Revision of the Family Helotidae (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea):
IV. The Genus Metahelotella

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ABSTRACT The species belonging to the genus Metahelotella Kirejtshuk are revised. Six species are recognized, including two described herein, M. schwalleri sp. nov. from Vietnam and M. sprecherae sp. nov. from China (Shaanxi Province). Helota fulvitas Ritsema and H. difficilis Ritsema are placed as junior synonyms of M. semifulva Ritsema. Lectotypes are designated for H. fulvitas Ritsema, H. difficilis Ritsema, and H. immaculata Ritsema. A key and diagnosis of the species belonging to the genus Metahelotella Kirejtshuk are provided. Figures of protibiae, genitalia, internal sacs, eighth abdominal tergites, and fifth abdominal ventrites are given for all species.

KEY WORDS Helotidae, Metahelotella, taxonomic revision, new species

Helotidae is a little-known, and originally monogenic, family. Kirejtshuk (2000) divided the family into five genera: Helota MacLeay, Neohelota Ohta, Afrohelotina Kirejtshuk, Metahelotella Kirejtshuk, and Strophohelota Kirejtshuk. Species of the genus Helota have been revised taxonomically (Lee 2007, 2008, 2009). This is the fourth article dealing with the family Helotidae, and it covers the genus Metahelotella.

Adult members of Metahelotella are similar to those of African species (genera Afrohelotina and Strophohelota) whose elytra lack four oval yellow areas. This contrasts with the presence of oval yellow areas on elytra of Helota and Neohelota species. Metahelotella is more similar to Strophohelota on the basis of the absence of costae or tubercles on the elytra. The elytra of Afrohelotina possess costae or tubercles. Metahelotella can be distinguished from Strophohelota by the sexually dimorphic protibiae and the transverse head.

Metahelotella is composed of six species that occur in the Oriental Region (Kirejtshuk 2000). Three of the six species have distinct color patterns except M. semifulva (Ritsema 1881), M. fulvitas (Ritsema 1889), and M. difficilis (Ritsema 1891); however, the diagnostic characters of these similar species are subtle. All species of the genus were described in the late 1800’s and have not been redescribed or revised since. Thus, a modern taxonomic revision is needed.

Materials and Methods
The descriptive terminology follows Lee and Sató (2006). The types of all known species and 36 additional specimens were examined for this article. Codens of museums or institutions and their curators are listed as follow: BPBM, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, USA (G. A. Sameulson); EUMJ, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan (H. Yoshitomi); MNHN, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (A. Taghavian & T. Deuve); MSNG, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria,” Genova, Italy (R. Poggi); MTD, Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (O. Jäger); NHMB, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (M. Brancucci); NMW, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (M. A. Jäch); RMNH, National Natuurhistorische Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands (F. Assen); and SMNS, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. Schwaller).

Key to Species of Metahelotella

1. Elytra with distinct yellowish brown markings.
   2. Elytra without distinct yellowish brown markings..................... 3
   
2. Basal three fifths of elytra yellowish-brown (Fig. 1) .................... M. semifulva (Ritsema)
   3. Sides of basal three fifths elytra greenish bronze (Fig. 2) ............... M. schwalleri sp. nov.
   4. Pronotum same color as elytra (Figs. 3 and 4).
      M. marthae (Ritsema) Pronotum at least partly different color from elytra ......................................................... 4
   5. Pronotum with a median longitudinal greenish bronze band (Fig. 5) ............ M. bouchardi (Ritsema)
      Pronotum without a median longitudinal greenish bronze band .................. 5
   6. Pronotum bronze; elytra greenish bronze (Figs. 7 and 8) ............... M. sprecherae sp. nov.

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Pronotum yellowish-brown, elytra brownish bronze (Fig. 6) . . . *M. immaculata* (Ritsema)

**Metahelotella semifulva** (Ritsema, 1881)

*Helota semifulva* Ritsema 1881: 80; Ritsema 1889: 111; Ritsema 1891a: 228; Ritsema 1909: 182; Ritsema 1911: 106; Ritsema 1915a: 136; Ritsema 1915b: 236; Miwa 1931: 60; Kôno 1939: 160; Wegrzynowicz 2000: 403.<br>
*Metahelotella semifulva*: Kirejtshuk 2000: 30.

*Helota fulvitaris* Ritsema 1889: 107; Ritsema 1891a: 228; Ritsema 1893: 140; Ritsema 1894a: 98; Ritsema 1894b: 111; Ritsema 1911: 105; Ritsema 1915a: 136; Ritsema 1915b: 237; Wegrzynowicz 2000: 397. syn. nov.

*Metahelotella fulvitaris*: Kirejtshuk 2000: 30.

*Helota difficilis* Ritsema 1891b: 896; Ritsema 1891a: 228; Ritsema 1894a: 104; Ritsema 1915a: 136; Ritsema 1915b: 237; Wegrzynowicz 2000: 396. syn. nov.

*Metahelotella difficilis*: Kirejtshuk 2000: 30.

**Diagnosis.** Specimens of *M. semifulva* and *M. schawalleri* are characterized by presence of yellowish-brown markings on their elytra. *M. semifulva* differs
from *M. schawalleri* by having completely yellowish brown basal three fifths of the elytra.

**Male.** Length 6.9–7.5 mm, width 2.8–3.0 mm. General color yellowish brown (Fig. 1), but head (excluding antennae), basal two fifths of elytra, apices of femora, and bases of tibiae greenish bronze; outer margin of pronotum and elytra darkened. Dorsal surface of head with prominent punctures, denser at sides; ventral surface medially prominent. Pronotum 0.71–0.76 times longer than wide, trapezoidal with weak crenulations on lateral margins, surface smooth, with sparse, prominent punctures. Elytra 1.79–1.84 times longer than wide, parallel; each elytron with 10 striae. Thoracic ventrites with prominent punctures but medially reduced. Protibia (Fig. 10) slightly curved, dorsal internal margin concave at apical one third. Fifth abdominal ventrite (Fig. 11) with apical margin rounded, dense setae restricted to semicircular, apico-medial area; several long setae at sides. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 9) trapezoidal, antero-lateral angle rounded. Penis (Fig. 12) slender, apically and strongly narrowed, apex truncate, mesal margin squarely emarginate; dorsal lobes as wide as penis, notch between connection of dorsal lobes shallow; notch on basal margin extremely deep, but not reaching notch between connection of dorsal lobes. Parameres (Fig. 13) elongate, middle of apical margin with a shallow notch, without setae along notch, apical processes rounded, with dense long setae along and inside apical margin, ventral surface with extremely sparse setae, basal margin truncate. Internal sac (Fig. 14) with one apical, elongate sclerite covered by teeth, medially and ventrally conjoined by a small, strongly sclerotized sclerite; four basal sclerites present, one extremely slender, recurved sclerite at middle, ventrally covered with a short elongate sclerite, lateral sclerites short, internal margin sinuate.

**Female.** Length 8.0 mm; width 3.2 mm. Similar to male, but dorsal internal margin of protibia not concave.

**Type Material.** The holotype ♂ of *Helota semifulva* Ritsema is labeled: "Type/Cat No. 67a/Helota semifulva, type ♂ Rits./Hekmeyer Ardjoeno/Type." It is directly pinned and is in good condition. It is deposited in the RMNH.

The lectotype ♂ of *Helota fulvitarsis* Ritsema labeled by Wegzynowicz but not published, here designated to preserve stability and make the use of this name more universal, is labeled "DAAR/REITSEMA/Helota fulvitarsis type ♂/Rits./Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1950/LECTOTYPUS Helota fulvitarsis Ritsema des. P. Wegzynowicz (with red margin, unpublished)." It is pinned directly and is in good condition. It is deposited in the RMNH. A female paralectotype is labeled "DAAR/REITSEMA/S. Olliff vidi 1874/Helota fulvitarsis, type ♀/Rits./TYPE (red)/PARALECTOTYPUS Helota obturieri Ritsema des. P. Wegzynowicz (with red margin)/Muséum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1950" (MNHN).

The lectotype ♂ of *Helota difficilis* Ritsema, here designated to preserve stability and make the use of this name more universal, is labeled: "Co-Type/Cat No. 69a/Carin Cheba (in Burman) 900–1,100 m L. Fea V-XII-1988/Helota difficilis Rits. ♂ type/L. Fea Burma. It is in good condition and is deposited in the RMNH. A male paralectotype is labeled: "Carin Cheba (in Burman) 900–1,100 m L. Fea V-XII-1988/Typus/difficilis Rts./SYNTYPUS ♂ Helota difficilis Ritsema, 1891" (MSNG).

**Type Locality:** Indonesia: Java.

**Materials Examined (24 Specimens).** Indonesia: Java: 1 ♂, Dessa Tjbigo, 1896, Ledru, MTD; 1 ♂, Djokjakart, 1935, Overbeck, MTD; West Sumatra: 1 ♂, NMW; Thailand: 1 ♂, Bana, Chawang nr. Nabon, 70 and 80 m, 6-XI-1958, Gressitt, BPBM; 1 ♂, same data but with 80 m, BPBM; Laos: 1 ♂, Nongtevada, 17-VIII-1965, native collector, BPBM; INDIA: 1 ♂, Pedong, Desgodins, MSNG; 1 ♂, Sikkim, Jadung 800m, 7-VIII-1985, Ral, NHMB; 1 ♂, Darjeeling, West Bengal (British Bootang), 1898, Durel, MTD; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data, MSNG; 2 ♂, Basti & Durel, MTD; Burma: 1 ♂, 50 km NW Putao Wasadam vill. 950 m, 17-V-1998, Siniaes, SMNS; 1 ♂, Shango (?) Village near Chipwi, in the car, Kachin St., 6-VI-2003, Abe, EUMJ.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Thailand, Laos, Burma. Records from Taiwan in Miwa (1931) are mistakenly labeled. It was indicated by Lee and Satō (2006).

**Metahelotella schawalleri** sp. nov

**Diagnosis.** See diagnosis of *M. semifulca*.

**Male.** Length 8.2 mm, width 3.4 mm. General color yellowish brown (Fig. 2), but head (excluding antennae), elytra, apices of femora, bases of tibiae, and tarsi greenish bronze, antero-medial area of elytra yellowish brown; outer margin of pronotum and elytra darkened. Dorsal surface of head with prominent punctures, denser at sides; ventral surface prominently punctured medially. Pronotum 0.74 times longer than wide, trapezoidal with weak crenulations on lateral margins, surface smooth, with sparse, prominent punctures. Elytra 1.77 times longer than wide, parallel; each elytron with 10 striae. Thoracic ventrites with prominent punctures but medially reduced. Protibia slightly curved, dorsal internal margin concave at apical one third, similar to *M. semifulca*. Fifth abdominal ventrite (Fig. 16) with apical margin slightly rounded, dense setae restricted to apico-medial area, several long setae at sides. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 15) trapezoidal, apical margin truncate, antero-lateral angle rounded. Penis (Fig. 17) strongly narrowed near apex, apex rounded, mesal margin slightly concave at middle; dorsal lobes as wide as penis, notch between connection of dorsal lobes shallow; notch on basal margin extremely deep, but not reaching notch of dorsal lobes. Parameres (Fig. 18) elongate, middle of apical margin with a shallow and wide notch, without setae along notch, apical processes rounded, with dense long setae along and inside apical margin, ventral surface with sparse setae, basal margin truncate. Internal sac (Fig. 19) with one apical, elongate sclerite covered by teeth; four basal sclerites present, one extremely slender, recurved sclerite at middle,
ventrally covered with a short elongate sclerite, lateral sclerites short, sides sinuate.

Female. Unknown.

Type Material. Holotype ♂: "VIETNAM: Tamdao, 80 km N of Hanoi Prov. Vinh Phu, 28.5.-2.6.1985" (SMNS). Paratype: 1♂: "N. VIETNAM (Tonkin) pr. Vinh Phu, Tamdao, 17.-21.V.1990, Vit. Kuban leg." (MNHB).

Type Locality. Vietnam.

Etymology. It is named after Dr. Wolfgang Schwaller who provided specimens of this interesting new species for study.

Figs. 9–14. Diagnostic characters of Metahelotella semifulva. (9) Eighth abdominal tergite. (10) Protibia. (11) Fifth abdominal ventrite. (12) Penis. (13) Parameres. (14) Internal sac. Scale bar, 0.5 mm.
Distribution. Vietnam.

*Metahelotella marthae* (Ritsema 1910)

*Helota marthae* Ritsema 1910: 78; Ritsema 1911: 105; Ritsema 1915a: 139; Ritsema 1915b: 236; Wegrzynowicz 2000: 401.

*Metahelotella immaculata* Kirejtshuk 2000: 30.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished from other species by the unicolored elytra and elytra with sexual dimorphism.

Male. Length 6.2 mm; width 2.2 mm. General color yellowish brown (Fig. 3), but head (excluding anten-
nae), pronotum, scutellum, elytra, apices of femora, tibiae, and tarsi greenish bronze. Dorsal surface of head with prominent punctures, denser at sides; ventral surface prominently punctured medially. Pronotum 0.79 times longer than wide, trapezoidal with weak crenulations on lateral margins, surface smooth, with sparse, prominent punctures. Elytra 2.13 times longer than wide, parallel; each elytron with 10 striae. Thoracic ventrites with prominent punctures but medially reduced. Protibia (Fig. 21) moderately curved, internal margin concave at apical one-thirds. Fifth abdominal ventrite (Fig. 22) with apical margin truncate, dense setae restricted to apico-medial area, several long setae at sides. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 20) trapezoidal, anterolateral angle rounded. Penis (Fig. 23) slender, apically and strongly narrowed, apex truncate, mesal margin truncate; dorsal lobes as wide as penis, notch between connection of dorsal lobes deep; notch on basal margin extremely deep, almost reaching notch of dorsal lobes. Parameres (Fig. 24) elongate, middle of apical margin with a shallow notch, with dense short setae along apical margin, apical processes narrowly rounded, with dense long setae along and inside apical margin, ventral surface with sparse setae, basal margin truncate. Internal sac (Fig. 25) with one apical, elongate sclerite covered by teeth on apical half of one side, medially and ventrally conjoined by a small, elongate sclerite provided with scales on apical two-thirds; a pair of medial sclerites, with teeth on dorsal side; basal sclerites absent or lost.

**Female.** Length 6.8 mm; width 2.4 mm. Similar to male, but dorsal internal margin of prostibia not concave and elytral apices sharp (Fig. 4).

### Type Material

The holotype ♂ of *Helota marthae* Ritsema is labeled: "Java occident, Sukabumi 2000′ 1893 Fruhstorfer/Muséum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthür 1952/ Helota marthae ♂ type Rits/LECTOTYPE (red label)." It is glued on a card and in good condition. It is deposited in the MNHN.

#### Type Locality

Indonesia: Java.

#### Material Examined (1 Specimen). Indonesia: 1 ♀, Java, Goen Halmoen, 1937, MNHN.

#### Distribution

Indonesia (Java).

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**Metahelotella bouchardi** (Ritsema, 1896)

*Helota Bouchardi* Ritsema 1896: 131; Ritsema 1905: 216; Ritsema 1909: 182; Ritsema 1910: 50; Ritsema 1911: 104; Ritsema 1915a: 136; Ritsema 1915b: 236.

**Metahelotella bouchardi**: Wegrzynewic 2000: 394.

**Metahelotella immaculata (Ritsema, 1891)**

*Helota immaculata* Ritsema 1891a: 228; Ritsema 1891b: 895; Ritsema 1891a: 104; Ritsema 1911: 105; Ritsema 1915a: 135; Ritsema 1915b: 236; Wegrzynewicz 2000: 399.

**Diagnosis.** *Metahelotella bouchardi*, *M. immaculata*, and *M. sprecheri* differs from other species by lacking yellowish brown markings on elytra and pronotum with different color from elytra. *M. bouchardi* can be distinguished from other two species by presence of one median longitudinal greenish bronze band on the pronotum.

**Male.** Length 6.5 mm, width 2.7 mm. General color yellowish brown (Fig. 5), but head (excluding antennae), elytra, apices of femora, bases of tibiae, and tarsi greenish bronze; outer margin of pronotum and elytra darkened; pronotum with a median longitudinal greenish bronze band. Dorsal surface of head with prominent punctures, denser at sides; ventral surface prominently punctured medially. Pronotum 0.72 times longer than wide, trapezoidal with weak crenulations on lateral margins, surface smooth, with sparse, prominent punctures. Elytra 1.74 times longer than wide, parallel; each elytron with 10 striae. Thoracic ventrites with prominent punctures but medially reduced. Protibia (Fig. 27) slightly curved, dorsal internal margin concave at apical one third. Fifth abdominal ventrite (Fig. 28) with apical margin slightly sinuate, dense setae restricted to apico-medial area, several long setae at sides. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 26) trapezoidal, apical margin slightly concave, anterolateral angle rounded. Penis (Fig. 29) with tube-like apex, sides parallel, apex truncate, mesal margin concave at middle; dorsal lobes as wide as penis, notch between connection of dorsal lobes shallow; notch on basal margin extremely deep, almost reaching notch of dorsal lobes, sides strongly sclerotized. Parameres (Fig. 30) elongate, middle of apical margin with a shallow notch, without setae along notch, apical processes narrowly rounded, with dense long setae along and inside apical margin, ventral surface with sparse setae, basal margin truncate. Internal sac (Fig. 31) with one apical, elongate sclerite covered by teeth, ventrally conjoined by a short, strongly sclerotized sclerite, medially and dorsally covered by a triangular sclerite, apical half strongly sclerotized, apex concave, bases covered by teeth; four basal sclerites present, one extremely slender, recurved sclerite at middle, ventrally covered with a short elongate sclerite, lateral sclerites short, internal margin sinuate.

**Female.** Length 7.0–7.1 mm; width 2.8 mm. Similar to male, but dorsal internal margin of prostibia not concave.

### Color Variation

Specimens from Malaysia have a more prominent and wider greenish bronze band on the pronotum.

**Type Material.** The holotype ♀ of *Helota bouchardi* is labeled: "Type/Cat No. 66a/Sumatra Palembang/ Helota Bouchardi ♀ type Rits./Int. Gorouvelle Palemb. Sumurata." It is glued on a card and in good condition. It is deposited in the RMNH.

#### Type Locality

Indonesia: Sumatra.

#### Material Examined (5 Specimens). Indonesia: 1 δ, Medan, 20-I-1921, Corporall, RMNH; Malaysia: 2 δ ♂, 2 ♀, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipol, 1,200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu mt., 27-I-2-II-1999, Chechovsky, MNSG.

#### Distribution

Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia.
Metahelotella immaculata: Kirejtshuk 2000: 30.

**Diagnosis.** *M. immaculata* is similar to *M. sprecheri*, but differs by the yellowish brown pronotum and the brownish bronze elytra.

**Male.** Length 5.5–6.0 mm; width 2.0–2.2 mm. General color yellowish brown bronze (Fig. 6), but head (excluding antennae), elytra, apices of femora; tibiae, tarsi, and lateral and basal margin of pronotum dark brownish bronze. Dorsal surface of head with prominent punctures, denser at sides; ventral surface prominently punctured medially. Pronotum 0.76–0.80 times longer than wide, trapezoidal with weak crenulations on lateral margins, surface smooth, with sparse, prominent punctures. Elytra 2.00–2.05 times longer.

Figs. 20–25. Diagnostic characters of *Metahelotella marthae*. (20) Eighth abdominal tergite. (21) Protibia. (22) Fifth abdominal ventrite. (23) Penis. (24) Parameres. (25) Internal sac. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.
than wide, parallel; each elytron with 10 striae. Thoracic ventrites with prominent punctures but medially reduced. Protibia slightly curved, dorsal internal margin concave at apical one-thirds, similar to *M. semi-fulva*. Fifth abdominal ventrite (Fig. 33) with apical margin truncate, dense setae restricted to apico-medial area, several long setae at sides. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 32) trapezoidal, antero-lateral angle rounded. Penis (Fig. 34) slender, apically and strongly narrowed, apex rounded, mesal margin truncate; dorsal lobes as wide as penis, notch between connection of dorsal lobes deep; notch on basal margin extremely deep, almost reaching apex of penis, anteriorly and abruptly widened. Parameres (Fig. 35) elongate, mid-

Figs. 26–31. Diagnostic characters of *Metahelotella bouchardi*. (26) Eighth abdominal tergite. (27) Protibia. (28) Fifth abdominal ventrite. (29) Penis. (30) Parameres. (31) Internal sac. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.
dle of apical margin with a shallow notch, with short setae along notch, apical processes widely rounded, with dense long setae along and inside apical margin, ventral surface with sparse setae, basal margin truncate. Internal sac (Fig. 36) with one apical, elongate sclerite covered by teeth on one side, medially conjoined and ventrally covered by a small, elongate sclerite provided with scales; a pair of medial sclerites, with teeth on apical half; basal sclerites composed of two sclerites, one extremely slender, reaching apical sclerite; basally conjoined with recurved sclerite at middle, two pairs of elongate sclerites provided with scales at middle of basal sclerites.

Female. Length 6.6 mm; width 2.5 mm. Similar to male, but dorsal internal margin of protibia not concave.

Type Material. The lectotype ♂ of *Helota immaculata* Ritsema, here designated to preserve stability and to make the use of this name more universal, is labeled: "Co-Type/Cat No. 65a/Carin Cheba (in Burman)"

Figs. 32–36. Diagnostic characters of *Metahelotella immaculata*. (32) Eighth abdominal tergite. (33) Fifth abdominal ventrite. (34) Penis. (35) Parameres. (36) Internal sac. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.
900–1,100 m L. Fea V-XII-1988/ Helota immaculata ♂
Rits./ L. Fea Burma.” It is directly pinned and is in good
condition. It is deposited in the RMNH. Paralecto-
types: 1♂, 1♀, the same data as lectotype but with
“Cat. No. 65b and c (RMNH); 1♂, 1♀, same data but
one with "LECTOTYPE”, it is not valid because it is
not published (MNHN); 1♂, 2♀♀, same data
(MSNG).

**Type Locality.** Burma.

**Materials Examined (6 Specimens).** India: Darjeel-
ing, West Bengal (British Bootang), 1♂, Basti &
Durel, MSNG; 1♂, same data, MTD; 1♀, 1898, Durel,

Figs. 37–42. Diagnostic characters of *Metahelotella sprecherae*. (37) Eighth abdominal tergite. (38) Protibia. (39) Fifth
abdominal ventrite. (40) Penis. (41) Parameres. (42) Internal sac. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.
MtD: 1♂, same data, RMNH; 1♂, 1913, Durel, RMNH; Thailand: 1♂, Ban Pha Khap, 15–20-V-1992, Pacholatko, NMW.

Distribution. Burma, India, Thailand.

Metahelotella sprecherae sp. nov

Diagnosis. See diagnosis of M. immaculata.

Male. Length 7.8–8.6 mm, width 3.0–3.3 mm. Head bronze, antennae yellowish brown (Fig. 7); pronotum bronze medially, antero-lateral angles yellowish brown, extending along lateral margins; scutellum and elytra greenish bronze; venter yellowish brown; legs yellowish brown, except apices of femora and bases of tibiae greenish bronze, claws blackish brown. Dorsal surface of head with prominent punctures, denser at sides; ventral surface prominently punctured medially. Pronotum 0.68–0.70 times longer than wide, trapezoidal with weak crenulations on lateral margins, surface smooth, with dense, prominent punctures, medially reduced. Elytra 1.97–1.99 times longer than wide, parallel; each elytron with 10 striae. Thoracic ventrites with prominent punctures reduced medially. Protibia (Fig. 38) moderately curved, internal margin concave at apical one-thirds. Fifth abdominal ventrite (Fig. 39) with apical margin slightly sinuate, dense setae restricted to apico-medial area, several long setae at sides. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 37) trapezoidal, apical margin anteriorly produced, apical process rounded, basal margin angularly emarginate medially. Penis (Fig. 40) strongly narrowed near apex, apex rounded, mesal margin invisible; dorsal lobes a little narrower than penis, notch between connection of dorsal lobes shallow; notch on basalar margin extremely deep, exceeding notch of dorsal lobes, apically widened. Parameres (Fig. 41) elongate, middle of apical margin with a shallow and narrow notch, without setae along notch, apical processes narrowly rounded, with dense long setae inside apical margin, ventral surface with dense setae, basal margin truncate. Internal sac (Fig. 42) with one apical, elongate sclerite provided with one longitudinal row of teeth, dorsally covered by one elongate sclerite with dense teeth near base; a pair of median sclerites curved, internal margin with teeth; a basal sclerite extremely long, basally widened.

Female. Length 9.3 mm; width 3.6 mm. Similar to male, but dorsal internal margin of protibia not concave and elytral apices narrower (Fig. 8).

Type Material. Holotype ♂: “CHINA, 1,000–1,300 m, Shaanxi, Qinling Mts., XUNYANGBA (6 km E), 23-V–13-VI-1998, J. H. Marshal leg.” (NMHB). Paratypes: 1♀, same data with holotype (NMHB); 1♂: “CHINA, 1,150–1,300 m, Shaanxi, Qinling Mts., FOPING (6 km N), 20–21-VI-1998, J. H. Marshal leg.” (NMHB).

Type Locality. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. It is named after Dr. Eva Sprecher-Uebersax, who assisted me in taxonomic studies of beetles.

Distribution. China (Shanxi).

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