



A new apterous species of the genus *Orphnus* MacLeay (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Orphninae) from South Africa

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The African continent has a diverse fauna of scarab beetles of the subfamily Orphninae with five genera and more than 100 described species (Arrow 1912, Frolov 2005). The great majority of these species belong to the genus *Orphnus* MacLeay (Paulian 1948, Petrovitz 1971). Most of the species in this genus have well-developed wings. A few species, however, have reduced or almost absent wings. Recently I had the opportunity to examine two apterous specimens from the Transvaal Museum, South Africa, belonging to an undescribed species similar to *O. (Parorphnus) luminosus* Benderitter. This new species is described below.

The material used for this study is housed in the following institutions: Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM), Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (IRSNB), Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren (MRAC), Transvaal Museum, Pretoria (TMSA), Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Sankt-Petersburg (ZIN). Photographs were taken with a Leica MZ9.5 stereomicroscope using dry specimens.

Orphnus (Parorphnus) harrisoni, sp. n.

Figs. 1–3, 6

Type material. Holotype male with the label "S. Afr.: Little Karoo, Raubenheimer Dam, 33°24'S 22°19'E", "22.10.1993; E-Y: 2892, ground traps 15 days, leg. Endrödy-Younga" and "ground traps with meat bait" (TMSA). A single paratype male with the same data as the holotype (ZIN).

Description. Holotype, male (Figs. 1, 2). Small-sized beetle (length 6.9 mm, width 3.8 mm) with oval, strongly convex, shiny body (Fig. 1). Color dark brown, legs and elytra lighter brown. *Head:* Clypeus wide, with somewhat convex anterior margin, angulate laterally, finely bordered. Genae very small, slightly protruding past eyes. Eyes relatively small (their diameter 2 times smaller than distance between eye and gula in ventral view). Frontal suture broadly interrupted in the middle. Clypeus with short, horn-shaped tubercle. Dorsal surface of clypeus sparsely punctate. Labrum somewhat bilobed, wide, sinuate in the middle, relatively feebly protruding past clypeus. *Pronotum:* Dorsal surface convex, trapezoidal, with rounded lateral margins and base, about 1.5 times wider than long, slightly but distinctly impressed anteromedially, without processes. Anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles widely rounded, poorly defined in dorsal view. Pronotum finely bordered. Dorsal surface with rounded punctures separated by 2–4 puncture diameters on disc, punctures becoming sparser laterally. Lateral margins with long, sparse yellowish white setae. *Scutellum:* shape subtriangular, rounded apically, small (about 1/20 the length of elytra). *Elytra:* Surface very convex, fused, almost as long as pronotum, without humeral umbones. Elytra widest in the anterior 1/3. Sutural striae almost indistinct. Elytra sparsely punctate basally, almost impunctate on disc and apically. *Wings:* Wings absent. *Legs:* Protibiae with shape typical to *Orphnus* species, with 3 outer teeth. Lateral margin basad of outer teeth not crenulate. Apical spur of protibia absent. Protarsi well developed, about 4/5 length of protibiae. Claws 1/3 length of apical tarsomere. Apical protarsomere as long as tarsomere 3 and 4 combined, slightly wider than other tarsomeres. Ventral surface of protibiae smooth with 2 rows of setae along sides and a few very long setae in the middle. Mesolegs and metalegs are similar in shape; metafemora and metatibiae about 1/8 longer than the mesofemora and mesotibiae. Tibiae somewhat triangular with 2 apical spurs, inner margin only slightly concave with 1 transverse keel. Upper spur of tibiae slightly longer than two basal tarsomeres. Claws 1/3 length of apical tarsomere. Femora almost impunctate. *Abdomen:* Abdominal sternites irregularly punctate, pubescent, with sparse, long setae. Sternite 6 medially as long as sternites 2–5 combined. *Pygidium:* Surface transverse, irregularly punctate, pubescent with sparse setae.