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Haplosomoides annamitus (Allard), a new record of genus and species from Cambodia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae)

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Abstract. The genus *Haplosomoides* Duvivier, which is recorded for the first time from Cambodia, is represented by *H. annamitus* (Allard). A redescription and illustrations of the species are provided.

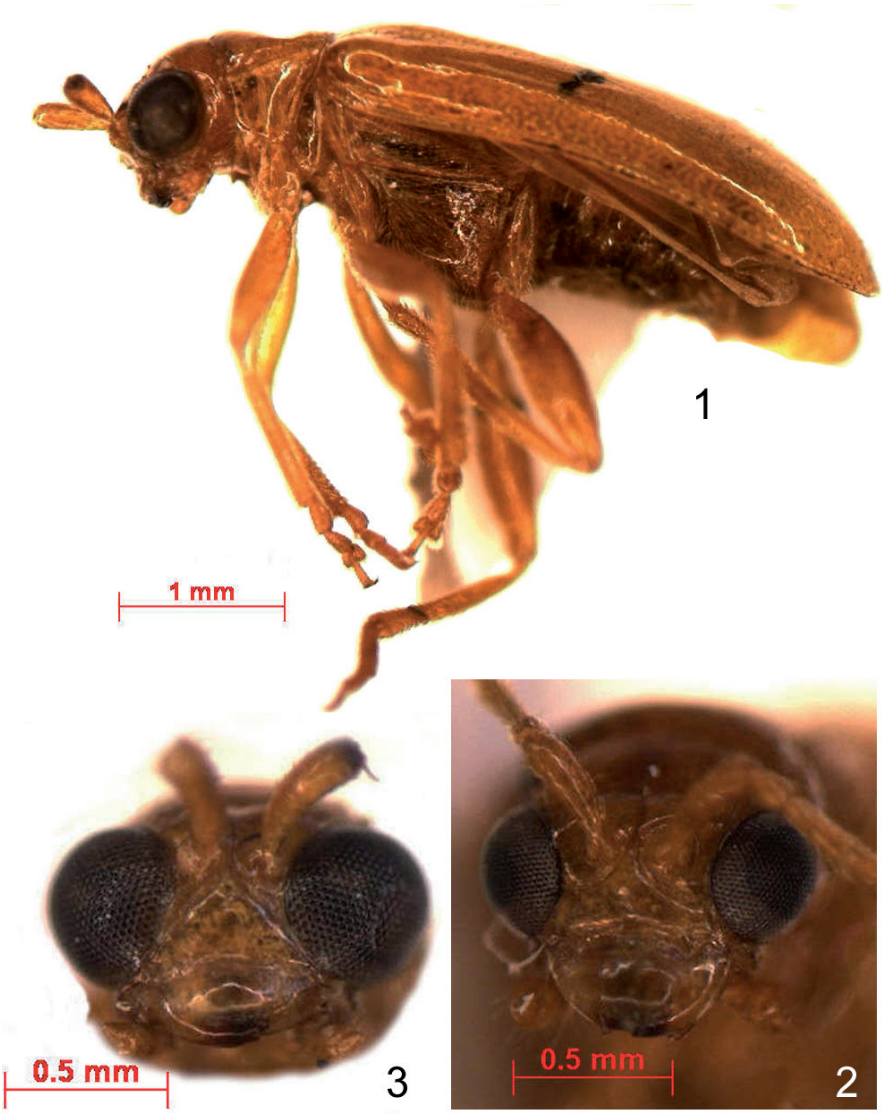
Key words: entomology, taxonomy, redescription, new records, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Haplosomoides annamitus,* Cambodja.

INTRODUCTION

In May 2007 I went to Siem Reap, Cambodia, for a holiday to visit the famous Angkor Wat, where at the elephant ride station I noticed several galerucine beetles flying on a shrub. I did not bring my net, but managed to swiftly hand-pick some of the beetles and kept them in a plastic bag and later killed them in a refrigerator at the hotel where I stayed. The beetle was then identified as *Haplosomoides annamitus* (Allard).

Apparently, the genus *Haplosomoides* Duvivier is not yet recorded from Cambodia. However, it is recorded from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (Kimoto 1989), besides the species is also found in Nepal, Bhutan, China and Taiwan. The key provided by Kimoto distinguishes the species from others with dorsal surface entirely brownish and abdomen black. Mohamedsaid (1994) provided illustrations on aedeagi for five species of *Haplosomoides* (*H. annamitus, H. flavus* Laboissiere, *H. plicatus* (Allard), *H. sarawakianus* Mohamedsaid and *H. serenus* Boheman). It shows that *H. annamitus* has the smallest aedeagus, with middle area straight and the apex slightly curved.

The occurrence of *Haplosomoides* in Cambodia is here recorded for the first time, which is represented by *H. annamitus*. A redescription and illustrations of the species are provided. Materials examined are deposited in the collection of the Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM).



1-3. *Haplosomoides annamitus* (Allard): 1 – habitus of male, 2 –- head of the male, showing larger eyes, 3 – head of the female, showing smaller eyes

REDESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

***Haplosomoides annamitus* (Allard)**

(Figs 1-3)

Hoplasoma annamita Allard, 1888 (1889), Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser 6, 8: 328, 330 (Annam; PARIS).
Haplosomoides annamitus: Kimoto, 1989, Esakia (27): 75 (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam).
Haplosomoides egena Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65: 74 (China, Tonkin).- Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 518 (China, Vietnam).- Kimoto, 1984, Ent. Rev. Japan 39(1): 49 (Taiwan); 1989, Esakia (27): 75 (= *annamitus*).

Diagnosis

Haplosomoides annamitus differs from other species in having dorsal surface entirely brownish and ventral surface brownish, except abdomen black. The male without a long projection on ventral surface of first abdominal segment, the eyes larger, with interocular space narrower than the transverse diameter of each eyes, the aedeagus smaller, with middle area straight and the apex slightly curve.

Description

Dorsal surface, antennae, ventral surface, legs brownish, pronotum dark brown, abdomen black. Head with vertex smooth, impunctate, shiny; frontal tubercles distinct, triangular; clypeus with transverse ridge elevated; labrum transverse, sparsely covered with long pubescence; mandibles black at tips; maxillary palpi robust, with penultimate segment enlarged, cup-shaped, the terminal segment smaller, conical. Eyes large, prominent, with interocular space 0.8 times as broad as transverse diameter of each eye; distance across eyes as broad as pronotum. Antennae moderately long, extended to middle of elytra; segment 1 longest, club-shaped; segment 2 the shortest, 1.5 times as long as broad; segment 3 twice as long as 2; segment 4 slightly longer than 3; segments 5-8 subequal in length, shorter than 4; segments 9-10 subequal in length, shorter than 8; segment 11 slightly longer than 10, pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times as broad as long, broadest at apical one-third; anterior border unmargined, concave, lateral and posterior borders margined; surface transversely depressed, smooth, impunctate, shiny. Scutellum triangular, smooth, as long as broad; anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly. Elytra parallel-sided, rounded at apex, longitudinally carinate behind humerus, with moderately deep grooves separating carinae posteriorly; surface transversely depressed subbasally, moderately rugose, densely impressed with small punctures; epipleuron moderately broad, gradually narrowed towards apex; Legs long, slender; metatarsus with first segment shorter than the rest combined; tarsal claws appendiculate. Abdomen black; apical sternite emarginate. Pygidium rounded at apex. Aedeagus small, slender, straight and not curved, the apex slightly curved and pointed. Length 4.8 mm. Female: Length 5.0- 6.3 mm.

Secondary sexual characteristics: the male with larger eyes, with interocular space 0.8 times as broad as transverse diameter, compared with the female having smaller eyes with interocular space 1.5 times as broad as transverse diameter of each eye.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Cambodia, Siem Reap, Angkor Wat, near the elephant ride station, 23.v.2007, M. S. Mohamedsaid, 1 male, 10 females (deposited in the collection of the Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi).

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