

A New Species of the Genus *Camptobrachys* (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Stenochiinae, Cnodalonini) from Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia

Kimio MASUMOTO¹⁾ and Katsumi AKITA²⁾

¹⁾Kamezawa 3-chôme 14–13–1001, Sumida-ku, Tokyo, 130–0014 Japan

²⁾Hisai-Higashitakato-machi 170–2, Tsu City, Mie, 514–1136 Japan

Abstract A new species of the genus *Camptobrachys morimotoi* sp. nov. is described from Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia. This new species is quite unique in its elytra not being striate like other known species but with rows of foveae.

Introduction

The genus *Camptobrachys* was erected by KASZAB (1941) for *C. sulcatus* from Java. At the same time, *C. pici* KASZAB, 1941 was described from Borneo. Later, one more new species, *C. chujoi* KASZAB, 1982 was described from Kalimantan (KASZAB, 1982). Down to this decade, two species, *C. sarawakensis* GRIMM, 2013, and *C. andoi* GRIMM, 2013, both from Malaysia/Sarawak were added to the members (GRIMM, 2013). Meanwhile, one more species, *C. hajeki* SCHAWALLER, 2013, was described from Laos as the first species from the Asian Continent (SCHAWALLER, 2013).

Among the Kimio MASUMOTO Collection in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan, we found a very unique-shaped species and have been examining its taxonomic position for these couple of months. Finally, Dr. Ottó MERKL, the Hungarian Natural History Museum, kindly suggested us it belongs to the genus *Camptobrachys*.

We would like to describe herein this new species and dedicate this small paper to the late Emer. Prof. Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO, who passed away at the age of 85 on September 3, 2019. He was the supervisor of senior author's doctoral dissertation. His gentle-mannered but critical directions toward studying entomology encouraged not only to the first author but also to many younger entomologists including the second author.

The data of the holotype label are verbatimly cited between quotation marks, and a slash is used to separate lines of the data on the label, and a double slash separates the labels.

Camptobrachys morimotoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, "INDONESIA / KALIMANTAN BARAT, / Singkawang region, / Madi vill., Mt. Bawang, / alt. 1000-1500 m, / VII 2017, / Local collector leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2019 // HOLOTYPE / *Camptobrachys morimotoi* / Masumoto et Akita, 2020". Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Type depositary. The holotype will be deposited in the Kimio MASUMOTO Collection at the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan.

Description of holotype. Male. Body length 7.64 mm, width 4.21 mm, ratio of body length / body width 1.8. Oblong-oval, very strongly convex dorsad, noticeably constricted between fore and hind bodies. Color almost wholly black with very feeble coppery tinge, strongly, somewhat vitreously

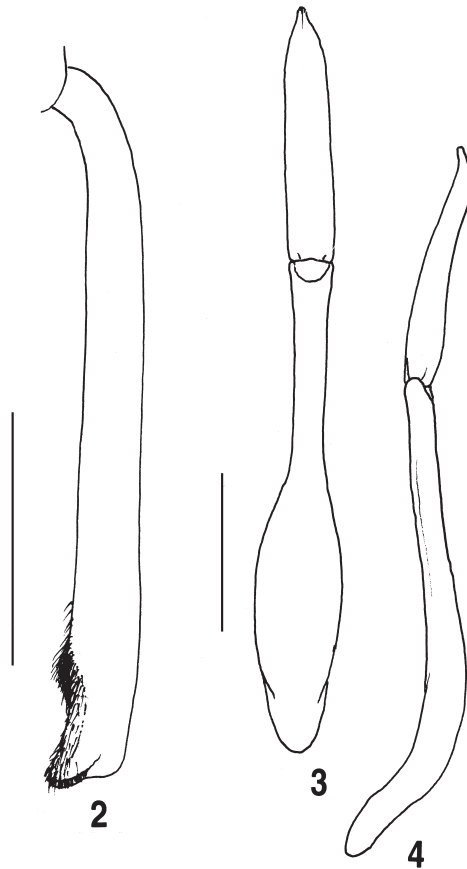


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Camptobrachys morimotoi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. Scale: 5.00 mm.

shining on dorsal surface, weakly, somewhat sericeously so on ventral surface. Body almost glabrous except for antennae and parts of tibiae and tarsi; hairs on antennae pale gray, those on apico-ventral parts of tibiae and ventral parts of tarsi brownish yellow.

Head suboctagonal, though its basal portion is hidden by pronotum; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, strongly depressed in basal half, gently inclined in apical half, rather closely, finely punctate; fronto-clypeal suture strongly, straightly impressed in major medial part, obliquely bent anteriorly in lateral parts; genae obliquely subquadrate, rather closely, finely punctate in major anterior parts, more closely and minutely punctate in posterior parts before eyes; exterior margins of genae roundly produced; frons wide and gently inclined, finely punctate, the punctures a little larger and sparser than those on clypeus, and very sparsely intermixed by large punctures. Eyes somewhat inverted comma-shaped in dorsal view, gently convex laterad, grooved along interior margins; ratio of interocular space / width of eye diameter about 3.3. Antennae rather slender-clavate; length of antennomere I to XI (in mm): 0.21, 0.14, 0.35, 0.27, 0.28, 0.26, 0.24, 0.25, 0.23, 0.24, 0.30.

Pronotum short barrel-shaped, widest at middle; ratio of pronotal width / pronotal length about 1.3; apical margin slightly produced, finely bordered; base weakly produced, noticeably bordered by punctate-groove, the punctures small and rather close with each other; front angles rectangular with rounded corners; hind angles obtuse with rather acute corners; disc strongly, hemispherically convex, almost smooth, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides gently convex laterad, steeply inclined and slightly



Figs. 2–4. *Camptobrachys morimotoi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 2, Metatibia; 3, aedeagus (dorsal view); 4, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.00 mm.

enveloping underside of body, entirely bordered, the border hardly visible from above due to convexity of sides. Scutellum wide-based triangular, slightly convex in middle, weakly microsculptured.

Elytra longitudinally subelliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, widest at basal 3/7, roundly narrowed toward bases and apices from widest point; ratios of elytral length / elytral width 1.2, elytral length / pronotal length 2.4, elytral width / pronotal width 1.4; disc strongly, hemispherically convex, highest at basal 2/7, provided with nine rows of foveolate punctures, each of which is round and small at bottom, and subquadrate and fairly large at top (= level of discal surface); intervals weakly convex, rather smooth, micro-aciculate; sides convex laterad, rather steeply inclined and enveloping hind body, bordered along lateral margins, which are invisible from above due to lateral convexities; humeri undefined, rounded and smooth; apical portions noticeably produced.

Maxilla with terminal palpomere nearly equilateral triangular. Mentum somewhat subcordate, raised antero-medially, weakly microsculptured. Gula gently convex, bordered from underside of neck by impression, finely microsculptured.

Prosternum finely ridged along apical margin, weakly microsculptured in anterior part, rather steeply raised, microsculptured and grooved on both sides in medial part (= inter-procoxal space), in-

clined in posterior part; prosternal process triangularly projected and transversely wrinkled, with lateral margins bordered by punctate-grooves. Mesoventrite strongly depressed and hidden under prosternum in anterior part in repose, gently raised, rugulose in posterior part. Metaventrite longitudinally impressed in posterior 1/3 on midline, raised and strongly depressed in basal half (= inter-mesocoxal space), short and wide in posterior half, whose medial part is microsculptured and hardly punctate, and the lateral parts are microsculptured and rugulose. Abdomen weakly microsculptured; ventrites I to major basal part of III longitudinally wrinkled; I to IV sparsely punctate; V moderately, finely punctate, weakly depressed in medio-basal part.

Femora short subclavate. Tibiae minutely punctate, densely clothed with fine setaceous hairs in apico-ventral parts; pro- and metatibiae nearly straight; mesotibiae weakly curved intero-ventrad; metatibiae shallowly gouged and setaceously haired in apical 1/6 on interior face. Tarsi rather stout, lengths of pro-, meso-, and metatarsomeres from base to apex (in mm): 0.20, 0.15, 0.15, 0.12, 0.63; 0.29, 0.20, 0.15, 0.19, 0.57; 0.40, 0.19, 0.17, 0.68.

Aedeagus slender, 4.56 mm in length, 0.56 mm in width; basale noticeably widened in basal half, rather strongly curved in basal 1/3 in lateral view; apicale 1.60 mm in length, 0.35 times of total length of aedeagus, elongated nib-shaped, weakly curved in apical part in lateral view.

F e m a l e (n = 4). Differing from the male in the following points: body slightly bolder; antennae slightly shorter; metatibiae neither shallowly gouged nor setaceously haired in apical 1/6 on interior face; abdominal ventrite V not depressed in medio-basal part. Body 8.20–9.02 mm in length, 4.60–4.68 mm in width. Ratios of lengths of major portions: body length / body width 1.8–1.9; interocular space / width of eye diameter 3.4–3.5; pronotal width / pronotal length 1.3; elytral length / elytral width 1.1; elytral length / pronotal length 2.3–2.5; elytral width / pronotal width 1.4–1.5.

Differential diagnosis. This new species can be easily distinguished from other known species by the elytra not striate but with rows of foveae. Except for the elytra feature, the new species is similar to *C. chujoi* KASZAB, 1982 occurring in Kalimantan, but can be easily distinguished from it by the body obviously smaller (about 14 mm in length in *C. chujoi*), stouter and more strongly shining above, and legs slenderer.

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to the late Emer. Prof. Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO of Kyushu University.

Distribution. Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia.

Acknowledgements

We cordially thank Dr. Ottó MERKL (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary) for giving us an invaluable suggestion. We also thank Mr. Shigeaki KONDO (Urayasu, Japan) for his bibliographical assistance. We deeply thank Dr. Makoto KIUCHI (Tsukuba, Japan) for taking the clear photograph inserted in this paper. Finally, we would like to thank Dr. Michiya KAWAI, Huron University College, Western University, Ontario, Canada, for reading through this manuscript.

要 約

益本仁雄・秋田勝己：インドネシア・西カリマンタン産 *Camptobrachys* 属 (鞘翅目ゴミシダマシ科ナガキマワリ亜科ニジゴミシダマシ族) の 1 新種。—— *Camptobrachys* 属は、ボルネオ・カリマンタンおよびスダ諸島から 5 種、ラオスから 1 種が知られる後翅の退化したゴミシダマシである。著者らは、西カリマンタンから本属の 1 新種を見出すことができたので、故森本 桂博士に因み、*Camptobrachys morimotoi* sp. nov. として命名記載した。

References

- GRIMM, R., 2013. New and little known species of Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) from Borneo (3). *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A*, (n. ser.), **6**: 175–181.
- KASZAB, Z., 1941. Die indomalayischen Misolampinen (Coleopt., Tenebr.). *Annales Musei nationalis hungarici, Budapest*, (Pars Zoologica), **34**: 1–45 + 1 pl.
- KASZAB, Z., 1982. Die Gattung *Camptobrachys* KASZAB, 1941 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). Pp. 81–85. In SATÔ, M. (ed.), *Special Issue in Memory of Retirement of Emeritus Professor Michio CHÛJÔ*. 185 pp. Nagoya Women's University, Nagoya.
- SCHAWALLER, W., 2013. Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) from Laos: New species of Toxicini, metallic *Luprops* HOPE and of other genera. *Entomologica Basiliensia et Collectionis Frey*, **34**: 327–340.

Manuscript received 29 February 2020;
revised and accepted 8 April 2020.