



A new species of the genus *Agnaptoria* Reitter from Xizang, China (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Blaptini)

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Abstract

The genus *Agnaptoria* Reitter (1887) from China is studied and a new species is reported, *A. nigripes* sp. nov. (CHINA, Xizang). The formerly unknown male of *A. amdoensis* Medvedev (2006) is described for the first time; also, the poorly known male of *A. markama* Shi & Ren (2005) is redescribed.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Agnaptoria*, new species, Xizang, China

Introduction

The genus *Agnaptoria* was proposed by Reitter (1887) with *A. rubripes* as the type species. It has been neglected for a long time, until the end of 20th century when Medvedev initiated the study of this genus.

According to the latest systematics by Medvedev & Merkl (2002), this genus belongs to the subtribe Gnaptorinina of Blaptini, which includes 5 subtribes. Members of Gnaptorinina differ from the other 4 subtribes by the following characters: body small, usually with length about 11 mm; antennomere VII narrower than VIII; elytra not produced apically; meta- and meso-tarsomeres not compressed laterally; male without hairy pit on the border between visible abdominal sternites I and II; basal piece of aedeagus without apical lateral lobes; apical part of ovipositor angulately or cuneately narrowed in lateral view, short, 1–1.4 times as long as wide.

Within Gnaptorinina, the genus *Agnaptoria* is diagnosed by the following characters: basal antennomeres, coxae, trochanters, femora and tibiae often red, tarsi dark; all tibiae usually distinctly widened towards apices and compressed; spurs of protibia subequal in length; upper edge of inner surface of profemur without tooth or angular prominence; ventral surface of at least protarsomeres I–II and mesotarsomere I with hair brushes; prosternum in front of procoxae strongly convex.

In this study, we follow the systematics of Medvedev & Merkl (2002). Until now, the genus *Agnaptoria* has 32 taxa, of which 2 species were described by Reitter (1887, 1893), 27 species and subspecies by Medvedev (1998, 1999, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2008) and 3 species by Shi & Ren (2005, 2007). Most of the species are restricted to the southeast area of the Tibetan Plateau (25°–37°N, 95°–105°E) (Fig 1). Thirteen species, representing 41% of the known taxa, are distributed in the southern Gansu and northern Sichuan, which may be the diversification center of this genus. One of the species, *Agapnaptoria seidlitzii* Reitter (1893), remain uncertain (Medvedev, 2002).

Material and methods

During our study on the tenebrionid collections from the Tibetan Plateau, deposited in the Museum of Hebei University (MHBHU), we discovered a new species, *Agnaptoria nigripes* sp. nov. (Xizang), and described the