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***Dentilabra* gen.nov., a new genus of Alticinae from Malaysia (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)**

by Lev N. Medvedev

Abstract. A new genus *Dentilabra* gen.nov. is described from Malaysia together with four new species: *Dentilabra morio*, *D. tibialis*, *D. similis*, and *D. tarsalis* spp.nov. The new genus belongs to the subfamily Alticinae and is related to *Ogloblinia* Csiki, 1940 and *Manobidia* Chen, 1934. *Dentilabra morio* sp.nov. is established as type species of the new genus.

Key words. Chrysomelidae – Alticinae – *Dentilabra* – new species – new genus – Malaysia

Introduction

During my work in the Natural History Museum, Basel, I found four new species of Alticinae in undetermined material from Malaysia. All of these species are described and a new genus is established for them here.

Material

The following abbreviations are used for the places in which the material is deposited:

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel
 LM L. N. Medvedev collection, Moscow

Taxonomy

***Dentilabra* gen.nov.**

Gender: Feminine.

Type of genus: *Dentilabra morio* sp.nov.

Description. Body elongate ovate, moderately convex. Clypeus short, its hind part horizontal and feebly convex, anterior part vertical (Fig. 1). Labrum as long as wide, narrowed to base, its anterior margin strongly elevated and toothed in middle (Fig. 2). Frontal tubercles present. Antennal sockets removed to eye, interantennal space rather broad. Prothorax with thickened anterior angles, lateral margin angulate in anterior 1/5; surface without sharp basal groove, but impressed and more densely punctate along base. Elytra with humeral tubercle and 9 regular rows of punctures, but without basal convexity. Wings present. Anterior coxal cavities open. Prosternum broad, subquadrate. Metasternum feebly bituberculate near hind margin. Abdominal sternite 1 with 2 short ridges (Fig. 3). Abdominal sternite 5 with very small central lobe (Fig. 4). Hind femora very thick. Tibiae flattened above, hind tibiae thickened to apex, with short, thick, triangular spur. Segment 1 of hind tarsus as long as following segments together, about 0.3–0.5 of tibia length.

Diagnosis. The genus in question resembles genera *Ogloblinia* Csiki, 1940 and especially *Manobidia* Chen, 1934, but differs in the structure of the labrum and the long segment 1 of the hind tarsus.

***Dentilabra morio* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male) and 2 paratypes: Malaysia, Benon Mts., 15km. E Kampong Dong (3°53'N, 102°01'E), 700m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB, 1 paratype – LM).

Description. Black, antennae fulvous with darkened apical segments, head dark fulvous to piceous, fore- and mid-legs more or less piceous, especially tarsi.

Head impunctate. Frontal tubercles narrow, obliquely placed, with anterior angles produced into flat interantennal space, frontal furrows very feeble. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments: 8–5–6–6–7–6–6–6–7–6–8, five apical segments slightly thickened. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, with feeble basal impression not reaching lateral margins and covered with distinct punctures; remainder of surface convex, lustrous, with very fine, sparse punctures. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, convex, with interspaces flat and finely punctate. Fore- and mid-tibiae straight. Segment 1 of hind tarsus shorter than following segments together, about 1/3 of tibiae length. Last abdominal segment of male flattened at centre and clearly emarginated at the rear. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) 5.2 times as long as width in middle, with elongate apical triangle and narrow base, underside evenly convex, without central longitudinal fold, but with oblique fold on each side before apex.

Length of body 2.5–2.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

***Dentilabra tibialis* sp.nov.**

Material examined. Holotype (male) and paratype: Malaysia, Benon Mts., 15 km. E Kampong Dong (3°53'N, 102°01'E), 700m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB, 1 paratype – LM).

Description. Very similar to *D. morio* sp.nov.; the two species differ in only a few characters.

Black, basal antennal segments fulvous, head more or less piceous.

Head impunctate. Frontal furrows feeble. Frontal tubercles narrow, elongate, obliquely placed and poorly delimited, not produced to interantennal space, which is slightly concave. Antennae reach mid-elytra, proportions of segments: 8–5–6–7–7–7–6–6–6–6–8, preapical segments feebly thickened, about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, with distinct and finely punctate basal impression, remainder of surface convex, very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, convex, with interspaces of rows lustrous and all but impunctate. Anterior tibiae strongly curved, angulate on outer margin before preapical emargination, with strong ridge on dorsal surface (Fig. 6). Segment 1 of hind tarsus about 1/3 of tibia length, a little shorter than the following segments together. Last abdominal sternite flattened apically, with almost straight hind margin. Aedeagus 3.9 times as long as width

in middle, with broad base, apical triangle broad, underside with longitudinal ridge and short impressed line on extreme apex, in lateral view slightly curved (Fig. 8).

Length of body 2.7–2.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Dentilabra similis sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male) and 2 paratypes: Malaysia, Benon Mts., 15 km. E Kampong Dong (3°53'N, 102°01'E), 700m, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB, 1 paratype – LM).

Description. Very similar to *D. morio* sp.nov.; the two species differ in only a few characters.

Black, 5–7 basal segments of antennae fulvous.

Head impunctate. Frontal tubercles elongate ovate, sharply delimited, not produced to interantennal space, which is evenly convex. Frontal furrows sharp and forming on angle of about 110°. Antennae reach mid-elytra, proportions of segments: 7–5–5–6–6–6–6–7–6–6–9, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, basal impression moderately deep, finely punctate; remainder of surface convex, very finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, interspaces among carinae lustrous and all but impunctate. Fore- and mid-tibiae straight. Segment 1 of hind tarsus about half tibiae length, as long as the following segments together. Last abdominal sternite of male with trace of central lobe. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) about 5 times as long as width in middle, with broader base, underside with longitudinal fold around midway and deep longitudinal furrow on apical triangle, distinctly curved in lateral view, with apex bent upwards.

Length of body 2.7–2.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Dentilabra tarsalis sp.nov.

Material examined. Holotype (male): Malaysia, Endau-Rompin, Pulo Jasin, 2°31'N, 103°21'E, 50–400 m, 19.III.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB).

Description. Black, basal antennal segments fulvous, tibiae and tarsi partly piceous.

Head impunctate. Frontal tubercles narrow, obliquely placed, partly produced into convex interantennal space, flat and very poorly limited and because of this nearly indistinct, frontal furrows very feeble. Antennae reach mid-elytra, proportions of segments; 7–5–6–6–6–6–6–7–6–7, five apical segments slightly thickened, about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, with distinct basal impression not reaching lateral margins and covered with fine punctures, remainder of surface convex, lustrous, with microscopic and very sparse punctures. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, convex, with almost vertical sides and with somewhat indistinct carinae separated by densely punctate interspaces. Fore- and mid-tibiae straight. Segment 1 of hind tarsus a little longer than following segments together, about half of tibiae length. Last abdominal sternite of male evenly convex, with straight hind margin. Aedeagus

(Fig. 10) long and parallel-sided, 6 times as long as width in middle, with short triangular apex, roof-like convexity on underside, with deep groove on apical triangle.

Length of body 2.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. See key.

Key to species

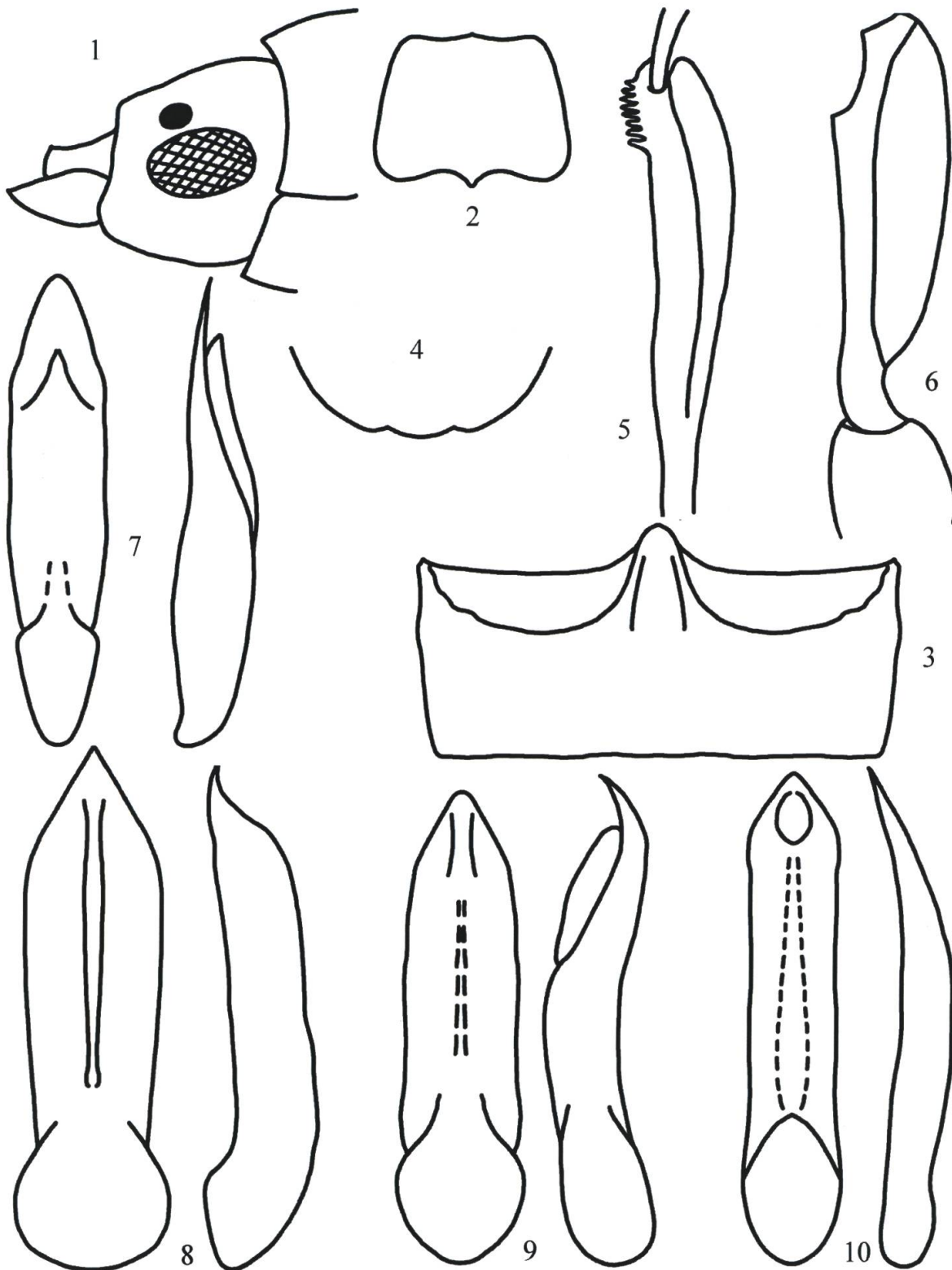
- 1(2) Fore-tibiae strongly curved, angulate on outer margin before apical emargination (Fig. 6). Interantennal space longitudinally concave. Segment 1 of hind tarsus about 1/3 of tibia length. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) rather broad, about 4 times as long as wide. Length 2.7–2.8 mm.
..... *D. tibialis* sp.nov.
- 2(1) Fore-tibiae straight, without preapical angulation. Aedeagus about 5–6 times as long as wide.
- 3(4) Frontal tubercles elongate ovate, sharply delimited, not produced into convex interantennal space. Frontal furrows sharp and forming an angle of about 110°. Segment 1 of hind tarsus about half tibia length. Aedeagus – Fig. 9. Length 2.7–2.8 mm. *D. similis* sp.nov.
- 4(3) Frontal tubercles narrow, obliquely placed, poorly delimited, frontal furrows feeble.
- 5(6) Segment 1 of hind tarsus about 1/3 of tibia length. Aedeagus lanceolate with elongate apex (Fig. 7). Length 2.5–2.7 mm. *D. morio* sp.nov.
- 6(5) Segment 1 of hind tarsus a little more than half tibia length. Aedeagus thin, parallel-sided, with short, triangular apex (Fig. 10). Length 2.3 mm.
..... *D. tarsalis* sp.nov.

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Figs 1–10. 1–5, *Dentilabra morio* sp.nov.: 1 – head, lateral view; 2 – labrum; 3 – ridges on the first abdominal sternite; 4 – apical lobe of the fifth abdominal sternite; 5 – anterior tibia; 6 – *D. tibialis* sp.nov.: anterior tibia. 7–10, aedeagus ventral and lateral views: 7 – *D. morio* sp.nov.; 8 – *D. tibialis* sp.nov.; 9 – *D. similis* sp.nov.; 10 – *D. tarsalis* sp.nov.

