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PLATYCORNIA SAETOSA, A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF EUMOLPINAE FROM BIOKO ISLAND

(COLEOPTERA, CHRYSOMELIDAE)

A contribution to the Eumolpinae of the islands of the Gulf of Guinea was already in press (Zoia 2017) when Dr Roberto Poggi found and gave me some additional material collected by L. Fea on Bioko Island (formerly Fernando Poo). A species included in this material was not treated in Zoia l.c.; its description as a new genus and new species is the object of the present contribution.

The reported length of the specimens includes the head closely inserted in the prothorax, measures of antennomeres exclude hair coverage. The dissected aedeagus is glued on a card pinned together with the specimen. The dissected feminine apparatus is preserved in a plastic micro-vial, pinned together with the specimen.

The following acronyms are used: MSNG - Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" (Genoa, Italy); SZcoll - Stefano Zoia collection (Milan, Italy)

Platycornia **n. gen.**

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Diagnosis. A genus of Euryopini close to *Colasposoma* Laporte, 1833 and *Thysbina* Weise, 1902, characteristic in the base

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of pronotum a little narrower than the base of elytra, distal edge of hypomera nearly straight and shortly separated from the fore edge of prosternum and the flat, strongly enlarged and densely setose antennomeres 6th to 11th.

Type species. *P. saetosa* n. sp.

Description. Body of medium size, moderately oblong and convex, metallic, nearly glabrous above. Eyes moderately wide, strongly prominent, sub-globular, the inner margin feebly concave, ocular sulci absent. Ultimate article of the maxillary palps pear-shaped, longer than the penultimate. Antennomeres 6th to 11th strongly widened, flat and covered by a dense strong pubescence. Pronotum transverse, the base wider than the distal edge and narrower than the base of elytra; sides with a moderately wide and entire border; the four angles in a small tooth with a seta. Distal edge of hypomera nearly straight, shortly separated from the distal concave edge of prosternum. Prosternum wide, nearly as wide between the procoxae as long at midline. Elytra irregularly punctured. Legs slender, femora armed with a small tooth, meso- and metatibae not emarginate pre-apically. Claws bifid, with the inner tooth shorter, nearly reaching half length of the claw. Pygidium without a median groove. Aedeagus tube like, strongly bent throughout, the ostium dorsal, the basal hood wide; tegmen with two short arms hardly embracing the sides of the median lobe.

Derivatio nominis. The name is a combination of the Greek word *platy* (flat) and the latin *cornū* (antenna). Genus name is feminine.

Platycornia saetosa n. sp.

zoobank.org:act:C891A9A6-FF5C-4695-BB0A-1EB4C8F765A3

Type specimens. Holotype ♂ MSNG: Is. Fernando Poo, Musola, 500-800 m.s.m., I.1902, L. Fea [printed white label]; Holotypus *Platycornia saetosa* n. sp. S. Zoia det. 2018 [printed red label].

Paratypes (2 ♀♀): Is. Fernando Poo, Musola, 500-800 m.s.m., I-III.1902, L. Fea (1 ♀ SZcoll); Is. Fernando Poo, Bahia de S. Carlos, XII.1901, 500-600 m, L. Fea (1 ♀ MSNG).

Description. Habitus as in Figs 1-2; body length of the ♂ holotype 6.6 mm, of the ♀♀ paratypes 7.6 mm and 8.0 mm.

Body metallic green with some bluish hues, underside of head brown, labrum reddish, mandibles metallic green with reddish apices, palpi reddish with last joint darker. First antennomere in large part metallic bluish (holotype and a paratype) or green (in a paratype), antennomeres 2nd-4th dark reddish, from the 5th onwards black with some metallic bluish hue; legs and a large part of tarsi metallic green, the femora metallic bluish in the holotype.

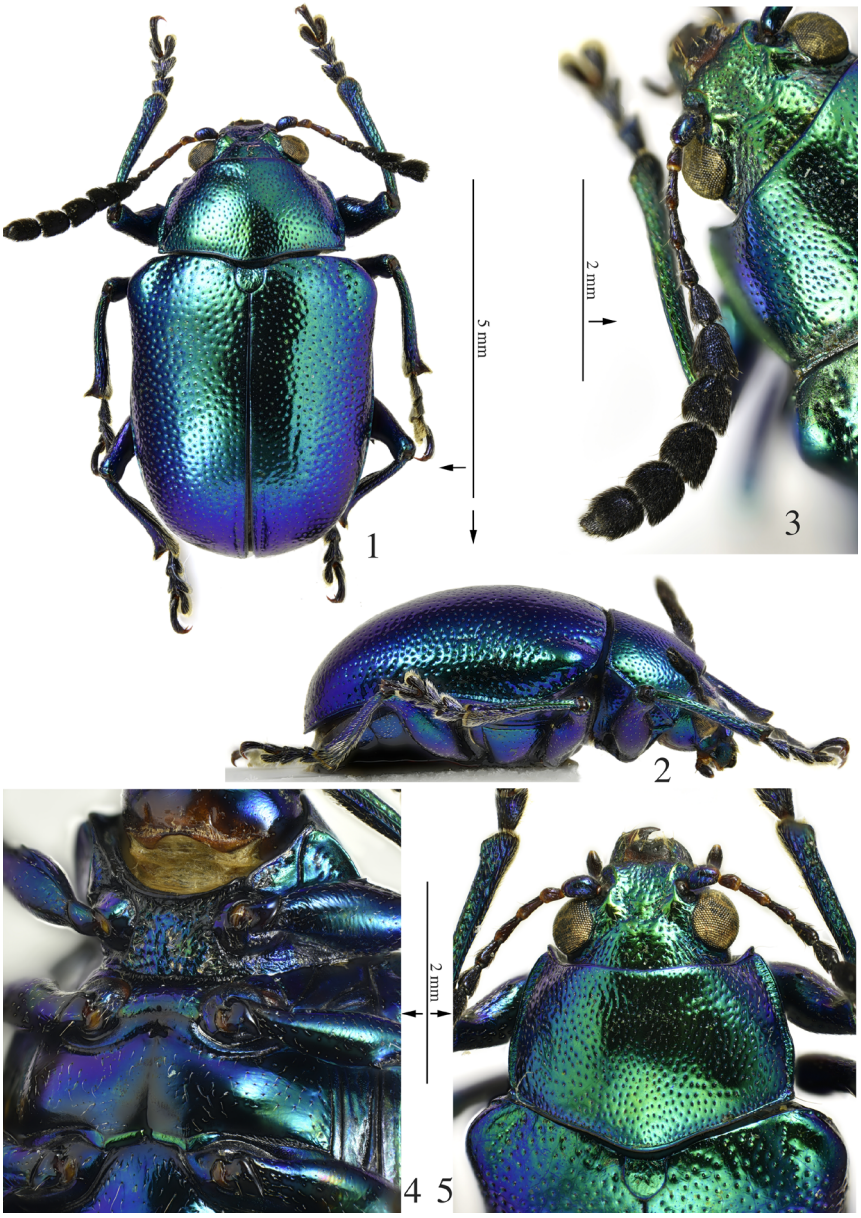
Frons (Figs 3 and 5) moderately convex, with a short longitudinal sulcus in the middle; surface with a sparse punctation, rugose at sides, and a short fine pubescence; clypeus badly separated from the frons by a light impression, surface concave with a small shiny tubercle in its middle and two shiny tubercles at the border with the antennal insertions, punctation a little denser than on frons, distal edge concave in middle. Penultimate article of maxillary palp nearly so long as wide, the ultimate pear-shaped, nearly 1.5 times longer than the penultimate and 1.4 times longer than wide. Antennae (Figs 3 and 11) reaching the basal third of the elytra. First antennomere moderately swollen, 1.5 times thicker than the 2nd, 2nd short, 3rd-5th slender, 6th-11th strongly widened, flat and covered by a dense strong black pubescence. Length of the antennomeres of the left antenna of the ♂ holotype, in mm: 0.41-0.23-0.32-0.33-0.32-0.31-0.47-0.43-0.48-0.44-0.62; length/width ratio: 2-1.7-2.6-2.5-2.1-1.5-1.4-1.1-1.2-1.1-1.6.

Eyes strongly prominent, subglobular, the space between the inner border of the eyes is nearly 2.4 times the width of an eye in frontal view.

Pronotum nearly 1.7 times wider than long (3.0x1.7 mm in the holotype), the maximum width at the basal fourth; the base finely bordered, nearly 1.2 times wider than the distal edge which is finely bordered at sides only; surface nearly glabrous, with sparse, moderately fine punctation, more deeply impressed at sides, similar to that of the frons; lateral edge of pronotum (Fig. 5), as seen from above, in a wide arch, with a moderately wide border and somewhat sinuate in the middle.

Scutellum nearly so long as wide, sides bent throughout, apex rounded, surface with a fine microreticulation and punctate.

Distal edge of hypomera and prosternum as in Fig. 4. Surface of hypomera with a strong and sparse punctation, the ventral sulcus



Figs 1-5 - *Platycornia* n. gen. *saetosa* n. sp.: 1 - ♂ holotype, dorsal view; 2 - id., lateral view; 3 - ♀ paratype, head and antenna; 4 - id., distal edge of hypomerae, prosternum, mesoventrite and metaventrite; 5 - id., pronotum and head.

starts from the distal angles and reaches the outer sides of procoxal cavities. Prosternum with a strong raspose punctation and very fine pubescence. Ventral side of body shiny, with a sparse, very fine and short pubescence, more evident on sides of abdominal sternites.

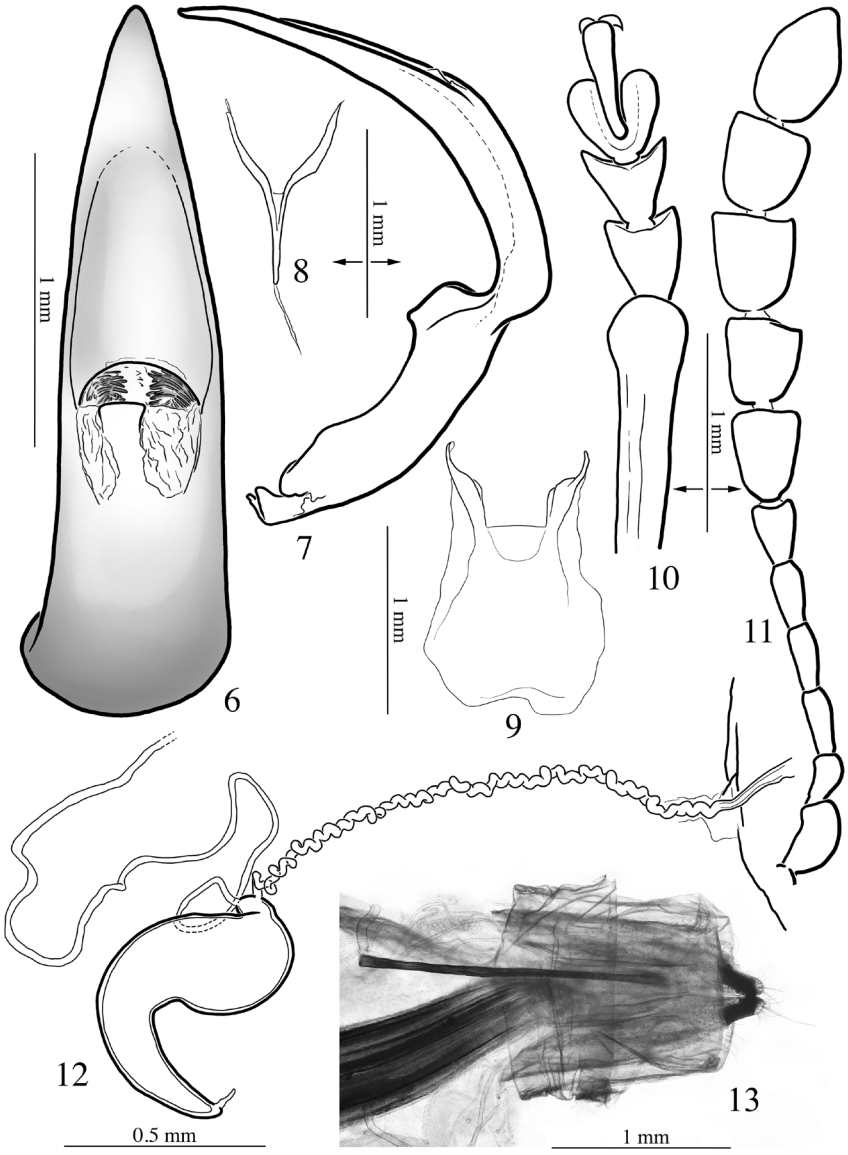
Mesoventrite (Fig. 4) with a very fine punctation; mesocoxae nearly as spaced as the procoxae; mesoepimera not punctured, with a fine microsculpture.

Metaventrite (Fig. 4) not punctured in the midline, smooth; metacoxae as spaced as mesocoxae; metathoracic episterna tapering to rear, not punctured, with a dense microreticulation, nearly glabrous.

Elytra a little longer than wide (in the holotype: elytral length in dorsal view 4.8 mm, distance from the base of scutellum to elytral apex 5.3 mm; width at humeri 4.0 mm), the maximum width at the humeri; humeri prominent, covering the lateral edge of elytra in dorsal view; elytral sides a little widened from the base to elytral midlength and feebly bent up to the elytral slope; apices in a nearly right angle; elytra glabrous, confusedly punctate, the punctures wider and less dense than on pronotum, equally impressed on the whole elytral surface; a narrow not punctured stripe is present along the elytral side, somewhat more evident and feebly in relief in females. Epipleura flat, wide proximally, tapering to rear, shiny, not punctured, glabrous. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Legs relatively long and slender; femora moderately swollen, with a small acute tooth each; protibiae nearly straight, moderately widened at the apex only; mesotibiae shorter than pro- and metatibiae; meso- and metatibiae not emarginate near the apex, shortly widened apically. Pro- and mesotarsi with the first tarsomere a little widened in ♂ (Fig. 10). Claws bifid, with the inner tooth hardly reaching half the length of the claw.

Aedeagus as in Figs 6-7, median lobe in a wide arch, with a very long apex, the ostium opens dorsally at nearly mid length of the main body of the median lobe. Basal hood poorly sclerified at sides. Endophallus armed with two longitudinal strips of small sclerotized teeth, visible also through the opening of the ostium. Ventral sclerite of sternite IX as in Fig. 8. Tegmen (Fig. 9) poorly sclerotized, wide, with two short arms hardly embracing the sides of the median lobe.



Figs 6-13 - *Platycornia* n. gen. *saetosa* n. sp.: 6 - ♂ holotype, aedeagus dorsal view; 7 - id., lateral view; 8 - id., ventral sclerite of sternite IX; 9 - id., tegmen; 10 - id., left protarsus; 11 - id., left antenna; 12 - ♀ paratype, spermatheca; 13 - id., genital segment.

Spermatheca as in Fig. 12; styli small, sclerotized, spiculum gastrale thin and long (Fig. 13).

D e r i v a t i o n o m i n i s . From the latin *saetōsus* (hairy), referring to the dense hair coverage of the antennae.

N o t e . Based on its characteristics, *Platycornia* n. gen. must be placed in Euryopini, close to genera *Colasposoma* and *Thysbina*, from which it differs in the distal edge of hypomera, shortly separated from the fore edge of prosternum and in the wide and flattened antennal club. This characteristic of the antennae is unique within the known African Euryopini and helps recognize the new taxon at a glance.

Prothorax in *Platycornia* n. gen. is narrower, in relation to the elytral width, than in the majority of *Colasposoma* and *Thysbina* species. In this respect, it recalls the genus *Timentes* Selman, 1965 from which differs in the wider pronotal lateral borders, the stronger irregularly arranged punctation of the dorsum, the metallic body and legs, the strongly enlarged antennal club.

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ABSTRACT

Platycornia saetosa n. gen. and n. sp. of Eumolpinae from Bioko Island is described. The new genus is close to *Colasposoma* Laporte, 1833 and *Thysbina* Weise, 1902, and it differs from all known Euryopini mainly in the antennae with joints 6-11 strongly widened and flattened.

RIASSUNTO

Platycornia saetosa, un nuovo genere e nuova specie di Eumolpinae dell'Isola Bioko (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae).

Viene descritta *Platycornia saetosa* n. gen. e n. sp. di Eumolpinae dell'Isola di Bioko. Il nuovo genere è affine a *Colasposoma* Laporte, 1833 e *Thysbina* Weise, 1902 e si distingue dagli altri Euryopini noti principalmente per le antenne con articoli 6-11 notevolmente allargati e appiattiti.

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