

A New Species of the Genus *Coffmania* (Insecta: Diptera: Chironomidae) from Japan

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(Received 29 May 2007; Accepted 14 February 2008)

Coffmania insignis sp. nov. is described on the basis of male and female adults, pupae, and larvae. This new species most closely resembles *Coffmania animispina* Hazra and Chaudhuri, 2000, but differs from it in having subapically banded femora and flattened L-setae on pupal abdominal segments II–VI. This is the first report of the genus *Coffmania* from the Palaearctic Region.

Key Words: Insecta, Diptera, Chironomidae, Tanypodinae, *Coffmania*, new species, taxonomy, Japan.

Introduction

The tanypodine genus *Coffmania* belongs to the *Thienemannimyia* group of genera in the tribe Pentaneurini and has two described species, *C. animispina* Hazra and Chaudhuri, 2000 (type species of the genus) and *C. adiecta* Hazra and Chaudhuri, 2000. A third species, Pentaneurini sp. 1 of Roback and Coffman (1989), is known from mature pupae and pupal and larval exuviae, but it has not been formally named. All three species were reported from India, and no species of this genus is known from any other region.

In the course of taxonomic studies on Chironomidae in Japan, I have collected many larvae and pupae referable to *Coffmania* from various streams in Japan. Adults that emerged from some pupae provided confirmation that the larvae and pupae belonged to the same species. The Japanese taxon much resembles *C. animispina* in the structure of the hypopygial median volsella and the lack of a tarsal brush on the middle leg, but it can be differentiated from the latter species by the subapically banded femora of the legs. Here I describe it as *Coffmania insignis* sp. nov. based on adults, including males and females, as well as pupae and larvae. The original generic diagnosis of *Coffmania* given by Hazra and Chaudhuri (2000) is slightly emended to accommodate the characteristics of this new species.

The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Shizuoka University Museum, Shizuoka, Japan (SUM).

The terminology and abbreviations for general morphology used in this paper follow Sæther (1980), with a few exceptions: the filamentous L-seta of the pupal abdomen and the b-seta of the larval maxillary palp are termed the lateral taenia and the b-sensillum respectively (see Epler 2001), and the terminology for the cephalic setation of the larva conforms with that of Kowalyk (1985).