

**First records of *Autocrates vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912  
from Cambodia and Myanmar  
(Coleoptera, Trictenotomidae)**

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**Abstract**

The trictenotomid beetle *Autocrates vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912 is reported for the first time from Cambodia and Myanmar (Burma). Some notes on the geographic distribution of this species are provided.

**Keywords** : Coleoptera, Trictenotomidae, *Autocrates vitalisi*, Cambodia, Myanmar (Burma), new records.

**Résumé**

L'espèce *Autocrates vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912 appartenant à la famille des Trictenotomidae est signalée pour la première fois du Cambodge et de Myanmar (Birmanie). Des précisions sur sa répartition géographique sont également fournies.

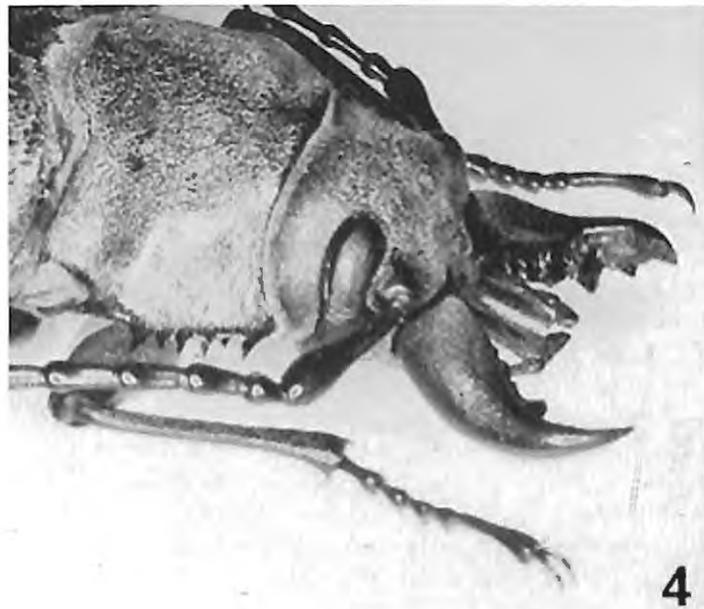
**Introduction**

The family Trictenotomidae contains beetles of relatively large size occurring in mountainous areas of continental Asia and in the Philippines Archipelago (LAMEERE, 1916; TELNOV, 1999). This family comprises of about fifteen species, which are divided into two genera : *Autocrates* Thomson, 1860 and *Trictenotoma* Gray, 1832 (TELNOV, 1999). They differ from each other mainly by the shape of the scutellum, by the sides of the pronotum being denticulated or not and by the intensity of the pubescence on the elytra (POUILLAUDE, 1914; LAMEERE, 1916; DRUMONT, 2006).

The genus *Autocrates* was established by Thomson in 1860 and is composed of four species : the type-species *A. aeneus* Westwood, 1846 inhabits the Northern part of the Indian subcontinent and Burma, the species *A. oberthueri* Vuillet, 1910 and *A. maqueti* Drumont, 2006 are both endemic to China, and finally *A. vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912, which exhibits a wider distribution (TELNOV, 1999; DRUMONT, 2006).

The species *Autocrates vitalisi* was described by André Vuillet from the village of Chapa (Sa Pa) in Lao Kay province, in Northern Vietnam near the Chinese border. The first pair of this species was collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza in forests at an elevation of 1.200 meters (VUILLET, 1912; VUILLET, 1913). *A. vitalisi* is easy to distinguish from other species of the genus by its uniformly fine elytral pubescence, by the sides of the pronotum evenly converging anteriorly and being denticulated (Figs 1 and 3) and by the mandibles of the male which are regularly curved and raised up at 90° degrees at apex in major males specimens (Figs 2 and 4) (DRUMONT, 2006).

It was to be 60 years after the description of *A. vitalisi* that some new data would be added about its distribution, with the discovery of its occurrence in the Cameron highlands in southern Malaysia by DE LISLE (1973), who described a new species *A. waldenfelsi* de Lisle for this population. *A. waldenfelsi* was subsequently recognized as a synonym of *A. vitalisi* by DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS (1973). These two authors also reported in their paper the



Figs 1-2. Male of *A. vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912. 1 : habitus, dorsal view ; 2 : head and pronotum, lateral view (Pictures by Eric Vingerhoedt).

Figs 3-4. Female of *A. vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912. 3 : habitus, dorsal view ; 4 : head and pronotum, lateral view (Pictures by Eric Vingerhoedt).

occurrence of *A. vitalisi* from Laos in the area of Xieng-Khouang and suggested that the species should probably be found also in Thailand and in southern Myanmar (Burma) (DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS, 1973).

The presence of *A. vitalisi* in Thailand was mentioned by TELNOV (1999), who also recorded it from China.

#### *Autocrates vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912

##### Materials and method

##### Material studied :

**Cambodia :** 4♂♂, 5♀♀ (size of males : 58-75 mm., size of females : 49-64 mm), Rattanakiri province, Phumi Kalai Thum, 1-28.VI.2007, leg Jingke Li, in coll. Alain Drumont (Bruxelles, Belgium). 1♂, 2♀♀ will be deposited in the collections of the Royal Belgian

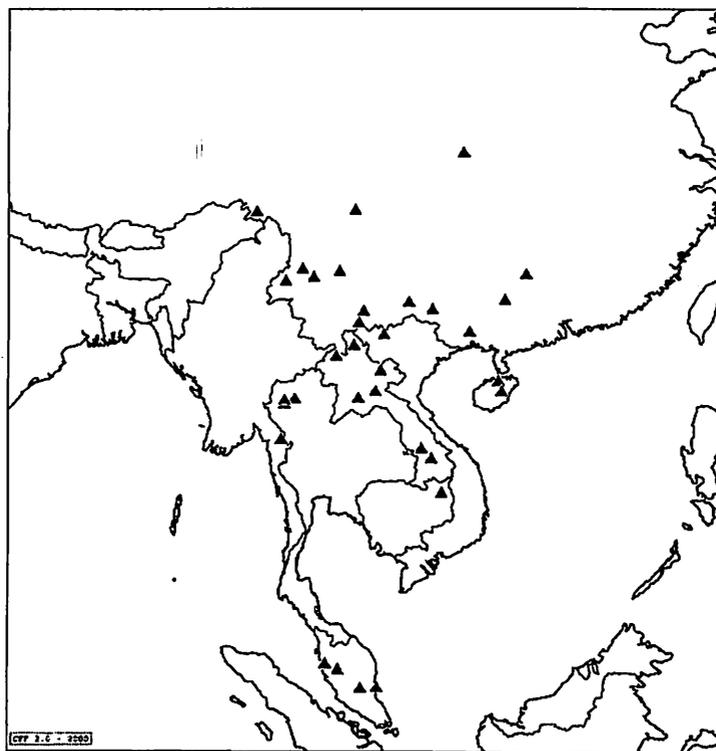


Fig. 5. Distribution map of *Autocrates vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912.

Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS-IRSNB).  
**Myanmar (Burma)** : 1♂, 1♀ (size of male : 70 mm., size of female : 73 mm.), Dawna range, 10.VI.1991, leg. Sabine Steinke, ex coll. Auguste Francotte, in coll. Alain Drumont (Bruxelles, Belgium) ; 1♀ (size : 83 mm.), same locality, VI.1999, leg. Hilmar Lehmann junior, ex. coll. Ziro Komiya, in coll. Alain Drumont (Bruxelles, Belgium).

#### Distribution map :

The distribution map of this species has been produced with the software CFF (BARBIER & RASMONT, 2000) and has been created after the examination of 245 specimens collected in 33 different localities in Myanmar (Burma), Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.

#### Discussion

We report here *Autocrates vitalisi* Vuillet, 1912 for the first time from Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia. The occurrence of *A. vitalisi* in Myanmar-Burma was predictable as this had already been suggested by DESCARPENTRIES & VILLIERS (1973).

These discoveries increase the number of countries where *A. vitalisi* occurs from 5 to 7, and extends the range of the species to the West and the East in the central part of its distribution (Fig. 5).

The distribution map also shows that *A. vitalisi* is widely distributed in the continental parts of the Oriental Region where the species mostly inhabits the mountainous zones of this area. It has also been found in two localities on Hainan Island in China.

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## Une espèce nouvelle d'*Amphisbetetus* du Maroc et distribution du genre

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### Abstract

*Amphisbetetus sexspinus* spec. nov., from Morocco is described and illustrated. The genitalia of *A. affinis* HERMANN, 1906 are illustrated for the first time. A key for the *Amphisbetetus* from the Maghreb is given. A provisional cartography of the genus *Amphisbetetus* is presented.

### Résumé

*Amphisbetetus sexspinus* espèce nouvelle du Maroc est décrite et illustrée. Les génitalia de *A. affinis* HERMANN, 1906 sont illustrés pour la première fois. Une clef des *Amphisbetetus* du Maghreb est donnée. Des cartes provisoires de la répartition du genre *Amphisbetetus* sont présentées.

### Introduction

Le genre *Amphisbetetus* Hermann, 1906 fait partie de la sous-famille des Dasypogoninae, tribu des *Stenopogonini*. Les *Amphisbetetus* sont des diptères trapus et petits (6-10 mm) avec le scutum présentant des marques de pruinosité bien tranchée sur un fond noir brillant. Actuellement le genre renferme neuf espèces ayant une distribution sur deux régions bien distinctes (cartes 1-2-3).

Cinq espèces sont paléarctiques, LEHR (1988), dont une seule, *A. affinis* HERMANN, 1906, est connue du Maghreb. Les quatre autres espèces sont: *A. dorsatus* BECKER, 1913, Kazakhstan, centre de l'Asie Soviétique, Iran, Turquie, Israël et Egypte; *A. favillaceus* LOEW, 1856, Transcaucasie, centre Asie Soviétique, Afghanistan, Iran, Israël, Turquie, Grèce et Espagne; *A. gederati* EFFLATOUN, 1937, Israël, Egypte et *A. ruazi* THEODOR, 1980 Jordanie et Israël (GELLER-GRIMM, 2007). Nous remar-