Two New Species of the Genus Cyphon (Coleoptera, Scirtidae) from China

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Abstract Two new species of the genus Cyphon are described from China. One of them, Cyphon jaechi Yoshitomi, sp. nov., is related to C. ferrugatulus Klausnitzer in having the rod-like 9th sternite. The other, Cyphon jiangxiensis Yoshitomi, sp. nov., is closely related to C. formosus Klausnitzer, and belongs to the sinuosus species-group.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Jäch of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW), I could examine two specimens of the genus Cyphon collected through the "China Water Beetle Survey (CWBS)". After my close examination, it became clear that these were new to science, and then I describe them in the present paper.

The abbreviations used in the present paper are as follows: PL—length of pronotum; PW—width of pronotum; EL—length of elytra; EW—width of elytra; TL—total length (PL plus EL).

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The holotypes are deposited in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW).

Cyphon jaechi Yoshitomi, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1A, 2)

Description. Holotype, male. Body ovate, well convex above, shining, closely covered with silver hairs throughout. Coloration of body almost reddish-brown; legs, mouth parts and antennae paler; lateral and caudal parts of elytra somewhat darker.

Head large, lightly convex above, strongly granulate; clypeus with almost straight margin. Eyes large, prominent; the distance between eyes about 2.4 times as long as the diameter of an eye. Labrum transverse, with front margin arcuate. Antennae missing in 5th to 11th segments; 3rd a little shorter than 2nd. Pronotum well convex above at mesal part, strongly granulate as in head; anterior margin almost straight; antero-lateral corners almost right-angled, projecting toward anteriorly; lateral margin gently arcuate; posterolateral corners obtuse; posterior margin gently arcuate; PW/PL 2.80. Elytra oval, well convex above, broadest at the middle; EL/EW 1.35; EL/PL 5.00; EW/PW 1.32; TL/EW 1.62.

Apical margin of 7th abdominal sternite arcuate. Eighth tergite weakly sclerotized, with a pair of relatively long apodemes protruding from antero-lateral corners. Eighth sternite and 9th tergite weakly sclerotized, broken. Ninth sternite well sclerotized, rod-like, with anterior and posterior parts curved ventrally; posterior part hook-like. Tegmen strange in shape (Fig. 2 D), well sclerotized; lateral part prolonged, crooked in apical part; anterior part projected anteriorly. Penis weakly sclerotized, small; lateral part slender, prolonged posteriorly, with obtuse apex; anterior part projected anteriorly; trigonium indistinct.

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Fig. 1. Habitus of Cyphon spp. — A, Cyphon jaechi sp. nov., holotype; B, Cyphon jiangxiensis sp. nov., holotype.

Fig. 2. Cyphon jaechi sp. nov. — A, Abdominal sternites; B, 8th tergite; C, 9th sternite; D, tegmen; E, penis.
Two New Cyphon from China

Measurement. TL 2.40 mm; PW 1.12 mm; PL 0.40 mm; EW 1.48 mm; EL 2.00 mm.


Remarks. This species belongs to the subgroup 2 of the coarctatus species-group (NYHOLM, 1972), and is very unique in having strange-shaped 9th sternite and tegmen. Judging from the shape of the rod-like 9th sternite, this species is related to Cyphon ferrugatulus KLAUSNITZER known from Vietnam, but is easily distinguishable from it by the shape of tegmen (KLAUSNITZER, 1980 b).

The collecting locality of this species is CWBS loc. 175 (see JÄCH and Ji, 1995, figs. 5, 6; JÄCH and Ji, 1998).

Etymology. This species is named after Dr. Manfred A. JÄCH, who is the collector of the specimen and a producer of the project of CWBS, to whom must express my best thanks for giving me a chance to examine this unique species.

Cyphon jiangxiensis YOSHITOMI, sp. nov. (Figs. 1B, 3)

Description. Holotype, male. Body oblong, convex above, strongly shining, closely covered with short silver hairs throughout. Coloration of body dark brown; mouth parts, antennae and legs pale brown.

Head moderate in size, lightly convex above; clypeus with front margin somewhat concave. Eyes moderate in size, lightly prominent; distance between eyes about 2.3 times as long as the diameter of an eye. Labrum transverse, with front margin gently arcuate. Antennae missing in 5th to 11th segments; 3rd clearly shorter than 2nd. Pronotum lightly convex above in mesal part; anetrior margin almost straight; antero-lateral corners wide, projected anteriorly; lateral margin almost straight; postero-lateral corners obtuse; posterior margin gently arcuate; PW/PL 2.29. Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided in near base to distal 1/4 ; EL/EW 1.45; EL/PL 4.86; EW/PW 1.46; TL/EW 1.75.

Apical margin of 7th abdominal sternite arcuate. Eighth tergite trapezoidal, sparsely covered with irregular setae in posterior part, bearing short spines on posterior

Fig. 3. Cyphon jiangxiensis sp. nov. — A. Abdominal sternites; B, 8th tergite; C. tegmen; D. penis.
margin, with a pair of relatively long apodemes; 9th tergite missing; 8th and 9th sternites reduced. Tegmen very long, slender, elongate Y-shaped, bilobed in apical 7/8, pointed at apex. Penis long, about 0.7 times as long as tegmen, widest at the middle; apical part distinctly prolonged posteriorly, sparsely covered with fine punctures; subtriangular plate (dorsal plate) protruding from proximal 3/8 to 5/8 in mesal part of dorsal surface, pointed at apex, covered with small tooth-like projections in apical part.

Measurement. TL 2.05 mm; PW 0.80 mm; PL 0.35 mm; EW 1.17 mm; EL 1.70 mm.


Remarks. This species is closely related to Cyphon formosus KLAUSNITZER known from India in the shape of penis of which the apical part is prolonged and the dorsal plate is covered with tooth-like projections in apical part. But it is distinguished from the latter by the shape of tegmen.

This species belongs to “the sinusosus species-group” (YOSHI TOMI, 2002), and is characterized by the following characteristics: body small, strongly shining; coloration almost black; tegmen long, Y-shaped; penis long, rod-like, with dorsal plate protruding posteriorly from mesal part of dorsal surface. Judging from the male genital features, the following 11 species known from Asia are included in this species-group (KLAUSNITZER, 1973, 1979, 1980 a, b; SASAGAWA, 1985): C. sinusosus K. SASAGAWA (Japan); C. chlorizans KLAUSNITZER (Philippines); C. hofferi KLAUSNITZER (Sumbawa); C. micans KLAUSNITZER (New Guinea); C. paramicans KLAUSNITZER (New Guinea); C. formosus KLAUSNITZER (India); C. remotus KLAUSNITZER (India); C. volupticus KLAUSNITZER (India); C. minutulus KLAUSNITZER (India); C. mendoza KLAUSNITZER (Indonesia); C. reconditus KLAUSNITZER (Vietnam).

Etymology. This species is named after its type locality “Jiangxi Prov.”.

References


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