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Caryopemon transversovittatus n. sp. from Oriental Region (Coleoptera: Bruchidae: Pachymerinae)

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ABSTRACT. Caryopemon transversovittatus n. sp. is described from Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. It is closely related to C. Ihostei Pic, 1924.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, new species, Caryopemon, Pachymerinae, Bruchidae, Oriental Region, Indochina.

Caryopemon transversovittatus n. sp. (figs. 1-4)

Etymology

The name refers to the elytral pattern with whitish to yellowish, predominantly transverse bands.

DIAGNOSIS

It is closely related to *Caryopemon lhostei* PIC, 1924. The latter species is of similar size, has similar femoral pecten and male genitalia, but differs in body distinctly broader and stouter body, colour of integument varying from redbrownish to incompletely blackish, elytral vestiture predominantly fuscous, with different pattern (e.g. without oblique, greyish-whitish band at basal third of intervals 7-10 below humeral callus), elytral sides more convex and less converging towards apex, median lobe with apex stronger converging and base distinctly slimmer. To date *C. lhostei* is only known from Sri Lanka, while *C. transverso-vittatus* is found in Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.

DESCRIPTION

Length (pronotum - elytra): 4.1-4.6 mm, width: 2.8-3.2 mm. Body oval (fig. 1). Integument black. Vestiture recumbent, with moderately dense, shorter, dark brown setae covering integument partially, and very dense, longer, greyishwhitish to yellowish setae covering integument completely. Pronotum and elytra predominantly dark brown, with characteristic pattern of oblique and transverse, partially fused bands (fig. 1). Ventral side whitish to pale yellowish, without dark brown setae.

Head oblonge, with double puncturation, constricted behind postocular lobe. Frons and vertex with distinct, shiny median carina. Eyes moderately bulging; ocular sinus of about half length of eye, postocular lobe large. Minimum distance between eyes about half maximum width of eye. Antennae reaching behind humeral callus, not or indistinctly sexually dimorphic; segments 1-2 cylindrical and short, 1 about twice longer than 2 and somewhat shorter than 3, 3 subserrate, about 1.4-1.5 times longer than wide, 3-10 becoming steadily broader, 4-5 serrate, 6-10 subpectinate, 8-10 about 1.1-1.2 times wider than long, 11 oblique and oblong-oval, about 1.4 times longer than wide.

Pronotum about 1.4 times wider than long, greatest width at lateral base, conical, subpentagonal, with complete lateral carina. Sides feebly bisinuate. Disc convex, weakly convex at middle, with double puncturation, distances between coarse punctures mostly shorter than their diameter. Front edge not visible in dorsal view.

Scutellum of minute size, subquadrate.

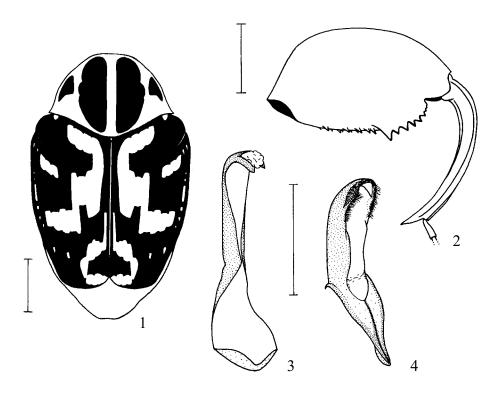
Elytra short, about 1.1 times longer than their combined width, with maximum width at end of basal third. Disc flattened, with smooth, longitudinal depression between suture and humeral callus. Humeral calli distinct, smooth. Sides convex in basal third, linear in apical two third, strongly converging towards apex. Striae flat, distinctly punctate; punctures broader than striae, without setae, distance between punctures shorter than their diameters. Intervals with micropuncturation and irregular row of coarse, rugulous punctures.

Abdomen simple; sternite I enlarged, longer than remaining sternites, V not emarginate. Hind femora strongly incrassate, about 1.8 times longer than wide; with dorsal side weakly granulate, with pecten at mesoventral margin, with about 10 distinct denticles on prepectinal ridge; pecten with basal denticle larger and following ca. 7 denticles gradually smaller (fig. 2). Hind tibiae arcuate, without ventral, subbasal tubercle, with strong mucro, with complete lateral, mesal and double ventral carinae, and with incomplete dorsomesal and dorsolateral carinae, tapering off towards base. Hind tarsal segment 1 of moderate length, distinctly shorter than combined length of remaining tarsal segments.

Pygidium about 1.2 times longer than wide, subvertical, convex, with double puncturation.

Male: Sternite I with large, median, weakly concave, subcircular depression, marked with yellowish setae. Pygidial vestiture pale yellowish, with sides uni-

formly whitish. Male genitalia with median lobe elongate; ventral valve deeply emarginate, apex bifid (fig. 3). Internal sac with paired row of tranversely arranged, denticle-like sclerites in apical part. Tegmen with oblong lateral lobes completely fused, surrounding median lobe gutter-like, apex with numerous, dense, short setae, apical half ventrally and mesally with 30-40 long setae; tegminal strut oblong, with distinct median carina (fig. 4).



1-4. *Caryopemon transversovittatus*: 1 - pronotal and elytral pattern; 2 - hind leg (mesal view); 3 - median lobe; 4 - tegmen. Scale bar = 1.0 mm

Female: Antenna similar to male, segment 4 less serrate. Pygidial vestiture similar to male, but with paired, median, oblong to longitudinal, often apically fusing, dark-brown spot. Ovipositor elongate, with about 30 setae of variable length at apex of each lobe; apical stylus with long setae and five very short setae.

Host plant Unknown. TYPES

Holotype (male): Laos, 75 km N Vientiane (road no. 13), 18°33.6'N 102°21.6'E, 330 m, 3.V.1997, leg. C. HOLZSCHUH (CKWA); allotype (female): Thailand bor., Chiang Dao, 19.-21.V.1997, leg. M. SNÍZEK (CKWA); paratype female: same data as allotype, but 17.-19.V.1995 (CKWA); paratype female: Thailand bor. occ., Mae Hong Son env., 7.V.1991, leg. J. FARKAC (NHMB); paratype female: S Vietnam, Vung Tau, 28.-30.V.1989, leg. A. OLEXA (NHMB).

Abbreviations

CKWA: Collection of author (Emmendingen, Germany); NHMB: Naturhistorisches Museum (Basel, Switzerland).

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REFERENCE

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