NEOTYPE DESIGNATION OF *HEXARHOPALUS SCULPTICOLLIS* FAIRMAIRE, 1891 AND NEW RECORDS OF GENUS *HEXARHOPALUS* FAIRMAIRE, 1891 (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE: CNODALONINAE)

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**Abstract.**— Neotype of *Hexarhopalus sculpticollis* Fairmaire, 1891 is designated. Redescription and photo of habitus is provided. New species records of the genus *Hexarhopalus* Fairmaire, 1891 are presented with *H. pacholatkoi* Bečvář et Purchart, 2008 for the first time recorded from Laos.

**Key words.**— Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Cnodaloninae, *Hexarhopalus*, neotype designation, new records, Oriental Region, Palaeartic Region.

INTRODUCTION

During the revision of the genus *Hexarhopalus* Fairmaire, 1891 (Bečvář and Purchart 2008), the authors did not examine the type species of the genus: *Hexarhopalus sculpticollis* Fairmaire, 1891 from Chang-Yang in China. They tried to locate it personally or through responsible persons (curators) in the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle in Paris (France), National Museum of Natural History in Leiden (The Netherlands) or Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique in Brussel (Belgium), but they failed to find it in any of these collections. It is therefore very likely lost. However, they noticed that in the collection of the Staatsliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (Germany) one specimen of *Hexarhopalus* from China is deposited, provisionally identified as *H. sculpticollis*. After comparing this specimen with the original Fairmaire’s description, noticing that the habitus agrees with the latter and after unsuccessful attempts to locate the type specimen, I decided to designate the neotype of this species based on the specimen mentioned in this paper.

During my visit of The Natural History Museum in London and Paris under the SYNTHESYS project I had the opportunity to examine additional new material of the genus *Hexarhopalus*, which was not included in the revisional study of Bečvář and Purchart (2008). The new records are presented here.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material used for this study comes from the institutions cited below.

Body measurements. Body length is the distance from the clypeus to the elytral apex. Length of pronotum is the distance between the pronotal base and anterior margin of pronotum measured along midline. Width of pronotum is measured in the broadest part of the latter. Length of elytra is the distance between apical margin of elytra and elytral apex. Width of the elytra is the combined maximum width of both elytrons.

Abbreviations:
LV = lateral view,
DV = dorsal view,