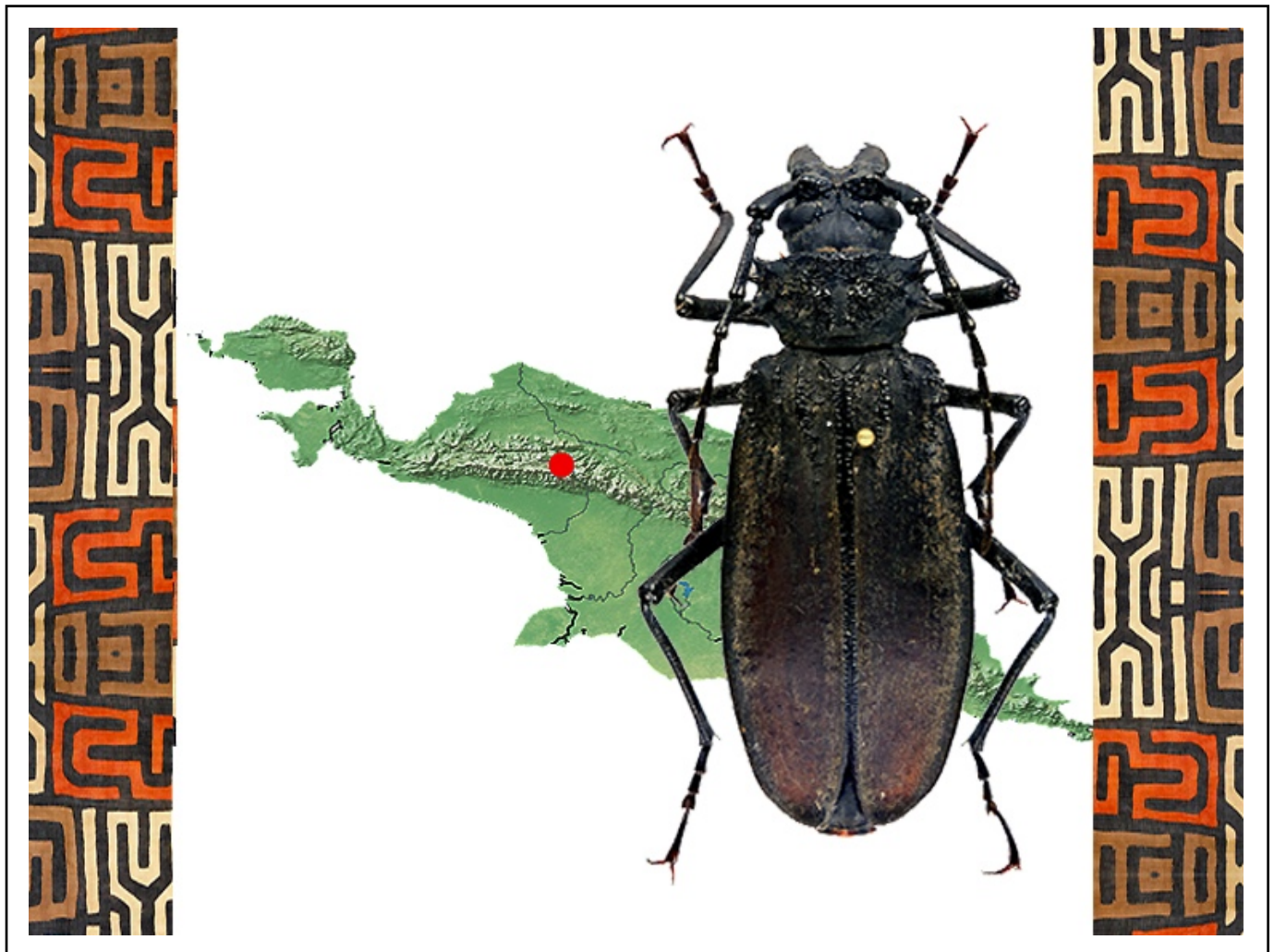


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A new species of the genus *Psalidosphryon* Komiya, 2001 from West Papua, Indonesia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

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<i>Psalidosphryon</i> ;	West Papua;
<i>andreevi</i> ;	Indonesia.

Abstract. – The genus *Psalidosphryon* was described by Komiya 2001 based on the species *Osphryon spiniscapus* Schwarzer 1924 and since then, it has been known as a monospecific genus. However, a second species was found recently and in the present paper, this new species is going to be described after precise examination.

Delahaye N., Komiya Z., Drumont A. & Shapovalov A., 2021. – A new species of the genus *Psalidosphryon* Komiya, 2001 from West Papua, Indonesia (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae). *Faunitaxys*, 9(6): 1 – 7.

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/5FE932E2-3A93-497A-B16B-03087EBA28F8>

Materials and methods

Photographs of Figures 2 to 4 were taken on a photo bench with a Canon EOS 1300D, Canon Macro 100 mm f/2.8 lens and assembled by Zerene Stacker software.

Acronyms

The collection acronyms used in this study are as follows:

- **AMNH**: USA, New York, New York, American Museum of Natural History
- **BMNH**: UK, London, The Natural History Museum [formerly British Museum (Natural History)]
- **BPBM**: USA, Hawaii, Honolulu, Bernice P. Bishop Museum
- **NDCF**: France, private Collection of Norbert Delahaye
- **NHRS**: Sweden, Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet
- **SMFD**: Germany, Frankfurt-am-Main, Forschungs-institut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg
- **ZKCJ**: Japan, private Collection of Ziro Komiya

Introduction

Pascoe described in 1869 (p. 662) the monospecific genus *Osphryon* with *Osphryon adustus* as type species (p. 662, Pl. XXIII. Fig. 2):

« Caput parvum, in medio sulcatum; clypeus subtriangularis, antice tri-emarginatus; mandibulae subverticales, breviusculae, intus unidentatae. Labium bilobum. Palpibreves, aequales. Oculi leviter emarginati, supra fere contigui. Antennae corpori vix aequales, setaceae, multicanaliculatae; scapo brevi, depresso; articulo tertio triplo longiori; quarto et caeteris tertii dimidii longitudinis et subaequalibus, ultimo paulo longiore, obtuso. Prothorax brevis, convexus, apice truncatus, basi sub-bisinuatus, lateribus quadrispinosus. Elytra elongata, basi convexa, pone medium paulo planata, angulo suturali mucronata. Pedes mediocres; femora

sublinearia; tibie apice intus bispinosae; tarsi articulo penultimo bilobo, postici articulo basali duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior. Prosternum angustum, vix productum. Mesosternum angustum, excavatum. Abdomen segmentis sex, ultimo supra inciso. Corpus pubescens (♀ ignota). The antennae of this genus bear a great resemblance in colour and sculpture to those of *Sarmydis*, but the form is different. The character of the maxillae remains to be ascertained, they are not visible in situ. »

In 1894, Gahan added the two species *Osphryon hirticollis* (p. 288) and *Osphryon forbesi* (p. 289). In 1925, the number of species increased to four with the description of *Osphryon granuliger* by Aurivillius (p. 505). Gressitt expanded the list of species in 1951: *Osphryon pallidipennis* (p. 2) and 1959: *Osphryon woodlarkensis* (p. 74), *Osphryon subitanus* (p. 75), *Osphryon sudestus* (p. 76) and *Osphryon tridentatus* (p. 76). Two species were described by Nylander in 1998: *Osphryon bispinosus* (p. 278) and *Osphryon wauensis* (p. 278) and, two new ones in 2020 by Voitsekhovskii: *Osphryon delahayei* (p. 104) and *Osphryon elina* (p. 107).

In 1924, Schwarzer described *Osphryon spiniscapus* (p. 57) with some doubt about its membership in the genus *Osphryon*:

« *Osphryon spiniscapus* n. sp.

Osphryon adustum Pasc. sehr ähnlich, unterscheidet sich in Folgendem von dieser bekannten Art: Kopf schlanker, Augen weniger gross, auf dem Scheitel weiter getrennt, Fortsätze der Kehlöhle am Ende viel breiter mit zwei Ecken; Fühler etwas länger als der Körper, die einzelnen Glieder an der Spitze unterseits etwas verdickt und an den Seiten nur schwach eckig, einfarbig bräunlich, erstes bis zweidrittel des dritten Gliedes dunkler und stärker gerunzelt. Erstes Glied überragt ein wenig den Hinterrand des Auges und hat an der Spitze -- dem Hinterrand des Auges folgend -- einen kräftigen Dorn. 3. Glied



Fig. 1. *Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (Schwarzer, 1924): a) ♂, holotype, SMFD; b) ♀, BMNH.

beinahe 2 mal: so lang als das 4., Dorsalforche des 3. Gliedes und die Riefung dieses und der folgenden Glieder genau wie bei der verglichenen Art. Halsschild an den Seiten mit nur 2 Dornen; der eine am Vorderrand schlank, spitz, gerade und schräg nach aussen (vorn) gerichtet, der andere dahinter, sehr kräftig, nach rückwärts gebogen, fast zweispitzig, als ob 2 Dornen verwachsen wären; alle Dornen sind etwas nach oben gerichtet. Basis fein gerandet, Vorderrand in der Mitte schwach eingebuchtet, von der Basis zur Mitte breiter werdend. Dorsalfläche uneben mit 3 grösseren Beulen: eine an der Basis in der Mitte, zwei etwas grössere quer hinter der Mitte, die Verflachung dieser Beulen nach dem Vorderrande zu grob punktiert, sonst ist die Scheibe glatt. Die Flügeldecken sind beim vorliegenden Stück noch nicht völlig ausgefärbt, sie erscheinen hinter der Mitte schwach verengt, wie eingebuchtet, die Spitzen sind verrundet, Naht ohne Dorn. Im Basalviertel -- oder Fünftel -- hat jede Decke zwischen Schildchen und Schulter zwei schwach nach innen gebogene Granelrippen; Schienen sind gebogen, die Hinterschienen stärker. Tarsen schlank und beträchtlich länger als bei *adustus*. ♀ unbekannt.

Länge 32 mm.

Doormanpadbivak, Okt. 1920, 1410 m. hoch. »

Translation: « *Opshryon adustum* Pasc. very similar, differs in the following from this known type: head slimmer, eyes less large, further separated on the apex, extensions of the frontal suture at the end much wider with two corners; Antenna a little longer than the body, the individual segment at the top under side slightly thickened and at the sides only slightly angular, monochrome brownish, first to two thirds of the third segment darker and stronger ruffled. The first segment towers a little over the rear edge of the eye and has a strong thorn at the top -- following the rear edge of the eye. 3rd link almost 2 times as long as the 4th, dorsal forche of the 3rd segment and the shouting of this and the following segments exactly as in the

compared species. Pronotum on the sides with only 2 spines; one at the front edge slender, pointed, straight and obliquely directed outwards (front), the other behind it, very strong, bent backwards, almost two-pointed, as if 2 spines had grown; all spines are slightly upwards. Base finely edged, front edge weakly encoded in the middle, widening from the base to the middle. Dorsal surface uneven with 3 larger dents: one at the base in the middle, two slightly larger across the middle, the flattening of these bumps after the front edge too roughly dotted, otherwise the disc is smooth. The elytra are not yet completely dyed in the present piece, they appear weakly narrowed behind the middle, as booked, the apex are rounded without spine. In the basal quarter -- or fifth -- each elytra between the pronotum and the shoulder has two faintly bent granig ribs; Borders are bent, the hind borders stronger. Tarsen slim and considerably longer than at *adustus*. ♀ unknown.

Length 32 mm.

Doormanpadbivak, (Doorman Pad Bivak 3°24'S-138°38'E, Mamberamo River, Dutch New Guinea (HOLTHUIS, 1974) Oct. 1920, 1410 m. high. »

This uncertainty was lifted by Komiya in 2001 (p. 36) who transferred *Opshryon spiniscapus* Schwarzer to the new genus *Psalidosphryon* of which it is the type species (Fig. 1):

« Type Species: *Opshryon spiniscapis* [misspelling] Schwarzer, 1924.

Male. Body dark brown, glabrous. Head small, mandibles short, eyes large and separated. Antennae slightly longer than body, segment 1 with a distinct spine at inner apex, segment 3 shorter than segment 4+5. Pronotum with two distinct bifid spines at each side, larger one at middle and the other before apex, and also with three tubercles on disk. Elytra long, about three times as long as wide, parallel-sided, sparsely and strongly punctured.

Female. Body black, robust and glabrous. Much larger than male. Head and pronotum similar to male, but much larger and more strongly scabrous. Antennae about 0.6 times as long as body, segment 1 with a distinct spine at inner apex. Elytra twice as long as wide, ovals rounded laterally, widest at apical two-third, mat, roughly granulated on basal third, adhering each other at suture. Legs slender and long.

Distribution. Irian Jaya, Sulawesi.

Notes. This new genus is different from the genus *Osphryon* Pascoe in the quite peculiar shape of pronotum which is very narrow at base and strongly broadened anteriorly and smoothly arcuate to the apices of basal spines. It is also easily distinguishable from any close genus by having a distinct spine on each antennal scape. »

Unknown to Schwarzer, Komiya described the female whose pronotum punctuation and lateral dentition refer to the male described in 1924.

Taxonomy

In 2002 & 2019, two specimens collected from the western Indonesian part of New Guinea Island allow us to describe *Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp.

Psalidosphryon andreevi n. sp.

(Fig. 2, 4 & 5)

ZooBank: <http://zoobank.org/BA0AE30A-87EC-4BCB-B5E5-C3F0EDEFB9F78>

Holotype, ♀, 45 mm, Indonesia, West Papua, Pass Valley, 3°51'19.70"S-139°5'57.97"E, 20.III-5.IV.2019, Aleksander Andreev leg. NDCF (n°10999).

Paratype, ♀, 39 mm, Wamena, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, VIII-2002, Detani leg. ZKCJ.

Female description. – 48 mm; elongated shape, 3.9 longer than wide at shoulder level; black brown tegument all over the body.

Head. – Wider than long, much less wide than the *pronotum*; coronal suture with little marked on the *vertex* ending in a very deep excavation at the *frons*; very prominent and highly vermiculated antennal insertions, only separated by the frontal excavation; the protruding, unhinged, wide-spread eyes, interocular space equal to about twice the width of the upper lobe of the eye; *vertex* finely vermiculated posteriorly and then more coarsely anteriorly; coarsely vermiculated hairless *genae* and *frons* with a fringe of long *setae* at the base of *genae*; *clypeus* with very sparse and short hair and a sparse and very deep punctuation; relatively long mandibles, two thirds of the length of the head, robust, with two very little blunt teeth on the inner side, with a shallow and regular punctuation, with a sparse and moderately long hair; *gulaementum* not concave, highly vermiculated, with a short pilosity reduced to a few *setae*.



Fig. 2. *Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp., ♀, holotype, Indonesia, West Papua, Pass Valley.



Fig. 3. *Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (Schwarzer, 1924), ♀, Indonesia, Sulawesi, VII.2011 (NDCF n°7619).

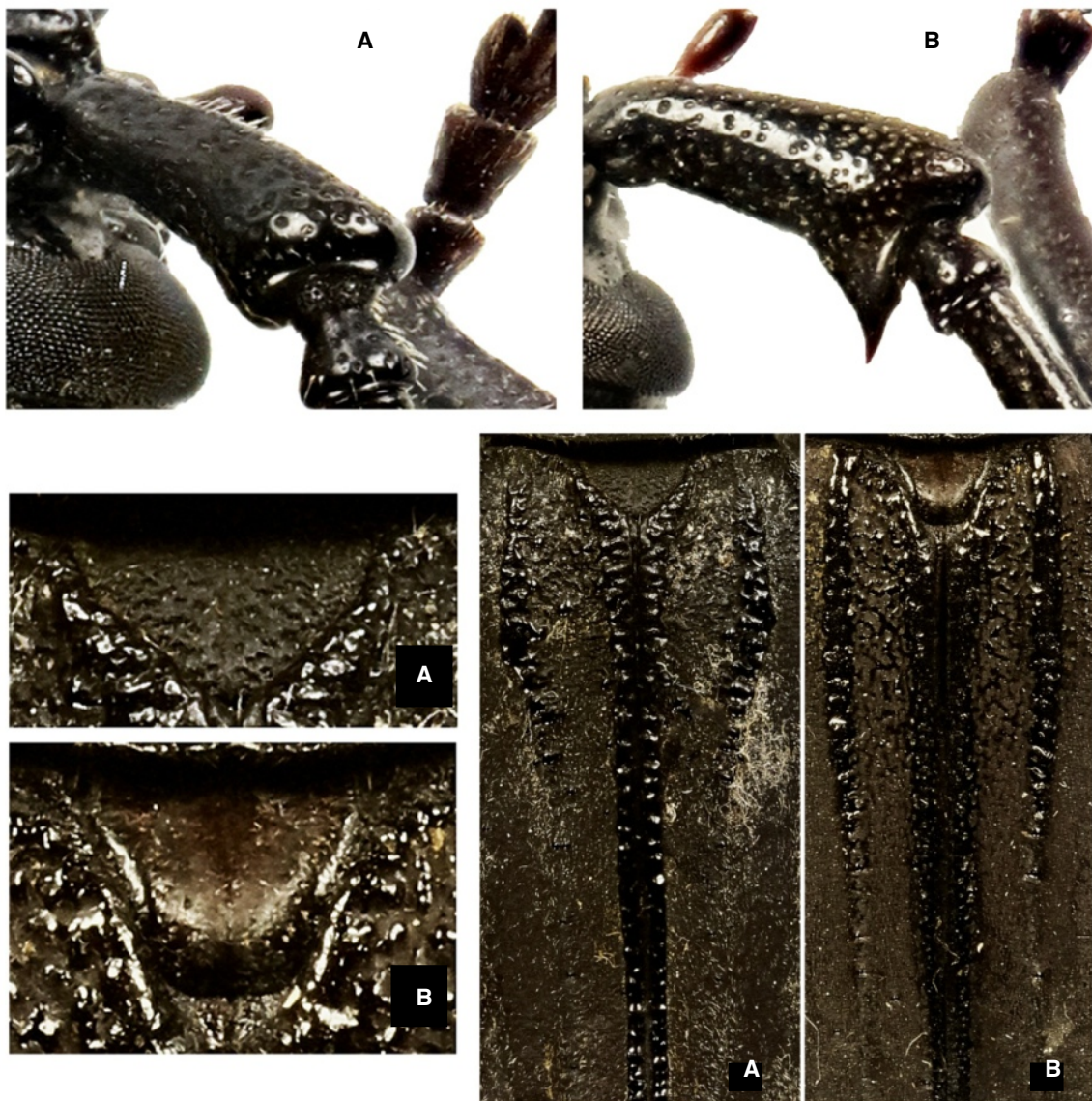


Fig. 4. *Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp. (A) & *Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (B) : Scutellum, scapus and elytrae.

Antenna. – Composed of eleven well-formed items reaching just under half the length of the elytra; scape robust, curved, subcylindric, enlarged to the apex without being angular, regularly punctuated, each with a short *setae*, length equal to 3/4 of length of the 3rd article; Subsequent gradually rounded truncated apex to flattened segments; the 3rd reaching half of the length *pronotum*; segments 3 to 11 of a length of a respective ratio 2.00, 1.17, 1.00, 1.00, 0.93, 0.83, 0.83, 0.67 and 0.93; segments 3 and 4 with uniform and deep punctuation with short *setae* by punctuation; segments 5 to 11 gradually streaked.

Pronotum. – Transverse but narrower posteriorly, about 1.4 times wider than long; side edges with 4 spines, two anteriorly welded to their base, raised, long and sharp; such a long, sharp posterior; a very discreet fourth intersperse; slightly convex basal edge, the distal almost straight; wide pronotal disc, not very convex, hairless, with at its center a longitudinal range with very discreet wrinkles surrounded by a thick, coarse and shiny vermiculation crown decreasing on the lateral and anterior edges. – *Prosternum* with more or less parallel longitudinal vermiculations at its centre and then less laterally organized to form less parallel ridges on the lateral edges; prosternal projection hairless, wide, long, rounded and rimmed at its apex, vermiculated more prominently in the centre. – *Mesosternum* with a very fine and regular punctuation laterally, vermiculated in the center, hairless; mesosternal projection medium-long, wide, edged out with its apex forming two lateral protrusions facing backwards. – *Mesepisternum* with short but fairly dense blonde hair, without visible punctuation. – *Metasternum* with a fairly dense lying *setae* with a fine and regular punctuation. – *Metespiternum* with the same pilosity, with a very fine and regular punctuation. – *Ventrites* with regular hair, short and lying, very finely and little more heavily punctuated laterally, stronger in the center.

Scutellum. – Twice as wide as long, almost triangular, hairless, without suture with a well-marked irregular punctuation.

Elytrae. – Convex, mat, unstacked, ovoid-shaped, 2,75 times longer than wide at the shoulders; black color at the shoulders and on a fairly wide band on the outer edges, black brown color in the center; two ribs up to a quarter of the length of the elytra, for the largest converging to the elytral suture; sculpture not regular, posteriorly sparse, coarsely granulated at sutural edge and ribs, less dense at the shoulders; short irregular pubescence, denser on the outer edges and the elytral suture;

rounded dehiscent apex with a thornless sutural angle but a slight tooth stub; atrophied membranous wings.

Legs. – Femurs et *tibiae* long and relatively thin; fine, dense and regular punctuation on the femurs, less fine on the *tibiae*; short pubescence, quite dense on the *tibiae* and more on the femurs; small tarses, articles of anterior tarses of the same lengths, 1st article of the median and posterior tarses as long as the next two combined; 3rd article rounded; 5th anterior and median longer than the first 4 combined, same length for the posterior.

Male unknown.

Distribution. – Indonesia, West Papua (Irian Jaya) (Fig. 5).

Etymology. – This species is dedicated to an avid collector Aleksander Andreev (Moscow, Russia) who have collected the holotype during one of his trips to Indonesia.

Discussion. – This species resembles the female described by Komiya of *Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (Fig. 3). It differs mainly in its more elongated *habitus*, the shape of its more rectangular *pronotum*, the shape of the spines of its lateral edges (two first unstuffed and posterior spine oriented backwards), the shape of its *scutellum*, its elytral sculpture (less long ribs), the bulging shape of its elytra and especially the absence of spine at the apex of the first antennomere (Fig. 4).

Noting a very high sexual dimorphism for the species *Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (Schwarzer), we checked that this new species did not correspond to the female of a species of the genus *Osphryon* Pascoe.

Also, it is necessary to modify the description of the genus *Psalidosphryon* Komiya, by removing the peculiarity of the presence of a spine at the apex of the first antennomere. Another character which was not noted by Komiya (2001) should be added to the genus *Psalidosphryon* to distinguish it from *Osphryon*. The females of *Psalidosphryon* have atrophied membranous hind wings, meaning they are apterous.



Fig. 5. Distribution map in Indonesia: *Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp. (●) & *Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (●)

Ospetryon* Pascoe (1869): 13 species**Ospetryon adustus* Pascoe, 1869***Ospetryon adustus* Pascoe, 1869: 662 ([Holotype] Dorey BMNH)*Ospetryon adustum*; Lansberge, 1884: 156***Ospetryon bispinosus* Nýlander, 1998***Ospetryon bispinosus* Nýlander, 1998: 278 ([Holotype] Okapa, Papua New Guinea Coll. Nylander)***Ospetryon delahayei* Voitsekhovskii, 2020***Ospetryon delahayei* Voitsekhovskii, 2020: 104 ([Holotype] Indonesia: Genyum Jaya Village, Jayapura province, Papua, Indonesia NDCF ex. Coll. Voitsekhovskii)***Ospetryon elina* Voitsekhovskii, 2020***Ospetryon elina* Voitsekhovskii, 2020: 107 ([Holotype] Indonesia: Yabob village, Madang province, Papua New Guinea NDCF ex. Coll. Voitsekhovskii)***Ospetryon forbesi* Gahan, 1894***Ospetryon Forbesi* Gahan, 1894: 289 ([Holotype] New Guinea BMNH)*Ospetryon forbesi*; Gilmour, 1954: 43***Ospetryon granuliger* Aurivillius, 1925***Ospetryon granuliger* Aurivillius, 1925: 505 ([Holotype] Neu Guinea: Bolan Gebirge NHRS)***Ospetryon hirticollis* Gahan, 1894***Ospetryon hirticollis* Gahan, 1894: 288 ([Syntypes] New Guinea: Doreh and Arfak BMNH)***Ospetryon pallidipennis* Gressitt, 1951***Ospetryon pallidipennis* Gressitt, 1951: 2 ([Holotype] Fly River, 8 km below Palmer River, Papua AMNH)*Ospetryon allidipennis*; Voitsekhovskii, 2020: 103 [clef][misspelling]***Ospetryon subitanus* Gressitt, 1959***Ospetryon subitanus* Gressitt, 1959: 75 ([Holotype] Daradae Plantation, near Javarere, Musgrove R., E of Subitana, NE of Port Moresby, Papua BPBM)***Ospetryon sudestus* Gressitt, 1959***Ospetryon sudestus* Gressitt, 1959: 76 ([Holotype] Mt. Riu, Sudest I., east of Papua AMNH)***Ospetryon tridentatus* Gressitt, 1959***Ospetryon tridentatus* Gressitt, 1959: 76 ([Holotype] Keravat, SW of Rabaul, Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain BPBM)***Ospetryon wauensis* Nýlander, 1998***Ospetryon wauensis* Nýlander, 1998: 278 ([Holotype] Papua New Guinea, Morobe Province: Wau; Bulolo Coll. Nýlander)***Ospetryon woodlarkensis* Gressitt, 1959***Ospetryon woodlarkensis* Gressitt, 1959: 74 ([Holotype] Kulumadau Hill, Woodlark (Murua) I., east of Papua BPBM)***Psalidosphryon* Komiya (2001): 2 species*****Psalidosphryon spiniscapus* (Schwarzer, 1924)***Ospetryon spiniscapus* Schwarzer, 1924: 57 ([Holotype] Irian Jaya (Papua), Doormanpadbivak SMFD)*Ospetryon spiniscapus*; Gressitt, 1959: 73*Psalidosphryon spiniscapus*; Komiya, 2001: 35*Psalidosphryon spiniscapis*; Komiya, 2001: 36 [misspelling]***Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp.***Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp. ([Holotype] Indonesia, West Papua, Pass Valley, 3°51'19.70"S-139°5'57.97"E NDCF)

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Résumé

Delahaye N., Komiya Z., Drumont A. & Shapovalov A., 2021. – Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Psalidosphryon* Komiya, 2001 de Papouasie occidentale, Indonésie (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae). *Faunitaxys*, 9(6): 1 – 7.

Le genre *Psalidosphryon* a été décrit par Komiya 2001 basé sur l'espèce *Osphryon spiniscapus* Schwarzer 1924 et depuis lors, il a été reconnu comme un genre monospécifique. Cependant, une deuxième espèce a été trouvée récemment et dans la présente publication, cette nouvelle espèce va être décrite après un examen précis.

Mots clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Prionini, *Osphryon*, *Psalidosphryon*, *andreevi*, taxonomie, systématique, nouvelle espèce, description, Irian Jaya, Papouasie occidentale, Indonésie.

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Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Psalidosphryon* Komiya, 2001 de Papouasie occidentale, Indonésie (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae).

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Illustration de la couverture: *Psalidosphryon andreevi* n. sp. sur fond de la carte de la Papouasie.

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