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Interesting distributional records of Agyrtidae and Silphidae (Coleoptera) from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions

Zajímavé údaje o rozšíření brouků čeledí Agyrtidae a Silphidae (Coleoptera) z palearktické a orientální oblasti

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Abstract. Interesting distributional records of ten species of Palaearctic and Oriental Agyrtidae and Silphidae are presented. First records of *Apteroloma harmandi* (Portevin, 1903) from Pakistan and India: Himachal Pradesh state, *A. turkestanicum* (Semenov, 1893) from Pakistan, *Pteroloma forsstromii* (Gyllenhal, 1810) from Hungary and North Korea, *P. sibiricum* Székessy, 1935 from Mongolia, *Deutosilpha rufithorax* (Wiedemann, 1823) from Laos, *Thanatophilus minutus* Kraatz, 1876 from India: Madhya Pradesh state (the first concrete record from the Oriental region) and *T. terminatus* (Hummel, 1825) from Romania are given. Further records of *Apteroloma sillemi* Jeannel, 1935 from Pakistan, *Pteroloma nigromontanum* Lafer, 2002 from Far East of Russia and *Thanatophilus micans* (Fabricius, 1794) from Yemen are presented.

INTRODUCTION

Agyrtidae and Silphidae are small groups of staphylinoid beetles, with 62 and about 175 described species, respectively (Peck 2001a,b, Lafer 2002). Information on distribution of many eastern Palaearctic and Oriental species are only insufficient.

During the compilation of the Agyrtidae and Silphidae portions of the forthcoming second volume of Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (edited by Ivan Löbl and Aleš Smetana), we have found some new state records for several species of Agyrtidae and Silphidae, and also several interesting records for some rarely collected species. Herein we present these data in full detail, based on material kindly provided for study by our colleagues (see Acknowledgements) or discovered during the recent visits of the senior author to several European museums.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following collection acronyms are used throughout the text (according to Arnett et al. 1993): DEIC – Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde (D. Ahrens, L. Zerche); HNHM – Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest (O. Merkl); JHAC – private collection of Jiří Háva, Praha; JRUC – private collection of Jan Růžička, Praha; JSCC – private collection of Jan Schneider, Praha; MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (Nicole Berti); NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (H. Schönmann); NMPC – Národní muzeum, Praha (J. Jelínek); PMOC – private collection of Pavel Moravec, Litoměřice, Czech Republic; WBAC – private collection of Wolfgang Barries, Wien.

The following abbreviations appear in the text: coll. – collection of; det. – identified by; leg. – collected by; Mts. – mountains; prov. – province; revid. – revised by; spec. – specimen.

REVIEW OF SPECIES

Agyrtidae

Apteroloma harmandi (Portevin, 1903)

Material examined. Pakistan: Baltistan prov., Karakoram mts, Hushe valley, Kande village, 2940 ± 20 m, 35°21′45.7″N 076°27′07.0″E, 18.ix.2001, M. Šlachta leg., 1 female (JSCC); **India: Himachal Pradesh state:** Kulu valley, ca. 20 km N Kulu, Naggar stream, 1800 m, 15.x.1996, A. Stauder leg., 1 spec. (NHMW); ditto, but 27.xi.1996, 1 teneral spec. (NHMW); ditto, but 29.xi.1996, 1 spec. (NHMW).

The species is known from India: West Bengal state (Darjeeling) and Nepal (Schawaller 1991, 1999). These are the first records from Pakistan and India: Himachal Pradesh state.

Apteroloma sillemi Jeannel, 1935

Material examined. Pakistan: Baltistan prov., Karakoram Mts., Hushe valley, Apobrok river, 3000 m, 19.viii.1997, M. Šlachta leg., 1 female (JRUC).

It was described from a single male specimen from southern slopes of the Karakoram Mts. (Jeannel 1935; Schawaller 1991); two specimens recently reported from the Terskey Alatoo Mts. in Kyrgyzstan (Nikolaev & Kozminykh 2002).

Apteroloma turkestanicum (Semenov, 1893)

Material examined. Pakistan: Baltistan prov., Karakoram Mts., Hushe valley, Kande village, Apobrok river, 2800 m, 25.viii.1997, M. Šlachta leg., 1 female (JHAC).

It is known only from western Turkestan (type locality) and Tajikistan (Hissarskiy khrebet) (Semenov 1893, Růžička & Schneider 1995). Nikolaev & Kozminykh (2002) discussed its possible conspecificity with the similar, widely distributed *A. anglorossicum* (Semenov, 1890). We present te first records of *A. turkestanicum* from Pakistan.

Pteroloma forsstromii (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Material examined. Hungary: Mátra Mts., Somor patak völgye valley, 700-850 m, 10.v.1985, P. Moravec leg., 1 spec. (PMOC), **North Korea:** Ryanggang [= Yanggang] prov., Paekdu-san [= Mt. Paektu], 1500 m, 27.vi.1988, O. Merkl & Gy. Szél leg., W. Schawaller det., 1 male (HNHM).

The studied specimen from North Korea has been dissected, and the aedeagus is missing. According to W. Schawaller (pers. comm.), who studied the specimen and dissected the male genitalia, it belongs to *P. forsstromii*. Widely distributed Palaearctic species, externally very similar to the related *P. sibiricum* Székessy, 1935; both species can be reliably distinguished only by the shape of the aedeagus (Lafer 1989, 2002). These are the first records of *P. forsstromii* from Hungary and North Korea.

Pteroloma nigromontanum Lafer, 2002

Material examined. Far East of Russia: Primorskiy Kray, Khasansky district, Slavianka env., Ryazanovka village, 17.-23.vii.1992, D. Boukal leg., 1 male (JRUC).

The species has been recently described from a single male coming from the Chyornye Mts., southern part of Primorskiy Kray, Far East of Russia (Lafer 2002). After re-examination, the above mentioned specimen is confirmed to belong to *P. nigromontanum*, as already

suggested by Lafer (2002: 54). Formerly, the specimen was published under incorrect identification as *P. forsstromii* by Růžička & Schneider (1995).

Pteroloma sibiricum Székessy, 1935
Material examined. Mongolia: Ulanbatar [= Ulaanbaatar], 7.viii.1973, without collector's name, 3 males (JRUC, WBAC).

It is known from Russia (southern part of the Irkutsk region, southern part of Buryatia, Shantar islands, southern part of the Sikhote-Alin range, Kamchatka and northern Kuril islands) and Japan: Hokkaido (Nishikawa 1996, Lafer 2002). This is the first record from Mongolia; the occurrence of *P. sibiricum* in this country has already been expected by Emetz (1975).

Silphidae

Deutosilpha rufithorax (Wiedemann, 1823)
Material examined. Laos: Vientiane, shore of Mekong River, 12.-20.iii.1998, O. Merkl & G. Csorba leg., in faeces, 1 male, 1 female (HNHM).

The species is known from India and Nepal (Portevin 1926, Schawaller 1982), and was recently reported from Thailand (Růžička et al. 2000). We present the first record from Laos.

Thanatophilus micans (Fabricius, 1794)
Material examined. Yemen: North Ebbj, Al Gadaiah, iv.1970, Peters leg., 1 female (NMPC); Sana'a – Haddah, 15°17′24″N 44°09′59″E, 2413 m, 11.-20.xi.2003, D. Král leg., 3 males, 1 female (JRUC, JSCC); Al Mahwit env., Wadi Sari, 15°25′56″N 43°28′58″E, 18.xi.2003, 840 m, D. Král leg., 1 female. (JRUC).

It is known from central and southern Africa (Schawaller 1981a); Schawaller (1981b) reported a single, not precisely located record from Yemen. These are further records of this species from the Arabian Peninsula.

Thanatophilus minutus Kraatz, 1876
Material examined. India: Madhya Pradesh state: Vindhya Hills, 1921, without collector's name, R. B. Madge det. 1973, J. Růžička revid. 2002, 1 male, 3 females (MNHN); **India:** Assam [without more detailed locality], coll. A. Grouvelle 1917, 1 male (MNHN).

It was described from "Tibet" (Kraatz 1876), and is further known from Afghanistan, India: Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Sikkim (Portevin 1920, Nikolaev & Kozminykh 2002, Růžička & Schneider 2002). The imprecise record from "Assam" given by Portevin (1920) was probably based on the specimen studied; the historical label may refer to Meghalaya, Assam or Arunachal Pradesh. The first record from India: Madhya Pradesh state creates the first concrete record of this species from the Oriental region.

Thanatophilus terminatus (Hummel, 1825)
Material examined. Romania: Paraipanii [unidentified], 1.iv.1917, W. Liebmann leg., 1 male (DEIC).

The species is known from Crimea and north-eastern Turkey to western China (Schawaller 1981a). This is the first record from Romania, and the westernmost known record of this species.

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SOUHRN

Práce předkládá nové a zajímavé údaje o rozšíření deseti druhů brouků čeledí Agyrtidae a Silphidae v palearktické a orientální oblasti. Údaje byly shromážděny při zpracovávání obou čeledí pro připravovaný druhý díl palearktického katalogu brouků (editoři Ivan Löbl a Aleš Smetana). Jedná se o materiál darovaný či poskytnutý ke studiu našimi kolegy (jmenovanými v poděkování) či recentně studovaný prvním z autorů při návštěvách v několika evropských muzeích.

Následující druhy jsou poprvé hlášeny ze států, uvedených vždy za jménem druhu: *Apteroloma harmandi* (Portevin, 1903) – Pákistán a Indie (stát Himáčalpradéš), *A. turkestanicum* (Semenov, 1893) – Pákistán, *Pteroloma forsstromii* (Gyllenhal, 1810) – Maďarsko a Severní Korea, *P. sibiricum* Székessy, 1935 – Mongolsko, *Deutosilpha rufithorax* (Wiedemann, 1823) – Laos, *Thanatophilus minutus* Kraatz, 1876 – Indie (stát Madhiapradéš; první konkrétní údaj o výskytu tohoto druhu v orientální oblasti; Portevin (1920) udává pouze „Assam") a *T. terminatus* (Hummel, 1825) – Rumunsko.

Dále jsou v práci uvedeny zajímavé údaje o následujících druzích: *Apteroloma sillemi* Jeannel, 1935 – druhý údaj z Pákistánu, *Pteroloma nigromontanum* Lafer, 2002 – druhý údaj o nálezu tohoto recentně popsaného druhu z Dálného východu Ruska, *Thanatophilus micans* (Fabricius, 1794) – údaje z Jemenu, další údaje o výskytu tohoto převážně afrického druhu z Arabského poloostrova.