

***Lasioderma linnmani* sp. n. (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Ptinidae)
from Sri Lanka**

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Abstract. *Lasioderma linnmani* sp. n. from Sri Lanka is described and compared with other *Lasioderma* species from the Oriental region.

INTRODUCTION

From Ceylon 21 species are currently known, which belong to 7 subfamilies (Anobiinae - 4 species, Dorcatominae - 6 species, Eucradinae - 1 species, Gibbiinae - 2 species, Ptilininae - 2 species, Ptininae - 5 species, Xyletininae - 1 species). Single species from subfamily Xyletininae belong to the genus *Xyletinus* (*X. pumilus* Motschulsky, 1866). Only three species of genus *Lasioderma* are known from neighbouring countries - two from Vietnam (*L. parallelum* Fleutiaux, 1887 and *L. saigonensis* Pic, 1951) and one from Malaysia (*L. minima* Pic, 1936).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

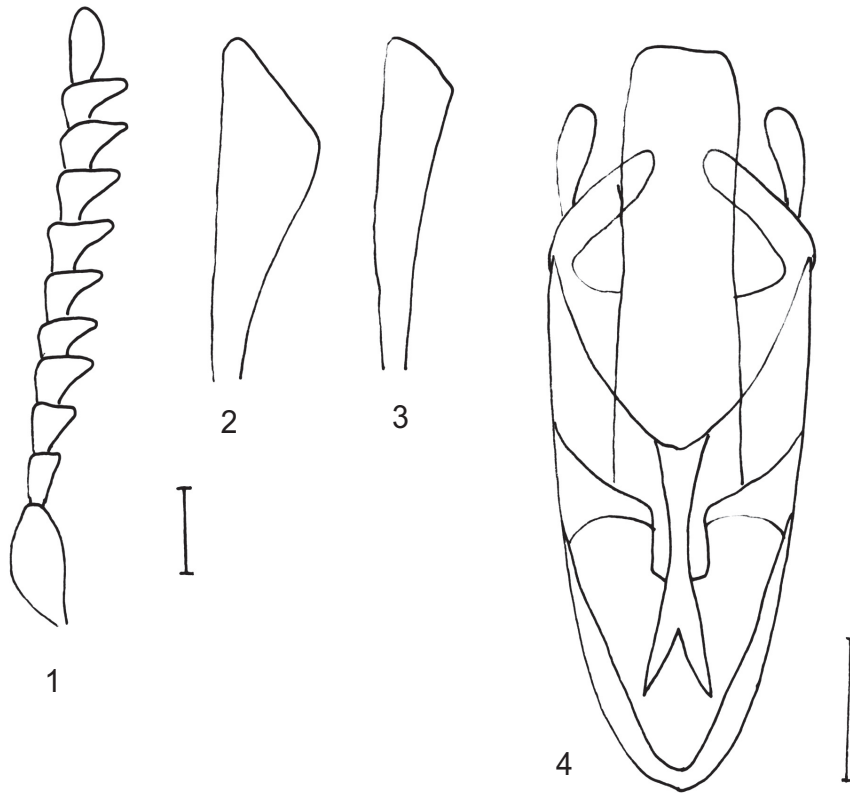
***Lasioderma linnmani* sp.n.**

(Figs 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Sri Lanka, Uva prov., Haputale env., 1500 m; 1.iii.1980; N. Linnman lgt. Allotype (♀): the same data as holotype. Holotype is deposited in the author's collection, allotype in Linnman's collection is deposited by Stanislav Snäll, Tumba, Sweden.

Description. Male (holotype). Shortly oval, convex, body length 2.4 mm, greatest width 1.2 mm. Ratio length:width of elytra 1.2. Dark brown, pubescence yellowish, longer, dense, recumbent to slightly semierrected. Antennae, palpi and legs bright brown.

Head evenly convex, with fine and dense punctures, shining. Eyes large, evenly globular and slightly longitudinal elongated. Front three times wider than width of eye from dorsal view. Antennae consisting of eleven antennomeres (Fig 1). The first antennomere very robust, quite different from other antennomeres. The second twice longer than wide, elongate, the



Figs 1-4: *Lasioderma linnmani* sp. n.: 1- male antenna; 2- male anterior tibia; 3- male middle tibia; 4- aedeagus. Scale = 0,1 mm.

third as long as wide, from the fourth to the tenth serrated, the fifth and the sixth slightly transverse, other as long as wide. The last segment oval, twice longer than wide. The last segment of maxillary palpi triangular.

Pronotum transverse (length 0.7 mm, width 1.2 mm), transversally convex, widest in the first third. Base of pronotum strongly curved. Lateral margin rounded, without distinct angles, with distinct edging. Surface of pronotum with fine and dense punctures, shining. Pubescence is arranged along middle longitudinal line backwards and from this line askance to sides. Scutellum small, triangular, as wide as long.

Elytra without distinct shoulders, with coarse and dense punctures, diameter of puncture slightly smaller than distance between them, shining, without striae. Pubescence arranged backwards.

Anterior tibia triangular, on the base very broad (Fig. 2), middle and posterior tibia more parallel, but on the base also widest (Fig. 3).

Aedeagus see Fig. 4.

Female (allotype): Body of the same size as male, anterior tibia less enlarged, without other visible characters of sexual dimorphism.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from other known species by distinct and coarse and sparse punctures on elytra, and by shape of aedeagus.

Name derivation. Dedicated to the collector of the type material Mr. Nils Linnman (*1915-†2002, Stockholm - Lidingö, Sweden), the famous expert of Scandinavian nature, author of several books about natural history and the first Swedish moderator of natural history programs (in radio from forties and in TV from sixties of the last century).

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