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## A New Genus *Subpeltonotus* and a New Species *S. andamanae* from India

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae)

With 12 Figures

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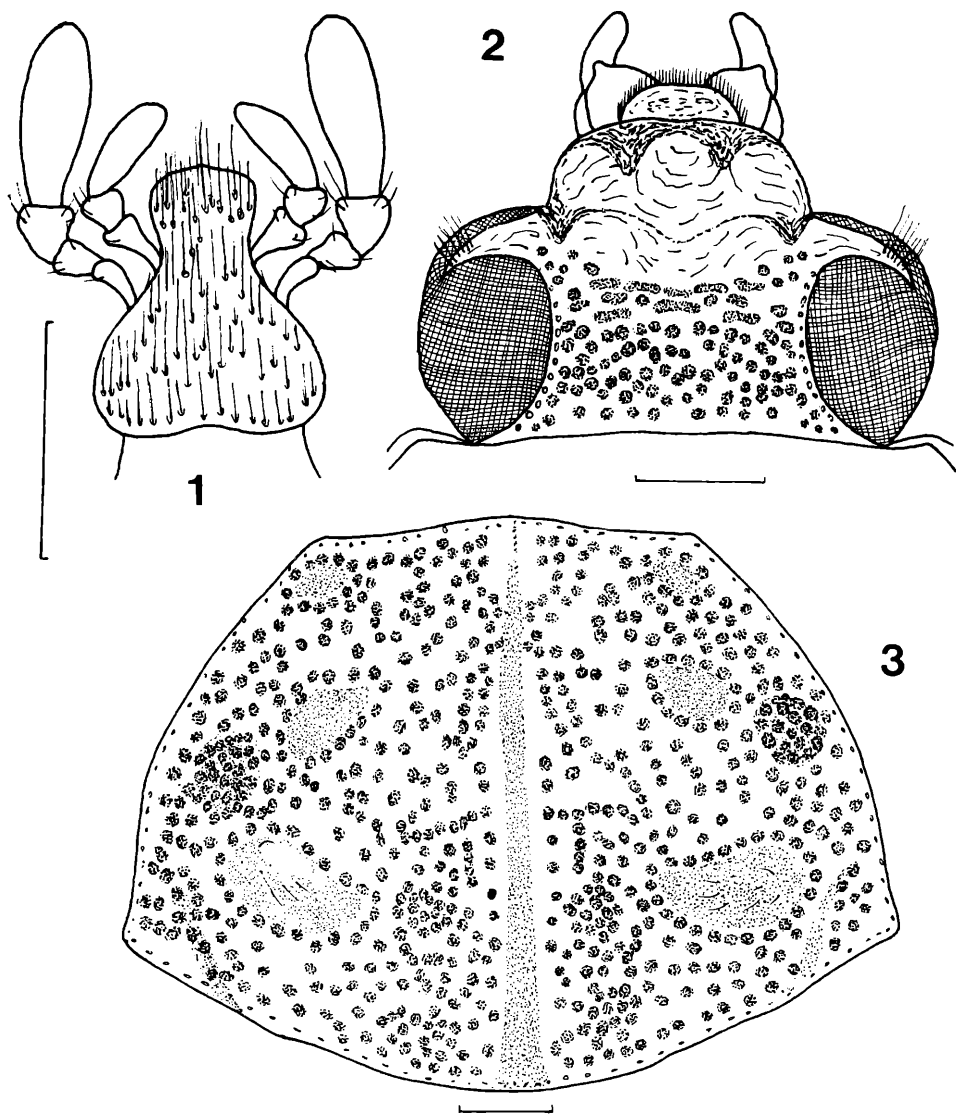
**Abstract.** The present paper describes a new genus *Subpeltonotus* and a new species *Subpeltonotus andamanae* belonging to the tribe Rutelini of the subfamily Rutelinae of the family Scarabaeidae from Andaman Islands of India. The diagnostic characters and male genitalia are illustrated.

While sorting out the unidentified collections in the National Pusa Collection of the Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, on the family Scarabaeidae, two specimens of the subfamily Rutelinae were found to belong to the subtribe Pelidnotina of the tribe Rutelini, characterised by the horizontal labrum visible from above. The Pelidnotina has twenty genera of which *Peltonotus* BURMEISTER is the only genus known from India. The presently described new genus *Subpeltonotus* is distinguished from the *Peltonotus* in the following characters: Clypeus quadridentate, pronotum and elytra with irregular impressions and femora with a round plate covering the base of tibiae.

### *Subpeltonotus* gen. n. (Figs. 1–12)

This genus resembles *Peltonotus* in its horizontal labrum visible from above. However, it can be distinguished from the *Peltonotus* by the following characters: Clypeus quadridentate, separated by an indistinct suture behind, its anterior margin strongly reflexed with a pair of median backwardly directed teeth, posterior margin more prominent, infiltrating into the eyes almost to half its breadth, postero-lateral margin on each side with a sharply pointed tooth. Pronotum with a median longitudinal impression and a pair of irregular impressions on the sides. Elytra impressed in the basal one fourth laterally. Femora with a rounded plate covering the base of tibiae.

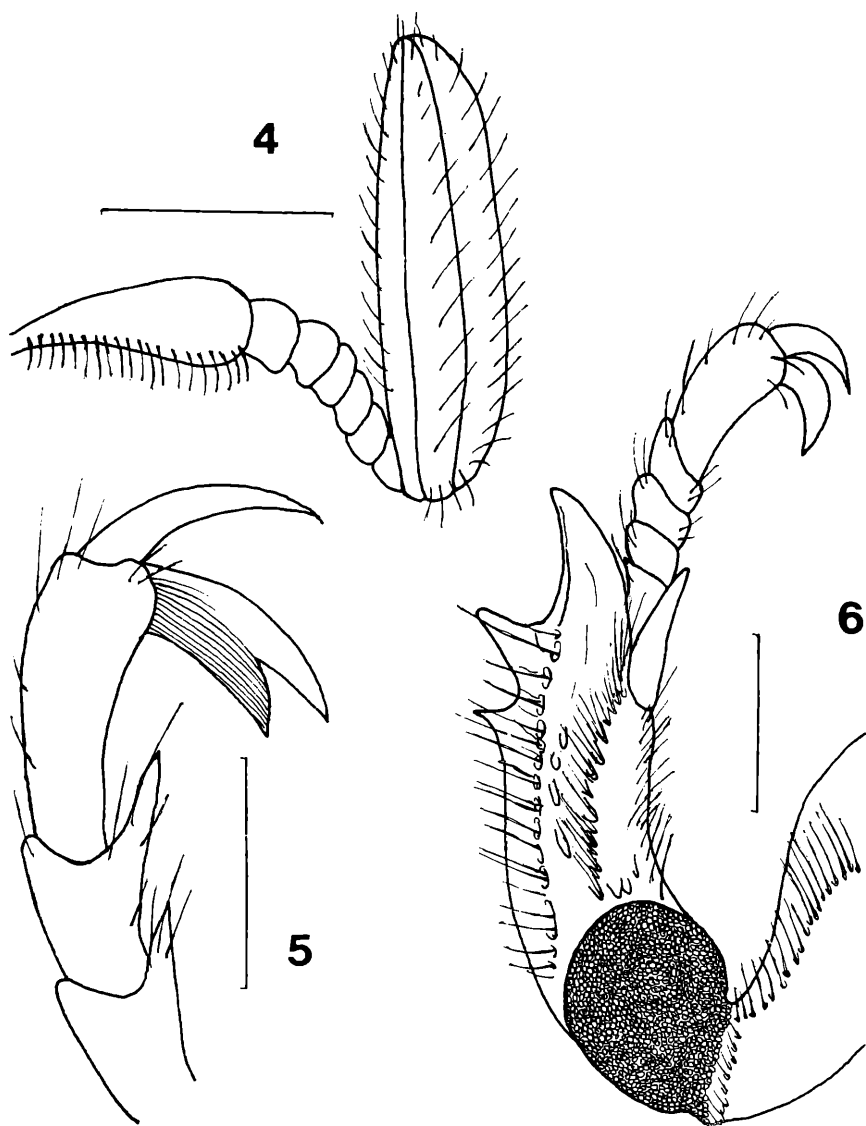
Body broadly ovate and compact. Head well demarcated and distinct from pronotum. Eyes larger in size in proportion to the head, as compared to *Peltonotus*. Clypeus small, broadly transverse, quadridentate; anterior margin strongly reflexed with a pair of median backwardly directed teeth; indistinctly separated by a suture behind; posterior margin more prominent, infiltrating into the eyes almost to half its breadth; postero-lateral margin on each side with a sharply pointed tooth. Labrum horizontal, visible from above, slightly emarginate anteriorly. Mandibles acute and pointed at apex. Labium prominent, with palpi at least twice thick as compared to *Peltonotus*. Maxillary palpi more thick and flat. Antennae ten-segmented; club massive and almost equal in length to the rest of the antennae. Pronotum compactly united with elytra, distinctly convex, strongly bulging, with a median longitudinal impression and a pair of transverse irregular impressions on the sides, one deeply emanating from the middle of the lateral margin, running into another very deep one before reaching the median longitudinal impression; sides gradually



Figs. 1–3: *Subpeltonotus andamanae* gen. et sp. n. 1: Labium — 2: head — 3: pronotum.  
Scale: 1 mm.

narrowing anteriorly towards just beyond the middle. Scutellum broadly triangular, angles rounded and base longer than sides. Legs rather short in comparison to *Peltonotus*; coxae contiguous except middle, separated by an anteriorly projecting mesosternal process; femora with a rounded plate at the apex covering the base of tibiae; fore tibiae sharply tridentate; longer claw of middle and hind legs clefted and dilated.

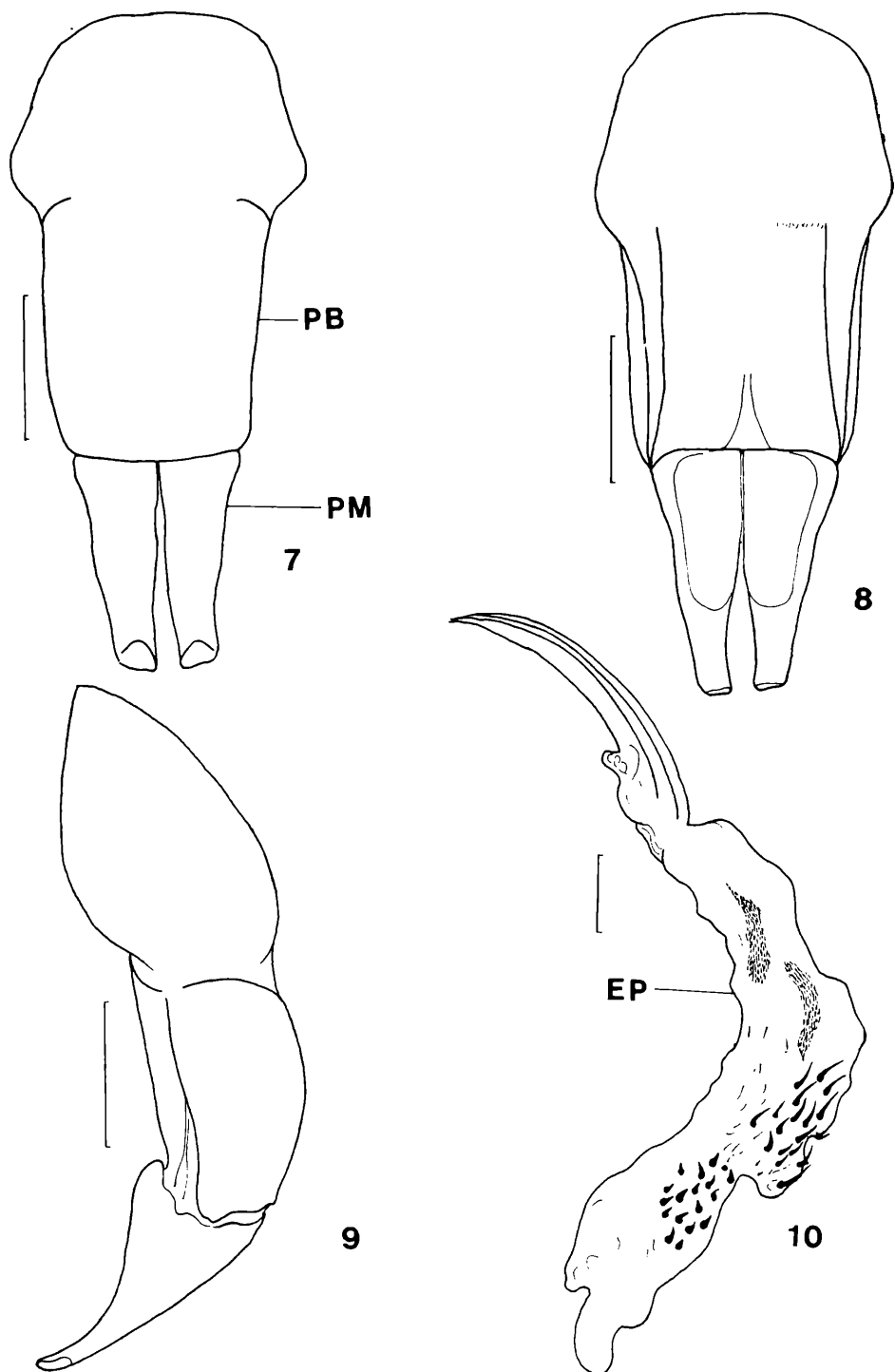
Type-species *Subpeltonotus andamanae* sp. n.



Figs. 4–6: *Subpeltonotus andamanae* gen. et sp. n. 4: Antenna — 5: left middle claw — 6: left middle femur (in part), tibia and tarsus. Scale: 1 mm.

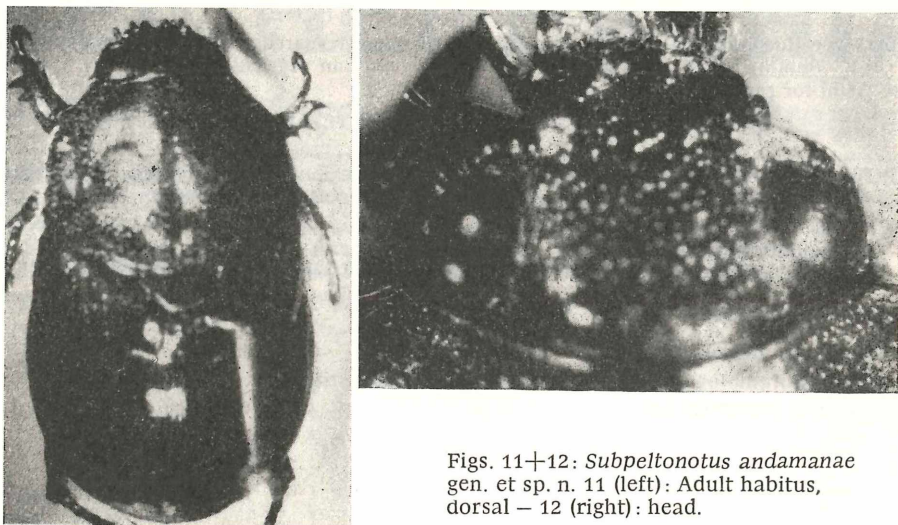
***Subpeltonotus andamanae* sp. n. (Figs. 1–12)**

Body broadly ovate and compact. General colour ferrugineous brown and shining (Fig. 11). Head well demarcated and distinct from pronotum; frons and vertex almost plane; anterior margin indistinctly depressed and strongly rugose. Clypeus broadly transverse and quadridentate; anterior margin strongly reflexed with a pair of median, backwardly directed teeth; indistinctly separated by a suture behind; posterior margin more prominent, infiltrating into the eyes almost to half of its breadth; postero-lateral margin on each side with a sharply pointed tooth; upper surface almost plane and rugose. Labrum horizontal, visible from above. Mandibles acute and pointed at the apex. Labium well emarginated ventrally and prominent; palpi at least twice thick as compared to *Peltonotus*. Maxillary



Figs. 7–10: *Subpeltonotus andamanae* gen. et sp. n. 7: Male genitalia, dorsal; PB – phallobase, PM – parameres – 8: male genitalia, ventral – 9: male genitalia, lateral – 10: endophallus.

Scale: 1 mm.



Figs. 11+12: *Subpeltonotus andamanae* gen. et sp. n. 11 (left): Adult habitus, dorsal — 12 (right): head.

palpi more thick and flat. Eyes larger in size in proportion to the head as compared to *Peltonotus*; more convex, as broad as long, converging anteriorly, well approximated posteriorly with pronotum. Antennae ten-segmented; club massive and almost equal in length to the rest of the antennae (Figs. 1, 2, 4 & 12). Pronotum compactly united with elytra, distinctly convex and strongly bulging; with a median longitudinal impression; a pair of transverse irregular impressions on the sides, one deeply emanating from the middle of lateral margin, running into another very deep one before reaching the median longitudinal impression; sides gradually narrowing anteriorly towards just beyond the middle, abruptly narrowing towards anterior margin, which is half to three fourths of the posterior margin; anterior angles obtuse and posterior almost perpendicular; margins delineated and distinct throughout; upper surface irregularly variolose, punctures widely separated and almost uniformly distributed (Fig. 3). Scutellum broadly triangular, angles rounded, base longer than the sides, smooth and impunctate. Elytra striato-punctate, punctures oblong, shallow, becoming more distinct on the lateral striae, twice as long as broad; impressed in the basal fourth laterally, impression emanating from a deep pit on the shoulder, with an indistinct callus near the middle of the apex. Pygidium rugulose. Legs rather short in comparison to *Peltonotus*; coxae contiguous except the middle, separated by an anteriorly projecting, acute mesosternal process; femora with a rounded plate at the apex covering the base of tibiae; fore tibiae sharply tridentate, others bearing short apical spurs; longer claw of the middle and hind legs clefted and dilated; femora and tibiae hairy (Figs. 5 & 6). Metasternum strongly punctate except the median area.

Dimensions: Length 15.1–17.3 mm; breadth 7.8–9.2 mm.

Male genitalia with phallobase twice longer than parameres; ventral plate broad, parameres separate, narrowing towards apex, with a slight emargination near the subapical part dorsally; endophallus tubular, with two longitudinal patches of very small spines and few scattered, rather long spines near the middle, and few stout small spines at the distal portion (Figs. 7–10).

Material studied: Holotype: Male, India, South Andamans, VIII. 1927, Coll. FERRAR; paratype, same data as above (National Pusa Collection, Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi).

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