



## Review of the genus *Allochotes* (Coleoptera: Cleridae: Neorthopleurinae) from Taiwan

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### Abstract

The Taiwanese species of the genus *Allochotes* are reviewed with descriptions of two new species, *A. forniculatus* **sp. n.** and *A. piceus* **sp. n.** A new synonymy is proposed: *A. violaceipennis* Schenkling **syn. n.** (= *A. sauteri* Schenkling). The Taiwanese *Allochotes* species are divided into three species groups based on the male genital structures.

**Key words:** *Allochotes*, new species, new synonym, taxonomy, Taiwan, inflated condition of aedeagus

### Introduction

The genus *Allochotes* Westwood, 1875 of the family Cleridae Latreille, 1802 (Insecta, Coleoptera) is widely distributed from Asia to New Guinea and disjunctively in the Seychelles (Corporaal 1950, Yajima & Nakane 1969).

To date, there have been only a few studies of the Taiwanese fauna of the genus. The first study was by Schenkling (1912) with a record of *A. dichrous* (Lewis, 1891) and descriptions of *A. sauteri* Schenkling, 1912 and *A. violaceipennis* Schenkling, 1912. Recently, *A. choui* Murakami & Yamasako and *A. yichei* Murakami & Yamasako were added (Murakami & Yamasako 2012). Up to the present, five species of the genus are known from Taiwan, but they have not been comprehensively studied.

The Taiwanese *Allochotes* is reviewed with observations of the male genital features in an inflated condition.

### Materials and methods

The specimens used in this paper are preserved in the following institutions and private collections: BMNH: Natural History Museum, London, UK; SDEI: Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Muncheberg, Germany; EUMJ: Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan; IZAS: Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; TARI: Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan; CCCT: private collection of Chang-Chin Chen, Taiwan; CKSJ: private collection of Kaoru Sakai, Tokyo, Japan; CSIJ: private collection of Shoichi Imasaka, Fukuoka, Japan; CWCT: private collection of Wen-I Chou, Taitung, Taiwan.

The terminal parts and the inflated aedeagi were observed following the method of Murakami & Yamasako (2012).

Terminology follows Gerstmeier & Eberle (2011), Opitz (2010) and Yang *et al.* (2011) for the male genital structures. The abbreviations used in this study are as follows: BL: body length (from tip of head to elytral apices); CM: connecting membrane between tegmen and phallus; EL: elytral length (from basal margin to apex in suture); EW: maximum conjoint width of elytra; PL: maximum length of pronotum; PW: maximum width of pronotum.