

Two new species of the genus *Osphryon* (Pascoe, 1869) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Prioninae) from Papua, Indonesia

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Abstract: Two new species of the genus *Osphryon* Pascoe, 1869 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Prioninae) are described and figured: *Osphryon delahayei* **spec. nov.** and *O. elina* **spec. nov.** A key for the fourteen known species of the genus is presented.

Rangkuman: Dua spesies baru Genus *Osphryon* Pascoe, 1869 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Prioninae) diberikan gambar dan deskripsi: *Osphryon delahayei* **spec. nov.** dan *O. elina* **spec. nov.** Kunci identifikasi disediakan untuk 14 spesies yg diketahui dari genus ini.

Keywords: Cerambycidae, Prioninae, *Osphryon*, new species, Papua, New Guinea.

Introduction

The genus *Osphryon* Pascoe, 1869 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Prioninae) belongs to Prionini Latreille, 1802. Currently *Osphryon* includes 12 described species: *O. adustus* (Pascoe, 1869) from Dorey [Manokwari], West Papua, Indonesia; *O. bispinosus* (Nylander, 1998) from Okapa, Papua New Guinea; *O. forbesi* (Gahan, 1894) from Sattelberg, Papua New Guinea; *O. granuliger* (Aurivillius, 1926) from Bolan Mountains, Madang province, Papua New Guinea; *O. hirticollis* (Gahan, 1894) from Dorey [Manokwari] and the Arfak Mountains, West Papua, Indonesia; *O. pallidipennis* (Gressitt, 1951) from Fly River, Papua New Guinea and Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia; *O. spiniscapus* (Schwarzer, 1924) from a male which had been found at Doormanpadbivak at an altitude of 1400 m during the Central New Guinea Expedition in 1920 [now Papua, Indonesia]; *O. subitanus* (Gressitt, 1959) from Port-Moresby, Papua New Guinea; *O. sudestus* (Gressitt, 1959) from the island Sudest, near the coast of Papua New Guinea; *O. tridentatus* (Gressitt, 1959) from the island New Britain; *O. wauensis* (Nylander, 1998) from Wau, Morobe province, Papua New Guinea; *O. woodlarkensis* (Gressitt, 1959) from the island Woodlark, east of Papua New Guinea. In this present study a thirteenth and fourteenth species of the genus, respectively from Genyum Jaya Village, Jayapura province, Papua, Indonesia and Yabob village, Madang province, Papua New Guinea, is described and is new to science, and compared with related species.

Key to species of the genus *Osphryon* Pascoe, 1869

- 1 Scape unspined2
- Scape spined*spiniscapus* Schwarzer, 1924
- 2 Antennal Segments rounded apically, not toothed3
- Antennal Segments 3-10 with apical teeth6
- 3 Prothorax at each side with 4 teeth4

- Prothorax at each side with 3 teeth5
- Prothorax at each side with 2 teeth*bispinosus* Nylander, 1998
- 4 Antennal segment 3 not quite one half again as long as fourth. Elytral apex with only a sutural spine. Elytral borders slightly darker, eise pale testaceous...*allidipennis* Gressitt, 1951
- Antennal segment 3 is half longer than the fourth. Prothorax with 4 teeth at each side. Elytral apex with two lateral spine..... *delahaye* **spec. nov.**
- Antennal segment 3 more than twice as long as fourth, elytrae dark brown, apex with a distinct sutural spine and a small lateral spine. Elytrae finely granulose. Head and pronotum with yellow-brown hairs. Distinct space between the eyes. Larger species, about 50 mm,*wauensis* Nylander, 1998
- Antennal segment 3 almost three times as long as fourth. Elytral apex with only a sutural spine. Head and pronotum very sparsely pubescent. Eyes very close above*adustus* Pascoe, 1869
- 5 Blackish brown. Head and pronotum with rather dense yellow-brown pubescence. Elytrae finely granulose*granuliger* Aurivillius, 1926
- Antennal segments rounded apically. Prothorax with 4 teeth at each side. Pronotum with dense yellow-brown pubescence. Elytrae finely granulose.....*elina* **spec. nov.**
- Elytrae densely punctured, yellowish testaceous, along the suture and the outer margin darker. Head and prothorax clothed both above and below with a rather dense tawny brown pubescence*hirticollis* Gahan, 1894
- 6 Prothorax with 3 teeth at each side. Antennal segment 3 punctured on basal 2/5, strongly striate in distal 3/5. Elytral apex subtruncate with only a feeble oblique tooth at sutural angle. Ridge parallel to suture, extending almost to apex.....*tridentatus* Gressitt, 1959
- Prothorax with 4 teeth at each side7
- 7 Pronotum glabrous or nearly so, pronotum and scutellar area of elytron generally granulose8
- Pronotum distinctly pubescent; pronotum and scutellar area of elytron distinctly punctured; ridge parallel to elytral suture, extending to just behind middle*sudestus* Gressitt, 1959
- 8 Ridge parallel to elytral suture, not extending to beyond middle of elytron. Pronotum primarily granulose9
- Ridge parallel to elytral suture, extending to beyond middle of elytron. Pronotum distinctly punctured with hardly any granules. rarely with a few hairs on disc*woodlarkensis* Gressitt, 1959
- 9 Antennae largely reddish and with many distinct fine carinae beyond base of segment 3*forbesi* Gahan, 1869
- Antennae dull, pitchy on basal Segments with almost no fine carinae*subitanus* Gressitt, 1959

Material and methods

The holotypes are currently deposited in the private collection of the author, later they will be reassigned in different collections, named as below and in the future they will be assigned to natural history collections. All specimens have been collected in the province of Papua, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea by local collectors.

The photographs are taken all from the private collection of the author. A Canon 600D camera was used equipped with a 2x 50mm Sigma macro lens. Measurements were taken with the XTL-3400 Zoom Stereo Microscope. All images were processed to improve quality

on the software Photoshop CC.

Description of the new species

***Osphryon delahayei* spec. nov.** (Fig. 1a-b)

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Holotype: ♂, INDONESIA: Genyum Jaya Village, Jayapura province, Papua, Indonesia, x.2019. Local collector leg. [handwritten on white label]; HOLOTYPUS:/ *Osphryon delahayei* sp. n.,/ V. Voitsekhovskii descr. 2019 [handwritten on red label].

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same as holotype, xi.2019. PARATYPUS:/ *Osphryon delahayei* sp. n.,/ V. Voitsekhovskii descr. 2019 [handwritten on red label].

Description: Male: Length 32.5-41.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width 10.2-13.0 mm (measured across humeri).

Head black with black eyes, with punctures on dorsal surface and lateral ridges. Mandibles with short golden pubescence. Antennae black, reaching to just behind the two thirds of the body. The scape as long as the fourth segment, subtriangular, second segment very short and the third almost double as long as the fourth, with punctures. Starting from the fourth and subsequent segments, are slightly decrease in length.

Pronotum shiny black, entirely with deep punctures except a smooth small longitudinal central area, somewhat broader at base resembling a letter Y.

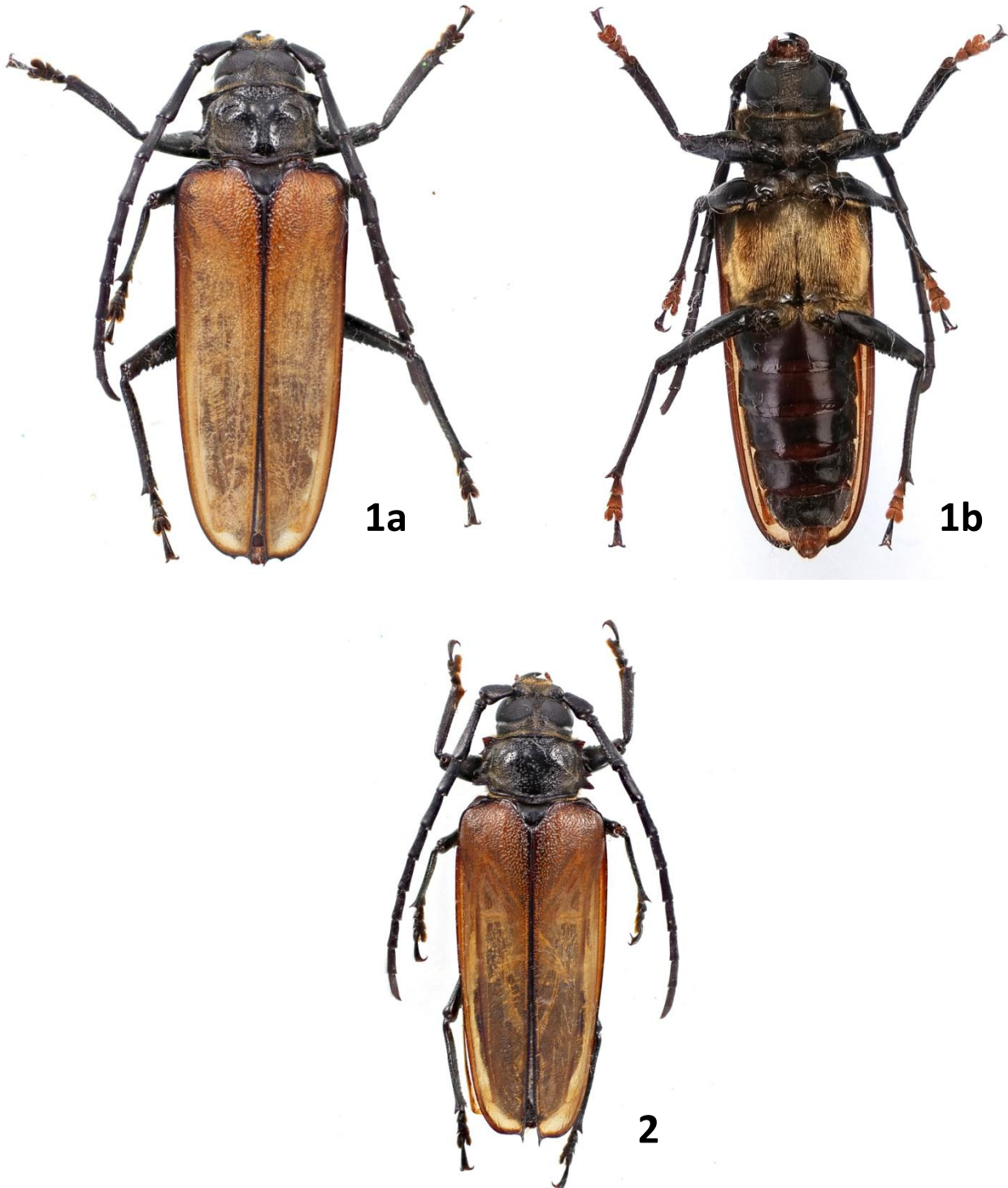
Prothorax with four tubercles at each side. Second upper tubercle of prothorax is of smaller size than the other three prothoracical tubercles. Lower tubercle of prothorax larger than upper three tubercles. Pronotum wider than head, and narrower than elytra.

Scutellum shiny black, smooth.

Elytra light brown, elytrae more testaceous at the distal two thirds. Elytrae narrowed, subparallel, finely granulose at the anterior fourth and at the suture to the middle. Apex rounded with a distinct sutural spine and with two small lateral apical teeth.

Legs shiny black, entirely covered with deep punctures.

Ventrally thorax with a dense golden brown pubescence. Abdomen ventrally dark brown, smooth and shiny.



Figs 1-2. Habitus *Osphryon* species: **1.** *Osphryon delahayei* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, **a.** dorsal view; **b.** ventral view; **2.** *Osphryon pallidipennis* Gressitt, 1951, ♂.

Differential diagnosis

Based on the shape and proportions of the body, *Osphryon delahayei* **spec. nov.** is similar to *O. pallidipennis* Gressitt, 1951 (Fig. 2), but differs from it by the following characters: *delahayei* differs in the third segment of the antennal segment, it is slightly longer than in *pallidipennis*, *delahayei* having on pronotum three distinct and sharp spines at each side while in *pallidipennis* there are four distinct and sharp spines at each side (Fig. 3-4). *Osphryon delahayei* has on each elytra two small lateral teeth at elytra apex while in

pallidipennis on each elytra one small lateral tooth at elytra apex is present (Fig. 5-6). *Osphryon delahayei* has antennal segments rounded apically and differs from *O. tridentatus*, *O. sudetus*, *O. woodlarkensis*, *O. forbesi*, and *O. subitus*, which all have teeth at the apical segments. From *O. spiniscapus*, *O. wauensis*, *O. granuliger*, *O. bispinosus* and *O. adustus* it differs by the prothorax with three teeth at each side. Head and prothorax of *O. hirticollis* clothed both dorsally and ventrally with a rather dense tawny brown pubescence compared with *O. delahayei spec. nov.*



Figs 3-4. Pronotum of *Osphryon* species: **3.** *O. delahayei spec. nov.*, holotype; **4.** *O. pallidipennis* Gressitt, 1951.



Figs 5-6. Elytra apex of *Osphryon* species: **5.** *O. delahayei spec. nov.*, holotype; **6.** *O. pallidipennis* Gressitt, 1951.

Distribution: Only known so far from the type locality Genyum Jaya Village, Jayapura province, Papua, Indonesia.

Etymology: This species is named after a friend of the author and amateur entomologist of Prioninae Norbert Delahaye.

Osphryon elina spec. nov. (Fig. 7)

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Holotype: ♀, INDONESIA: Yabob village, Madang province, Papua New Guinea, 18.ix.2019. Local collector leg. [handwritten on white label]; HOLOTYPE: / *Osphryon elina sp. n.*, / V. Voitsekhovskii descr. 2019 [handwritten on red label].

Description: Female (Fig. 7) length: 51.0 mm (measured from vertex to elytral apices), width: 17.0 mm (measured across humeri).

Head black with black eyes, with punctures on dorsal surface and lateral ridges. Mandibles with short golden pubescence. Antennae dark brown, reaching to behind two thirds of the body. Antennal segments rounded apically. The scape subtriangular, strongly punctured; the second segment very short and the third almost one third more as long as the fourth (6.0 mm to 4.0 mm ratio). Starting from the fourth and subsequent segments are similar long.

Pronotum dark brown, entirely strongly punctured, covered with thick brown pubescence, in the dorsal part there is a ledge that looks like a cross. Prothorax with four tubercles on each side. The lower and upper teeth of the prothorax are longer than the two middle teeth. Pronotum wider than head and base of elytra.

Scutellum shiny black, smooth.

Elytra dark brown, with pronounced fine granulation. Apex rounded with a distinct sutural spine and two small lateral tooth.

Legs dark brown, entirely covered with deep punctures.

Ventrally the thorax with a dense golden brown pubescence. Abdomen ventrally dark brown, smooth and shiny.

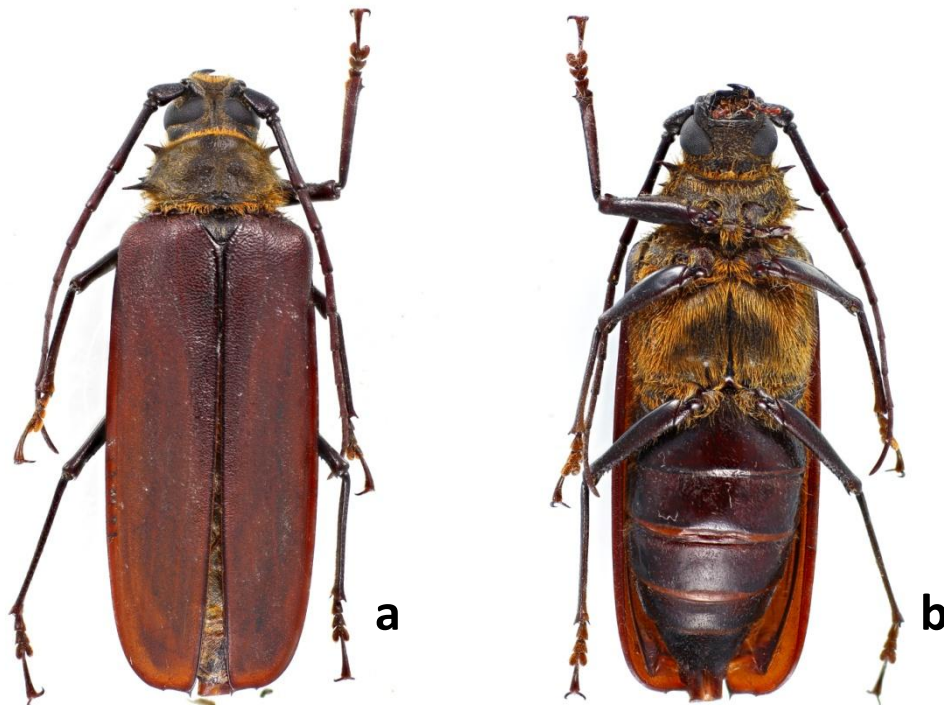
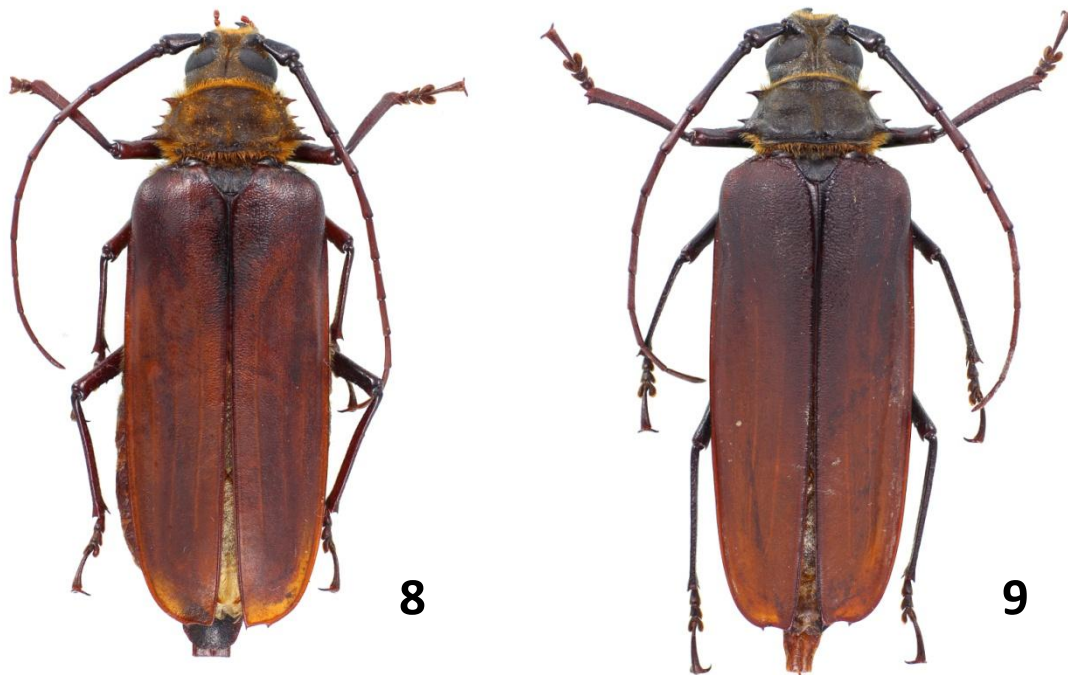


Fig. 7. Habitus of *Osphryon elina spec. nov.*, holotype ♀, **a.** dorsal view; **b.** ventral view.



Figs 8-9. Habitus of *Osphryon* species: **8.** *O. wauensis* Nylander, 1998, ♀; **9.** *O. granuliger* Aurivillius, 1926, ♀.

Differential diagnosis

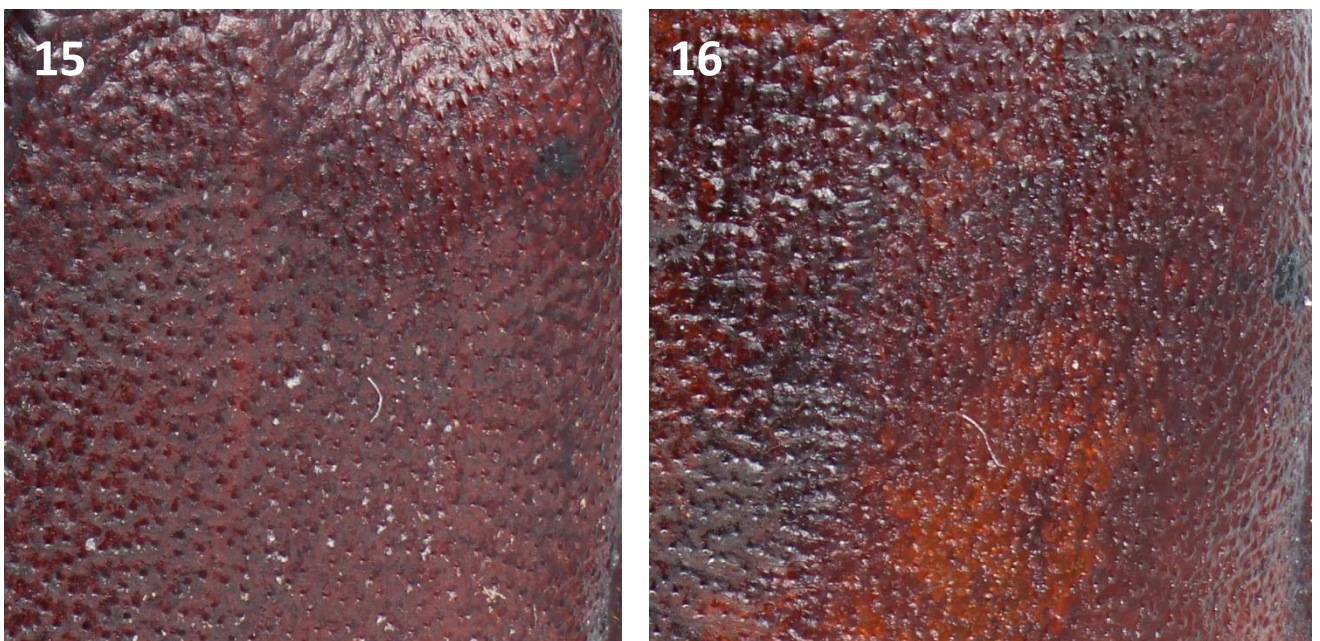
Based on the shape and proportions of the body, the new species is more similar to *Osphryon granuliger* Aurivillius, 1926 (Fig. 9) and *O. wauensis* Nylander, 1998 (Fig. 8) but differs from it by the following characters: *Osphryon elina* **spec. nov.** differs in the third segment of the antenna which is slightly shorter than in *O. granuliger* (Fig. 10-11) and *O. elina* having the pronotum with four distinct and sharp spines at each side while those in *O. granuliger* are with three spines at each side on pronotum (Fig. 12-14). *Osphryon elina* has a more pronounced fine granulation of elytra and more dark brown elytra compared to *O. wauensis* (Fig. 15-16). Elytra of the new species is more widened to the apex margin than in *O. wauensis*, which has the elytra closer to the apex more narrowed. Antennal segments of the new species more rounded apically while those in *O. wauensis* has more dentated apical segments (Fig. 14-15). The new species has the antennal segments rounded apically and differs from *O. tridentatus*, *O. sudetus*, *O. woodlarkensis*, *O. forbesi*, and *O. subitus* which all have dentated apical segments. From *O. bispinosus* and *O. hirticollis* it differs by the prothorax with four teeth at each side. *Osphryon elina* has on each elytra two small lateral teeth at elytra apex while in *O. adustus* on each elytra there is one small lateral tooth at elytra apex. From *O. spiniscapus* the new species differs by the unspined scape.



Figs 10-11. Third segment of the antenna of *Osphryon* species: **10.** *Osphryon elina* **spec. nov.**, holotype; **11.** *O. granuliger* Aurivillius, 1926.



Figs 12-14. Head and pronotum of *Osphryon* species: **12.** *Osphryon elina* **spec. nov.**, holotype; **13.** *O. granuliger* Aurivillius, 1926; **14.** *O. wauensis* Nylander, 1998.



Figs 15-16. Granulation on elytra of *Osphryon* species: **15.** *Osphryon elina* **spec. nov.**, holotype; **16.** *O. wauensis* Nylander, 1998.



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Figs 17-18. Antennal segments of *Osphryon* species: **17.** *Osphryon elina* **spec. nov.**, holotype; **18.** *O. wauensis* Nylander, 1998.

Distribution: The species is only known by the holotype from Yabob village, Madang province, Papua New Guinea.

Etymology: The new species is named in honour of my daughter, Elina Voitsekhovskaia (Moscow, Russia).

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank local collector Reglat Meikdely who collected the specimens of the undescribed species. Furthermore I wish to express my gratitude to God who gave me the opportunity to practice entomology in my life.



Fig. 19. Locality of *Osphryon delahayei* **spec. nov.** (red star) and *Osphryon elina* **spec. nov.** (orange star).

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