

Taxonomic notes on fossil beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera)

Замечания по таксономии ископаемых жуков (Insecta: Coleoptera)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: новое родовое название, новая синонимия, новые таксономические интерпретации.

ABSTRACT. The new name *Lepichelus* Kirejtshuk et Poinar, **nom.n.** is proposed for *Lepiceroides* Kirejtshuk et Poinar, 2013, non Schedl, 1957 (Lepiceridae). The synonymy *Cervicatinus* Tan et Ren, 2007 = *Sinopeltis* Yu, Leschen, Slipinski, Ren et Pang, 2012, **syn.n.** (Trogossitidae) and *Forticatinus* Tan et Ren, 2007 = *Paracretocateres* Yu, Ślipiński, Leschen, Ren et Pang, 2015 **syn.n.** (Trogossitidae) were established. Some species of the family Eulichadidae are considered without generic attribution. Some corrections were made for the catalogue of Trogossitidae by Kolibáč [2013], including the taxon Lithostomatini Kolibáč et Huang, 2008 is regarded without family and superfamily attribution (?Polyphaga, incertae sedis). For *Smicrips cretacea* Cai et Huang, 2016 (Smicripidae) was proposed a new genus *Mesosmicrips* Kirejtshuk, **gen.n.** (*Mesosmicrips cretacea* **comb.n.**).

РЕЗЮМЕ. Новое название *Lepichelus* Kirejtshuk et Poinar, **nom.n.** предложено для *Lepiceroides* Kirejtshuk et Poinar, 2013, non Schedl, 1957 (Lepiceridae). Установлены новая синонимия: *Cervicatinus* Tan et Ren, 2007 = *Sinopeltis* Yu, Leschen, Slipinski, Ren et Pang, 2012, **syn.n.** (Trogossitidae) и *Forticatinus* Tan et Ren, 2007 = *Paracretocateres* Yu, Ślipiński, Leschen, Ren et Pang, 2015 **syn.n.** (Trogossitidae). Некоторые виды семейства Eulichadidae рассматриваются без родовой принадлежности. Предложены некоторые поправки для каталога Trogossitidae [Kolibáč, 2013], в том числе таксоны Lithostomatini Kolibáč et Huang, 2008 рассматриваются без семейственной и надсемейственной принадлежности (?Polyphaga, incertae sedis). Для *Smicrips cretacea* Cai et Huang, 2016 (Smicripidae) предложен новый род *Mesosmicrips* Kirejtshuk, **gen.n.** (*Mesosmicrips cretacea* **comb.n.**).

Many published data on fossil beetles need re-examination and further corrections to nomenclature and taxonomic interpretations are required. Some of these corrections are made in the present work.

Taxonomical notes

1. The name *Lepichelus* Kirejtshuk et Poinar, **nom.n.** (combined from the generic names “*Lepicerus*” and “*Haplochelus*”) is proposed for *Lepiceroides* Kirejtshuk et Poinar, 2013 (Myxophaga: Lepiceridae) [Kirejtshuk, Poinar, 2013], non *Lepiceroides* Schedl, 1957 (Polyphaga: Curculionioidea: Curculionidae) [type species: *Lepiceroides aterrimus* Schedl, 1957 (= *Hypothenemus aterrimulus* Wood, 1989, the latter name was proposed because the species name “*aterrimus*” was preoccupied by the senior *Hypothenemus aterrimus* Schedl, 1951 [Wood, 1989])].

2. The family Eulichadidae (Polyphaga, Byrrhoidae) includes of two subfamilies: Eulichadinae sensu str. and Lasiosyninae Kirejtshuk, Chang, Ren et Shih, 2010. The latter includes only two generic taxa *Lasiosyne* Tan, Ren et Shih 2007 (= *Pappisyne* Tan et Ren 2009) and *Bupredactyla* Kirejtshuk, Chang, Ren et Shih, 2010 and differs from the nominatine subfamily in “the slender and apparently more convex body, pronotum narrowed at base” and posterior angles projecting posteriorly, etc. [Kirejtshuk, Azar, 2013: 129]. According to this discrimination the taxon “*Lasiosyne*” *laxa* Yan, Wang et Zhang, 2014 with the very wide body and pronotum widest at base [Yan et al., 2014] should be removed from the genus *Lasiosyne* and transferred into the nominative subfamily as “genus incertus” because the diagnostics of its generic taxa (*Anacapitis* Yan 2009; *Crassisyne* Yan, Wang et Zhang, 2014; *Microsyne* Yan, Wang et Zhang, 2014; *Parelateriformius* Yan et Wang, 2010) needs to be elaborated and the proposed key to genera of this group [Yan et al., 2013] shows very restricted possibilities to discriminate groups of available fossils species. Correspondingly, “*Lasiosyne*” *punctata* Yan, 2012 and “*L.*” *shartegiensis* Yan, 2012 described after study only of some fragments of the posterior parts of their bodies [Yan, 2012] can be scarcely determined at both generic and subfamily level.

3. The synonymy *Cervicatinus* Tan et Ren, 2007 = *Sinopeltis* Yu, Leschen, Ślipiński, Ren et Pang, 2012,

syn.n. and *Forticatinus* Tan et Ren, 2007 = *Paracretocateres* Yu, Ślipiński, Leschen, Ren et Pang, 2015 **syn.n.** are clear because of a rather significant correspondence in the characters of both pairs of taxa, although the first taxon of each pair was erroneously described as a member of Catiniidae (Archostemata) [Tan, Ren, 2007], while the second was correctly assigned to Trogossitidae (Polyphaga: Cucujiformia: Cleroidea) [Yu et al., 2012, 2015. Kirejtshuk et al. [2010] first mentioned the correct attribution of both these genera and *Nitidulina* Martynov, 1926 to the suborder Polyphaga and superfamily Cleroidea, although Cai et al. [2015] regarded *Forticatinus* and *Nitidulina* as probable members of Artematopodidae (Polyphaga: Elateriformia).

4. In the catalogue by Kolibáč [2013] there are some deficiencies, some of which are rather important to be discussed. The author made some suppositions on fossils without re-examining the specimens. He put the tribe Lithostomatini Kolibáč et Huang, 2008 into the subfamily Trogossitinae sensu str. (Polyphaga: Trogossitidae) without providing reason for its subfamily or even family attribution. The type specimen of the type species of *Lithostoma* Martynov, 1926 (*L. expansum* Martynov, 1926) is missing now (it could be lost) and now it is possible to check the descriptor's characters only after study of similar specimens from the nearest locality in Karatau (Mikhalovka). Such a specimen was found in the Paleontological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow (PIN 2997/2167) which demonstrates the apparently convex body, very wide prosternal process and widely separate pro- and mesocoxae and, thus, this species is scarcely can be assigned not only to Trogossitidae but also to any cucujiformian group. In this catalogue there are included as "certain" Trogossitidae also other fossils remained unstudied by the author and some of them may be recognized as potential members of this family. Kolibáč [2006] approached Meligethiellinae Kirejtshuk et Ponomarenko, 1990 to the tribe Thymalini Léveillé, 1988, however later [Kolibáč, 2013] part of its members was interpreted as "Cucujoidea incertae sedis" with very disputable reasons: "(1) widely separated mesocoxae, especially in combination with (2) irregularly punctate elytra and (3) groove for prosternal process in mesosternum" [Kolibáč, 2013: 166]. Indeed taxonomy and systematic position of poorly described fossil species can be possible to clarify only after re-examination of the specimens described.

5. Cai et al. [2016] described the Mesozoic species of the genus *Smicrips* LeConte, 1878 (Polyphaga: Smicripidae) from Burmese amber, which, indeed, is very distinct from the Cenozoic members of this family and needs to be regarded separately from them, because, in contrast to species of the *Smicrips*, the Mesozoic specimen has the head longer and not subtriangular, with a clear median depression on the frons continuing posteriorly as a furrow reaching the vertex, eyes located at midlength of the head, scutellum subtrapezoid, and posterior edge of metaventrite arcuately excised. Besides, this specimen is

only 1.28 mm long. Thus, taxonomic interpretation of this species should be regarded as a new genus as following: *Mesosmicrips cretacea* (Cai et Huang, 2016), **comb.n.** — *Mesosmicrips* Kirejtshuk, **gen.n.**, type species *Smicrips cretacea* Cai et Huang, 2016.

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