

## A New Species of the Genus *Oxyomus* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Aphodiinae) from the Northern Part of Taiwan

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**Abstract** A new *Oxyomus* species from northern Taiwan is described under the name of *O. taipingensis* sp. nov. This is a second *Oxyomus* species from Taiwan, after *O. masumotoi* NOMUA, 1973.

In the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, III (DELLACASA & DELLACASA, 2006), two *Oxyomus* species are recorded from Taiwan: *O. masumotoi* NOMURA, 1973 and *O. cameratus* SCHMIDT, 1908.

As a result of our on-going research on the scarabaeid fauna of Taiwan, we found one unknown *Oxyomus* from Taipingshan, Ilan County. We carefully examined it and concluded that the species is new to science. Thus, we are going to describe it as a new species.

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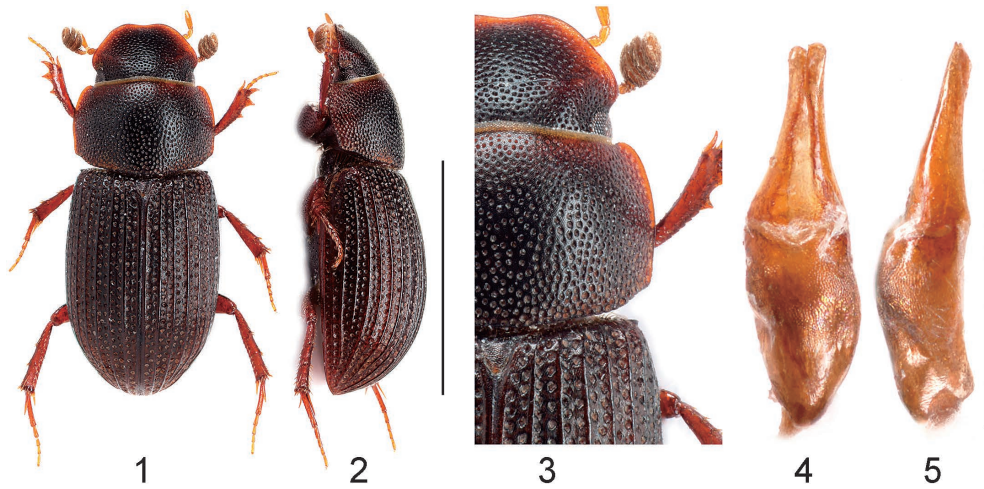
The holotype of the new species described in the present paper will be deposited in the National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, Taiwan, and the paratypes will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan, Taiwan Agriculture Research Institute, Wufeng, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Taipei, and some other museums and research institutes.

### *Oxyomus taipingensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Body oblong-ovate, rather strongly convex postero-dorsad; head except exterior margin, pronotum except anterior and lateral margins, scutellum, elytra and ventral side brownish black, exterior margin of head, anterior and lateral margins of pronotum, and legs dark reddish brown, antennal scape and funicle, maxillary pulpi and tarsi yellow with feeble brownish tinge, antennal clubs grayish; head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra somewhat sericeously shining, legs moderately shining, ventral side weakly shining to nearly mat; each surface almost glabrous.

**M a l e.** Head moderately convex in postero-medial portion, weakly micorsculptured, clypeus and epistoma closely punctate, the punctures transverse and sometimes connected with each other; clypeus declivous apicad in medial part, with apical margin weakly emarginate, both sides of the emargination weakly roundly produced in dorsal view; frontal suture very fine and barely visible; frons simply, moderately convex, and rather closely scattered with round punctures; ocular lobes weakly



Figs. 1–5. *Oxyomus taipingensis* sp. nov. — 1, Habitus, holotype, male, dorsal view; 2, ditto, lateral view (Scale: 2 mm); 3, ditto, head and pronotum; 4, male genitalia, dorsal view; 5, ditto, lateral view (Scale: 0.5 mm).

produced laterad, minutely ruguloso-punctate, with exterior margins finely rimmed.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal in dorsal view, wider than long (10 : 7), widest at anterior 1/3, moderately narrowed anteriorly, moderately so posteriorly but soon after weakly sinuous; frontal margin slightly produced, very weakly sinuous near front angles; base moderately produced widely in medial portion and weakly sinuous in lateral portions, hardly bordered; front angles rounded, hind angles obtusely angular; sides rather steeply inclined, then the inclination becoming milder toward lateral margins, which are finely rimmed and visible from above; disc moderately convex, microsculptured, closely, irregularly scattered with punctures, those in antero-medial portion round, those in lateral and posterior portions ovate and often fused one another, with a vague longitudinal impression in basal 1/4 on midline. Scutellum elongated triangular with slightly rounded sides, microsculptured, weakly ridged on midline, slightly concave in lateral parts, hardly punctate.

Elytra subovate though the basal portion truncate, 1.4 times as long as wide, widest at middle, 2.4 times the length and 1.2 times the width of pronotum; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 2/5, wholly weakly microsculptured; disc 9-costate, 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th costae becoming stronger than others in medial portion, intervals wide, nearly flat to very weakly concave, subopaque, with two rows of rather large, round to slightly ovate punctures; humeri with acute teeth; apices rounded.

Prosternum coriaceous, raised in antero-medial part, strongly concave on both sides; metasternum microsculptured, shallowly punctate, the punctures small and close in medial portion, becoming larger and sparser laterad, and then smaller and weaker in lateral portions, with a longitudinal groove on midline; abdomen microsculptured, closely punctulate; anal sternite sparsely pubescent, with round apex.

Legs normal in size; femora stout, with ventral sides weakly microsculptured, and rather closely scattered with shallow, ovate punctures; protibiae with three strong external teeth and an acute terminal spur, which is gently curved ventrad; mesotibiae with two terminal spurs, of which upper one is about 3/4 times the length of the first segment of mesotarsi, and lower one about a half the length of the upper one; metatibiae with two terminal spurs, of which the longer is about 2/3 times the length of the first segment of metatarsi, and the shorter is about 2/5 the length of the same; tarsi rather slender, length ratios from basal to apical segments: 0.29, 0.09, 0.07, 0.06, 0.11.

Genitalia rather slender, the shape simple as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

F e m a l e. Pronotum less strongly widened in anterior portion.

Body length: 3.2–3.6 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Taipingshan, alt. 1,950 m, Nanao, Yilan, Taiwan, 31–III–2014, M. KIUCHI leg. (NMNST). Paratypes: 11 exs., same data as for the holotype; 7 exs., same locality and date, T.-C. WANG, K.-H. CHUANG, M. KIUCHI & K. MASUMOTO leg.

*Notes.* This new species resembles *Oxyomus cameratus* SCHMIDT, 1908, described from North India (SCHMIDT, 1908), but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger body size, the head with genae small and rounded, the pronotum with the disc simply convex, only a very vague impression on the midline close to the base, and the elytral intervals with two rows of round punctures.

*Oxyomus cameratus* has been recorded from Taiwan by several authors (MIWA, 1931; MIWA & CHŪJŌ, 1939; DELLACASA & DELLACASA, 2006). However, the records are possibly erroneous, since both two catalogues, MIWA (1931) and MIWA and CHŪJŌ (1939), contain a number of dubious records based on so called SHIRAKI specimens (some of which are known to have been attached with wrong locality records) and, later, DELLACASA and DELLACASA (2006) followed MIWA's catalogue.

*Oxyomus* species isolatedly inhabit in high mountainous areas. Therefore, it seems unconceivable that an *Oxyomus* species is widely distributed from North India to Taiwan. Further, it is a very low possibility that MIWA misidentified *O. taipingensis* sp. nov. for *O. cameratus*. He might have no chance to obtain or examine the former species, because in the MIWA's period, no collecting research for dung beetles in high mountainous areas was undertaken.

Another species from Taiwan is *Oxyomus masumotoi* NOMURA, 1973, from Wushe, Nantou County (NOMURA, 1973). The new species can be discriminated from *O. masumotoi* by the body larger (2.9 mm in the latter) and more robust, the head more strongly punctate, the pronotum more strongly widened anteriorly and more finely, closely punctate, and the elytral intervals wider with rows of more strong punctures.

The specimens were collected from dung of the Formosan sambar, *Cervus unicolor swinhoei* (SCLATER) on a sunny trail through a forest.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet is given after the place where the type series are collected.

## 要 約

益本仁雄・木内 信・王 泰權：台湾産ムネミゾマダゴコガネ属 (*Oxyomus*) の1新種 (鞘翅目コガネムシ科)。—— 北部台湾から発見されたムネミゾマダゴコガネ属の一種を新種と認め、*Oxyomus taipingensis* sp. nov. と命名記載した。本属の台湾からの記録は、1973年にNOMURAが記載した *O. masumotoi* について2種目となる。本種は、*O. masumotoi* NOMURA に比べ体格が大きくがっちりとしていて、頭部はより強く点刻され、前胸背板はより強く前方に広がり、より細かく密に点刻され、上翅間室はより幅広く、より強い点刻列をそなえるなどで容易に区別できる。

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