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Revision of the genus *Amarygmus* DALMAN, 1823 and of related genera. Part LXXIV.

Amarygmini of the Papuan faunal region: a new species of *Caudamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini)

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Abstract

A second species of the genus *Caudamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 from Irian Jaya is described and illustrated: *Caudamarygmus blapsoides* **sp. n.**

Introduction

Some years ago I described a monophyletic genus of Amarygmini from the Philippines: *Caudamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 (*Caudamarygmus notabilis* BREMER, 2001 as type species). A second species of this genus from New Guinea is described and illustrated in this paper.

The genus *Caudamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 is characterized by mucro-like protruding apices of elytra. These pointed appendages are longer in males than in females. The species therefore resemble species of the genus *Blaps* FABRICIUS, 1775 (Col., Tenebrionidae, Blaptini), however, besides size and body shape, all other characters are congruent with those of *Amarygmini*.

***Caudamarygmus blapsoides* sp. n.** (Figs 1-4)

Holotype: ♀, ZSM: W-Papua, Raja Ampat Pr[ovince], Salawati Isl., Kaliam, 0°57’11’S-130°40’11’’E, 22.I.2004, leg. A. WEIGEL.

Diagnosis. This wingless species with a very short metasternum is large and presents a mucro-like protruding apex of each elytron. The elytra are oblong, they display superficial striae and flat intervals. The pronotum has its greatest width in the middle. Pronotum and elytra are well convex transversely. The legs are long and without particularities. The frons is of medium width. The antennae are long.

Currently the only known species of this genus is *Caudamarygmus notabilis* BREMER, 2001. This species possesses a moderately caudad protruding apex of each elytron in females and a very long caudad protruding apex of each elytron in males. *Caudamarygmus blapsoides* **sp. n.** is as large as *C. notabilis*, also presents a similar body shape with superficially incised striae, flat elytral intervals, similarly long legs and antennae. However, *Caudamarygmus notabilis* is winged, and the metasternum is of normal length. Additionally, pronotum and elytra of *Caudamarygmus blapsoides* **sp. n.** are more convex than those of *Caudamarygmus notabilis*.

Description: Body length: 12.1 mm. Body width: 6.65 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: maximum width/length 1.43; maximum width/width front corners 1.62. Elytra: length/ width 1.33; length elytra/length pronotum 2.64; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.39.

Coloration. Upper and under side dark green, lustrous; antennae and legs black.

Head. Frons of medium width, with indistinct, small, relatively closely set punctures. Genae more lustrous and less closely punctured than frons, they are markedly raised towards lateral margins, anteriorly terminating approximately at the level of the medium part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly impressed in the middle, not incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, slightly convex transversely and longitudinally, punctured as the frons. Mentum like a semi-circle and widened anteriorly; lateral and basal margins flat, and the lateral sides are passing over rounded to base; in between the flat lateral margins slightly convex transversely. Under side of neck with small, closely set, but not fusing punctures.

Fig. 1: *Caudamarygmus blapsoides* **sp. n.**

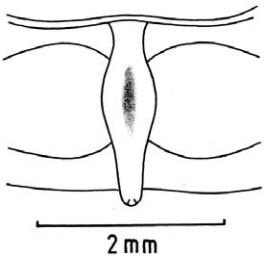

Fig. 4: Prosternal apophysis

Fig. 2: Head and frontal side of pronotum.

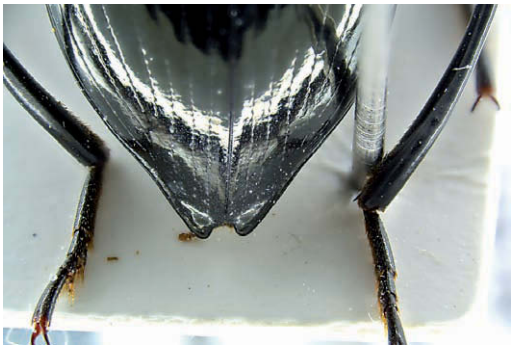

Fig. 3: Apex of elytra.

Mandibles on outer surface with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid. Ultimate segment of maxillary palpi triangular.

Pronotum. Heart-shaped, moderately convex transversely and longitudinally; widest in the middle; towards hind and front corners distinctly narrowed. Hind corners very obtuse. Front corners protruding, acute. Anterior margin excavated. Posterior margin regularly protruding towards elytra. Lateral and anterior margins bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view visible in their whole length. In lateral view the lateral margins behind front corners are concave, front corners are acute; hind corners are angular and obtuse. Surface impunctate (at 25-fold magnification).

Scutellum. Triangular, impunctate.

Elytra. Oval; convex transversely and longitudinally; maximum of width and height in the middle. Apically each apex is protruding posteriorly, in between both protruding apices excavated, so forming a posterior mucro of each elytron (Fig. 3). Shoulders with a sharp, acute corner. Lateral edges narrowly visible in dorsal view. Surface with superficial striae and small, elongate strial punctures; intervals flat, impunctate (at 25-fold magnification).

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, in the middle the somewhat elevated apophysis is interrupting this margin. Prosternal apophysis (Fig. 4) narrow, slightly widened along procoxae, and with a shallow median sulcus; posterior to procoxae the apophysis is slightly descending, but protruding caudad on a lower level.

Metasternum. Short. The distance between meso- and metacoxae is much shorter than the longitudinal diameter of a mesocoxa. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. The anterior apophysis just behind anterior margin is raised like a bulge. Disc impunctate. Median line somewhat impressed.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogive, bordered. Sternites with shallow, small punctures. Sternite 5 with long, blond, recumbent hairs. Between sternites 3 and 4 and 4 and 5, respectively, there is a membrane.

Antennae. Long; reaching to the middle of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 22:9 / 8:7 / 27:7 / 18:7 / 25:8 / 21:8 / 21:8 / 21:8 / 21:8 / 21:8 / 21:8 / 24:8. Antennomere 11 is asymmetrically pointed.

Legs. Long. Femora somewhat broadened towards second thirds. Tibiae with short bristles on inner sides in the apical halves; pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent in the basal halves, straight in the apical halves. Metatibiae uniformly bent. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 7:7:7:6:26; lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 14:8:7:7:26; lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 29:12:8:28.

Etymology. Blapsoides, because of the similarity with species of the genus *Blaps* FABRICIUS, 1775.

Zusammenfassung

Eine zweite Art des Genus *Caudamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 (Col., Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini) von Neu Guinea wird beschrieben und abgebildet: *Caudamarygmus blapsoides* **sp. n.** (von Irian Jaya).

Acknowledgement

The gift of the holotype of *Caudamarygmus blapsoides* **sp. n.** to the Zoologische Staatssammlung München by Andreas WEIGEL, Wermburg, is warmly appreciated. The author thanks Dr. M. BALKE, Munich, for providing the photos.

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