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Description of a new genus *Jiriella* gen. nov. for *Orphinus thailandicus* Háva, 2012 (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae)

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Abstract. A new genus *Jiriella* gen. nov. from Thailand and Laos is described for the species *Orphinus thailandicus* Háva, 2012. The species *Jiriella thailandica* (Háva, 2012) comb. nov. is newly combined.

INTRODUCTION

Orphinus thailandicus Háva, 2012 is known from Thailand and Laos (Háva 2012; Kitano & Háva 2012). It is distinctly larger in size than any other species of *Orphinus* Motschulsky. At the first sight I assumed it belonged to *Thaumaglossa* Redenbacher. Indeed this species well agrees with both *Orphinus* and *Thaumaglossa* in many particulars, but it is different from both of them.

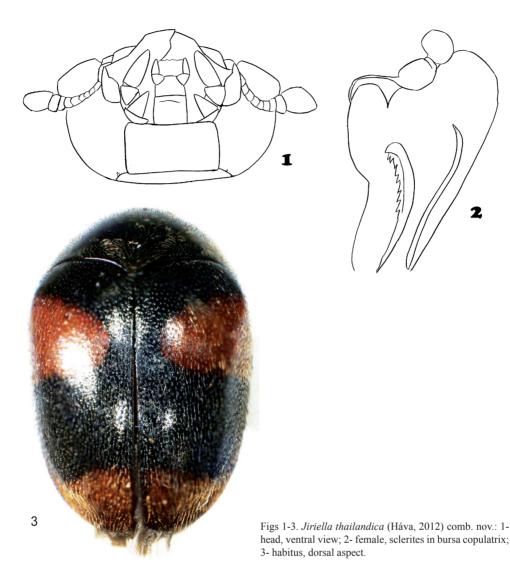
DESCRIPTION

Jiriella gen. nov.

(Figs 1-3)

Type species. Orphinus thailandicus Háva, 2012.

Description. Male. Body large, habitus as in Fig. 3, approximately 3.0-4.0 mm in length, short-oval, moderately convex above. Head transverse, without sulci beside antennal sockets, carinate beside mouthparts, with antennal grooves below: eyes moderate in size, weakly prominent, finely faceted; median ocellus distinct; terminal segments of maxillary palpus long, conical, narrowly opened at apex; labial palpi filiform, moderate in length; gula well developed; gular suture distinct; antennae 11-segmented; scape short, as long as pedicel, with a long bristle; pedicel smaller than scape, with a long bristle; 3rd to 7th forming simple flagellum, not serrate; 8th to 10th transverse, progressively wider; 11th large, ovate. Pronotum transverse, protruding posteriad before scutellum, without striae. Elytra without striae. Prosternum transverse, 2.5 times as wide as long. Hypomera subtriangular, with antennal cavity small, occupying only anterior 1/3 of the length. Mesosternum completely sulcate to receive coxal process. Legs: femora stout; tibiae simple and slender; tarsi simple; claws with basal appendix.



Abdomen exposing 5 sternites: 1st sternite with lines running from coxal process to posterior margin; propygidium with deep notch; pygidium densely pubescent, almost concealed under the elytra; pleura thick and broad. Male genitalia: median lobe gently curving ventrally, abruptly and strongly curving near the base; base of median lobe split into 4 processes; tegmen forming a ring; basal capsule of tegmen reduced; paramere short.

Female. Closely similar to male except for the larger body: approximately 3.8-4.0 mm in length. Antennal clubs slightly smaller than those of male. Female genitalia: ovipositor long; styli long; bursa copulatrix with two pairs of sclerites; spermatheca short, with single oval appendix.

Differential diagnosis. It resembles Orphinus Motschulsky, 1858 and Thaumaglossa Redtenbacher, 1867 in having the short-oval body, the large ultimate last antennal segments and the wide and thick abdominal pleura. It is similar to Orphinus in the short head capsule without sulci beside antennal socket, the conical terminal segments of maxillary palpus, the smooth pronotum without sulci, and the well concealed pygidium. However, it is different from *Orphinus* by having a larger body, the carina on hypomera, the appendix of claws, the reduced tegminal capsule of male genitalia, the complicated base of median piece of male genitalia and the single appendix of spermatheca of female, whereas Orphinus can be characterized as follows: body smaller (approximately 2.0-3.0 mm); hypomera simple without carina; claws simple; tegminal capsule of male genitalia well developed; median lobe of male genitalia simply bifid; spermatheca of female with two appendices. This genus resembles *Thaumaglossa* Redtenbacher by having the carina on hypomera and the appendix of claw, but it differs from *Thaumaglossa* by having the following characters: head moderate in length, not elongate, absent sulcus along antennal socket; terminal segments of antenna of male not so large, slightly larger than those of female; terminal segments of maxillary palpus conical, not divergent; labial palpus moderate in length; pronotum smooth, without sulci before scutellum; elytra well covering pygidium; prosternum of male as wide as that of female; spermatheca with a single oval appendix, whereas Thaumaglossa can be characterized as follows: head elongate, with carina along antennal socket; terminal segment of antennal club of male extremely larger than of female; terminal segments of maxillary palpus large, strongly divergent; female one larger than male; labial palpus long; pronotum with sulci before scutellum; prosternum of male slenderer than of female; spermatheca with an oval balloon and a short curved tube. The sulcate median lobe and the reduced tegminal capsule of the male genitalia are similar to those of some members belonging to Megatoma Herbst and Globicornis Lattreile, which are, however, externally quite distinct from this genus.

This genus is represented by one species, *Jiriella thailandica* (Háva, 2012) **comb. nov.** The related genus, *Orphinus* contains a large number of species. Therefore some of them might belong to the genus proposed here.

Etymology. The compound genus former of the first name *Jiri* of my colleague Jiří Háva (Prague, Czech Republic) and the feminine diminutive suffix - *ella*. Feminine gender.

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