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A new species of *Basiprionota* CHEVROLAT from Sumba, Indonesia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae: Basiprionotini)

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ABSTRACT. *Basiprionota sumba*, a species new to science, is described from Sumba, Indonesia.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Basiprionotini, *Basiprionota*, Sumba, Indonesia.

The genus *Basiprionota* CHEVROLAT, 1837 comprises 63 species distributed in Oriental Region and border parts of Palearctic and Australopapuan Regions (BOROWIEC 1999, BOROWIEC and ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA 2002). The genus was perfectly revised by SPAETH (1925), but 10 species were described after the revision. Pacific islands are characterized by a large number of species with small distribution areas thus a high degree of endemism has been observed.

In materials studied recently I have found specimens of a new species collected in Sumba. It is the first member of the genus collected on that island. From the eastern part of the Small Sunda Islands only one species has been described hitherto – *Basiprionota timorensis* (SPAETH, 1925) from Timor but it belongs to a different species group than *B. sumba* n. sp.

***Basiprionota sumba* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

Named after its terra typica, Sumba Island from Small Sunda Islands Archipelago.

DIAGNOSIS

It belongs to the group of species with unbroken lateral gutter between pronotal disc and explanate margin, elytral disc with distinct postscutellar impressions, and elytral convexity more or less elevated in postscutellar part. In SPAETH's (1925) key the group comprises species between thesis 4 and 24. Yellow dorsum, elytral disc only slightly elevated in postscutellar part, more than one infuscate apical segments of antennae, length above 7.5 mm, fine elytral puncturation, and indistinct elytral external costa place *B. sumba* n. sp. close to species between thesis 21 and 24. *Basiprionota amitina* (SPAETH, 1932), *B. cerata* (SPAETH, 1925), and *B. opima* SPAETH, (1925), all from Indochina, differ in maculate elytral disc, *B. westermanni* (MANNERHEIM, 1844) differs in distinctly large size (length above 11 mm), broad posterolateral spots on explanate margin of elytra, and usually the presence of two small spots in apical part of elytral disc. *B. pudica* (SPAETH, 1925) from S China and NE India distinctly differs in broad posterolateral spots on explanate margin of elytra, more distinct elytral costae and only two black apical segments of antennae. *Basiprionota timorensis* (SPAETH, 1925), the closest species geographically, distinctly differs in pubescent elytra and irregular surface of pronotal disc.



1-3. *Basiprionota sumba* n. sp.: 1 – maculate form dorsal, 2 – immaculate form dorsal, 3 – profile

DESCRIPTION

Length 9.2-10.1 mm, width 7.3-8.1 mm, width of elytral disc 5.5-5.7 mm, width of pronotum 5.4-5.85 mm, length/width ratio 1.25-1.26. Body moderately broad, elytra not acuminate apically (figs 1, 2).

Head yellow. Pronotum uniformly yellow. Elytra uniformly yellow in holotype (fig. 2) and one of the paratypes, and with small, narrow, black posterolateral spots on explanate margin of elytra in the second paratype (fig. 1). Ventrites uniformly yellow or metasternum with blackish posterior margin. Antennal segments 1-6 yellow, from 7th segment to apex gradually infusate, two apical segments almost black.

Pronotum very broad, with maximum width at base, sides in basal third only slightly converging anterad then strongly rounded. Anterior corners rounded, anterior margin deeply emarginate. Disc only slightly convex, impunctate, shiny. Explanate margin distinctly bordered from disc, flat, impunctate, shiny, gutter between disc and explanate margin complete.



4, 5. *Basiprionota sumba* n. sp., male genitalia: 4 – lateral, 5 – apex dorsal

Scutellum triangular, impunctate, without impression or sulcus. Base of elytra not wider than base of pronotum, basal margin crenulate. Disc unevenly convex, slightly elevated in postscutellar part but elytral profile straight behind the top of angulation (fig. 3). Postscutellar impressions shallow but distinct, principal impressions deep, round, posterolateral impressions only slightly shallower than principal. Elytral costae hardly marked, at first glance elytra appear without costae; first costa visible only as slightly elevated S-shaped fold surrounding antero-internal margin of principal impression, second costa forms only short elevation running obliquely between humeral callus and antero-external margin of principal impression. Punctuation of disc moderately coarse, completely irregular. Punctures on top of disc approximately twice smaller than on sides of disc, punctures in principal and posterolateral impression slightly coarser than on sides of disc. Punctures on top of disc disposed slightly irregularly but intervals mostly twice to thrice wider than puncture diameter. On sides of disc punctures are more dense than on top of disc, intervals partly as wide as, partly narrower than puncture diameter but surface never appears rugose. Marginal row distinct, coarsely punctate. Explanate margin moderately broad, in widest part slightly wider than 1/3 width of disc of each elytron. Elytral epipleura bare.

Head broad, frons deeply impressed with median groove. Antennae stout, length ratio of antennal segments: 100:55:70:90:95:95:105:100:100:110:195.

Claws large, simple.

Male genitalia little characteristic, not enlarged in apical part (figs 4, 5).

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: [INDONESIA] "SUMBA Isl.: East prov., Wairinding vill. env., 350 m, 30.-31. I. 2001, St. Jakl lgt." (preserved at the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Wrocław, Poland); two paratypes: same data (preserved in coll. M. SNIŽEK, České Budejovice, Czech Republic).

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