



Three new species of *Gnaptorina* Reitter (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Blaptini) from Tibet, China

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Abstract

Three new species of *Gnaptorina* Reitter, 1887, *G. (Hesperoptarina) medvedevi*, **sp. nov.**, *G. (H.) dongdashaensis*, **sp. nov.** and *G. (H.) cuonaensis*, **sp. nov.** are described from Tibet, China. A key to the known species of the subgenus *Hesperoptarina* is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Hesperoptarina*, *Gnaptorina*, new species, identification key, Tibet

Introduction

The genus *Gnaptorina* Reitter, 1887 was erected to receive the type species, *G. felicitana* Reitter, 1887. So far, 25 species and 1 subspecies were described (Reitter 1887, 1889, Blair 1923, Kaszab 1965, Koch 1965, Medvedev 1998, 2008, 2009, Li & Ren 2004, Shi et al., 2007). Based on the structure of the plantar surface of the fore and middle tarsi and the inner surface of the fore tibia of the male, G. Medvedev (2009) divided the genus in three subgenera: *Gnaptorina* s. str., *Hesperoptarina*, and *Boreoptarina*. The species of the subgenus *Hesperoptarina* and *Boreoptarina* differ from those of the subgenus *Gnaptorina* in the absence of hair brushes on the plantar surface of male pro- and mesotarsomeres, with only protarsomere 1 having a tuft of light setae at the apical margin of the plantar surface. The subgenus *Boreoptarina* includes only the type species *G. cordicollis* Medvedev, 1998. Members of *Boreoptarina* differ from the *Hesperoptarina* species based on the inner surface of male fore tibia having a dense pale hairy brush in the apical part.

Gnaptorina s. str. is the largest subgenus with 15 species and 1 subspecies (Fig. 1, 1–16). They are distributed in the area of the upper Huang He, Mekong, and Yangtze rivers (the range spreads from southern Neimenggu in the north to northwestern Yunnan in the south, and from eastern Tibet in the west to southern Ningxia in the east). The subgenus *Hesperoptarina* includes 9 known species and the three new species described below (Fig. 1, 18–29), inhabiting the middle and southern parts of Tibet, northeastern Nepal and Sikkim (India), being rather distinctly isolated from the range of the subgenus *Gnaptorina*. The range of the subgenus *Boreoptarina* partly overlaps the ranges of the other subgenera (Fig. 1, 17).

During the identification of tenebrionid specimens collected in Tibet in 2010, three new species, *G. (Hesperoptarina) medvedevi*, **sp. nov.**, *G. (Hesperoptarina) dongdashaensis*, **sp. nov.** and *G. (Hesperoptarina) cuonaensis*, **sp. nov.**, were found, which are described below. The type specimens are deposited in the Museum of China West Normal University (MCWNU).