

Galeruca malakkana spec. nov. from Malaysia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae)

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Mohamedsaid, M.S. *Galeruca malakkana* spec. nov. from Malaysia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae)

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Galeruca malakkana spec. nov., a new species is described from Malaysia.

Introduction

During my recent visit to the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (RMNH), Leiden, I came across an interesting specimens from "Malakka" collected by Mr v. d. Does de Boye. There is no date on the label. Malakka as commonly referred to as Peninsular Malaysia. Upon checking with various references (Maulik, 1936; Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963; Kimoto, 1989), I decided that the species belongs to the genus *Galeruca*, which is a new record for Malaysia. The genus *Galeruca* has not been recorded from the Indo-Malayan, Indo-Australian and the Philippines regions. It is widely distributed in the Holarctic, with its southernmost distribution in Assam, North India (Maulik, 1936). The species is a new to science and described below.

Taxonomy

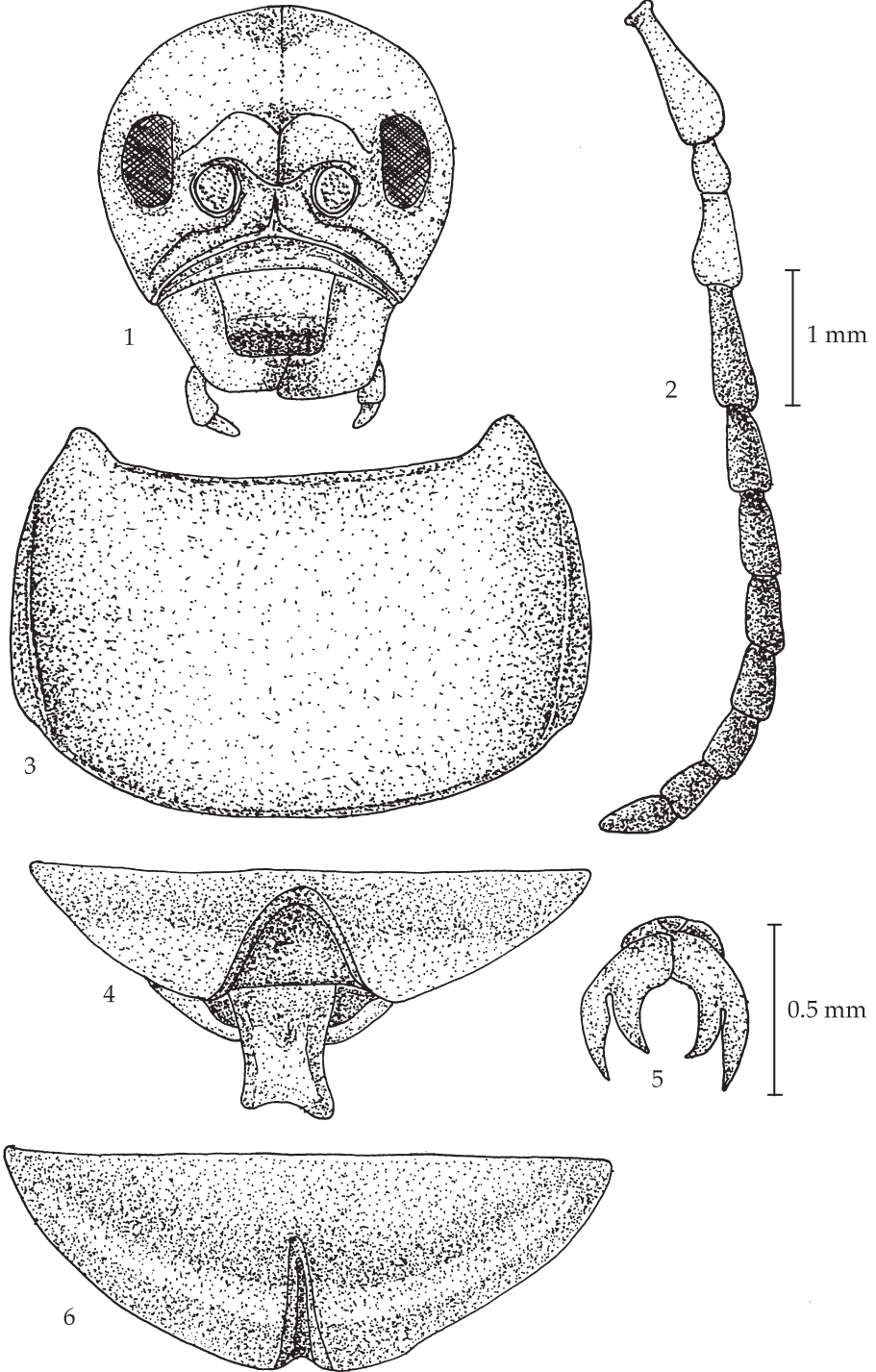
Galeruca malakkana spec. nov.
(figs 1-6)

Material.— Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), "Malakka, v.d. Does de Boye". Paratypes (2 ♀♀), same data as holotype 1 ♀ (RMNH), 1 ♀ (UKM).

Description.— Male. Body oval, length 11.4 mm.

Colour.— Dorsal surface brownish, except, antennae, mid-posterior part of vertex, scutellum and legs black. Ventral surface dark brown, dull.

Head.— Narrower than pronotum; vertex almost flat, rugose, depressed medially, with a medio-longitudinally impressed line, running from occiput to lower end of front dividing frontal tubercles; frontal tubercles triangular, prominently raised; clypeus triangular, with anterior margin strongly raised; labrum oblong, sparsely covered with pubescence, and its apical one-third black; mandibles large, stout, black apically; maxillary palpi robust, covered with long setae, its third segment larger than its penultimate segment, and apical segment smaller than the preceding segment, pointed. Eyes small, elliptical, widely separated, interocular space 3 times as broad as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae short, extending slightly beyond humeri, pubescent, black, except its three basal segments brownish; first segment longest,



club-shaped; second segment shortest, 1.5 times as long as broad; third segment 1.5 times as long as second segment; fourth segment slightly longer than third; fifth-tenth segments gradually shortened; eleventh segment slightly longer than tenth, pointed.

Pronotum.— Transverse, 1.7 times as broad as long, strongly convex from side to side; disc rugose, closely covered with large punctures; anterior, lateral and posterior borders margined; anterior margin broadly concave; lateral margins rounded, explanate from apical one-third to base; posterior margin rounded posteriorly; anterior angles strongly produced, tuberculate; procoxal cavities closed posteriorly.

Scutellum.— Oblong, rounded at apex; its surface covered with large punctures.

Elytra.— Oblong, 1.5 times as long as broad, convex, subparallel-sided, with apical margins rather truncate; disc rugose, closely covered with large punctures, its size as large as on the pronotum; suture distinctly raised; epipleura large, concave, gradually narrowed and disappeared at apical one-fourth; lateral margins reflexed. Hind wings present.

Legs.— Stout; tibiae with a fine ridge along the middle; all tarsal segments with a whitish pad beneath; first segment of metatarsus shorter than remainder segments combined; tarsal claws bifid, with the inner lobe as large as outer lobe.

Abdomen.— Pubescent. Apical sternite broadly emarginate, with a deep, triangular excavation medially, from base towards apex. Pygidium rounded apically.

Female.— Ventral surface black. Abdomen with apical segments exposed. Apical sternite with a narrow excavation medially, running from middle towards apex. Pygidium exposed, pointed. Body length 13.2-13.4 mm.

Discussion.— This species differs from other known *Galeruca*-species from the Oriental Region in having the elytra rugose, without traces of costae. *Theone silphoides* (Dalman) resembles the new species, but differs in having tarsal claws simple and pronotum transversely depressed.

Etymology.— This species is named after the old name for its orogin: Malakka.

Acknowledgements and abbreviations

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RMNH stands for Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum/Naturalis, Leiden, and UKM for Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi.

References

- Maulik, S., 1936. Fauna of the British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae: 1-648.— London.
Gressitt, J.L. & S. Kimoto, 1963. The Chrysomelidae (Coleopt.) of China and Korea, Part 2.— Pacific Insects Monogr., 1B: 301-1026.

Figs 1-6. *Galeruca malakkana*, spec. nov. 1-5 of ♂ holotype, 6 of ♀ paratype. 1, head; 2, antenna; 3, pronotum; 4, 6, apical sternites; 5, tarsal claws.

Kimoto, S., 1989. The Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. IV. Galerucinae.— Esakia (27): 1-241.

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