First record of *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762 (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) from insular systems of SE Asia

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Abstract: *Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Anthicidae: Notoxinae), the first representative of this genus from the insular systems of SE Asia and the Philippine Archipelago in particular, is described and illustrated. Annotated checklist of Oriental *Notoxus* species is presented.

Key words: Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Notoxinae, *Notoxus*, the Philippines, new species, checklist.

Introduction

The genus *Notoxus* Geoffroy, 1762, also known as the Monoceros beetles, is widely distributed in the Holarctic and Afrotropical realms, but its species diversity decreases significantly in subtropical and tropical Asia, where 26 species have been recorded. Neotropical fauna of this genus is also poor. Not even a single species of *Notoxus* has hitherto been known from a huge area of the insular systems of Maritime South-East Asia.

From material representing Anthicidae held in the Museum für Naturkunde (MNHB) in Berlin, Germany, a new species of *Notoxus* from Luzon Island was identified: *N. zambalensis* sp. nov. This is the first record of *Notoxus* from the Philippine Archipelago, as it is also from the whole of Maritime South-East Asia.

The holotype of this new species is preserved in the MNHB. The specimen's locality label is cited in its original form, without any additions or corrections.

New species description

***Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 1–5)

Holotypus ♀ MNHB: **Philippinen**, Luzon Zambales Mts., Pili 5.-7.XI.1998, 150m

leg. Mey & Speidel [printed, label yellow]. Additional labels are: ♀ [printed, label light blue] / HOLOTYPUS [printed, label red with black border] / NOTOXUS zambalensis sp. nov. det. D.Telnov, 2011 [printed].

Derivatio nominis: The species is named after its area of origin, the Zambales Mountains in southern Luzon, Philippine Archipelago.

Measurements: Total body length 3.2 mm, maximum width across the middle of elytra 0.9 mm. Head 0.65 mm long, maximum width across eyes 0.56 mm. Pronotum (inclusive horn) 1.06 mm long, maximum width 0.76 mm; pronotal horn 0.37 mm long, maximum width 0.3 mm. Elytra 1.92 mm long, 0.9 mm together broad.

Colouration: Forebody is reddish-brown, somewhat darker on pronotum. The elytra are dark yellow, with dark brown to black markings: the humeri and medio-lateral spot on each elytron are black; humeral and median spots are connected by dark (brown, not black) markings along the lateral margin of the elytra. The main part of the suture is black, with short basal and preapical patches remaining pale. The underside of the body is reddish- to yellowish-brown, with the abdominal ventrites being paler.

Description: The head is dull, very densely punctured, shallowly impressed dorsally. Eyes are large and prominent, about as long as the tempora. The pubescence is very dense and appressed, almost completely covering the dorsal surface. Antennae are slender, reaching the base of the elytra, apically not very enlarged. The third antennomere is twice as long as the second antennomere. Antennomeres 3-5 and 6-7 are nearly equal in dimensions. The penultimate antennomere is shortened, and the terminal antennomere pointed, twice as long as its precedent. The pronotum is dull, and dorsally slightly globose (Figs 2-3). Dorsal and lateral surfaces are very densely and coarsely rugulose. The pubescence is long and dense, appressed, completely covering the disc surface, with numerous very long erect setae presented on the sides and disc. The antebasal furrow of the pronotum is widely interrupted dorso-medially, equal to the antebasal band of dense setation. The pronotal horn is moderately long and broad, slightly narrowing towards the apex, and armed with 4-5 strongly protruding lateral lobules on each side and a broad, truncate apical lobule (Fig. 4). The horn underside is almost glossy, finely and densely rugulose. The horn crest is moderately raised, evenly lowering towards the horn apex. Lateral margins are very feebly marked by coarse rugules, with the dorsal surface evenly and rather densely covered by small

but distinct rounded rugules. The scutellum is very small. Elytra are elongate, glossy, flattened dorsally. No postbasal transverse impression is indicated. Humeri are rounded but distinct. Elytral apices are narrowly rounded (in females only?). Punctures are large and dense in the basal half, but flat (Fig. 5). Intervening spaces are twice as large as the punctures. Toward the apex, punctures become smaller and finer, but only slightly sparser; intervening spaces here are also smaller than the punctures. The pubescence is whitish to yellowish (also on a dark background), very long and dense, sub-erect to appressed. There are several erect setae presented on the disc and sides. Sutural striae are quite broad, indicated in the apical third only. Hind wings are fully developed. The last visible sternite of females is broadly rounded on the apical margin. The last visible tergite of females is broadly rounded on the apical margin. Legs are covered with dense, inconspicuous whitish pubescence. Pro- and metatibiae are somewhat unusually short (in females only?). Metatibiae are slightly curved in the basal half (in females only?). The basal metatarsomere is slightly shorter than tarsomeres 2-4 together.

Sexual dimorphism: The male is currently unknown.

Differential diagnosis: Among the species from the Oriental region, only *Notoxus safraneki* Kejval, 2011 (Laos) is somewhat similar to the new species, both in colouration and structure of pronotal horn, but with only three to four lateral lobules on the horn (four to five in *N. zambalensis* sp. nov.), and has a much coarsely punctured basal half of the elytra. Unfortunately, the single known specimen of *N. zambalensis* sp. nov. is a female and it is currently impossible to compare male genital organs with other species of *Notoxus*. Consequently, this species remains unplaced to any of the species-groups.

Ecology: Collected by daytime in lowland rainforest at an altitude of 150 m.

Note: The holotype is missing the left anterior and medial legs, right protarsus and right mesotibia and tarsus.

Checklist of *Notoxus* Geoffroy species from the Oriental region

The current checklist does not include species of the Himalayan montane system, as these are considered to be Palaearctic (even if these species occasionally reach lower e.g. Oriental altitudes). In contrast, for some reason species from transitional regions of southern China are included. Both hitherto published and unpublished distribution

records are given; unpublished data are from the author's identified material. Distribution areas are listed alphabetically.

Five species are shared with the Palaearctic region (*N. assamensis*, *N. donckieri*, *N. inbasaliformis*, *N. noctivagus*, and *N. sinensis*), while another 21 species are possible of true Oriental origin.

Notoxus Geoffroy, 1762
Notoxus ales Telnov, 2007
Laos, Thailand.

Notoxus andrewesi Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913
India (Karnataka, Tamil Nadu).

Notoxus assamensis Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913
India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttarakhand, West Bengal), Nepal.

Notoxus brinckianus Bonadona, 1986
India (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka.

Notoxus brunneorufus Bonadona, 1989
India (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan).

Notoxus distortus Kejval, 2011
India (Meghalaya).

Notoxus donckieri Pic, 1908
China (Sichuan, Yunnan), Vietnam.

Notoxus garuda Kejval, 2011
Thailand.

Notoxus hilaris Kejval, 2011
Myanmar.

Notoxus impavidus Kejval, 2011
Cambodia, Laos.

Notoxus inbasaliformis Kejval, 2011
India (Assam), Nepal.

Notoxus inbasalis Pic, 1926
Thailand, Vietnam.

Notoxus indicus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914
Myanmar, Thailand.

Notoxus iuvenis Kejval, 2011
Laos.

Notoxus katthapa Kejval, 2011
Myanmar.

Notoxus noctivagus Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913
= *peregrinus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1914
Bangladesh, China (Sichuan, Yunnan), India (Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal, Pakistan.

Notoxus nodieri Pic, 1932
Vietnam.

Notoxus pachodemba Kejval, 2011
Vietnam.

Notoxus peguensis Pic, 1914
Myanmar, Thailand.

Notoxus psammophilus Telnov, 2007
Vietnam (coastal areas).

Notoxus ravana Kejval, 2011
Sri Lanka.

Notoxus safraneki Kejval, 2011
Laos.

Notoxus sinensis Pic, 1907
China (Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan), Vietnam.

Notoxus sodalis Kejval, 2011
Laos.

Notoxus suturalifer Pic, 1932
Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Notoxus variabilis Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913
India (Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan).

Notoxus zambalensis sp. nov.
The Philippines (Luzon).

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My colleagues Dr. Manfred Uhlig and Bernd Jaeger (both from MNHB) are heartily thanked for providing this interesting specimen for study.

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Figure 1. *Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov., holotype ♀ MNHB: habitus (dorsal view).

Figure 2. *Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov., holotype ♀ MNHB: pronotum (dorsal view).

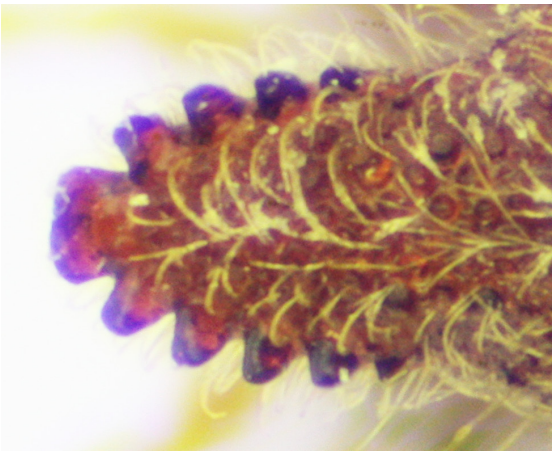

Figure 3. *Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov., holotype ♀ MNHB: pronotal horn (dorsal view).

Figure 4. *Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov., holotype ♀ MNHB: forebody (lateral view).

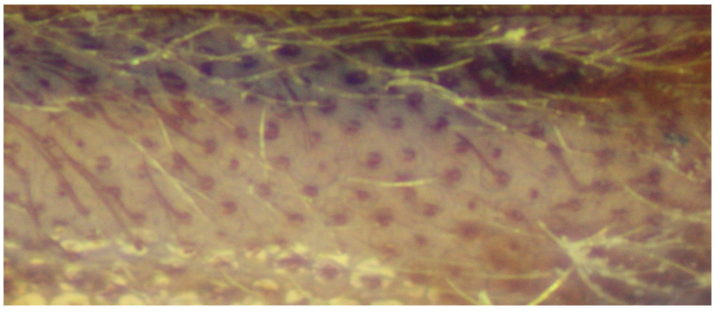

Figure 5. *Notoxus zambalensis* sp. nov., holotype ♀ MNHB: postbasal area of right elytron (dorsal view).