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A new species of *Heterotarsus* LATREILLE from Thailand (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Opatrini)

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Abstract

Heterotarsus thailandicus sp. n. from Thailand is described, illustrated, and compared with the most similar species *H. carinula* MARSEUL, 1876. Both species differ distinctly by the punctuation of pronotum, and by the shapes of anterior angles of pronotum and of apicale of aedeagus.

Introduction

The genus *Heterotarsus* LATREILLE, 1829, (Tenebrionidae: Tenebrioninae: Opatrini) is distributed in the Afrotropical and Oriental Regions. The genus was revised by KASZAB (1976) who presented a key to the 28 treated species and subspecies. Subsequently further species were described by FERRER (2005, 2006) from Africa (Ethiopia, Mozambique) and SCHAWALLER (2007) from the Arabian Peninsula (Yemen). SCHAWALLER (2013) listed the 15 known species from Africa and Madagascar with new faunistic data for some species, and gives an identification key for the three species known from Namibia and South Africa. In the present paper a new species from Thailand is described, and photographs of the phenotype including dorsal and lateral views of the aedeagus are added.

Acronyms of depositories

CRG – Collection Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg, Germany;
SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.

The species

Heterotarsus thailandicus sp. n. (Figs 1, 2a, 2b)

Holotype: ♂, NW Thailand, [Mae Hong Son prov.], Pai, 15.–16.V.1999, R. GRIMM leg. (CRG).

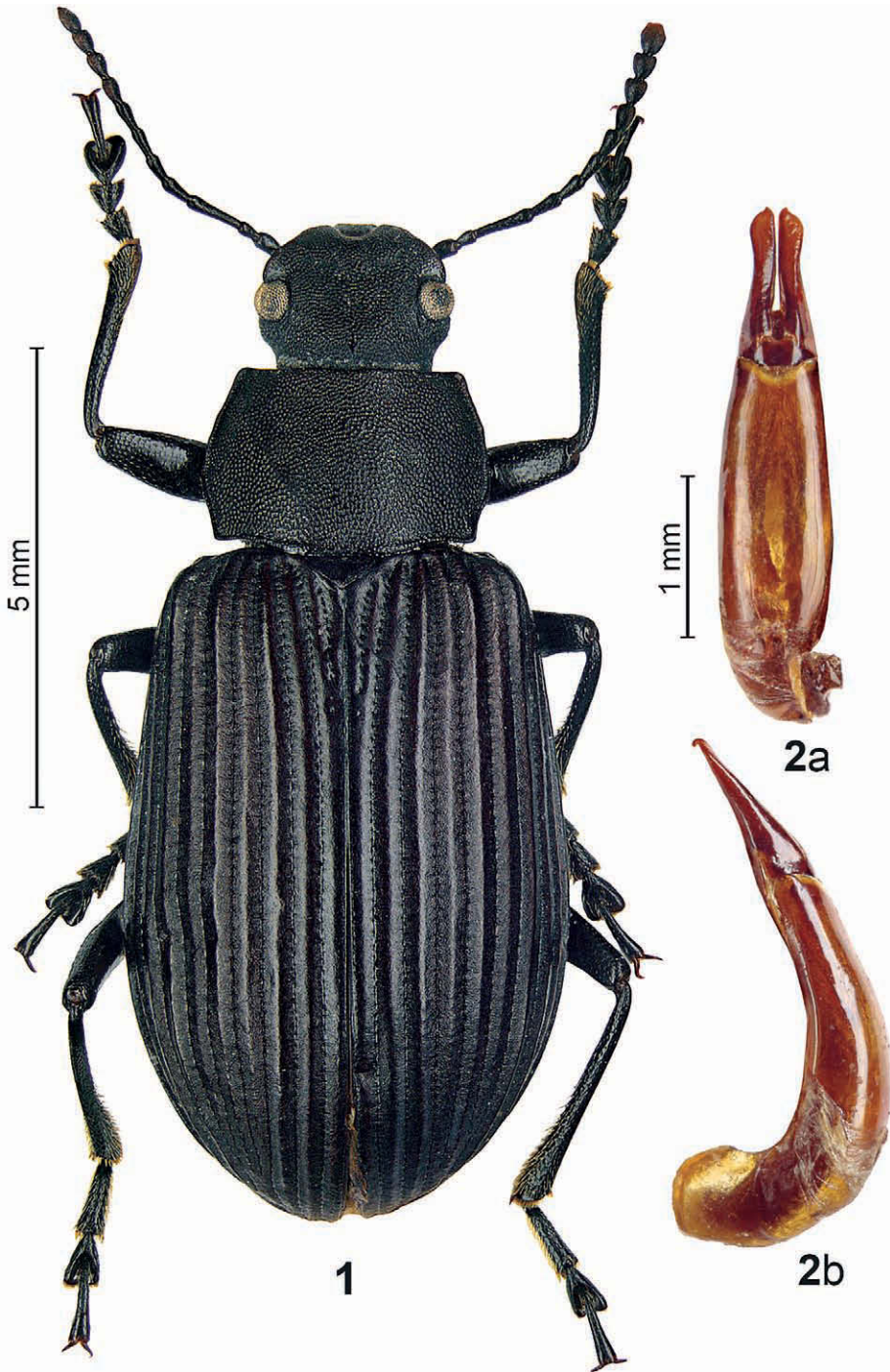
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. (CRG), 2 ex. (SMNS).

Derivatio nominis: The species name refers to Thailand where the type series was collected.

Description: Body shape as in Fig. 1; elongate, black, mat to faintly shining, body length 9.6–11.4 mm, body width 4.6–5.1 mm.

Head densely, rugose punctured. Frons shallowly impressed. Genae basally subparallel sided. Shape of antennomeres as in Fig. 1, length/width ratio of antennomeres 1 to 11 as 10:3.5 / 5:3 / 12.5:3 / 7:3 / 2:1 / 2:1 / 5.5:4 / 5.5:4 / 5.5:5 / 1:1 / 7.5:6. Mentum with longitudinal keel in the middle.

Pronotum narrower than elytra, widest behind middle. Apex shallowly emarginate, anterior angles not protruded; base shallowly bisinuate. Lateral margins somewhat undulate, in the middle nearly straight, weakly, nearly straight converging towards anterior angles, and faintly emarginate converging towards posterior angles. Anterior angles subrectangular, posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled. Apical margin, lateral margins and basal margin near hind corners finely bordered. Surface densely, laterally rugose confluent punctured. Propleura coarsely punctured. Prosternum faintly declivous behind procoxae.



Figs 1–2b: *Heterotarsus* sp. n. **Fig. 1.** Dorsal view. **Fig. 2a.** Aedeagus dorsal. **Fig 2 b.** Aedeagus lateral.

Elytra somewhat widened posteriorly towards about two thirds of length; with nine striae, punctures in striae visible. Elytral intervals convex to tectiform, entirely finely but markedly keeled; surface of intervals coriaceous to finely microgranulated. Abdominal ventrites 1 to 3 with punctuation in longitudinal wrinkles, ventrites 4 to 5 finely but densely punctured; basal part of ventrite 1 and ventrite 2 medially with shallow impression. Male ventrite 5 without keels or impressions.

Legs without modifications.

Aedeagus as in Figs. 2a, 2b. Parameres of apicale on inner side of tip with small hook-like process.

Differential diagnosis: *Heterotarsus thailandicus* sp. n. belongs to the Oriental group with at least partly keeled intervals of elytra (cf. KASZAB 1976), and within this group is most similar to the widely distributed *H. carinula* MARSEUL, 1876. But the latter differs from *Heterotarsus thailandicus* sp. n. distinctly by the rugose confluent punctuation also in the middle of pronotum, by the acute and protruded anterior angles of pronotum, by the basally not subparallel sided but directly converging genae towards apex, by the distinctly microgranulated intervals, and by the different shape of apicale of aedeagus (compare Fig. 2a, 2b with KASZAB 1976: Figs. 48, 47).

Acknowledgements

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Zusammenfassung

Heterotarsus thailandicus sp. n. von Thailand wird beschrieben, einschließlich des Aedoeagus abgebildet und mit *H. carinula* MARSEUL, 1876 verglichen. Die Arten unterscheiden sich deutlich in der Punktur und der Ausbildung der Vorderwinkel des Halsschildes sowie in der Gestalt des Apikale des Aedoeagus.

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