

## A new species of the genus *Therates* from Brunei (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cicindelidae, *Therates bruneiensis* sp. n., Brunei**

**Abstract.** *Therates bruneiensis* sp. n. is described from Brunei, North Borneo. According to the revision of the genus *Therates* Latreille 1817, published by Wiesner (1988) this new species belonged to the species group “*spinipennis*” together with *T. spinipennis* Dejean, 1822 and *T. dimidiatus* Dejean, 1825.

### INTRODUCTION

The Oriental genus *Therates* Latreille, 1817, comprises more than 160 known species and subspecies. All of them are silvicolous, fast flying beetles of diurnal activity. The body size ranges from small to relatively large. A great number of species from this genus were described over last 20 years by several authors, and revised by Wiesner (1988). Last year, I had an opportunity to study and identify several specimens from The British Natural History Museum in London (BMNH). One of them is described here as a new one to science.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The body length is measured without the labrum, and indicates the distance from anterior margin of the clypeus to the elytral apices including teeth. Following acronyms are used for the depository of the type material:

BMNH The British Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

CPVP private collection, Petr Votruba, Prague, Czech Republic.

### DESCRIPTION

#### *Therates bruneiensis* sp. n.

(Figs 1-3)

**Type locality.** Brunei, Kuala Belalong, E 115°7' N 4°34'.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: BRUNEI, ii-iii/1992; E 115 7° N 34 4°; Kuala Belalong FSC; Ground Malaise Trap; N. Mawdsley coll.; BMNH {E} 1991-173; (BMNH).

Allotype (1 ♀) labelled: BORNEO, BRUNEI; E 115°7' N 4°34' 18.v.91; Kuala Belalong FSC; N. Mawdsley, Malaise GM3; BMNH {E} 1991-173; (BMNH). Paratypes. (1 ♂): with same labells as holotype (BMNH); (1 ♂) labelled: BRUNEI: Temburong; District, ridge NE; of Kuala Belalong.; approx. 300 m alt.; October 1992; J. H. Martin coll.; BM 1992- 172 (BMNH); (1 ♂) labeled: BRUNEI: Temburong; Dist. Kuala Belalong; Field Studies Centre; collector unknown, (CPVP). All type specimens labelled: "Holotype (or Allotype or Paratype respectively), *Therates bruneiensis* sp. nov., det. Petr Votruba 2009" [red, printed].

**Description.** Body length without labrum: male - holotype 12.4 mm, other males 11.8-12.4 mm; female - allotype 10.7 mm; maximum width 3.8 mm (male elytra).

Head. Robust, shiny black with deep blue and violet reflections. Mandibles yellowish, both with only three brownish teeth and basal molar: apical tooth and two inner teeth very close to each other and widely distant from basal molar. Clypeus glabrous, frons smooth and glabrous. Labrum (Fig. 2) longer than wide, yellowish, with six anterior teeth (one male with only five teeth), two lateral and two basolateral teeth. Labial and maxillary palpi yellowish to brownish. Antennae with scape yellowish, pedicel dark brown, antennomeres 3-4 brown, other ones darkened.

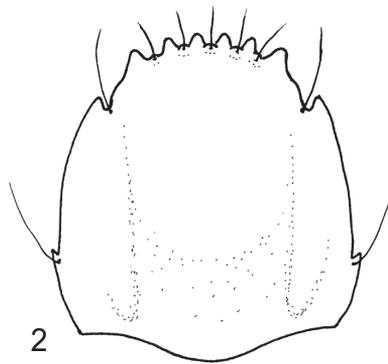
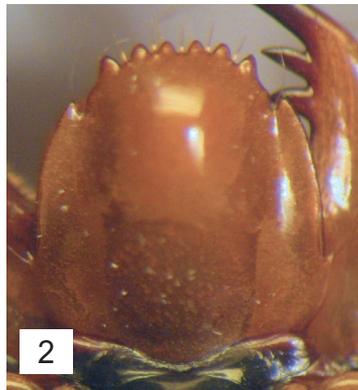
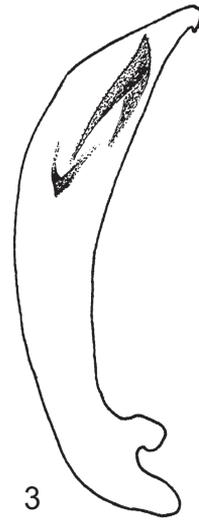
Thorax. Pronotum nearly as long as wide (or slightly wider), surface almost smooth, shiny and glabrous, of same coloration as other parts of head, widened anteriorly, somewhat attenuated towards (narrower) posterior lobe. Anterior lobe wider than posterior one, sulci well pronounced, disc subglobose. Median line fine, but obvious due to its dark coloration. Notopleural sutures obvious in dorsal view. Ventral thoracic sterna smooth and glabrous, concolorous with pronotum, as well as lateral sternal parts. Female coupling sulcus is not present (lacking a pit).

Elytra. Humeri well pronounced, lateral margins moderately attenuated towards arcuate antepical angles and obliquely towards apices; sutures well marked, black, ending at a large distance before apices and with indistinct, short or blunt sutural spine; elytral apex with small, blunt- or right-angled external tooth and conspicuously long (0.6 mm) black-darkened median spine; elytral surface distinctly convex, with well delimited basodiscal convexity by deep humeral impressions and moderate to deep discal impression, shiny metallic-black with purple lustre; large basohumeral area including basodiscal convexity ochre-yellow except for metallic-black posterior juxtasutural area of basodiscal convexity, and large ochre-yellow apical macula covering whole apex except for black sutures, and not reaching antepical angle. Elytra distinctly punctate only on short median area behind basal convexity, punctures almost effaced on posterior area.

Abdomen. Ventriles yellow, smooth and glabrous except for two long sensory setae laterally on each ventrite.

Legs. Coxae yellow without setae, trochanters yellow with one seta; femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi yellow with darkened apices, last two or three tarsomeres brown, from dark brown to black.

Male external genitalia. Penis 2.7 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, of a characteristic shape (Fig. 3) and sclerites within internal sac, rather voluminous in the middle, apical part conically constricted towards rounded apex which is ventrally emarginate in form of small denticle. Internal sac well armed, comprising isolate, rather thick basodorsal V-shaped sclerite, large



Figs 1-3. *Therates bruniensis* sp. n.: 1- habitus dorsal aspect; 2- labrum; 3- male genitalia

dorsoapical tooth, thin central arciform piece, and voluminous central piece combined with voluminous ventral arc piece with acute base and tooth-like apex directed dorsally.

Female. All characters similar to male, the only one examined female smaller (10.5 mm) than all the males.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Therates bruneiensis* sp. n. belonged to a species group “*spinipennis*” according to the subdivision by Wiesner (1988). This new species is distinguished from all other species of this group by the combination of following characters: the aedeagus having backward directed apical tooth, apex of each elytron with a long, blackish median spine, and the elytral maculation consists of the broad yellow humeral lunule and shorter, yellow apical lunule (characters constant in all specimens examined).

**Etymology.** Derived from the name of Brunei sultanate, North Borneo, where the type specimens were collected.

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#### REFERENCES

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