Elytra, *Tokyo*, **38**(1): 35–41, May 31, 2010

A New Species of the Lampyrid Genus *Lamellipalpus* (Coleoptera, Lampyridae) from Myanmar, Indochina

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Abstract A new species of the lampyrid genus *Lamellipalpus* is described from Myanmar and illustrated under the name of *L. unicolor*.

Introduction

The genus *Lamellipalpus* was established by MAULIK (1921) for *Eugeusis nigripennis* PASCOE, 1887, from "Burmah", and contains six species distributed from Vietnam to India. The genus *Lamellipalpus* has been regarded as a member of the family Drilidae, and was inventoried twice as above family by OLIVIER (1910) and WITTMER (1944). In 2009, BRANCUCCI and GEISER (2009) revised the genus, recognized 12 species including 7 new species and 1 new subspecies, and in addition, provided a key to all the taxa including the new ones.

In this paper, I have provisionally regarded the genus *Lamellipalpus* as an independent genus of the family Lampyridae, by following the opinion of WITTMER (1979), LAWRENCE and NEWTON (1995) and BRANCUCCI and GEISER (2009). Adult males of this genus were remarkably characterized by the extraordinarily expanded terminal segments of both maxillary and labial palpi as in those of the genus *Lamellipalpodes* (MAULIK, 1921; WITTMER, 1979; 1995; KAWASHIMA, 2007).

In 2001, I was able to obtain from Myanmar specimens of the genus *Lamellipalpus*. After a careful examination, only one species was recognized as being new to science. It will be described and illustrated in this paper.

Material and Methods

The material and methods employed are the same as those noted in KAWASHIMA (2007). The abbreviations used herein are as follows: BL – length of body, from anterior margin of frons to elytral apices; HW – maximum width of head, including eyes; PL – length of pronotum, along mid-line; PW – maximum width of pronotum, across basal angles; EL – length of elytra; EW maximum width of elytra; EHW – humeral width of elytra; HTL – length of hind tibiae; NSMT – National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo. The symbols "/" in the data of holotype labels mean separate lines.

Description

Genus *Lamellipalpus* MAULIK, 1921

Lamellipalpus MAULIK, 1921. Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., **1921**: 579 (Type species: *Eugeusis nigripennis* PASCOE, 1887, from Burmah). —— PIC, 1930. Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., **99**: 322 (notes). —— WITTMER, 1944. Revta. Soc. ent. Arg., **12**: 210 (check-list). —— CROWSON, 1972. Revta. Univ. Madrid, **21**: 53, 57 (notes). —— WITTMER, 1979. Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, **28**: 86 (key to the genera). —— LAWRENCE & NEWTON, 1995. *Biology, Phylogeny, and Classification of Coleoptera*, 859 (systematics). —— BRANCUCCHI & GEISER, 2009. Zootaxa, (2080): 1–20 (revision of the genus).

Notes. The female adults have never been discovered in all the known species of the genus *Lamellipalpus*. They may be wingless and larviform as in the lampylid genus *Stenocladius* and the rhagophthalmid genus *Rhagophthalmus* (cf. KAWASHIMA, 1998, etc.).

Lamellipalpus unicolor KAWASHIMA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, Lashio (alt. 1,000 m), Shan State, E. Myanmar, 13～17–VI–1995, Y. KUSAKABE leg. (lacking all the flagellar segments (3rd to 11th) in the left antenna/removed male genitalia by IK.) Attached labels are as follows: —— "Lashio, 1,000 m/Shan Sta./MYANMAR/13–17. VI. 1995/Y. Kusakabe leg. [white label]" "ITSURO KAWASHIMA/INSECT COLLECTION [white label]" "HOLOTYPE/*Lamellipalpus unicolor*/Kawashima, 2010 [pink label]".

Type depository. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

M a l e. *Coloration*:— Body moderately shiny, unicolorous orange yellow, covered all over including appendages with similar ground coloration, and with golden or blackish subrecumbent pubescence (mainly on antennae).

Head:— Head capsule, antennal scape, maxillae and labium including each palpus orange yellow; eyes black; pedicel reddish brown; flagellum moderately frosted, blackish brown to black; mandibles dark reddish brown, paler towards the bases.

Thorax:— Pronotum, elytra, all legs and ventral side of thoraces orange yellow, but ground color of legs feebly paler than the body coloration; claws tinged with brown.

Abdomen:— Visible sternites constantly orange yellow; male genitalia moderately shiny, well-pigmented; external surface almost pale reddish brown.

Structure:— Body elongated-oval, subparallel-sided. Head:— Head capsule (Figs. 1, 3) relatively large, transverse and quadrate, almost exposed as a whole, never concealed under the anterior margin of pronotum, almost equal to the width or slightly narrower than the apical width of pronotum; dorsal surface constantly and minutely punctulate, semicircularly depressed and concaved above in frontal area. Labrum not recognized. Eyes simply globular, small but well projected laterad, separated from each other by 6.64 times the diameter of an eye in dorsal view. Antennae (Figs. 1, 2) 11-

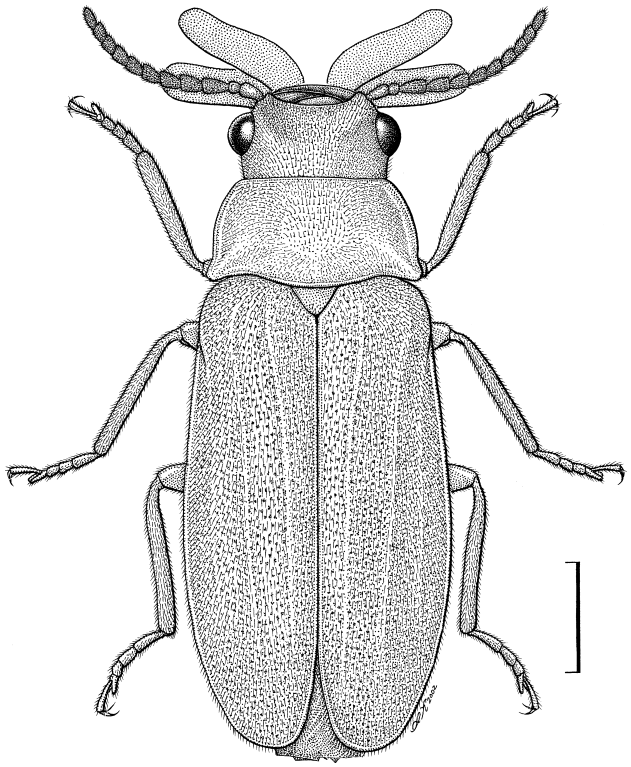
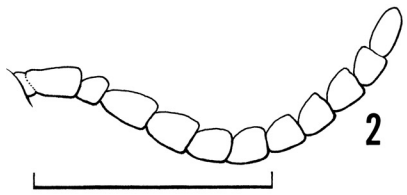


Fig. 1. *Lamellipalpus unicolor* sp. nov., from E. Myanmar, dorsal view. Scale: 1.0 mm.

segmented and rather short, barely reaching humeri of elytra only; the both antennal sockets evenly separated from each other; all flagellar segments moderately flattened dorso-ventrally and weakly serrate continuously; scape clavate, dilated towards the apex; pedicel the shortest; 3rd segment to 10th (flagellar 1st to 8th) thick and roundly triangular, dilated towards the apices; distal 11th (flagellar 9th) spindle-shaped; relative length of each segment from scape as follows:— 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.86 : 0.76 : 0.67 : 0.62 : 0.57 : 0.62 : 0.67 : 0.57 : 0.81. Mandibles large but slender, wholly seen from dorsal side, incurved and gradually tapered towards the acute apices. Both maxillary and labial palpi (Figs. 1, 3) with extraordinarily expanded lobes to distal segments, which look like remarkably large elongate elliptical lobes; both pairs of palpi almost the same in shape and size.

Thorax:— Pronotum (Figs. 1, 3) relatively large, transversely trapezoidal in dorsal view, widest at the level of basal protuberances; maximum width slightly narrower than the width of elytral humeri; anterior margin almost straight, very narrowly margined throughout; sides arcuate and weakly expanded laterad, narrowly margined throughout, slightly constricted at basal fourth, forming narrow reflexed areas throughout; basal



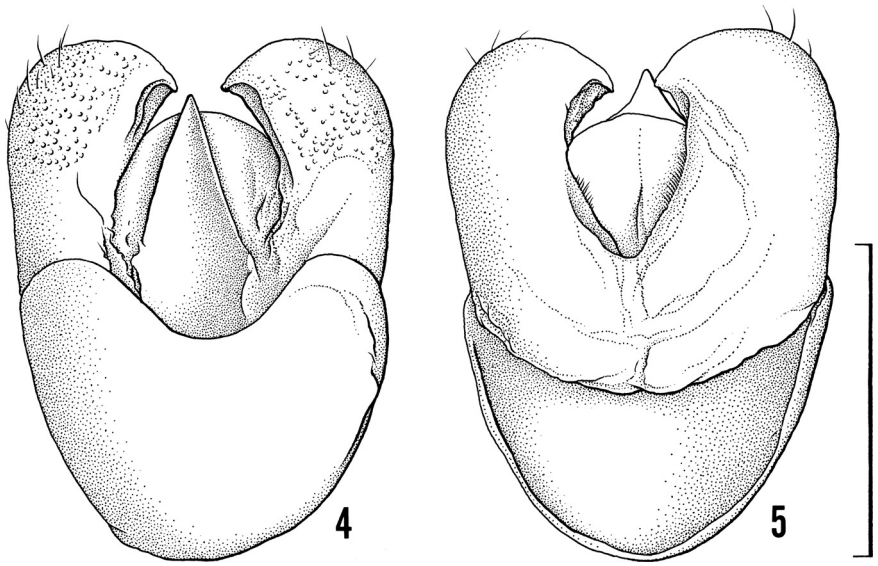
Figs. 2–3. *Lamellipalpus unicolor* sp. nov., from E. Myanmar, dorsal view: right antenna (2); holotype (3). Scale: 1.0 mm.

margin clearly bisinuate on both sides, and margined in central part; dorsal surface constantly and densely but shallowly punctate; disc weakly depressed; medio-longitudinal furrow not recognized. PW/HW 1.90; PW/PL 1.82; PL/PW 0.55; PW/EHW 0.95. Scutellum (Fig. 1) triangular with rather pointed apex, closely punctate on dorsal surface.

Elytra (Figs. 1, 3) fairly broad; sides widely arcuate, weakly divergent posteriad, widest just after the middle, and then convergent to rounded apices, dehiscent in apical portions, narrowly margined throughout including suture; margin concealed by humeri, which are weakly prominent antero-laterad; dorsal surface rugose, and moderately roughly punctate; each elytron with three vague costae, of which the innermost and middle ones are the longest and clearest, running almost all length of elytra, but these distal parts are more or less disappearing; exteriormost one the shortest, very weak and more obsolete, more or less disappearing near anterior fourth of elytra. EL/PL 3.95; EL/EW 1.74; EW/PW 1.25.

All legs (Figs. 1, 3) rather robust; femora fusiform; tibiae almost straight though weakly incurved at the bases; tarsal formula 5–5–5; tarsi relatively short as a whole; 1st tarsomeres usually the longest or almost the same in length as 5th; 4th bilobed. Claws simple.

Abdomen:— Abdomen broad and flattened dorso-ventrally, with seven visible segments in ventral view; sides almost parallel in basal two sternites, and then gradually convergent posteriad from 3rd or 4th segment to anal 7th; luminescent organs not recognized from outside.



Figs. 4–5. *Lamellipalpus unicolor* sp. nov., from E. Myanmar, male genitalia, ventral view (4); dorsal view (5). Scale: 0.25 mm.

Male genitalia as shown in Figures 4 & 5, well sclerotized and symmetrically trilobed, rather wide and rounded, weakly depressed dorso-ventrally; external surface generally smooth and glabrous, but the distal parts of parameres more or less punctate or scattered with sockets of minute setae on ventral side. Basal plate large, slightly narrower than the width of parameres, semicircular or cup-shaped, widely open on dorsum; distal margin on venter sinuate and widely concave at the centre; lateral sides arcuate, gradually narrowed towards the basal side, and continuing to the rounded basal margin. Aedeagus very wide and thick but rather short, clearly shorter than the lengths of parameres, oval as a whole; a longitudinally triangular elevated part with pointed apex recognizable on venter; only the pointed apex projected from the apex of ovate aedeagus itself. Parameres short and rather thick, embracing aedeagus from left and right, joining at the bases on basal side; both sides almost straight and subparallel, slightly divergent towards the distal side, and then, continuing towards evenly rounded apical parts which are provided with several thin setae; inner sides of the apex each with a small projection, and nearly approaching from each other; inner margins almost straight on dorsum, though arcuate on venter.

Measurements in mm. BL: 6.10; HW: 1.05; PL: 1.10; PW: 2.00; EL: 4.35; EW: 2.50; EHW: 2.10; HTL: 1.50.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Immature Stages and Biology. Unknown.

Distribution. E. Myanmar (Lashio).

Notes. This new speecies is similar in general shape of body to other known species

of the genus, but is easily distinguished from them by the following characteristics:— 1) body including elytra unicolorous; 2) body rather small, 3) maxillary and labial palpi rather small and short, and 4) the shape of male genitalia clearly different.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the unicolorous body.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my cordial thanks to the late Dr. M. SATÔ (Nagoya) and Dr. M. TAKAKUWA (Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara) for their critically reading the original draft, and to Dr. M. BRANCUCCI (Natural History Museum, Entomology, Basel), Mr. Y. SHIBATA (Machida), Mr. T. SHIMADA (Shizuoka), Mr. Y. MINOSHIMA (Hokkaido University, Sapporo), and Ms. M. ASANO (Tokyo University of Agriculture, Atsugi) for their help in various ways. My thanks are also due to Mr. Y. KUSAKABE (Yokohama) for his supplying with a valuable specimen.

要　　約

川島逸郎：ミャンマー産 *Lamellipalpus* 属（コウチュウ目ホタル科）の 1 新種の記載. —— *Lamellipalpus* 属は， MAULIK (1921) により Drilidae の一群として， ビルマ （現ミャンマー） 産 *Eugeusis nigripennis* PASCOE, 1887 を基準種として創設された．このたび，ミャンマー産の材料を検討した結果，1 種が未記載と判断されたため，*L. unicolor* と記載命名した．本属としては小型で，体色は単一の橙黄色といった点や，♂交尾器の形状などで，既知種から明瞭に区別される．所属については WITTMER (1979), LAWRENCE & NEWTON (1995) および BRANCUCCI & GEISER (2009) に従い，暫定的にホタル科に含めた.

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Elytra, *Tokyo*, **38**(1): 41–42, May 31, 2010

New Record of *Euryarthrum elegans* HAYASHI (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from East Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Euryarthrum elegans belonging to the subfamily Cerambycinae was described from the Malay Peninsula, West Malaysia (HAYASHI, 1977), and then additionally recorded from Borneo, East Malaysia (HEFFERN, 2005; YOSHITAKE & NIISATO, 2009). Recently, we had an opportunity to examine a male specimen of this species from East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The specimen examined from East Kalimantan shows no difference in external and genitalic features between the known localities from the Malay Peninsula and northern Borneo.

Euryarthrum elegans HAYASHI, 1977

(Fig. 1)

Euryarthrum elegans HAYASHI, 1977, 120 (type locality: Gap, Malaysia). —— HEFFERN, 2005, 19 (catalogued). —— YOSHITAKE & NIISATO, 2009, 202 (catalogued).

Specimen examined. 1 male, Mt. Bakayan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, VI–2009, native collector leg. Preserved in the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences under the specimen number 24–0465169.

Fig. 1. *Euryathrum elegans* HAYASHI, 1977, male from East Kalimantan.

Distribution. Malaysia (Malay Peninsula and Borneo), Indonesia (East Kalimantan). New to Kalimantan of the territory of Indonesia.

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