

## A New Species of the Genus *Klapperichimorda* ERMISCH (Coleoptera: Mordellidae) from Taiwan

Yoshimi KIYOYAMA

Abeno-ku, Asahimachi 3–2–5–312, Osaka, 545–0051 Japan

**Abstract** A new species, *Klapperichimorda shibatai* sp. nov. is described from Taiwan, and dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. Taichi SHIBATA. It is related to *K. quadrimaculata* ERMISCH from South China, but is clearly different in the maculation of the elytra.

Before going into taxonomical discussion, I wish to dedicate this small paper to the memory of the late Mr. Taichi SHIBATA with deep gratitude for his constant guidance and encouragement given to me for over forty years, not only on my systematic study of the coleopterology but also on my life. He gave me the opportunity to participate in the field survey in Taiwan and Malaysia, which continued for many years from 1970, under the initiative of Mr. SHIBATA and by the Osaka Coleopterological Society.

The genus *Klapperichimorda* was established by ERMISCH (1968) for *K. quadrimaculata* ERMISCH described on a single female specimen taken in Fukien, South China, and was assigned at that time to a genus-group (called the *Binaghia* group by FRANCISCOLO (1965, 1980)) in the tribe Mordellini. During the 40 years which have since elapsed, only three species have been added to the genus by FAN and YANG (1995) and HORÁK (1996). In the *Binaghia* group, which comprises 13 genera at the present time, the genus is associated with the genera bearing an orderly dorsal ridge on the hind tibiae\*, viz., *Binaghia*, *Mordellopygium* and *Stenomorda*, of which it is most closely related to the last-named genus. The difference between the two genera is found in the middle legs, the tibiae being a little longer in *Klapperichimorda*, slightly shorter in *Stenomorda*, than the corresponding tarsi. Another difference between them is very slight indication of a dorsal ridge on the 1st hind tarsal segment in *Klapperichimorda*, instead of its complete absence in *Stenomorda*.

Two specimens of a mordellid species from Taiwan now before me have the diagnostic characters of *Klapperichimorda*, and further careful scrutiny of their morphology and dor-

---

\*In contrast to this genus-group, there is an assemblage of genera devoid of such a ridge.

sal pattern of maculation shows that they belong to a new species. Since the male of the type species is still unknown at the present moment, this new species will serve for understanding taxonomically important male characteristics of the genus *Klapperichimorda*. I am, therefore, going to describe it at some length in the following lines, under the name of *Klapperichimorda shibatai* sp. nov.

Before going further I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr. Nobuo OHBAYASHI and Dr. Masahiro SAKAI of Ehime University for the loan of specimens, to Dr. Norio HIRAI of Osaka Prefecture University for his kind help in consulting with literature, and to the members of the Osaka Coleopterological Society for their invaluable support in preparing this paper. I am indebted to Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO of Ehime University for his critically reading the manuscript of this paper and giving invaluable advice.

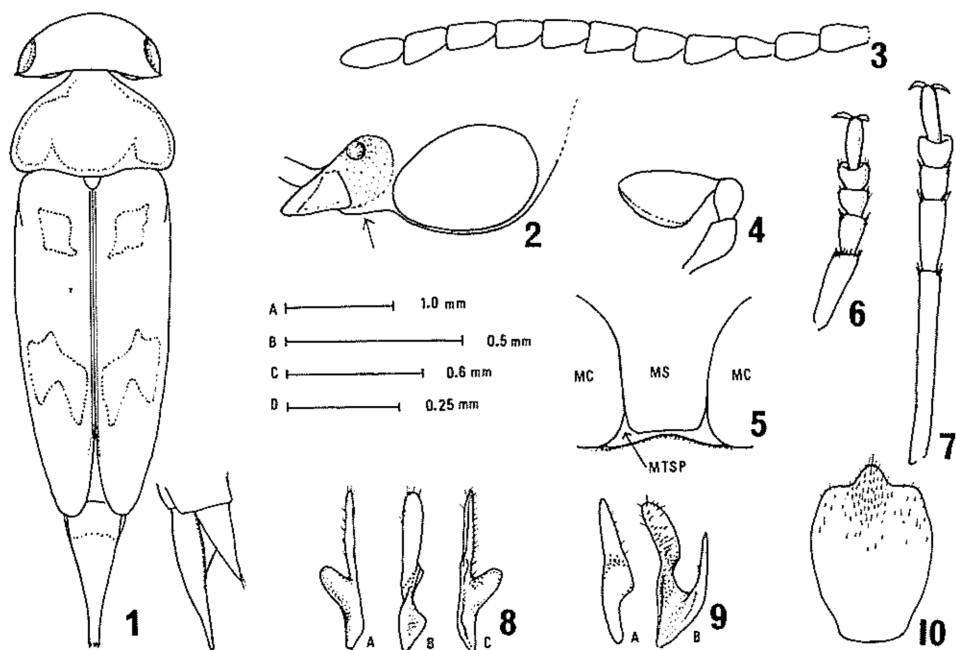
In the description I use the term "metasternal plate" for the anterior part of metasternum between middle coxae (Fig. 5), and the plate is well delimited behind by a groove.

*Klapperichimorda shibatai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-10)

Male. Body elongate, somewhat convex laterally, and black; mouth parts, a pair of small and indefinite spots at basal third of elytra, fore femora, knees of middle and hind femora, and terminal spurs of hind tibiae reddish brown; antennae, margins of mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi, fore tibiae and tarsi, and sometimes middle femora brownish black; basal four sternites of abdomen dark reddish brown only along each apical margin. Dorsal surface of body (Fig. 1) mainly covered with fuscous pubescence, with a slight brown-purplish tinge; head (except vertex), scutellum, basal margins of elytra and basal area of pygidium covered with creamy-white pubescence; pronotum surrounded by a marginal band of creamy-white pubescence, the band along basal margin strongly and triangularly produced forwards at each side of usual median lobe; each elytron with a post-basal spot and a post-median fascia of pale golden yellow pubescence, the former subquadrate, wholly covering the reddish brown spot of ground surface, the latter strongly oblique, close to but not at all touching both of suture and lateral margin, its anterior side a little prominent forwards near the middle and the opposite side strongly, deeply and widely notched; ventral surface of body and legs covered with creamy-white pubescence, except on apical half of hind coxae and that of each abdominal sternite, most of anal sternite, and hind tibiae and tarsi, which are covered with fuscous pubescence slightly tinged with dull brownish purple; in the paratype the pubescence on tibiae and tarsi dull tawny-brown.

Head (Fig. 2) highly convex towards the top of vertex a little before occipital margin, widest at mid-eye level; genae (before eyes) hardly concave, without sulciform excavation along bases of mandibles for the reception of antennal scapes, with lower margins (arrow in Fig. 2) very slightly lobed; tempora narrow, slightly reflexed, almost equal in width to twice the diameter of a facet of eye; temporal angles entirely rounded off; occipital margin



Figs. 1–10. *Klapperichimorda shibatai* sp. nov., male. — 1, Habitus and dorsal pubescent pattern; 2, head in left lateral view; 3, right antenna; 4, right maxillary palpus; 5, mesothorax (MS – mesosternum, MC – mesocoxa, MTSP – metasternal plate); 6 right fore tarsus; 7, right middle tarsus; 8, left paramere (A – dorsal view, B – lateral view, C – ventral view); 9, right paramere (A – dorsal view, B – lateral view); 10, 8th abdominal sternite. Scales; A for 1; B for 2–4 and 6–9, C for 10, D for 5.

arcuately emarginate in about median 4/5; disc very finely and densely punctate; eyes oval, finely faceted, and more or less densely pubescent; mandibles rather shallowly embedded into genae, their bases being situated before the level of antennal cavities, far from eyes in a distance about twice as wide as the diameter of antennal cavity; venter of head with a pair of small swellings just below occipital margin. Ultimate segment of maxillary palpus (Fig. 4) wide securiform, thickened apically; outer margin slightly arcuate, a little longer than apical margin, which is about 1/3 longer than inner one; inner angle almost rectangular. Antennae (Fig. 3) 1.15–1.18 times as long as the width of head across eyes; 1st and 2nd segments cylindrical, 3rd small in size, slightly dilated apically; 4th to 10th weakly serrate, each segment evidently wider and longer than 3rd, with apico-inner angle well marked, but not at all prominent forwards; 11th elongate-elliptical, the longest, and very narrowly rounded at apex; relative length/width of each segment as follows: 1st to 5th: 2.3/1.2, 2.0/1.2, 1.8/1.1, 2.2/1.4, 2.1/1.5, 6th to 9th: 2.1/1.5, 10th and 11th: 2.0/1.4, 2.7/1.3.

Pronotum moderately convex, wider than long (12.4 : 9.3), widest at about basal third; lateral margins well arcuate, though almost straight in lateral view; apical margin widely and strongly produced forwards in middle; basal margin slightly sinuate on each side of usual median lobe; all the margins finely bordered, except in basal angles, where the border becomes obsolete; apical angles a little obtuse but widely rounded, basal angles more obtuse than apical ones, entirely obliterated and very widely rounded; disc finely but distinctly and rather sparsely punctate, with a weak depression adjoining basal margin just each side of usual median lobe. Scutellum lingulate, weakly narrowed to widely rounded apex, and closely and weakly punctate.

Elytra about 2.16 times as long as wide, widest at basal 2/7, and distinctly dehiscent near apical 3/10 on suture; lateral sides gently curved, very weakly narrowed in front from the widest point and a little more strongly so behind; apices more or less narrowly rounded, respectively; humeral calli perceptible as a very weak lateral expansion; disc a little more densely and strongly punctate than pronotum, the punctures still denser on humeral areas; elytral epipleura narrow, about 1/3 the width of metepisternal base. Pygidium (Fig. 1) rather short, 2.45 times as long as its basal width, almost 3/7 the length of elytra, and gradually attenuate to apical fourth, then subparallel-sided towards apex, which is distinctly truncate; dorsum looking like a gentle vault, but lightly depressed on distal fourth, so that the apical truncation is more pronounced in dorsal view than in the lateral; usual lateral carinae reaching a little beyond the middle.

Ventral surface of body rather strongly and densely punctate, the punctures on metasternum becoming gradually sparser and obscure towards posterior margin, those on metepisterna denser, and on abdomen finer in median area of each sternite. Mesosternum (Fig. 5) subparallel-sided posteriorly between coxae, almost straight at apical margin, concealing most of metasternal plate except its posterior margin, which is arcuately emarginate and never surpasses the posterior level of middle coxae. Anal sternite extending a little beyond the middle of pygidium, V-shaped, and narrowly rounded at apex, which bears four or five long hairs.

Fore legs with trochanters each bearing a bristle, femora also bearing it at basal fourth of inner margin; fore tibiae almost straight, but very slightly deflected in lateral view, with a mass of tomenta dorso-basally; fore tarsi (Fig. 6) rather short, with 1st segment a little shorter than the succeeding three together, penultimate segment wider than long, as well as 3rd preceding it, moderately emarginate at apex on dorsum, as well as that of middle tarsi; middle tibiae slightly longer than the corresponding tarsi (5.8 : 5.4); dorsal ridge of hind tibiae distinct, orderly arranged and approximating closely to apex at the one terminus, but a little distant from base at the other end; 1st segment of hind tarsi with a dorsal ridge faint but distinctly traceable; outer terminal spur of hind tibiae a little less than a half the length of inner one. Relative length of each segment of tarsi as follows: fore tarsus: 1.6, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.9; middle tarsus: 4.0, 1.4, 0.7, 0.6, 1.3, hind tarsus: 4.8, 2.4, 1.9, 1.8.

Parameres of male genitalia somewhat similar in structure and shape to those of cer-

tain species of *Variimorda* (e.g., those of the *flavimana* group), especially in left paramere. Right paramere (Fig. 9) well sclerotized, except for membranous dorsal branch; the branch clavate in lateral view, attenuate apicad in dorsal view; ventral branch thick, tapered to pointed apex, bearing a small tooth at the middle of dorsal side; basal part (underlying both the branches) strongly excavated on left face, simply emarginate at apical margin between both the branches. Left paramere (Fig. 8) well sclerotized in b

asal half, but membranous in apical appendage, almost straight in dorsal view; right lateral side strongly and obliquely prominent forwards between basal fourth and the middle, the prominence slightly hooked ventrad at its extremity; ventral face triangularly and longitudinally raised downwards in basal quarter; apical membranous appendage very long, vertically flattened and acute at the extremity in dorsal view, but clavate with rounded apex in lateral view. Eighth sternite (Fig. 10) longer than wide, well rounded at lateral margins, prominent in middle of apical margin like a tongue, with short hairs in apical area, rather dense at the median part and sparse at each side.

Female. Unknown.

Body length: 4.1–4.6 mm. (excl. pygidium); 3.8–4.3 mm. (excl. head and pygidium).

Holotype: ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 25. III. 1977, Y. NORSU leg. (deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, Ehime Univ.). Paratype: 1 ♂, same locality as for the holotype, 4. IV. 1970, H. NOMURA leg.

*Notes.* This new species is related to *K. quadrimaculata* ERMISCH, 1968 from South China, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the different maculations of the elytra. In *K. quadrimaculata*, each elytron has a large humeral and a post-median yellowish red patches, each of which has a golden yellow pubescent maculation, while in the new species, each elytron is entirely devoid of humeral and post-median yellowish red patches, only with a yellowish brown small spot at basal third, and furthermore, devoid of humeral pubescent maculation. The short and thick pygidium, creamy-white pubescence on scutellum, and brownish black antennae render this new species readily recognizable.

The far distance between mandibles and eyes and hardly concave genae are the remarkable features of this new species, while such features, so far as I am aware, are also found in *Variimorda ihai ihai* (CHÛJÔ) from the Ryukyus, Southwest Japan. The two species have some common characteristics, beside those mentioned above, and those characteristics appear to show that the relationship between them is not very remote, even though the two species are currently placed in different genera.

*Etymology.* The specific name is dedicated to the late Mr. Taichi SHIBATA.

## 要 約

清山 好美：台湾産 *Klapperichimorda* 属ハナノミの1新種の記載。——— 芝田太一コレクションと愛媛大学昆虫学教室に所蔵されていた台湾産ハナノミ族の1種を

*Klapperichimorda* 属の新種と認め、*Klapperichimorda shibatai* と命名記載した。*Klapperichimorda* 属は台湾から初めて記録される属である。

本小文は昨年の初夏に逝去された故芝田太一氏に捧げるものである。生前、永きにわたり変わらぬご指導をいただいた故人に、感謝の思念とともにご冥福をお祈り申し上げる。

### References

- ERMISCH, K., 1958. Über Typen afrikanischer Mordelliden M. PIC's des Musée Royal du Congo Belge. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines, Tervuren*, **57**: 354-387.
- 1968. Neue Mordellini aus der chinesischen Provinz Fukien. *Reichenbachia, Dresden*, **10**: 279-292.
- FAN, X., & YANG, J., 1995. Coleoptera: Mordellidae. In: ZHU, T. (ed.), *Insects and Macrofungi of Gutianshan, Zhejiang*, 95-101.
- FRANCISCOLO, M. E., 1965. Coleoptera: Mordellidae, A monograph of the South African genera and species, 2. Tribe Mordellini. *South African Animal Life, Stockholm*, **11**: 344-468.
- 1980. Revision of *Zeamordella* BROUN 1886 and *Stenomordellaria* ERMISCH 1950 (Col. Mordellidae). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo DORIA", Genova*, **83**: 191-222.
- HORÁK, J., 1995. Contribution to the taxonomy of Mordellidae from South and East Africa (Coleoptera: Mordellidae). Part 1. *Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemicae, Praha*, **59**: 79-88.
- 1996. Revision of some Oriental Mordellini with description of three new species Part 2. (Coleoptera: Mordellidae). *Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemicae, Praha*, **60**: 153-164.
- NOMURA, S., 1967. The Mordellidae from Formosa. *Entomological Review of Japan, Osaka*, **19**: 5-34.