Elytra, *Tokyo*, **35**(1): 159–162, May 30, 2007

A New *Augolesthus* Species (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from West Sumatra Dedicated to the late Dr. Masataka SATÔ

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Abstract A new *Augolesthus* species is described from West Sumatra and dedicated to the late Dr. Masataka SATÔ, *Augolesthus satoi* sp. nov.

When I was a graduate student, I met the late Dr. Masataka SATÔ for the first time at the annual meeting of the Japanese Society of Coleopterology held in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture. Since then, I have made a series of field surveys for these ten years in collaboration with Dr. Yupa HANBOONSONG of Khon Kaen University in Thailand. Dr. SATÔ, who had long experience of entomology in Thailand, offered me pertinent suggestions to my studies from various points of view. At the news of his unexpected death, I was shocked and deeply saddened. On this occasion I would like to select a small but very beautiful species of the Tenebrionidae for dedication to the late Dr. SATÔ.

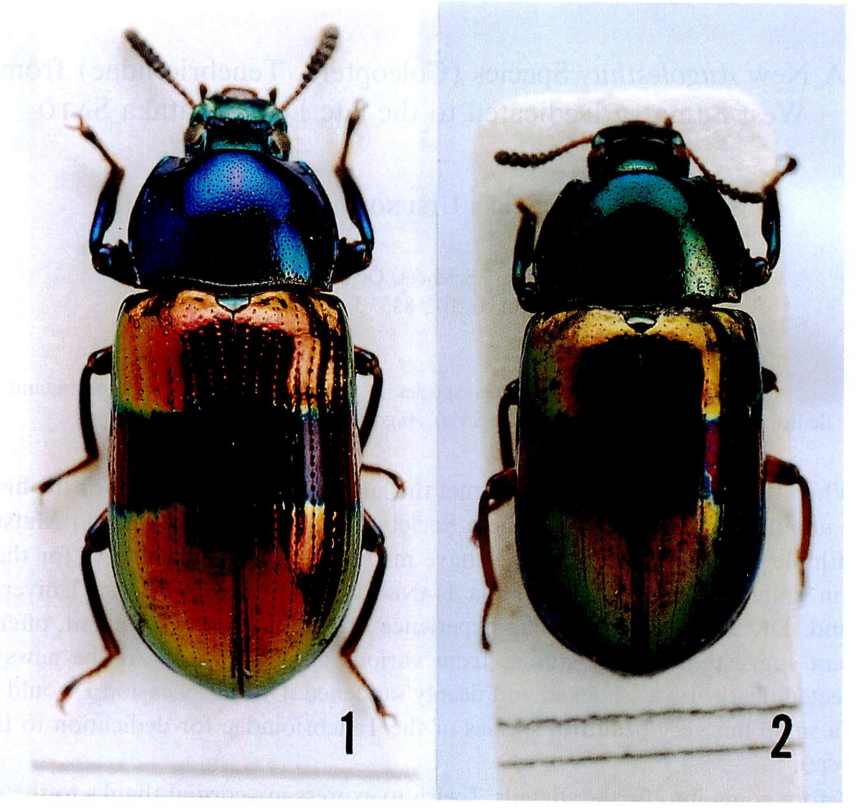
Before going into further details, I wish to express my cordial thanks to the staff of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, who permitted me loaning of the specimen designated herein as the holotype. I also thank Dr. Ottó MERKL for taking trouble to loan the holotype of *Augolesthus latus* KULZER. Deep gratitude should be expressed to Emeritus Curator Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

Augolesthus satoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Reddish brown, six apical segments of antennae black, head and scutellum bluish green, pronotum dark blue, elytra reddish brown in major parts, whose lateral parts bearing golden metallic luster under a certain light, with a transverse reddish brown fascia lying before the middle, basal and apical margins of the fascia purplish and golden, outer margins of elytra greenish blue, apical parts of femora and tibiae blackish brown; dorsal surface strongly metallically shining, ventral surface weakly, rather alutaceously shining. Body oblong-ovate, gently convex dorsad.

F e m a l e. Head somewhat transversely elliptical; clypeus transverse, moderately convex in middle, widely emarginate in front, covered with isodiametric microsculpture,



Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Augolesthus* spp. —— 1. *A. satoi* sp. nov., holotype, female; 2. *A. latus* KULZER, holotype, female.

rather closely punctate, fronto-clypeal border gently curved and depressed, clypeo-genal borders finely sulcate; genae (areas before eyes) oblique, gently arched, feebly produced laterad, closely punctulate in outer parts; frons broadly triangular, inclined anteriad, scattered with large punctures in antero-medial part, the remaining parts irregularly punctate, diatone about 2.5 times the transverse diameter of an eye, with deep sulci along interior margins of eyes which extend close to the neck. Eyes somewhat cordiform in dorsal view, gently convex laterad. Antennae subclavate, reaching the middle of pronotum, six apical segments widened and flattened, 10th the widest and 11th subquadrate, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.16, 0.12, 0.18, 0.16, 0.16, 0.15, 0.15, 0.16, 0.16, 0.17, 0.24.

Pronotum 1.54 times as wide as long, widest at the middle, base wider than apex; apex widely, gently emarginate, feebly produced in middle; base clearly bordered, gently sinuous on each side; lateral margins roundly produced, distinctly grooved and rimmed; front angles obtuse with rounded corners, hind angles acute and feebly projected postero-laterad; disc convex, irregularly scattered with small punctures. Scutellum

transversely subcordate, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with small punctures, which become larger in the basal part.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, 3.1 times the length and a little more than 1.2 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 2/5; dorsum rather strongly convex and highest at the middle, slightly obliquely depressed at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small punctures, which are closely set in interior parts, sparsely so and larger in exterior parts, and often finely striated; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are deeply grooved and narrowly explanate, compressed at basal 1/3; humeri gently, longitudinally swollen; apices gently produced.

Anterior ventral margin of profemur with an obtuse tooth near apex, posterior ventral margin of profemur without a tooth in female; protibia with anterior ventral margin widened in apical 4/5 and sparsely punctate, each puncture with a microscopic hair. Ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.17, 0.13, 0.12, 0.15, 0.61; 0.16, 0.12, 0.13, 0.12, 0.60; 0.14, 0.12, 0.11, 0.63.

Body length: 9.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, "W-Sumatra, 5.–6. 2, Panti 300–450 m // Indonesien, 1991, Schillhammer" (NMW).

Notes. This new species resembles *Augolesthus latus* KULZER, 1952, described on a female from "N. Borneo, Kina-balu". The former can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

The body larger (8.7 mm in length in *A. latus*) and slenderer (2.02 times as long as wide in *A. latus*), the head more noticeably narrowed apicad and more strongly punctate, with the clypeus more strongly convex and emarginate in front, and the areas behind eyes remarkably depressed; the pronotum slightly wider (1.57 times as wide as long in *A. latus*), with the front angles less angulate, and the disc slightly obliquely punctate (not obliquely so in *A. latus*); the elytra more elongate (1.49 times as long as wide in *A. latus*), more deeply striate; the profemora with anterior ventral margins less conspicuously toothed.

要　　約

宇都宮由佳: 故佐藤正孝博士に捧げた西スマトラ産のゴミムシダマシの1新種. —— 筆者が大学院生の時, 松山で開催された日本鞘翅学会で, 初めて佐藤正孝先生にお目にかかった. それ以来, 先生は筆者のタイの研究について丁寧にご指導くださった. 先生の訃報を知って, 深い悲しみを感じたので, 西スマトラ産のゴミムシダマシの中から美麗な未記載種を選び, 生前のご指導に感謝を込めて, *Augolesthus satoi* sp. nov. と命名した.

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