



A revision of the genus *Lamellipalpus* Maulik, 1921 (Coleoptera, Lampyridae)

MICHEL BRANCUCCI^{1,3} & MICHAEL GEISER²

¹Natural History Museum, Entomology, Augustinergasse 2, CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland. E-mail: michel.brancucci@unibas.ch

²Natural History Museum, Entomology, Augustinergasse 2, CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland. E-mail: michael.geiser@stud.unibas.ch

³Institut für Natur-, Landschafts- und Umweltschutz (NLU), Biogeographie, St. Johannis-Vorstadt 10, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland

Abstract

The genus *Lamellipalpus* Maulik, 1921 is revised. In total, 12 species are recognized 7 of which (with 1 additional new subspecies) are described as new to science: *L. atripalpis* **sp. nov.** (India, Meghalaya), *L. flavomarginatus* **sp. nov.** (India, Mizoram), *L. kubani* **sp. nov.** (W Thailand), *L. longipalpis* **sp. nov.** (Nepal), *L. nepalensis* **sp. nov.** (Nepal), *L. pacholatkoï* **sp. nov.** (NE India), *L. p. turaensis* **ssp. nov.** (India, Meghalaya, Tura Hills) and *L. sinuaticollis* **sp. nov.** (India, Meghalaya). *L. sallei* Pic, 1924, **syn. nov.** is newly synonymized with *L. bombayensis* Maulik, 1921. All the species are illustrated and a key for their identification is given. *Eugeusis lineatus* Pic, 1921 is transferred to *Lamellipalpodes* Maulik, 1921.

Key words: Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Lampyridae, *Lamellipalpus*, revision, new species, new subspecies, new combination, key, distribution, Palaearctic Region, Oriental Region

Introduction

Lamellipalpus Maulik, 1921, is an interesting genus characterized by enlarged maxillary and labial palpi. Five species have hitherto been recognized, and the present revision which takes into account material in several Museums brings the total number of species to 12. Fewer than fifty specimens of this genus have been collected worldwide, which means that most species are known from very few specimens and which also illustrates the rarity of the species. The explanation for this may be in the phenology of the species, as they likely occur as adults for only a very short time. Furthermore, no females are known, and these are probably wingless and live on the ground or on vegetation.

The genus *Lamellipalpus* was described by Maulik (1921) for a species from Myanmar, *L. nigripennis* (Pascoe, 1887). In his original description, Pascoe (1887) placed the species in the genus *Eugeusis* Westwood (1853) thought that this specimen was a female because it lacked flabellate antennae. Maulik (1921) noted this error and created a new genus for the species with “antennae non-flabellate” and for two new species. In the same paper, he also described the genus *Lamellipalpodes* and gave a key to distinguish both genera. The diagnostic characters are all situated on the head (width, and distance from eyes to pronotum).

Wittmer (1979) described a new genus *Hyperstoma* for species with strongly enlarged palpi and tried to clarify the situation, giving a key to the four genera with elongate palpi: *Lamellipalpus* Maulik, *Lamellipalpodes* Maulik, *Eugeusis* Westwood and *Hyperstoma* Wittmer. Wittmer (1979) considered the antennae to be the main characters allowing these genera to be easily distinguished. *Lamellipalpus* and *Lamellipalpodes* both have the antennae filiform or at most flattened and serrate, whereas the antennae of the genera *Eugeusis* and *Hyperstoma* are flabellate. *Lamellipalpus* also has a very distinct, large and broad head with strong and straight mandibles, whereas the latter are small and strongly and regularly curved in the other three genera. The genus *Lamellipalpus* (see also below) is well delimited and there is never any doubt as to the