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Australian Marsh Beetles (Coleoptera: Scirtidae). 8. The new genera *Cygnocyphon, Eximiocyphon, Paracyphon, Leptocyphon, Tectocyphon*, and additions to *Contacyphon* de Gozis, *Nanocyphon* Zwick and *Eurycyphon* Watts

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Abstract

New monotypic genera proposed are: *Cygnocyphon ibex* **n. gen., n. sp.**, *Eximiocyphon excisus* **n. gen., n. sp.**, and *Paracyphon avicularis* **n. gen., n. sp.** Also proposed are the new genera *Leptocyphon* **n. gen.,** with *L. furcalonga*, **n. sp.** and *L. quadricornutus*, **n. sp.,** *Tectocyphon* **n. gen.,** with *T. microphallus* **n. sp.**, *T. hirsutus* **n. sp.**, and *T. victoriae* **n. sp.** The diagnosis of genus *Eurycyphon* Watts is amended, *E. fulvus* Watts and *E. aquilus* Watts are partly redescribed. New species are: *Eurycyphon barringtoni* **n. sp.,** *E. castaneus* **n. sp.,** *E. falcatus* **n. sp.,** *E. parvus* **n. sp.,** *E. perlatus* **n. sp.,** *E. thunguttii***, n. sp.,** *E. tomweiri* **n. sp.,** and *E. tricornis* **n. sp.** Species of *Nanocyphon* are discussed and *N. tasmanicus* **n. sp.** is described. *Contacyphon forcipatus* **n. sp.** is described and an apparently introduced population of the European *Contacyphon putonii* Gozis is reported from West Australia. For comparison with some of the new taxa the redescription of *Pseudomicrocara orientalis* Armstrong, type species of the genus, is supplemented.

Key words: taxonomy, description, new species, introduced species, neozoon

Introduction

The present paper deals with small adult marsh beetles, most of which were borrowed from Australian museums as suspect '*Cyphon*'. They were a heterogenous assemblage, small size being the common denominator. The species-rich cosmopolitan genus *Contacyphon* (formerly known under the invalid name, *Cyphon*; see Zwick *et al.* 2013) is poorly represented in Australia. Most of the beetles in question actually belong to other genera dealt with in previous parts of this study (Zwick 2012, 2013a–d, 2014a, b, in press), or in new genera proposed in the present paper. New species of two known genera are also added.

Australia has a very rich and diverse marsh beetle fauna. Another manuscript presently under preparation will include further additions, and a key to the Australian scirtid genera.

Methods and depositories

The study is based on dry material borrowed from museums listed below. As previously described (e.g., Zwick 2013c, 2014b) specimens on cards were relaxed, the detached abdomen was macerated in KOH-solution, and permanently mounted in Euparal on a transparent plastic slide placed on the specimen pin. WILD M5A and LEICA DMLS dissecting and compound microscopes, respectively, were employed, at magnifications up to 630x. A drawing mirror was used to prepare illustrations. Zerene Stacker software was applied to serial digital microphotographs made with a CANON EOS 350D.

The lists of material are copies of texts on specimen labels. Backslashes separate several labels on the same pin. Additional information is in square brackets. Geographic coordinates are presented in the original format, additions from Google Earth or Bonzle's Digital Atlas of Australia were converted to decimal format. The lists are arranged by Federal Australian States.

Descriptions of genus and species groups apply to all included species, unless differently stated. Species descriptions add only diagnostic details. Where possible, all components of the male terminalia are figured. Technical terms for male and female terminalia follow Nyholm (1969, 1972, 2002), with minor modifications explained in Zwick (2013c, 2014b). In the illustrations the caudal end of specimens is shown at the top. Measurements are in metric units. The eleven antennomeres include two true antennal segments (scape and pedicel, or antennomeres 1 and 2, respectively) and 9 secondary annulations of the flagellum (antennomeres 3–11).

Abbreviations in the descriptions are:

BL	body length, from front margin of pronotum to the apex of elytra in dorsal view, excluding the head which when at rest is largely concealed under the pronotum
BW	width of body at widest point
HCW	head capsule width across eyes
PL, PW	pronotum length along midline, maximal width of pronotum
S, T	sternite and tergite, respectively, plus ordinal number of segment; the first visible sternite is S3