

A review of the genus *Catapiestus* Perty, 1831 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Cnodalonini) with descriptions of two new species from China

Обзор рода *Catapiestus* Perty, 1831 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Cnodalonini) с описанием двух новых видов из Китая

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Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Cnodalonini, *Catapiestus*, new species, China.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Cnodalonini, *Catapiestus*, новые виды, Китай.

Abstract. This paper deals with the 12 species of the genus *Catapiestus* Perty, 1831, distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions, including two new species: *C. clavipes* sp. n. (China, Hainan), and *C. medvedevi* sp. n. (China, Yunnan). A key to the species is given.

Резюме. В статье дается обзор 12 видов рода *Catapiestus* Perty, 1831, распространенных в Ориентальной и Палеарктической областях, с описанием двух новых видов: *C. clavipes* sp. n. (Китай, Хайнань), and *C. medvedevi* sp. n. (Китай, Юннань). Приводится определительная таблица видов рода.

Introduction

The genus *Catapiestus* Perty, 1831 belongs to the tribe Cnodalonini (Tenebrionidae: Stenochiinae), and has at present 12 species in the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions, including two new species described in this paper.

The genus *Catapiestus* was proposed by Perty [1831] with *C. piceus* Perty, 1831 as type species. Subsequently, one species was described by Guérin-Méneville [1841], four species by Fairmaire [1888, 1893, 1896], three species by Pic [1911, 1912] and one species by Chûjô [1984].

The species of this genus are mainly distributed in the subtropical forests in Southeast Asia. The current boundaries are known in the south by the island of Java, in the west by India, and in the north by the island Okinawa (Japan) and on the continent at about 30° north, in the Himalayas [Löbl et al., 2008] up to about 2000 m altitude (fig. 1).

Materials and methods

During our study on tenebrionid collections from Yunnan, Hainan and Taiwan, deposited in the Museum of Hebei University (MHBU) and Zoological Museum, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (ZMIZCAS) we discovered two new species, *Catapiestus clavipes* sp. n. (Hainan), and *Catapiestus medvedevi* sp. n. (Yunnan). We also ask for pictures of type and identified species from the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN) and Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), presented herein for comparison. Type localities

data in fig. 1 are derived from examined specimens and literature records.

Taxonomy

Genus *Catapiestus* Perty, 1831

Catapiestus Perty, 1831: xxxvii. Type species *Catapiestus piceus* Perty, 1831.

Plateia Laporte, 1840: 215. Type species *Plateia orientalis* Laporte, 1841.

Body elongate, parallel-sided, strongly depressed. Body dark brown, with dense punctures. Head broad, space between eyes broad, neck slender and nearly cylindrical. Distal 6 segments of antenna dilated, maxillary palpus with apical segment strongly securiformed. The lateral margins of pronotum with serrations, and the middle and/or lateral with depression. Elytra with distinct punctures and striae. Legs slender, femur with tooth or not, tibia spurs extremely undeveloped, tarsi with hairs. There are no external differences, or only indistinct differences, between male and female.

Key to the species of the genus *Catapiestus* Perty

1. Pronotum trapezoid or sub-square, lateral margins arcuate and serrate 2
 - Pronotum inverse-trapezoid, lateral margins with indistinct serrations or nearly smooth 10
2. Profemur with 1 or 3 small denticles on underside 3
 - Profemur with 1 large tooth on front ridge, 1 small tooth on hinder; protibia bent *C. clavipes* sp. n.
3. Profemur with only 1 tooth on underside, lies in front ridge 4
 - Profemur with 3 denticles on rside..... *C. mediocris*
4. Distal six segments of antenna slightly dilated, indistinctly clavate..... 5
 - Distal six segments of antenna distinctly dilated, avate..... 7
5. Pronotum disc convex between lateral depression and the middle longitudinal groove *C. piceus*
 - Pronotum disc not convex between lateral depression and the middle longitudinal groove 6
6. The middle longitudinal groove on pronotum indistinct, with isodiametric, dense punctures..... *C. indicus*