

Scirtidae (Coleoptera) of the Oriental Region, Part 13. Six New Species of the Genus *Cyphon* from Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract Six new species of the genus *Cyphon*, *C. nagaii* sp. nov., *C. dinginensis* sp. nov., *C. wallacei* sp. nov., *C. aopaensis* sp. nov., *C. barclayi* sp. nov., and *C. sampuragensis* sp. nov., are described from Sulawesi, Indonesia. Check list of the Indonesian species of the genus is provided.

Introduction

The genus *Cyphon* PAYKULL, 1799 is the largest genus in the family Scirtidae, and represented by about 350 species from all over the world. The Oriental species of the genus have been studied by many authors (e.g. KLAUSNITZER, 2005 a, b, c; YOSHITOMI, 2009 a, b), but numerous undescribed species are still remained.

In the present paper, six new species of the genus are described from Sulawesi, Indonesia. From this island, only one species had been recorded (see the species list as below).

Materials and Methods

The specimens used in this study are preserved in the following museums: Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ); Natural History Museum, London, UK (NHML); Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW). The NHML specimens used in this paper were collected during “Project Wallace”, the Royal Entomological Society’s expedition in Northern Sulawesi held in 1985.

For methodology and technical terms see YOSHITOMI (2005). The term “apical teeth” is used for a pair of projection (= centema) protruding from trigonium.

Abbreviations for measurements used in the present paper are as follows: PL—mesal length of pronotum; PW—maximum width of pronotum; EL—length of elytra at suture; EW—maximum width of elytra; TL—total length (PL plus EL). The arithmetic means of the measurement are given in parenthesis after the range.

Taxonomy

Cyphon variabilis species-group

This species group is characterized by the male tergites VIII and IX which are constricted by a pair of rod-like hemitergites, and is subdivided into seven subgroups based on the characteristics of male genitalia (KLAUSNITZER, 2005 a, c; YOSHITOMI, 2009 a).

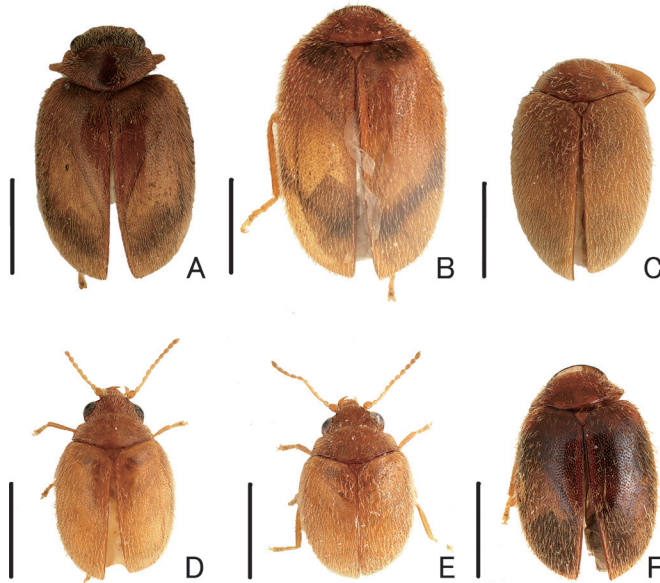


Fig. 1. Holotypes of *Cyphon* spp. — A, *Cyphon nagaii* sp. nov.; B, *C. dinginensis* sp. nov.; C, *C. wallacei* sp. nov.; D, *C. aopaensis* sp. nov.; E, *C. barclayi* sp. nov.; F, *C. sampuragensis* sp. nov. Scales = 1.0 mm.

***Cyphon nagaii* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1A, 2)

Type series. Holotype (EUMJ): 1 male, "(C. SULAWESI) Puncak Dingin alt. ca. 1700 m 13–VI. 1986 S. Nagai leg.", "genitalia in slide No. HY 1111".

Description. Male. Body oval, dorsally convex, shining, densely covered with yellowish-white short setae. Coloration of head, antennal segments VII–XI, and metaventricle blackish brown; pronotum, frons, and mouth parts reddish-brown; elytra and legs brown.

Head moderate in size, finely granulate; front margin of clypeus straight; the distance between eyes about 2.0 times as long as the maximum diameter of an eye. Antennae slim, reaching about proximal 1/5 of elytra. Pronotum transverse, depressed ventro-laterally, finely punctate; anterior and lateral margins straight; antero-lateral corners about 90°, rather projecting anteriorly; postero-lateral corners about 120°; posterior margin gently bisinuate; PW/PL 2.10. Scutellum equilateral triangular, finely punctate. Elytra oval, widest at the middle, strongly punctate, without costae; elytral humeri slightly elevated; EL/EW 1.15; EL/PL 3.90; EW/PW 1.62; TL/EW 1.44. Legs moderate in length.

Caudal margin of sternite VII (Fig. 2A) gently arcuate. Tergite VIII (Fig. 2B) well sclerotized, rod-like hemitergites, expanded in apical portions. Tergite IX (Fig. 2C) well sclerotized, rod-like hemitergites, a little longer than tergite VIII, sparsely covered with large concavities in apical half, pointed at apices. Sternite IX (Fig. 2D) slightly sclerotized, short, Y-shaped, with some setae in apical portions. Tegmen (Fig. 2E) moderately sclerotized; basal portion short, evenly tapered basally; parameres protruding antero-laterally, closely covered with minute setae. Penis (Fig. 2F) moderately sclerotized, U-shaped; pala ovate; apical teeth long, gently curved inwardly, pointed at apices.

Female. Unknown.

Measurements. Male (n = 1): TL 2.45 mm; PW 1.05 mm; PL 0.50 mm; EL 1.95 mm; EW 1.70

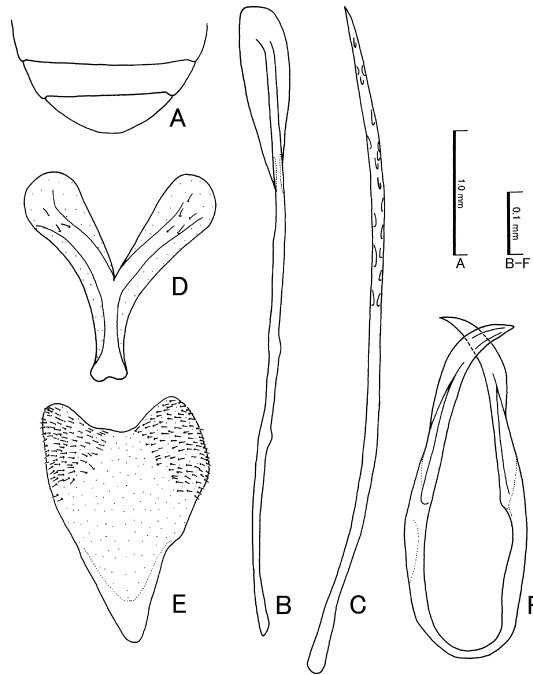


Fig. 2. *Cyphon nagaii* sp. nov., holotype, male. — A, Sternites V–VII; B, left piece of tergite VIII; C, left piece of tergite IX; D, sternite IX; E, tegmen; F, penis.

mm.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Cyphon dinginensis* sp. nov. in U-shaped penis, but differs from the latter by the following characteristics: tergite IX simply rod-like, with large concavities in apical parts (widened in median part, without concavities in *dinginensis*); sternite IX slightly sclerotized, obtuse at apices (well sclerotized, pointed at apices in *dinginensis*); apical parts of parameroids pointed (slightly pointed at apices in *dinginensis*). This species belongs to the *apoanus* subgroup.

Etymology. The species is named after Mr. Shinji NAGAI, who collected the holotype.

Cyphon dinginensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1B, 3, 4)

Type series. Holotype (EUMJ): 1 male, "(C. SULAWESI) Puncak Dingin alt. ca. 1700 m 13–XI–1985 S. Nagai leg.". Paratypes (EUMJ): 4 males & 1 female, same data as the holotype; 2 males & 4 females, ditto but 15–X–1985; 1 male, ditto but 14–XI–1985; 2 males & 2 females, ditto but 17–X–1985; 2 males & 2 females, ditto but 18–X–1985.

Description. Male. Body oblong-oval, convex dorsally, shining, densely covered with yellowish-white setae. Coloration of body pale brown, but head is darker.

Head moderate in size, finely punctate; front margin of clypeus straight; the distance between eyes about 2.5 times as long as the maximum diameter of an eye. Antennae slim, reaching about proximal 1/4 of elytra. Pronotum transverse, depressed ventro-laterally, finely punctate; anterior margin almost straight; antero-lateral corners about 70°, projecting anteriorly; lateral margin gently arcuate;

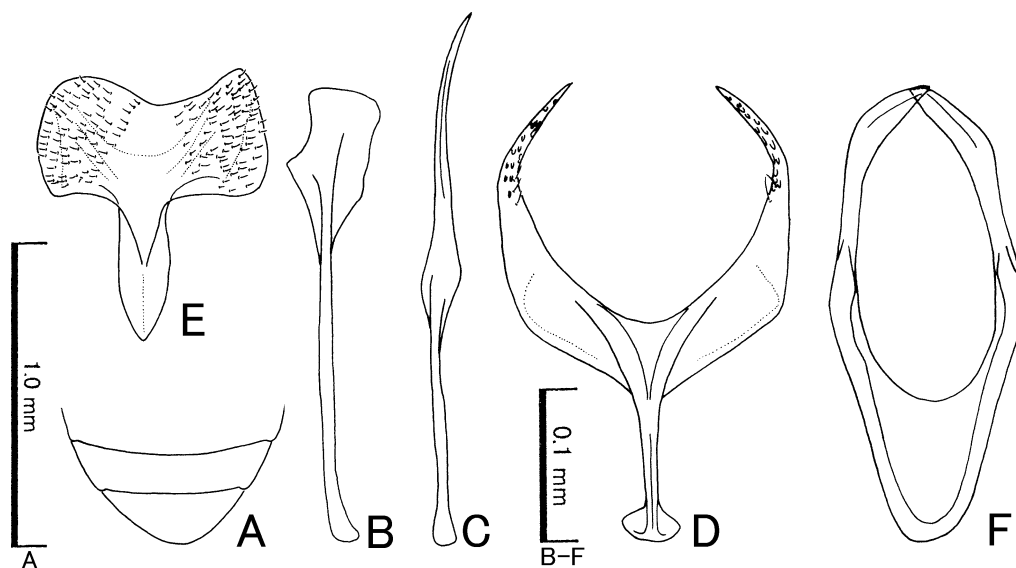


Fig. 3. *Cyphon dinginensis* sp. nov., paratype, male. — A, Sternites V–VII; B, right piece of tergite VIII; C, right piece of tergite IX; D, sternite IX; E, tegmen; F, penis.

postero-lateral corners about 120° ; posterior margin gently bisinuate; PW/PL 2.02–2.40 (2.18). Scutellum triangular, finely punctate. Elytra oblong-oval, widest at the middle, gently arcuate in lateral margin, strongly punctate, with three pairs of very weak costae; elytral humeri slightly elevated; EL/EW 1.33–1.45 (1.37); EL/PL 4.36–4.90 (4.60); EW/PW 1.50–1.63 (1.54); TL/EW 1.64–1.76 (1.67). Legs moderate in length.

Caudal margin of sternite VII (Fig. 3A) arcuate. Tergite VIII (Fig. 3B) moderately sclerotized, rod-like hemitergites, expanded trapezoidally in apical portions. Tergite IX (Fig. 3C) moderately sclerotized, rod-like hemitergites, about 1.1 times as long as tergite VIII, pointed and gently curved apically. Sternite IX (Fig. 3D) large, well sclerotized, Y-shaped, curved interiorly and closely covered with large punctures in apical portions, pointed at apices. Tegmen (Fig. 3E) small, moderately sclerotized; basal portion oblong, rather pointed at basal margin; parameres transverse, closely covered with short setae in lateral portions. Penis (Fig. 3F) large, well sclerotized, U-shaped; pala tapered basally; parameroids long and slender, gently curved interiorly, rather pointed at apices.

F e m a l e. Sexual dimorphism indistinct. PW/PL 1.88–2.19 (2.04); EL/EW 1.41–1.47 (1.44); EL/PL 4.50–5.06 (4.79); EW/PW 1.55–1.71 (1.64); TL/EW 1.68–1.79 (1.74). Caudal margin of sternite VII (Fig. 4A) narrowly flat at apex. Tergite VIII (Fig. 4B) moderately sclerotized, trapezoidal, bearing short spines along caudal margin. Sternite VIII (Fig. 4C) moderately sclerotized, elongate, bearing short setae and spines in caudal parts. Ovipositor (Fig. 4D) long; coxite covered with minute spines; approximate ratio of stylus, coxite and baculus ($n = 1$) as 1.0 : 8.5 : 32.0. Prehensor (Fig. 4E) well sclerotized, bearing small serrae in anterior margin.

Measurements. Male ($n = 4$): TL 2.55–2.95 (2.76) mm; PW 0.95–1.20 (1.08) mm; PL 0.45–0.55 (0.49) mm; EL 2.10–2.45 (2.26) mm; EW 1.45–1.80 (1.65) mm. Female ($n = 4$): TL 2.91–3.30 (3.07) mm; PW 1.05–1.13 (1.08) mm; PL 0.48–0.60 (0.53) mm; EL 2.43–2.70 (2.54) mm; EW 1.68–1.90 (1.77) mm.

Remarks. This species is similar to the preceding species, and differs from it by the characteris-

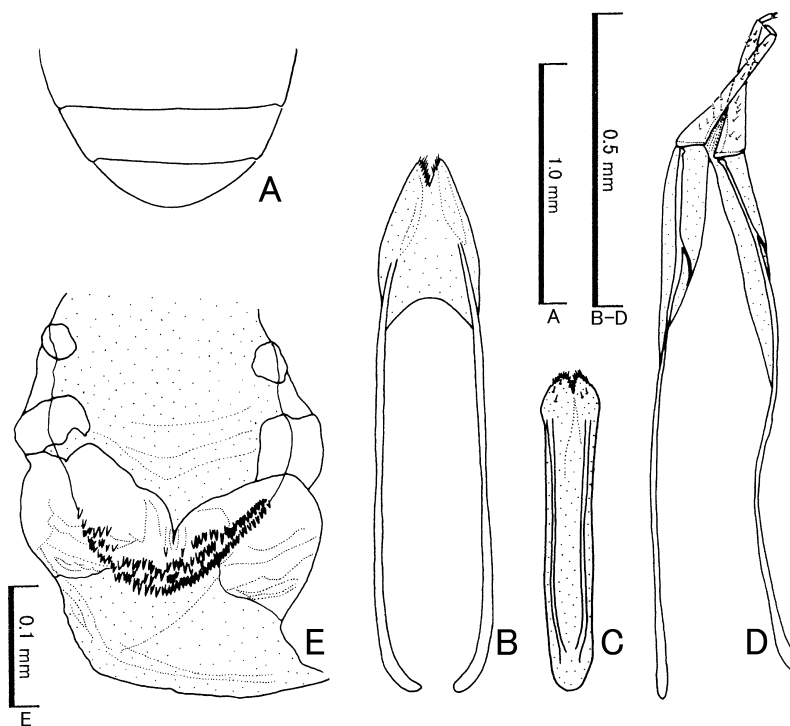


Fig. 4. *Cyphon dinginensis* sp. nov., paratype, female. — A, Sternites V–VII; B, tergite VIII; C, sternite VIII; D, ovipositor; E, prehensor.

tics shown in its remarks part. The Y-shaped sternite IX of this species is somewhat similar to that of *Cyphon apoanus* YOSHITOMI, 2005 known from the Philippines, but differs from it by the U-shaped penis (normal shape in *apoanus*). This species belongs to the *apoanus* subgroup.

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality, Puncak (= mountain pass) Dingin.

Cyphon wallacei sp. nov.

(Figs. 1C, 5)

Type series. Holotype (NHML): 1 male, "TRAY2", "Fog 18, 1100 m nr Danau Mooat, coffee, 1–VIII–85", "INDONESIA SULAWESI UTARA Danau Mooat 1200 m nr. Kotamobagu Aug. 1985", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1195–10". Paratype (NHML): 1 male, "TRAY17", "Fog 7, 1200 m. 18. ii. 1985 Gng. Ambang F. R. nr. Kotamobagu", "INDONESIA SULAWESI UTARA Gng. Ambang F. R. nr. Kotamobagu Feb. 1985", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985–10", "548".

Description. Male. Body oval, convex dorsally, shining, densely covered with yellowish-white setae. Coloration of body almost pale brown, but pronotum is somewhat reddish.

Head moderate in size, finely granulate; front margin of clypeus straight; the distance between eyes about 1.8 times as long as the maximum diameter of an eye. Antennae slim, reaching about proximal 1/5 of elytra. Pronotum transverse, strongly depressed ventro-laterally, finely punctate; anterior margin almost straight; antero-lateral corners 60°, projecting anteriorly; lateral margins straight; pos-

tero-lateral corners 120° ; posterior margin gently bisinuate; PW/PL 2.00–2.22 (2.11). Scutellum equilateral triangular, finely punctate. Elytra oval, widest at the middle, strongly punctate, without costae; elytral humeri slightly elevated; EL/EW 1.20–1.31 (1.25); EL/PL 4.00; EW/PW 1.50–1.53 (1.52); TL/EW 1.50–1.63 (1.57). Legs moderate in length.

Caudal margin of sternite VII (Fig. 5A) arcuate. Tergite VIII (Fig. 5B) well sclerotized, rod-like hemitergites, expanded in apical portions. Tergite IX (Fig. 5C) long, well sclerotized, about 1.2 times as long as tergite VIII, pointed at apices. Sternite IX (Fig. 5D) large and wide, well sclerotized, widest at basal 2/3; anterior portion tapered anteriorly; posterior portion with a pair of slender projections protruding from postero-lateral corners. Penis (Fig. 5E) large, moderately sclerotized; pala subparallel-sided, straight in basal margin; parameroids long, gently curved interiorly, pointed at apices, projecting ventrally in basal part; median plate short.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Measurements. Male (n = 2): TL 2.25 & 2.50 mm; PW 1.00 mm; PL 0.45 & 0.50 mm; EL 1.80 & 2.00 mm; EW 1.50 & 1.53 mm.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Cyphon hiekei* KLAUSNITZER, 1973 known from Luzon, the Philippines, but differs from it by the shape of penis which have elongate parameroids and subtrapezoidal pala (short parameroids and oval pala in *hiekei*). This species belongs to the *apoanus* subgroup.

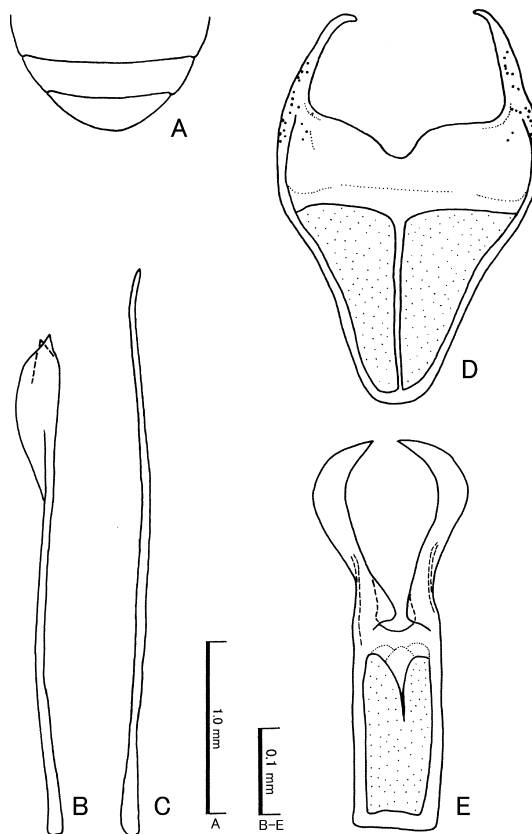


Fig. 5. *Cyphon wallacei* sp. nov., paratype, male. — A, Sternites V–VII; B, right piece of tergite VIII; C, right piece of tergite IX; D, sternite IX; E, penis.

Etymology. The species is named after the Alfred Russel WALLACE (1823–1913), for his great contribution to the zoogeography of the Oriental Region, especially to Sulawesi.

***Cyphon coarctatus* species-group**

This species group is characterized by the male tergites VIII and IX which are normally plate-like, and is subdivided into 12 subgroups (KLAUSNITZER, 2005 b; YOSHITOMI, 2009 b).

***Cyphon aopaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1D, 6)

Type series. Holotype (NMW): 1 male, “INDONESIA, SE-Sulawesi Rawa Aopa Nat. Park Aopa vill. 8.-10. 2. 1994 leg. M. Strba & I. Jenis”.

Description. Male. Body oval, strongly convex dorsally, shining, densely covered with yellowish-white setae. Coloration of body pale brown.

Head moderate in size, finely granulate; front margin of clypeus straight; the distance between eyes about 2.3 times as long as the maximum diameter of an eye. Antennae slim and short, reaching about proximal 1/5 of elytra. Pronotum transverse, strongly depressed ventro-laterally, finely punctate; anterior margin lightly projecting anteriorly in mesal part; antero- and postero-lateral corners about 90°; lateral margins straight; posterior margin gently arcuate; PW/PL 1.95. Scutellum equilateral triangular, finely punctate. Elytra oval, widest at just before the middle, strongly punctate, without costae; elytral humeri indistinct; EL/EW 1.17; EL/PL 3.50; EW/PW 1.54; TL/EW 1.50. Legs relatively long and slender.

Caudal margin of sternite VII arcuate. Tergite VIII (Fig. 6A) lightly sclerotized, trapezoidal, bearing short spines in apical portion, with a pair of short and slender apodemes. Tergite IX (Fig. 6B) lightly sclerotized, transverse, bearing short spines on apical margin, with a pair of long and slender

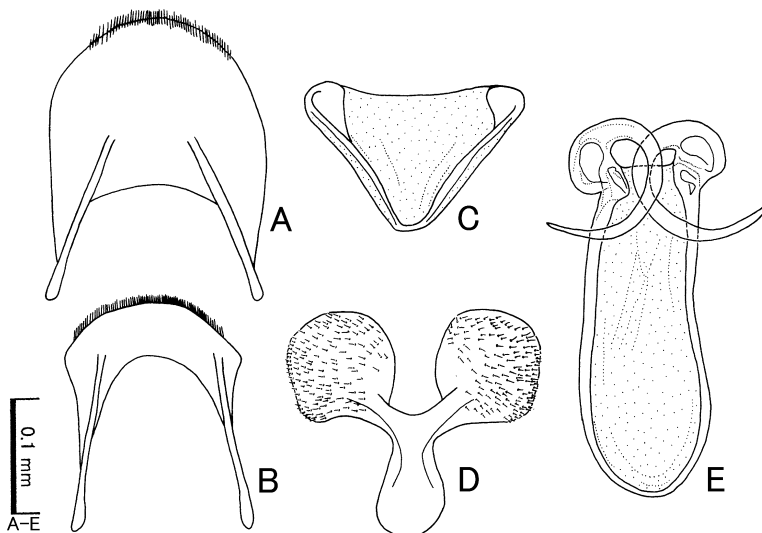


Fig. 6. *Cyphon aopaensis* sp. nov., holotype, male. — A, Tergite VIII; B, tergite IX; C, sternite IX; D, tegmen; E, penis.

apodemes. Sternite IX (Fig. 6C) membranous, subtriangular. Tegmen (Fig. 6D) slightly sclerotized; basal portion short, oval; parameres short, semicircular, closely covered with minute setae. Penis (Fig. 6E) long, well sclerotized, about 1.7 times as long as tegmen; pala oblong, subparallel-sided, arcuate in basal margin; apical teeth long, strongly curved and turned anteriorly, pointed at apices.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Measurements. Male ($n = 1$): TL 1.80 mm; PW 0.78 mm; PL 0.40 mm; EL 1.40 mm; EW 1.20 mm.

Remarks. This is a distinct species, and I propose a new subgroup (*aopaensis* subgroup) for this species. The *aopaensis* subgroup is characterized in having membranous sternite IX and long apical teeth strongly curved and turned anteriorly.

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality, Aopa village.

Cyphon barclayi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1E, 7)

Type series. Holotype (NMW): 1 male, "INDONESIA, SE-Sulawesi Rawa Aopa Nat. Park Aopa vill. 8.-10. 2. 1994 leg. M. Strba & I. Jenis". Paratypes: 5 males & 4 females (NMW), same data as the holotype; 1 male (NHML), "TRAY1", "Fog 17, 1100 m Danau Mooat, Pandanus, 31. vii. 85", "INDONESIA SULAWESI UTARA Danau Mooat 1200 m nr. Kotamobagu July 1985", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10"; 1 male (NHML), ditto but "TRAY10".

Description. *M a l e.* Body oval, strongly convex dorsally, shining, densely covered with yellowish-white setae. Coloration of body pale brown, but head and pronotum somewhat reddish.

Head moderate in size, finely granulate; front margin of clypeus straight; the distance between eyes about 1.9 times as long as the maximum diameter of an eye. Antennae slim, reaching about proximal 1/4 of elytra. Pronotum transverse, strongly depressed ventro-laterally, finely punctate; anterior and lateral margins straight; antero-lateral corners 90°, projecting anteriorly; postero-lateral corners 120°; posterior margin gently arcuate; PW/PL 2.00-2.25 (2.12). Scutellum equilateral triangular, finely punctate. Elytra oval, widest at the middle, strongly punctate, without costae; elytral humeri indistinct; EL/EW 1.15-1.24 (1.19); EL/PL 3.36-3.68 (3.50); EW/PW 1.30-1.48 (1.39); TL/EW 1.49-1.61 (1.53). Legs relatively long and slender.

Caudal margin of sternite VII (Fig. 7A) arcuate. Tergite VIII (Fig. 7B) slightly sclerotized, trapezoidal, bearing short spines at caudal margin, sparsely covered with minute setae and spines in caudal portion, with a pair of short apodemes. Tergite IX (Fig. 7C) widely membranous, semicircular, bearing minute spines in caudal portion, with a pair of short apodemes. Sternite IX (Fig. 7D) well sclerotized, large, oblong-oval in basal portion, straight in basal margin; a pair of large projections protruding from postero-lateral corners, gently curved interiorly, pointed at apices, sparsely punctate. Tegmen (Fig. 7E) small, moderately sclerotized; basal portion long and slender; parameres transverse, closely covered with minute and fine setae which sockets are large. Penis (Fig. 7F) moderately sclerotized, as long as tegmen, elongate U-shaped, pointed at apices, with a pair of claw-like small projections near apices.

F e m a l e. Caudal margin of sternite VII (Fig. 7G) arcuate. PW/PL 2.00-2.37 (2.20); EL/EW 1.15-1.30 (1.21); EL/PL 3.25-3.95 (3.56); EW/PW 1.14-1.44 (1.33); TL/EW 1.46-1.70 (1.56). Prehensor (Fig. 7H) large, well sclerotized, plate-like, closely bearing short spines in anterior part.

Measurements. Male ($n = 4$): TL 1.76-2.20 (1.96) mm; PW 0.80-1.10 (0.92) mm; PL 0.38-0.50 (0.44) mm; EL 1.36-1.70 (1.52) mm; EW 1.18-1.43 (1.27) mm. Female ($n = 4$): TL 1.70-1.93 (1.85) mm; PW 0.88-0.90 (0.90) mm; PL 0.38-0.45 (0.41) mm; EL 1.30-1.50 (1.45) mm; EW 1.00-

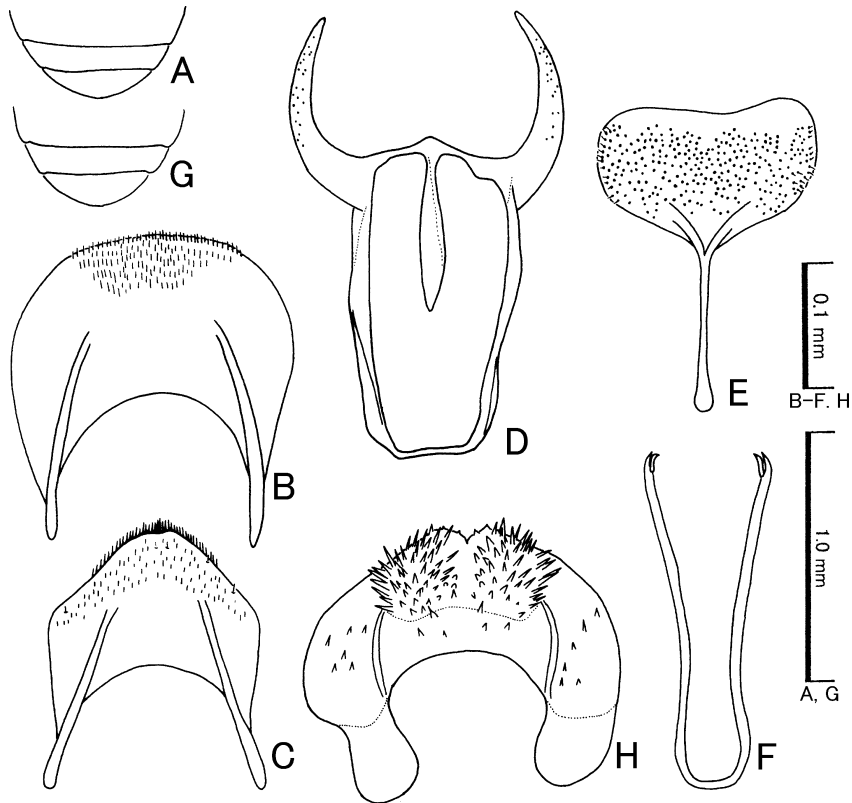


Fig. 7. *Cyphon barclayi* sp. nov., paratypes, male (A-F) and female (G-H). — A, G, Sternites V-VII; B, tergite VIII; C, tergite IX; D, sternite IX; E, tegmen; F, penis; H, prehensor.

1.30 (1.20) mm.

Remarks. Judging from the shape of sternite IX, this species belongs to the *thaleri* subgroup, but is easily distinguishable from the other species of this subgroup by the U-shaped penis.

Etymology. The species is named after Mr. Maxwell V. L. BARCLAY, NHML.

***Cyphon sampuragensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1F, 8)

Type series. Holotype (EUMJ): 1 male, "(INDONESIA) Sampuraga S. Sulawesi 30. V. 1986 S. Nagai". Paratype (EUMJ): 1 male, "Sanpraga Sulawesi 29-V-1986 S. Nagai leg."

Description. Male. Body oval, dorsally convex, shining, densely covered with yellowish-white setae. Coloration of body brown, but mouth parts, antennae, legs and elytral humeri pale brown.

Head moderate in size, slightly convex dorsally, finely granulate; front margin of clypeus straight; the distance between eyes about 2.2 times as long as the maximum diameter of an eye. Antennae short. Promotum transverse, finely punctate, strongly depressed ventro-laterally; anterior and lateral margins straight; antero-lateral corners 90°, projecting anteriorly; postero-lateral corners 120°; posterior margin gently arcuate; PW/PL 2.00-2.22 (2.11). Scutellum small, equilateral triangular, finely punctate, without costae; elytral humeri indistinct; EL/EW 1.13-1.24 (1.19); EL/PL 3.40-4.00

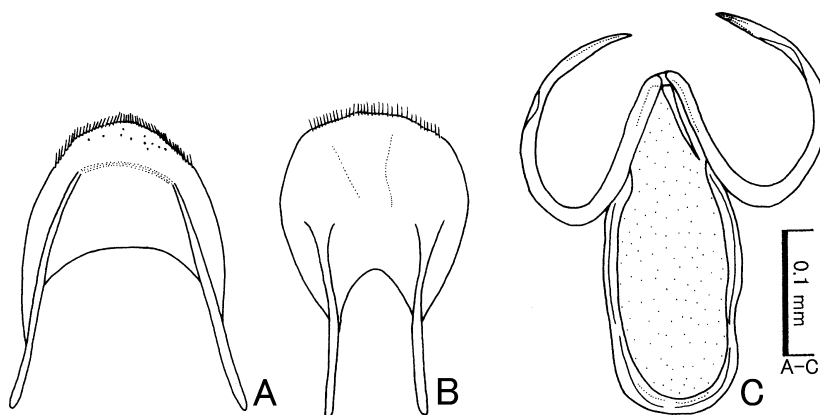


Fig. 8. *Cyphon sampuragensis* sp. nov., paratype, male. — A, Tergite VIII; B, tergite IX; C, sternite IX.

(3.70); EW/PW 1.45–1.50 (1.48); TL/EW 1.47–1.55 (1.51). Legs moderate in length.

Tergite VIII (Fig. 8A) moderately sclerotized, trapezoidal, bearing short spines on apical margin, with a pair of slender apodemes. Tergite IX (Fig. 8B) lightly sclerotized, oval, bearing short spines along apical margin, with a pair of slender apodemes. Sternite IX (Fig. 8C) large, well sclerotized; anterior portion oblong, subparallel-sided, gently arcuate in basal margin; a pair of projection in posterior portion long and slender, strongly curved antero-laterally to postero-mesally, pointed at apices.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Measurements. Male (n = 2): TL 2.20 & 2.25 mm; PW 1.00 mm; PL 0.45 & 0.50 mm; EL 1.70 & 1.80 mm; EW 1.45 & 1.50 mm.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Cyphon thaleri* KLAUSNITZER, 2005 known from Myanmar and China in the shape of sternite IX, but differs from it by the shape of sternite IX which has oblong basal part (subtrapezoidal in *thaleri*) and the each projection attached in basal parts (widely separated in *thaleri*). This species belongs to the *thaleri* subgroup.

Etymology. The species is named after the type locality, Sampuraga.

List of the Indonesian Species of the Genus *Cyphon*

The *variabilis* species-group

<i>Cyphon dinginensis</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sulawesi)
<i>Cyphon nagaii</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sulawesi)
<i>Cyphon wallacei</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sulawesi)

The *coarctatus* species-group

<i>Cyphon aopaensis</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sulawesi)
<i>Cyphon barclayi</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sulawesi)
<i>Cyphon mangolensis</i> KLAUSNITZER, 1980	Indonesia (Sula Isl.)
<i>Cyphon nobuoi</i> YOSHITOMI, 2009	Indonesia (Java, Sulawesi)
<i>Cyphon pilumnus</i> KLAUSNITZER, 1980	Indonesia (Sumatra)
<i>Cyphon sampuragensis</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sulawesi)
<i>Cyphon unipunctatus</i> KLAUSNITZER, 1980	Indonesia (Java, Sumatra); India; Thailand

Species-group unknown

<i>Cyphon halleri</i> PIC, 1918	Indonesia (Madura Isl.)
<i>Cyphon heroicus</i> PIC, 1918	Indonesia (Madura Isl.)
<i>Cyphon savitchi</i> PIC, 1918	Indonesia (Madura Isl.)

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Manfred A. JÄCH (NMW), Mr. Maxwell V. L. BARCLAY and Malcolm KERLEY (both NHML), for the loan of specimens.

要 約

吉富博之：東洋区のマルハナノミ (13). インドネシア・スラウェシ島からチビマルハナノミ属 *Cyphon* の 6 新種 (鞘翅目マルハナノミ科). — インドネシアのスラウェシ島からチビマルハナノミ属 *Cyphon* の 6 新種を記載した. 雄交尾器の特徴から 3 新種, *Cyphon nagaii* sp. nov., *C. dinginensis* sp. nov., *C. wallacei* sp. nov., は *variabilis* 種群に, 残り 3 新種, *C. aopaensis* sp. nov., *C. barclayi* sp. nov., *C. sampragensis* sp. nov., は *coarctatus* 種群に属していることが判った.

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