. Head and pronotum redish-yellow to yellowish-brown, apexes of mandibles, palpi, antennae, scutellum, legs and abdomen brown to brownish-black, last abdominal segment yellow. Elytra blue with metallic lustre.

Head and pronotum sparsely punctate, sparsely dark pubescent, lustrous. Eyes slightly vaulted, head with eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes narrowed. Antennae long, slender, reaching almost the apex of the elytra. Pronotum cordiform, moderately wider than long, with two shallow depressions. Elytra dilated apically, less than 3 times longer than wide at the base, corrugated, sparsely pubescent, lustrous. The nervature very slightly visible, only the 1st nerve is distinct, the 2nd is lost, the 3rd and 4th are visible only in the basal portion. Legs slender. Last abdominal segment and tegmen similar to those of the preceeding species. Apex of the VIIIth urite (Fig. 8). Apex of aedeagus (Fig. 10).

♀. Eyes smaller and pronotum wider than in male. Head with eyes narrower than pronotum. Elytra more dilated apically. Last abdominal segment similar to that of the preceeding species.

Length ♂♀: 6.0–11.0 mm.

Types: syntypes, ♂♀, Kaschmir, Rost (MHNP), lectotype (♂) and paralectotype are here designated.

Further material: Pakistan: Naran, Kagan V., 2370–3250 m, 7. VIII. 1979, W. Heinz (12 ex.); Nathia Gali, 2400 m, 14–20. VII. 1979, W. Wittmer (5 ex.); Kagan V., Sharan env., 2400–3000 m, 30. VII.–2. VIII. 1981, W. Heinz (2 ex.) (NHMB and coll. Švihla).

Distribution: Eastern Pakistan.

Nacerdes (s. str.) **brancuccii** n. sp. Figs 7, 11.

♂. Body slender and very slightly vaulted, yellow to yellowish-bronw. Apex of mandibles and abdomen, excluding the apical portion, brown. Elytra blue with metallic lustre.

Head sparsely punctate, covered by sparse and relatively long decumbent pubescence, lustrous. Eyes small, slightly vaulted, head with eyes slightly wider than pronotum, behind eyes narrowed. Antennae long, exceeding slightly ⅔ of the elytral length. Pronotum moderately cordiform, about as long as wide, with a flat depression before its base. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like on the head. Elytra 3 times longer than wide on its base, moderately dilated towards apex, densely corrugated with sparse, semidecumbent yellow pubescence, lustrous. Four nerves are very slightly visible only in the basal portion, the 2nd nerve often lost. Last abdominal segment similar to that of preceeding species. Apex of the VIIIth urite and apex of aedeagus as figured (Figs 7, 11).

♀. Eyes smaller, antennae shorter, only slightly exceeding the middle of elytra. Last abdominal segment similar to that of both preceeding species.

Length ♂♀: 8.0–11.0 mm.

Types: Holotype ♂ (NHMB): NW India, Jammu, Sarkandu-Inekan, 2350–2500 m, 18. VII. 1980, W. Wittmer. Paratypes (NHMB and author's collection): Pakistan, Swat, Kalam env., 2200–3000 m, 25.–28. VIII. 1979, W. Heinz (1 ex.); Afghanistan, 25 km N Barikot, 1800 m, 12.–17. VII. 1983, Kasy and Vartian (7 ex.).

This species is named after my friend Dr Michel Brancucci, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, wellknown specialist in the families Dytiscidae and Cantharidae.

Key of the species

1. Elytra the most frequently almost entirely yellow, rarely brown to black with slight metallic lustre. Aedeagus and apexes of the VIII. urite (Figs 6, 9). **N.** (s. str.) **melanura** (L.)
– Elytra metallic blue with strong lustre 2
2. Femora and tibiae from the bigger part brown, body broader, aedeagus without back hooklets (Fig. 10), apex of the VIII. urite (Fig. 8). **N.** (s. str.) **semirufa** (Pic)
– Femora and tibiae yellow, body more slender, aedeagus with back hooklets (Fig. 11), apex of the VIII. urite (Fig. 7). **N.** (s. str.) **brancuccii** n. sp.

B. Taxonomic and synonymic notes

Anisochrodes holzschuhi n. sp. Figs 12, 13.

♂. Body semivaulted, black with slight metallic lustre, only the 2nd and 3rd antennal segments sometimes brownish. Entire body densely and finely punctate, covered by fine, dense, decumbent white pubescence.

Labrum transverse, last segment of maxillary palpus securiform, with slight emargination on lateral side closely before apex. Eyes slightly vaulted, oblique regarding to longitudinal axis of head, slightly emarginate behind antennal pit. Frons and vertex flat, between eyes distinctly wider than between antennal pits. Head, behind eyes, slightly narrowed. Head with eyes as wide as pronotum. Antennae short, hardly reaching the elytral midlength, the 1st segment more than three-times longer than the 2nd one, the 3rd four-times longer than the 2nd, following segments slightly, gradually shortened, last segment slightly cut and tapered from its midlength.

Pronotum cordiform, slightly longer than wide, with a pair of very shallow depressions on the anterior part. Legs normal, claws with distinct teeth.

Elytra narrowing apicaly, each elytron singly rounded at its apex. Three nerves are developed (the 2nd lost), but almost invisible.

Pygidium twice longer than last sternite, tapering apically, on the apex narrowly emarginate, last sternite widely rounded, apex of the VIIIth urite visible. Aedeagus and tegmen as figured (Figs 12, 13).

♀. Eyes smaller, head with eyes slightly narrower than pronotum.

Antennae shorter, not reaching elytral midlength. Pygidium only slightly longer than last sternite.

Length ♂♀: 7.2–8.2 mm.

Types: Holotype ♂ (coll. C. Holzschuh): E Afghanistan, 69°40′ L/34°35′ B, Khurd Kabul, SO Kabul, 2000 m, 11. VI. 1971, C. Holzschuh. Paratypes 2 ♂ and 1 ♀, same data (coll. C. Holzschuh and author).

Closely relative to *A. jelineki* Švihla, but differs by the black coloration and by the slender form of the tegmen (ŠVIHLA, 1983).

This species is named after Mr. Carolus Holzschuh, wellknown specialist in the family Cerambycidae.

Probosca viridana Schmidt, 1846

Probosca viridana SCHMIDT, 1846, Linn. Ent. 1: 130.
Probosca nigrofemorata PIC, 1898, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun 11: 122, **n. syn.**
Probosca hispanica PIC, 1920, Echange 36: 5, **n. syn.**

Types of *P. hispanica:* 2 syntypes ♂♀, Cartagene (MHNP); of *P. nigrofemorata:* holotype ♂, Ain ?ibla (MHNP). The male copulatory organs do not differ from *P. viridana* Schm., *P. nigrofemorata* Pic differs only in having darker femora.

Indasclera haemorrhoidalis (Pic) n. comb.

Probosca haemorrhoidalis PIC, 1907, Echange 23: 174.

Types: Syntypes ♂♀, Chine, Yunnan (MHNP). Lectotype (♂) and paralectotype here designated. This species must be transferred to *Indasclera* Švihla (because of the bifid mandibles, the form of aedeagus and of the tegmen).

Indasclera thibetana (Pic) n. comb.

Asclera thibetana PIC, 1914: Mél. exot.-ent. 7: 12.

Types: Holotype ♂, Thibet, ? Kiand Nang (MHNP).

This species must be transferred to *Indasclera* Švihla because of the form of the aedeagus and of the tegmen.

Indasclera unicostata (Pic) n. comb.

Asclera unicostata PIC, 1914, Echange 30: 68.

Types: Holotype ♂, Thibet (MHNP).

For the same reasons as for the preceeding species, *unicostata* must be transferred to *Indasclera* Švihla. I suppose, that many other species, described in the genus *Asclera* from southeastern Asia will have to be transferred to *Indasclera.* The genus *Asclera* Steph. does probably not occur in this region.

Oedemera olcesei Pic

Oedemera olcesei Pic, 1898, Bull, Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun 9: 121.
Oedemera tangeriana Pic, 1920, Echange 36: 6, **n.syn.**

Types: *O. olcesei:* Syntypes ♂♀, Tanger, Olcèse (MHNP), lectotype (♂) and paralectotype here designated; of *O. tangeriana:* Holotype ♂, Tanger, 1897 (MHNP). The male copulatory organs are identical in both species.

Oedemera podagrariae (Linnaeus)

Necydalis podagrariae Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. ed. 12: 642.
Oedemera sebastiani Pic, 1901, Echange 17: 10, **n.syn.**

Types: Holotype, ♀, Persath, Deyr. (MHNP). Does not differ from *O. podagrariae* (L.).

Oedemera lateralis Gebler

Oedemera lateralis Gebler, 1830, Ledebur, Reisen 2: 131.
Oedemera impressithorax Pic, 1920, Echange 36: 6, **n.syn.**

Types: Holotype, ♀, Caucase (MHNP). *O. impressithorax* does not differ from *O. lateralis* Gebl.

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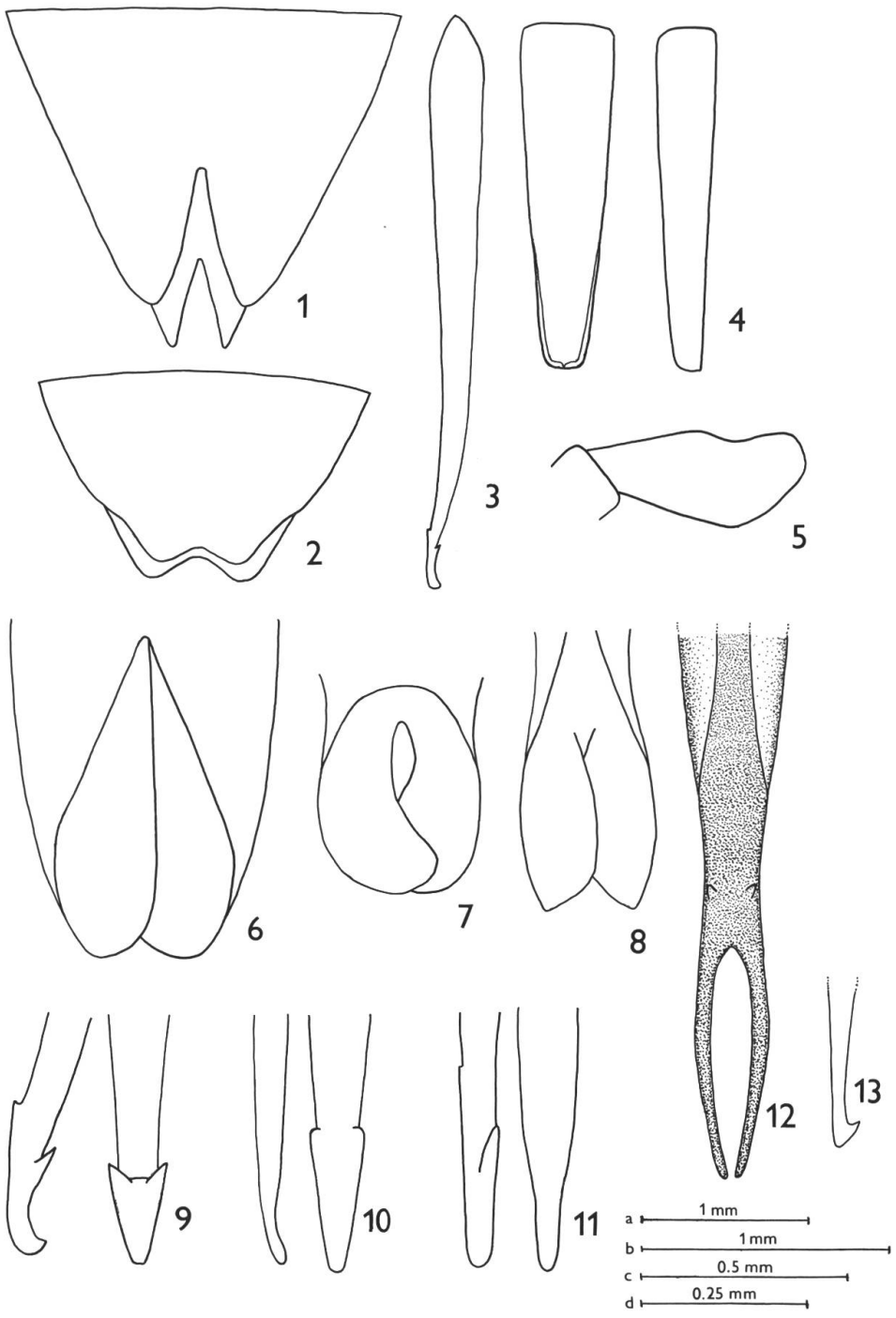

Figs 1–13: 1–5. *Nacerdes melanura* (L.): 1, Last abdominal segment of male, ventral view. 2, the same of female. 3, aedeagus, lateral view. 4, tegmen, dorsal and lateral view. 5, last segment of male maxillary palpus. 6–8. Apex of the VIII. urite, ventral view of: 6, *N. melanura* (L.). 7, *N. brancuccii* n. sp. 8, *N. semirufa* (Pic). 9–11. Apex of aedeagus, lateral and ventral view of: 9, *N. melanura* (L.). 10, *N. semirufa* (Pic). 11, *N. brancuccii* n. sp. 12–13. *Anisochrodes holzschuhi* n. sp.: 12, tegmen, dorsal view. 13, apex of aedeagus, lateral view. Scale a for Figs a = 1, 2; b = 3, 4, 6, 7, 8; c = 5, 12, 13; d = 9, 10, 11.

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