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On some remarkable species of *Sapintus* Casey (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) from the Himalaya and Hindu Kush Mountain Ranges

O několika pozoruhodných druzích *Sapintus* Casey (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) z horských oblastí Himálaje a Hindúkuše

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Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Sapintus*, taxonomy, new species, new combination, Oriental Region, Palaearctic Region.

Abstract. *Sapintus kalash* sp. nov. is newly described from two, male and female, specimens collected in northwestern Pakistan. New records of *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 and *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) are given and male characters of both species are figured. A new combination, *Sapintus diversicornis* (Pic, 1907), comb. nov. (from *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798), is proposed.

INTRODUCTION

Sapintus Casey, 1895 is a large genus, most diverse in the Gondwana continents, and penetrating to a limited extent into North America and southern Eurasia (Werner & Chandler 1995). There are only 22 species listed in the last Palaearctic catalogue, with the westernmost records originating from Afghanistan (Chandler et al. 2008). Another species, *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014, was recently described from Nepal (Telnov 2014).

The present paper deals with three conspicuous species that show remarkable sexual dimorphism in the shape of antennomeres and legs. Two are newly described or placed in the genus, increasing the number of the Palaearctic *Sapintus* to 25 species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope; morphological measurements were taken by using an ocular graticule. Male genitalia were examined after being cleared in a hot 10% KOH solution and then placed on the same card in water-soluble dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin (DMHF). Illustrations were made using a drawing tube, with some details added from examination using a compound microscope. Photographs were taken by a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ 9.5 trinocular stereomicroscope; images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined with Helicon Focus 5.2 Pro and edited with Adobe Photoshop 9.0.2. software.

Exact label data are quoted for the type specimens only. The following abbreviations are used in the text: env. – environs of; lgt. – collected by.

Acronyms of collections (in round brackets): BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; ZKDC – collection Zbyněk Kejval, Domažlice; ZSMC – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Sapintus andreaskopetzi Telnov, 2014
(Figs. 1, 4, 7)

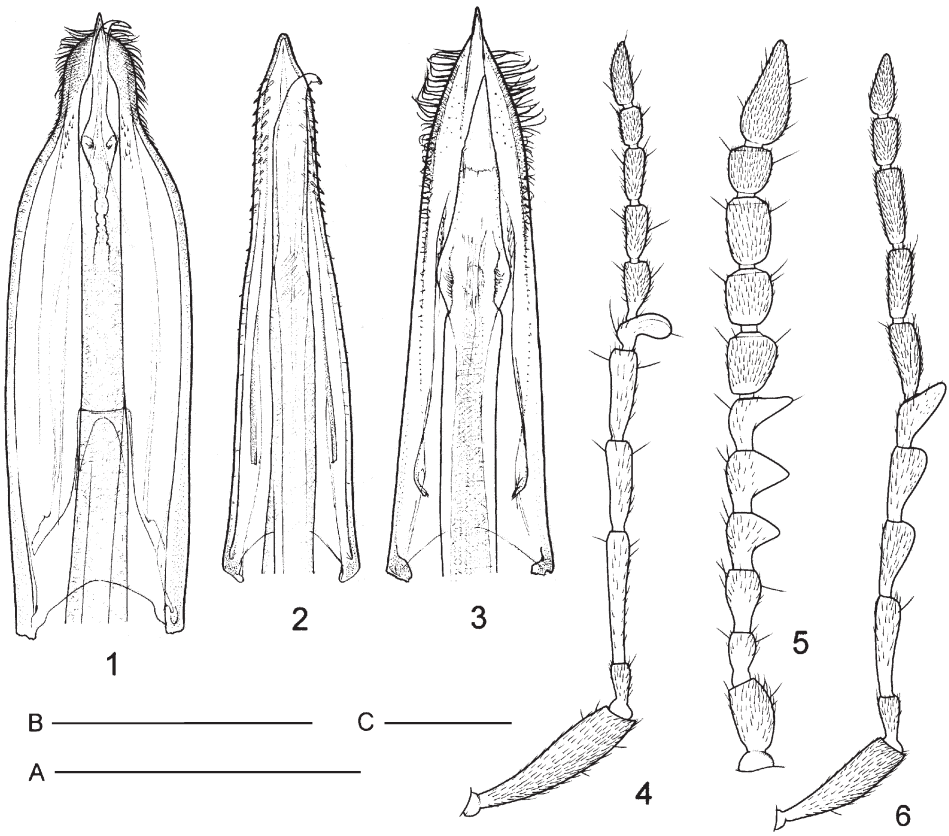
Material examined. INDIA: 4 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, Assam, Bhalukpong, 27°02′N 92°35′E, 150 m, 26.v.–30.vi.2006, P. Pacholátko lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, same data, except: L. Dembický lgt. (BMNH). **NEPAL:** 1 ♂, Janakpur, Tamba-Koshi-Khola, SE Charikot, 900–1200 m, 16.–25. VI.1987, C. Holzschuh lgt. (ZKDC); 1 ♂ 2 ♀f, Dhankuta, Arun valley, Lamobagar Gola, 27.v.–3.vi.1980, 1000–1400 m, C. Holzschuh lgt. (ZKDC).
Distribution. India (Assam), Nepal. The first record from India.
Remarks. *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* was described from single female specimen collected in Western Nepal (Seti Zone, Bajhang District, 12 km NE of Chainpur, Talkot Gad, 29°36′17″N 81°17′54″E, 1400 m) (Telnov 2014). The specimens examined are all rather large (4.7–5.7 mm) and stable in external characters; females agree very well with the original description, especially in having a posteriorly widely rounded and finely punctured head.

Male characters of *S. andreaskopetzi* are as follows: antennomere I nearly 4.5 times as long as wide, antennomeres III–V strongly elongate, antennomere VI very short and conspicuously lobed (Fig. 4); profemora with distinct, pointed, thorn-like protrusion basally on inner side; metatibiae with protrusion on inner side in distal third, bearing fringe of 3–4 short stiff setae (Fig. 7); tegmen of aedeagus sinuously narrowed apically, with short pointed apex, its margins and dorsal surface densely setose subapically (Fig. 1).

Sapintus diversicornis (Pic, 1907), **comb. nov.**
(Figs. 2, 5, 8)

Material examined. INDIA: 2 ♂♂, Uttarakhand, W Almora, Gumti valley, iv.1919, H. G. Champion lgt. (BMNH); 1 ♀, Uttarakhand, Chakrata, 2100–2700 m, v.1928, H. G. Champion lgt. (BMNH); 5 ♂♂, Uttarakhand, ca 13 km NW of Nainital, Khairna Bridge env., 900–1000 m, 13.–17.vii.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Jammu & Kashmir, Yusmarg, vi.1982, G. de Rougemont lgt. (MNHN); 1 ♂, Jammu & Kashmir, Pahalgam, Sikargar, 2300 m, 3.vi.1967, G. Topál lgt. (ZSMC).
Distribution. Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern India (Chandler et al. 2008).
Remarks. *Anthicus diversicornis* was described from an unstated number of specimens, including males, collected in northwestern India (Kashmir and Kulu) (Pic 1907). It is a very conspicuous species, especially in the peculiar dimorphism in the shape of the antennomeres and middle legs (Fig. 5), which is unusual in *Anthicus* Paykull, 1798 but is common in *Sapintus* species, as is the dense setation of the apical portion of the tegmen (Fig. 2). Furthermore, important characters supporting its placement in the latter genus are as follows: fringe of longer setae on lateral margin of mesepimera, paired lateral fovea on first abdominal sternum, and elytral setation with short undersetae (sparsely scattered but present).

Remarkably, *S. diversicornis* displays a somewhat flattened body form, which may be related to its bionomy – the specimens recorded by Krekich-Strassoldo (1928), as well as those from Gumpi valley and Khairna Bridge (listed above), were collected under loose bark of pine trees (probably *Pinus longifolia*).



Figs 1–6. 1–3. Aedeagus (apical portion): 1 – *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 (Tamba-Koshi-Khola); 2 – *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) (Khairna Bridge); 3 – *S. kalash* sp. nov.; 4–6. Male antenna: 4 – *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 (Tamba-Koshi-Khola); 5 – *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) (Khairna Bridge); 6 – *S. kalash* sp. nov. Scale (0.5 mm): A – Figs. 2, 3; B – Figs. 1, 5; C – Figs. 4, 6.
Obr. 1–6. 1–3. Aedeagus (apikální část): 1 – *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 (Tamba-Koshi-Khola); 2 – *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) (Khairna Bridge); 3 – *S. kalash* sp. nov.; 4–6. Samčí tykadlo: 4 – *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 (Tamba-Koshi-Khola); 5 – *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) (Khairna Bridge); 6 – *S. kalash* sp. nov. Měřítko (0.5 mm): A – Figs. 2, 3; B – Figs. 1, 5; C – Figs. 4, 6.

Sapintus kalash sp. nov.
(Figs. 3, 6, 9)

Type locality. NW Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Chitral District, Bumburet valley, Brun village env.
Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: "PAKISTAN – NWF Prov. Kalash valleys, Bumburet valley, BRUN vill., 29.vii.-6.viii.1998, L. Černý lgt. [printed]" (NMPC). Paratype, ♀, same data as holotype (ZKDC).

Description. Male (Fig. 9). Body length 5.5 mm. Body reddish; elytra with distinct brown-black markings; legs and antennae reddish.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly. Eyes small, moderately convex. Dorsal surface rather glossy, finely unevenly punctured and distinctly setose; punctures sparser medially. Antennae conspicuously long; antennomere I nearly 4.0 times as long as wide; antennomeres IV and V moderately widened distally (serrate), antennomere VI strongly prolonged (Fig. 6).

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, evenly rounded anteriorly, moderately constricted in posterior half in dorsal view, evenly shaped dorsally. Surface glossy, coarsely, unevenly punctured and distinctly setose.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide; humeri distinct, sutural striae fully developed, postscutellar tranverse impression moderately indicated. Surface glossy, coarsely punctured and densely setose; setation diversified, with long suberect and erect setae and short, fine undersetae, pointing obliquely in posterior half.

Profemora with distinct, pointed, thorn-like protrusion basally on inner side; metatibiae robust with protrusion on inner side in distal third bearing fringe of 5–7 short stiff setae.

Aedeagus with apical portion of tegmen about as long as basal-piece, densely setose subapical margins and slender, bluntly pointed apex (Fig. 3).

Female. Externally identical to male, differing by simple legs and much shorter, slender antennae, with simple antennomeres.

Differential diagnosis. *Sapintus kalash* sp. nov. is undoubtedly close to *S. andreaskopetzi* from Eastern Himalaya, as suggested by their overall similarity, including modification of the antennomeres, profemora and protibiae in males. It differs from this species by its paler, largely reddish body colouration, unicolorous reddish legs and antennae, slightly wider head, smaller eyes, evenly narrowing tegmen of aedeagus (cf. Fig. 3 *versus* 1), and by detailed morphology and proportions of antennomeres, especially in males (cf. Fig. 6 *versus* 4). Females display slight differences in the antennae, mainly in proportions of antennomere III, which is less elongate, 1.2 times as long as antennomere IV (1.4 times in *A. andreaskopetzi*).

Distribution. Pakistan.

Bionomy. Unknown.

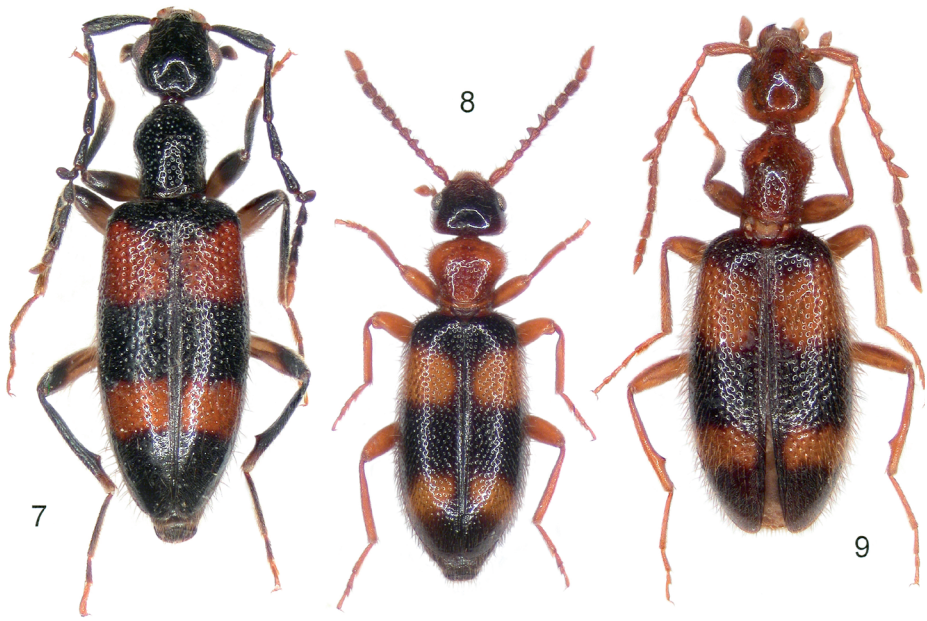
Etymology. Named after the Kalash people, residing in the Chitral district of Pakistan together with this anthicid species. Proposed as a noun in apposition.

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Figs 7–9. Habitus (males): 7 – *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 (Bhalukpong); 8 – *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) (Khairna Bridge); 9 – *S. kalash* sp. nov.
Obr. 7–9. Habitus (samci): 7 – *Sapintus andreaskopetzi* Telnov, 2014 (Bhalukpong); 8 – *S. diversicornis* (Pic, 1907) (Khairna Bridge); 9 – *S. kalash* sp. nov.

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SOUHRN

Práce je věnována třem druhů rodu *Sapintus* Casey, 1895, které jsou pozoruhodné nápadným sexuálním dimorfismem v utváření tykadel a nohou. *Sapintus kalash* sp. nov. je nově popsaný z horské oblasti Hindúkuše v severozápadním Pákistánu. Další druh, *Sapintus diversicornis* (Pic, 1907), je nově zařazen do tohoto rodu. Celkový počet palearktických *Sapintus* se tímto zvyšuje na 25 známých druhů.