

Revision of the Genus *Amarygmus* Dalman and related genera. LXIII. A new species of *Amarygmus* from the Malayan Peninsula (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

HANS J. BREMER

Abstract

Amarygmus sepositus n. sp. from the Malayan Peninsula is described.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini, *Amarygmus*, Malayan Peninsula, new species.

Zusammenfassung

Amarygmus sepositus n. sp. von der Malayischen Halbinsel wird beschrieben.

Contents

1	Introduction.....	235
2	Methods.....	235
3	Description of <i>Amarygmus sepositus</i> n. sp.....	235
4	References.....	237

1 Introduction

Recently I published a checklist of the genus *Amarygmus* Dalman, 1823 from the Malayan Peninsula and listed 97 valid species (BREMER 2010). An additional new species is described in this paper

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to FRANK FORMAN (Schledehausen) who prepared the figures of this paper.

2 Methods

“Body length” represents the distance between the middle of anterior edge of the pronotum and the apices of elytra, “body width” the maximum width across the elytra, “length of elytra” the distance between the base of the scutellum and the apices of the elytra (measured in dorsal view), “length of pronotum” the distance between the middle of their anterior and posterior edges (measured in the plain through these points).

3 Description of *Amarygmus sepositus* n. sp.

Amarygmus sepositus n. sp.
(Fig. 1A–E)

Holotype (♀): Malaysia-W, Kelantan, 30 km NW of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt., 800–1000 m, Kampong Sungaiom, 21.VI.2010, PETR ČECHOVSKÝ lgt.

The type is stored in the author’s collection and will later be deposited in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Etymology

Sepositus (Lat.) = superb.

Diagnosis

Small, elongate oval. Frons very narrow. Elytra with punctured striae and colourful stripes on the intervals. Antennae of medium length. Legs of medium length. Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than combined length of metatarsomeres 2–4.

Concerning shape, elytral striae and coloured stripes, *A. sepositus* n. sp. is similar to *A. decens* Bremer, 2011 (BREMER 2011: 7–8) from South Thailand. This species is smaller than *A. sepositus* (body length: 4.16 mm), and its frons is definitely wider.

Description

Measurements: Body length: 4.59 mm. Body width: 2.68 mm. – **Ratios:** Pronotum: width/length 1.94; width hind corners/width front corners 1.62. Elytra: length/width 1.54; length elytra/length pronotum 4.08; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.37.

Colouration: Upperside microreticulated, i.e. less lustrous. Pronotum green, with marked pink iridescence. Ground colour of elytra green, with pink to violet and golden stripes; these stripes are restricted to one interval but do not cover the interval in its whole length. Upperside

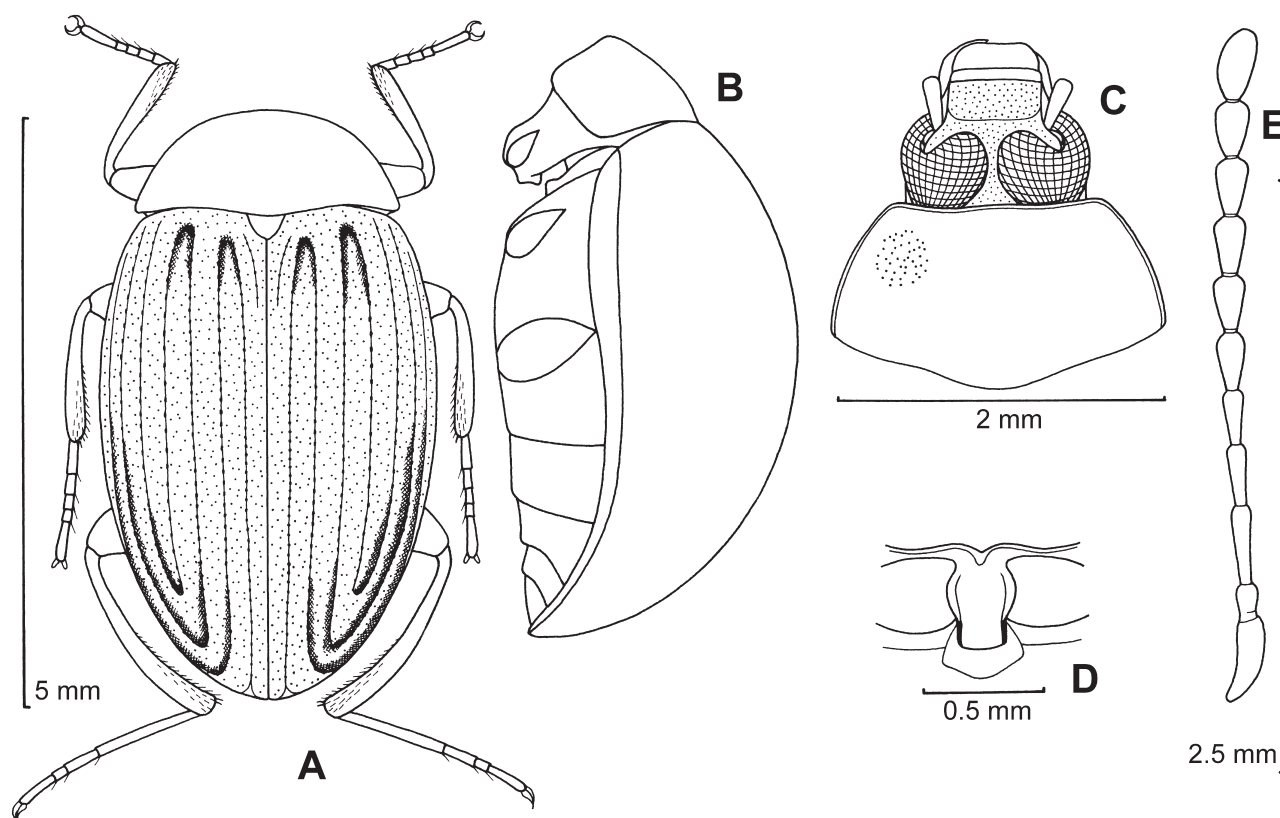


Fig. 1. *Amarygmus sepositus* n. sp. – A Habitus, ♀. B Body, lateral view. C Head and pronotum. D Prosternal apophysis. E Antenna.

of head green. Underside and legs dark brown, antennomeres 1–4 brown, 5–11 dark brown to black.

Head: Frons very narrow, about as wide as two ocelli. Genae narrow, slightly raised, anteriorly terminating approximately at the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture clearly incised in the middle, slightly incised in the lateral parts; it is situated just in front of anterior margin of eyes. Clypeus moderately stretched forwards, slightly convex transversely and longitudinally, covered with small, distinct, closely set punctures; frons with a few small punctures. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, lateral margins flat, lustrous, space in between slightly convex, moderately lustrous. Mandibles with a longitudinal groove on outer surface, apically bifid.

Pronotum: Short, narrow. Convex transversely, less convex longitudinally. Widest at base, anteriorly converging, posterior three-fourths with straight margins, anterior fourth with bent margins. Hind corners angular, obtuse; front corners widely rounded. Anterior margin slightly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins bordered. Lateral borders very narrowly visible in dorsal view. Front and hind corners rounded and moderately obtuse in lateral view. Surface with small, irregularly and not too closely set punctures.

Scutellum: Triangular, with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra: Oval, elongate. Very convex transversely, moderately convex longitudinally. Maximum width and height approximately in the middle. Shoulders somewhat prominent. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges very narrowly visible in the anterior two-thirds in dorsal view. Surface with faintly incised striae with small widenings representing punctures. Intervals slightly convex on disc, moderately convex laterally, covered with tiny, distinct, widely separated punctures.

Prosternum: Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, with a median keel directed towards apophysis. Apophysis not very wide, moderately widened along procoxae and lateral margins moderately raised, space in between with a shallow median groove; lateral margins posterior to procoxae subparallel and slightly and narrowly lifted ventrad; apex rounded.

Mesosternum: Hind part short and narrow; its lateral margins converging posteriorly, anterior margin deeply excavated in the middle.

Metasternum: Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Disc somewhat vaulted, impunctate at 50-fold magnification but with a few tiny hairs. Median line slightly incised in the posterior fourth.

Sternites: Anterior margin of sternite 1 between metacoxae ogival, narrowly bordered. Apophysis of first sternite with a few minute punctures; remaining part of this sternite and the following sternites impunctate, but with a few tiny hairs visible at 50-fold magnification.

Antennae: Of medium length, reaching to anterior two-fifths of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1–11 equals to 13:5 / 7:4 / 17½:4 / 10:4 / 11:4 / 12:5 / 12:6 / 13:6 / 12:7 / 11:7 / 15:7.

Legs: Of medium length. Femora moderately thickened towards the second third. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae very slightly bent. Metatibiae slightly bent in basal half, distinctly incurved in apical half. Lengths of protarsomeres 1–5 as 4:4:4:4:14; lengths of mesotarsomeres 1–5 as 12:8:7:6:15; lengths of metatarsomeres 1–4 as 42:14:6:17.

Author's address:

Prof. (emer.) Dr. H. J. BREMER, Bergstraße 35B, 49076 Osnabrück, Germany

Manuscript received: 5.VIII.2011, accepted: 4.X.2011.

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Jahr/Year: 2012

Band/Volume: [NS_5_A](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Bremer Hans-Joachim

Artikel/Article: [Revision of the Genus *Amarygmus* Dalman and related genera. LXIII. A new species of *Amarygmus* from the Malayan Peninsula \(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae\) 235-237](#)