Two new species of *Itagonia* Reitter (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Blaptini) from Tibet, China

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Abstract

Two new species of *Itagonia* Reitter, 1887, *I. cordiformis*, sp. nov. and *I. zayica*, sp. nov. are described from Tibet, China. A key to 7 known species of *Itagonia* from Tibet and Sichuan is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Itagonia*, new species, identification key, Tibet, China

Introduction

The genus *Itagonia* Reitter, 1887 was erected for its type species, *I. gnaptorinoides* Reitter, 1887. The main characters differing from its closely allied genera of the subtribe Gnaptorinina Medvedev, 2001 are the following: body relatively small and robust; upper edge of inner surface of profemur with tooth or strong, somewhat angularly arcuate prominence; upper spur of male protibiae noticeably larger than the lower one; that of female protibiae very large, the lower one very small, nearly invisible (Medvedev 2001; Medvedev & Merkl 2002). So far, 11 species and 1 subspecies were reported (Reitter 1887, 1889; Schuster 1914, 1923; Reinig 1931; Medvedev 1998), of which 5 species, *I. szetschwana* Schuster, 1923, *I. bisetosa* Medvedev, 1998, *I. mera* Medvedev, 1998, *I. trisetosa* Medvedev, 1998 and *I. elegans* Medvedev, 1998 are distributed in Tibet and Sichuan.

During the identification of the tenebrionid specimens collected from Tibet in 2004 and 2005, two new species of the genus *Itagonia*, *I. cordiformis*, sp. nov. from Markam and *I. zayica* sp. nov. from Zayu were found, which are described below. Type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University (MHBU).

Key to the species of the genus *Itagonia* from Tibet and Sichuan

1. Outer margin of epipleura visible from above throughout its entire length .................................................. 2
   - Outer margin of epipleura only partly visible from above (anterior and posterior parts of outer margin of epipleura visible from above or only anterior part visible from above) ................................................................. 4
2. Upper edge of inner surface of profemur with tooth. Spurs of protibiae subequal in length. Antennae, when posteriorly extended, not reaching pronotal base. Anterior margin of pronotum sinuate, not bordered. Anterior angles of pronotum obtuse, rounded apically, posterior ones obtuse ......................................................................................................................... *I. szetschwana* Schuster, 1923