

Two New Species of the Genus *Schinomera* (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae) from Thailand and Borneo

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Abstract Two new oedemerid species, *Schinomera takahashii* sp. nov. and *S. masumotoi* sp. nov., are described from northern Thailand and northern Borneo of East Malaysia, respectively. They are similar in general appearance to *S. tenebrosa* from West Malaysia, but differ from the latter in the coloration and the peculiar male genitalia.

The oedemerid genus *Schinomera* contains three species from the Philippines and West Malaysia (ŠVIHLA, 1997, 2006). Recently, I have had an opportunity to study some materials of the family Oedemeridae from Thailand and East Malaysia, which included two strange species belonging to the genus *Schinomera*. After a careful examination, it has become clear that the two species are surely new to science. In the present paper, I am going to describe them under the names of *S. takahashii* sp. nov. and *S. masumotoi* sp. nov.

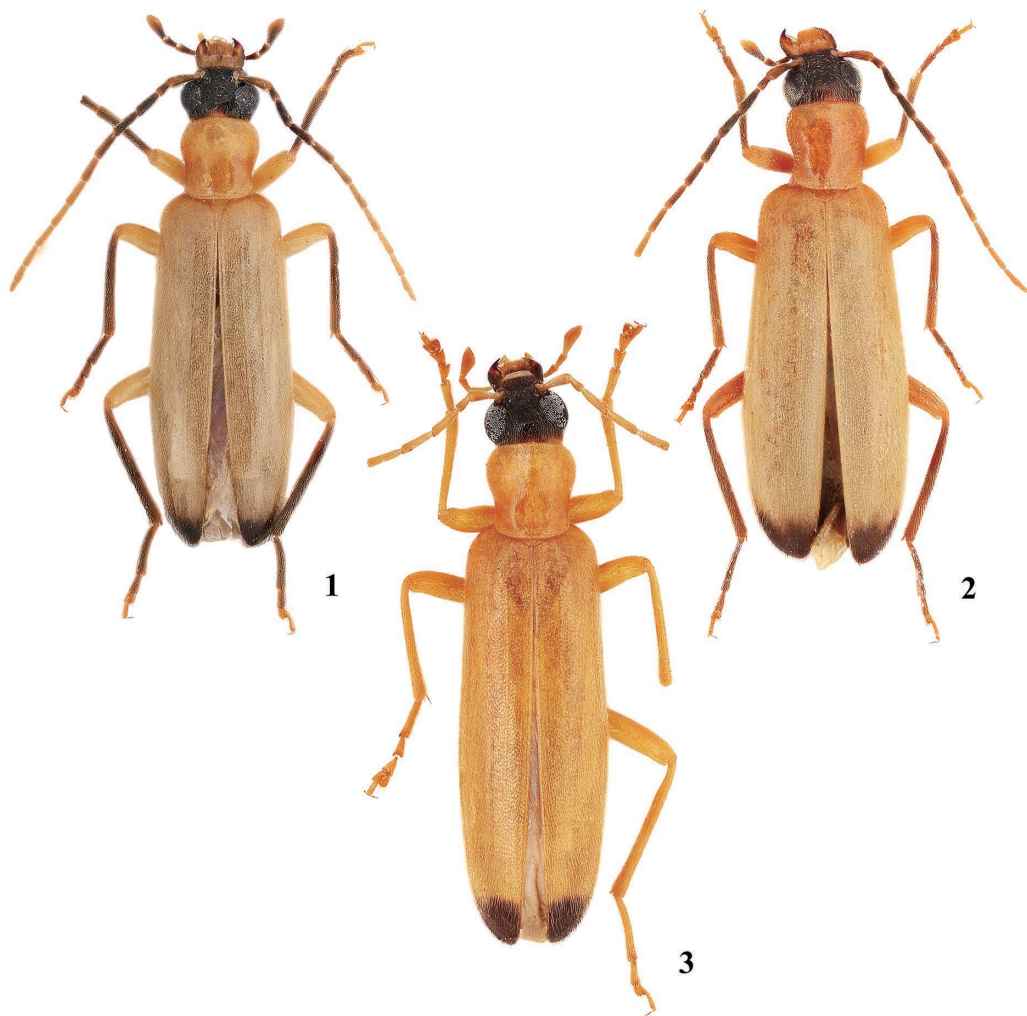
Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI, Ushiku, Ibaraki, Dr. Sadahiro OHMOMO, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, for supplying valuable materials used in this paper. Cordial thanks should be expressed to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO of Tokyo for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper.

Schinomera takahashii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 4–14)

Body yellowish brown; mandibles brown except for pitchy brown apices, and inner and outer margins; maxillary palpi light brown to yellowish brown; mouth-parts yellowish brown; head black; antennae brown to yellowish brown; first and second segments of antennae light brown, 3rd to terminal segments brown to yellowish brown, gradually lighter apicad; pronotum reddish yellow, faintly lustrous; elytra sooty yellowish brown, decorated with apical vague black spots; legs yellowish brown except for sooty brown tarsi and tibiae; ventral surface yellowish brown except for light brown abdomen.

M a l e. Head including eyes just as wide as pronotum at front corners, with interspace between eyes slightly narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; eyes small to moderate. Mandibles bifid at each apex. Last segments of maxillary palpi securiform, almost triangular (Fig. 4). Antennae filiform, long, extending beyond the middle of elytra, with terminal segments constricted before the apex. Pronotum somewhat cordiform, rounded at front corners, 1.31 times as long as the basal width, constricted behind the middle; disc without any depression; surface finely punctate, finely pubescent. Elytra about 2.63 times as long as the middle width, almost parallel-sided, weakly narrowed posteriad, with rounded apices; disc finely and densely imbricate-punctate; surface densely pubescent. Pygidium almost triangular, slightly lon-

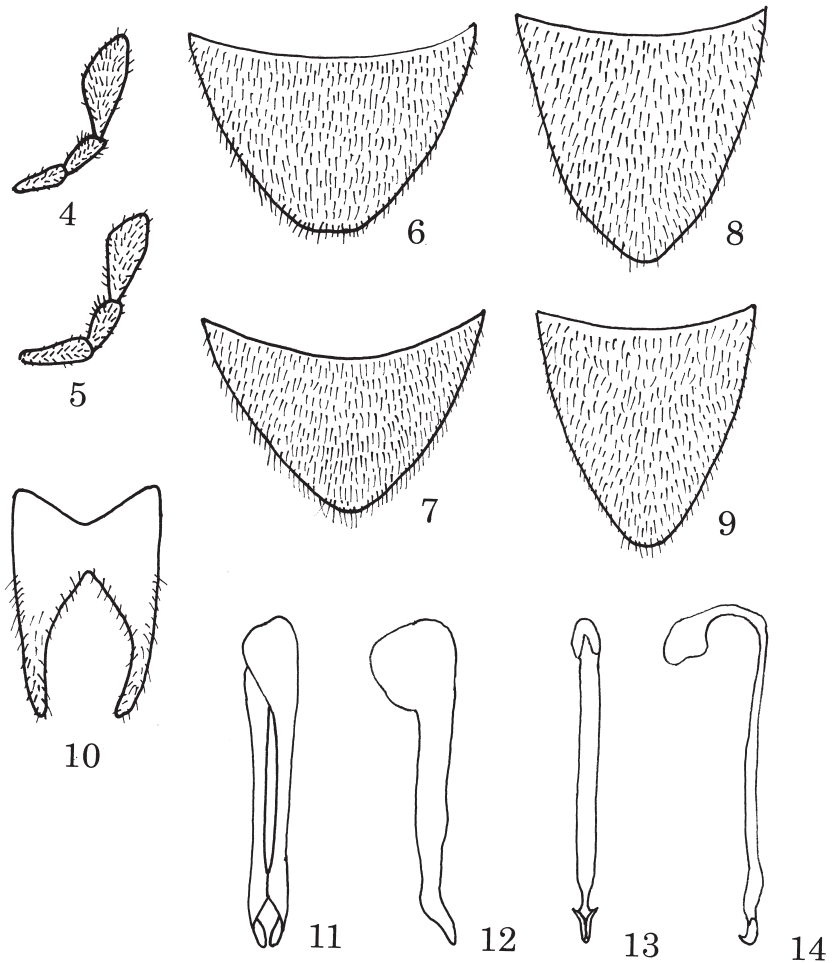


Figs. 1–3. Habitus of *Schinomera* spp. — 1, *S. takahashii* sp. nov., male, holotype; 2, ditto, female, paratype; 3, *S. masumotoi* sp. nov., male, holotype.

ger than wide, a little exceeding of apical abdominal sternite; apex rounded (Fig. 8). Apical abdominal sternite triangular, more or less widened; apex rounded (Fig. 6). Projections of 8th sternite as illustrated (Fig. 10). Claws simple.

Genitalia relatively short. Median lobe slender; apex sagittate with a pair of sharp teeth, each tip narrowly rounded in dorsal view (Fig. 13), though sharply hooked in lateral view (Fig. 14). Tegmen slender, tubulous; lateral lobes lingulate, glabrous, with each tip rounded (Figs. 11 & 12).

F e m a l e. Body somewhat robustier than in male. Eyes rather smaller than in male. Antennae somewhat extending beyond the middle of elytra. Pronotum 1.16 times as long as the basal width. Elytra 2.48 times as long as the middle width. Pygidium and apical abdominal sternite almost triangular as illustrated (Figs. 7, 9).



Figs. 4–14. *Schinomera takahashii* sp. nov. — 4, Last segment of maxillary palpus, male; 5, ditto, female; 6, apical abdominal sternite, male; 7, ditto, female; 8, pygidium, male; 9, ditto, female; 10, eighth abdominal sternite, male; 11, tegmen, dorsal view; 12, ditto, lateral view; 13, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal view; 14, ditto, lateral view. Scale: 1.0 mm.

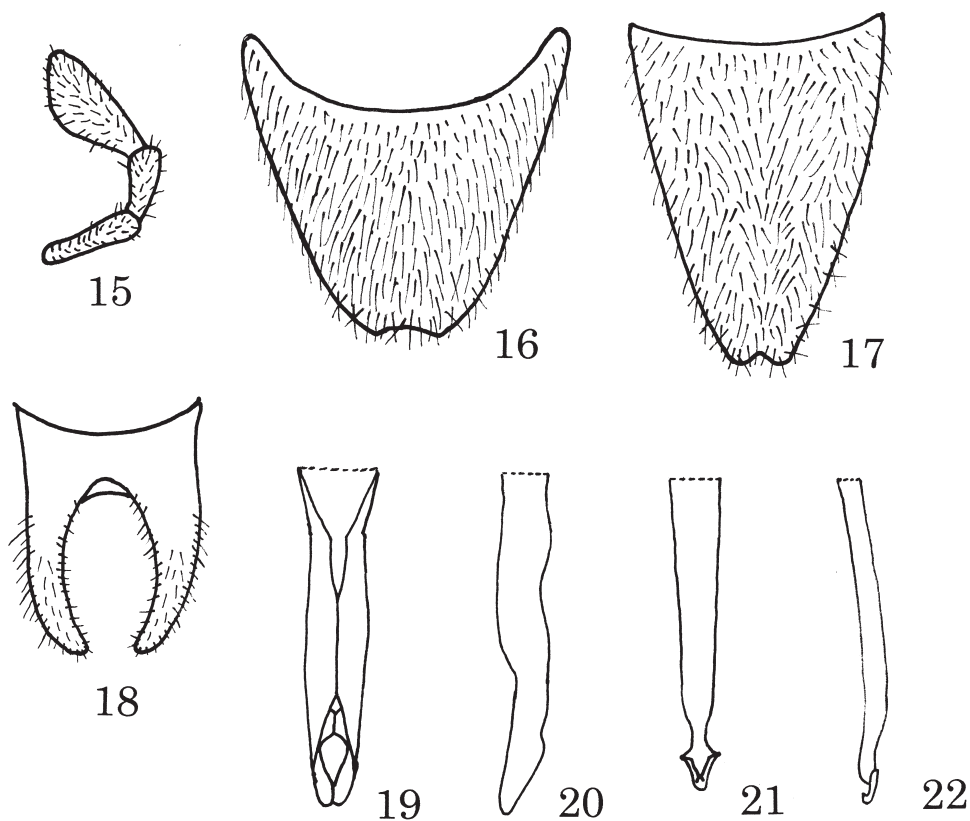
Length: 9.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mae Rim, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 14–16.V.2015, K. TAKAHASHI lgt. (deposited in the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara). Paratype: 1 ♀, Khok Ngam, Phu Rua, Loei Province NE Thailand, 21.V.2004, S. OHMOMO lgt. (preserved in my private collection).

Distribution. Northern and northeastern Thailand.

Notes. This new species is morphologically very similar to *Schinomera tenebrosa* ŠVIHLA from West Malaysia, but easily distinguished from the latter by the different coloration and the different features of male genitalia.

Etymology. The specific name is given in dedication to Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI.



Figs. 15–22. *Schinomera masumotoi* sp. nov. — 15, Last segment of maxillary palpus, male; 16, apical abdominal sternite, male; 17, pygidium, male; 18, eighth abdominal sternite, male; 19, tegmen, dorsal view; 20, ditto, lateral view; 21, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal view; 22, ditto, lateral view. Scale: 1.0 mm.

Schinomera masumotoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 15–22)

M a l e. Body reddish yellow; mandibles yellowish brown except for pitchy brown apices, and inner and outer margins; maxillary palpi and mouth-parts yellowish brown; head black; antennae yellowish brown though lost on after 6th segments; pronotum reddish yellow, faintly lustrous; elytra reddish yellow, except for apical pitchy brown spots; legs yellowish brown; ventral surface yellowish brown except for light brown abdomen.

Head including eyes 0.93 times as broad as pronotum at front corners, with interspace between eyes slightly narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; eyes small to moderate. Mandibles bifid at each apex. Last segments of maxillary palpi securiform, almost triangular (Fig. 15). Antennae filiform, though lost both apical six segments in the holotype. Pronotum somewhat cordiform, rounded at front corners, 1.23 times as long as the basal width, constricted behind the middle; disc without any depression; surface finely punctate, finely pubescent. Claws simple. Elytra about 2.87 times as long as the middle width, almost parallel-sided, weakly narrowed posteriad, with apices unitedly rounded; disc finely and densely imbricate-

punctate; surface densely pubescent. Pygidium almost triangular with slightly emarginated apex, rather longer than wide, exceeding of apical abdominal sternite (Fig. 17). Apical abdominal sternite triangular, more or less widened, slightly emarginate at apex (Fig. 16). Projections of 8th sternite as illustrated (Fig. 18).

Genitalia relatively short. Median lobe slender, arrowhead-shaped at apex, the tip of which is rounded in dorsal view (Fig. 21), though sharply hooked in lateral view (Fig. 22). Tegmen slender, tubulous; lateral lobes lingulate, glabrous, with each tip rounded (Figs. 19 & 20).

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Length: 11.0 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Mamuto, Sabah, Borneo Is., E. Malaysia, 10.V.1979, N. NISHIKAWA lgt. (deposited in the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara).

Distribution. Northern Borneo, East Malaysia.

Notes. This new species is morphologically very similar to *Schinomera tenebrosa* ŠVIHLA from West Malaysia, but easily distinguished from that by the different coloration and the different features of male genitalia, pygidium and apical abdominal sternite.

Etymology. The specific name is given in dedication to Dr. Kimio MASUMOTO, a famous Japanese taxonomist of the families Scarabaeidae and Tenebrionidae.

要 約

秋山秀雄：タイとボルネオ島からの *Schinomera* 属 (鞘翅目カミキリモドキ科) の2新種。——— *Schinomera* 属はこれまでフィリピンのミンダナオ島と西マレーシアからの3種が知られていたが、本論文においてタイ北部・東北部から *S. takahashii* sp. nov. を、ボルネオ島北部から *S. masumotoi* sp. nov. を記載した。これら2種はともに西マレーシアから記載された *S. tenebrosa* に似ているが、色彩や雄の交尾器、尾節板、腹部末端節の形の違いなどにより区別することができる。

References

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