

Clinopalpus hanae, a new genus and species
of ripiphorid beetle from Malaysia
(Coleoptera: Ripiphoridae: Pelecotominae)

Jan BATELKA

Nad Vodovodem 16, CZ-100 00 Praha 10, Czech Republic; e-mail: janbat@centrum.cz

Abstract. A new genus and species, *Clinopalpus hanae* gen. & sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Ripiphoridae: Pelecotominae), is described from the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia. *Clinopalpus* gen. nov. is compared with all known genera of the subfamilies Pelecotominae, Hemirhipidiinae, Ptilophorinae and Micholaeminae and found to share some characters with the first two subfamilies. The genus is characterised by the following combination of characters: four-segmented maxillary palpi with palpomeres 3 and 4 enlarged, oval eyes distinctly incised anteriorly in upper half, 11-segmented antennae with antennomeres 1–3 simple and antennomeres 4–11 bearing long flattened rami anteriorly, pronotum trilobed at base, completely developed elytra, tibial spur formula 0-0-1, and tarsal claws bidentate apically.

Key words. Coleoptera, Ripiphoridae, Pelecotominae, Ptilophorinae, Hemirhipidiinae, Micholaeminae, new genus, new species, Oriental Region, Malaysia

Introduction

The subfamily Pelecotominae contains 10 described genera with more than 80 species distributed worldwide. They are characterised by having uniflabellate antennae in males and serrate or unipectinate in females, completely developed elytra and oval eyes without incision (with exception of the genera *Sharpides* Kirkaldy, 1910 and *Euctenia* Gerstaecker, 1855, see Discussion). Host associations of immature stages are known for the genera *Allocinops* Broun, 1921, *Clinops* Gerstaecker, 1855, *Pelecotoma* Fischer von Waldheim, 1809 and *Rhipistena* Sharp, 1878, and all are associated with larvae of wood-boring Coleoptera (Anobiidae and Cerambycidae) (HUDSON 1934, WATT 1983, KUSCHEL 1990, ŠVÁCHA 1994, BATELKA 2005).

When examining unidentified material of the Ripiphoridae in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel, I found one specimen of Pelecotominae that could not be classified in any existing genus. This specimen is described and illustrated below and compared with all genera of the subfamilies Pelecotominae, Ptilophorinae, Hemirhipidiinae and Micholaeminae, with a brief discussion on its possible affinities.