



Three new species and new faunistic data on *Ancistria* Erichson (Coleoptera: Passandridae) from southern China

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Abstract

Ancistria Erichson, 1845 is poorly known from China, with only five species recorded. Three new species and one newly recorded species for China were discovered from the Nanling Mountain Range and Lingnan area, i.e., *A. limbata* Pan, **sp. nov.**, *A. longior* Pan, **sp. nov.**, *A. nanlingensis* Pan, **sp. nov.** and *A. bicolorata* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995, which are described and illustrated in this paper. A key to the known Chinese species of *Ancistria* is also provided.

Key words: Parasitic flat bark beetles, new species, new faunistic record, Nanling Mountains, Lingnan

Introduction

Ancistria Erichson, 1845 is the most species-rich genus of the cucujoid family Passandridae Blanchard, 1845, with 35 extant species (Burckhardt & Ślipiński 2003; Burckhardt & Zürcher 2013). The genus is restricted to the Old World with the possible exception of *A. retusa* (Fabricius, 1801). It is most diverse in the Indo-Australian tropics (Burckhardt 1996). Adults are easily distinguishable from other passandrids shown by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995, 2003). The taxonomy of *Ancistria* was revised by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995), with diagnoses and a key to the species. An update was provided by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (2003). Burckhardt (1996) described another new species from Java, and Burckhardt & Zürcher (2013, 2016) added a new species and new records from Laos.

Little is known on *Ancistria* from China. Only five species have been recorded up to now: *A. apicalis* Reitter, 1889 (Sichuan), *A. cornuta* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995 (Yunnan), *A. emarginata* Grouvelle, 1914 (Sichuan, Taiwan), *A. pilosa* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995 (Taiwan), and *A. retusa* (Fabricius, 1801) (Hainan, Taiwan) (Burckhardt & Ślipiński 2003; Löbl 2007; Burckhardt & Zürcher 2013). Targeted investigation on insects in the Nanling Mountains (a major mountain range in southern China, lied in the intersection of Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi) and Lingnan region (located at the southern coastal periphery of mainland China, bound by the South China Sea to the south, the Nanling Mountains to the north, and the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau to the west) over the past five years yielded several specimens of *Ancistria*. A careful examination of these beetles showed that they belong to three new species and one species previously unknown from China. The new species are described and illustrated below, and a key to the Chinese *Ancistria* species is provided.

Material and methods

Seven adult specimens were examined. They are deposited at the Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China (MHBUC) and the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS). The specimens were examined using a Nikon SMZ1500. Images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III (Canon Inc., Tokyo, Japan) connected to a Laowa FF 100 mm F2.8 CA-Dreamer Macro 2× or Laowa FF 25 mm F2.8 Ultra Macro 2.5–5× (Anhui Changgeng Optics Technology Co., Ltd, Hefei, China). Label data are translated into English from Chinese. The Chinese locality names are presented in square brackets ([]). The morphological terminology follows mostly Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995, 2003).

Taxonomy

Ancistria bicolorata Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995

Chinese common name: 双纹钩帕扁甲

(Figs 1–2)



FIGURE 1. Habitus of *Ancistria bicolorata*, dorsal view. A. Male. B. Female. C. Male. Scale bars: 2 mm.

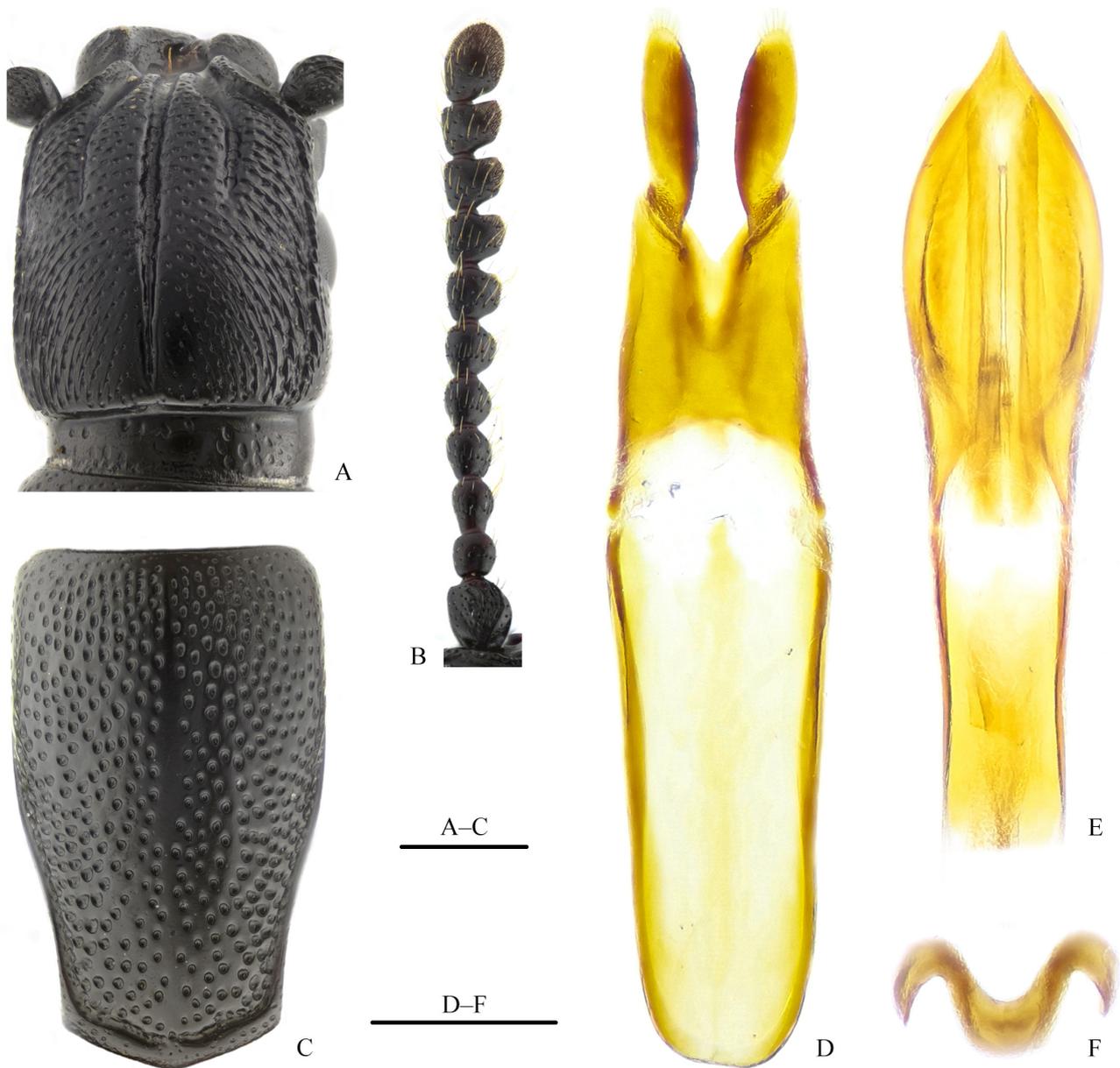


FIGURE 2. Morphology of *Ancistria bicolorata*. **A.** Head, male, dorsal view. **B.** Antenna, male, dorsal view. **C.** Pronotum, male, dorsal view. **D.** Tegmen. **E.** Median lobe, apical piece. **F.** Ostium bursae. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A–C), 0.2 mm (D–F).

Ancistria bicolorata Burckhardt & Ślipiński 1995: 1010 (type locality: Vietnam, East Tonkin; type depository: Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France); Burckhardt & Ślipiński 2003: 774.

Material examined. 1 ♂ (MHBUS), labeled “2022.VIII.2, Pan-Pan Li leg., Guangdong, Chebaling [广东车八岭]”, “24.692565°N, 114.230253°E, elev. 621.4 m”; 1 ♂ (IZCAS), labeled “2022.VIII.6, Pan-Pan Li leg., Guangdong, Chebaling [广东车八岭]”, “24.719956°N, 114.192866°E, elev. 978.5 m”; 1 ♀ (MHBUS), labeled “2022.VIII.30, Pan-Pan Li leg., Guangdong Chebaling [广东车八岭]”, “24.748331°N, 114.207445°E, elev. 730.0 m”.

Updated description. Body black, tibial spurs and apical tarsomere reddish brown, other tarsomeres, femora and tibiae reddish black in one specimen, elytra reddish brown with two narrow black transverse bands at base and in middle (Fig. 1A), sometimes median band reduced or absent (Fig. 1B–C); apical 4 abdominal ventrites brown, but ventrite I brown in one specimen. Body smooth, generally without setae; yellow setae present on anterior margin of labrum, ligula, antennomeres, anterior margin of prothorax, apex of tibiae and tarsomeres and terminal ventrite. Body length 5.8–8.8 mm.

Head (Fig. 2A) 1.2–1.3× as long as wide, coarsely punctate laterally, slightly finer on disc; midline impressed and gradually widened to apex; admedian lines moderately long, almost straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular, ending anteriorly almost level with lateral frontal processes which careniform and whose combined width 0.4–0.6× that of frontoclypeal depression. Eyes large, temple length/eye longitudinal diameter ratio as 0.7–0.9. Antennae (Fig. 2B) extending back to near middle of pronotum; antennomere I bearing 2 to 3 indistinct dorsal grooves; II subglobular, approximately as long as any of III–V; III oval; IV and V asymmetrically oval; VI–XI flattened, slightly longer than V, forming an indistinct club; VII as long as wide, VIII–X slightly wider than long, XI 1.2–1.4× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 2C) 1.6–1.7× as long as wide, completely bordered at base, strongly widened forward in basal third, subparallel in apical two thirds; punctation coarser than on head, sparser on disc. Elytra 3.2–3.5× as long as wide, 2.1–2.2× as long as pronotum; costa III strongly, costa V weakly inflated subapically; interval IV shortest followed by VI and V, III longest; apex with V-shaped emargination, without tooth at suture. Protibia 1.5–1.6× as long as protarsomere I, mesotibia 1.4–1.5× as long as mesotarsomere I, metatibia 1.7–1.9× as long as metatarsomere I; pro-, meso- and metatibia with 1, 2 and 2 spurs at apex, respectively; protibial spur and meso- and metatibial inner spurs long, hooked, and with tiny teeth along ventral margin, protibial spur distinctly longer than protarsomere I, mesotibial inner spur slightly longer than half length of mesotarsomere I, inner metatibial spur slightly shorter than metatarsomere I, meso- and metatibial outer spurs straight and very short.

Abdominal ventrite I with one shallow oblique depression laterally. Male genitalia as in Fig. 2D–E; female ostium bursae as in Fig. 2F, spermatheca as in fig. 102 by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (2003).

Distribution. Recorded from Vietnam (Burckhardt & Ślipiński 1995); China (Guangdong). **New country record for China.**

Remarks. Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995) based their description on a single female. The male is described here for the first time, and the variation of some characters is discussed. The males and the females are morphologically similar, lacking conspicuous sexual characters.

Ancistria limbata Pan, sp. nov.

Chinese common name: 饰边钩帕扁甲
(Fig. 3)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♀ (MHB), with the following labels: “Guangdong, Zhongshan, Maling Reservoir [广东中山马岭水库], pitfall trap, E113.373828° N22.429801°, 2023.VII.19”, “HOLOTYPE / *Ancistria limbata* sp. nov. / Det. Pan Z. 2024”.

Diagnosis. In the key by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995, 2003), *A. limbata* runs to the morphologically similar *A. concava* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995. They differ in the base of the pronotum (completely bordered in *A. limbata* versus not bordered in *A. concava*), the body length (3.8 mm in *A. limbata* versus 4.6–5.4 mm in *A. concava*), the width of the lateral frontal lobes on the head (the combined width of the lateral frontal lobes/width of the frontoclypeal depression 1.8 in *A. limbata* versus 2.3–3.4 in *A. concava*), and the female spermathecae (the convoluted portion basally in *A. limbata* versus in the middle in *A. concava*).

Description. Female. Body (Fig. 3A) dark brown, slightly darker on dorsal surface of head and pronotum; femora, tibiae (include apical spurs), tarsi and last abdominal ventrite yellowish brown. Body smooth, glabrous; yellow setae present on anterior margin of labrum, ligula, antennomeres, anterior margin of prothorax, apex of tibiae and tarsomeres and last ventrite. Body length: 3.8 mm.

Head (Fig. 3B) 1.2× as long as wide, coarsely punctate laterally, slightly finer on disc; midline impressed, not widening apically; admedian lines moderately long, slightly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their combined width 1.8× that of frontoclypeal depression. Eyes large, temple length/eye longitudinal diameter ratio as 0.9. Antennae (Fig. 3C) relatively long, extending back to basal third of pronotum; antennomere I bearing 2 dorsal grooves (1 narrow and 1 wide); II subglobular, shortest antennomere; III–V oval, subequal in length, slightly longer than width; VI–XI flattened, forming an indistinct club; VI wider and slightly longer than V, asymmetrically widened towards apex; VII–X as long as VI, VII as long as wide; VIII–X wider than long; XI 1.2× as long as wide.

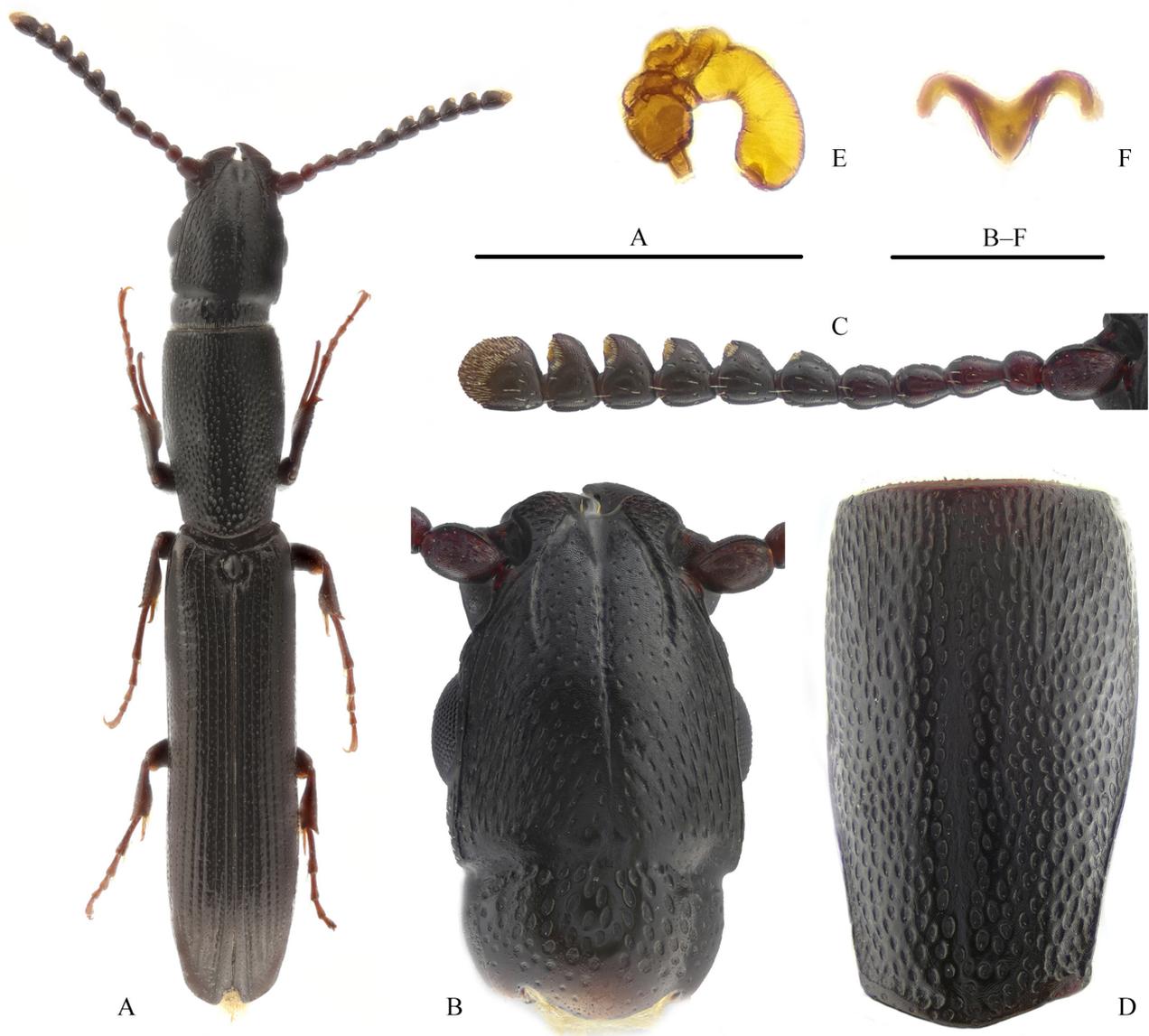


FIGURE 3. Morphology of *Ancistria limbata* Pan, **sp. nov.**, holotype. **A.** Habitus. **B.** Head, dorsal view. **C.** Antenna, dorsal view. **D.** Pronotum, dorsal view. **E.** Spermatheca. **F.** Ostium bursae. Scale bars: 2 mm (A), 0.5 mm (B–D), 0.2 mm (E–F).

Pronotum (Fig. 3D) 1.7× as long as wide, completely bordered at base, widened to middle, apical half with subparallel margins; punctation coarser than on head, sparser at center of disc. Elytra 2.9× as long as wide, 2.0× as long as pronotum; costa III not inflated, longest; interval IV and V subequal, both shorter than interval III; apex weakly emarginate, without sutural tooth. Protibia 1.4× as long as protarsomere I, mesotibia 1.1× as long as mesotarsomere I, metatibia 1.7× as long as metatarsomere I; pro-, meso- and metatibia with 1, 2 and 2 spurs at apex, respectively; protibial spur and meso- and metatibial inner spurs long, hooked, and with tiny teeth along ventral margin, protibial spur distinctly longer than protarsomere I, mesotibial inner spur slightly longer than half length of mesotarsomere I, metatibial inner spur slightly shorter than metatarsomere I, meso- and metatibial outer spurs straight and very short.

Abdominal ventrite I slightly depressed on sides. Genitalia as in Fig. 3E–F.

Male. Unknown.

Etymology. The name is derived from the Latin adjective *limbatus* = bordered, referring to the basally distinctly bordered pronotum.

Distribution. China (Guangdong).

Ancistria longior Pan, sp. nov.

Chinese common name: 长钩帕扁甲
(Fig. 4)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♀ (MHBU), with the following labels: “Guangdong, Nanling [广东南岭], flight interception trap, 2020.VI.29”, “HOLOTYPE / *Ancistria longior* sp. nov. / Det. Pan Z. 2024”.

Diagnosis. In the key by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995, 2003), *A. longior* runs to the morphologically similar *A. concava*. It differs as follows: the elytra are distinctly longer than in *A. concava* (elytra 3.5× as long as wide, 2.2× as long as pronotum versus 2.8–3.1× as long as wide and 1.8× as long as pronotum in *A. concava*), the elytra are completely black (versus irregularly dark brown in apical 2/3 in *A. concava*), costae II shorter than III and IV (versus costae II subequal to III and longer than IV in *A. concava*), and the elytral apex with distinct sutural tooth (versus indistinct in *A. concava*).

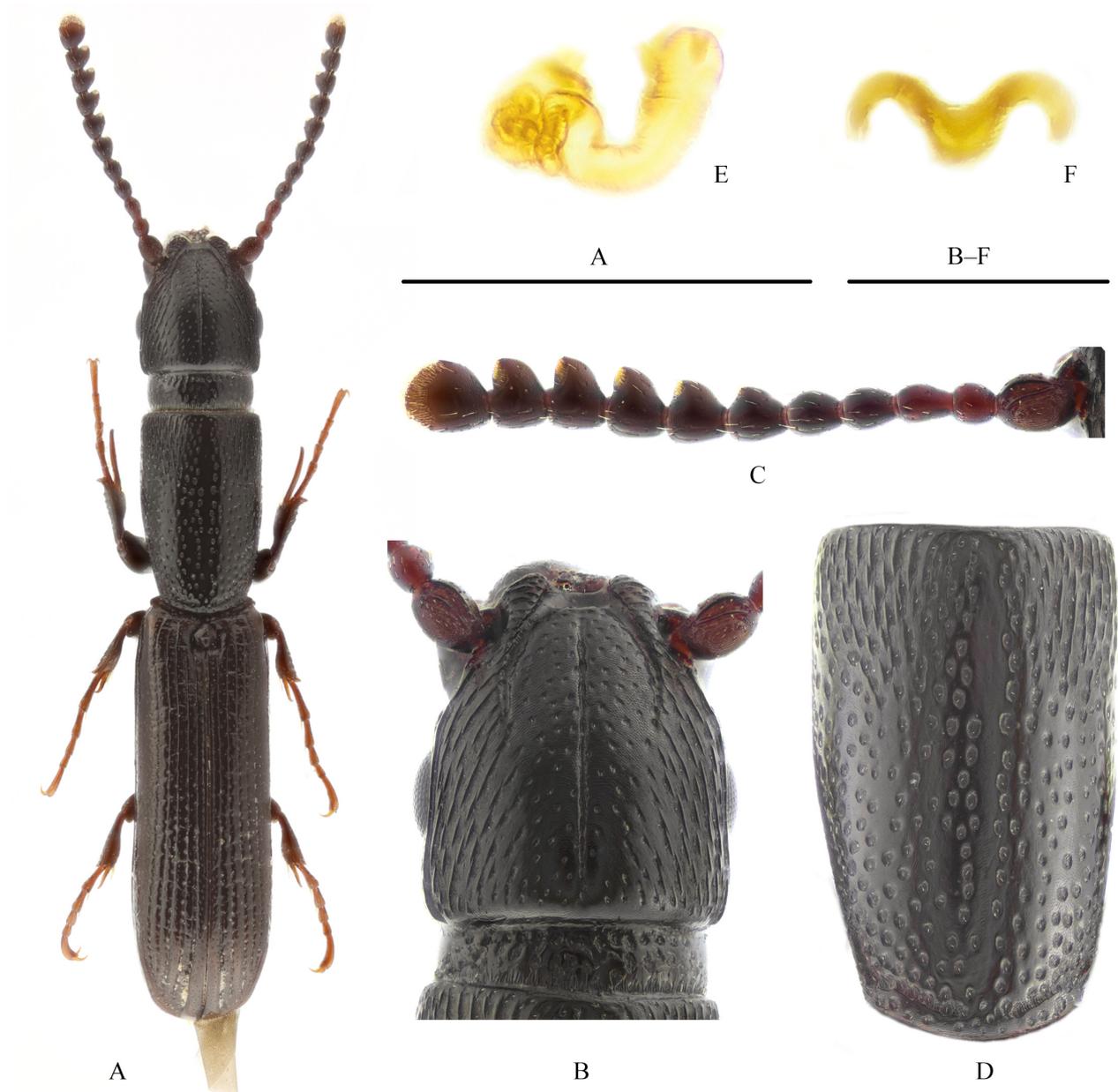


FIGURE 4. Morphology of *Ancistria longior* Pan, sp. nov., holotype. **A.** Habitus. **B.** Head, dorsal view. **C.** Antenna, dorsal view. **D.** Pronotum, dorsal view. **E.** Spermatheca. **F.** Ostium bursae. Scale bars: 2 mm (A), 0.5 mm (B–D), 0.2 mm (E–F).

Description. Female. Body almost black, antennae, elytra, femora and tibiae dark brown, abdominal ventrites, tibial spurs and tarsi reddish brown (Fig. 4A). Body smooth, without setae, except anterior margin of labrum, ligula, antennomeres, anterior margin of prothorax, apex of tibiae and tarsomeres and last ventrite with yellow setae. Body length: approximately 5.0 mm.

Head (Fig. 4B) approximately 1.2× as long as wide, coarsely punctate laterally, slightly finer on disc; midline impressed and gradually widened to apex; admedian lines moderately long, weakly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their combined width 2.2× that of frontoclypeal depression. Eyes large, temple length/eye longitudinal diameter ratio as 0.8. Antennae (Fig. 4C) extending back to near middle of pronotum; antennomere I bearing 2 to 3 indistinct dorsal grooves; II subglobular, shortest antennomere; III–V oval, subequal in length and slightly longer than width; VI–XI strongly flattened, each slightly longer than V, forming an indistinct club; VII as long as wide, subtriangular in dorsal view; VIII–X wider than long; XI approximately as long as I, 1.2× as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 4D) 1.7× as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening in basal half and apical half with subparallel margins; punctation coarser than on head, sparser at center of disc. Elytra 3.5× as long as wide, 2.2× as long as pronotum; costa III longest, followed by IV and II; interval IV shortest; apex weakly emarginate, with sutural tooth. Protibia 1.3× as long as protarsomere I, mesotibia approximately as long as mesotarsomere I, metatibia 1.6× as long as metatarsomere I; pro-, meso- and metatibia with 1, 2, and 2 spurs at apex, respectively; protibial spur and meso- and metatibial inner spurs long, hooked, and with tiny teeth along ventral margin, protibial spur distinctly longer than protarsomere I, mesotibial inner spur slightly shorter than half length of mesotarsomere I, metatibial inner spur slightly shorter than metatarsomere I, meso- and metatibial outer spurs straight and very short.

Abdominal ventrite I slightly depressed on sides. Genitalia as in Fig. 4E–F.

Male. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin adjective *longior* means longer, referring to the longer elytra of the new species relative to those of the similar *A. concava*.

Distribution. China (Guangdong).

***Ancistria nanlingensis* Pan, sp. nov.**

Chinese common name: 南岭钩帕扁甲
(Fig. 5)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂ (MHB), with the following labels: “Jiangxi, Longnan, Jiulianshan Nature Reserve [江西龙南九连山保护区], E114°27'58.01" N24°32'14.87", 2021.VI.5–VI.10, flight interception trap”, “HOLOTYPE / *Ancistria nanlingensis* sp. nov. / Det. Pan Z. 2024”. **PARATYPE: CHINA:** 1 ♂ (IZCAS), with the following labels: “Guangdong, Shixing, Chebaling Nature Reserve [广东始兴车八岭保护区], E114°15'25.81" N24°42'39.00", 2021.IX.30–X.15, Malaise trap”, “PARATYPE / *Ancistria nanlingensis* sp. nov. / Det. Pan Z. 2024”.

Diagnosis. In the key by Burckhardt & Ślipiński (1995, 2003), *A. nanlingensis* runs to the morphologically similar *A. tarsalis* Waterhouse, 1876. They differ in the body length (4.4–6.2 mm in *A. nanlingensis* versus 8.1 mm in *A. tarsalis*), the eyes size (the temple length/eye diameter ratio 1.6–1.8 in *A. nanlingensis* versus 1.3 in *A. tarsalis*), the width of the lateral frontal lobes on the head (the combined width of lateral frontal lobes narrower than that of the frontoclypeal depression in *A. nanlingensis* versus wider in *A. tarsalis*), the shape of antennomere XI (distinctly longer than wide in *A. nanlingensis* versus slightly longer than wide in *A. tarsalis*), the base of pronotum (not bordered in *A. nanlingensis* versus completely bordered in *A. tarsalis*), the elytra are distinctly longer (elytra 3.8–4.0× as long as wide in *A. nanlingensis* versus 3.1× as long as wide in *A. tarsalis*), the costa III of elytra (not inflated in *A. nanlingensis* versus strongly inflated subapically in *A. tarsalis*), and the elytral apex (with sutural tooth in *A. nanlingensis* versus without tooth in *A. tarsalis*).

Description. Male. Body (Fig. 5A) dark brown to black, ventral side lighter; femora, tibiae (including apical spurs), tarsi and abdominal ventrites yellowish brown to reddish brown. Body smooth, glabrous; yellow setae present on anterior margin of labrum, ligula, antennomeres, anterior margin of prothorax, apex of tibiae and tarsomeres and last ventrite. Body length: 4.4–6.2 mm.

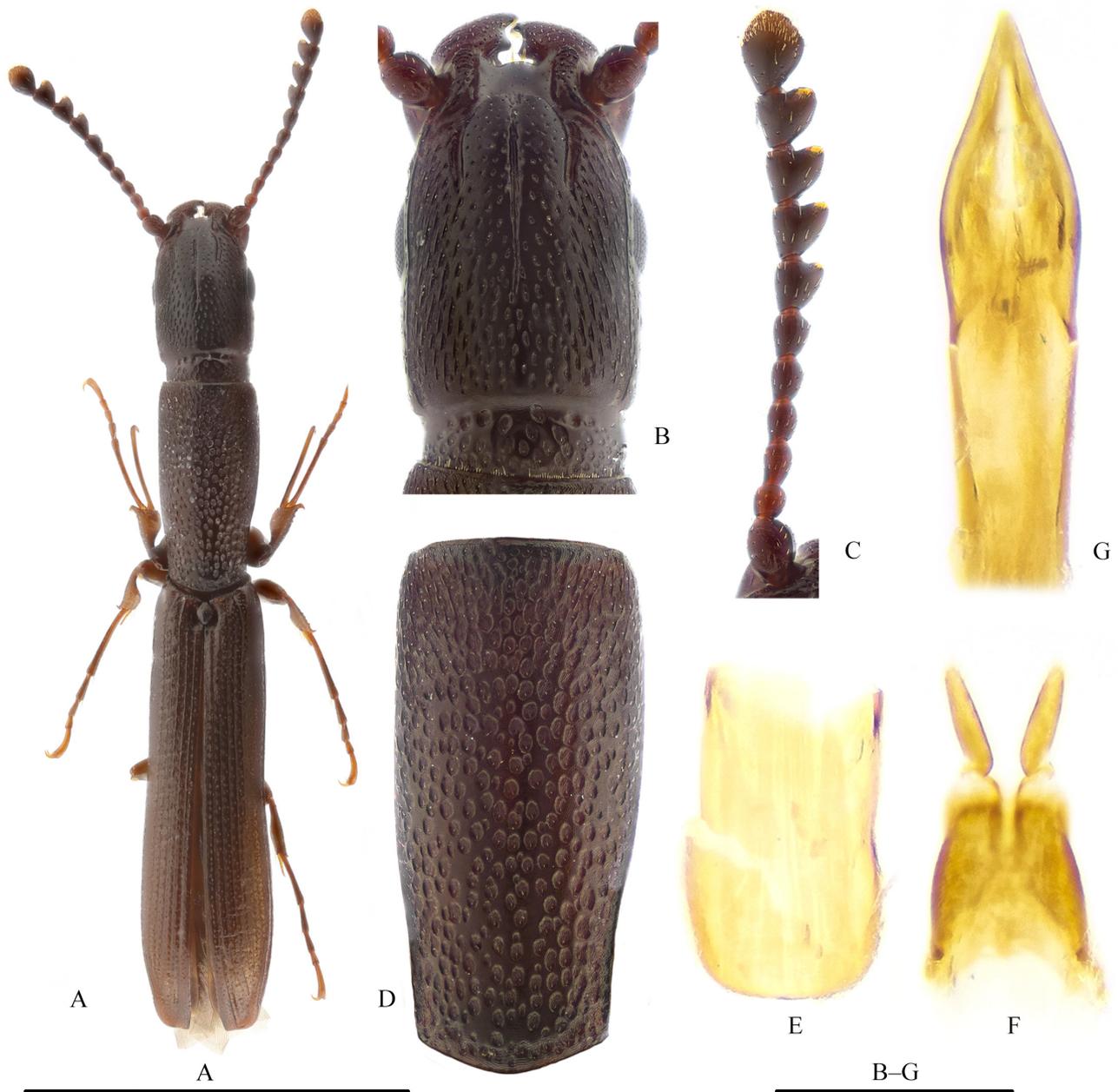


FIGURE 5. Morphology of *Ancistria nanlingensis* Pan, **sp. nov.** **A.** Habitus. **B.** Head, dorsal view. **C.** Antenna, dorsal view. **D.** Pronotum, dorsal view. **E.** Phallobase. **F.** Parameres. **G.** Median lobe, apical piece. **A–D.** Paratype. **E–G.** Holotype. Scale bars: 2 mm (A), 0.5 mm (B–D), 0.2 mm (E–G).

Head (Fig. 5B) $1.4\times$ as long as wide, coarsely punctate laterally, slightly finer on disc; midline almost absent in basal $1/3$, impressed in apical $2/3$; admedian lines moderately short, slightly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes subcareiform, narrow, their combined width $0.7\times$ that of frontoclypeal depression. Eyes small, temple length/eye longitudinal diameter ratio as $1.6\text{--}1.8$. Antennae (Fig. 5C) extending back to near middle of pronotum; antennomere I bearing 2 distinct dorsal grooves; II subglobular, shortest; III–V oval, subequal in length and slightly longer than width, III and IV subequal in width and slightly narrower than V; VI longer and wider than V, asymmetrically widened towards apex; VII–XI strongly flattened, longer than VI, forming an indistinct club; VII–VIII subtriangular in dorsal view, approximately as long as wide; IX and X wider than long; XI approximately $1.4\times$ as long as wide.

Pronotum (Fig. 5D) 2.0–2.1× as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening in basal 2/5, with subparallel margins in apical 3/5; punctation coarser than on head, denser at center of disc. Elytra 3.8–4.0× as long as wide, 2.1× as long as pronotum; costa III longest, not inflated; interval IV shortest; apex weakly emarginate, with indistinct sutural tooth. Protibia 0.7–0.8× as long as protarsomere I, mesotibia 0.7× as long as mesotarsomere I, metatibia approximately 1.2× as long as metatarsomere I; pro-, meso- and metatibia with 1, 2 and 2 spurs at apex, respectively; protibial spur and meso- and metatibial inner spurs long, hooked, and with tiny teeth along ventral margin, protibial spur slightly longer than protarsomere I, mesotibial inner spur 0.3× as long as mesotarsomere I, metatibial inner spur slightly shorter than half of metatarsomere I, meso- and metatibial outer spurs straight and very short.

Abdominal ventrite I slightly depressed on sides. Genitalia as in Fig. 5E–G.

Female. Unknown.

Etymology. The localities of both the holotype and paratype are lied in the range of the Nanling Mountains, hence the name of this species.

Distribution. China (Jiangxi, Guangdong).

Key to Chinese species of *Ancistria*

(modified from Burckhardt & Ślipiński 2003)

- 1 Pronotal length/width ratio less than 1.4. China (Yunnan), Laos *A. cornuta* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995
- Pronotal length/width ratio more than 1.4 2
- 2 Mesotibia about 0.8× as long as mesotarsomere I. China (Guangdong, Jiangxi) *A. nanlingensis* Pan, sp. nov.
- Mesotibia as long as or longer than mesotarsomere I 3
- 3 Pronotum and elytra covered with erect, fine setae. China (Taiwan). *A. pilosa* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995
- Pronotum and elytra without setae. 4
- 4 Lateral frontal processes of head cariniform, narrow, their combined width less than 0.9× that of frontoclypeal depression .. 5
- Lateral frontal processes of head flattened, wide, their largest combined width, in dorsal view, more than 0.9× that of frontoclypeal depression. 6
- 5 Admedian lobes of head subcarinate anteriorly, ending level with clypeal base and lateral frontal processes; elytra reddish brown with two narrow black transverse bands (sometimes median one reduced or absent). China (Guangdong), Vietnam . . .
..... *A. bicolorata* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995
- Admedian lobes of head sometimes raised but not carinate anteriorly, always much shorter than lateral frontal processes anteriorly; elytral color different. Widely distributed from Australia, through tropical Asia to Africa; China (Hainan, Taiwan).
..... *A. retusa* (Fabricius, 1801)
- 6 Pronotum bordered at base. China (Guangdong) *A. limbata* Pan, sp. nov.
- Pronotum not bordered at base. 7
- 7 Antennomere XI distinctly longer than wide. China (Guangdong) *A. longior* Pan, sp. nov.
- Antennomere XI approximately as long as wide 8
- 8 Mandibles punctate; elytra entirely or apically dark chestnut brown, weakly emarginate apically. China (Guangdong, Jiangxi, Sichuan), Japan, Vietnam *A. apicalis* Reitter, 1889
- Mandibles strongly transversely rugose; elytra uniformly dark brown or black, strongly emarginate apically. China (Sichuan, Taiwan). *A. emarginata* Grouvelle, 1914

Conclusions

In the present study, three new species of the genus *Ancistria*, *A. limbata* Pan, sp. nov., *A. longior* Pan, sp. nov. and *A. nanlingensis* Pan, sp. nov. from Guangdong and Jiangxi provinces of China, are described and illustrated. Meanwhile, a newly recorded species, *A. bicolorata* Burckhardt & Ślipiński, 1995, is also discussed and illustrated, with an updated description of the male from Guangdong and variation of some characters. Finally, nine *Ancistria* species are currently known to occur in China, and a key to them is provided. We are in need of many additional contributions to enhance our understanding of the species diversity within the Chinese Passandridae.

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中国南方钩帕扁甲属*Ancistria*三新种和新区系记录（鞘翅目：帕扁甲科）

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摘要: 中国钩帕扁甲属*Ancistria*鲜见报道, 迄今仅发现五种。本文记载南岭山脉和岭南地区三新种和一个中国新记录种, 即饰边钩帕扁甲*A. limbata* **sp. nov.**、长钩帕扁甲*A. longior* **sp. nov.**、南岭钩帕扁甲*A. nanlingensis* **sp. nov.**和双纹钩帕扁甲*A. bicolorata*, 并提供特征图; 还给出了中国钩帕扁甲属已知种检索表。

关键词: 帕扁甲; 新种; 新记录; 南岭山脉; 岭南