



Three new species of the genus *Euscelophilus* Voss (Coleoptera: Attelabidae) from China

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Abstract

Euscelophilus Voss currently contains 14 recognisable species, all occurring in China but two also in Korea and one each also in Myanmar and Cambodia. In this paper, three additional species from China (*E. longispinus*, *E. gaoligongensis* and *E. caperratus*) are described as new to science, and the male genitalia of two described species (*E. gibbicollis* and *E. denticulatus*) are illustrated for the first time. *Euscelophilidius* Legalov, 2003, *Cupreuscelophilus* Legalov, 2005 and *Euscelophiloides* Legalov, 2007 are newly synonymised with *Euscelophilus* Voss, *Euscelophilus mayongi* (Legalov & Liu, 2005) **comb. n.** is consequently transferred from *Cupreuscelophilus* to *Euscelophilus* and *E. jingpingensis* Liang, 1994 **stat. rev.** and *E. yongshanensis* Liang, 1994 **stat. rev.** are reinstated as valid species from synonymy with *E. chinensis* (Schilsky) and *E. camelus* Voss, respectively.

Key words: Attelabidae, China *Euscelophilus*, genitalia, new species, synonymies, taxonomy

Introduction

Voss (1925) erected the genus *Euscelophilus* for two Chinese species formerly placed in *Euscelus* Schoenherr, *E. chinensis* Schilsky, 1906 and *E. gibbicollis* Schilsky, 1906, both collected around Beijing by David in 1878, and he also transferred *Trachelolabus vitalisi* Heller, 1922 to *Euscelophilus*. Subsequently, *Euscelophilus camelus* from Yunnan, China, and *E. burmanus* from Kambaiti, Myanmar, were described by Voss (1937) and Marshall (1948), respectively, and Voss (1956) later redescribed *E. gibbicollis* (Schilsky) and added a new subspecies to it, *E. gibbicollis dimidiatus*, also from China. Several decades later, Liang (1994) described seven new species from Yunnan, Sichuan and Hubei from material in the KIZ (*E. niger*, *E. jingpingensis*, *E. qinni*, *E. tianchiensis*, *E. kunmingensis*, *E. yongshanensis* and *E. hidakai*, the last two based on single female specimens) and also recorded their host-plants. Zhang (1995) subsequently added *E. rugulosus* and *E. denticulatus* from China, without illustration of their genitalia, and raised *E. dimidiatus* in rank from a subspecies of *E. gibbicollis* to a distinct species.

Recently, only Legalov (2003, 2007) and Legalov & Liu (2005) worked on the genus. Legalov (2003) separated off nine species from *Euscelophilus* into a new genus, *Euscelophilidius*, based mainly on characters of the pronotum, and also transferred *E. qinni* to *Trachelolabus* and, conversely, *Trachelolabus vitalisi* Heller, 1922 to *Euscelophilus* again (in ignorance that Voss (1925) had already done so almost 80 years earlier), and he further synonymised *E. jingpingensis* Liang with *E. chinensis* (Schilsky), based on their descriptions. Legalov & Liu (2005) erected another new genus, *Cupreuscelophilus* Legalov, for a new species, *C. mayongi* Legalov & Liu, based mainly on its coppery coloration, and also transferred *E. kunmingensis* Liang to this