

Article



A new genus *Microphylacinus* and revision of the closely related *Phylacinus* Fairmaire, 1896 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Pedinini) from Madagascar

DARIUSZ IWAN¹, MARCIN KAMIŃSKI^{1,3} & ROLF AALBU²

Abstract

Two new species from the genus *Phylacinus* Fairmaire,1896 (*Phylacinus fisheri* **sp. nov.**, *P. kavanaughi* **sp. nov.**) and a new genus *Microphylacinus* **gen. nov.** with a single species *Microphylacinus verendus* **sp. nov.** are described. These genera are distributed mainly along the coast of Madagascar. The material studied was acquired from California Academy of Sciences expeditions conducted between 2000 and 2002. Examined specimens allowed us to revise the genus *Phylacinus* and confirm previously described species. New localities were recorded for *Phylacinus peyrierasi* Ardoin, 1967 and *Phylacinus ferreri* Iwan, 2004. A key is proposed to the species of *Phylacinus*. *Microphylacinus* differs from *Phylacinus* by its small size, sulcate fronto-clypeal suture and fully divided aedeagal tegmen.

Key words: Melambiina, aedeagal tegmen, *Phylacinus fisheri* **sp. nov.**, *Phylacinus kavanaughi* **sp. nov.**, *Microphylacinus verendus* **sp. nov.**

Introduction

The presence of a unipatrite aedeagal tegmen place *Phylacinus* Fairmaire, 1896 in the subtribe Melambiina Mulsant & Rey, 1854. However, *Phylacinus* differs from other Melambiina by the presence of lateral gaps in anterior aspect of the tegmen. *Phylacinus* is also the only representative of this subtribe on Madagascar.

Up to now, three species of *Phylacinus* were known: asperipennis Fairmaire, 1896, ferreri Iwan, 2004 and peyrierasi Ardoin, 1967. These taxa were represented only by few individuals which made the systematic analysis of this group difficult. New specimens of this group were collected during expeditions organized by the California Academy of Sciences. This material allowed us to review the genus *Phylacinus* and describe two new species, *Phylacinus fisheri* sp. nov. and *Phylacinus kavanaughi* sp. nov. During our analysis, we also found several specimens with the aedeagal tegmen entirely divided by the lateral gap in to two parts, we describe these as *Microphylacinus* gen. nov. verendus sp. nov.

Material and methods

Our study was based on the material from the following collections:

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (M. V. L. Barclay),

JFCS Julio Ferrer Collection, Haninge, Sweden (J. Ferrer),

MNHN Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Cl. Girard),

MZUF Museo Zoologico dell'Università di Firenze, Florence, Italy (L. Bartolozzi), CASC California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA (D. Kavanaugh).

MIIZ Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland (D. Iwan)

¹Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wilcza 64, 00-679 Warsaw, Poland

²Department of Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, 875 Howard Street, San Francisco, CA 94103-3009, USA

³Corresponding author. E-mail: mkaminski@miiz.waw.pl