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The family Derodontidae (Coleoptera) from Bhutan, Nepal and Vietnam

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Taxonomy, new genus, new subgenus, new species, descriptions, Coleoptera, Derodontidae, *Biderodontus*, *Derodontus*, *Paraderodontus*, Bhutan, Nepal, Vietnam

Abstract. The new genus and species *Paraderodontus brunneus* gen. and sp. nov. is described from Vietnam. *Derodontus* (*Biderodontus*) subgen. nov. from Nepal and *Derodontus* (*Derodontus*) *hartmanni* sp. nov. from Bhutan are described, illustrated and compared with similar taxa.

INTRODUCTION

The beetle family Derodontidae LeConte, 1861 was recently classified as belonging to the superfamily Clamboidea Fischer, 1821, and is divided into three subfamilies: Peltasticinae LeConte, 1861; Derodontinae LeConte, 1861; and Laricobiinae Mulsant et Rey, 1864 (Cai et al., 2022). It currently contains five genera and 43 species worldwide (Háva, 2026). The Derodontinae subfamily contains two genera: *Nothoderodontus* Crowson, 1959, and *Derodontus* LeConte, 1861 (Crowson, 1959; Lawrence, 1985; Háva, 2009; Yoshitomi, 2016). Examination of recently collected material in the Natural History Museum, Wien, Austria and the Naturkundemuseum Stuttgart, Germany resulted in the discovery of a new genus, a new subgenus and a new species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus, the following measurements were made:
total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of head to apex of elytra.
pronotal length (PL) - maximum length measured from anterior margin to posterior margin.
pronotal width (PW) - maximum linear transverse distance.
elytral length (EL) - linear distance from shoulder to apex of elytron.
elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

Acronyms of mentioned material depositories:

JHAC Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic.
NHMW Natural History Museum, Wien, Austria (M. Seidel).
NMED Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany (M. Hartmann).
SMNS Naturkundemuseum Stuttgart, Germany (W. Schawaller).

RESULTS

Key to the genera of the subfamily Derodontinae

1(2) elytra with 11 complete impressed striae, no short scutellary striole; tarsal segment 4 much narrower than 3rd; upper surface with fine recumbent pubescence; 2 basal segments of antennae dull, densely covered with sensillae; abdominal ventrites 2-3 without median impressions ..... *Nothoderodontus* Crowson

2(1) elytra with 10 complete striae and a short scutellary striole

3(4) pronotum laterally dentate; tarsal segment 4 not much narrower than 3rd; upper surface glabrous; two basal antennal segments bearing only a few setae; abdominal ventrites 2-3 with characteristic median impressions ..... *Derodontus* LeConte

\- pronotum with 6-9 lateral denticles; pronotum (Fig. 12) ..... *Derodontus* (*Derodontus*) LeConte

\- pronotum with two lateral denticles; pronotum (Fig. 9) ..... *Derodontus* (*Biderodontus*) **subgen. nov.**

4(3) pronotum laterally not dentate; tarsal segment 4 not much narrower than 3rd; upper surface glabrous; two basal antennal segments without setae; abdominal ventrites 2-3 without characteristic median impressions .... *Paraderodontus* **gen. nov.**

Genus *Paraderodontus* gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-7)

Type species: *Paraderodontus brunneus* sp. nov. (by monotypy).

Description. Male body measurements (mm): TL 2.5, PL 0.5, PW 0.6, EL 1.6, EW 0.8. Head, scutellum, pronotum, elytra and undersurfaces brown, elytra dark brown and apically testaceous.

Head frontal area with four large brown tubercles (Fig. 2); between tubercles, there is medially a large deep depression with tuberculose or rugose punctures; above depression, there is a small lateral stump. Antennae: antennomeres I-II, IX-XI dark brown, III-VIII light brown, 11- antennomered, antennal club with three antennomeres (Fig. 3), with yellow setation. Eyes large with yellow microsetae (Fig. 2). Palpomeres brown.

Pronotum somewhat tuberculate or rugose; lateral sides without denticles (Fig. 4).

Scutellum very small, semicircular.

Elytra brown, light brown on posterior and apical parts (Fig. 5); elytra with 10 complete striae and a short scutellary striole, and one spicule on each humerus; each elytron in the first third with a depression medially; punctures on elytra very large. Epipleura long, narrow, testaceous.

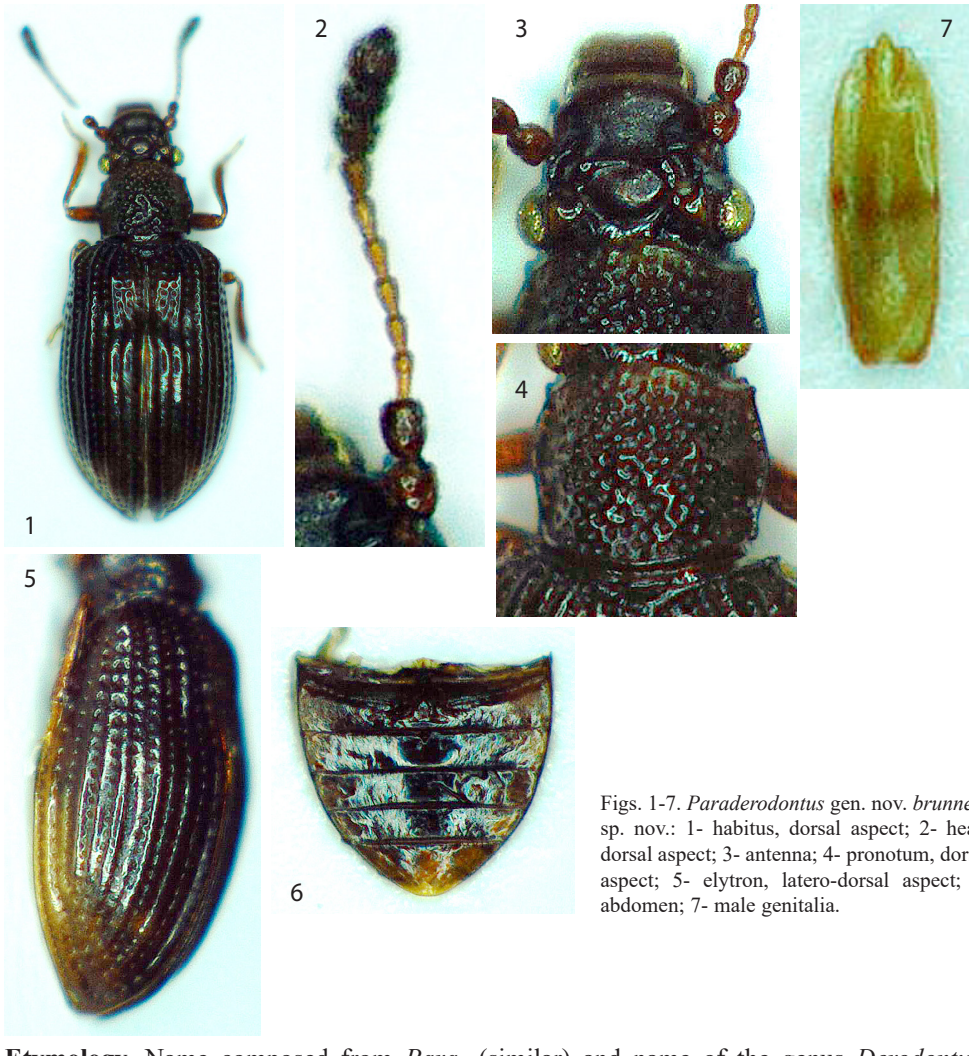
Prosternum with large punctures. Mesosternum with large punctures forming two rows. Metepisternum without punctures. Metasternum with 12-14 large punctures.

Legs brown, with short yellow setation; tarsal segment 4 not much narrower than 3rd.

Abdominal ventrites brown, shine, covered by yellow, very short setation; abdominal ventrites 2-3 without characteristic median impressions (Fig. 6).

Male genitalia (Fig. 7).

Differential diagnosis. The new genus differs by the characters mentioned in the key of genera.



Figs. 1-7. *Paraderodontus* gen. nov. *brunneus* sp. nov.: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- head, dorsal aspect; 3- antenna; 4- pronotum, dorsal aspect; 5- elytron, latero-dorsal aspect; 6- abdomen; 7- male genitalia.

Etymology. Name composed from *Para-* (similar) and name of the genus *Derodontus*. Masculine gender.

***Paraderodontus brunneus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1-7)

Type material. Holotype (♂): VIETNAM, Lai Châu Prov., WNW Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan, summit area, 3050-3100 m, 22°18´13´´N 103°46´32´´E, 27.VI.2017 (13) / Vietnam expedition 2017, NMW CNC, H. Schillhammer, R. Schuh, D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke, H. Douglas, (NHMW).

The specimen of the presently described species is provided with a red, printed label with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE *Paraderodontus* gen. nov. *brunneus* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2026".

Description. Male body measurements (mm): TL 2.5, PL 0.5, PW 0.6, EL 1.6, EW 0.8. Head, scutellum, pronotum, elytra and undersurfaces brown, elytra dark brown and testaceous.

Head frontal area with four large brown tubercles (Fig. 2); between tubercles, there is medially a large deep depression with tuberculose or rugose punctures; above depression, there is a small lateral stump. Antennae: antennomeres I-II, IX-XI dark brown, III-VIII light brown, 11- antennomered, antennal club with three antennomeres (Fig. 3), with yellow setation. Eyes large with yellow microsetae (Fig. 2). Palpomeres brown.

Pronotum somewhat tuberculate or rugose; lateral sides without denticles (Fig. 4).

Scutellum very small, semicircular.

Elytra brown, light brown on posterior and apical parts (Fig. 5); elytra with 10 complete striae and a short scutellary striole, and one bump on each humerus; each elytron in the first third with a depression medially; punctures on elytra very large. Epipleura long, narrow, testaceous.

Prosternum with large punctures. Mesosternum with large punctures forming two rows. Metepisternum without punctures. Metasternum with 12-14 large punctures.

Legs brown, with short yellow setation; tarsal segment 4 not much narrower than 3rd.

Abdominal ventrites brown, shine, covered by yellow, very short setation; abdominal ventrites 2-3 without characteristic median impressions (Fig. 6).

Male genitalia (Fig. 7).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. See the diagnosis of the genus.

Etymology. Named according to its brown body.

Distribution. Vietnam: Lai Châu Province.

Genus *Derodontus* LeConte, 1861

Subgenus *Biderodontus* subgen. nov.

Type species: *Derodontus nepalensis* Háva, 2009.

Derodontus (*Biderodontus*) *nepalensis* Háva, 2009 comb. subgen. nov.

(Figs. 8-9)

Type material. Holotype (♀): „Nepal, 401 Sankhua Sabha Distr., betw. Pomri La and Pahakhola, 3600-3450 m, Abies-Rhododendron forest bamboo, 30.v.1988, Martens & Schawaller leg." / „Nepal-Expeditionen Jochen Martens" / „HOLOTYPE *Derodontus nepalensis* sp. n. Jiří Háva det. 2008", (SMNS).

Description. Female body measurements (mm): TL 2.27, PL 0.52, PW 0.61, EL 1.55, EW 0.95. Head, pronotum, legs and undersurfaces brown, elytra brown and testaceous.

Head frontal area with four large testaceous tubercles; between tubercles, there is medially a large deep depression with tuberculose or rugose punctures; above depression, there is a small lateral stump. Antennae brown, 11- segmented, 0.67 mm long, with yellow setation. Eyes large with yellow microsetae.

Pronotum somewhat tuberculate or rugose; sides strongly curved and each with two small denticles (Fig. 9).

Scutellum very small, semicircular.

Elytra brown medialy, testaceous on posterior and apical parts; each elytron with 11 distinct, lateral carinae, and one denticle on each humerus; each elytron in the first third with a depression medially; punctures on elytra very large. Epipleura long, narrow, testaceous.

Prosternum with large punctures. Mesosternum with large punctures forming two rows. Metepisternum without punctures. Metasternum with 12-14 very large punctures.

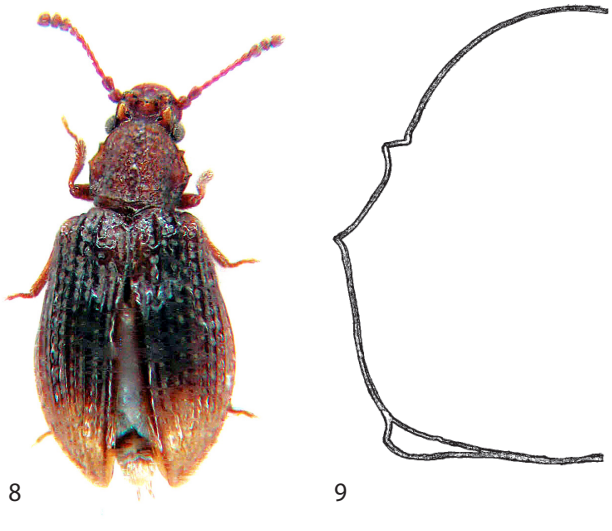
Legs with short yellow setation.

Abdominal ventrites covered by yellow, very short setation; with transverse impression at anterior end.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new subgenus differs by the characters mentioned in the key to genera.

Etymology. Name composed from *Bi-* (two; referring to the denticles) and name of the genus *Derodontus*. Masculine gender.



Figs. 8-9. *Derodontus* (*Biderodontus* subgen. nov.) *nepalensis* Háva, 2009 (holotype): 8- habitus dorsal aspect; 9- pronotum.

Subgenus *Derodontus* LeConte, 1861

Derodontus (*Derodontus*) *hartmanni* sp. nov.
(Figs. 10-13)

Type material. Holotype (♂): BHUTAN, C, Black Mts., Phobjika, E, Camp 5, 3750m, 04.X.2017, N27°21´06´´, E90°20´49´´, leg. M. Hartmannan Pilz, (NMED). Paratypes: (19 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): same data as holotype (20 NMED, 4 ♂♂ JHAC).

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with text as follows: „HOLOTYPE (or PARATYPE, respectively) *Derodontus hartmanni* sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2026".

Description. Male body measurements (mm): TL 2.6, PL 0.5, PW 0.6, EL 1.9, EW 1.1. Head, scutellum, pronotum, elytra and undersurfaces light brown, elytra with black spots (Fig. 10).

Head frontal area with two large testaceous tubercles; between tubercles, there is medially a small deep depression with tuberculose or rugose punctures; above depression, there is a small lateral stump. Antennae brown, 11- antennomered, antennal club with three antennomeres (Fig. 11), with yellow setation. Eyes large with yellow microsetae. Labrum narrow and long. Palpomeres brown.

Pronotum somewhat tuberculate or rugose; sides with 6 denticles (Fig. 12).

Scutellum very small, semicircular.

Elytra light brown with black spots, with 10 complete striae and a short scutellary striole, and one denticle on each humerus; each elytron in the first third with a small depression medially; punctures on elytra very large. Epipleura long, narrow, light brown.

Prosternum with large punctures. Mesosternum with large punctures forming two rows. Metepisternum without punctures. Metasternum with 12-14 very large punctures.

Legs with short yellow setation; tarsal segment 4 not much narrower than 3rd.

Abdominal ventrites brown, shiny, covered by yellow, very short setation; abdominal ventrites 2-3 without characteristic median impressions.

Male genitalia (Fig.13).

Female. Externally similar to male.

Variability. Elytral spots vary slightly in size.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belong to the genus *Derodontus* according to the dentate pronotum. The new species differs from one known Himalayan species *Derodontus* (*Biderodontus*) *nepalensis* Háva, 2009 by the figured characters, and from the other two Palaearctic species *D. macularis* and *D. longiclavis* by the isolated black elytral spots, the structure of the antennae and male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymy, dedicated to my friend and collector of the new species, Matthias Hartmann (NMED).









Figs. 10-13. *Derodontus hartmanni* sp. nov.: 10- habitus, dorsal aspect; 11- antenna; 12- pronotum, dorsal aspect; 13- male genitalia.

Distribution: Bhutan.

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