

Two new *Stephanopachys* species from Baltic amber (Coleoptera: Bostrichoidea: Bostrichidae)

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Abstract. *Stephanopachys electron* sp. nov. and *Stephanopachys ambericus* sp. nov. from Baltic amber is described, illustrated and compared with related recent species.

INTRODUCTION

The family Bostrichidae (Coleoptera: Bostrichiformia: Bostrichoidea) recently contains almost 600 species in 9 subfamilies, 11 tribes and 91 genera. Together with Dermestidae and Ptinidae they compose the superfamily Bostrichoidea of the order of beetles (Coleoptera) (Borowski & Wegrzynowicz 2012).

Two described species are only known from ambers. *Discoclavata dominicana* Poinar, 2013 is known from Dominican amber and *Stephanopachys vetus* Peris, Delclos et Perrichot, 2014 is known from French amber. Spahr (1981) in the systematic catalogue mentioned from amber only following genera - *Apate*, *Bostrichus*, *Lyctus* and *Rhizopertha*. In the present article, two new species from Baltic amber are described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Species described here were compared with other species from the Baltic amber or with relevant descriptions. All photos was made on Olympus SZX16.

The following abbreviations were used: TL - total length - linear distance from anterior margin of head to apex of elytra;

EW - elytral width - maximum linear transverse distance.

Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with the text as follows: „HOLOTYPE *species name* sp. nov. P. Zahradník & J. Háva, det. 2015”

SYSTEMATIC PALAEOONTOLOGY

Stephanopachys electron sp. nov.

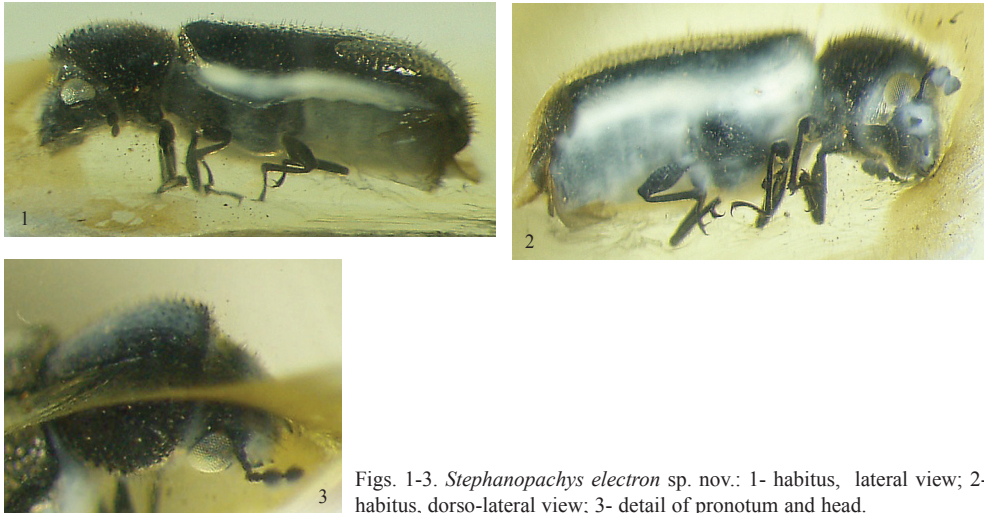
(Figs. 1-3)

Type material. Holotype (unsexed): Amber inclusion No.1586-2, Baltic amber, Russia: Kaliningrad region. Holotype deposited in private collection of Christel & Hans Werner Hoffeins, Hamburg, Germany.

Description. Body cylindrical, elongate, brown, TL 3.3 mm, EW 1.5 mm, shiny. Antennae with 10 antennomeres. Antennal clubs consisting of 3 antennomeres; last joint of antennal club distinctively smaller than two penultimates. Pronotum rounded, the widest at midlength, with long dense erect hairs. Papillae on anterior part of pronotum distinct. Punctures on elytron large, almost touched, arranged in rows. Hairs on elytra sparse and shorter than on pronotum. Declivity of elytra rounded. Apical margin smooth, without denticles or wrinkles.

Differential diagnosis. See the key to species.

Etymology. Derived from the Latin word electrum = amber.



Figs. 1-3. *Stephanopachys electron* sp. nov.: 1- habitus, lateral view; 2- habitus, dorso-lateral view; 3- detail of pronotum and head.

Stephanopachys ambericus sp. nov.

(Figs. 4-5)

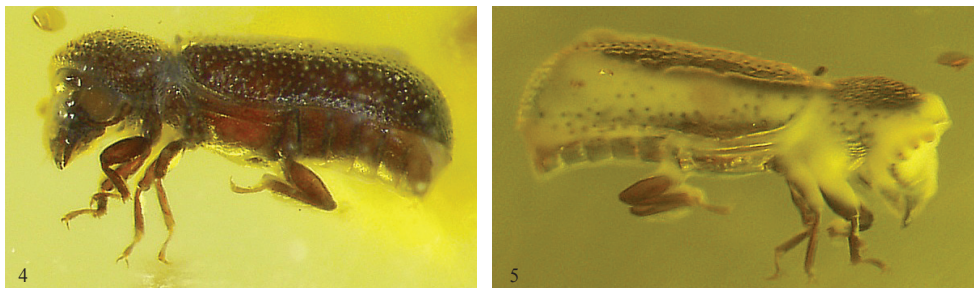
Type material. Holotype (unsexed): Amber inclusion GPIH no. 4336, coll. Gröhn, No. C 8346, Baltic amber, Russia: Jantary region. Holotype deposited in collection of Carsten Gröhn, Geolog.-Palaeontolog. Institute of University Hamburg, Germany.

Description. Body cylindrical, elongate, light brown, TL 2.7 mm, EW 1.2 mm, shiny. Antennae with 10 antennomeres. Antennal clubs consisting of 3 antennomeres; last joint of antennal club distinctively smaller than two penultimates. Pronotum rounded, the widest

at midlength, with long dense erect hairs. Papillae on anterior part of pronotum distinct. Punctures on elytron large, distance between punctures on elytron is equal approximately half their diameter, arranged in rows. Hairs on elytra sparser and shorter than on pronotum. Declivity of elytra rounded. Apical margin smooth, without denticles or wrinkles.

Differential diagnosis. See key of species.

Etymology. Derived from the English word amber.



Figs. 4-5. *Stephanopachys ambericus* sp. nov.: 4- habitus, lateral view; 5- habitus, lateral view from opposite side.

KEY OF SPECIES (SEE BOROWSKI J. & WĘGRZYNOWICZ P., 2012)

- 1 Antennae consisting of 11 antennomeres *S. vetus*
- Antennae consisting of 10 antennomeres 2
- 2 Surface of elytra smooth without protruding papillae or granules 3
- Surface of elytra with protruding papillae or granules other 10 recent species of genus *Stephanopachys*
- 3 Basal part of pronotum with prominent protruding papillae 4
- Basal part of pronotum with flattened papillae *S. linearis*; *S. cribratus*; *S. densus*
- 4 Pronotum markedly narrowed forward and backward, the widest just behind midlength *S. sobrinus*
- Sides of pronotum slightly and evenly rounded, the widest at midlength 5
- 5 Punctures on elytron almost touched *S. electon*
- Distance between punctures on elytron is equal approximately to half their diameter *S. ambericus*

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