

Rediscovery and redescription of *Ceradryops punctatus* Hinton, 1937 (Coleoptera: Dryopidae)

P. J. Spangler and C. L. Staines

Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution Washington DC 20560

Abstract. *Ceradryops punctatus* Hinton from Sri Lanka is redescribed and illustrated. Notes are made on the habitat of the species.

Introduction

Hinton (1937) described a new genus and species, *Ceradryops punctatus*, from a single, damaged female specimen collected in August 1908 from Mandulsima, Sri Lanka. There have been no further papers published on the species.

During a joint Smithsonian - Sri Lanka biological survey led by K. V. Krombein, some adult *C. punctatus* were collected on 26 November 1976 2 miles below Ella (Bad District) by G. Hevel in a seepage over rocks along the road. Specimens were first identified from the original description and later compared to the holotype in the Natural History Museum (London). Specimens are deposited in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka), the Natural History Museum (London), and the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago).

Ceradryops punctatus Hinton
(Figs. 1-8)

Description. Male: Total length: 1.7-2.0 mm.; width at humeri: 0.8-1.0 mm. Subparallel; moderately convex; dorsum covered with short, erect, moderately dense setae; margins of pronotum and elytra with a row of longer, suberect setae; ventral surface densely covered with fine, recumbent to nearly erect testaceous setae; body feebly glossy; legs glossier, rufo-piceous; head behind clypeus, pronotum, elytra, and upper surface of femoral apices and tibial bases black. **Head** (Fig. 3): Eye with short, fine, erect, setae on lower 2/3s; slight carina present on inner margin; clypeus with dense hydrofuge pubescence; labrum with anterior margin arcuate; vertex with round punctures which are seldom separated by more than their diameter, seta present in each puncture; interocular area depressed, impunctate, with scattered setae; labrum with punctures finer and less distinct; maxillary palpi with 4 palpomeres (Fig. 4). Antennae

(Fig. 5): With 3 antennomeres; basal antennomere slender at base, swollen apically, longer than 2 or 3, with erect, moderately dense stout setae; 2 wider and thicker than 1, apex has two long clusters of 4 stout, curved setae which are longer than ovoid antennomere 3; 3 longer than 2, cylindrical, with shorter pubescence. **Pronotum:** Wider than long at maximum width; anterior margin feebly arcuate, nearly truncate, weakly emarginate behind head; anterior angle moderately prominent, broadly rounded; lateral margin strongly arcuate, weakly converging toward apex, nearly smooth; posterior angle inconspicuous, broadly rounded; basal margin bisinuate; disc convex; with shallow, rather broad depression where the transverse impression intersects with sublateral carina; with distinct sublateral arcuate carina; with shallow transverse impression near apical 1/3; transverse impression present before apical 1/4 which extends to the sublateral sulcus; surface punctation similar to that of head; medial and longitudinal transverse impressions absent. **Scutellum:** Triangular with angles rounded; longer than wide. **Elytron:** Widest on apical 1/3; humerus gibbous; lateral margin smooth; surface not striate, densely punctate without any arrangements of punctures in rows; punctures usually round, seldom separated by more than their diameters. **Prosternum:** Apical 1/2 strongly lobed; process as long as prosternum in middle, parallel between coxae, acute at apex, with sides between coxae strongly elevated, with strong carina-like median longitudinal elevation present from apex to near posterior portion of coxae; surface indistinctly, finely punctate. **Metasternum:** Disc with lightly impressed median line extending from base to apex; surface punctation similar to prosternum but with a few coarser punctures. **Abdomen:** Basal sternite with a fine carina in middle from base to apex, basal portion of carina indistinct due to rugae; other sterna sculptured as metasternum. **Leg** (Fig. 6): Tibiae and tarsi sparsely pubescent; profemur with hydrofuge pubescence on basal 1/2;