



A new species of *Hoplosaenidea* Laboissiere, 1933 from Malaysia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae)

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Recently, the author described two species of the genus *Hoplosaenidea* Laboissiere, 1933 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae) where the male having a peculiar secondary sexual characters: clypeus excavated, furnished with projections, and the antennal first segment large, broadened, excavated and spined at apex. The two species are *H. takizawai* Mohamedsaid, 2001 (Fig. 5) and *H. singaporensis* Mohamedsaid, 2002 (Fig. 6) described from Bali and Singapore, respectively. The presence of secondary sexual characters in males is most prevalent in the chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily Galerucinae (Mohamedsaid 2004b).

In this paper another species of *Hoplosaenidea* with the male having modified clypeus and antennae is described and illustrated from Malaysia. Holotype is deposited in the collection of the Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM). The addition of this new species makes the total number of *Hoplosaenidea* species from Malaysia 17 from previous record of 16 species (Mohamedsaid 2004a).

Hoplosaenidea sarah Mohamedsaid, new species

(Figs 1–4)

Male. Purplish blue, except the following: Fronto-clypeal area of head brownish, antennae black, with three terminal segments yellowish, legs brownish, with tibiae and tarsi black, and ventral surface of thorax brownish.

Head with vertex alutaceous, longitudinally grooved in middle; frontal tubercles large, triangular, alutaceous; clypeus very deeply excavated, with a pair sharp projections in middle; anterior border of the cavity lined with rows of hairs, the posterior border with tuft hairs at each corner; labrum dark brown, subquadrate, truncate at apex, sparsely covered with long hairs; mandibles strongly curved, black at apices; maxillary palpi black, with penultimate segment swollen, the apical segment small, conical. Eyes small, widely separated, with interocular space 3 times as broad as transverse diameter of each eye; sides behind eyes parallel forming neck. Antennae very long, extended slightly beyond apex of elytra; segment 1 widest, longest, with apex strongly expanded, excavated on inner surface, forming a lateral spine; segment 2 shortest, as long as broad; segments 3–7 thickened, subequal in length, four times as long as 2; segment 8 slightly shorter, narrower than 7; segment 9 narrower, as long as 8; segment 10 shorter than 9; segment 11 slightly longer than 10, pointed; interantennal space as broad as antennal socket. Pronotum broader than long, broadest at apical third, moderately densely impressed with small punctures and on each sides with a deep oblique depression; anterior border unmarginated, lateral and posterior borders marginated; anterior margin concave, posterior margin broadly rounded; angles with seta-bearing pore; anterior angles thickened, posterior angles angulate. Procoxal cavities closed posteriorly. Scutellum triangular, as long as broad, alutaceous, impunctate. Elytra elongate oblong, parallel-sided, rounded at apex; surface moderately depressed subbasally, transversely rugose, especially at sides, densely strongly punctured, with punctures nearly twice as large as on pronotum; epipleuron broad in basal half, then gradually narrowed to apex. Legs long, slender; metatibiae with a spine at apex; metatarsi with first segment as long as remaining segments combined; tarsal claws appendiculate. Abdomen with apical sternite trilobed, the median lobe subquadrate, deeply concave. Pygidium exposed, strongly narrowed to apex. Aedeagus slightly curved, inflated medially, before tapering to apex. Body length 6 mm.

Female: Unknown, but as expected, the head not excavated and the first antennal segment normal.

HOLOTYPE. MALE. MALAYSIA, Pahang, Bukit Fraser, 1–2 September 2001, Syarif Syakrinal.

Etymology. The new species, *sarah*, is named after my daughter.