

**Contribution to knowledge of the tribe Gastrallini (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea:
Ptinidae) - IV.
Review of the genus *Falsolegastrallus*, with description of new species**

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Abstract. *Falsolegastrallus* Pic, 1914 (= *Gastrallomimum* Pic, 1939; = *Neogastrallus* Fisher, 1938) is represented by 16 species, one of them being new to science - *Falsolegastrallus indicus* sp. nov. These species are distributed throughout the world, except the Australian region.

INTRODUCTION

The first (and the last) complex review of the genus *Falsolegastrallus* Pic, 1914 was presented by Español (1979). He indicated eight species (including *F. barbieri* Pic) and noticed other 3 species, from which *F. pendleburyi* Pic, 1936 is now placed in the genus *Methemus* Broun, 1882. He used incorrectly name *F. fibrinocens* (Fisher, 1938) for *F. librinocens* (Fisher, 1938).

Español (1977, 1979) indicated one problematic species - *F. barbieri* Pic, but he wrote that this name is probably nomen nudum, because he did not find its description, but only a designated specimen in the Pic's collection ("Saigon, 6-ix-50, J. Barbier, *Falsolegastrallus barbieri* sp.n."). I have not find any description of this species, too. This species was not published also in Zoological records. According to my opinion this species is valid and the author is Español (1979), because he made a short description and cited the locality, and he also drew aedeagus of this species, which is in compliance with ICZN rules.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

There are 6 species described from Palaearctic region, 2 from Afrotropical region, 4 from Oriental region, 1 from Nearctic region, and 2 from Neotropical region. I studied all the original descriptions (Español 1970, 1977, 1979; Español & Bellés 1984; Fisher 1938; Magalhaes 1907; Pic 1903; 1914, 1929, 1931, 1939; Scott 1924; Toskina 2003; Zoufal 1897) and some of the species of this genus. I studied more than 40 specimens from genus *Falsolegastrallus* from collections of different museums and other specimens coming from expeditions of Czech collectors.

***Falsogastrallus* Pic, 1914**

- barbieri* Español, 1979: 40 (Fig. 1) Vietnam
bibliophagus (Magalhaes, 1907: 97) (*Dorcatoma*) Brazil
curtus Toskina, 2003: 195 Jordan
elongatus Pic, 1931b: 1 China (Yunnan)
 bicolor Pic, 1931b: 1
indicus sp. nov. (Fig. 2) India
javanus (Pic, 1903: 183) (*Gastrallus*) Indonesia (Java I.)
librinocens (Fisher, 1938: 43) (*Neogastrallus*) United States of America
(Southeast region)
natalensis Pic, 1929: 12 South Africa
pici Español, 1970: 42 Brazil
 unistriatus (Pic, 1939: 7) (*Petalium*)
sauteri Pic, 1914d: 10 (Fig. 3) Japan, China (Taiwan)
seychellensis Scott, 1924: 357 Seychelles Is.
skopini Español et Bellés, 1984: 26 (Fig. 4) Kazakhstam, Tadjhikistan,
Uzbekistan
stemmleri Español, 1977a: 306 (Fig. 5) Bhutan
theresae Español et Bellés, 1984: 28 (Fig. 6) Indonesia (Bali I.)
tonkineus Pic, 1931: 1 Vietnam
unistriatus (Zoufal, 1897: 206) (*Gastrallus*) (Fig. 7) Lebanon, Syria, Tadjhikistan,
Turkey, Austria, Croatia,
Greece, Hungary, Italy,
Yugoslavia

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

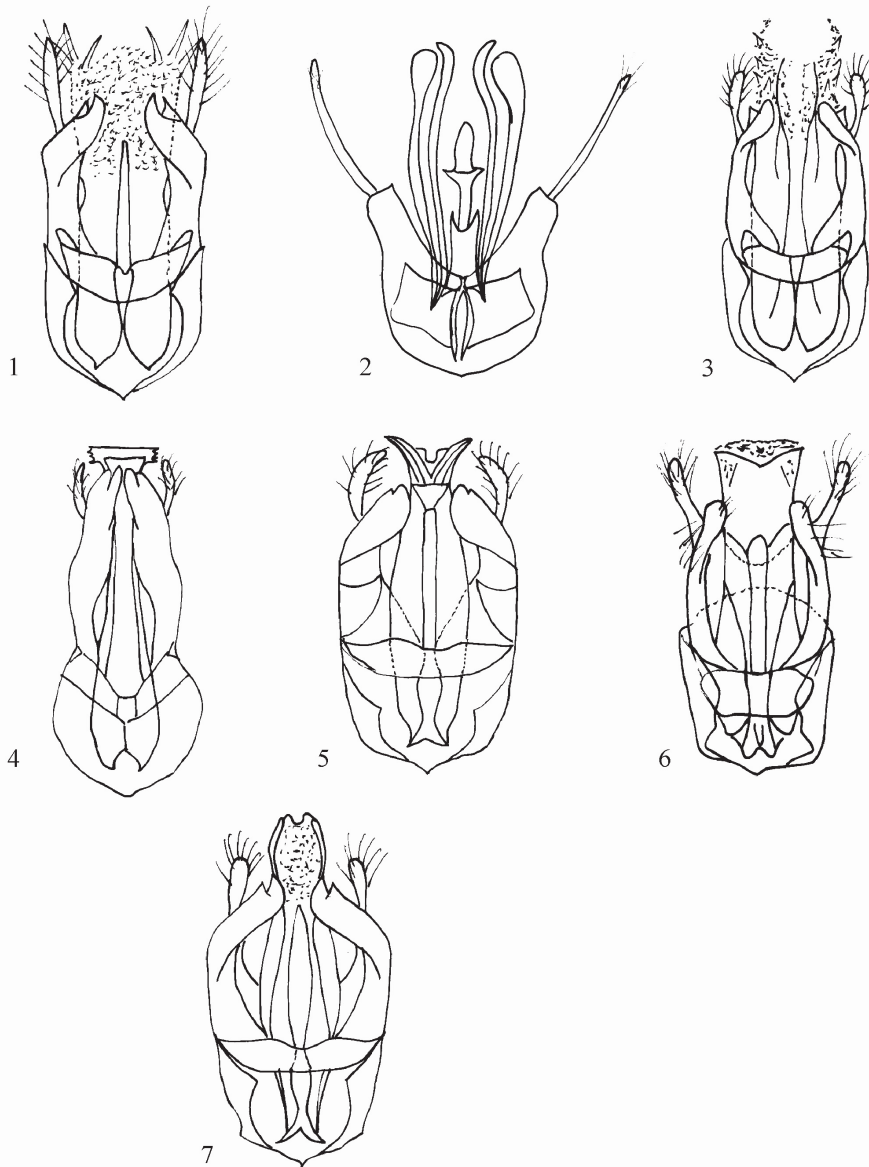
***Falsogastrallus indicus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type material. Holotype (♂): India, Tamil Nadu, Kodaikanal, 26.-28.vi.1994, A. Křížová lgt. Holotype deposited in the author's collection.

Description. Male (holotype). Oblong oval, transversally very convex, body length 1.8 mm, greatest width 0.7 mm. Ratio length:width of elytra 1.9. Yellowish brown, pubescence whitish silvery, short, dense, recumbent. Antennae, palpi and legs of the same colour.

Head transversally slightly convex, matt, with double punctuation – the first is coarse and sparse, puncture diameter the same as distance between punctures, the second is fine and dense. Eyes large, slightly globular. Frons slightly narrower than eye from dorsal view. Antennae consist of nine antennomeres. The first antennomere relatively robust and long, the second almost globular, the third very small, as wide as long, the fourth slightly larger, also of same width as length, the fifth slightly serrated, approximately as wide as long, the sixth the smallest, almost rounded. The last three (from seventh to ninth) enlarged, the seventh 1.5 longer than wide, the widest from the last three antennomeres, the eight twice longer than wide, and the ninth four times longer than wide.



Figs 1-7. Aedeagus: 1- *Falsogastrallus barbieri* Español, 1979; 2- *F. indicus* sp. nov.; 3- *F. sauteri* Pic, 1914; 4- *F. skopini* Español et Bellés, 1984; 5- *F. stemmleri* Español, 1977; 6- *F. theresae* Español et Bellés, 1984; 7- *F. unistriatus* (Zoufal, 1897).

Pronotum slightly trasverse (length 0.45 mm, width 0.55 mm), strongly convex, lateral sides almost parallel, from dorsal view invisible. Base of pronotum twice slightly emarginated, anterior margin strongly curved. Pronotum with small bump anteriorly in the middle, top of bump with short transverse ledge. Surface of pronotum matt, with double punctuation - the first is coarse and sparse, diameter of punctures twice to three times smaller than distance between punctures, the second is fine and very dense.

Scutellum transversally rectangular.

Elytra without distinct shoulders, matt, with two types of punctures - the first type coarse and very sparse, irregular, diameter of punctures at least twice smaller than distance between punctures, the second type fine and very dense, with three very fine lateral striae (visible from lateral view).

Abdomen with four visible sternites. The first sternite three times wider than the second, the second of the same width as the third, and the fourth almost twice wider than the third. The first sternite anteriorly in middle with round and short hook.

Aedeagus see Fig. 2.

Female: Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species is very similar to other species from this genus, with small differences in the shape of pronotum and antennae. The most important character is the shape of the aedeagus, which is constant and very different from that in other species.

Name derivation. Derived from the name of the country, place of distribution.

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