

Ptinidae (Coleoptera: Bostrychoidea) of Reunion Island, with descriptions of new genera and species

Petr ZAHRADNÍK¹ & JACQUES POUSSEREAU²

¹Forestry and Game Management Research Institute,
Strnady 136, CZ-150 00 Praha 5 - Zbraslav, Czech Republic
e-mail: zahradnik@vulhm.cz

²20 rue des Fauvettes, 40100, Dax, France
e-mail: jacques.poussereau@wanadoo.fr

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Abstract. A review of the fauna of Ptinidae (Coleoptera) of Reunion Island is presented. Four new genera - *Cisobium* gen. nov. (Anobiinae), *Gomyiana* gen. nov., *Lomskyana* gen. nov., and *Reunionella* gen. nov. (all Dorcatominae) and fourteen new species are described: *Anakania espanoli* sp. nov., *Anakania fulvopubens* sp. nov., *Anakania magnifica* sp. nov., *Anakania pici* sp. nov.; *Anakania poussereaui* sp. nov., *Cisobium striatum* sp. nov., *Falsogastrallus gomyi* sp. nov., *Gomyiana splendens* sp. nov., *Hemimesothes bilyi* sp. nov., *Lasioderma havai* sp. nov., *Lasioderma reunionella* sp. nov., *Lomskyana animus* sp. nov., *Reunionella latissima* sp. nov., *Xyletinoides pusillus* sp. nov. Other two species is new for Reunion: *Anakania velutina* Pic, 1901, *Ozognathus cornutus* (LeConte, 1859). From Reunion 18 genera and 46 species (from all subfamilies), are currently known, including the new genera and species: 5 genera and 18 species from subfamilies Ptininae and Gibbiinae.

INTRODUCTION

Reunion is small island (2 512 km²) in Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar. Initially forested island with the highest mountain 3 070 m a. s. l. was extensively deforested. Only a few primary forests stay on this island, other areas are secondary forests or agricultural landscape.

Ptinids fauna of Reunion island is typical for a lot of endemic species, only a few species are also distributed on neighbouring islands, especially Mauritius, exceptionally also on Madagascar or Seychelles islands. Gomy et al. (2017) presented 23 species from Reunion (including also subspecies) from family Ptinidae. Three of them are cosmopolitan (one from subfamily Gibbiinae), and 11 endemic species or subspecies, 9 of them from subfamily Ptininae.

Two species with cosmopolitan distribution were newly found on Reunion Island and 14 species are described as new to science from subfamilies Anobiinae, Dorcatominae, Mesocoelopodinae and Xyletininae, including the description of one new genus from subfamily Anobiinae - *Cisobium* gen. nov. and three new genera from subfamily Dorcatominae - *Gomyiana* gen. nov., *Lomskyana* gen. nov., *Reunionella* gen. nov..

We found 31 papers and books comprising some information about Ptinidae from Reunion Island. The first description of Ptinidae from Reunion was published by Pic

(1898, 1922, 1935, 1939) and Scott (1924). Most species were described in the last decades (Bellés 1988a, b, 1990); Español 1972, 1984). Recent list of Ptinidae of Reunion Island was presented by Gomy et al. (2017).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We examined more than 270 specimens from Reunion Island. Almost all specimens are from collecting of Jacques Poussereau (France). I studied also some material from Gomy's expedition, which was described by F. Español from collection of MNHG.

Almost all studying material are from collection of Jacques Poussereau (the second author), who provided this material to identification to first author.

Examined materials are classify according to date of collecting.

The habitus photographs was made by 3D Microscope with Full HD Camera.

The new species described here is provided with a red, printed label showing the following words: "Holotype", "Allotype" or "Paratype"; on the second white, printed label, there is text: "genus name / species name, sp. n. / P. Zahradník det." New genera is not especially designated.



Map. 1. Map of La Réunion Insel (source planetacestovani.cz)

Using abbreviations:

JPPC Jacques Poussereau private collection, Dax, France;
MNHG Museum d'Histoire Naturele, Genève, Switzerland;
MNHN Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MHNR Museum d'Histoire National de la Réunion, Saint-Denis, La Réunion;
PZPC Petr Zahradník private collection, Jesenice, Czech Republic.

All holotypes are deposited in MNHR, other material unless otherwise stated, it is deposited in the collection JPPC.

LIST OF REUNION'S PTINIDAE (AND THEIR OTHER DISTRIBUTION)

Anobiinae Fleming, 1821

Anobiini Fleming, 1821

Cisobium gen. nov.

Cisobium striatum Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Gastrallini White, 1982

Falsoastrallus Pic, 1914

Falsoastrallus gomyi Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Stegobiini White, 1982

Stegobium Motschulsky, 1860

Stegobium paniceum (Linnaeus, 1758) Reunion I., cosmopolitan

Dorcatominae C. G. Thomson, 1859

Dorcatomini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Mizodorcatoma Hayashi, 1955

Mizodorcatoma robusta Español, 1984 Mauritius I., Reunion I.

Petaliini White, 1982

Petalanobium Pic, 1922

Petalanobium auratum Pic, 1922 Reunion I.

Prothecini White, 1982

Anakania Pic, 1901

Anakania besucheti Español, 1984 Reunion I.

Anakania espanoli Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Anakania fulvopubens Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Anakania magnifica Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Anakania minuta Español, 1984 (nomen nudum) Reunion I.

Anakania pici Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Anakania poussereaui Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Anakania velutina Pic, 1901 Mauritius I., Reunion I.

Note. Other three species of this genus are known from Mauritius I. - *A. gomyi* Español, 1984; *A. pusilla* Español, 1984; *A. subvelutina* Pic, 1901. Except for the species *A. subvelutina* Pic, 1901, I studied all species; Español (1984) displayed aedeagus of all species except *A. subvelutina* Pic, 1901.

Gomyiana Zahradník gen. nov.

Gomyiana splendens Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Lomskyana Zahradník gen. nov.

Lomskyana animus Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Reunionella Zahradník gen. nov.

Reunionella latissima Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Ernobiinae Pic, 1912
Ozognathini White, 1982

Ozognathus LeConte, 1861

Ozognathus cornutus (LeConte, 1859) USA (Californian Region);
introduced to Europe
(Germany, France, Italy,
Latvia, Malta, Portugal,
Spain), Canary Is., Israel,
Madeira Is., New Zealand,
Reunion I., Tunisia

Mesocoelopodinae Mulsant et Rey, 1864

Mesocoelopodini Mulsant et Rey, 1864

Hemimesothes Español, 1968

Hemimesothes bilyi Zahradník sp. nov. Reunion I.

Ptininae Latreille, 1802

Ptinini Latreille, 1802

Pailianoptinus Bellés, 1991

Paulianoptinus camerastellatus Parnaudeau, 2017 Reunion I.

Sulcoptinus Bellés, 1988

Sulcoptinus brevis (Pic, 1898) Mauritius I., Reunion I.
Sulcoptinus gomyi Bellés, 1988 Reunion I.
Sulcoptinus gothicus (Scott, 1924) Reunion I., Seychelles Is.
Sulcoptinus impressus (Pic, 1898) Madagascar I, Mauritius
I, Reunion I.
Sulcoptinus minimus (Pic, 1939) Mauritius I., Reunion I.
Sulcoptinus reunionensis Bellés, 1988 Reunion I.

<i>Sulcoptinus tarsisentus</i> Bellés, 1988	Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus</i> Bellés, 1990	
<i>Trymolophus cafresianus</i> Bellés, 1990	Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus catresiamus</i> Bellés, 1990	Mauritius I., Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus cephalotes</i> (Pic, 1939)	Mauritius I., Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus emmerezii laterufescens</i> (Pic, 1939)	Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus magnus</i> Bellés, 1990	Mauritius I., Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus mascarenhasi</i> Bellés, 1990	Reunion I.
<i>Trymolophus nobilis nobilis</i> (Boieldieu, 1854)	Madagascar I., Mauritius I., Reunion I.
= <i>albosignatus</i> (Pic, 1939)	
<i>Xylodes</i> (<i>Xylodes</i>) C. O. Waterhouse, 1876	
<i>Xylodes</i> (<i>Xylodes</i>) <i>binodulus sinuosus</i> Bellés, 1988	Reunion I.
<i>Xylodes</i> (<i>Xylodes</i>) <i>fenestratus</i> (Pic, 1935)	Mauritius I., Reunion I.

Note. This subfamily is not focus of this paper, excepted literature sources. Basic references: Pic 1922, 1939; Vinson 1967; Belles 1988a, b, 1990; Gomy et al. 2017; Parnaudeau 2017a, b, Poussereau 2020.

Gibbiinae Mulsant et Rey, 1868

Gibbiini Mulsant et Rey, 1868

<i>Gibbium</i> Scopoli, 1777	
<i>Gibbium aequinoctiale</i> Boieldieu, 1854	Reunion I, cosmopolitan

Note. This subfamily is not focus of this paper, excepted literature sources. Basic references: Belles 1985, 1991; Gomy et al. 2017.

Xyletininae Gistel, 1856

Lasiodermini White, 1982

<i>Lasioderma</i> Stephens, 1835	
<i>Lasioderma havai</i> sp. nov.	Reunion I.
<i>Lasioderma reunionela</i> sp. nov.	Reunion I.
<i>Lasioderma serricornis</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	Reunion I., cosmopolitan

Xyletinini Gistel, 1856

<i>Xyletinodes</i> Español, 1972	
<i>Xyletinodes pusillus</i> Zahradník, sp. nov.	Mayotte I., Reunion I.

RESULTS - SPECIES ACCOUNT, WITH DESCRIPTION OF NEW GENUS AND SPECIES

Anobiinae Fleming, 1821
Anobiini Fleming, 1821

***Cisobium* Zahradník gen. nov.**

Type species. *Cisobium striatum* Zahradník sp. nov.

Description. Body long oval, mostly parallel, length 2.2-3.2 mm. Pubescence short, recumbent, gold-yellowish. Surface dark brown, shining, punctuated. Head transversally convex, eyes small, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Antennae filiform, consist of nine antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged. Pronotum transverse, without bump, lateral margin flattened indented, rounded. Elytra parallel, with distinct striae from large punctures; interstriae with pubescence arranged in stripes. Legs slim. Metathoracic ventrite with deep longitudinal furrow, going from anterior to posterior margin. Abdomen consists of five ventrites, the 1st in the middle with long wide blunt wide promontory.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to genera from tribe Anobiini (*Anobium*, *Hemicoeles* and other) by elytra and other characteristics, but differs from all of them by shape of pronotum, which is similar to many genera from family Ciidae. Antennae consist only from nine antennomeres, other genera have eleven antennomeres.

Name derivation. Derived from genus name *Cis* (Ciidae) and *Anobium* (Ptinidea), according to similarity of shape of pronotum (Ciidae) and elytra (*Anobium*). Gender - masculinum.

***Cisobium striatum* Zahradník sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1a-f)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, 600 m, s/écorce tulipier du Gabon, 18.xi.2003, lgt. J. Poussereau. Allotype (♀): La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, 800 m, maison Poussereau sur cassia, 15.ii.2005, lgt. J. Poussereau. Paratypes: 5 ♀♀: the same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype] (1 ♀ PZPC); La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, élevage bois, 800 m a. s. l., 8.i.2005, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, élevage bois, 800 m a. s. l., 6.xi.2004, ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, élevage bois, 800 m a. s. l., 16.i.2005, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (1 ♀ PZPC); La Réunion 97, Grande Anse, Point a Racine Vacoa, 9.i. 2006, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, Maison Doudou, Mur maison, 800 m, 5.ii.2013, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Chemin de Ceinture, Maison Boyer J.P., à vue sous véranda, 17.xii.2014, 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (3 ♂♂ PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body long oval, mostly parallel, body length 2.9 mm, the greatest width 0.9 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.6. Body dark brown, legs, palpi and antennae rusty brown, the last three enlarged antennomeres brown. Pubescence short, recumbent, gold-yellowish. Habitus (Fig. 1a-b).

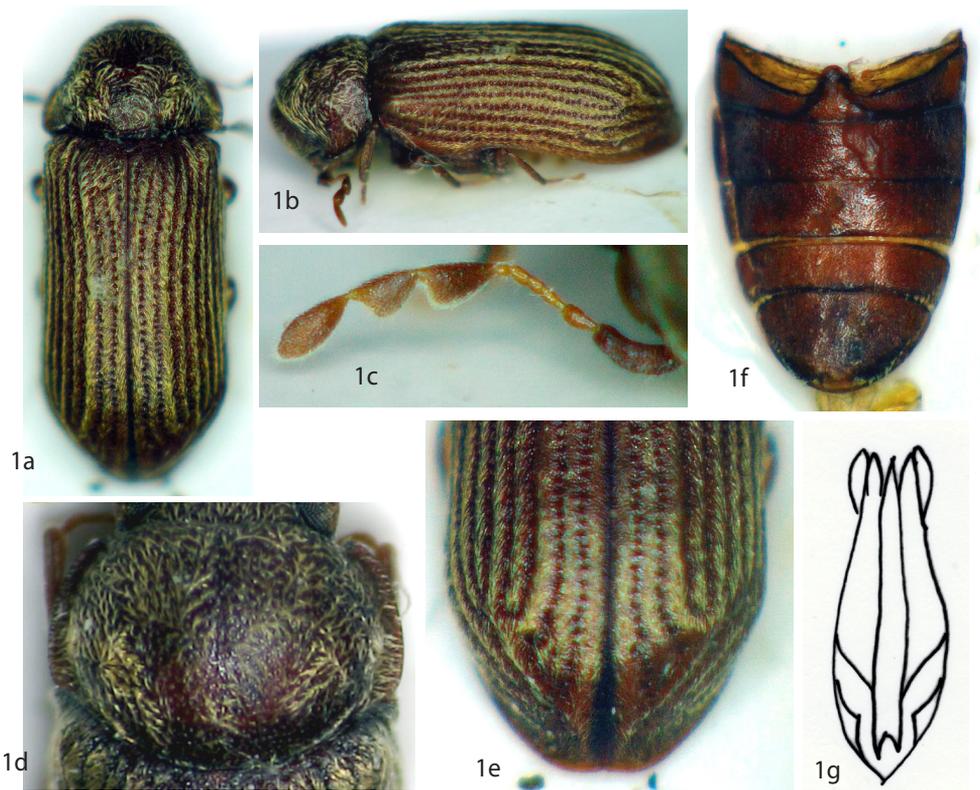


Fig. 1. *Cisobium striatum* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- pronotum; e- apex of elytra; f- abdomen - ventral view; g- aedeagus.

Head transversally convex, shining, densely coarsely punctuated, diameter of puncture the same as distance between these punctures. Pubescence gold-yellowish, recumbent, sparse, arranged mostly to centre of head. Eyes small, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Front 5 times wider than width of eye from dorsal view. Antennae filiform, consist of nine antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig 1c). The 1st robust, twice longer than wide. The 2nd three times narrower and four times shorter than the 1st antennomere. Antennomeres 3rd-6th very slim, all of the same width, twice narrower than the 2nd. The 3rd and the 4th of the same length, 0.8 time shorter than the 2nd and twice narrower than the 2nd. The 5th 0.6 times shorter than previous and 6th slightly shorter than the 5th. The 7th and the 8th triangular, of the same length, the 7th 1.1 wider than the 8th, of the same length as the 3rd to 6th together. The last antennomere elliptical, 1.2 times longer than previous and twice narrower than previous. The last segment of maxillary palpi spindleform, 1.2 time longer than other segments of maxillary palpi.

Pronotum transverse, without bump, ratio length : width 0.5, the widest in the 2nd thirds (Fig. 1d). On the 1st third semielliptical, broadened posteriorly; the other part wider,

lateral margin narrow flattened indented, rounded. Surface shining, densely and coarsely punctuated, diameter of puncture the same as distance between these punctures. Pubescence gold-yellowish, recumbent, sparse, arranged mostly forwards.

Scutellum small, triangular, as long as wide.

Elytra parallel, without shoulders, with tenth distinct striae from large rounded punctures; interstriae narrower than striae, with gold-yellowish dense recumbent pubescence inclined backwards, arranged to stripes (Fig. 1e).

Legs slim, femora and tibia the same length, tibia slimmer, on the end the widest. Tarsi slim, the 1st tarsomere the longest, the same length as the 2nd-4th together. The 5th also the same length as the 1st. Claws small, without teeth.

Prothoracic coxae distant, not touched, mesothoracic coxae almost touched and metathoracic coxae also distant.

Abdominal ventrites slightly transversal convex. The 1st abdominal ventrite short, the 2nd-4th the same length, and the 5th twice longer than previous (Fig. 1f).

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 1g).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphism, females probably have larger body.

Variability. Differs only on body size - length 2.2-3.2 mm, width 1.1-1.3 mm.

Name derivation. Derived from gold-yellowish stripes on elytra.

Distribution. Reunion I.

***Stegobium paniceum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
(Figs. 2a-b)

Stegobium paniceum: Vinson 1967: 327; Gomy et al. 2017: 307.

Material examined: La Réunion, Le Tampon, 25.xi.1999, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 15.iii.2000, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 6.iii.2001, 2 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, St. Denis, 12.iv.2001, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, 2.ii.2002, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 20.ii.2002, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 12.iii.2002, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 1.x.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 10.iv.2005, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Tampon, 18.v.2005, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, maisoncomposteur au vol, 800 m, 2.xi.2005, 1 spec. lgt. J. Poussereau (PZPC); La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, maison Poussereau composteur, 27.xi.2005, 1 spec. lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 97, Le Tampon, maison Poussereau au vol, 15.i.2006, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Ravines des cabris, maison Bled au vol, 14.xi.2010, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, maison Doudou Ti-jack, 8.xii.2010, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Manapany, kiosque, lumières, 6.i.2011, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau.

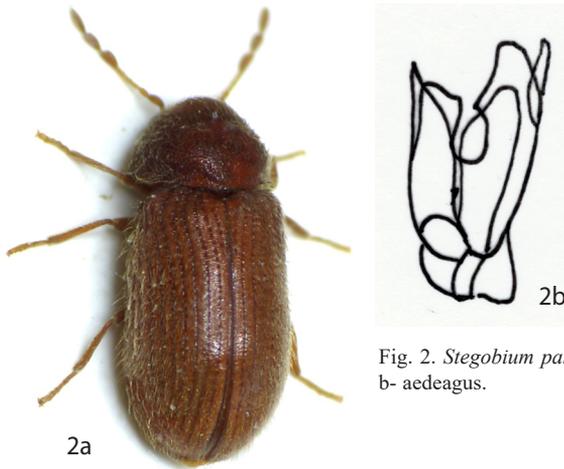


Fig. 2. *Stegobium paniceum* (Linnaeus, 1758): a- habitus; b- aedeagus.

***Falsoastrallus gomyi* Zahradník sp. nov.**
(Figs. 3a-e)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 13, battage, 22.iv.2009, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium). Allotype (♀): The same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype]. Paratypes: La Réunion 974, Petite Ravine, battage plante sp., 9.i.2004, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 01, battage, 23.xii.2008, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 6, battage, 27.i.2009, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion, Ravine des Cahris, battage, 28.i.2009, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, lgt. A. Bled; La Réunion, Grande Chaloupe, station 07, battage, 27.iv.2009, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion, Grande Chaloupe, station 354, battage, 27.v.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium) (PZPC); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 35, piège lumières, 29.v.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion, Grande Chaloupe, station 35, piège lumières, 29.v.2009, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion 974, CBNM, battage, 9.vi.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, La Possession, Ravine les Lataniers 01/121, piège lumineux, 27.ii.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. S. Gasnier (PZPC); La Réunion, La Possession, les Lataniers 05/012, battage Bois d'Olive, 6.iii. 2013, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, lgt. S. Gasnier; 1 ♀, La Réunion 974, Ravine les Latanier, station 03, battage, Bois malgache, 6.iii. 2013, lgt. V. Legros (PZPC); Le Réunion, La Possession, les Lataniers 05/095, battage Tamarinier, 12.iv.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. S. Gasnier; Le Réunion, La Possession, les Lataniers 05/268, battage Bois de demoiselle, 12.iv.2013, 2 ♂♂, lgt. J. Rochat (2 male PZPC); La Réunion, Saint-Paul, Bellevue 05/064, battage Bois de Lait, 30.iv.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat; La Réunion, Rav les Lataniers, station 10 battage Natte, 16.xii.2013, 1 ♂, lgt. S. Gasnier PZPC); La Réunion, La Possession, Ravine les Latanier, battage Natte, 16.xii. 2013, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat.

Description. Male (holotype). Oblong oval, transversally very convex, body length 1.6 mm, greatest width 0.7 mm. Ratio length : width of elytra 1.6. Dark brown, pubescence whitish silvery, very short, dense, recumbent. Antennae, palpi and legs lighter, yellowish brown or yellowish. Habitus (Fig. 3a-b).

Head transversally slightly convex, clypeus separated from frons by deep transversal depression, shining matt, with double punctuation - the first very dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparser, coarser, distance between these the same as their diameter. Pubescence very short, recumbent, inclined mostly forward. Eyes small, slightly globular, glabrous. Frons 3 times wider than diameter of eye from dorsal view. Antennae

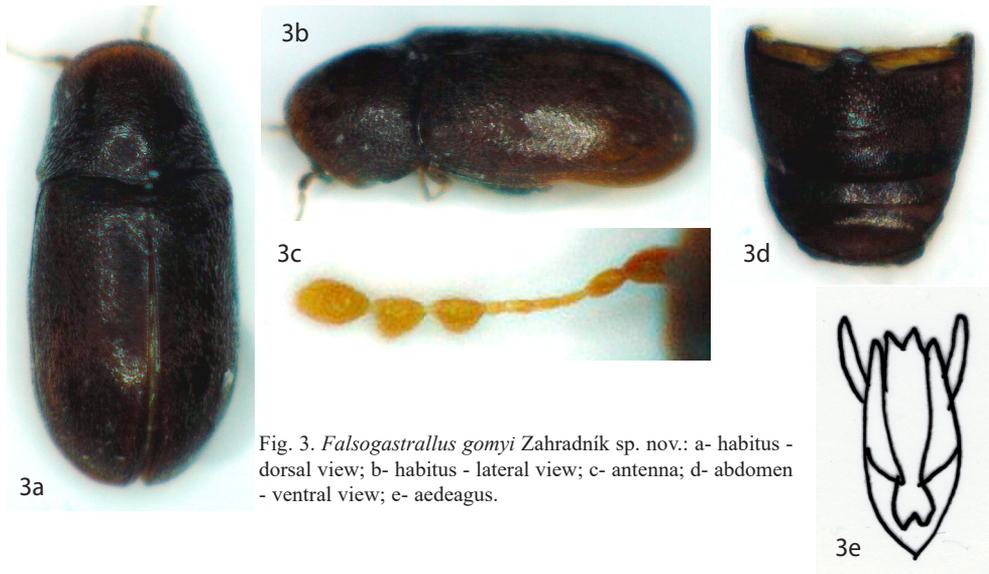


Fig. 3. *Falsogastrallus gomyi* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.

consist of nine antennomeres, filiform, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 3c). The 1st antennomere robust, 1.5 times longer than wide. The 2nd twice shorter and narrower than previous. Other four antennomeres very slim. The 3rd shortest, as long as wide. The 4th twice longer than the 3rd, the 5th as long as wide, slightly triangular, the 6th 1.3 times longer than the 3rd. The antennomeres 7th and 8th very similar, rounded triangular, as long as wide. The 9th 0.7 times narrower than the 8th, twice longer than wide, oval.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.8, convex, posteriorly expanded, the biggest wide on base, without bump. Base of pronotum twice slightly emarginated, anterior margin strongly curved. Posterior angles sharpened. Surface of pronotum obsolete shining, with double punctuation - the first very dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparser, coarser, distance between these the same as their diameter. Pubescence inclined backwards.

Scutellum small rectangular, transverse, twice wider as long.

Elytra without distinct shoulders, obsolete shining, without striae, with double punctuation - the first very dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparser, coarser, distance between these the same as their diameter. Pubescence inclined backwards.

Legs slim, tibiae 1.5 times longer than femora, tarsi 0.8 shorter than tibia, the 1st tarsomere 1.3 times longer than the 2nd, the same wide as tibiae. Tarsomere the 2nd-4th the same length, the same wide as the 1st, 0.7 times shorter than the 1st. The 5th the same length as the 1st, the same width. Claws small, without teeth.

Abdomen consists of 5 ventrites, the 1st in middle with short wide oblong promontory, on their sides with shallow cut out. The first ventrite 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 fifth 1.2 times longer than previous (Fig. 3d).

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 3e).

Female. Without visible sexual dimorphism, body the same length.

Variability. Body length 1.2-1.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Very similar to *Falsolegastrallus sauteri* Pic, 1914 (distributed in China and Japan), but punctures on elytra are less coarse, posterior angles of pronotum are sharpened. The most important character is the shape of aedeagus.

Name derivation. Dedicated to Yves Gomy, well-known specialist to Coleoptera of Reunion Island.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Dorcatominae C. G. Thomson, 1859

Dorcatomini C. G. Thomson, 1859

***Mizodorcatoma robusta* Español, 1984**

(Fig. 4a-d)

Mizodorcatoma robusta: Vinson 1967: 327 (as *Caenocara* sp.-?); Español, 1984: 142; Español, 1992a: 129; Gomy et al. 2017: 309.

Material examined: La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, élevage Polypore, 800 m, 17.xi.2002, 8 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, rivière St. Denis, sur champignon, 10.vii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, rivière St. Denis, sur champignon à vue, 10.vii.2003, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion 97, rivière St Denis, champignon, 15.vii.2003, 2 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, rivière St. Denis, champignon, 15.vii.2003, 7 spec. (1 female), lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, L'éperon, Boyau de lave, déjection de salangane, 29.x.2003, 2 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Ravine des Colimaçons, Avocat marron battage, 14.i.2004, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Basse Vallée, Ecorce jamerosat, 25.iii.2004, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, maison Poussereau jardin, 20.i.2006, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 97, La Possession grotte, déjection salangane, 24.i.2008, spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 7, battage, 28.i.2009, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 7, battage, 28.i.2009, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 6, élevage Polypore, 24.ii.2009, 11 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau (4 spec. PZPC); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 35, Bois Puant, 27.v.2009, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station N35, piège lumineux, 29.v.2009, 2 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Manapany, kiosque, piège lumineux, 6.i.2011, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, Maison Doudou, battage Troène, 800 m, 14.ii.2011, 1 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, Maison Doudou, piège lumineux, 22.xii.2012, 3 spec., lgt. J. Poussereau (3 spec. PZPC).

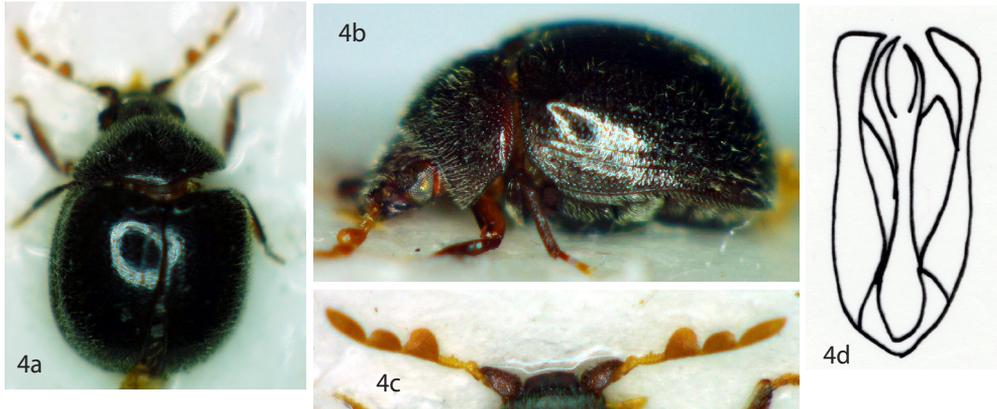


Fig. 4. *Mizodorcatoma robusta* Español, 1984: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- aedeagus (modify according to Español, 1984).

Petalini White, 1982

***Petalanobium auratum* Pic, 1922**

Petalanobium auratum: Pic 1922: 7; Vinson 1967: 327; Gomy et al.2017: 309.

Material examined: La Réunion, mare longue, piège malais, 2.xi.2002, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau.

Prothecini White, 1982

***Anakania besucheti* Español, 1984 (Fig. 5a-e)**

Anakania besucheti: Español, 1984: 140; Gomy et al. 2017: 308.

Material examined: La Réunion, Pl. d’Affouches, 1.xi.1971, au fauchoir, 2 ♀♀, lgt. Y. Gomy.

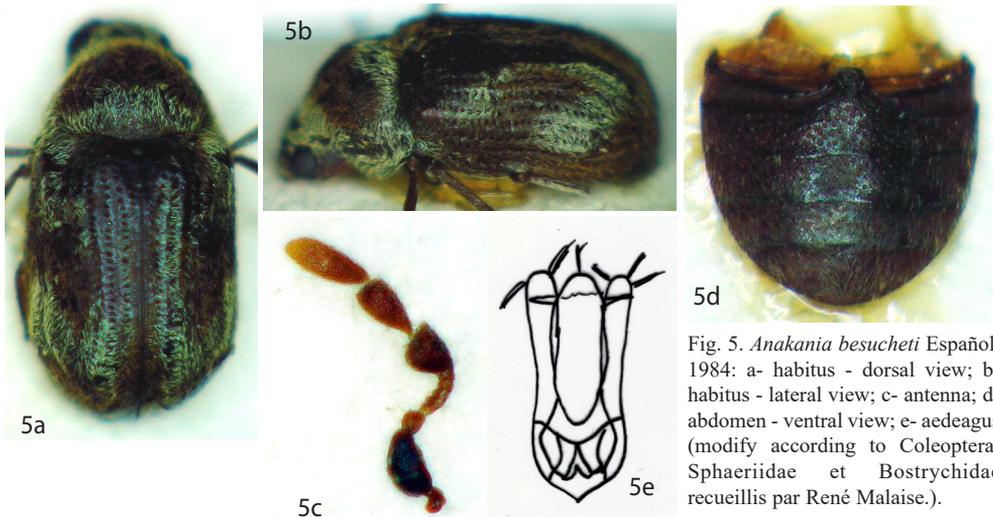


Fig. 5. *Anakania besucheti* Español, 1984: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus (modify according to Coleoptera: Sphaeriidae et Bostrychidae recueillis par René Malaise.).

***Anakania espanoli* Zahradník sp. nov.**

(Fig. 6a-f)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, Mare Longue, réserve sur canopée, 25-01.x. 2001, lgt. J. Poussereau. Allotype (♀): The same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype]. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, the same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype]; La Réunion, Mare-Longue, sur canopée, malaise, 7.ix.2001, 1 ♀, lgt. M. Attie (PZPC); La Réunion, la Roche Ecrute, 1900 m a. s. l., battage, 22.x.2003, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 97, Petite-Ile, Fort bel air, battage, 29.iv.2007, 1 ♀, lgt. D. Martiré; La Réunion 974, Sainte Marguerite forêt, battage, 9.xi.2012, 1 ♀, lgt. N. Mollaret; La Réunion, Sainte Marguerite, Sol, Bois et tronc, 23.xi.2012, 1 ♀, lgt. S. Danflotus (PZPC); La Réunion, La Crête, station 06, battage, 14.ii.2013, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat (Insectarium) (both PZPC); La Réunion 974, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau, (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 1.7 mm, the greatest width 0.9 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.2. Body dark brown, almost piceous. Legs, palpi and antennae light brown. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, white. Habitus (Fig. 6a-c).

Head slightly transversal convex. Surface shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, puncture almost touched, the second sparse, coarse, diameter of puncture 2-3 times larger than distance between them. Pubescence middle short, recumbent, white, dense, inclined forwards. Eyes small, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Frons 5 times wider than diameter of eye from dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated consist of 10 antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 6d). The 1st antennomere robust, 1.8 times longer than wide, the 2nd 1.2 times longer than wide, twice narrower than the 1st. The 3rd-7th slightly serrated transverse. The 8th as long as wide, rounded triangular, the 5 times wider than previous. The 9th also triangular, 1.2 times longer and 0.9 narrower than the 8th. The 10th oval, of the same width as previous and 1.3 times longer than previous. Antennomeres 3rd-7th with a few long erect setae. Surface obsoletely shining, with two types of punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touching, the second coarse, almost sparse, distance

between these punctures 3-4 times larger as their diameter. Pubescence middle short, dense, recumbent, white, inclined forwards.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.6, posteriorly strongly broadened, the widest shortly before base. Posterior angles rounded. Base of twice saggy. Surface matt shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second sparse, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, white, inclined to margins of pronotum; Disc of pronotum almost without pubescence.

Scutellum small, almost squared.

Elytra with small shoulders, sides parallel, apex dull rounded. Each elytron with ten striae from large coarse punctures, almost rounded. Distance between punctures in striae the same as their diameter. Interstriae twice wider than striae. Pubescence long dense, white, recumbent, mostly arranged to longitudinal stripes, inclined obliquely to longitudinal axis of stripes; these stripes partly crowded, so created transversal stripes, in anterior part between the centre of elytron and suture and anterior part between both lateral margins.

Legs stout. Tibiae 1.5 times longer than femora. Tarsi 3 times shorter than tibiae. The 1st tarsomere longest, 1.6 times longer than the 2nd. The 2nd-4th of the same length, the 5th 1.1 times longer than previous. All of the same width. Claws small, without teeth.

Abdomen consists of five segments. The 1st twice shorter than the 2nd. The 2nd-4th of the same length, the 5th in middle 1.2 times longer than previous. The 1st narrowed to middle, where prolonged anteriorly to rectangular promontory, 1.5 times wider than long, on anterior part in middle very slightly emarginate. The 2nd in middle prolonged to dull oblong promontory. Other ventrites in middle slightly curved (Fig. 6e). Surface obsolete shining,

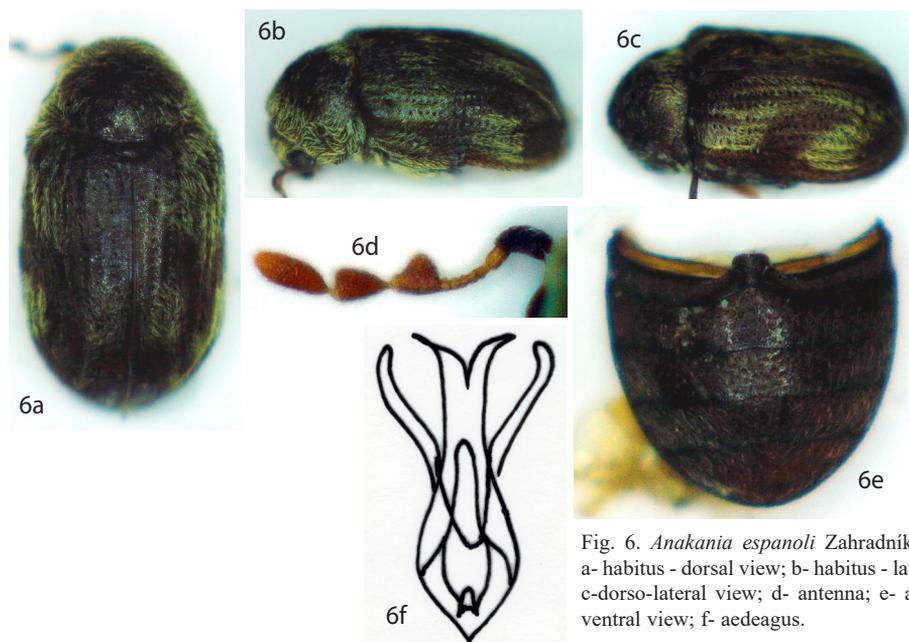


Fig. 6. *Anakania espanoli* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- dorso-lateral view; d- antenna; e- abdomen - ventral view; f- aedeagus.

with two types of punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touched, the second very coarse, sparse, distance between these punctures twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, inclined backward.

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 6f).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Variability. Body length 1.6-1.8 mm. Pubescence more or less distinct arranged in longitudinal stripes

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Name derivation. Dedicated to Francesc Español (*1907-†1999), the famous specialist for family Ptinidae (= Anobiidae) from the whole world.

Distribution. Reunion I.

***Anakania fulvopubens* Zahradnik sp. nov.**
(Figs. 7a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♀): La Réunion, la Roche Écrite, 1900 m a. s. l., battage, 22.x.2003, lgt. J. Poussereau. Paratypes: La Réunion, Basse-Vallée, Jamosat, 25.iii.2004, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (PZPC); La Réunion, Les makes 14/44, Ft. bon accueil, Battagebos source, 4.v.2005, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau, (PZPC).

Description. Female (holotype). Body shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 2.0 mm, the greatest width 1.1 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.1. Body brown. Legs, palpi and antennae lighter. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent or semierect, white or yellow. Habitus (Fig. 7a-b).

Head slightly transversal convex. Surface shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparse, coarse, diameter of puncture 2-3 times larger than distance between them. Pubescence middle short, recumbent, white, dense mostly inclined forwards. Eyes small, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Frons 4 times wider than diameter of eye in dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated consist of 10 antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 7c). The 1st antennomere robust, twice longer than wide, the 2nd as long as wide, 3 times narrower than the 1st. The 3rd-7th slightly serrated transverse. The 8th as long as wide, rounded triangular, 5 times wider than previous. The 9th also triangular, 1.2 times longer and 0.9 times narrower than the 8th. The 10th oval, of the same width as previous and 1.3 times longer than previous. Antennomeres 3rd-7th with a few long erect setae. Surface obsoletely shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touched, the second coarse, almost dense, but sparser, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence middle short, dense, recumbent, white, inclined forwards.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.5, posteriorly strongly broadened, the widest shortly before base. Posterior angles rounded. Base of twice saggy. Surface obsoletely

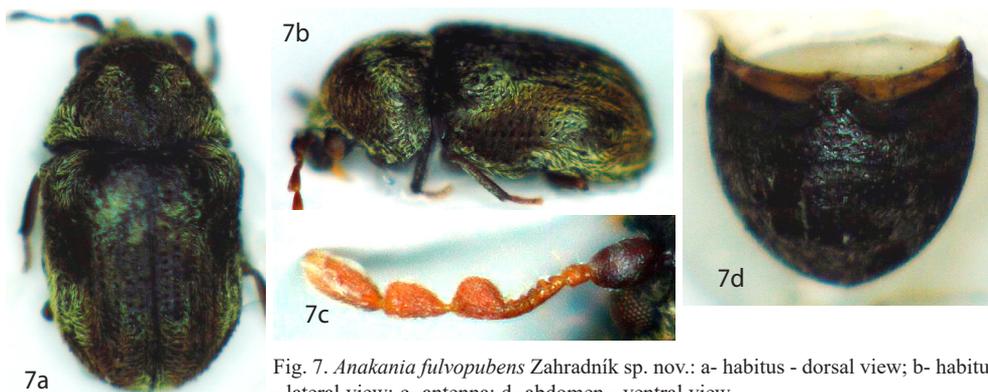


Fig. 7. *Anakania fulvopubens* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view.

shining, with two types of punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touched, the second sparse, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence middle short, very dense, recumbent or semierect, white, inclined to margins of pronotum; followed by yellow sparser, shorter pubescence, partly semierect. Disc of pronotum almost without pubescence, but similar than previous (yellow, semierect). Pronotum in middle before base of small longitudinally elliptical elevation.

Scutellum small, almost squared.

Elytra with small shoulders, sides parallel, apex dull rounded. Each elytron with ten striae consisting of large coarse punctures, mostly rounded but also longitudinally or transversally rectangular. Distance between punctures in striae the same as their diameter. Interstriae as wide as striae. Pubescence consists of two types - the first short dense recumbent, partly crowded to slight longitudinal stripe and transversal stripes, one more distinct before apex, white, the second short denser semierect, arranged in longitudinal stripes. Pubescence on apex yellowish, also on shoulders and partly on other part of elytra especially on lateral margins. Each elytron before apex with two short longitudinal keels, keels nearer to suture longer and more distinct.

Legs stout. Tibiae 1.2 times longer than femora. Tarsi 0.8 shorter than tibiae. The 1st tarsomere longest, 1.6 times longer than the 2nd. The 2nd-4th of the same length, the 5th 1.2 times longer than previous. All of the same width. Claws small, without teeth.

Abdomen consists of five segments. The 1st-4th of the same length, the 5th in middle 1.2 times longer than previous. The 1st narrowed to middle, where prolonged anteriorly to promontory long oval ended rounded. The 2nd in middle prolonged to dull oblong promontory. Other ventrites in middle slightly curved (Fig. 7d).

Surface obsolete shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second very coarse, sparse, distance between these punctures twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, inclined backward.

Male. Unknown.

Variability. Without visible variability.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Name derivation. Derived from Latin names “fulvus” means yellow and “pubescence” means hairiness, occurring on pronotum and elytra.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Anakania magnifica Zahradník sp. nov.

(Figs. 8a-e)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, 1997, lgt. J. Poussereau. Allotype (♀). The same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype] (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 2.0 mm, the greatest width 1.0 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.2. Body dark brown, antennae, palpi and legs yellowish brown. Habitus (Fig. 8a-b).

Head slightly transversal convex, without any depressions. Mandibles and clypeus black, other part of head brown, shining, finely punctuated, punctures almost touched, pubescence middle long sparse recumbent (partly semierect), white, inclined forward. Eyes small, globular, glabrous. Frons 4 times wider than diameter of eye in dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated consist of 10 antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 8c). The 1st antennomere very robust, 1.5 times longer than wide, the 2nd almost rounded, twice narrower and shorter than the 1st. The 3rd - the 7th slightly serrated, transverse, 1.1 times wider than long. The 8th antennomeres strongly triangular as long as wide, the 9th only slightly serrated, twice long as wide, 1.3 times longer than previous. The last antennomere 3 times as long as wide, 1.5 times longer than previous. All antennomeres with long, sparse, erect setae.

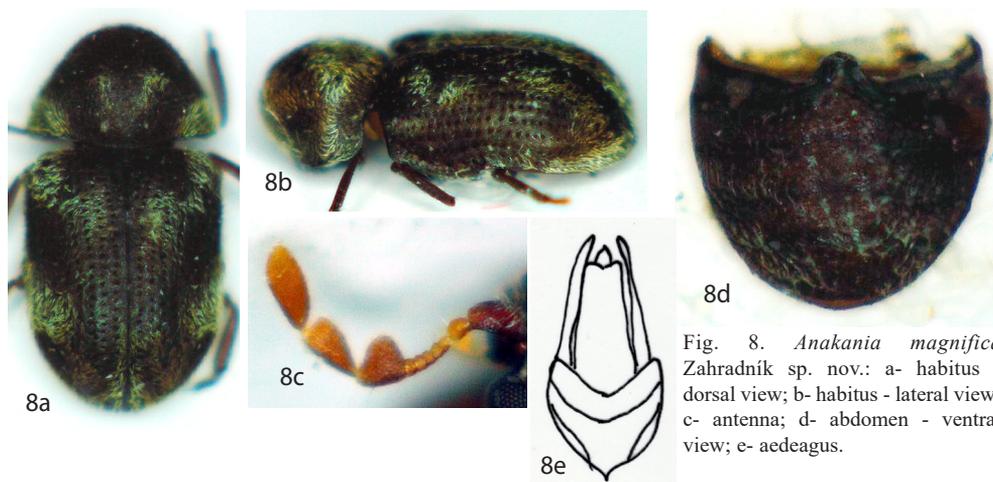


Fig. 8. *Anakania magnifica* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest shortly before base. Surface shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparse, coarse, diameter of puncture the same as distance between them. Pubescence middle long, recumbent or semierect, white, sparse on all margins, denser, mostly inclined forwards.

Scutellum small, rounded triangular, as long as wide.

Elytra with small shoulders, sides parallel, apex dull rounded. Each elytron with 10 striae produced by almost coarse rounded punctures. Interstriae narrower than striae, covered by middle long recumbent (on apex partly semierect) white pubescence, partly dense, arranged in stripes or transversal spots, inclined obliquely backward.

Abdomen consists of five ventrites. The 1st abdominal ventrite in middle with short oblong promontory, from margin to middle narrower. The 2nd in middle prolonged to promontory with short slight keel. The 3rd and 4th of the same length as the 2nd. The 5th 1.3 times longer than previous (Fig. 8d). Surface obsoletely shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second very coarse, sparse, distance between these punctures twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, inclined backward.

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 8e).

Female. Body the same large as male, without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Name derivation. Derived from Latin name “magnificus” means “beautiful”.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Anakania minuta Español, 1984 - nomen nudum

Anakania minuta: Gomy et al. 2017: 308.

Note. This species has not never described; it exists only as “nomen museum” - species labelled in museum collection (MNHG). Gomy’s reference is nomen nudum, because it does not meet the criteria set out in the rules of international nomenclature (ICZN).

Anakania pici Zahradník sp. nov.

(Fig. 9a-e)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, Mare longue, piège malais, 21.i.2002, lgt. J. Poussereau.

Description. Male (holotype). Body shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 1.9 mm, the greatest width 0.9 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.3. Body dark brown - piceous. Legs, palpi and antennae brown, the last three enlarged antennomeres piceous, almost black. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent or semierect, white. Habitus (Fig. 9a-b).

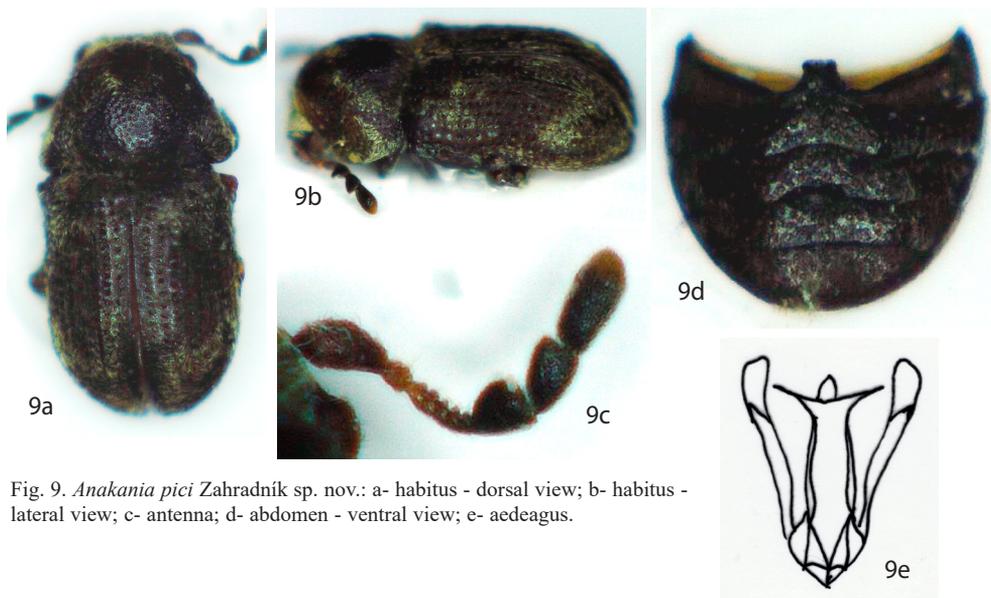


Fig. 9. *Anakania pici* Zahradnik sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.

Head slightly transversal convex, with small rounded depression in middle on the behind of clypeus. Frons with two low dull elevations, beginning on border with pronotum and inclined obliquely anteriorly, formed to triangular shape. Surface shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparse, coarse, diameter of puncture the same as distance between them. Pubescence short, recumbent, white, dense mostly inclined forwards. Eyes small, globular, glabrous. Frons 5 times wider than diameter of eye in dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated consist of 10 antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 9c). The 1st antennomere robust, twice longer than wide, the 2nd as long as wide, 3 times narrower than the 1st. The 3rd-7th slightly serrated transverse. The 8th as long as wide, rounded triangular, the 5 times wider than previous. The 9th also triangular, 1.2 times longer and 0.9 narrower than the 8th. The 10th oval, of the same width as previous and 1.3 times longer than previous. Antennomeres 3rd-7th with a few long erect setae.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7., posteriorly broadened, the widest shortly before base. Posterior angles rounded. Surface obsoletely shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second coarse, almost dense, but sparser, distance between these punctures smaller than their diameter. Pubescence also consists of two types - the first short dense recumbent, partly crowded to transversal stripes, the second short sparser semierect, developed especially on lateral margins.

Scutellum very small, almost invisible, squared.

Elytra with small shoulders, sides parallel, apex dull rounded. Each elytron with ten striae produced by large coarse transversal rectangular punctures. Distance between punctures in striae narrow, 0.2 times of their diameter. Interstriae very narrow, striae almost touched. Pubescence consists of two types - the first short dense recumbent, partly crowded to slight

longitudinal stripe and transversal stripes, one more distinct before apex, white, the second short sparse semierect, present only on lateral margins.

Legs stout.

Abdominal ventrite consists of five segments. The 1st-4th of the same length, the 5th in middle 1.2 times longer than previous. The 1st narrowed to middle, where prolonged to anteriorly to promontory ended straight. The 2nd in middle prolonged to dull oblong promontory. Other ventrites in middle slightly curved and with shallow longitudinal depression in middle (Fig. 9d). Surface obsoletely shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second very coarse, sparse, distance between these punctures twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, inclined backward.

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 9e).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Name derivation. Dedicated to Maurice Pic (*1866-†1997), the famous specialist for family Ptinidae and many others families from the whole world.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Anakania poussereaui Zahradník sp. nov.

(Fig. 10a-e)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, Les Makes, forêt de bon accueil, bois d'oiseau, 20.iv.2005, lgt. J. Poussereau. Allotype (♀): La Réunion, Les Makes, forêt de bon accueil, battage, 21.iv.2005, lgt. J. Poussereau (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 1.8 mm, the greatest width 1.2 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.3. Body of dark brown, antennae, palpi and legs light brown. Pubescence short, dense recumbent, white. Habitus (Fig. 10a-b).

Head slightly transversal convex, behind of clypeus with two shallow longitudinal depressions. Mandibles and clypeus black, other part of head brown, shining, finely punctuated, punctures almost touched, pubescence short sparse recumbent, white, inclined forward. Eyes small, globular, glabrous. Frons 3 times wider than diameter of eye in dorsal view (on the anterior part of frons where eyes begin). Antennae slightly serrated consist of 10 antennomeres the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 10c). The 1st antennomere very robust, 1.5 times longer than wide, the 2nd almost rounded, twice narrower and shorter than the 1st. The 3rd - the 7th slightly serrated, transverse, 1.1 times wider than long. The 8th antennomeres strongly triangular as long as wide, the 9th only slightly serrated, twice as long as wide, 1.3 times longer than previous. The last antennomere missing. All antennomeres with sparse erect long setae.

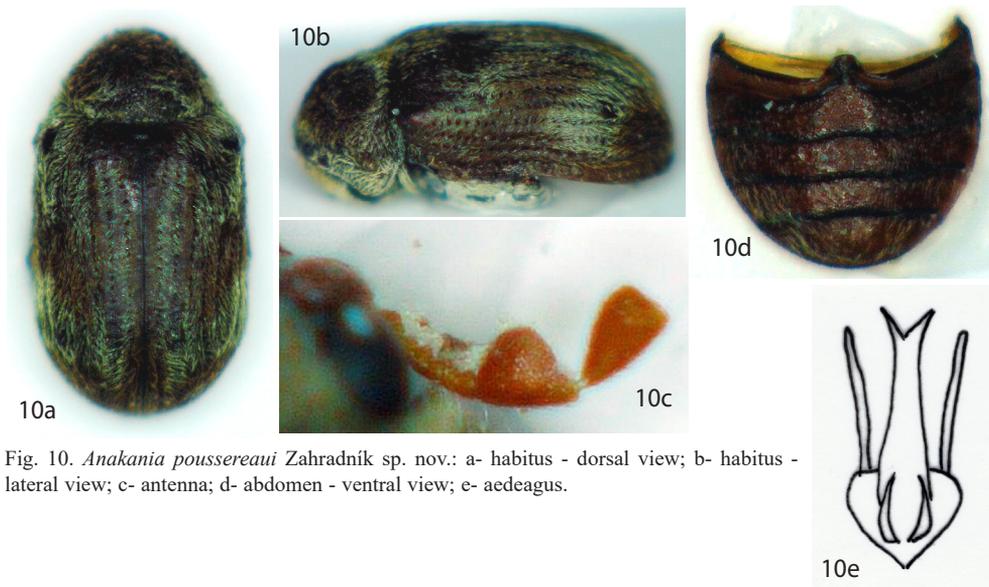


Fig. 10. *Anakania poussereai* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.6, the widest shortly before base. Surface shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, puncture almost touched, the second sparse, coarse, diameter of puncture the same as distance between them. Pubescence short, recumbent, white, sparse on all margins denser, mostly inclined forwards.

Scutellum small, rounded triangular, as long as wide.

Elytra with small shoulders, sides parallel, apex dull rounded. Each elytron with 10 striae consisting of almost rounded puncture. Interstriae narrower than striae, covered by middle long recumbent white pubescence, partly dense, arranged in stripes or transversal spots, inclined obliquely backward.

Abdominal ventrite consists of five segments. The 1st-4th of the same length, the 5th in middle 1.2 times longer than previous. The 1st narrowed to middle, where prolonged to anteriorly to promontory ended straight. The 2nd in middle prolonged to dull oblong promontory with slight edge. Other ventrites in middle slightly curved and with shallow longitudinal depression in middle (Fig. 10d). Surface obsoletely shining, with two types of punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touched, the second very coarse, sparse, distance between these punctures twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, inclined backward.

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 10e).

Female. Narrower, body length 2.2 mm, the greatest width 1.0 mm; without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Name derivation. Dedicated to collector of type material, specialist in Coleoptera of Reunion Island.

Distribution. Reunion I.

***Anakania velutina* Pic, 1901**
(Fig. 11a-d)

Anakania velutina Pic, 1901: 332.

Material examined: La Réunion, Grand Etang, station 14 battage Jamerosat, 17.i.2013, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat (1 ♀ PZPC). **A species new to Réunion.**

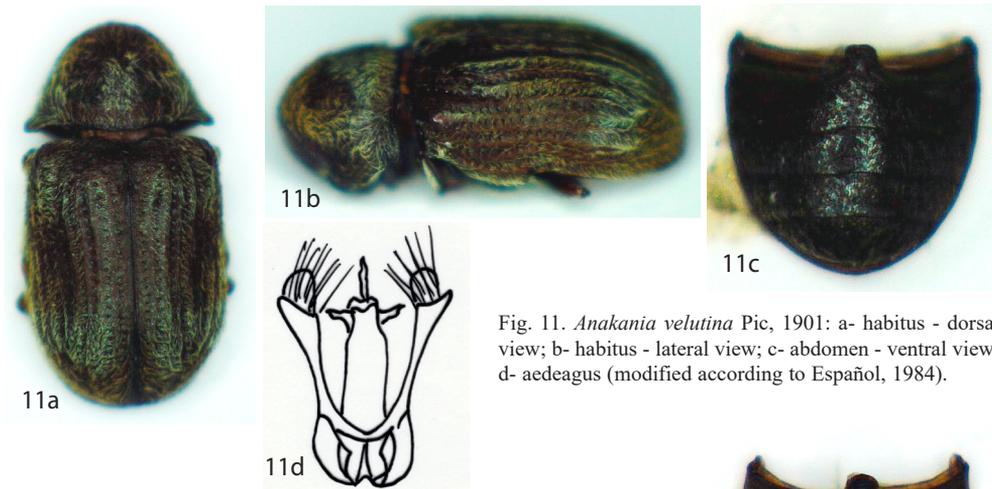


Fig. 11. *Anakania velutina* Pic, 1901: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- abdomen - ventral view; d- aedeagus (modified according to Español, 1984).

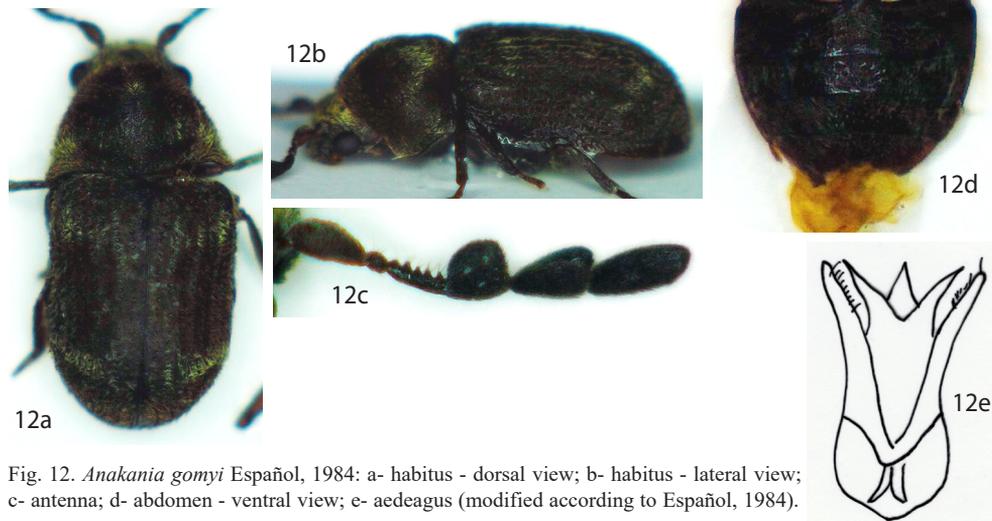


Fig. 12. *Anakania gomyi* Español, 1984: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus (modified according to Español, 1984).

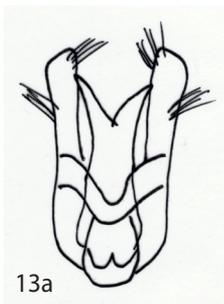


Fig. 13. *Anakania pusilla* Español, 1984: a- aedeagus (modified according to Español, 1984).

Key to *Anakania* Pic, 1901 species:

- 1 Body with recumbent and semierect pubescence 2
- Body with only recumbent pubescence 5
- 2 Antennae unicolour 3
- Antennae bicolour, the last three enlarged antennomeres piceous, aedeagus Fig. 10e *A. pici* sp. nov.
- 3 Antennae piceous - black, aedeagus Fig. 8e *A. gomyi* Español, 1984
- Antennae light brown 4
- 4 Pubescence dense, aedeagus Fig. 11e *A. pousereai* sp. nov.
- Pubescence sparser *A. fulvopubens* sp. nov.
- 5 Pubescence bicolour, white and yellow, aedeagus Fig. 5e *A. besucheti* Español, 1984
- Pubescence unicolour, white 6
- 6 Elytra with distinct stripes of pubescence, obliquely inclined backwards, aedeagus Fig. 12d.
- Pubescence on elytra arranged in another way 7
- 7 Punctures on striae transversally rectangular, aedeagus Fig. 6f *A. espanoli* sp. nov.
- Punctures on striae large, rounded, aedeagus Fig. 9e *A. magnifica* sp. nov.

Note. The key does not include *A. pusilla* Español, 1984 (aedeagus Fig. 13a) and *A. subvelutina* Pic, 1901 (picture of aedeagus is not available), both from Mauritius I.

Gomyiana Zahradník gen. nov.

Type species. *Gomyiana splendens* Zahradník sp. nov.

Description. Body shortly oval, length 1.6-2.4 mm, pubescence sparse (on lateral margins and apex denser), short, recumbent, partly also semierect, white. Surface dark brown - piceous, shining. Head transversal convex, eyes small, rounded, almost flattened, glabrous. Antennae consist of nine antennomeres, very slightly serrated, the last three antennomers enlarged. Pronotum transverse, posteriorly broadened. Elytra oviform, shining, with two types of punctures - the first fine, dense, punctures almost touched, the second large, coarse, distance between these puncture the same as diameter of these puncture (or at most 1.5 times larger), arranged in longitudinal more or less fine striae. Legs slim. Metathoracic ventrite with fine longitudinal keel. Abdomen consists of 5 segments.

Differential diagnosis. The species differs from other genera of the tribe Prothecini by absence of more or less fine striae on elytra consisting of sparse coarse punctures. Antennae

consisting of only nine antennomeres (equally as genus *Sculptotheca* occurring in Oriental Region, Afrotropical Region - Equatorial Guinea, and Palaearctic Region - Japan), but quite differs by sculpture of elytra. Metathoracic ventrite with fine longitudinal keel. See the key.

Name derivation. Dedicated to Yves Gomy, well-known specialist in Coleoptera of Reunion Island. Gender -masculinum.

Distribution. Reunion I.

***Gomyiana splendens* Zahradnik sp. nov.**

(Fig. 14a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, N 18, piège lumineux, 19.ii.2009, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium). Allotype (♀): La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, N 16, piège lumineux, 30.iv.2009, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype]; 1 ♀: the same data as allotype [la même date que l'allotype]; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, maison Poussereau au vol, 800 m, 23.iii.2006, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 20, battage, 23.i.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, N 16, 17.ii.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 11, battage, 19.v.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion, Grand Etang, ST 15, piège lumineux, 17.i.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat (Insectarium); La Réunion 974, Insectarium, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau.

Description. Male (holotype). Body shortly oval, body length 1.8 mm, the greatest width 1.0 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.3. Body dark brown - piceous, antennae, palpi and legs lighter, brown, shining. Pubescence short, sparse mostly recumbent, partly also semierect, white. Habitus (Fig. 14a-b).

Head transversal convex, shining, finely densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence short, sparse, on lateral margin denser, recumbent, white, arranged forwards. Eyes small, rounded, almost flattened, glabrous. Antennae consist of nine antennomeres, very slightly serrated, the last three antennomers enlarged. The 1st antennomere robust, twice longer than wide. The 2nd almost rounded, 1.1 times longer than wide, 2.2 times narrower than previous. The 3rd to the 6th approximately of the same length as width, 0.8 times narrower than the 2nd, very slightly serrated. The 7th triangular, as long as wide, slightly shorter than the 3rd to the 6th together. The 8th slightly serrated, 3 times longer than wide, 1.2 times longer than previous. The 9th, last antennomere, of the same width as the 8th, elliptical, 1.5 times longer than the 8th, on apex sharpened (Fig. 14c).

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : wide 0.7, convex longitudinal rounded triangular, posteriorly broadened, the widest at the base. Posterior angles rounded. Base of pronotum boldly sagged, in middle the longest (between posterior and posterior part). Surface shining, with fine puncture, distance between these punctures approximately 2-3 times larger than their diameter. Pubescence short, sparse (on lateral margins denser), short, recumbent, partly also semierect, white.

Scutellum small, as long as wide, rounded triangular.

Elytra oviform, with small shoulders. Surface shining with two types of punctures - the first fine, dense, punctures almost touched, the second large, coarse, distance between these



Fig. 14. *Gomyiana splendens* Zahradník, sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.

puncture the same as diameter of these punctures (or at most 1.5 times larger), arranged in longitudinal stripes. Pubescence short, sparse (on lateral margins and apex denser), short, recumbent, partly also semierect, white.

Legs slim, femora twice wide than tibia.

Metathoracic ventrite in middle with fine longitudinal keel. Surface shining with two types of punctures - the first fine, dense, puncture almost touched, the second large, coarse, distance between these puncture 2-3 times as long as diameter of these puncture, with sparse short semierect pubescence.

Abdominal ventrites consist of 5 segments. The 1st narrow, narrowed to middle. Anterior margin in middle with almost rectangular promontory, slightly rounded. The 2nd-4th of the same length, twice longer than the 1st on side. Their sutures anteriorly in middle saggy. The 5th 1.3. times longer than previous (Fig. 14d).

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 14e).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphisms. Body length 2.3 mm.

Variability. Body length 1.6-2.4 mm.

Name derivation. Derived from Latin name “splendeo”, means “glance”, according to shining body, especially elytra.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Lomskya Zahradník gen. nov.

Type species. *Lomskya animus* Zahradník sp. nov.

Description. Body oval, length 1.9 mm. Pubescence long, dense, semierect, white. Body dark brown - piceous, obsoletely shining, double punctuated. The last segment of maxillary palpi broadly triangular with two lateral sharp arrows. Head transversally convex, eyes small, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Antennae slightly serrated, consist of ten antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged. Pronotum transverse, the widest on the base, without bump, sides slightly saggy (in lateral view), all angles rounded. Elytra mostly parallel, with distinct shoulders, with strong striae consisting of transversal rectangular punctures. Legs robust. Metathoracic ventrite in middle with deep longitudinal depression, with small longitudinal shining elevation; surface coarsely, densely punctuated. Abdomen consist of five segments.

Differential diagnosis. Differ from other genera from tribe Prothecini by striae consisting of transversal rectangular punctures and by small elevation in middle of longitudinal depression. See key.

Name derivation. Dedicated to my very good collaborator, very known forest ecophysiologicalist, and mainly my very good friend Bohumír Lomský (*1954-†2018). Gender - masculinum.

Distribution. Reunion Island.

Lomskya animus Zahradník sp. nov.

(Fig. 15a-e)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 16, piège lumineux, 30.iv.2009, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium). Paratype: 1 ♂, La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 18, piège lumineux, 19.ii.2009, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium) (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body oval, length 1.9 mm, the greatest width 1.0 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.1. Body dark brown - piceous, obsoletely shining, double punctuated. Pubescence long, dense, semierect, white. Habitus (Fig. 15a-b).

Head transversally convex, clypeus separated from front by dull edge, bowed almost orthogonal. Surface with two types of punctures - the first very dense and fine, puncture almost touched, the second coarse, almost dense, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence middle long, recumbent white, inclined forward. Eyes small, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Frons 4 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated, consist of ten antennomeres, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 15c). The 1st robust, twice longer than wide, the 2nd small, 1.3 times longer than wide, and three times narrower than previous. The 3rd and the 4th of the same length and width, 1.2 longer than wide, 0.7 shorter than the 2nd, and twice slimmer than the 2nd. The 5th slightly transverse, the shortest, of the same width as previous antennomere. The 6th-7th 1.2 times

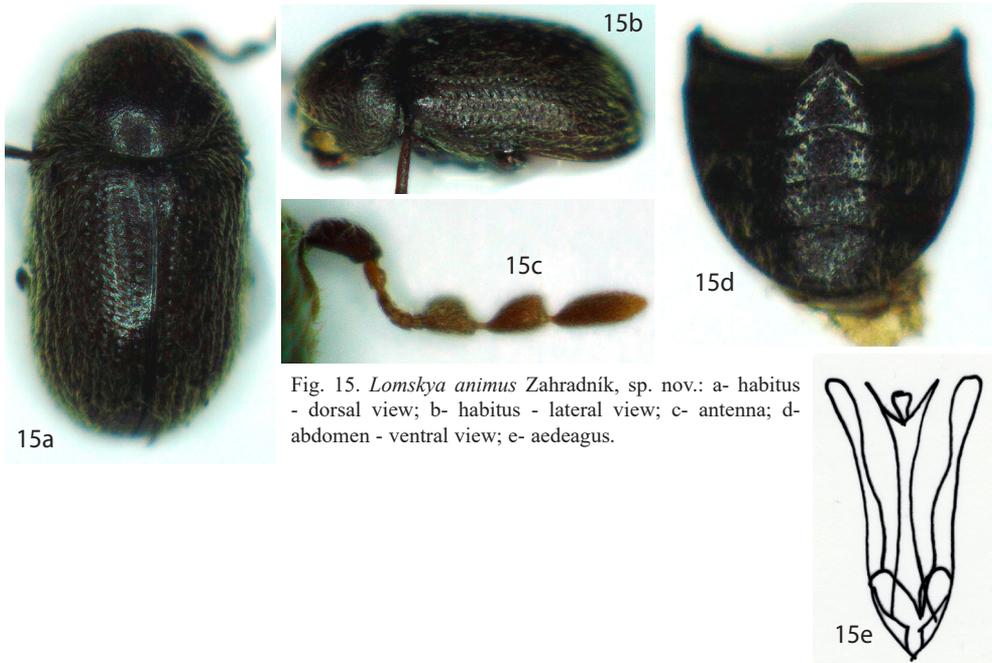


Fig. 15. *Lomskya animus* Zahradník, sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.

wider than long, 1.3 longer than the 5th and of the same width as previous. The 8th rounded broadly triangular, as long as wide, of the same length as the 5th-7th antennomeres together. The 9th long triangular, 0.7 narrower and 1.3 longer than previous. The 10th antennomere elliptical of the same length as the 9th, 0.8 narrower than previous. Apex slightly sharpened. The last segment of maxillary palpi broadly triangular with two lateral sharp arrows.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest at the base, without bump, sides slightly saggy (in lateral view), all angles rounded. Surface shining matt, with two types of punctures - the first very dense and fine, punctures almost touched, the second coarser, almost dense, distance between these punctures approximately twice larger than their diameter. Pubescence sparse, middle long, recumbent or semierect, white, inclined to all sides of pronotum.

Scutellum very small, almost triangular, 1.1 times longer than wide.

Elytra mostly parallel, with distinct shoulders, with 10 strong striae consisting of transversal rectangular punctures. Interstriae very narrow, striae almost touched. Surface obsoletely shining, pubescence mostly semierect, inclined backward, arranged to longitudinal stripes.

Legs robust, tibiae as long as femora, slightly narrower. Tarsi short, all tarsomeres of the same length, the 1st as long as the 2nd and 3rd together and of the same length as the 5th tarsomere. Claws small, without teeth

Metathoracic ventrite in middle with deep longitudinal depression, with small longitudinal shining elevation; surface coarsely, densely punctuated.

Abdomen consists of five segments. The 1st narrow, narrowed to middle. Anterior margin in middle with almost triangular rounded promontory. The 2nd-4th of the same length, twice longer than the 1st on side. Their sutures anteriorly in middle saggy. The 5th 1.3. times longer than previous (Fig. 15d). Surface of these segments shining with two types of punctures - the first fine, dense, puncture almost touched, the second large, coarse, distance between these puncture 2-3 times as long as diameter of these puncture, with sparse short semierect pubescence.

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 15e).

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Without distinct variability.

Name derivation. Derived from Latin name “animus” means generosity.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Reunionella Zahradník gen. nov.

Type species. *Reunionella latissima* Zahradník sp. nov.

Description. Body broadly oval, length 3.0-3.2 mm. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, yellowish. Surface brown, obsoletely shining. Head transversal convex, eyes small, globular, glabrous. Frons in middle with small rounded depression. Antennae consist of 10 antennomeres, slightly serrated, the last three antennomeres enlarged. Pronotum transverse, transversally convex, without bump, the widest at base. Base slightly saggy. Elytra with distinct shoulders, each elytron with three punctuated striae on lateral margin (visible only in lateral view). Disc of elytra irregular densely and finely punctuated, arranged in two (sometime three) more or less regular rows. Legs slim. Metathoracic ventrite in middle from half with longitudinal distinct keel, posteriorly stronger. Abdomen consist of five segments.

Differential diagnosis. The new genus differs from other genera of the tribe Prothecini by arrangement of striae - on disc missing and only three are visible on sides of elytra. Frons in middle with small rounded depression. See key.

Name derivation. Derived from name of Reunion Island, type locality. Gender - feminine.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Reunionella latissima Zahradník sp. nov.

(Fig. 16a-f)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, Etang-salé, Bois mort, 3.iii.2011, 7 spec., lgt. Th. Ramage. Allotype (♀): The same data as holotype [la même date que l'allotype]. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, the same data as holotype [la même date que l'allotype]; La Réunion 974, Le Tampon, maison Doudou, 800 m, 10.ii.2010, 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ PZPC).

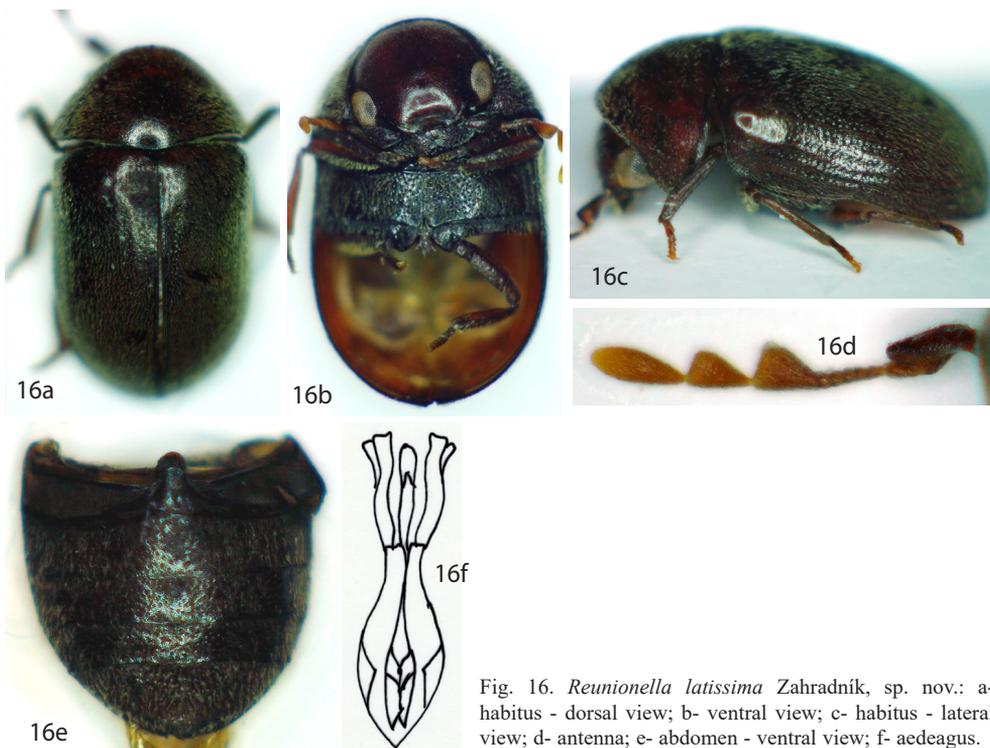


Fig. 16. *Reunionella latissima* Zahradník, sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- ventral view; c- habitus - lateral view; d- antenna; e- abdomen - ventral view; f- aedeagus.

Description. Male (holotype). Body broadly oval, length 3.1 mm the greatest width 1.9 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.2. Body brown, obsolete shining, antennae, palpi and legs lighter. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, yellowish. Habitus (Fig. 16a-c).

Head transversal convex, shining, finely dense punctuated, punctures almost touched, and very sparse coarse punctures (only a few on head). Pubescence dense, short recumbent, yellowish, inclined mostly forward. Eyes small, globular, glabrous. Frons 4 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Frons in middle with small rounded depression. Antennae consist of 10 antennomeres, slightly serrated, the last three antennomeres enlarged (Fig. 16d). The 1st antennomere robust, 4 times longer than wide. The 2nd very small, rounded, shorter and three times narrower than previous. Antennomere 3rd twice longer than the 2nd, antennomeres 4th-7th, slightly serrated and transverse, 1.5 times shorter than 3rd. The 8th as long as wide, rounded triangular, of the same length as the 4th-7th together. The 9th long triangular, 1.2 times longer than previous, 1.5 times as long as wide. The 10th elliptical, as long as the 9th, as wide as the 9th. Apex not sharpened. All antennomeres with short dense recumbent pubescence with a few long erect setae.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.5, transversally convex, without bump, the widest at base. All angles rounded. Base slightly saggy. Surface obsolete shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second sparse, coarse,

distance between these punctures 3-5 times larger than their diameter. Pubescence dense, short, recumbent, mostly inclined forward.

Scutellum small, as long as wide, rounded.

Elytra with distinct shoulders, each elytron with three punctuated striae visible only lateral margin. Disc of elytra irregularly punctuated, area between lateral margins with three striae and disc of elytra with longitudinal stripes consisting of two rows of punctures. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, yellowish, inclined backward.

Legs slim, with short dense recumbent pubescence. Tibiae 1.1 times longer than femora, 0.7 times narrower. Tarsi short, the 1st tarsomere as long as other tarsomeres together. The 2nd-4th of the same length, 1.1 times longer than wide. The 5th tarsomere 1.2 times longer than previous. Claws small, without teeth.

Abdominal ventrites densely coarsely punctuated, distance between punctures the same as their diameter. The 1st to middle slightly narrowed, in middle anteriorly with rounded promontory. The 2nd 1.2 times longer than the 1st on side, the 3rd and 4th of the same length as the 1st. The 5th 1.3 times longer than previous (Fig. 16e).

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 16f).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Variability. Body length 3.0-3.2 mm.

Name derivation. Derived from Latin name “latissimus” means “broad”, according to the body width.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Key to Prothecini genera from Reunion Island

- 1 Antennae consist of 9 antennomeres, metathoracic ventrite with fine longitudinal keel, body shining, striae consisting of sparse rounded punctures *Gomyiana* gen. nov.
- Antennae consisting of 10 antennomeres 2
- 2 Metathoracic ventrite in posterior half with keel, body shining, disk of elytra irregular punctuated, without striae, only with 2-3 stripes of fine punctures *Reunionella* gen. nov.
- Metathoracic ventrite divided along the entire length by keel or depression, elytra matt or obsoletely shining with regular striae 3
- 3 Metathoracic ventrite in middle with deep longitudinal depression, with small longitudinal shining elevation, body matt, striae on elytra consisting of dense transverse punctures *Lomskya* gen. nov.
- Metathoracic ventrite in middle with deep longitudinal depression, with long longitudinal shining keel, body matt or obsoletely shining, striae consisting of dense more or less rounded punctures *Anakania* Pic, 1901

Ernobiinae Pic, 1912
Ozognathini White, 1982

Ozognathus cornutus (LeConte, 1861)
(Fig. 17a-e)

Material examined: La Réunion, Cap le Houssaye, buissons battage, 11.i.2010, 1 ♀, lgt. Th. Ramage; La Réunion, La Possession les Lataniers 01/120, piège lumineux, 27.ii.2013, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, lgt. S. Gasnier; La Réunion, La Possession les Lataniers 01/103, piège lumineux, 4.iii.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat; La Réunion, Saint-Paul, Bellevue 01/155, battage Galabert, 27.iii.2013, 2 ♀♀, lgt. S. Gasnier; La Réunion, La Possession les Lataniers 05/296, piège lumineux, 12.iv.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. V. Laurent; La Réunion, Saint-Paul, Bellevue 05/206, piège lumineux, 30.iv.2013, 3 ♀♀, lgt. V. Legros (2 ♀♀ PZPC); La Réunion, La Possession, Bellevue, Bois de nèfles, 12.xii.2013, 1 ♂, lgt. V. Legros; La Réunion, La Possession, Bellevue, station 02, battage Galabert, 12.xii.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. V. Legros; La Réunion, La Possession Ravine des Latanier, battage Natte, 16.xii.2013, 2 ♀♀, lgt. J. Rochat. **New species for Réunion.**

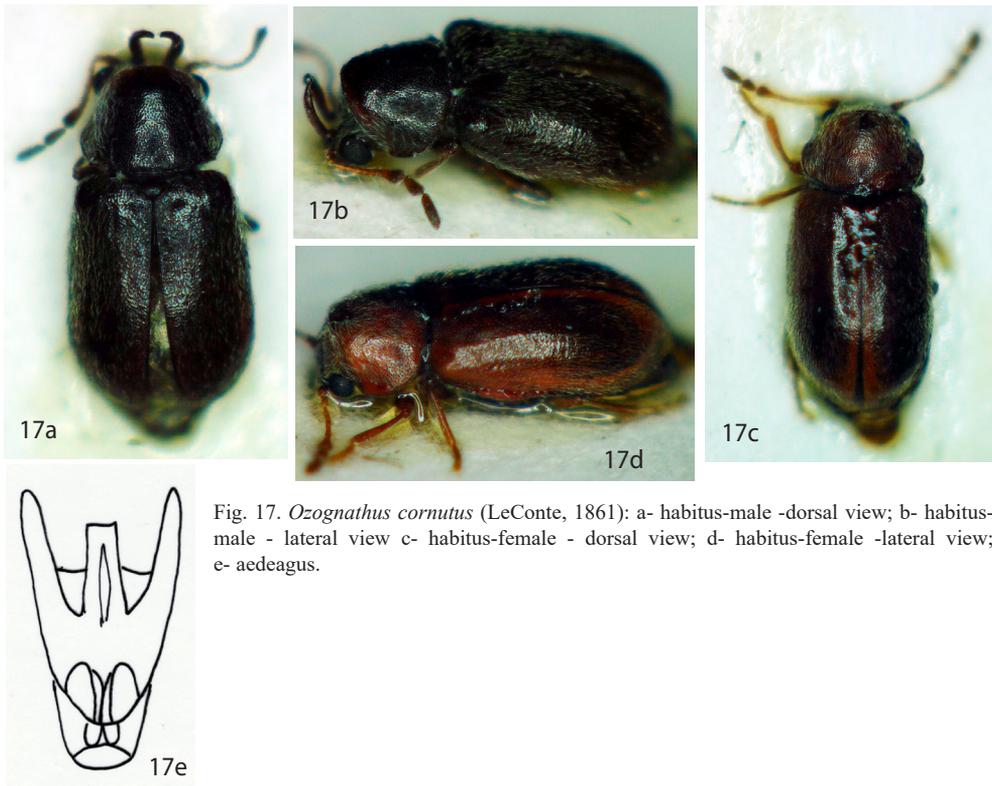


Fig. 17. *Ozognathus cornutus* (LeConte, 1861): a- habitus-male -dorsal view; b- habitus-male - lateral view c- habitus-female - dorsal view; d- habitus-female -lateral view; e- aedeagus.

Mesocoelopodinae Mulsant et Rey, 1864
Mesocoleopodini Mulsant et Rey, 1864

***Hemimesothes bilyi* Zahradník sp. nov.**
(Fig. 18a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, Ravine les Lataniers, station 03, battage Schinus, 6.iii.2013, lgt. S. Gasnier. Allotype (♀): La Réunion, Ravine les Lataniers, station 10 battage Bois de gaulette, 16.xii.2013, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium). Paratypes: 1 ♂, La Réunion, Basse Vallée, lumières, 8.i.2009, lgt. J. Poussereau; Ile Eparses, Les Glorieuses, 1/28, battage, Tournefourtia argentea, 17.iv.2011, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau (Muséum St. Denis); La Réunion, La Possession, les Lataniers, 01/081, battage Bois noir, 27.ii.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. S. Gasnier; La Réunion, St. Gilles Grand fond, verger manguier, piège à fosse, 19.viii.2014, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau (C.I.R.A.D.) (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Body broadly oval, transversally convex, body length 2.3 mm, the greatest width 1.3 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.2. Body dark brown. Legs, palpi and antennae lighter. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, white. Habitus (Fig. 18a-b).

Head slightly transversal convex. Surface shining, with two types of punctures - the first dense, fine, punctures almost touched, the second also dense, coarse, diameter the same as distance between them. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, on clypeus partly semierect, white, inclined forwards. Eyes large, rounded, flattened, glabrous. Front 1.5 times wider than diameter of eye from dorsal view. Antennae strongly serrated consist of 11 antennomeres (Fig. 18c). The 1st antennomere robust, 1.8 longer than wide, the 2nd as long as wide, almost rounded, slightly narrower than the 1st. The 3rd transverse, slightly serrated. The 4th and the 5th the same, 1.3 times wider than long, 1.2 times shorter than the 3rd. The 6th and the 7th larger than previous, both the same length and wide, 1.3 times wider as length, 1.2 longer than previous. The 8th and 9th as long as wide, 1.2 times longer than previous, of the same width. The 10th triangular, 1.1 longer than wide. The 11th elliptical, 1.4 longer than previous, twice narrower than previous. Antennomeres 3rd-10th with a few long erect setae. Surface shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touched, the second coarse, sparser, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence middle short, dense, recumbent, white, inclined forwards.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.6, sides parallel. Anterior and posterior angles rounded. Base of twice slightly saggy. Surface obsoletely shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second sparse, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, white, inclined mostly backward.

Scutellum prolonged, 1.3 times longer as wide.

Elytra without shoulders, sides parallel, apex dull rounded. Elytra without striae, obsoletely shining, with two types punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second sparse, distance between these punctures the same as their diameter. Pubescence sparse, short, recumbent, inclined backward.

Legs slim. Tibiae 1.1 times longer than femora. Tarsi 0.7 shorter than tibia. The 1st tarsomere longest, 1.6 times longer than the 2nd. The 2nd-4th of the same length, the 5th 1.2 times longer than previous. All of the same width. Claws small, without teeth.

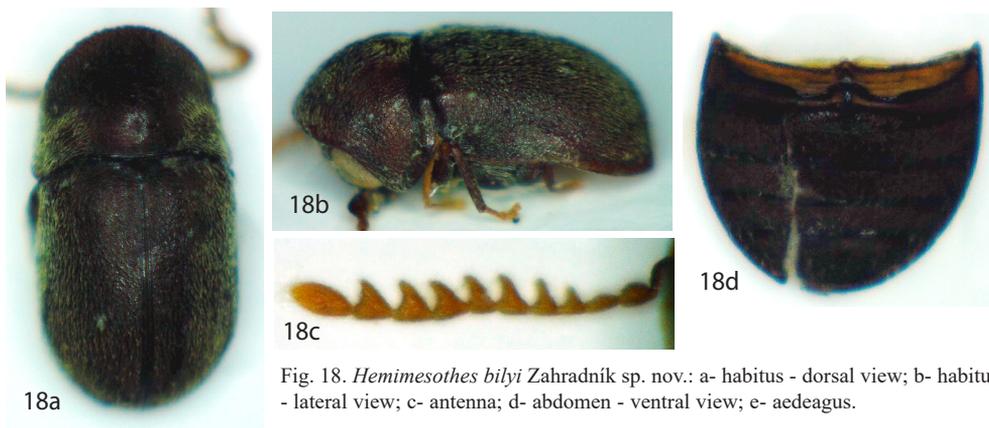


Fig. 18. *Hemimesothes bilyi* Zahradník sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- habitus - lateral view; c- antenna; d- abdomen - ventral view; e- aedeagus.



Fig. 19. *Hemimesothes wendleri* Español, 1968: a-aedeagus (modify according to Español, 1968b).

Abdominal ventrites consist of five segments. The 1st-4th of the same length, the 5th in middle 1.2 times longer than previous. The 1st narrowed to middle, where prolonged anteriorly to promontory long oval ended rounded, with small longitudinal elliptical shining elevation in middle of this prolonged part (Fig.18d). Surface obsoletely shining with two types of punctures - the first fine, very dense, puncture almost touched, the second coarser, also dense, almost touched. Pubescence short, sparse, recumbent, inclined backward

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 18e).

Female. Without visible sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *H. wendleri* Español, 1968, only one species in this genus (distributed in Congo and Tanzania) by shape of aedeagus.

Name derivation. Dedicated to my very good friend Svatopluk Bílý (*1945-†2022), well-known world specialist in Buprestidae, especially of genus *Anthaxia*, practically a lifelong member of the Entomological Department of the National Museum in Prague.

Distribution. Reunion I.

Xyletininae Gistel, 1856
Lasiodermini White, 1982

***Lasioderma serricorne* (Fabricius, 1792)**

(Fig. 20a-c)

Lasioderma serricorne (Fabricius, 1792: 241); Vinson 1967: 328; Gomy et al. 2017: 308.

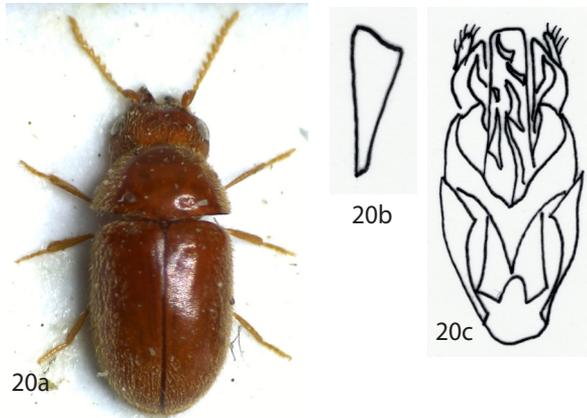


Fig. 20. *Lasioderma serricorne* (Fabricius, 1792): a- habitus - dorsal view; b- anterior tibiae; c- aedeagus (modified according to Español 1992b).

***Lasioderma reunionela* Zahradník sp. nov.**

(Fig. 21a-c)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion 974, Le Port, Insectarium, sur raticide, 7.ix.2007, lgt. J. Rochat. Allotype (♀): the same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype]. Paratypes: La Réunion, St. Denis, boîte de biscottes, 12.iv.2001, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Le Port, Insectarium, élevage, 18.xi.2003, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ PZPC); La Réunion, Le Tampon, maison Poussereau, 800 m, 12.i.2005, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, the same data as holotype [la même date que l'allotype], (2 males PZPC); La Réunion, Ravine des Cabris battage, 10.i.2009, 1 ♂, lgt. A. Bled (PZPC); La Réunion 974, Grande Chaloupe, station 22, fauchage, 24.ii.2009, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); La Réunion, Ravine des Cabris, battage, buissons, 20.xi.2011, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, lgt. A. Bled (1 ♂, 1 ♀ PZPC); La Réunion 974, Piton la glacière tamisage, 30.x.2012, 1 ♂, J.C. et N.M (PZPC); La Réunion, Saint-Paul Bellevue, 01/046, battage grand Jambrosade, 27.iii.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Rochat; La Réunion, Saint - Paul Bellevue 05/066, battage Bois de lait, 30.iv.2013, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Rochat; La Réunion, Ravine les Lataniers, station 10, battage Natte, 16.xii.2013, 1 ♀, lgt. S. Gasnier (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Widely oval, transversally convex, body length 3.1 mm, greatest width 1.2 mm. Ratio length : width of elytra 1.5. Yellowish brown, pubescence white silvery, short, dense, recumbent, partly slightly semierrect. Antennae, palpi and legs very slightly lighter than body. Habitus (Fig. 21a).

Head slightly transversally convex. Surface shining, almost glabrous, finely, densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Clypeus in middle emarginated, anterior narrow margin black, with slight edge. Eyes large, glabrous, flattened, rounded. Frons 3.6 times wider than diameter of eye in dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated, consist of eleven antennomeres (Fig. 21b). The 1st antennomere robust, 4 times longer than wide. The 2nd almost rounded, 1.2 times longer than wide and twice narrower than the 1st. The 3rd the same

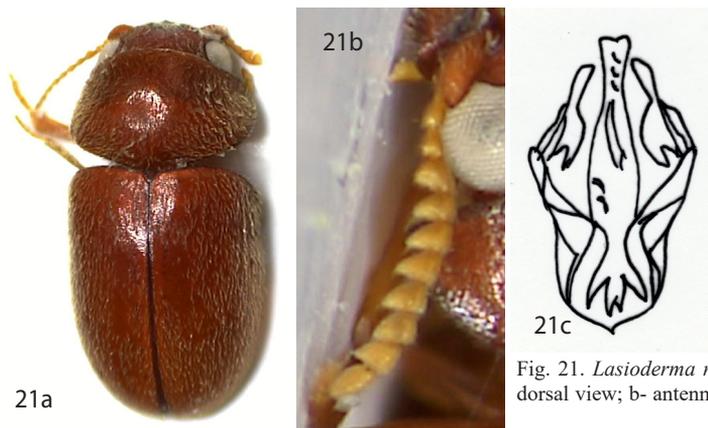


Fig. 21. *Lasioderma reunionela* sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- antennae; c- aedeagus.

wide and 1.3 times longer as previous. The 4th the widest, as long as wide, twice wider than the 3rd. Antennomeres 5th-10th very similar, 1.2 times narrower than previous, 1.1 times longer than wide. The last antennomere not serrated, twice longer and slightly narrower than the 10th. Antennomeres with a few long erect setae, shining.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest in the middle of their length. Surface shining finely, densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence recumbent or slightly semierect, dense, short, mostly inclined backwards, on sides to lateral margin.

Scutellum small, triangular, as long as wide, darker.

Elytra without shoulders and striae. Sides mostly parallel, from middle backwards cut out, narrowed (visible in lateral view). Surface shining finely, densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence recumbent or slightly semierect, dense, short, mostly inclined backwards.

Legs slim, tibiae as long as femora, very slightly enlarged to base. Tarsi half wises as tibia. The 1st tarsomere as long as other fourth tarsomeres, of the same width. Claw long and slim, without teeth.

Abdomen consist of five segments. The 1st abdominal ventrite on anterior part sloping to middle; in middle with short sharp triangular promontory. Ventrites 2nd-4th the same long and the same long as the 1st in middle. The 5th 1.2 times longer as the 4th.

Aedeagus symmetric, internal sac with different teeth (Fig. 21c).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Variability. Only with size of body - length 3.0-3.2 mm

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from other species of genus *Lasioderma* by abnormal size of 4th antennomere and by aedeagus.

Name derivation. Derived from name of Reunion Island, type locality.

Distribution. Reunion I.

***Lasioderma havai* Zahradnik sp. nov.**

(Fig. 22a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, La Possession, les Latiniers, 01/126, piège lumineux, 4.iii.2013, Igt., S. Gasnier. Allotype (♀): the same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype]. Paratypes: La Réunion, petite ravine, fauchage herbe, 9.i.2004, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Igt. J. Poussereau (1 ♀ PZPC); La Réunion, Etang sale, Zone de saut des parachitistes, battage, 21.iv.2007, 1 ♂, Igt. A. Bled; La Réunion, Grande Chaloupe, station 3, 23.xii.2008, 1 ♂, Igt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Grande Chaloupe, station 6, piège lumineux, 29.i.2009, 2 ♂, Igt. J. Poussereau; 1 ♂, the same data as holotype [la même date que l'holotype], (1 ♂ PZPC); La Réunion, Bellevue, station 03 fauchage de graminés, 27.xii.2013, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Igt. J. Rochat, (PZPC).

Description. Male (holotype). Elongate oval, transversally convex, body length 1.9 mm, greatest width 1.0 mm. Ratio length : width of elytra 1.3. Yellowish brown, pubescence white silvery, short, dense, recumbent, partly slightly semierect. Antennae, palpi and legs very slightly lighter than body. Habitus (Fig. 22a).

Head slightly transversally convex. Surface shining, finely, densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence very sparse, recumbent or semierect. Eyes large, glabrous, flattened, rounded. Frons 4 times wider than diameter of eye in dorsal view. Antennae slightly serrated, consist of eleven antennomeres (Fig. 22b). The 1st antennomere robust, 1.5 times longer than wide. The 2nd almost rounded, 1.2 times longer than wide and twice narrower than the 1st. The 3rd 0.9 times narrower and 1.1 times longer than previous. Antennomeres 4th-10th very similar, 1.2 times narrower than previous, 1.2 times wider than long. The last antennomere not serrated, 1.1 times longer and slightly narrower than the 10th.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.5, the widest in the middle of their length. Surface shining finely, densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence recumbent or slightly semierect, dense, short, mostly inclined backwards, on sides to lateral margin.

Scutellum small, triangular, as long as wide, darker.

Elytra without shoulders and striae. Sides mostly parallel, from middle backwards slightly cut out, narrowed (visible from lateral view). Surface shining finely, densely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence recumbent or slightly semierect, dense, short, mostly inclined backwards.

Legs slim, tibiae as long as femora. Tibia slim, not enlarged (Fig. 22c). The 1st tarsomere as long as other fourth tarsomeres, the same wide. Claw without teeth.

Abdomen consist of five segments. The 1st abdominal ventrite on anterior part sloping to middle; in middle with short wide triangular promontory. The 2nd ventrite the same long as the 1st in middle. The 3rd and 4th narrower

The 5th as long as the 1st.

Aedeagus symmetric, internal sac with different teeth (Fig. 22d).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. Very similar to the cosmopolitan species *Lasioderma serricorne* (Fabricius, 1792), but differs by shape of anterior tibia - *L. serricorne* has this tibia anteriorly strongly enlarged (Fig. 24b) and new species, *Lasioderma havai* has anterior tibia slim, not enlarged.

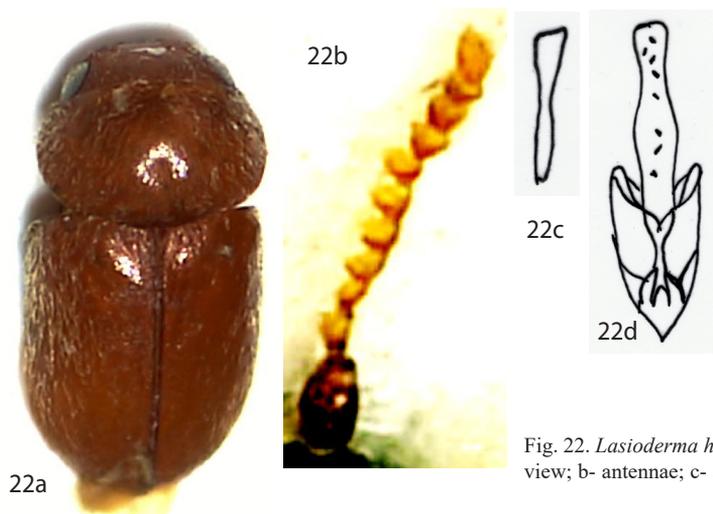


Fig. 22. *Lasioderma havai* sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b- antennae; c- anterior tibia; d- aedeagus.

Name derivation. Dedicated to my friend, Jiří Háva, well-known specialist in family Dermestidae (Coleoptera).

Distribution. Reunion I.

Xyletinini Gistel, 1856

Xyletinodes pusillus Zahradník sp. nov.

(Fig. 23a-d)

Gomy et al. 2017: 308. (Español, 1972, in litteris)

Type material. Holotype (♂): La Réunion, Saint-Paul, Bellevue 09/245, piège lumineux, 27.xii.2013, lgt. S. Gasnier. Paratypes: La Réunion, Grande Chaloupe, station 35, piège lumineux, 29.v.2009, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau; La Réunion, Saint-Paul, Bellevue 01/071, battage Tamarinier, 27.iii.2013, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Rochat; 1 male, Mayotte I. Pamandzi, pointe litorale, battage, 16.i.2010, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); Mayotte I., Pamandzi, Four a chaux, Battage galabert, 17.i.2010, 1 ♀, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium); Mayotte I., Pamandzi, Colline abattoir battage, 18.i.2010, 1 ♂, lgt. J. Poussereau (Insectarium).

Description. Male (holotype): Body long oval, mostly parallel, body length 2.2 mm, the greatest width 1.0 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width 1.7. Body light brown, antennae, palpi and legs slightly lighter. Pubescence short, recumbent or slightly semierect, dense, whitish. Habitus (Fig. 23a).

Head flattened, matt, densely and finely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence very short, recumbent, inclined forward. Eyes large, rounded, flattened, with sparse short erect white setae. Frons twice wider than eyes diameter from dorsal view. Antennae consist of 11 antennomeres, from the 4th antennomere serrated, without enlarged

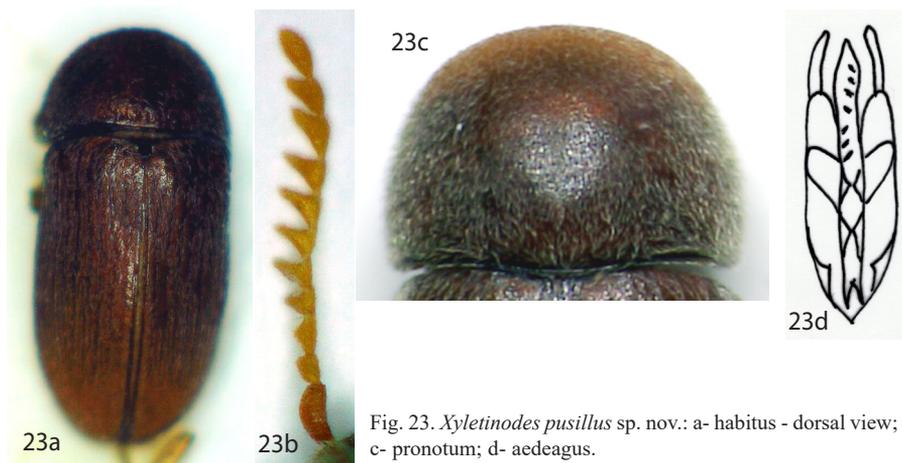


Fig. 23. *Xyletinodes pusillus* sp. nov.: a- habitus - dorsal view; b-antennae; c- pronotum; d- aedeagus.



Fig. 24. *Xyletinodes hiekei* Español, 1972: a- aedeagus (modify according to Español, 1972).

the last three antennomeres (Fig. 23b). The 1st antennomere robust, twice longer than wide, the 2nd slightly shorter and slightly narrower than previous. The 3rd of the same length and width as previous, slightly triangular. The 4th-10th antennomeres similar, as long as wide, the 11th antennomere elliptical 1.2 times longer than wide, of the same length as previous. The last segment of maxillary palpi triangular, twice longer than wide, the widest in the first third.

Pronotum transverse, without bump, ratio length : width 0.5, the widest before base of pronotum (Fig. 23c). Base of pronotum double saggy, with distinct transversal furrow closely before base. Sides rounded, without distinct angles. Surface matt shining with two types of punctures - the first fine, very dense, punctures almost touched, the second sparser, coarse, diameter of this puncture the same as distance between them. Pubescence short, partly semierect, dense, inclined mostly backwards.

Scutellum small, triangular, as long as wide.

Elytra with small shoulders. Each elytron with tenth fine striae. Interstriae 3-4 times wider than striae, shining, densely and finely punctuated, punctures almost touched. Pubescence dense, partly semierect, arranged to narrow stripes, inclined backward.

Abdominal ventrites with deep longitudinal furrow. Abdomen consists of 5 ventrites. The 1st abdominal ventrite the longest, in middle slightly narrower than on margins and backward

saggy with dull apex, from this apex to backward with keel going to one half of this sternite. The 2nd of similar length as previous, posterior border straight. The 3rd and 4th of the same length, twice shorter than previous (in middle), margins straight. The 5th 1.5 times longer than the 4th. Rounded glabrous spot present in middle of this sternite. Surface shining with dense fine punctures, punctures almost touched. Pubescence dense, long, recumbent, inclined backwards.

Legs short, robust, femora the same length as tibia. The 1st tarsomere robust, other tarsomeres very similar, shorter. Claws without teeth.

Aedeagus symmetric (Fig. 23d).

Female. Without distinct sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from *X. hiekei* Español, 1972 by shape of aedeagus and size of body - *X. hiekei* is larger (2.6-3.2 mm).

Name derivation. Derived from Latin name “pusillum” means small, according to body size.

Note. Español (1984) used this name for the first time - as *Xyletinodes hiekei pusillus*, but this name was not valid, description and other needful rules for validity of this name are missing in that paper.

Distribution. Reunion Island, Mayotte Island

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