

[研究文章 Research Article]

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***Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852): a New Record for East Timor (Coleoptera: Silphidae)**

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Abstract. *Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) is reported from East Timor for the first time. Some ecological notes are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Silphinae, first record, ecology, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Resumo. A espécie *Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) é mencionada pela primeira vez para East Timor ao mesmo tempo que damos algumas notas ecológicas a seu respeito.

Palabras chave: Coleoptera, Silphinae, primeira citação, ecologia, República Democrática de Timor-Leste

Introduction

East Timor is the eastern part of the Timor island belonging to the Indonesian archipelago, which is located between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea (Fig. 1). East Timor includes the enclave of Oéussue located in West Timor and the nearby islands of Ataúro and Jaco with an area of 5,400 square miles (15,410 km.). East Timor's closest neighbor, other than Indonesia is Australia at 400 miles to the South.

Recently Peck (2001) and Sikes (2008) listed *Deutosilpha* Portevin, 1920, *Calosilpha* Portevin, 1921, *Chrysoilpha* Portevin, 1920 and *Eusilpha* Semenov, 1890 as subgenera of the genus *Necrophila* Kirby & Spence, 1828. Růžička et al.'s (2011, 2012, 2015) publications on the revision of the Palearctic and Oriental *Necrophila* Kirby & Spence, 1828 triggered my memory to look into my collection, of East Timor, resulting in the discovery of the specimen of this note, which is confirmed as *Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) after morphological examination. New record of *Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* from East Timor are provided as below.

Material and methods

During my two years of military service, I was stationed in Timor, now Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, a former Portuguese Territory, where I collected an abundant amount of entomological material (about 5,000 specimens) that I offered, during my last two years, as a student, to the University of Science and Technology of Coimbra, Portugal. Among that material deposited at the Zoological Museum of the University of Science Technology of Coimbra I kept the majority of the Staphyliniformia specimens. In the material that I kept. I found one specimen of the subfamily Silphinae that is the object of this note.

The material examined in this paper is deposited at Raul Nascimento Ferreira Collection, Pawcatuck, USA (RNFC). The species was identified as *Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) based on Růžička & Schneider (2011) and Růžička et al. (2012, 2015).

Results

***Necrophila (Chrysoilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852)**

(Fig. 3)

Material examined. 1 ex., Maubisse, Ainaro, East Timor, 8. V. 1965, R.N. Ferreira leg. (RNFC) (Fig.3).

Redescription. Body length 12.0–17.0 mm. Head blackish brown, surface distinctly punctated, without lustre. Pronotum orange, with 4 spots arranged in a trapezoidal position medially on the disc; anterior pair small, rounded; posterior large, oval, slightly

oblique. Elytra metallic green, with some bluish lustre. Apex of male elytra regularly rounded while slightly elongate in females (Rüžička et al., 2012).

Remarks. *Necrophila (Chrysosilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) was originally described as *Silpha formosa* (Laporte, 1852). Portevin, (1921) erected a new genus *Chrysosilpha* Portevin, 1921 to accommodate *C. formosa* and another four species, then *Chrysosilpha* was treated as subgenus of the genus *Necrophila* Kirby & Spence, 1828 in Peck (2001) and Sikes (2008), and Rüžička et al. (2012) officially proposed the new combination of *Necrophila (Chrysosilpha) formosa* (for further information on taxonomic history of these taxa see (Rüžička et al., 2012)).

Ecological notes. Maubisse is located in the Ainaro District (Fig. 2) situated in the middle of the two coasts at an elevation of 1432 meters between the Bolibó, Edi, Aituti and Fato-Babi Mountains at latitude 8° 50" south and longitude 125° 36" east. It is a region of poor vegetation. The specimen was collected between some remains of blood and cow guts close to the slaughter house at the Military Base. The seasonal activity and ecological observations of Rüžička et al. (2012) concurs with the data of my specimen.

Distribution. Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and now East Timor (new record). With this new record for East Timor the distributional area of the species is extended to south of its original area (Bali).



Figure 1. Location of East Timor. Available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Timor.



Figure 2. Location of Maubisse, Ainaro District. Available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ainaro_District.



Figure 3. Habitus of *Necrophila (Chrysolilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) from East Timor.

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東帝汶新紀錄種四斑紅胸埋葬蟲之記述（鞘翅目：埋葬蟲科）

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摘要: 四斑紅胸埋葬蟲 *Necrophila (Chrysosilpha) formosa* (Laporte, 1852) 首次記錄於東帝汶，本文同時提供其生態學資訊。

關鍵詞: 鞘翅目、埋葬蟲亞科、新紀錄種、生態學、東帝汶民主共和國