

Notes on *Archaeoripiphorus nuwa* Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea) from the Middle Jurassic of China

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HÁVA, J.: *Notes on Archaeoripiphorus nuwa Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea) from the Middle Jurassic of China.*

Abstract: Characteristics of the fossil beetle *Archaeoripiphorus nuwa* Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea) from the Middle Jurassic of China are supplemented and illustrated.

Keywords: Taxonomy, second record, middle Jurassic, Coleoptera, Tenebrionoidea, China.

Introduction

The genus and species *Archaeoripiphorus nuwa* Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017 were described as the holotype specimen to fall into the family Ripiphoridae, unknown subfamily. BATELKA et al. (2018) transferred the genus and species to superfamily Tenebrionoidea family incertae sedis based on morphological characters.

Results of studying the second specimen are presented here and illustrations are provided including the habitus (lateral aspect).

Material and methods

The habitus photograph was made by a digital camera Olympus DP 72 on a stereo binocular microscope (Olympus SZX 16) using the programme Quick Photo Camera 2.3 and Deep Focus 3.0 for the modification of the pictures.

Results

Order **Coleoptera** Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder **Polyphaga** Emery, 1886
Superfamily **Tenebrionoidea** Latreille, 1802
Family incertae sedis (see BATELKA et al. 2018)

Genus *Archaeoripiphorus* Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017

Diagnosis: Body large-sized (about 15.5 mm); head elongate, abruptly constricted posteriorly to form broad neck; eyes oval, shallowly emarginate, distinctly separated from each other; antennae 11-antennomered, antennomeres IV to X rectangular or trapezoid and antennomere XI with pointed apex; terminal maxillary palpomere elongate securiform, not modified, about 4.0 times longer than minimum width; pronotum almost triangular, trilobed at base; elytra complete, covering entire abdomen; abdomen with five ventrites; protibiae nearly as long as protarsi; apices of tibiae without spiniform seta; claws pectinate, at least in middle and hind legs.

Species *Archaeoripiphorus nuwa* Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017
(Figs. 1-4)

Type horizon: Jiulongshan Formation, Middle Jurassic, about 165 Ma (GAO & REN 2006).

Material examined: 1 spec., sex unknown: „China, Inner Mongolia, Daohugou Formation, Middle Jurassic, Callovian, 2021“ / „Topotype“ / J. Háva det. 2021. Deposited in Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Jiří Háva, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic.

The matrix presented a number of *Conchostracan* individuals (Order: Diplostraca, Suborder: Spinicaudata, Superfamily: Lioestherioidea, Family: Triglyptidae) (LIAO et al. 2017).

Remarks: The surface of the specimen studied is densely covered with fine setation. The body length 15.0 mm (measured laterally in matrix as shown in Fig. 1). Antennae 11-antennomered (Fig. 2). Abdomen with five tergites and five ventrites (Fig. 3). Legs covered with fine setation (Fig. 4). Due to these facts, the description should include the body length of 15.0-15.5 mm.

„Placement of *Archaeoripiphorus* elsewhere within Tenebrionoidea is premature, and a comprehensive cladistics analysis of this superfamily is needed including all described fossil families and genera“ (BATELKA et al. 2018). The illustration of the lateral aspect provided here could perhaps help to solve the classification into the appropriate family.

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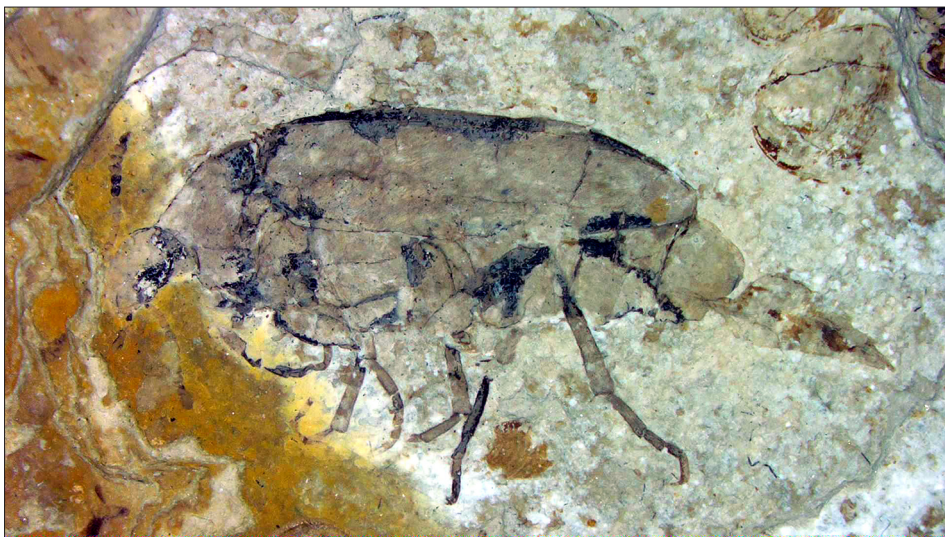


Fig. 1: *Archaeoripiphorus nuwa* Hsiao, Yu & Deng, 2017: habitus in lateral view

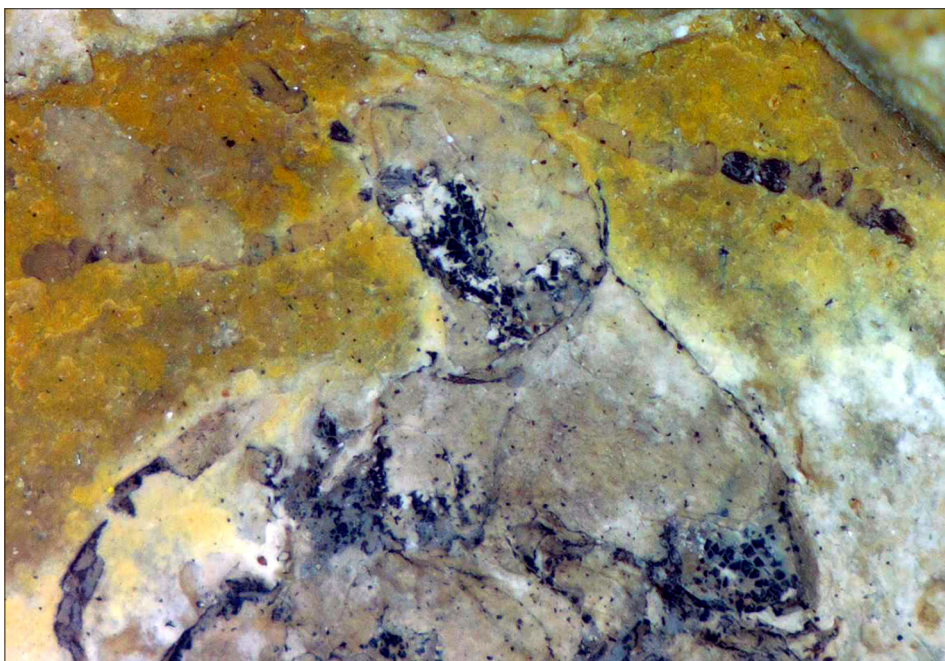


Fig. 2: The same, head and antennae



Fig. 3: The same, abdominal ventrites



Fig. 4: The same, posterior leg

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