

***Dryopomorphus hendrichi* sp.nov. from West Malaysia (Coleoptera: Elmidae)**

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ČIAMPOR Jr., F. & KODADA, J. 2006. *Dryopomorphus hendrichi* sp.nov. from West Malaysia (Coleoptera: Elmidae). *Entomol. Probl.* 36(2): 71-73. – *Dryopomorphus hendrichi* sp.nov. from Johor, West Malaysia is described, illustrated and compared with known *Dryopomorphus* species.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Elmidae, *Dryopomorphus*, Southeast Asia.

Introduction

The genus *Dryopomorphus* HINTON, 1936 at present comprises seven described species: *D. extraneus* HINTON, 1936, *D. nakanei* NOMURA, 1958, *D. amami* and *D. yaku* YOSHITOMI & SATÔ, 2005 from Japan, *D. siamensis* KODADA, 1993 from Thailand, *D. bishopi* HINTON, 1971 from West Malaysia, and *D. satoi* SPANGLER, 1985 from East Malaysia (Sabah, Borneo). However, during the last thirteen years, numerous specimens of *Dryopomorphus* were collected throughout Southeast-Asia. These specimens are mostly deposited in the Vienna Natural History Museum. They clearly demonstrate the urgent need of a taxonomic revision of this genus. In the present paper we publish the first part of this revision by describing a new species from Johor, West Malaysia.

Material, Methods and Abbreviations

Specimens prepared for study were cleaned of dirt and examined under a Wild M3Z stereomicroscope with a Planapo 1.0 lens, by using diffuse lighting at magnifications up to 100 ×. Male genitalia and pregenital segments were studied as temporary glycerine slides at magnifications up to 600 × by using a Carl Zeiss light microscope. Drawings were made with a drawing tube.

Metric characters were measured with an ocular grid to nearest 0.05 mm. Abbreviations used in the text: CL – body length, EL – elytral length, EW – maximum elytral width, PL – pronotal length, PW – maximum pronotal width, ID – interocular distance, FT – length of protibia, MT – length of mesotibia, HT – length of metatibia, NMW – Vienna Natural History Museum.

***Dryopomorphus hendrichi* sp.nov.**

Type locality: West Malaysia, Johor, Bekok. Lowland rainforest stream surrounded by primary but disturbed forest. The stream is 2–3 m broad and up to 60 cm deep, with gloomy water (probably due to erosion in upstream areas).

Type material: holotype male (deposited in NMW): "West Malaysia/JOHOR, Bekok, path to waterfall, 10.IV.1997, 50-150m, Balke & Hendrich leg., Coll. HENDRICH". The specimen lacks most of its tarsal segments as well as the antennal clubs.

Diagnosis: *D. hendrichi* resembles the Japanese species (*D. extraneus*, *D. nakanei*, *D. yaku* and *D. amami*) in the oval body shape (dorsal view), in the pronotum and elytra being distinctly convex in lateral view, in the setae of the dense pubescence being short, and in the wide scutellum. On the other hand it can be distinguished from these species by the feebly impressed elytral striae and by the narrowly rounded anterior pronotal corners.

The three Southeast-Asian species (*D. bishopi*, *D. satoi*, *D. siamensis*) differ in the distinctly more elongate and less convex body, in the setae of the dense tomentum being longer, in the scutellum being longer than wide or as long as wide, as well as in the typical shape of the aedeagus.

Description of the holotype. Moderately large (CL: 3.20 mm); body oblong oval, convex dorsally; body outline nearly arcuate, only slightly interrupted between pronotum and elytra; body nearly twice as long as wide (CL/EW: 1.96); dorsal surface with very dense short adpressed yellowish setae and more sparse longer semierect setae, semierect setae ca. 3–4 times as long as a diameter of a facet. Coloration of head black, pronotum dark brown, elytra black with brown margins, legs and antennae reddish brown.

Head. Labrum short, partly concealed by clypeus; clypeus about twice as wide as long, densely punctate; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed but distinct, straight; punctation of frons and vertex dense, rather irregularly arranged, punctures slightly smaller than facets, interstices usually subequal or moderately smaller than a puncture diameter. Eyes small, not protruding from head outline, subtriangular in lateral view, ID: 0.53 mm (ID equal to five times of width of one eye, measured in dorsal view); cranial surface moderately raised near dorsal margin of eyes.

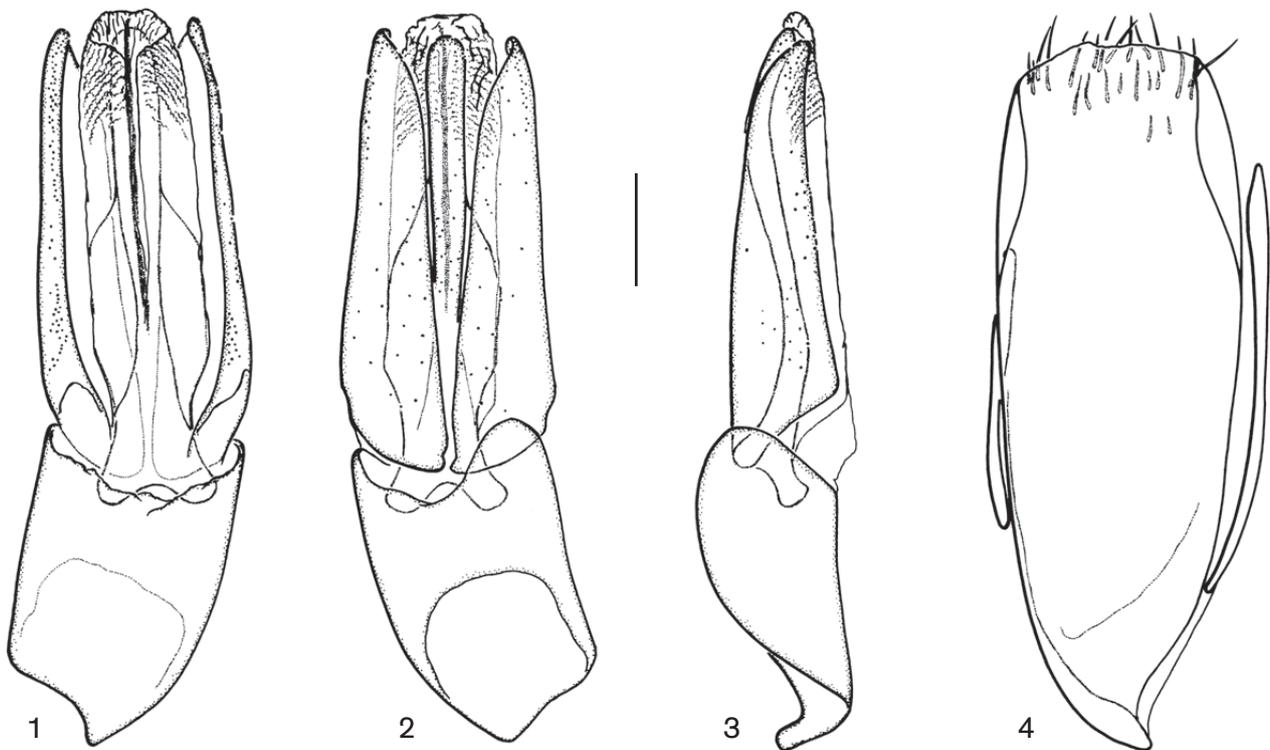
Thorax. Pronotum widest near posterior corners, as wide as elytral base, PW: 1.50 mm, PL: 0.88 mm; disc strongly convex, punctures smaller and less impressed than on frons; lateral sides explanate, converging anteriorly in nearly straight line to midlength, then strongly arcuate; anterior corners protruding, narrowly rounded, as long as maximum width of protibia; posterior corners as long as anterior ones, not acute; hypomeron anteriorly twice as wide as protibia, anterior depression shallow, weakly delimited, surface finely punctate. Sublateral basal sulci moderately diverging anteriorly, shallow, present ca. along posterior fifth of pronotum. Prosternal process 1.5 times as long as prosternum in front of coxae, lateral margins and posterior third raised. Metaventricle deeply impressed in middle near anterior margin; discrimen hardly visible; anterolateral portion with larger punctures than on central portion. Elytra 2.32 mm long, 1.63 mm wide; disc strongly convex, densely pubescent; sides gradually arcuately converging posteriorly, widely explanate, explanate portion widest at anterior third (as wide as maximum width of protibia); epipleuron widest anteriorly, slightly inflected

at level of metacoxa, narrowed posteriorly; anterolateral corners rounded; humerus moderately prominent. Each elytron with ten rows of punctures; punctures in admesal rows ca. as large as facets, widely separated, in lateral rows larger and more distinct, striae shallowly impressed; intervals as wide as maximum width of protibia, narrower laterally and posteriorly, not convex, with dense micropunctation. Scutellum twice as wide as protibia, slightly shorter than wide, sides arcuate. Legs shorter than elytra, FT: 0.74 mm, MT: 0.65 mm, HT: 0.71 mm.

Abdomen. Ratio of length of ventrites 1–5 along mesal line: 1: 0.64: 0.48: 0.58: 0.87. Intercostal process of first ventrite triangular, as long as wide, lateral sides raised continuously into carinae to posterior margin of ventrite; admesal cavities short, oblique; lateral portion of first ventrite with punctures larger than a diameter of a facete, interstices larger than punctures. Punctation of anterior and lateral portion of second and third ventrite similar to that of first ventrite; punctures of fourth and fifth ventrite smaller; posterolateral corners of fourth ventrite moderately protruding posteriorly; apex of fifth ventrite with narrow excision mesally. Ninth segments with spiculum gastrale as in Fig. 4. Aedeagus (Figs. 1–3): phallobase wide, basal process short; parameres ca. 1.4 times as long as phallobase, widest basally, feebly deflected ventrad and moderately narrowed toward apex, apices rounded; median lobe slightly longer than parameres, apex round; fibula long and narrow; ventral sac robust, finely sculptured in apical portion.

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Lars Hendrich for kindly providing it for this study.



Figs 1–4 *Dryopomorphus hendrichi* sp.nov.: 1) aedeagus ventral view; 2) aedeagus dorsal view; 3) aedeagus lateral view; 4) segment 9 and spiculum gastrale. Scale bar: 0.1mm.

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