

ONE NEW SPECIES OF *EPISCAPHA*
(SUBGENUS *EPHICASPA* CHÛJÔ) (COLEOPTERA,
EROTYLIDAE, MEGALODACNINI) FROM CHINA

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The subgenus *Ephicaspa* CHÛJÔ is recorded from the mainland of China for the first time, one new species, *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) yunnanensis* sp. nov., is described in this paper.

Key words: Coleoptera, Erotylidae, *Episcapha*, *Ephicaspa*, new species, China

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Episcapha* was established by LACORDAIRE in 1842 for *Episcapha vestita* LACORDAIRE from Java. It is characterized by tarsi with the 4th segment reduced; antennae clubs longer than wide; eyes coarse, not widely separated; wings well developed; 3rd segment of the antennae not or only a little longer than the 4th. Up to now, *Episcapha* is composed of 3 subgenera and 43 species (CHÛJÔ & CHÛJÔ 1988, NAKANE 1955). Of these subgenera, *Ephicaspa* (CHÛJÔ 1969) contains only two species: *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) asahinai* CHÛJÔ, the type species described from China (Taiwan) to Japan (CHÛJÔ 1936, ARAKI 1941) and *E. (E.) lewisi* NAKANE, reported from Japan (NAKANE 1950). This subgenus can be separated from others by the pronotum being finely margined basally, the basal margin often feeble or vestigial at the middle; elytra margined at the basal borders, with rows of seriate punctures; abdominal femoral lines present, tarsi with the 3 basal segments not strongly and closely cushioned and fringed ventrally; dorsum of body glabrous (CHÛJÔ 1969). In this paper, one new species, *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) yunnanensis* sp. n., is recognized and described below.

We follow the current terminology and abbreviations of morphological structures for the Erotylidae beetles (WEGRZYNOWICZ 1997, MCHUGH *et al.* 1997).

Type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University, Baoding (MHBU).

***Episcapha (Ephicaspa) yunnanensis* sp. n.**
(Figs 2–13)

Description. Body elongate, length: 8.2–9.0 mm; width: 3.5–4.0 mm (bl/bw = 2.35–2.52; average = 2.43); general color black, slightly shining; mouthparts and tarsi dark brown to reddish brown. Each elytron with 2 orange bands; anterior band extending from lateral border to the middle of the second elytral interval, reaching the shoulder at lateral border, with 3 teeth on anterior and posterior borders; posterior band at seventh from base of elytron, almost quadrate, extending from the suture to near the lateral border.

Male (Fig. 2). Head (Fig. 3) strongly and sparsely punctured on vertex, with distinct depression at each side along inner border of eye. Clypeus finely and closely punctured, with anterior border nearly straight, with a fovea on each side of the base. Eyes large, prominent laterally; interocular distance 0.74 times as long as width of head. Antennae (Fig. 8) long, extending a little behind posterior border of pronotum; antennomere III about 1.4 times as long as IV; antennomere VIII slightly wider than VII, as long as wide; antennomeres IX and X semicircular; antennomere XI pentagonal, slightly constricted in middle; relative lengths of antennomeres II–XI: 8.5: 12.0: 8.5: 8.0: 9.1: 9.0: 9.0: 8.8: 9.0: 11.5. Mentum (Fig. 5) broadly pentagonal, pointed apically, with fine punctures; submentum sparsely and roundly punctured.

Pronotum (Fig. 4) widest at base (pl/pw = 0.68–0.73; average = 0.70); sides slightly curved, gradually narrowing in basal half, then strongly so in apical half. Pronotum distinctly punctured on median area; strongly and closely punctured on lateral areas; punctures near lateral margins fine and

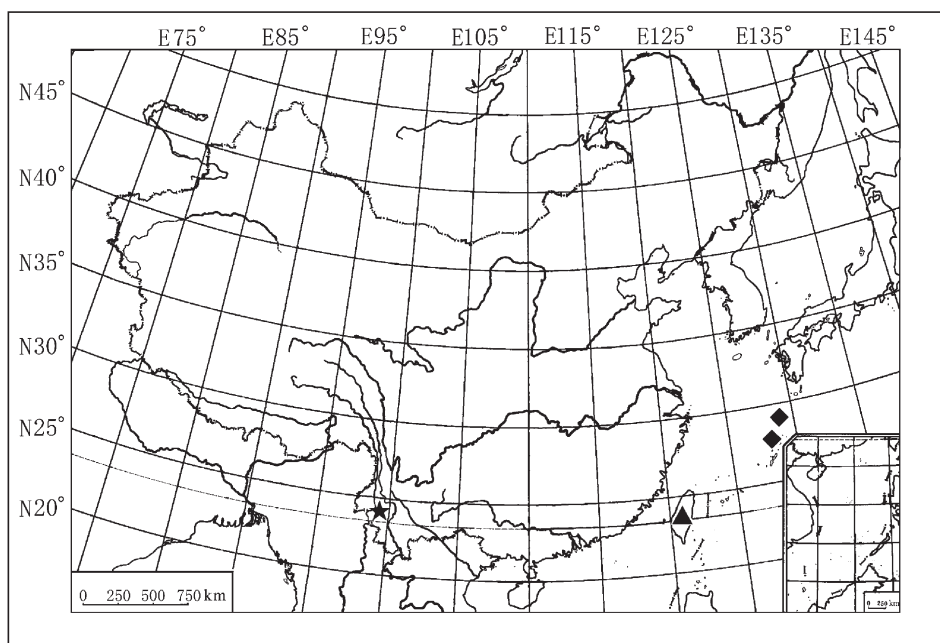
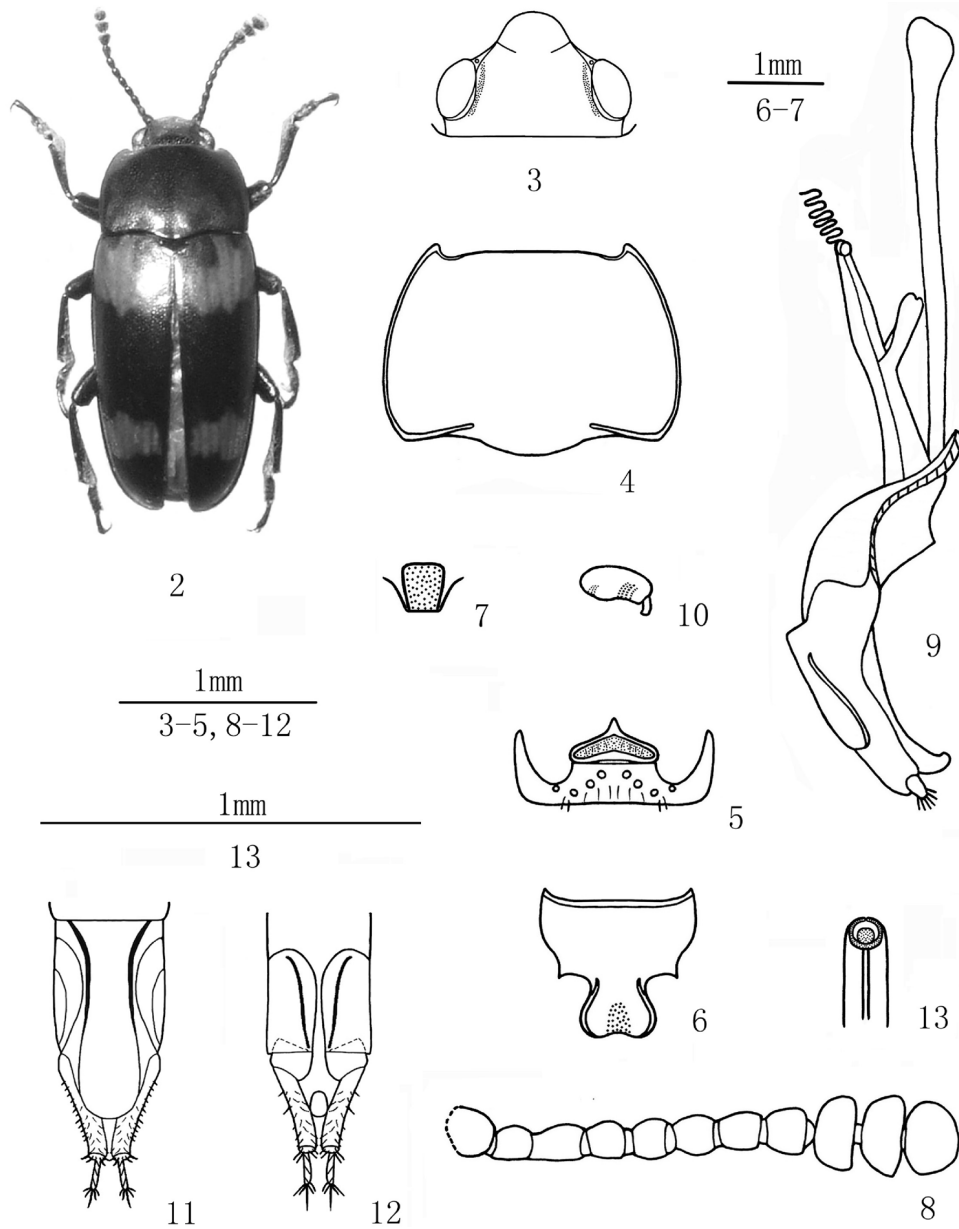


Fig. 1. Distribution of the subgenus *Ephicaspa* CHÛJÔ. Legend: ▲ = *E. (E.) asahinai* CHÛJÔ, ◆ = *E. (E.) lewisi* NAKANE, ★ = *E. (E.) yunnanensis* sp. n.



Figs 2–13. *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) yunnanensis*, male: 2 = dorsal view, 3 = head, 4 = pronotum, 5 = mentum, 6 = prosternum, 7 = mesoventrites, 8 = antenna, 9 = aedeagus in lateral views, 10 = female spermatheca, 11 = female genitalia in dorsal view, 12 = same, ventral view, 13 = anterior end of internal sac in anterodorsal view.

Table 1. Comparison between *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) yunnanensis* sp. n. and *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) lewisi* NAKANE

Characters	<i>Episcapha (Ephicaspa) yunnanensis</i> sp. n.	<i>Episcapha (Ephicaspa) lewisi</i> NAKANE
Shape of scutellum	broadly pentagonal	broadly triangular
Prosternal process	without a longitudinal depression in the middle	with a longitudinal depression in the middle
Mesoventrites	with a median obtrapeziform depression	with arched impressed stria on each side

close. Anterior angles projected; posterior angles obtuse. Prosternum (Fig.6) strongly and closely punctured on the lateral areas, strongly and sparsely punctured on median area, covered with golden hairs. Prosternal process moderately dilated apically; anterior border almost straight with narrow margin; prosternal lines sinuate.

Scutellum broadly pentagonal, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra (el/ew = 1.59–1.64; average = 1.61), widest at basal fourth, then gradually narrowing to apex; each elytron with 8 striae; intervals with fine and sparse punctures, which are relatively finer than those in striae.

Mesoventrites (Fig. 7) finely and sparsely punctured, with a median obtrapeziform depression.

Aedeagus (Fig. 13) strongly curved; median lobe narrow, with apex hooked in lateral view; median strut short, as long as median lobe. Anterior end of internal sac as in fig. 13.

Female genitalia (Figs 11–12) with narrow styli at apex of coxite; proctigeral lobes rounded apically; female spermatheca as in fig. 10.

Type material. Holotype male, CHINA: Yunnan Province, Gengma County, N23°34' E99°25', 26 August 2004, Jing Li and Cai-Xia Yuan leg. (MHBU) Paratypes: 5 males and 2 females, same date as the holotype.

Etymology. The specific name derives from the type locality: Yunnan Province.

Diagnosis. This new species is closely allied to *Episcapha (Ephicaspa) lewisi* NAKANE, but differs from the latter in the characters listed in Table 1.

Distribution. China: Yunnan Province.

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