A New Record of *Cryptocephalomorpha maior* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Pseudomorphinae) from China

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**Abstract** *Cryptocephalomorpha maior* Baehr, 1997 is recorded from China for the first time. Male genitalia of this species is described with figures. This is the northernmost record of the genus.

**Introduction**

Myrmecophilous carabid genus *Cryptocephalomorpha* Ritsema, 1875 is represented by 12 species known from Southeast Asia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, and South Africa (Baehr, 1997, 2013; Maruyama *et al*., 2016). In general, the member of this genus is rarely collected, and its biological information including associated ants is very limited (Maruyama *et al*., 2016).

*Cryptocephalomorpha maior* Baehr, 1997 was described based on the one holotype and four paratypes from Vietnam and Thailand (Baehr, 1997), and subsequently Baehr (2013) recorded this species from Laos. Up to the present, total seven female specimens of this species have been recorded (Baehr, 1997, 2013), but no male specimen has been collected.

In the present paper, I record *Cryptocephalomorpha maior* Baehr, 1997 from China for the first time with description of male genitalia. This is the northernmost record of the genus.

**Materials and Methods**

The specimens examined are preserved in the following museums: Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ); Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taipei, Taiwan ROC (TARI).

Terminology refers to Baehr (1997) and Maruyama *et al*., (2016).

*Cryptocephalomorpha maior* Baehr, 1997 (Figs. 1–2)


**Description of male genitalia**. Genital ring (Fig. 2A) shallowly concave in caudal margin. Parameres (Fig. 2B, C) triangular, similar shape in each other, sparsely punctate in apical part of right one. Aedeagus (Fig. 2D–F) almost symmetrical, finely and sparsely punctate, pointed and flattened at apex; endophallus membranous, lacking any sclerotized spine.

**Remarks**. This species is closely related to *Cryptocephalon morpha collaris* (Waterhouse, 1887) known from Thailand and the Philippines, but distinguish from it by the rather large body size, shorter elytra, and the shape of elytral spots (Baehr, 1997). In addition, male genitalia of *C. maior* differ from that of *C. collaris* in the following points: aedeagus almost symmetrical (rather asymmetrical in *C. collaris*); genital ring wider; parameres long, obtuse at apices (rather short with left parameres pointed apex in *C. collaris*).

**Distribution**. Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China (Yunnan Prov.).
Reference


[Received: April 10, 2018; accepted: May 13, 2018]

Appendix. List of the species of the genus *Cryptocephalomorpha* Ritsema, 1875

- *Cryptocephalomorpha australica* Baehr, 1997
  - Australia

- *Cryptocephalomorpha collaris* (Waterhouse, 1877)
  - Thailand, the Philippines

- *Cryptocephalomorpha gaverei* Ritsema, 1875
  - Malaysia, Laos, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Borneo

- *Cryptocephalomorpha genieri* Baehr, 1997
  - South Africa

- *Cryptocephalomorpha gigantean* Baehr, 2002
  - Borneo

- *Cryptocephalomorpha indica* Baehr, 2013
  - India

- *Cryptocephalomorpha laosensis* Baehr, 2013
  - Laos

- *Cryptocephalomorpha maior* Baehr, 1997
  - Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China (Yunnan Prov.)

- *Cryptocephalomorpha maxima* Baehr, 2009
  - Laos

- *Cryptocephalomorpha ovalis* Baehr, 2013
  - Malaysia

- *Cryptocephalomorpha papua* Darlington, 1968
  - Papua New Guinea, Solomon Isls.

- *Cryptocephalomorpha siamensis* Maruyama et al., 2016
  - Thailand

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Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Cryptocephalomorpha maior* Baehr, 1997. A, Genital ring; B, right parameres; C, left parameres; D–F, aedeagus in lateral (D), dorsal (E), and ventral (F) views.