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## A new genus *Oriomum* from New Guinea (Coleoptera, Lycidae, Metriorrhynchini)

by Ladislav Bocák

**Abstract.** *Oriomum femoralis* gen.n. and sp.n. is described from New Guinea and its position within Metriorrhynchinae is discussed. Important diagnostic characters are illustrated.

**Key words.** Coleoptera - Lycidae - Metriorrhynchinae - new genus - taxonomy.

### Introduction

The fauna of Lycidae of New Guinea, compared with other regions of the world, shows a surprising diversity. A new genus from the subfamily Metriorrhynchinae was found in the rich material of the State Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Honolulu and its description is given here.

### *Oriomum* gen.n.

**Type species.** *Oriomum femoralis* sp.n. (by monotypy).

**Differential diagnosis.** *Oriomum* gen.n. differs from the remaining Metriorrhynchinae genera in the unique shape of elytra with fully developed but in apical part apparently weaker first primary costa and the stronger longitudinal pronotal costae. The presence of thorns on hind margins of fore and mid femora, the acutely projected triangular trochanters of hind legs and opistognathous head with extremely long rostrum reaching the coxae of mid legs are the other unique characters of *Oriomum femoralis* sp. n. which is the only representative of the genus. The very unusual shape of antennal segments (Fig. 2) has not been found in any other species of the family Lycidae.

**Name derivation.** The generic name is derived from the local name "Oriomo" and it is neuter grammatically. The specific name refers to the unusual shape of femora of fore and hind legs.

**Description.** See description of *Oriomum femoralis* sp.n.

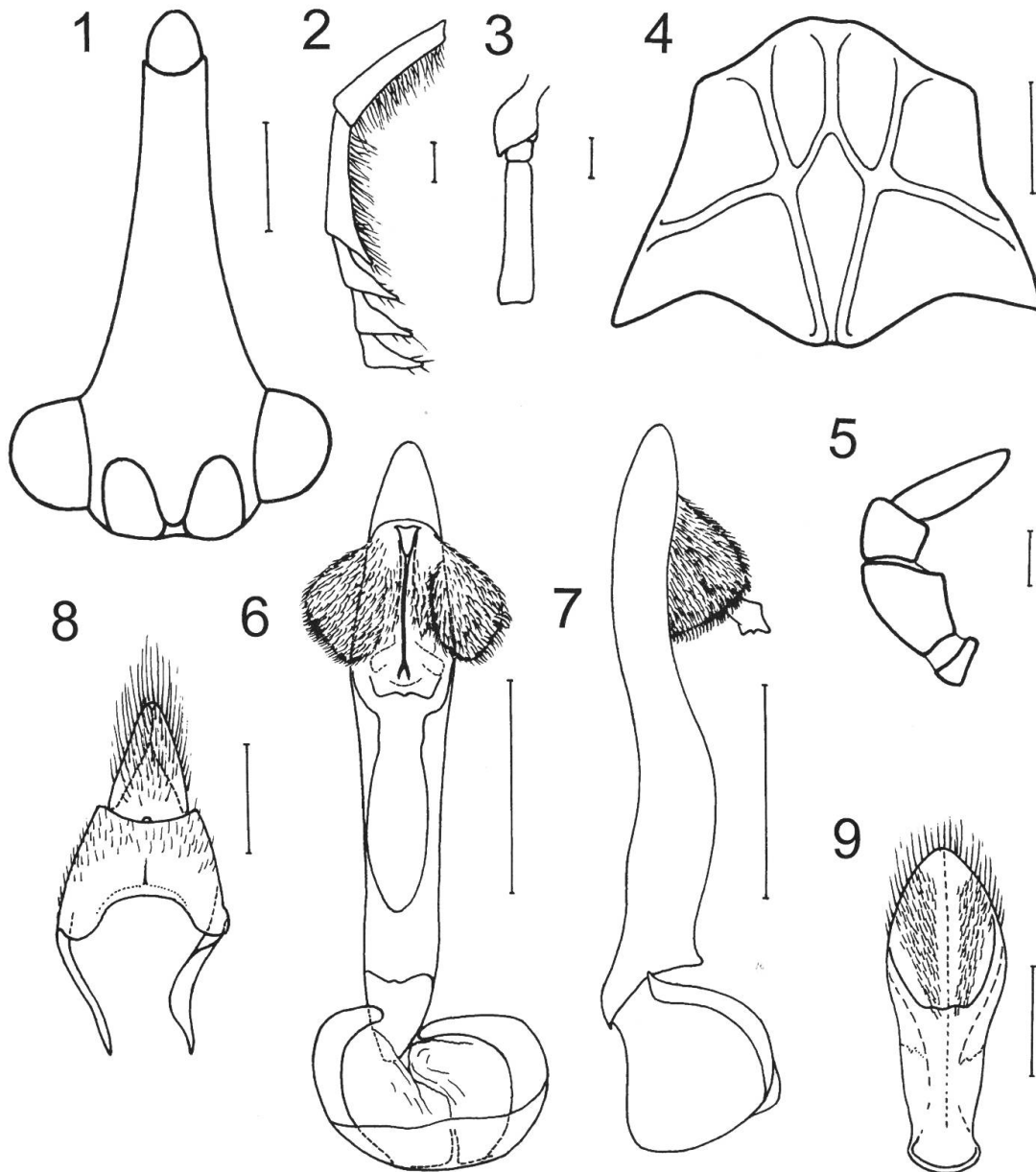
### *Oriomum femoralis* sp.n.

Figs 1 - 13

**Holotype.** ♂: New Guinea: Papua, W. District, Oriomo Govt. Sta., 26. - 28. x. 1960, J. L. Gressitt Collector (deposited in the State Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Honolulu).

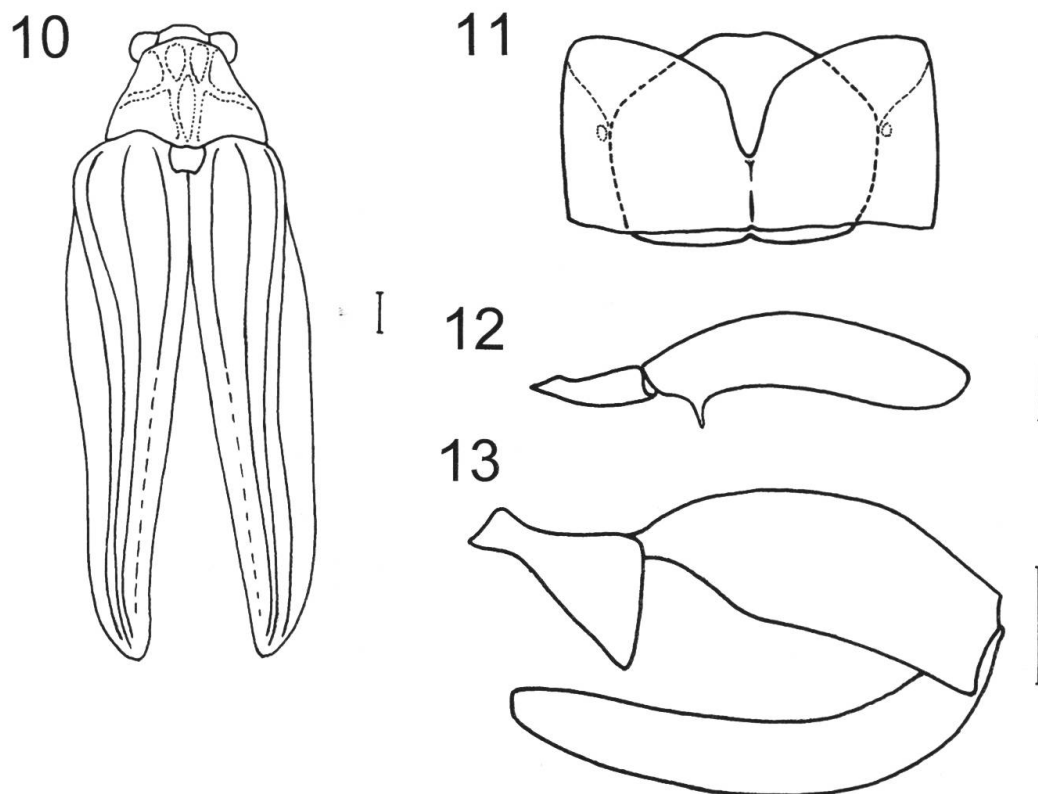
**Description.** ♂. Body robust, dark brown to black, pronotum, scutellum and elytra yellow, basal parts of legs light brown, extent of lighter coloration in forelegs reaching bottom part of tibiae, in hind legs only base of trochanters lighter.

Head considerably modified by prolongation of rostrum (Fig. 1). Antennal cavities partly visible from above, not hidden by antennal tubercles, very close each to other, antennal tubercles only slightly prominent, depression behind them shallow, head covered with brown pubescence except antennal tubercles. Tubercles smooth, shiny and bare. Rostrum long, reaching to middle coxae, shiny, densely punctured, covered with long, fine, black pubescence, between antennal cavities conspicuous process, consequently rostrum unable to be directed forwards. Clypeus concave, labrum of same width as clypeus, approximately as long as width, simply rounded, without emargination



Figs 1 - 9: *Oriomum femoralis* gen.n., sp.n.: 1, head dorsally; 2, antennal segments 5 to 9; 3, antennal segments 1 - 3; 4, pronotum; 5, maxillary palpus; 6, male genitalia, ventrally; 7, ditto, laterally; 8, tergites 9 and 10; 9, sternite 9. Scales: 0.5 mm (Figs 1 -4, 6 - 9); 0.1 mm (Fig. 5).

at apex (Fig. 1). Galea and lacinia well developed, long, maxillary palpi slightly compressed, segment 2 widest, 4 pointed at apex (Fig. 5). Antennae significantly modified, segments 1 to 5 of usual shape (Fig. 3), slightly compressed, slender, 6 of similar shape but slightly serrate, 7 - 9 short, triangle-shaped (Fig. 2). Segments 10 and 11 missing in the unique specimen. Upper side of antennae covered with dense short pubescence, bottom side of segments 1 and 3 - 4 with long, dense hairs, length of hairs 3 to 5 $\times$  longer than width of antennal segments, segments 7 - 9 with smaller number of long, fine hairs, mostly at apical process (Fig. 2). Eyes hemispherical, prominent, small,



Figs 10 - 13: *Oriomum femoralis* gen.n., sp.n.: 10, body dorsally; 11, abdominal segment 8; 12, fore leg, trochanter and femur; 13, hind leg, trochanter, femur and tibia; Scales: 0.5 mm.

distance between eyes 1.65× longer than their maximum diameter.

Pronotum trapezoidal, its base 1.28× wider than midlength, with well developed pattern of 7 areolae (Fig. 4). Disc shiny, covered with dense brown pubescence, costae well marked, longitudinal costae strongest (costae dividing median areolae from lateral ones). Pronotum widest at basal margin, with acutely projected hind angles. Frontal margin projected forwards, lateral margins nearly straight, basal margin sinuous. Scutellum flat, covered with dense pubescence, slightly emarginate at apex. Elytra slightly tapering posteriorly. Four primary costae fully developed along whole length, costa 1 weaker in posterior half (Fig. 10), secondary costae well developed in humeral part of elytra, cells irregular, secondary costae less apparent in rest of elytra.

Legs significantly modified for clasping of female, slightly compressed and densely long pubescent. Femora of fore legs and mid legs with thorn in basal part (Fig. 12). Hind legs with bigger, triangular trochanters (Fig. 13). Position of hind process of trochanter corresponds with the position of femoral thorns in fore and mid legs. Abdomen flat, slightly sclerotized, segments freely articulated, abdominal sternum 8 deeply emarginate in middle of posterior margin, hind margin of tergite 8 rounded, slightly projecting, spiracles close to tergal lateral margin (Fig. 11). Sternum 9 prolonged, with slightly marked longitudinal midline, small and partly membranous segment 10 attached internally (Fig. 9). Tergite 9 with long, well sclerotized arms, tergite 10 small, slender, with dense long setae (Fig. 8).

Male genitalia slender, phallus slender, nearly parallel-sided, with exposed densely pubescent apical part of internal sac, basal part of internal sac without sclerotization, phallobase rounded, fully developed, membrane of phallobase very slightly pigmented (Figs 6, 7).

♀. Unknown.

Measurements: Length of body 8.6 mm, width at humeri 2.45 mm, width of pronotum 1.92 mm, midlength of pronotum 1.42 mm, length of elytra 7.1 mm, distance of eyes 0.71 mm, maximum diameter of eye 0.43 mm.

**Taxonomic position.** Several common characters show closer relationships of the genus *Oriomum* gen.n. and the genus *Leptotrichalus* Kleine, 1925 and partly *Lobatang* Bocák, 1998. They are: a similar shape of male genitalia, the presence of rostrum and slender apical segments of maxillary palpus. Additionally, the shape of basal part of sternite 9 (Fig. 9) is very similar in *Lobatang*. The clade of *Lobatang* and *Leptotrichalus* (BOCÁK, 1998) was supported by the shape of valvifers and this character could not be studied because the female of *Oriomum* gen.n. is still unknown. The first elytral primary costa (shortened in *Lobatang* and *Leptotrichalus*) is fully developed in *Oriomum* gen.n., although this costa is much weaker in apical half. Furthermore, the genus *Oriomum* gen.n. has fully developed pronotal costae which form seven areolae on the disc. Both characters given above are symplesiomorphies and the genus *Oriomum* must be placed basally to the clade *Leptotrichalus* and *Lobatang*.

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