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**TEMNASPIS LUNDUENSIS, A NEW SPECIES OF
MEGALOPODINAE FROM BORNEO
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT

Temnaspis lunduensis is described from Sarawak, the Malaysian territory in Borneo. It is also the first species of the genus recorded from the island. *T. arida* Westwood, which was described from Borneo, is here transferred to the genus *Colobaspis*, therefore a new combination is proposed, *T. arida* (Westwood). These two species represent the Chrysomelidae of the subfamily Megalopodinae from Borneo.

ABSTRAK

Temnaspis lunduensis diperihalkan dari Sarawak, wilayah Malaysia di Borneo. Ia juga adalah spesies pertama daripada genus berkenaan direkodkan dari pulau tersebut. *T. arida* Westwood, yang diperihalkan dari Borneo, di sini dipindahkan ke genus *Colobaspis*, dengan itu satu kombinasi baru dicadangkan, *T. arida* (Westwood). Kedua-dua spesies tersebut mewakili Chrysomelidae subfamili Megalopodinae dari Borneo.

INTRODUCTION

This paper reports the second species of chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily Megalopodinae from Borneo. It is represented by *Temnaspis lunduensis*, a new species described from Sarawak, the Malaysian territory in Borneo. The species is the second for the genus from Malaysia. The first megalopodine described from Borneo, *T. arida* Westwood, however, does not belong to the genus *Temnaspis*, and here is transferred to *Colobaspis* Fairmaire. Thus, a new combination, *C. arida* (Fairmaire), is here proposed. *Temnaspis* differs from *Colobaspis* in having pronotum with anterior and posterior sulcus and its side just anterior to posterior angles without any projection. Holotype specimen is deposited in the collection of the Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM).

TAXONOMY

Temnaspis lunduensis Mohamedsaid, new species (Fig. 1)

Body elongate, subparallel-sided, pubescent. Brownish, with black markings on dorsal and ventral surfaces. Head black, with clypeus, labrum, maxillary and labial palpi, ventral surface brownish, distinctly broader than thorax, rugose, densely impressed with small punctures; vertex with a deep oval-shaped fovea in middle; clypeus shiny, deeply depressed anterior to frons, moderately densely covered with short, erect pubescence; labrum transverse, sparsely covered with long pubescence; mandible long, moderately curved, black at apex; maxillary palpus slender, pointed at apex. Antennae black, serrate, gradually thickened towards apex, short, extended to humerus; segment 1 longest, club-shaped; segment 2 shortest, cylindrical, slightly longer than broad; segment 3 cylindrical, twice as long as broad, 1.5 times longer than 2; segment 4 thicker, shorter than 3, as long as 2; segment 5 trigonate, broadened towards apex, as broad as long, 1.5 times broader than 4, at apex; segments 6-10 trigonate, subequal in

length, shorter than 5; segment 11 slightly longer than 10, pointed at apex. Eyes large, prominent, deeply emarginated near antennal insertions; interocular space 1.5 times as broad as the transverse diameter of each eye. Pronotum brownish, with three black spots, a semicircular shape, each at apex and base, and a rectangular in middle; form subquadrate, nearly as broad as long, with sides constricted at apical fifth, rounded in apical half, straightened in basal half; surface with a very deep straight sulcus near apex, a moderately deep semicircular sulcus near base, with area between sulci strongly elevated; punctures small, dense; prosternum, proepisternum black; mesosternum, mesoepisternum, mesoepimeron black, except mesosternal process brownish; metasternum brownish, with basal border thickly and lateral border thinly blackened, metepisternum, metepimeron black. Scutellum black, triangular, as long as broad, impressed with small punctures. Elytra brownish, with humeri, oblique bands in middle, large triangular spots in apical half, black; form broadest at base, gradually narrowed towards apex, with apical suture widely split; surface weakly, transversely depressed in middle, densely impressed with small punctures, densely covered with short adpressed pubescence; humeri prominent. Legs long, brownish, except tibiae, tarsi, metacoxae black; metafemora strongly incrassate, armed with a spine at apical third; metatibiae strongly arcuate, with a spine at apex; metatarsus with the first segment as long as the second; segments 1-3 combined as long as the fourth segment; tarsal claws simple. Abdomen largely black in middle, with sides brownish; apical sternite with apex emarginated. Pygidium exposed, elongate, narrowed towards apex. Body length 10.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

HOLOTYPE. Male, MALAYSIA, Sarawak, Lundu, Taman Negara Gunung Gading, 22-27.iv.1994, Salleh & Ismail (UKM).

Etymology. The new species, *lunduensis*, is named after the locality where the beetle was discovered.

Remarks. *T. javana* (Guerin-Meneville) resembles the new species, but differs in having pronotum with one black spot in middle, the elytral pattern with a transverse bands in middle and oblique spots in apical half black, ventral surfaces with metasternum entirely black and abdomen black at apex. *T. bifasciata* Mohamedsaid (Fig. 2) differs from the new species in having head, elytra and legs reddish brown, the elytra with median transverse black band and male metafemora armed with a spine in the middle. In the description of *T. bifasciata* the author (Mohamedsaid 1999) mistakenly described the tarsi as bifid, instead of simple.

***Colobaspis arida* (Westwood), new combination**

Temnaspis arida Westwood, 1864, Trans. Ent. Soc., London, ser. 3, 2: 275 (Borneo).- Baly, 1865, Trans. Ent. Soc., London, ser. 3, 4: 42 (Borneo).- Mohamedsaid, 2004, Cat. Malaysian Chrysom., Pensoft Ser. Faunistica, 36: 20.

Remarks. No additional material.

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REFERENCE

Mohamedsaid, M. S. 1999. A note on Megalopodinae from Peninsular Malaysia, with a description of a new species (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Megalopodinae). *Malayan Nature Journal*. 53(3): 249-252.



Fig. 1 *Temnaspis lunduensis* Mohamedsaid, new species



Fig. 2 *Temnaspis bifasciata* Mohamedsaid