

**Description of *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov. and the first record of *N. hilaris*
(Coleoptera: Anthicidae) from northeastern India**

**Popis *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov. a první nález *N. hilaris*
(Coleoptera: Anthicidae) v severovýchodní Indii**

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Abstract. *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov. is described from single male specimen collected in northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh). The first record of *N. hilaris* Kejval, 2011 from India (Assam) is presented.

INTRODUCTION

Notoxus Geoffroy, 1762 is a large genus comprising more than 300 known species. Its Oriental members, including those of the transitional zones of Nepal, NE India, Myanmar and southern China, were treated and keyed by Kejval (2011). Since that time, Telnov (2012, 2016) described *N. zambalensis* Telnov, 2012 from the Philippines (Luzon Island) and *N. spatulicornus* Telnov, 2016 from Nepal. In addition, Telnov (2012) listed *N. nodieri* Pic, 1932 from Vietnam, which was omitted in Kejval (2011), but unfortunately gave no further details or references in the species list.

This short paper includes description of a new species, *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov., from the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, and a new record of *N. hilaris* Kejval, 2011.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimen was examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope; morphological measurements were taken with an ocular graticule. Male genitalia were examined after being cleared in a hot 10% KOH solution. Illustrations were made using a drawing tube attached to an Olympus CH-2 compound microscope. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ 9.5 trinocular microscope; 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. Body length was measured from the tip of the apical margin of the pronotal horn to the apex of the elytra. The terminology of body setation follows Werner & Chandler (1995).

***Notoxus monpa* sp. nov.**
(Figs 1–3)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, 8 km S of Jamari, Sesa vicinity, 27°07–09'N 92°34'E, 350 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype, ♂: “NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. 8 km S Jamari - SESA vicinity, 27°07-09'N 92°34'E, 26.v.-4.vi.2005, 350 m, P. Pacholátko leg.” [printed label]. Deposited in the National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.9 mm. Body reddish, pronotum slightly darker; elytra with vague darker markings: somewhat darker base and suture, brownish apices and transverse band close behind mid-length, connected along lateral margins (Fig. 1). Legs and antennae reddish.

Head and pronotum densely punctate, moderately glossy; punctuation of pronotal disc uneven, distinctly coarser and denser medially, nearly contiguous postero-medially, sparser and finer laterally. Elytra moderately glossy, distinctly and rather densely punctured; basal half with punctures somewhat coarser, distinctly separated. Body setation rather long and conspicuous, mostly decumbent; pronotum and head with numerous conspicuously long, suberect to erect setae; setation of elytra decumbent and rather uniform, lacking conspicuous tactile setae. Antebasal setose band of pronotum widely interrupted dorso-medially.

Head rounded posteriorly, its postero-lateral outlines arcuate in dorsal view. Eyes medium-sized, rather convex. Antennae moderately long, slightly enlarged in terminal third. Pronotum slightly wider than head across eyes, somewhat globose in dorsal view. Pronotal horn short and wide, narrowing towards apex, armed with 4–5 distinctly protruding lateral lobules on each side and simply rounded apical lobule; horn crest absent or at most slightly indicated posteriorly, dorsal surface evenly lowering towards horn apex, evenly and rather densely covered by coarse rounded rugules. Elytra slender, 2.3 times as long as wide; humeri distinctly protruding; omoplates and postbasal impression moderately indicated; elytral apices simple, rounded. Legs simple. Abdominal sternum VII simple, evenly rounded posteriorly in ventral view. Tergum VIII forming simple, evenly arched sclerite. Aedeagus with simple, slender, apically rounded parameres (Fig. 2), penis with distinct, apically bifurcate dorsal plate (Fig. 3).

Female. Unknown.

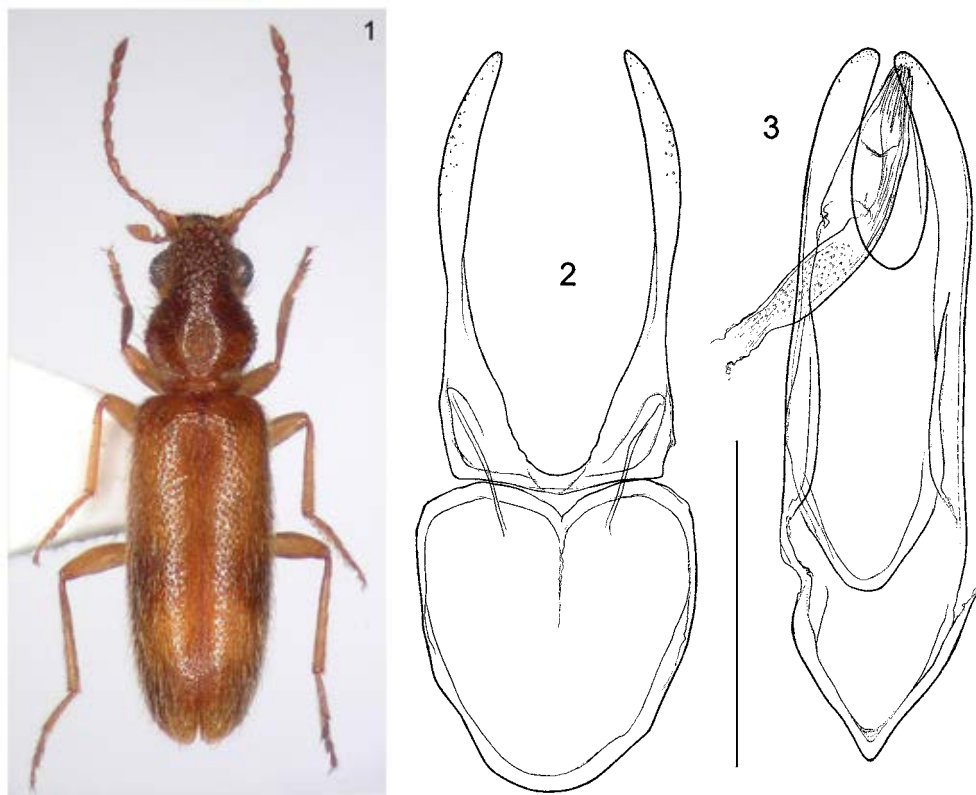
Differential diagnosis. *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov. belongs to *N. noctivagus* species-group (Kejval 2011), as suggested by well developed dorsal plate of aedeagus. Small, slender species, remarkable in having simple elytral apices in males. This character is shared, within the above mentioned group, only by *N. katthapa* Kejval, 2011 from Myanmar, differing in the slender, elongate pronotal horn, moderately emarginate posterior margin of male abdominal sternum VII, more robust parameres and simple, apically strongly narrowed dorsal plate of aedeagus.

Notoxus spatulicornus Telnov, 2016, recently described from Nepal, is known only from a single female specimen, but appears to differ in a number of characters, e.g. larger size (4.1 mm), conspicuous dark markings of elytra, larger eyes, more elongate pronotum, rather finely punctate pronotal disc (especially medially) with numerous tubercles laterally, and short but well developed horn crest. *N. spatulicornus* seems to belong to a different species-group, *N. indicus* species-group, near *N. assamensis* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1913, *N. bellus* Krekich-Strassoldo, 1928, and *N. distortus* Kejval, 2011.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Bionomy. Unknown.

Etymology. Named after the Monpa, one of the major tribes inhabiting Arunachal Pradesh. Noun in apposition.



Figs. 1–3. *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov. (holotype): 1 – habitus in dorsal view; 2 – tegmen; 3 – penis.

Obr. 1–3. *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov. (holotyp): 1 – habitus, dorzální pohled; 2 – tegmen; 3 – penis.

Notoxus hilaris Kejval, 2011

Material examined. 1 ♂, India, Assam, Bhalukpong, 27°00'48"N 92°39'08"E, 1.–8.v.2012, 150 m, O. Šauša & L. Dembický lgt., coll. Z. Kejval (Domažlice).

Remarks. Described from single male specimen collected in Myanmar (Kachin State). The first record from India.

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SOUHRN

Notoxus Geoffroy, 1762 je velký rod zahrnující více než 300 známých druhů. Jeho orientální faunu, včetně druhů z přechodných území Nepálu, severozápadní Indie, Barmy a jižní Číny, zpracoval Kejval (2011). Od té doby Telnov (2012, 2016) popsal *N. zambalensis* Telnov, 2012 z Filipín a *N. spatulicornus* Telnov, 2016 z Nepálu. Navíc Telnov (2012) uvedl na svém seznamu druh *N. nodieri* Pic, 1932 z Vietnamu, který chybí v mé předchozí práci, ale bohužel bez dalších informací, příslušné literatury atd.

Tento článek obsahuje popis nového druhu, *Notoxus monpa* sp. nov., z indického státu Arunáčal Praděš, a první nález *N. hilaris* Kejval, 2011 v Indii.

N. monpa sp. nov. patří do skupiny druhů blízkých *N. noctivagus* (Kejval 2011), které mají dobře vyvinutý dorzální sklerit aedeagu. Je to malý, štíhlý druh, pozoruhodný jednoduchým apexem krovek u samců. V rámci výše zmíněné skupiny druhů má tento znak pouze *N. katthapa* Kejval, 2011 z Myanmaru, který se liší štíhlým, protáhlým rohem pronota, mírně vtlačeným zadním okrajem samčího zadečkového sternu VII, robustními paramerami a jednoduchým, na vrcholu silně zúženým dorzálním skleritem aedeagu.