

A New Species of the Genus *Camarimena* MOTSCHULSKY (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from Borneo

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Abstract A new species, *Camarimena tarsalis* sp. nov. is described from northern Borneo.

The genus *Camarimena* MOTSCHULSKY, 1863 consists of 26 described species in the Oriental Region (KULZER, 1954; after GEBIEN, 1942). In the island of Borneo, only three species of the genus have so far been recorded (PIC, 1922; GEBIEN, 1919). Recently we found an unfamiliar species of *Camarimena* from northern Borneo in our collection and of Dr. Roland GRIMM. It has very characteristic tarsal mesomorph and is unique in the members of the genus. We herein describe this attractive new species in the following lines.

The abbreviations and acronyms employed herein are the same as those explained in ANDO's previous papers (ANDO & MERKL, 2015).

Before going further, we wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg for supplying us with the important material and Dr. Ottó MERKL, Budapest for his important comments for this study. Appreciation is due to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO, Tokyo for his critical reading of the manuscript.

Camarimena tarsalis ANDO et BOSUANG, sp. nov.

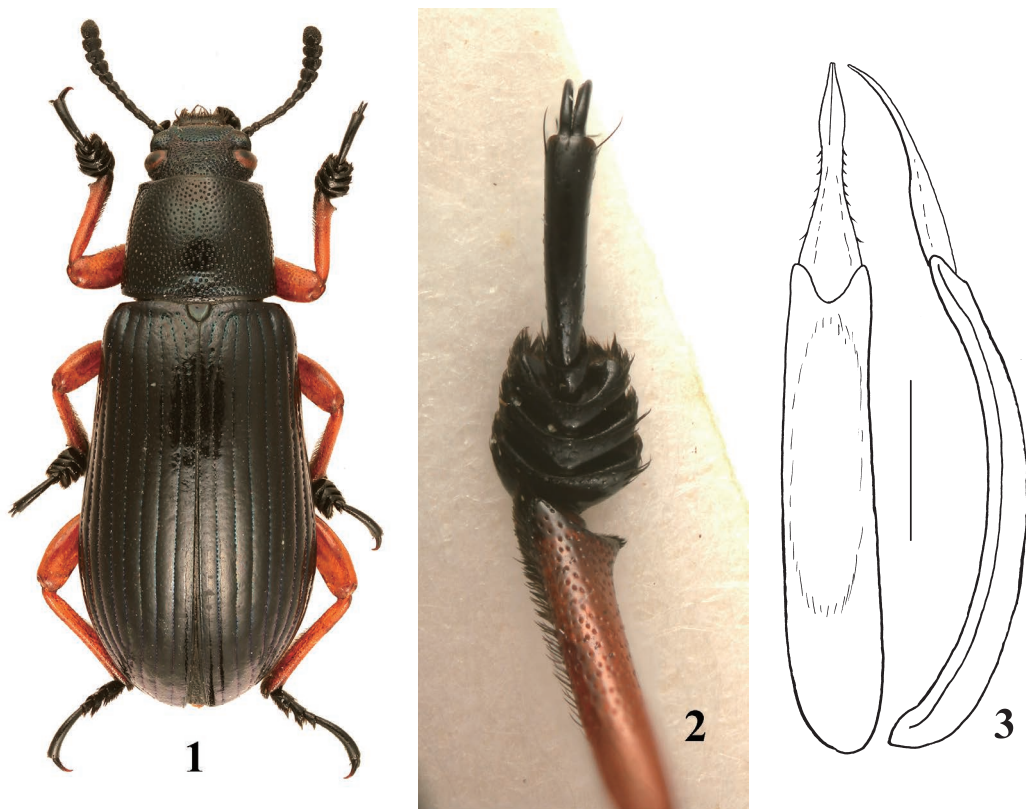
(Figs. 1–3)

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Near Keningau, Sabah, Borneo, 4.IV.1995, Native collector leg. (EUMJ). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Kimanis Road, nr Keningau, Sabah, Borneo, 3.V.1994, Native collector leg. (CKAO); 1 ♂, Borneo, Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range, 700 m, Kipandi Butterfly Park, 22.X.2014, S. CHEW leg. (CRGN); 1 ♀, Borneo, Malaysia, Sabah, Kuamut, 700 m, NW Danum Valley Conservation area, 22.I.2015, S. BOSUANG leg. (CRGN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, North Borneo, Kuamut, 700 m, 26.IV–15.V.2014, Steven CHEW leg. (in S. CHEW coll.).

Measurements. Body length: 10.6–15.9 mm. ♂ (n = 4): IE/TD = 2.50–3.00; PW/PL 1.26–1.31; EL/EW = 1.77–1.95. ♀ (n = 2): IE/TD = 2.73–3.00; PW/PL 1.24–1.29; EL/EW = 1.91–1.98.

Oblong, moderately convex, shiny. Body colour black, femora, trochanters and tibiae coral red.

Male. Head subquadrate, weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate; clypeus lunate, very feebly convex, but distinctly lower than the level in height of frons, strongly depressed along fronto-clypeal suture, distinctly produced forwards at anterior angles and shallowly emarginate at apex, with punctures sparser and a little smaller than those in frons and becoming minuter apicad, those in apical area setigerous; fronto-clypeal suture fine and obscure; genae small, longer than wide, distinctly elevated anteriorly; frons broadened, weakly to distinctly convex; post-genae gently convergent towards neck; eyes transverse, distinctly convex, compactly faceted, inner ocular-sulci shallow, rather obscure. Antennae short and robust, reaching before middle of pronotum; antennomere III long, nearly



Figs. 1–3. *Camarimena tarsalis* sp. nov. — 1, Habitus in male; 2, right protarsomere in male; 3, male genitalia, left: dorsal view, right: lateral view, scale: 1.0 mm.

as long as or a little shorter than XI; antennomeres VII–XI gently dilated, forming a weak club; XI subquadrate. Ultimate maxillary palpomere short subconical, with inner angle weakly produced. Mentum trapezoidal, sinuate at apex and base, with a pair of shallow oval depressions before base, which are filled with dense setigerous punctures.

Pronotum subquadrate, wider than long, widest at base; disc distinctly convex, densely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures nearly as large as or larger than on frons, space between punctures finely microsculptured; anterior margin shallowly emarginate, slightly and roundly produced in median three-fifths, unbordered; lateral sides feebly ridged; basal margin very weakly bisinuate, thickly bordered; anterior and posterior angles nearly rectangular and/or acute, slightly produced. Scutellum flat and smooth, almost as long as wide.

Elytra elongate, distinctly divergent posteriad, widest before apical third, with lateral margins weakly ridged; humeral calli slightly humped laterad; striae moderately impressed, scarcely becoming shallower near apical portions; striae punctures rather large, irregular in density and size, coarser in three lateral striae, and minuter in apical third; intervals gently convex, sparsely and very finely punctate; epipleuron very narrow, almost flat, distinctly bordered along inner margin, constantly continuous to apex, sparsely punctate and finely rugose.

Hypomeron almost horizontal, coarsely and sparsely punctate. Prosternum very short and hori-

zontal, finely punctate; prosternal process strongly raised, distinctly adunc in posterior half, deeply sulcate in middle and extremely convex along sides, spatulate in apical half. Mesoventrite with low and broad V-shaped ridge, which bears triangular tubercle at middle. Metaventrite rather long, with sparse and moderate punctures. Abdomen covered with fine isodiametric microsculpture; three basal ventrites finely and sparsely punctate, longitudinally rugulose basally; two apical ventrites densely punctate.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3) slender and long, weakly incurved; parameres strongly narrowed towards apices, weakly constricted in middle, with five to eight oblique setae along each lateral margin between basal third and apical sixth, the setae directed posteriad.

Legs rather robust; femora shank in basal third, anterior margin of profemora, posterior margins of meso- and metafemora moderately barbellate; tibiae almost straight, densely pubescent along inner margins, strongly dilated at terminal portions, with ecto-apical process distinctly produced; pro- and mesotarsi with tarsomeres I–III extremely dilated and thick (Fig. 2), and with dense and velvety pubescence in soles, tarsomeres IV short and minute, V long and robust, longer than the preceding tarsomeres together, empodium with two pairs of long setae.

F e m a l e. Posterior margins of meso- and metafemora not barbellate; dilatation of pro- and mesotarsomeres weaker than in male.

Differential diagnosis. This species has no allied known species of the genus by having the unique external appearance of extremely dilated black pro- and mesotarsomeres, included with the colour combination of black body and light coral red legs.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the unique tarsi of this species.

要 約

安藤清志・Steven BOSUANG：ボルネオ産 *Camarimena* 属の1新種(鞘翅目ゴミムシダマシ科)。——— *Camarimena* 属は東南アジアに広く分布し26種が知られている。このうちボルネオ島からは3種が記録されているが、今回新たな種を認めたので *Camarimena tarsalis* sp. nov. と命名し記載した。本新種は肥厚し、強く広がるきわめて特徴のある跗節を具えており、明赤色の腿節・脛節とともに容易に他の既知種と区別できる。

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Manuscript received 10 February 2016;
revised and accepted 18 February 2016.