

A New Species of the Genus *Glipa* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) from East Indonesia

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Abstract A new mordellid, *Glipa* (*Stenoglipa*) *saitoorum* sp. nov., is described from Tanimbar Maluku, East Indonesia. This belongs to the group of *G. (S.) australis* TAKAKUWA (2000), and is easily distinguished from the other members especially in having the peculiar coloration and male genitalia.

The group of *Glipa* (*Stenoglipa*) *australis* designated by TAKAKUWA (2000) is characteristic especially in having vivid yellowish transverse band just behind middle of elytra among the subgenus *Stenoglipa*. Eight species of this group have hitherto been known mainly from Australian Region east of WEBER'S Line running between Sulawesi and the Molucca Islands.

Recently, I have had a very good chance to examine some mordellid specimens including a strange species of the group of *G. (S.) australis* from the Tanimbar Islands, Maluku, East Indonesia collected by Mrs. Dr. A. SAITO and Mr. S. SAITO. After the examination, it became clear that the species of the group of *G. australis* presents very peculiar characters and is surely new to science. I am going to describe that as a new species in the present paper.

Before going further, I am very grateful to Mrs. Dr. Akiko SAITO of the Natural History Museum & Institute, Chiba and Mr. Shusei SAITO of the Japan Wildlife Research Center for supplying me with valuable materials used in this paper.

Glipa (*Stenoglipa*) *saitoorum* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–9)

Similar in general appearance to the other members of the group of *G. (S.) australis*, but apparently differs from them especially in the strongly blackened body though elytral golden maculations are vivid and legs are more or less brownish, and also in the characteristic genitalic features.

Male. Black; mouth-parts yellowish brown; legs yellowish brown to dark reddish brown, fore femora lightened, hind tibiae and tarsi darkened; spurs of hind tibiae blackish brown; antennae blackish brown though yellowish brown to reddish brown in 1st and 2nd segments and yellowish brown in 3rd and 4th segments; elytra almost black, but usually more or less tinged reddish partially on basal parts.

Head clothed with golden pubescence except for blackish yellow one on vertex and occiput; gena narrow, slightly projected laterad; tempora narrow, separated by eye; eye broadly oval, not haired. Antenna slender, serrate in 5th to 10th segments, 1.15 times as long as width of head, about as long as pronotal width; terminal segment slender, parabolical at apex, 1.56 times as long as the penultimate. Pronotum 1.39 times as wide as long, 1.19 times as wide as head; surface clothed with blackish pubescence on almost all over, though few golden hairs or pubescence are vestigially present on lateral and basal sides. Elytra slender, 2.37 times as long as wide, strongly and straightly attenuate apicad with slightly excavated sides, rounded at each apex, and each with two or three golden maculations decorated by golden pubescence as follows: basal one entirely vestigial, often hardly forming macula,



Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Glipa (Stenoglipa) saitoorum* sp. nov. — 1, Holotype, ♂; 2, paratype, ♀.

post-median one quadrate, reaching both lateral margin and suture, apical one somewhat longitudinal, excavated at front, not reaching apical margin though barely so both lateral margin and suture. Pygidium stout and long, 0.64 times as long as elytra, longer than elytral width (1.52: 1), strongly and straightly attenuate apicad; dorsal aspect very distinctly carinate, with a median long cicatrix, clothed with blackish pubescence on all over; apex acutely pointed. Anal sternite 1.65 times as long as basal width, 0.44 times as long as pygidium; ventral aspect broadly flattened; apex irregularly rounded. Eight abdominal sternite just as long as wide; apical median projection bilobed; apical angles appendiculately, fully prolonged. Fore tibiae curved inwards.

Parameres stout. Left paramere distinctly longer than the right; dorsal membranous branch considerably short and broad; sclerotized branch narrowly rounded at apex. Right paramere distinctly stout in basal part; ventral sclerotized branch bent behind the middle, apex obliquely truncate with a slight median excavation in inner view.

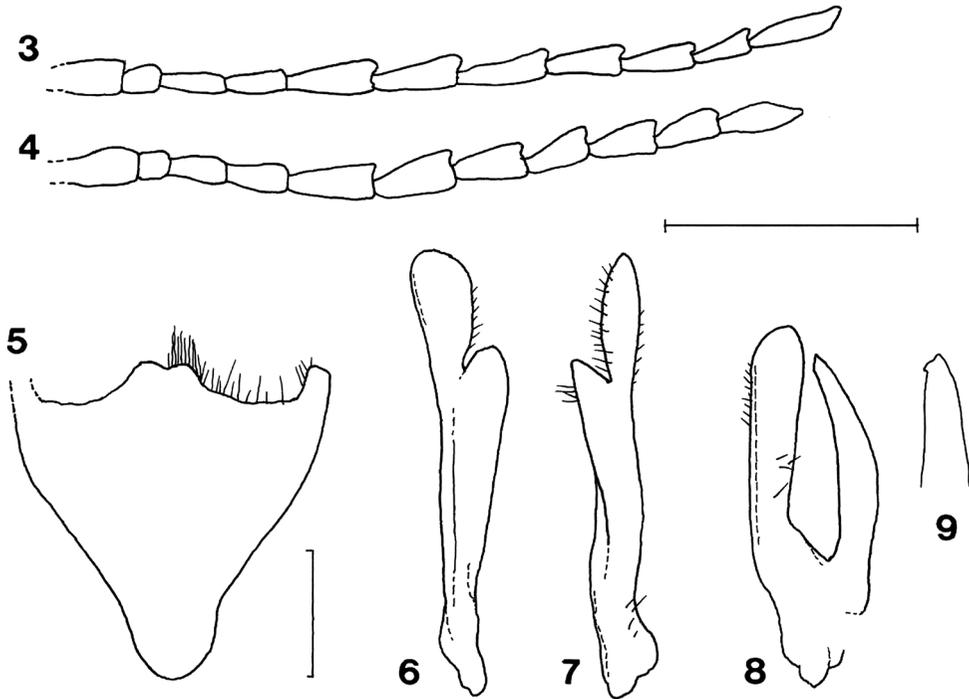
F e m a l e. Body somewhat robust. Antenna shorter and wider, 0.98 times as long as width of head, 0.81 times as long as width of pronotum. Pygidium somewhat shorter. Anal sternite shorter, 1.13 times as long as wide, 0.31 times as long as pygidium, very slightly convex in ventral aspect, widely and slightly rounded at apex. Fore tarsi very slightly curved inwards and downwards.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Batu Putih, Wermakatian, Yamdena Is., Tanimbar Isls., Maluku, East Indonesia, 2–V–2013, A. SAITO leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality and date as the holotype, S. SAITO leg.

The holotype and all the paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, Japan.

Distribution. Yamdena Is., Tanimbar Isls., Maluku, East Indonesia.

Etymology. The species name is dedicated to Mrs. Dr. Akiko SAITO and Mr. Shusei SAITO who



Figs. 3–9. *Glipa (Stenoglipa) saitoorum* sp. nov. — 3, Right antenna, ♂; 4, ditto, ♀. — 5–9, Male genital organs: 5, eighth abdominal sternite; 6, left paramere, inner view; 7, ditto, right-lateral view; 8, right paramere, inner view; 9, apical part of ventral sclerotized branch of ditto, left-inner view. Scales: 1 mm.

collected all the specimens of type series of this new species.

Notes. The specimens above were collected on leaves of ferns in natural forest.

要 約

高桑正敏：インドネシア東部からのハリオオビハナノミ亜属の1新種（鞘翅目ハナノミ科）。—— オーストラリア区にはほぼ限定して分布する *Glipa (Stenoglipa) australis* グループ (TAKAKUWA, 2000) の1新種 *G. (S.) saitoorum* sp. nov. をタニンバル諸島ヤムデナ島から記載した。本新種は、頭頂や前胸、上翅基部、尾節板がほとんど黒色毛で被われる一方、触角基部4節や肢が褐色味を強く帯びることで、ほかの既知種から容易に区別できる。また、尾節板が頑強で長い点、左片パラメアの膜状片が短く、右辺パラメアの基部が頑強な点も特徴的である。

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