

Two new species of *Borneosabahia* FRANZ from Java
(Coleoptera: Scydmaenidae)

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ABSTRACT. Two new species of the scydmaenid beetle genus *Borneosabahia* FRANZ are described: *B. maxima* n. sp. and *B. javanica* n. sp. Both species occur in Java, Indonesia. Important characters are illustrated, including the aedeagi.

Key words: Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae, Cyrtoscydmini, *Borneosabahia*, taxonomy, new species, Orient.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Borneosabahia* (Scydmaeninae, Cyrtoscydmini) has been very recently redefined and revised (JALOSZYŃSKI 2004). Only four species have been known so far, all inhabiting the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. My subsequent examination of undetermined materials of the Oriental Scydmaenidae preserved in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria, revealed some additional specimens of *Borneosabahia*, belonging to two distinct new species. All specimens come from Java, Indonesia; occurrence of this genus in other islands of the region seems highly plausible.

The studied material is deposited in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW) and in the private collection of the author (PCPJ).

***Borneosabahia maxima* n. sp.**

(Figs 1-3, 7)

NAME DERIVATION

The specific epithet reflects the large size of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS

This species can be distinguished from all hitherto known congeners on the basis of its large body and pear-shaped aedeagus with unique internal armature.

DESCRIPTION

Male. Body length 2.5-2.54 mm (mean 2.52 mm), pigmentation dark brown, basal parts of femora, tibiae, tarsi, antennae and palpi slightly lighter, setation light brown. Head slightly broader than long, widest at eyes, length 0.45 mm, width 0.49-0.5 mm (mean 0.49 mm). Tempora long, moderately strongly convergent, rounded; vertex only slightly broader than long, subtrapezoidal, convex; frons relatively small, steeply lowering toward clypeus; supraantennal tubercles relatively indistinct. Punctuation sparse and fine; setation moderately dense, setae on frons and vertex of various lengths, suberect to erect, posterior part of vertex with very long setae, directed dorsally and posteriorly, gena and postgena with very long, dense, thick and curved setae, directed latero-ventrally and anteriorly and latero-ventrally and posteriorly. Antenna as in Fig. 7, length 1.15-1.2 mm (mean 1.17 mm).

Pronotum in dorsal view subconical, widest just anterior to base, narrowing toward anterior margin, length 0.6-0.62 mm (mean 0.61 mm), width 0.56-0.6 mm (mean 0.61 mm). Base with elongate subtriangular lateral impressions and transverse diffused groove or impression distinctly shallower in middle and deeper at each end. Punctuation sparse and fine; setation moderately dense, long, erect, setae along lateral margins particularly dense, directed dorso-laterally and slightly posteriorly.

Elytra oval, elongate, widest just anterior to middle, length 1.45-1.47 mm (mean 1.46 mm), width 1.0-1.05 mm (mean 1.03 mm), EI (elytral index; length / combined width) 1.4-1.45. Each elytron with large, moderately deep basal fovea located slightly closer to suture than to humerus; apices of elytra separately rounded; punctuation very fine, sparse; setation dense, long, erect, slightly curved. Hind wings well developed.

Legs relatively long and slender, mesofemora more slender than metafemora; protibiae recurved, metatibiae longer than mesotibiae.

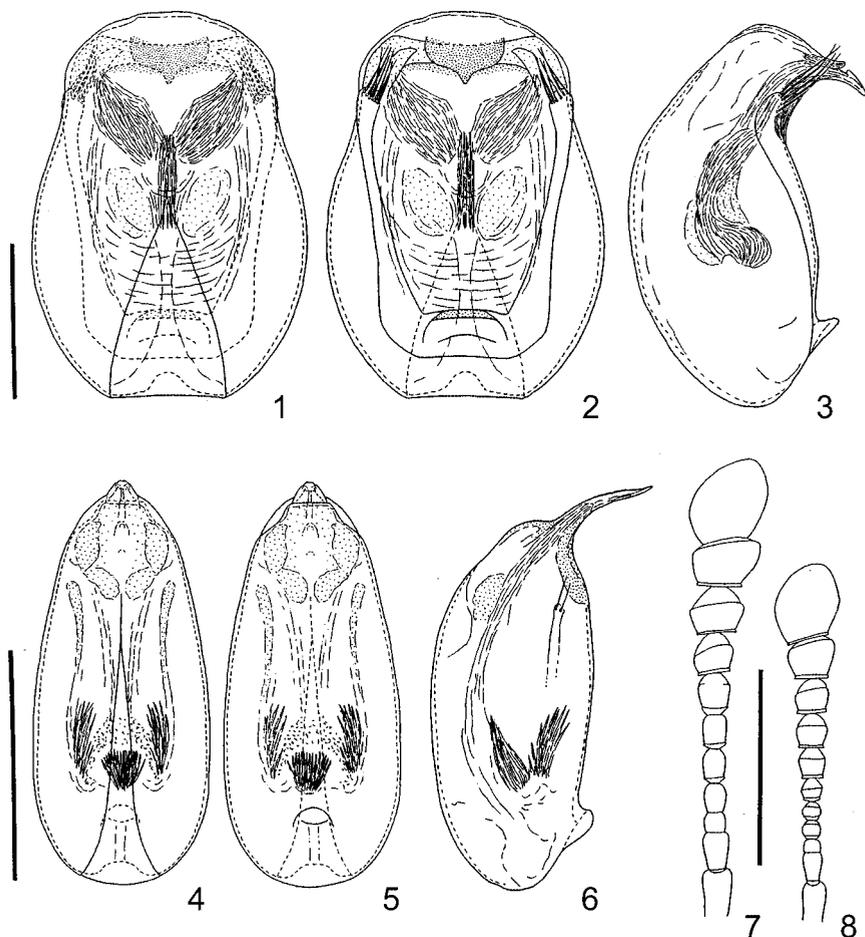
Aedeagus (Figs 1-3) 0.5 mm in length, in dorso-ventral view pear-shaped, broad, with free parameres not exceeding apex of median lobe, each paramere bears several long and dense apical setae; median lobe strongly curved ventrally, with arrow-shaped apex in lateral view; internal armature composed of two dark bunches of fibrous structures in apical third of median lobe adjacent in middle to single bunch of needle-like sclerites surrounded at each side by lighter oval structures.

Female. Very similar to male, differs in slightly smaller body, different proportions of elytra and slightly shorter antennae. Body length 2.37-2.52 mm (mean 2.43 mm), length of head 0.42-0.45 mm (mean 0.43 mm), width of head 0.50-0.51 mm (mean 0.50 mm), length of antenna 1.05-1.12 mm (mean 1.08 mm),

length of pronotum 0.57-0.62 mm (mean 0.6 mm), maximum width of pronotum 0.55-0.6 mm (mean 0.58 mm), length of elytra 1.37-1.45 mm (mean 1.4 mm), width of elytra 1.05-1.1 mm (mean 1.05 mm), EI 1.31-1.32.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): white printed label "INDONESIA: W Java, „Ranca Upas”, ca. 1300 m, 10 km S Ciwidey, lg. Schuh 9. 8. 1994" (NMW); paratypes: 2 mm, 6 f f , same data (NMW, PCPJ).



1-3, 7. *Borneosabahia maxima* JALOSZYŃSKI; 4-6, 8. *Borneosabahia javanica* JALOSZYŃSKI. 1-6 – aedeagus in dorsal (1, 4), ventral (2, 5) and lateral (3, 6) views; 7-8 – right antenna of male in dorsal view (scale bar: 1-6 – 0.2 mm, 7-8 – 0.5 mm)

DISTRIBUTION

Indonesia: Java.

REMARKS

This species is very similar to *B. longipes* JAŁOSZYŃSKI, known to occur in the Malay Peninsula. However, the new species is distinctly larger, with darker body and slightly shorter elytral setation. Another specimen externally extremely similar to *B. maxima* was found among materials collected by Harald SCHILLHAMMER in western Sumatra. Unfortunately, this single individual is a female; examination of males is necessary to confirm or exclude the occurrence of *B. maxima* in Sumatra.

***Borneosabalia javanica* n. sp.**

(Figs 4-6, 8)

NAME DERIVATION

Locotypical; after the island of Java, where the type material has been collected.

DIAGNOSIS

This species can be certainly identified on the basis of the shape of the aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION

Male. General body shape, pigmentation and setation as in *B. maxima*; besides significantly smaller body the new species differs in characters indicated below. Body length 1.87 mm, length of head 0.35 mm, width of head 0.37 mm, antenna as in Fig. 8, length 0.92 mm; pronotum with more distinct transverse groove, not shallower in middle, but with very indistinct, short median longitudinal wrinkle dividing the groove into two parts, length of pronotum 0.5 mm, width 0.46 mm; elytra widest between middle and anterior third, length 1.02 mm, width 0.79 mm, EI 1.3.

Aedeagus (Figs 4-6) 0.35 mm in length, in dorso-ventral view oval, narrowing from base to apex, in lateral view apical part well separated from median lobe, very slender and recurved; internal armature composed of a pair of small, dark bunches of needle-like structures surrounding median bunch of similar sclerites, lighter hymenous structures are visible in apical part of median lobe. Parameres barely visible on dark background of median lobe, not visible in dorso-ventral view, only apices with two setae are visible in lateral view: most likely parameres partly fused with walls of median lobe.

Female. Very similar to male, differs in slightly shorter antennae. Body length 1.87-1.92 mm, length of head 0.34-0.35 mm, width of head 0.36 mm, length of antenna 0.79-0.8 mm, length of pronotum 0.5-0.51 mm, width of pronotum 0.44-0.45 mm, length of elytra 1.02-1.07 mm, width of elytra 0.8 mm, EI 1.28-1.34.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): white printed label „INDONESIA: W Java, „Ranca Upas”, ca. 1300 m, 10 km S Ciwidey, Ig. Schuh, 9. 8. 1994, forest litter” (NMW); paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data (NMW, PCPJ).

DISTRIBUTION

Indonesia: Java.

REMARKS

This species is externally similar to *B. longipes* JALOSZYŃSKI, and also slightly to *B. dissimilis* JALOSZYŃSKI; the shape of the aedeagus is most similar to that of the latter species. However, the apical part of the median lobe has a unique shape and provides an unambiguous key character to distinguish between those two species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I'm greatly indebted to Dr. Harald SCHILLHAMMER and Dr. Manfred JÄCH (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria) for arranging my stay at NMW and providing me the opportunity to examine the Scydmaenidae deposited in the museum.

REFERENCES

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