

Serangga 16(1): 1-6
ISSN 1394-5130 © 2011, Centre for Insect Systematics,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

***APLOSONYX BALIENSIS*, A NEW SPECIES OF
CHRYSOMELID BEETLE FROM BALI, INDONESIA
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE:
GALERUCINAE)**

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ABSTRACT

Aplosonyx baliensis, a new species of chrysomelid beetle is described and illustrated from Bali, Indonesia.

Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, new species, Bali, Indonesia.

ABSTRAK

Aplosonyx baliensis, spesies baru kumbang Chrysomelidae daripada Bali, Indonesia telah diperihalkan dan diilustrasikan.

Kata kunci: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, spesies baru, Bali, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

In a report on leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae) of the subfamily Galerucinae from Bali, Indonesia, the genus *Aplosonyx* Chevrolat is represented by a described species, *A. sumatrae* (Weber), and an undescribed species (Mohamedsaid 2001). Java, which is its closest neighbour on the west, is represented by eight species (Kimoto 1990; Reid 1998), while the eastern closest neighbour, Lombok, represented by one species (Mohamedsaid 2009). Besides, Sundaland, which comprises the Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Java and Bali are richly represented by 30 species (Kimoto 1990; Mohamedsaid 2004). During a short trip to Bali in 2007 a new species of *Aplosonyx* was discovered. The new species is here described and illustrated. Type specimens will be deposited in the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia.

***Aplosonyx baliensis* Mohamedsaid, new species**

(Figures 1-4)

Male. Reddish brown on dorsal and ventral surfaces, black on the antennal segments 6-11, tarsi and four pairs of round spots on the abdominal sternites.

Head with frontal tubercles prominent, strongly raised, transverse, behind deeply, transversely grooved; vertex moderately convex, finely punctured, shiny; clypeus triangularly raised; labrum transverse, twice as broad as long; mandibles large, strongly curved; maxillary palpi robust, with penultimate segment swollen, the apical one smaller, conical. Eyes prominent, 1.6 times as broad as transverse diameter of each eye. Antennae robust, short, extended to middle of elytra, basal segments 1-5 brownish, apical segments 6-11 black; interantennal space as broad as antennal socket. Pronotum transverse, 2.5 times as broad as long, broadest at one-third apex; transverse furrow very deep, oblique at sides; surface smooth, strongly punctured within depressed area; anterior margin deeply concave, the posterior slightly straight in middle, oblique at sides; lateral margins rounded at apical third, constricted towards the base; anterior and lateral borders

margined, the posterior not margined, except at the oblique sides; angles with seta-bearing pores; anterior corners thickened, flattened, the posterior distinctly angulate. Tibiae with a spine at apex. Protarsus with the first segment thickened, strongly dilated. Metatarsus with the first segment elongate, shorter than the remainder segments combined. Tarsal claws appendiculate. Elytra convex, without distinct basal depressions, subparallel-sided, deeply depressed within humeri, the latter prominent, obliquely rounded; surface with punctures arranged in ten rows; each elytron with four double-rows punctures along the middle and a single row each at sutural and lateral margins; elytral margins sharp, strongly reflex; epipleuron broad, concave, gradually narrowed towards apex. Scutellum triangular, as long as broad, pointed, smooth, impunctate. Anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly. Abdomen with four pairs of round black spots at sides (Fig. 2) on the first, second, third and fourth visible sternites, with the largest spots on the first and the smallest on the fourth; surface finely punctured, densely covered with fine pubescences. Apical sternite trilobed, with median lobe very short (Fig. 3). Pygidium rounded at apex. Aedeagus in lateral view moderately curved, with apex tapered and pointed and the basal part explanate, and in ventral view symmetrical (Figs 4a-b).

Body length 7.6-7.8 mm.

Female: Unknown.

HOLOTYPE. MALE. INDONESIA, Bali, Negara, 14 November 2007, Mohamedsaid. Paratypes same data, 2 males.

Etymology. The new species, *baliensis*, is named after the famous island of Bali.

Remarks. *Aplosonyx apicicornis* (Jacoby), described from Java, differs from *A. baliensis*, new species, in having the elytral punctures not arranged in rows. *Aplosonyx sumatrae*, a recently recorded species from Bali, has the elytral punctures arranged in rows but differs from the new species with black markings on shoulder and along the sides of elytra. A single specimen from Bali which was recorded as an undescribed species (Mohamedsaid 2001) differs from the new species in having abdomen without black markings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Mr Roslan Yusop, the Scientific Officer, and Ms Alia Rizki from the Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), respectively, for the permission to use their lab facilities and her assistance in taking image of the new species.

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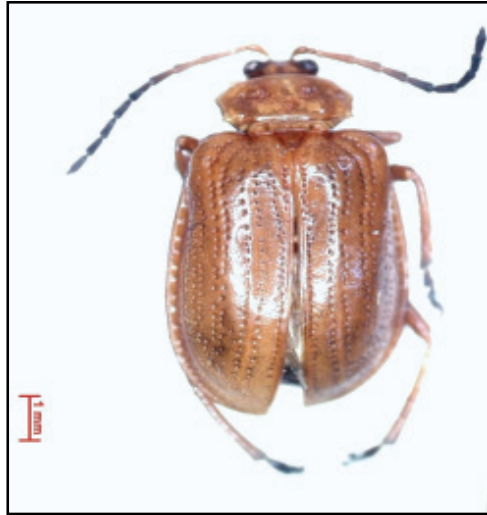


Figure 1. Habitus, *Aplosonyx baliensis*, new species.

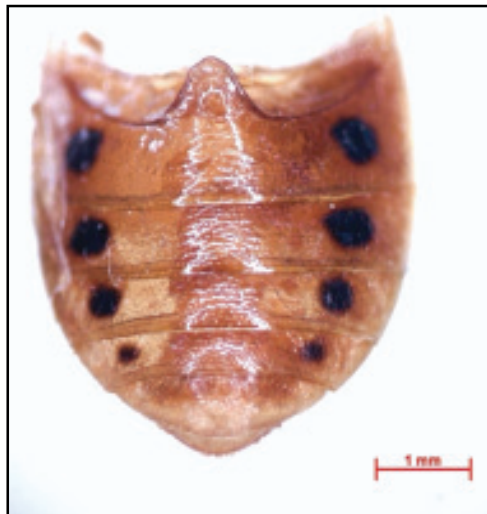


Figure 2. *Aplosonyx baliensis*, new species, male abdominal sternite with four pairs of black spots.



Figure 3. *Aplosonyx baliensis*, new species, male apical sternite.



Figure 4a-b. *Aplosonyx baliensis*, new species, aedeagus, a, ventral view; b, lateral view.