

## **Zopherid Beetles of Southeast Asia, I. A New Species of the Genus *Hyberis* (Coleoptera, Zopheridae) from Vietnam**

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**Abstract** A new species of the family Zopheridae, *Hyberis setosus*, is described from South Vietnam. The new species is distinguished from the four known congeners by the small body size, prominent long body setae and the absence of humps on pronotal and elytral discs.

In the subfamily Colydiinae of the family Zopheridae, the members of the genus *Hyberis* are rather exceptional in body form, having short, rounded and constricted body and relatively long legs. They contain four known species reported from Sarawak, Myanmar and India. In the short days trip collecting insects to South Vietnam, I obtained several species of zopherid beetles, among which I found a new species described below.

### *Hyberis setosus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 2)

Body length. 2.80–3.60 mm (average 3.21 mm) (13 specimens).

Colour. Body and eyes black; antennae and legs dark brown; body setae black or whitish; tufts of setae on elytra golden yellow (Fig. 2A).

Head with anterior margin weakly arcuate, with spatulate setae and yellowish or grey in colour; vertex flattened. Eyes relatively small, but prominent, each bearing four or five short setae. Antennae 10-segmented; order in length of segments: X>III>II>IV>V=IX>VI=VII; terminal club nearly hexagonal, separated into two parts by a transverse suture, posterior part a little longer than anterior part; segments I to VII bearing setae of three types, long spatulate ones, long pointed ones and minute ones (Fig. 1B).

Pronotum transverse, with strongly arcuate anterior margin, almost straight posterior margin and strongly toothed lateral margins; the number of the teeth seven to eight, each bearing short whitish spatulate setae; lateral parts of pronotum broadly explanate and central disc rounded and swollen, densely covered by granules, some of them bearing straight yellowish or black setae stick-shaped and blunt at tip.

Elytra longer than wide ( $L/W=1.12-1.18$ ), 2.15–2.29 times as long as pronotum and 1.12–1.18 times as wide as pronotum; elytra with almost straight anterior margins, the maximum width occurring in middle portion; surface of elytra covered by granules in rows; setae on elytra consisting of two types, long needle-like ones of yellow or black color and short golden ones often close together to form several tufts (Fig. 2A).

Ventral side. Prosternal process broad tongue-shaped, with arcuate lateral margins and flat anterior margin bearing a knot on each side (Fig. 1A). Mesonotum with short pointed setae and a pair of opposing triangular structures anteromedially. Metasternum with narrow leaf-like setae and complete longitudinal median ridge. Mesocoxal cavities separated and connected by a short transverse band.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1D). Parameres elongate, slender, with rounded end, without setae. Median

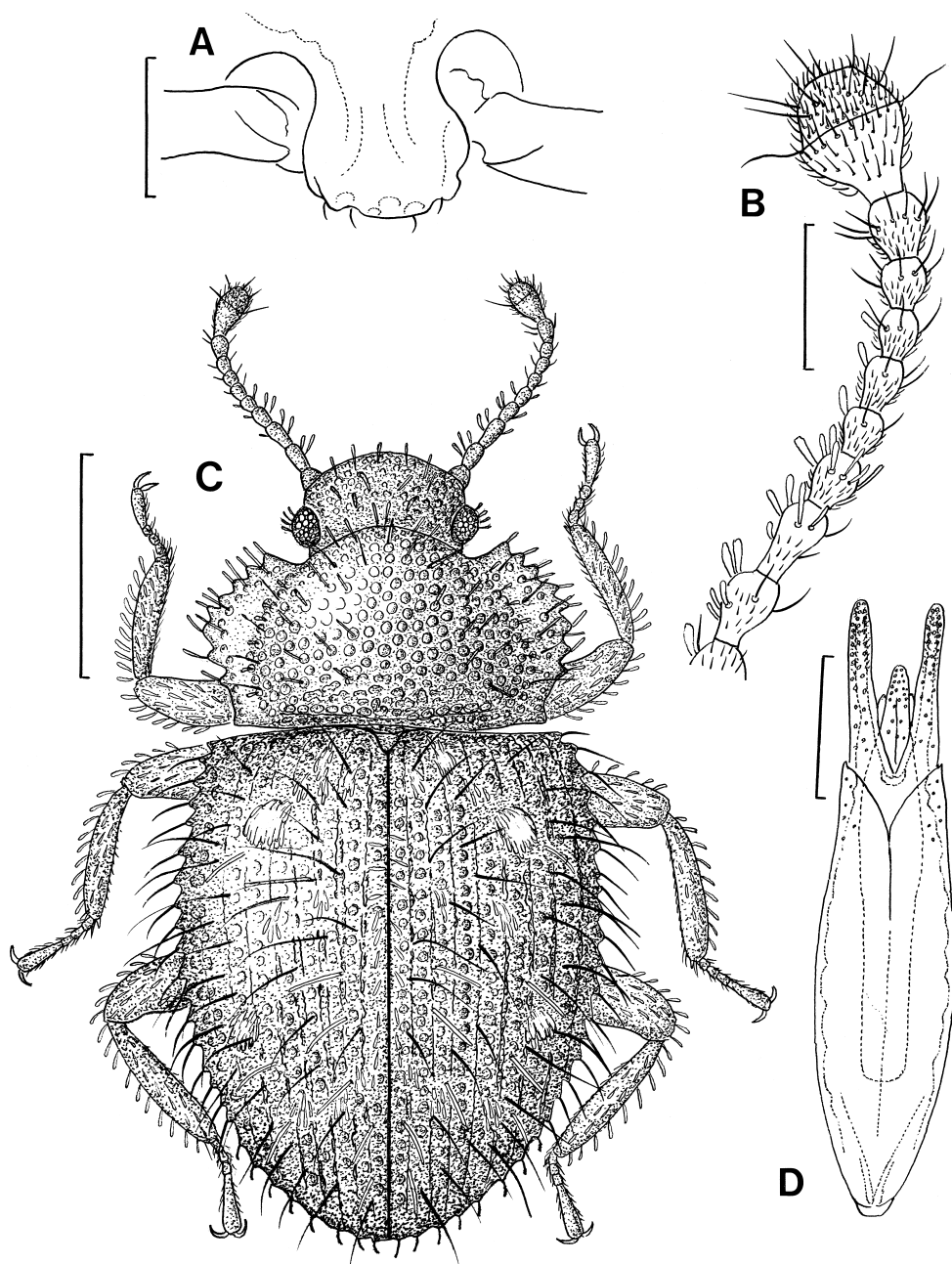


Fig. 1. *Hyberis setosus* sp. nov. — A, Prosternal process (paratype G ♀); B, antenna (left side, paratype F ♀); C, dorsal view (holotype); D, male genitalia (holotype). Scale bars: 0.2 mm for A, B and D; 1 mm for C.

lobe short, with rounded end.

Holotype. ♂ (NSMT-I-C 200213), Mt. Nam Déc Bri (900 m a.s.l.), Đắk Nông, South Vietnam, 25~29-III-2013, J. AOKI leg. 14 paratypes (NSMT-I-C 200214–200227), the same data as holotype.



Fig. 2. A, Tufts of golden setae on the basal part of elytron (right side); B, the rotten wood inhabited by *Hyberis setosus* (in the forest halfway up Mt. Nam Déc).

A ♂ (genitalia on slide), B ♂ (genitalia on slide), C ♀ (genitalia on slide), D ♀ (genitalia on slide), E ♀ (genitalia on slide), F ♀ (dissected, on 4 slides), G ♀ (dissected, on 3 slides), H~N (sex undetermined). The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba (NSMT).

*Remarks.* The members of the genus *Hyberis* PASCOE, 1860 are known from Asia, including the following four species: *Hyberis araneiformis* PASCOE, 1860 (the type species of the genus) from Sarawak, *H. wallaci* PASCOE, 1863 from Sarawak, *H. infratus* GROUVELLE, 1896 from Myanmar, *H. similis* GROUVELLE, 1913 from India. The new species is readily distinguishable from the four known species by the small size of body (2.8–3.6 mm) and prominent long body setae. In addition, the features mentioned below are useful to distinguish the new species: (1) lateral teeth of pronotum 7–8 in number, (2) pronotal disc without humps, (3) wider pronotum (only slightly narrower than elytra) and shorter elytra ( $L/W = 1.12-1.18$ ), (4) absence of humps on elytra.

## 要 約

青木淳一：東南アジアのコブゴミムシダマシ科甲虫，I. ベトナム産 *Hyberis* 属の1新種。—— 南ベトナムのナム・デック山の中腹からコブゴミムシダマシ科の1新種が採集されたので，*Hyberis setosus* sp. nov. とし記載した。本種は体が小さいこと，体毛が著しく長いこと，前胸背や鞘翅に瘤状隆起物を欠くことなどによって既知の4種から容易に区別される。

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