A new species and new records of *Amarygmus* Dalman from North Maluku (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

Roland Grimm

Abstract

A new species of *Amarygmus* Dalman, 1823, *A. brunneipes* n. sp., from Bacan, North Maluku (Indonesia) is described and illustrated. Faunistic and taxonomic notes on the North Maluku species *A. batjanensis* (Pic, 1915) are given and supplemented with photographs.

Keywords: Tenebrionidae, Tenebrioninae, Amarygmini, *Amarygmus*, new species, new records, North Maluku.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Art der Gattung *Amarygmus* Dalman, 1823, *A. brunneipes* n. sp., von der nördlichen Molukken-Insel Bacan (Indonesien) wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Faunistische und taxonomische Angaben zu der auf den nördlichen Molukken vorkommenden Art *A. batjanensis* (Pic, 1915) werden mitgeteilt und durch Fotografien ergänzt.

Contents

1 Introduction

Bremer (2010) listed the previously known species of the genus *Amarygmus* Dalman, 1823 from North Maluku and described a new species, *A. ventricosus*. Meanwhile the author and Prof. (emer.) Dr. H. J. Bremer (Osnabrück) got additional specimens of two species from this region. Prof. Dr. H. J. Bremer recognised one of the species as new for science and asked me to describe it. For the second species faunistic and taxonomic notes are given.

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms of depositories

CRG Collection Dr. R. Grimm, Neuenbürg, Germany
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZSMB Collection Prof. Dr. H. J. Bremer, now property of Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany

2 Description of the new species

Amarygmus brunneipes n. sp.
(Figs. 1–4)

Holotype ♂: N Moluccas, Bacan, Labuha, Hotel "Buana Lipu", 0° 39′ S 127° 29′ 6″ E, 12.I.2006, leg. A. Skale (ZSMB).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Indonesia, Halmahera, 2–3 km N Dolik, Dolik river, 0° 15′ 49″ S 127° 42′ 40″ E, 18.–20.I.2006, leg. A. Skale (CRG). – 1 ♀, Indonesien, Bacan, N Moluccas, 3 km S Labuha, Flusstal [= river valley], 0° 40′ 28″ S 127° 29′ 44″ E, 13.I.2006, leg. A. Weigel (ZSMB).

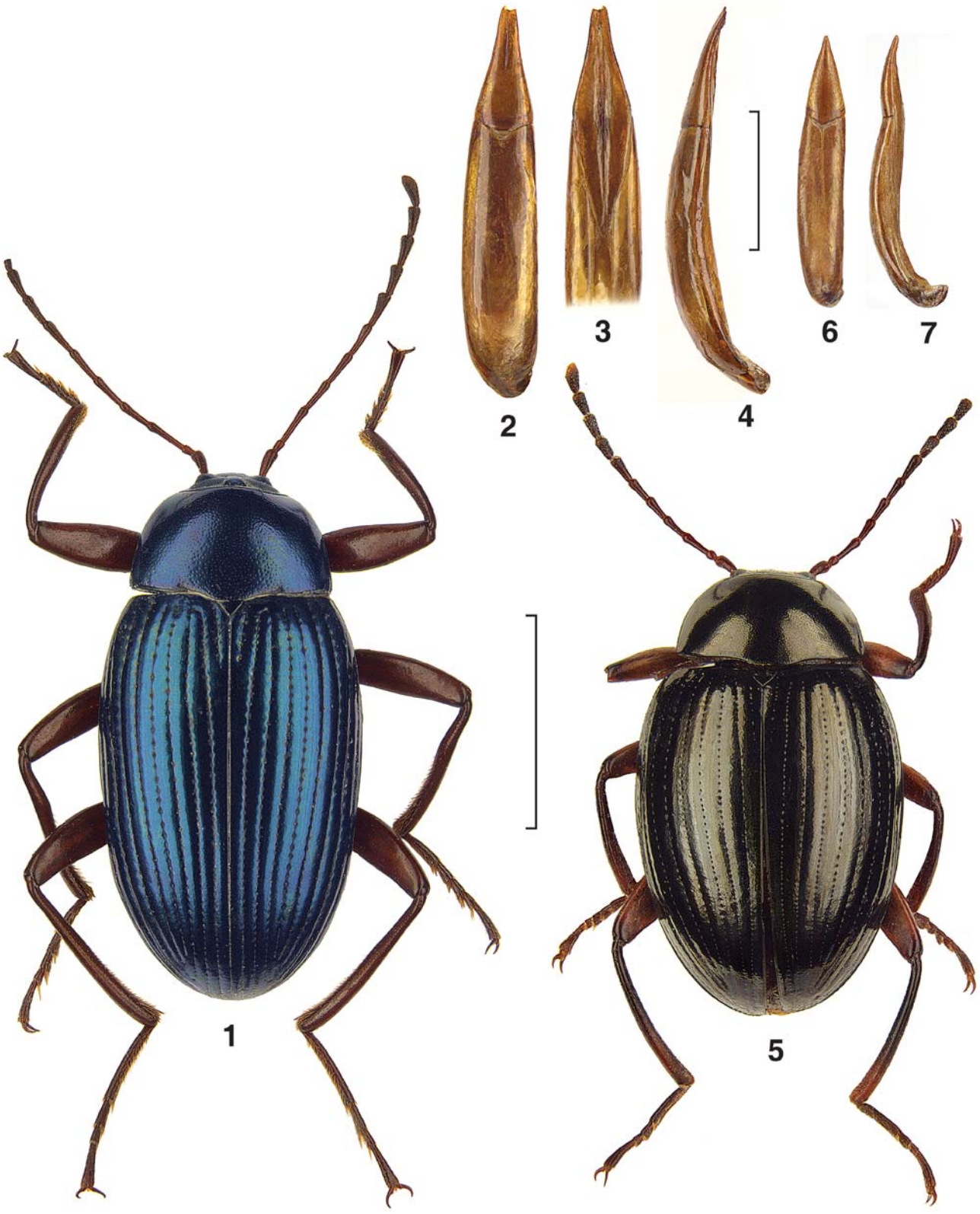
Etymology

Brunneus (Lat.) = brown, pes (Lat.) = foot.

Description

Oblong-oval, cyaneous with faint metallic lustre; mouthparts partly, antennae and legs entirely reddish-brown to fuscous; body length between middle of anterior border of pronotum and apices of elytra 8.7–10.2 mm, body width 4.9–5.4 mm.

Head finely and densely punctured. Clypeus transverse, subrectangular. Frons narrow, as wide as length of pedicel. Genae slightly raised. Fronto-clypeal suture weak, straight. Antennae long, narrow, reaching one-third of elytral length; length/width ratio of antennomeres 1–11 as



Figs. 1–7. *Amarygmus* spp. – **1**. *A. brunneipes* n. sp., holotype, dorsal view. **2–4**. *A. brunneipes* n. sp., aedeagus, dorsal (2), ventral (3) and lateral (4) views. **5**. *A. batjanensis*, dorsal view. **6–7**. *A. batjanensis*, aedeagus, dorsal (6) and lateral (7) views. – Scales: 4 mm (1, 5), 1 mm (2–4, 6–7).

7:2½ / 2½:2 / 8:2 / 6½:2 / 6½:2 / 7:2 / 3:1 / 6½:2½ / 6½:2½ / 7:2½ / 6½:3.

Pronotum punctured as on head, slightly convex transversally and longitudinally with maximum width at base; slightly arcuately narrowing towards apex. Anterior border emarginate, nearly straight in the middle, distinctly margined; lateral borders finely margined; basal border in the middle slightly arcuate, protruding posteriorly, not margined; anterior angles acute, posterior angles obtuse. Prosternal apophysis longer than wide, length/width ratio 1.95; laterally widened along procoxae, narrowing behind procoxae and somewhat descending; laterally notched in front of apex; lateral margins along procoxae slightly raised, space in between with a broad shallow, sparsely pubescent groove.

Elytra oval, convex with maximum height and width at about one-third elytral length; striate-punctate, punctures in striae fine, 4th stria with about 35 punctures; intervals wide, only microscopically punctured, nearly smooth, slightly convex on disc, becoming more convex laterally and posteriorly. Scutellum triangular, punctured as intervals. Scutellar striae with about 6–9 punctures. Mesoventrite with anterior border distinctly excavate medially. Anterior border of metaventrite broadly margined around apex between coxae and behind mesocoxal cavity; posterior border in front of metacoxal cavity very broadly margined by a distinct transverse groove. Metaventrite sulcate at midlength, nearly smooth mesally with some very fine wrinkles, intermingled with microscopic punctures; laterally obliquely rugulose, with some microscopical punctures anteriorly. Anterior process of 1st abdominal ventrite between metacoxae triangular; anterior border distinctly margined. Abdominal ventrites 1–4 rugulose and finely punctured; last ventrite microscopically punctured and microreticulated.

Legs long. Femora slightly clavate towards end of second third. Mesotibiae in male slightly enlarged ventrally towards basal third, in females straight. Ventral side of protibiae apically, of mesotibiae in distal two-thirds, and of metatibiae in distal half pubescent; pubescence more distinct in male than in females.

Aedeagus see Figs. 2–4 (apex of apicale broken off).

Differential diagnosis

A. brunneipes n. sp. is similar to *A. kirschi* Bremer, 2002 from New Guinea and to *A. timmi* Gebien, 1920 from the Kai Islands. Both *A. kirschi* and *A. timmi* have a wider frons. *A. kirschi* is also characterized by elytral rows of punctures. *A. timmi* is somewhat smaller in body size, has elytral striae with larger punctures, and is featured with a reddish tinge on dorsal side.

3 Faunistic and taxonomic notes

Amarygmus batjanensis (Pic, 1915)
(Figs. 5–7)

Material examined

1 ♂, Indonesia, N Moluccas, Bacan, Labuha, Hotel "Buana Lipu", 0° 39′ S 127° 6′ 29″ E, plantation, 12.I.2006, leg. A. Weigel (ZSMB). – 1 ♂, Indonesia, Halmahera, 25 km NWW Kao, Tolabit, 22.III.1995, leg. R. Gerstmeier (CRG). – 2 ♂, 1 ♀, E Indonesia, N Moluccas, Halmahera, Utara, Galela, along road between Paca to Soasio, XI.2009–III.2010, secondary forest, leg. S. S. Negara (CRG). – 2 ♂, Maluku, Is. Halmahera, Sidangoli, Batu putih, 22.–23.XI.1999, 100 m, leg. A. Riedel (SMNS).

Remarks

A. batjanensis (Pic, 1915) is known from Bacan, Halmahera, and Ternate (Bremer 2010) and coincides with *A. grimmi* Bremer, 2003 (known from Halmahera, Bremer 2010) in body size and body shape, the wide frons, long and narrow antennae, fine elytral rows of punctures, wide, flat to only slightly convex intervals, and the somewhat similar shape of aedeagus. However, *A. batjanensis* can easily be recognized by the lack of metallic lustre and the predominantly piceous antennae and legs. Scape, pedicel, apex of last antennomere and tarsi are paler brown; the femora (except apex) and apex of tibiae are fulvous to rufous. In *A. grimmi* the antennae and legs are unicoloured black.

4 References

Bremer, H. J. (2010): Revision of the genus *Amargymus* Dalman and related genera. LII. A new species and faunistic records of *Amarygmus* from the Northern Moluccas (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Amarygmini). – Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, Neue Serie 3: 133–137.

Author's address:

Dr. Roland Grimm, Unterer Sägerweg 74, 75305 Neuenbürg, Germany

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