

Two New Species of the Genus *Schistopselaphus* (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae) from Papua New Guinea

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Abstract Two new oedemerid species, *Schistopselaphus komiyai* sp. nov. and *S. svihlai* sp. nov. are described from Papua New Guinea. They are similar in general appearance to *S. apicatus* FAIRMAIRE and *S. securipalpis* ŠVIHLA & AKIYAMA, but differ from them in the coloration, genitalia, pygidium and apical abdominal sternite.

The oedemerid genus *Schistopselaphus* is known from Orchid Island (Taiwan), Sunda Islands, Papua New Guinea and Malaysia (KÔNO, 1937; PIC, 1938; ŠVIHLA, 1985; ŠVIHLA & AKIYAMA, 2009) up to the present.

Recently I had an opportunity to examine some oedemerid specimens from Papua New Guinea, which include two strange species belonging to the genus *Schistopselaphus*. After a careful examination, it became clear that the two species are evidently new to science.

In the present paper, I am going to describe them under the names of *S. komiyai* sp. nov. and *S. svihlai* sp. nov.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for his critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to the late Dr. Yoshiaki KOMIYA and Mrs. Michiko KOMIYA of Tokyo for supplying with valuable materials, and also to Dr. Vladimír ŠVIHLA of the Department of Entomology, National Museum of Prague for his helping in searching literature referred in the present paper.

Schistopselaphus komiyai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

M a l e. Colour mostly brown; head yellow except for brown frons; mandibles light yellowish brown except for pitchy brown apices; maxillary palpi yellowish brown; antennae almost light yellowish brown, each segment gradually becoming yellow basally; pronotum light brown except for yellow front and basal portions (Fig. 2); scutellum yellow; elytra brown except for yellow humeri; legs yellow, apices of femora brown, apices of 1st segment and 2nd–3rd segments of hind tarsi light brown; ventral surface yellow except for brown abdomen.

Head including eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, with interspace between eyes slightly narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface very finely coriaceous, finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; eyes large, moderately prominent. Antennae filiform, long, slightly extending beyond the middle of elytra, last segments excavated dorsally in apical half. Last segments of maxillary palpi securiform, distinctly emarginated on outer sides (Fig. 3). Pronotum distinctly longer than wide, very slightly cordiform; disc provided with a shallow depression in middle just before base; surface finely punctate, bearing rather shiny pubescence. Elytra almost parallel-sided, finely coriaceous, finely pubescent. Pygidium subparabolic with rounded apex. Apical abdomi-



Fig. 1. *Schistopselaphus komiyai* sp. nov., male, holotype.

nal sternite widely bi-emarginated at distal margin, the middle lobe not extending beyond the lateral ones (Fig. 4). A pair of lobes of 8th urite visible, triangularly prolonged (Fig. 4). Genitalia short; median lobe slender, arrow-shaped at apex, tip thin and prolonged in dorsal view (Fig. 5), two dorsal teeth appear in lateral view (Fig. 6); lateral lobes of parameres dilated and concrescent laterally, tip gently waved in dorsal view (Fig. 7).

F e m a l e. Unknown

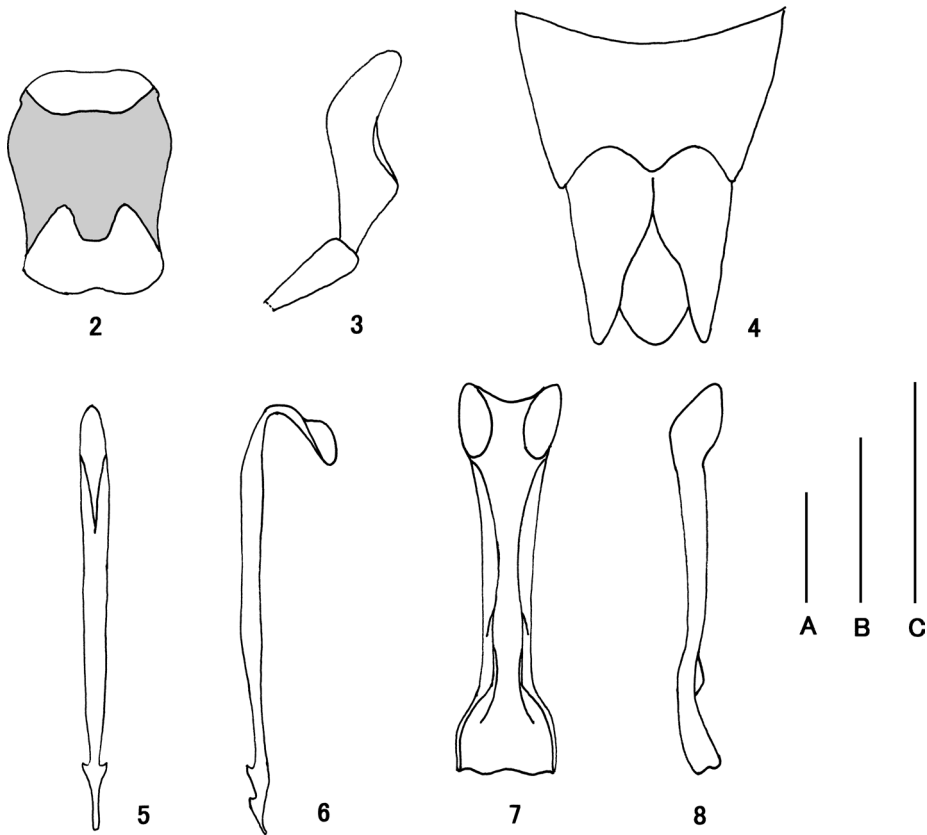
Length: 13.0 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Wau (1,200 m), Morobe Prov., Papua New Guinea, 27–XII–1981, Y. KOMIYA leg. (by light). The holotype is deposited in the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Notes. This new species is similar in general appearance to *Schistopselaphus apicatus* FAIRMAIRE and *S. securipalpis* ŠVIHLA & AKIYAMA, but is easily distinguished from them by the coloration, shapes of the last segments of maxillary palpi, pygidium, apical abdominal sternite and genitalia.

Etymology. The specific name is given in dedication to the late Dr. Yoshiaki KOMIYA, who collected the type specimen and was a Japanese conspicuous taxonomist of the family Chrysomelidae.



Figs. 2–8. *Schistopselaphus komiyai* sp. nov. — 2, Coloration pattern of pronotum; 3, last segment of maxillary palpus; 4, apical abdominal sternite, pygidium and apices of 8th urite; 5, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal view; 6, ditto, lateral view; 7, lateral lobes of parameres, dorsal view; 8, ditto, lateral view. Scales: 1 mm, A: 2; B: 4–8; C: 3.

***Schistopselaphus svihlai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 9–15)

M a l e. Colour mostly yellow; head yellow; mandibles yellow except for pitchy brown apices; maxillary palpi and antennae brown; pronotum, elytra and scutellum yellow; legs largely yellow; hind femora 2nd–4th segments of front and middle tarsi and 3rd segment of hind tarsi light brown; ventral surface yellow.

Head including eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, interspace between eyes narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely punctate and bearing rather sparse pubescence; eyes large, moderately prominent. Antennae filiform, long, extending beyond the middle of elytra; 3rd–4th segments slightly thickened; last segments excavated dorsally in apical half. Last segments of maxillary palpi distinctly furcate (Fig. 10). Pronotum distinctly longer than wide; disc provided with a pair of shallow depressions in middle and with a transverse shallow depression just before base; surface finely punctate and bearing rather sparse pubescence. Elytra almost parallel-sided, finely punctate, finely pubescent. Pygidium parabolic with rounded apex. Apical abdominal sternite deeply



Fig. 9. *Schistopselaphus svihlai* sp. nov., male, holotype.

bi-emarginated at distal margin, the middle lobe longer than the lateral ones (Fig. 11). A pair of lobes of 8th urite visible, slender, curved inwards (Fig. 11). Genitalia short; median lobe slender, arrow-shaped at apex, tip straightly convergent in dorsal view (Fig. 12), two dorsal teeth appear in lateral view (Fig. 13); lateral lobes of parameres dilated and concrescent laterally, tip clearly emarginated in dorsal view (Fig. 14).

F e m a l e. Unknown

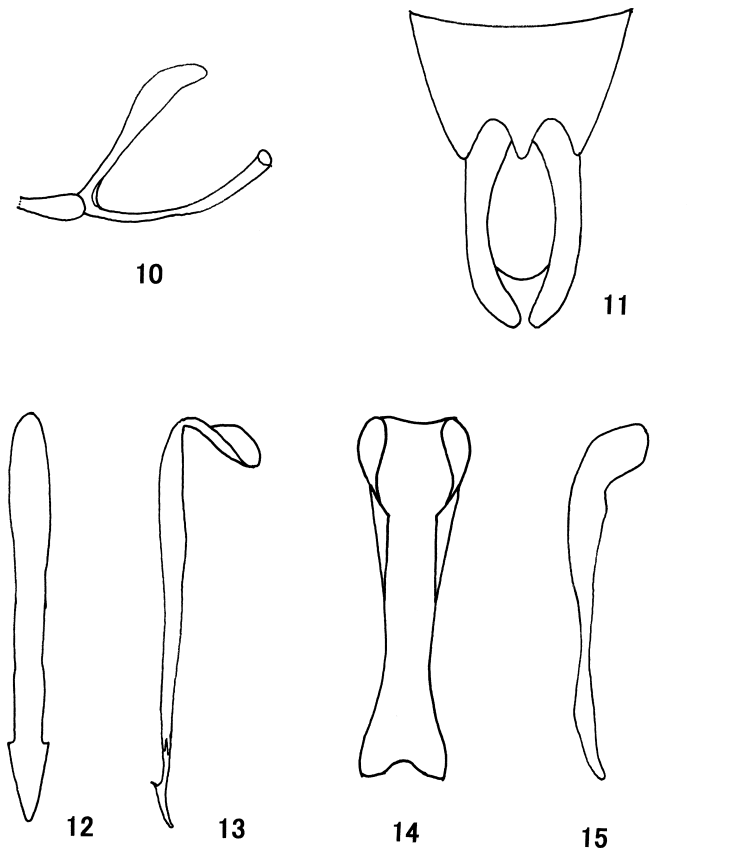
Length: 13.0 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Madamg, Papua New Guinea, 16-X-1974, M. SAKAI leg. The holotype is deposited in the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Notes. This new species is similar in general appearance to *Schistopselaphus apicatus* FAIRMAIRE and *S. securipalpis* ŠVIHLA & AKIYAMA, but is easily distinguished from them by the coloration and shapes of last segments of maxillary palpi, pygidium, apical abdominal sternite and genitalia.

Etymology. The specific name is given in dedication to the Dr. Vladimír ŠVIHLA who was a worldwide taxonomist of the family Oedemeridae.



Figs. 10—15. *Schistopselaphus svihlai* sp. nov. — 10, last segment of maxillary palpus; 11, apical abdominal sternite, pygidium and apices of 8th urite; 12, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal view; 13, ditto, lateral view; 14, lateral lobes of parameres, dorsal view; 15, ditto, lateral view. Scale: 1 mm.

要 約

秋山秀雄：パプアニューギニア産カミキリモドキ科の2新種。——パプアニューギニアより *Schistopselaphus komiyai* sp. nov. と *S. svihlai* sp. nov. を記載した。この2種は *S. apicatus* と *S. securipalpis* に似ているが、色彩、腹部末端節、尾節板や交尾器の違いにより区別することができる。

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