



Three new species of the genus *Laena* Dejean from China (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lagriinae)

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Abstract

Three new species of *Laena* Dejean: *L. bidentata* **sp. nov.** and *L. exjuncta* **sp. nov.** (CHINA: Sichuan), and *L. flectotibia* **sp. nov.** (CHINA: Yunnan), are described. Photos of the habitus and aedeagi, with illustrations of legs, antennae, and ventrites of the male and female are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lagriinae, *Laena*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Laena* was erected by Dejean in 1821 with *Scaurus viennensis* J. Sturm from Europe as the type species. Approximately 330 species are known from the Palearctic and Oriental Regions, of which about 108 species (including the three new ones to be described below) occur in China. Most of the species were described by the following authors: Schuster (1916, 1940), Kaszab (1956, 1970), Li & Wang (1993), Masumoto & Yin (1993, 1994), Masumoto (1996, 1998), Ren & Hua (2006), Schawaller (2001, 2008) and Zhao & Ren (2011, 2012).

Recently three new species of *Laena* were recognized from China: *L. bidentata* **sp. nov.**, *L. exjuncta* **sp. nov.** and *L. flectotibia* **sp. nov.**, and they are described and figured in the present paper. Type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University, Baoding, China (HBUM) and the Natural History Museum in Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS).

Laena bidentata **sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–7, 24–26, 33)

Male (Fig. 1). Body black; labrum, maxillary palpi, antennae, and legs brown.

Head broad, subhexagonal; clypeus straight, genae raised, apex without punctures; frons wide, gently raised from anterior, scattered with punctures, the punctures less dense medially. Eyes round, moderately prominent. Antennae (Fig. 2) extending to base of pronotum, relative ratio of the length (width) of antennomeres II–XI as follows: 5.2 (5.1): 11.0 (5.1): 7.4 (5.7): 7.0 (6.0): 7.5 (6.0): 8.8 (6.7): 8.0 (7.4): 9.0 (7.2): 9.4 (7.5): 13.0 (8.8).

Pronotum basal margin distinctly narrower than anterior margin, nearly trapezoid, 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at anterior to the middle; lateral margins not bordered, posterior margin not bordered and not bent downwards; disc with large punctures, punctures somewhat rarer medially than laterally, the distance between punctures approximately 1–5 times as puncture diameter, most punctures with long setae, surface flat and shagreened, posterior angles rounded. Propleura covered with bigger and denser punctures and shorter setae than those on disc.

Elytra oblong, width across the humeri wider than posterior margin of pronotum, 1.6 times as long as wide, widest at the middle. Elytra with rows of punctures without striae, punctures as large as those on pronotum, each bearing a long seta; intervals between rows with minute punctures, each bearing a similar seta, all intervals flat and shining, interval IX with 4 distinctly setiferous umbilicate pores, interval VII with a setiferous pore at humeral part.