



## One new species of *Ptomaphaminus* Perreau, 2000 (Coleoptera: Leiodidae: Cholevinae: *Ptomaphagini*) from a granitic subterranean environment in Vietnam

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**Abstract.** *Ptomaphaminus granophilus* n. sp. from Vietnam is described and illustrated. The special subterranean biotope of this species, deep interstices in a granitic blockfield, is emphasized.

**Key words:** Leiodidae, Cholevinae, *Ptomaphaminus*, new species, subterranean fauna, granitic blockfield, Vietnam

### Introduction

The genus *Ptomaphaminus* Perreau, 2000 contains 22 species. It is widespread in South Asia and Southeast Asia: south of China (unpublished data), Vietnam (Szymczakowski, 1972; Perreau, 2009), Laos (Perreau, 2009), Cambodia (Jarrige, 1969), Thailand (Perreau, 1993), India (Szymczakowski, 1975; Perreau, 1991), Sri Lanka (Henrot & Szymczakowski, 1971; Szymczakowski, 1972), Nepal (Perreau, 1992; 2009), Malaysia and Sunda islands (Szymczakowski, 1964; Peck, 1981; Perreau, 2009), the Philippines (Zoja, 1994), and Indonesia (Szymczakowski, 1964). This genus was first considered as a species group of *Ptomaphaginus* Portevin (Szymczakowski, 1975) but differs by the following morphological characters: small size; spiculum gastrale of male genital segment very long, with half of the length protruding beyond the anterior edge of epipleurite IX; metasternal sutures convergent; ventral side of protibiae with regularly dispersed spines (not aligned along the lateral row). The two characters of loss of pigmentation and reduction of eyes are in relation with their lifestyle: all the species are living in subterranean environment, either endogean or hypogean. The last two characters are lacking in only one species, *P. ater* Perreau, 2009, although it was only collected in caves.

During a joint expedition of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France) and the Institute of Tropical Biology (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam) in the Hon Ba Nature Reserve, South of the Annamite range, various biotopes were sampled with the aim of inventorying some groups of Invertebrates, including ground-dwelling beetles. Various techniques were used: hand collecting, leaf-litter sieving, Winkler and Berlese extraction and pitfall trapping. While inventorying a very particular biotope which will be detailed in the discussion, the new species described below was discovered.

### *Ptomaphaminus granophilus* n. sp.

(Fig. 3)

**Holotype.** 1 male, Vietnam, granitic blockfield, Hon Ba, Suoi cat, 650 m, pitfall baited with vinegar, 20.IX 2013, A. Faille leg., deposited in Museum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, France.

**Description.** Length: 1.6 mm. General color light brown, antenna and protarsi yellowish.

Head. Eyes reduced, composed of approximately 40 ommatidia. Antennae slender, all antennomeres longer than wide except the eighth. The length of antennomeres (divided by the length of the first one) are: 1.00; 0.80; 0.35; 0.33; 0.30; 0.32; 0.45 ; 0.27; 0.50; 0.40; 0.87.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, largest width near the base, sides parallel near the base. Surface covered with transverse strigae.