



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4044.2.6>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:678576B0-25E0-4AFC-9104-1F00AC16B2EE>

## Revision of the genus *Procoryphaeus* Mazur, 1984 (Coleoptera: Histeridae: Histerinae: Exosternini)

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### Abstract

The genus *Procoryphaeus* Mazur, 1984 is revised herein. It contains three species: *Procoryphaeus violaceus* (Lewis, 1905) from Thailand: Tenasserim Mountains; Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah; Indonesia: Java, Sumatra and Papua, *Procoryphaeus pilosus* (Lewis, 1893) from Tanimbar Island, Indonesia and *Procoryphaeus wallacei* (Marseul, 1864) from Indonesia: Papua. All type specimens are figured, and male genitalia of *P. violaceus* are drawn. Lectotypes of *Pachycraerus* (*Coryphaeus*) *wallacei* Marseul, 1864, *Coryphaeus violaceus* Lewis, 1905 and *Coryphaeus pilosus* Lewis, 1893 are designated. The exact identities of *P. violaceus* and *P. wallacei* species remain unclear since they are morphologically very similar and both respective type specimens are females. A key to species is given.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Histeridae, Histerinae, Exosternini, *Procoryphaeus*, Oriental region, revision

### Introduction

The genus *Procoryphaeus* Mazur, 1984, is a member of one of the largest subgroups of the beetle family Histeridae, the tribe Exosternini containing 47 genera and nearly 800 described species worldwide, with most species known from the Neotropical and Afrotropical regions (Caterino & Tishechkin 2015). In the Oriental region, the Exosternini contain 19 genera (Mazur 2011). *Procoryphaeus* was established by Mazur (1984) as a replacement name for Marseul's *Coryphaeus*, which became a junior homonym of *Coryphaeus* of Gistel (1848). Marseul's type species of the newly established taxon *Coryphaeus*, which he then regarded as a mere subgenus of the genus *Pachycraerus* Marseul, 1853 was *Pachycraerus* (*Coryphaeus*) *wallacei* collected presumably by Wallace himself in Dorey [=Manokwari], today's Indonesian province of Papua. Lewis (1893) described another species, *Coryphaeus pilosus* of this peculiar genus from Tanimbar Island, Indonesia. The same author (Lewis 1905) added another species, *Coryphaeus violaceus* from the Malaysian province of Sabah, collected at Kina Balu Mountain. Almost nothing is known on the biology of these rarely collected beetles, and all type specimens are female which further blurs the picture of exact taxonomic assignment. In recent years, only one specimen (again a female) was collected by flight intercept trapping in western Thailand by a Japanese entomologist S. Nomura, significantly expanding the distributional range of *Procoryphaeus*. The aim of this paper is to revise the genus and supplement the work with colour images as well as genitalia drawings of (rarely available) male genitalia.

### Material and methods

All dry-mounted specimens were relaxed in warm water for several hours. After removal from original cards, the beetles were side-mounted on triangular points and examined under Nikon 102 binocular microscope with diffuse light. Male genitalia were first incubated in 10% KOH solution for about 15 minutes, cleared in 80% alcohol and placed in lactic acid with fuchsine, incubated at 60 °C for another two hours, and subsequently transferred into 1:1 mixture of glacial acetic acid and methyl salicylate, heated at 60 °C for 15 minutes and cleared in xylene. Genitalia