

New species of *Platyburak* nom. n. (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Platynotini) with an illustrated key to all species in the genus

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Abstract - *Platyburak* nom. n. is introduced for *Notocorax* KASZAB, 1975 nec DEJEAN, 1834. *Platydendarus* KASZAB, 1975 is synonymized with *Notocorax* DEJEAN, 1834 (syn. n.). The following new combinations for the species formerly placed in *Notocorax* KASZAB are proposed: *Platyburak crenatus* (FABRICIUS, 1781); *P. tranquebarensis* (IWAN, 1989); *P. mandli* (KASZAB, 1975); *P. girardi* (KASZAB, 1975); *P. frilingeni* (KASZAB, 1975); *P. nervosus* (MULSANT et REY, 1853); *P. blapoides* (KASZAB, 1975); *P. ramosus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896); *P. ampliatus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1898); *P. simplicipes* (KASZAB, 1975) and *P. opatrinoides* (KASZAB, 1975). Two new species of *Platyburak* are described from India: *P. kaszabi* and *P. kukuczakai*. The male of *P. tranquebarensis* (IWAN) is described and illustrated. *Platycorax ampliatus* (FAIRMAIRE) is resurrected from the synonymy of *P. ramosus* (FAIRMAIRE). An illustrated key to all the species of *Platyburak* is given. With 70 figures.

The genus *Notocorax* was proposed by DEJEAN (1833), who in his catalogue introduced the name with the single species: *javanus* WIEDEMAN (*Opatrum*). Therefore, according to the present rules of the Code, the species *javanus* becomes the type species of *Notocorax* DEJEAN by monotypy; and the DEJEAN's name is valid.

Notocorax was redescribed by MULSANT & REY (1853a) who included nine species: *nervosus*, *crenatus*, *mellyi*, *ambiguus*, *parallelus*, *javanus*, *stringipennis*, *nigrita* and *arcuatus*. They cited DEJEAN's catalogue but considered his genus invalid because it was not supported by written diagnosis. LACORDAIRE (1859) synonymized *Notocorax* with *Pseudoblaps* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1834.

KASZAB (1975) removed *Notocorax* from *Pseudoblaps* and included *N. crenatus*, *N. nervosus*, *Pseudoblaps ramosa* FAIRMAIRE, 1896 and *P. ampliata* FAIRMAIRE, 1898, and described six new species: *N. girardi*, *N. frilingeni*, *N. mandli*, *N. blapoides*, *N. simplicipes* and *N. opatrinoides*. KASZAB (1975) designated *Notocorax nervosus* MULSANT et REY as the type species of *Notocorax*; and described the new genus *Platydendarus* with *Opatrum javanum* WIEDEMANN, 1819 as a type species. However, his designation of *N. nervosus* as the type species of *Notocorax* is invalid because of DEJEAN's previous designation (by monotypy). Because both *Notocorax* DEJEAN, 1834 and *Platydendarus* KASZAB, 1975 have the same type species (*javanum*), *Platydendarus* becomes junior objective synonym of *Notocorax* DEJEAN (syn. n.). *Notocorax* KASZAB, 1975 (type species: *Notocorax nervosus* MULSANT et REY, 1853) becomes a junior homonym of *Notocorax* DEJEAN, 1834. Since no available name exists to replace a junior homonym, the new name *Platyburak* nom. n. is introduced here for this genus.

The following acronyms are used:

- IZ PAN - Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences)
ITM - Természettudományi Múzeum (Hungarian Natural History Museum).

Platyburak nom. n.

Notocorax KASZAB, 1975: Type species: Notocorax nervosus MULSANT et REY, 1853a: by original designation. Nec Notocorax DEJEAN, 1834. - MULSANT & REY 1853b: 48; KASZAB 1975: 298.

D i a g n o s i s:

Body robust, broadly oval; dark brownish to black; feebly shiny or dull. - Elytra finely hairy; intervals convex or flat; ninth and part of eighth elytral intervals visible from underside; elytral epipleuron complete, widest at humerus and strongly narrowing apically. - Anterior margin of prosternum bordered, prosternal process extending posteriorly beyond procoxae. - Male protarsi strongly dilated; tarsomeres 1-4 of middle and hind tarsi with dense and short yellowish hairs ventrally, in the female with bare groove medially.

Platyburak ampliatus (FAIRMAIRE), stat. rev.
(Figs 4, 21, 29, 53, 57, 61)

Pseudoblaps ampliata FAIRMAIRE, 1898: 391.

Notocorax ramosus ampliatus: KASZAB 1975: 309.

This species differs from N. ramosus (FAIRMAIRE, 1896) in having a large scutellum (very small in ramosus) (Figs 4, 5); anterior part of metasternum with a depression (without depression in ramosus); body larger, 17.0-20.0 mm (15.0-16.5 in ramosus); middle tibia of male with apical tooth obtuse (sharp in ramosus) (Figs 21, 22) and tooth on distal part of hind tibia distinctly projecting (weakly projecting in ramosus) (Figs 29, 30).

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: "Bangalore, Chikkangalur, Tabourel 1900; coll. R. Oberthür ex coll. Deyrolle" (1 ♂, ITM). - "Bangalore" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, IZ PAN). - "India or. Bangalore" (1 ♀, ITM).

D i s t r i b u t i o n: southern India.

Platyburak tranquebarensis (IWAN) comb. n.
(Figs 1, 7, 15, 28, 33, 39, 43, 47)

Notocorax tranquebarensis IWAN, 1989: 727.

Male of this species is similar to that of N. crenatus but differs as follows: fourth elytral row consists of 39-42 punctures (25-30 in crenatus); mesosternum weakly depressed in the middle of posterior margin (with deep cavity in crenatus); last abdominal ventrite weakly truncate, finely bordered apically (rounded, unbordered in crenatus).

D e s c r i p t i o n:

L e n g t h 20.0 mm. Body robust, broadly oval, black and dull. - H e a d and p r o n o t u m densely punctured, the punctures round and about 1.0-1.5 diameters apart. Pronotum 0.62 x as long as wide; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles acute and directed outwardly, not reaching median level of pronotal base; distance between anterior angles 0.74 x as distance between posterior angles; pronotal sides with sinuosity in front of posterior angles; sides and pronotal base distinctly bordered. - E l y t r a 1.33 x as long as wide and 2.77 x as long as pronotum; shortly pubescent; elytral punctures strong, round, in distinct grooves; fourth row consist of 39-42 punctures; intervals strongly convex, with sparser and much finer punctation than rows, punctures about 3-4 diameters apart. - M e s o s t e r n u m weakly depressed in the middle of posterior margin. - A b d o m e n with apical ventrite weakly truncate, bordered apically. - M a l e p r o t a r s i strongly dilated, tarsomeres 1-4 of middle and hind tarsi with

dense and short yellowish hairs ventrally (with bare grooves medially in the female), middle tibia with apical tooth (Fig. 15) (lacking in female), hind tibia widened apically (Fig. 33) (narrow in female). - Aedeagus as in Figs 39, 43, 47, total length 3.1 mm, ratio apical/basal portion 0.45; total length of external female genitalia 3.3 mm, paraprocts/coxites ratio 1.13.

Material examined - Holotype ♂: "Tranquebar" (IZ PAN); "India: A. P., Nagarjunkunda, Dam Survey, Macherla, 19.X.63, B. Nath" (1 ♂, TTM).

Distribution: southern India.

Platyburak kaszabi sp. n.
(Figs 2, 8, 37)

This species is similar to *P. tranquebarensis* (IWAN) (intervals of elytra strongly convex, last abdominal ventrite bordered apically). It differs in having pronotal posterior angles projecting backwards, extending posteriorly beyond the level of the middle of pronotal base (directed outwardly and not reaching level of pronotal base in *tranquebarensis*); only first four rows of elytra are completely formed (all rows regular in *tranquebarensis*), fourth row consist of 59-62 punctures (39-42 in *tranquebarensis*); anterior and middle tibiae simple in both sexes (with distinct sexual characters in the male of *tranquebarensis*).

Description:

Length 20.0-23.0 mm. Body robust, broadly oval, nearly black and dull. - **Head and pronotum** densely punctured, pronotal punctures much finer than head punctures, round or slightly oval, about 0.5-1.0 diameters apart. Pronotum 0.63 x as long as wide; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles projecting backwards, and extending posteriorly beyond level of the middle part of pronotal base; distance between anterior angles 0.63 x as distance between posterior angles; sides and pronotal base bordered. - **Elytra** 1.18-1.27 x as long as wide and 2.63 x as long as pronotum; shortly hairy (well visible in rows); rows 1-4 consist of single, strong and round punctures situated in regular distinct grooves, remaining rows irregular; fourth row consist of 59-62 punctures; intervals convex, finely punctured. - **Mesosoteronum** with longitudinal depression, reaching to posterior margin. Abdomen with last ventrite truncate and bordered apically. - **Anterior and middle tibiae** simple in both sexes, hind tibia in male weakly curved. - **External female genitalia** as in Fig. 37, total length 3.6 mm, paraprocts/coxites ratio 1.13. - **Aedeagus** not examined, male abdomen partially, aedeagus completely destroyed.

Material examined - Holotype ♂: "India or., Madura" (TTM); Paratype ♀: "Madura; coll. J. Chatanay, 1914" (TTM).

Distribution: southern India.

This species is dedicated to the late Dr. ZOLTÁN KASZAB.

Platyburak kukuczkae sp. n.
(Figs 6, 11, 16, 35, 64, 67, 70)

This species is similar to *P. blapoides* (KASZAB) (intervals of elytra irregular; mentum convex medially, anterior margin deeply emarginated; anterior margin of metasternum with a depression). It differs in having much shallow or punctation of head and pronotum; sides of pronotum crenulate (smooth in *blapoides*); pronotal posterior angles projecting backwards (directed outwardly in *blapoides*); disk of elytra bare, shortly pubescent on slope (well visible hairs on disk in *blapoides*); intervals of elytra flat (convex in *blapoides*); male profemur with keel on upper edge on the inner side (without keel in *blapoides*); hind tibia dilated in its 1/5 apical portion (dilated in 1/3 apical portion, with sharp, oblique tooth in *blapoides*).

Description:

Length 19.5-22.0 mm. Body robust, broadly oval, black and dull. - Head and pronotum densely punctured, intervals between punctures less than puncture diameter. Pronotum 0.59 x as long as wide; pronotal anterior and posterior angles rounded; posterior angles projecting backwards, extending posteriorly beyond the level of the middle of pronotal base; pronotal margins crenulate; side and base distinctly bordered. - Elytra 1.10-1.19 x as long as wide and 2.5-2.6 x as long as pronotum; elytral disk flat, with punctures of two different sizes: dense, small, shallow and sparse, larger, deeper punctures; lateral intervals convex and irregular. Last abdominal ventrite rounded, unbordered. - Male profemur with keel on upper edge the inner side (Fig. 11), middle tibia with apical tooth (Fig. 16), hind tibia dilated on 1/5 its apical portion (Fig. 35). - Aedeagus as in Figs 64, 67, 70 total length 4.8 mm, ratio apical/basal portion 0.40; total length of external female genitalia 3.0 mm, paraprocts/coxites ratio 1.13.

Material examined: Holotype ♂: "Inde, Deccan, Kurduwadi, Dr. Lindberg, II. 46" (ITM); Paratypes: "Inde, Deccan, Kurduwadi; Dr. Lindberg, II. 46" (1 ♀, ITM); "Indien, Molwar" (1 ♀, ITM).

Distribution: southern India.

This species is dedicated to the late eminent Polish Alpinist Mr. JERZY KUKUCZKA who found his tragical death at the slopes of Lhotse.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF PLATYBURAK

- 1 Intervals of elytra strongly convex; first four rows consist of single punctures (Fig. 7) 2
- Intervals of elytra weakly convex or flat; first four rows consist of close 2-3 lines of punctures (Fig. 8) 4
- 2 Last abdominal ventrite unbordered (Fig. 27); elytral disk shortly pubescent; fourth row consists of 25-30 punctures; aedeagus as in Figs 40, 44, 48. Southern India P. crenatus (FABRICIUS)
- Last abdominal ventrite bordered apically (Fig. 28); elytral disk finely pubescent or bare; fourth row consists of 39-62 punctures 3
- 3 All rows and intervals of elytra regular; posterior angles of pronotum directed outwardly, not reaching level of pronotal base at middle (Fig. 1); fourth row consists of 39-42 punctures. Southern India P. tranquebarensis (IWAN)
- Only first four rows and intervals of elytra regular; posterior angles of pronotum prominent backwards, extending posteriorly beyond level of pronotal base at middle (Fig. 2); fourth row consists of 59-62 punctures. Southern India P. kaszabi sp. n.
- 4 Metasternum between mesocoxae flat 5
- Metasternum between mesocoxae with sharp, prominent tooth 12
- 5 Last abdominal ventrite bordered apically; legs of male as in Figs 10, 19, 36; aedeagus as in Figs 63, 66, 69. Southern India P. mandli (KASZAB)
- Last abdominal ventrite unbordered; legs of male as in Figs 14, 17, 32 6
- 6 Posterior angles of pronotum distinctly prominent and directed outwardly (Fig. 3); pronotal sides with deep sinuosity in front of posterior angles 7
- Posterior angles pronotum shorter, directed backwards; pronotal sides with shallow sinuosity in front of posterior angles 8
- 7 Mentum with strong median keel, anterior margin straight (Fig. 24; male hind tibia as in Fig. 32; aedeagus as in Figs 41, 45, 49. Southern India P. frilingeni (KASZAB)

- Mentum convex medially anterior margin emarginate (Fig. 23); male hind tibia as in Fig. 34; aedeagus as in Figs 52, 56, 60. Southern India *P. blapoides* (KASZAB)
- 8 Scutellum very small; anterior margin of metasternum on the same level as median part of posterior margin of mesosternum; aedeagus as in Figs 50, 54, 58. South-western India *P. ramosus* (FAIRMAIRE)
- Scutellum large; anterior margin of metasternum with a depression that is lower than median part of posterior margin of mesosternum 9
- 9 Intervals of elytra flat and glabrous; lateral margins of pronotum crenulate (Fig. 6). Southern India *P. kukuczkaei* sp. n.
- Intervals of elytra slightly convex and hairy; lateral margins of pronotum smooth 10
- 10 Male protibia distinctly widened, curved (Fig. 9), middle and hind tibiae as in Figs 20, 31; aedeagus as in Figs 62, 65, 68. Southern India *P. girardi* (KASZAB)
- Male protibia slightly widened, straight, middle and hind tibiae different 11
- 11 Length more than 21.0 mm, middle tibia of male with wide inner apical tooth (Fig. 18); aedeagus as in Figs 51, 55, 59. Southern India *P. nervosus* (MULSANT et REY)
- Length less than 20.0 mm; middle tibia of male with narrow inner apical tooth; aedeagus as in Figs 53, 57, 61. Southern India *P. ampliatus* (FAIRMAIRE)
- 12 Prosternal process entirely bordered (Fig. 26); male protibia slightly widened, with short and narrow groove (Fig. 13); aedeagus as in Figs 38, 42, 46. Burma *P. simplicipes* (KASZAB)
- Prosternal process bordered laterally (Fig. 25); male protibia widened, with long and broad groove (Fig. 12). South-western India *P. opatrinoides* (KASZAB)

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figs 1-6. Pronotum: 1= P. tranquebarensis, 2= P. kaszabi, 3= P. frilingeni,
4= P. ampliatus, 5= P. ramosus, 6= P. kukuczkaei

Figs 7-14. - Figs 7-8. Elytra: 7= P. tranquebarensis, 8= P. kaszabi. - Figs
9-14. Male protibiae: 9= P. girardi, 10= P. mandli, 11= P. kukuczkaei, 12= P.
opatrinoioides, 13= P. simplicipes, 14= P. frilingeni

Figs 15-28. - Figs 15-22. Middle tibiae of males: 15= P. tranquebarensis, 16=
P. kukuczkaei, 17= P. frilingeni, 18= P. nervosus, 19= P. mandli, 20= P. gi-
rardi, 21= P. ampliatus, 22= P. ramosus. - Figs 23-24. Mentum: 23= P. blapoi-
des, 24= P. frilingeni. - Figs 25-26. Prosternal process: 25= P. opatrinoi-
des, 26= P. simplicipes. - Figs 27-28. Male last abdominal ventrite: 27= P.
crenatus, 28= P. tranquebarensis

Figs 29-37. - Figs 29-36. Hind tibiae of males: 29= P. ampliatus, 30= P. ra-
mosus, 31= P. girardi, 32= P. frilingeni, 33= P. tranquebarensis, 34= P. bla-
poides, 35= P. kukuczkaei, 36= P. mandli. - Fig. 37= P. kaszabi, external fe-
male genitalia

Figs 38-49. Aedeagus, Figs 38-41: ventral view, Figs 42-45: dorsal view, Figs
46-49: apical part, lateral view (all drawn to same scale, membrane junction
of basal and apical terminal pieces omitted). - 38, 42, 46= P. simplicipes,
39, 43, 47= P. tranquebarensis, 40, 44, 48= P. crenatus, 41, 45, 49= P. fri-
lingeni

Figs 50-61. Aedeagus, Figs 50-53: ventral view, Figs 54-57: dorsal view, Figs
58-61: apical part, lateral view. - 50, 54, 58= P. ramosus, 51, 55, 59= P.
nervosus, 52, 56, 60= P. blapoides, 53, 57, 61= P. ampliatus

Figs 62-70. Aedeagus, Figs 62-64: ventral view, Figs 65-67: dorsal view, Figs
68-70: apical part, lateral view. - 62, 65, 68= P. girardi, 63, 66, 69= P.
mandli, 64, 67, 70= P. kukuczkaei















