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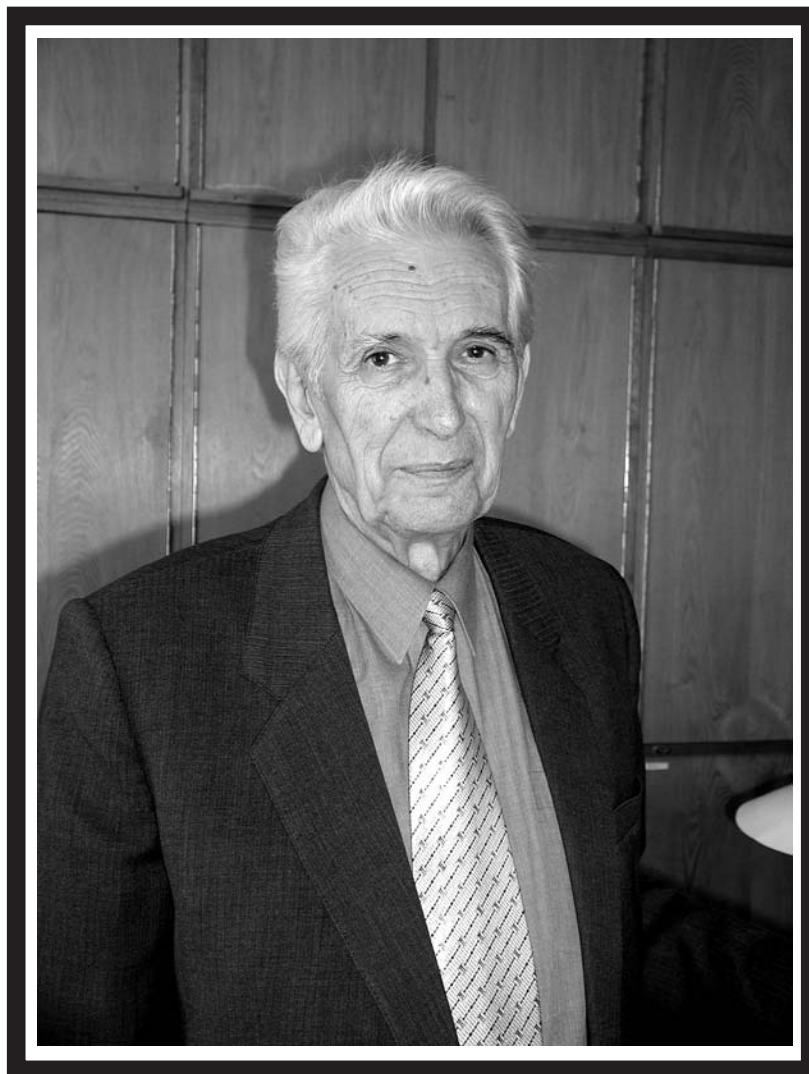
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**Игорь Константинович Лопатин
(1923–2012)**

A new species of the genus *Chaloenus* Westwood, 1861 from Java (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae: Alticini)

Новый вид рода *Chaloenus* Westwood, 1861 с острова Ява (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae: Alticini)

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Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Chaloenus lopatini*, new species, Java.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Chaloenus lopatini*, новый вид, Ява.

Abstract. *Chaloenus* (*Priostomus*) *lopatini* sp. n. from Java is described. The new species is compared with *Chaloenus unicastatus* Jacoby, 1884. Attribution to the subgenus *Priostomus* Jacoby is discussed.

Резюме. Описан новый вид *Chaloenus* (*Priostomus*) *lopatini* sp. n. с острова Ява. Приводится сравнение нового вида с *Chaloenus unicastatus* Jacoby, 1884. Обсуждается принадлежность нового вида к подроду *Priostomus* Jacoby.

The genus *Chaloenus* Westwood, 1861 comprises 44 species occurring in Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia (including Borneo), Sumatra, Ambon, Philippines, and Java [Medvedev, 2004; Takizawa, 2012]. The majority of species (36) are described from Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak, and Brunei). The only species known from Java is *Chaloenus* (*Priostomus*) *unicastatus* Jacoby [1884]. The second species of the genus from Java is described in the present paper.

Type material of the new species is deposited in the Laboratory of Insect Systematics, Zoological Institute, Saint-Petersburg, Russia (ZIN).

Chaloenus lopatini sp. n.
(Color plate: 14, fig. 1–7)

Material. Holotype, ♂: Indonesia, Java Isl., Puncak, Gede Pangrango Nat. Park, dry forest, 24–25.10.2011, D. Gapon (ZIN).

Description. Body (fig. 1) entirely yellow with weakly darkened apical antennomeres, elytral disc, and abdominal ventrites.

Head (fig. 3, 4) large, longer than width; vertex distinctly transverse, weakly convex, deeply impressed above frontal calli, its surface covered with sparse and minute punctures, and smoothed microgranulation; supraocular sulci distinct and deep; large setiferous pore situated between frontal callus and eye margin; frontal calli large, triangular-drop-shaped, smooth and raised, anterior ends shortly entering into interantennal space; frons large and transverse, frontal ridge thin, smooth, and relatively short, moderately raised and somewhat entering into interantennal space, anterior portion of frons triangularly convex; clypeal area well-developed, clearly delimited from the frontal area, transverse and smooth; antennal sockets large, distance between sockets less than diameter of socket as well as distance between socket and eye margin; gena as long as longitudinal diameter of eye. Eyes moderately small, shortly-oval, convex.

Labrum long, weakly transverse, with convex anterior margin; mandibulae well visible; maxillary palpomere 1 thin, about 2.5 times longer than width, palpomere 2 thick, about as long as width, palpomere 3 conical and pointed.

Antennae (fig. 5) exceed the body length in 1.8 times; antennomeres length ratio: 4.5 : 1.3 : 4 : 5.3 : 5 : 4.5 : 4.5 : 4 : 4 : 3.9 : 3; antennomere 1 3.4 times longer than antennomere 2, the latter 3 times shorter than following segment, antennomeres 4–10 nearly equal in length, 8–10 times longer than width, antennomere 11 1.3 times shorter than previous antennomere.

Pronotum (fig. 2) distinctly transverse, twice wider than length, 2.7 times shorter than elytra, moderately convex; anterior margin weakly concave, not carinate; lateral margins converging posteriorly, nearly straight with distinct smooth carina; anterolateral callosity large and raised, seta as long as lateral margin, posterolateral callosity distinctly raised, seta twice shorter than lateral margin; posterior margin straight with smooth carina; pronotal surface with moderately deep transverse groove behind anterior margin, medially with short and shallow transverse impression; pronotal surface covered with clear microgranulation and irregular punctation of variable size and shape from large to fine.

Elytra parallel-sided, elytron 1.7 times longer than width, elytral base 1.5 times wider than pronotal base; humeral calli raised; basal third of elytron with large circular convexity (basal calli); interval between 7 and 8 punctured striae costate, costa begins from elytral base near humeral callus and disappears before apex; elytral portion between lateral margin and costa vertical; epipleura narrow, flat, reaching elytral apex, well visible from lateral view at whole length; lateral margin distinctly carinate; apical sutural angle obtuse and rounded; elytral punctures large and deep, arranged in 10 striae, punctures in striae 1 and 2, and on basal calli somewhat irregular, elytral apices impunctate; intervals between punctures and striae smooth, clearly raised and nearly costate. Hind wings developed. Scutellar shield large and triangular.

Legs long and thin; all tibiae straight; metafemur 3.8 times longer than width; protarsomere 1 of male large, symmetrical; metatarsomere 1 nearly as long as following tarsomeres combined.

Genitalia. Median lobe of aedeagus as in fig. 6 and 7.

Body length – 3.7 mm, width – 1.6 mm.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to the outstanding specialist on Chrysomelidae, Igor Konstantinovich Lopatin.

Distribution. Indonesia: Java Isl. (West Java Province).

Comments. The new species differs from *Chaloenus unicostatus* in the coloration of the elytra (lacking a metallic pattern), finely punctate head, convex anterior portion of frons, shorter antennae, concave anterior margin of pronotum, distinctly punctate pronotal surface, and the absence of short longitudinal grooves on the sides of the pronotum.

The genus includes two subgenera: *Chaloenus* s. str. and *Priostomus* Jacoby, 1884 [Takizawa, 2012]. The new species is attributed to the subgenus *Priostomus* based on the presence of transverse groove on the pronotum, slender body, long antennae, antennomeres 9–10 nearly as long as 8th, and the heavily punctate elytra.

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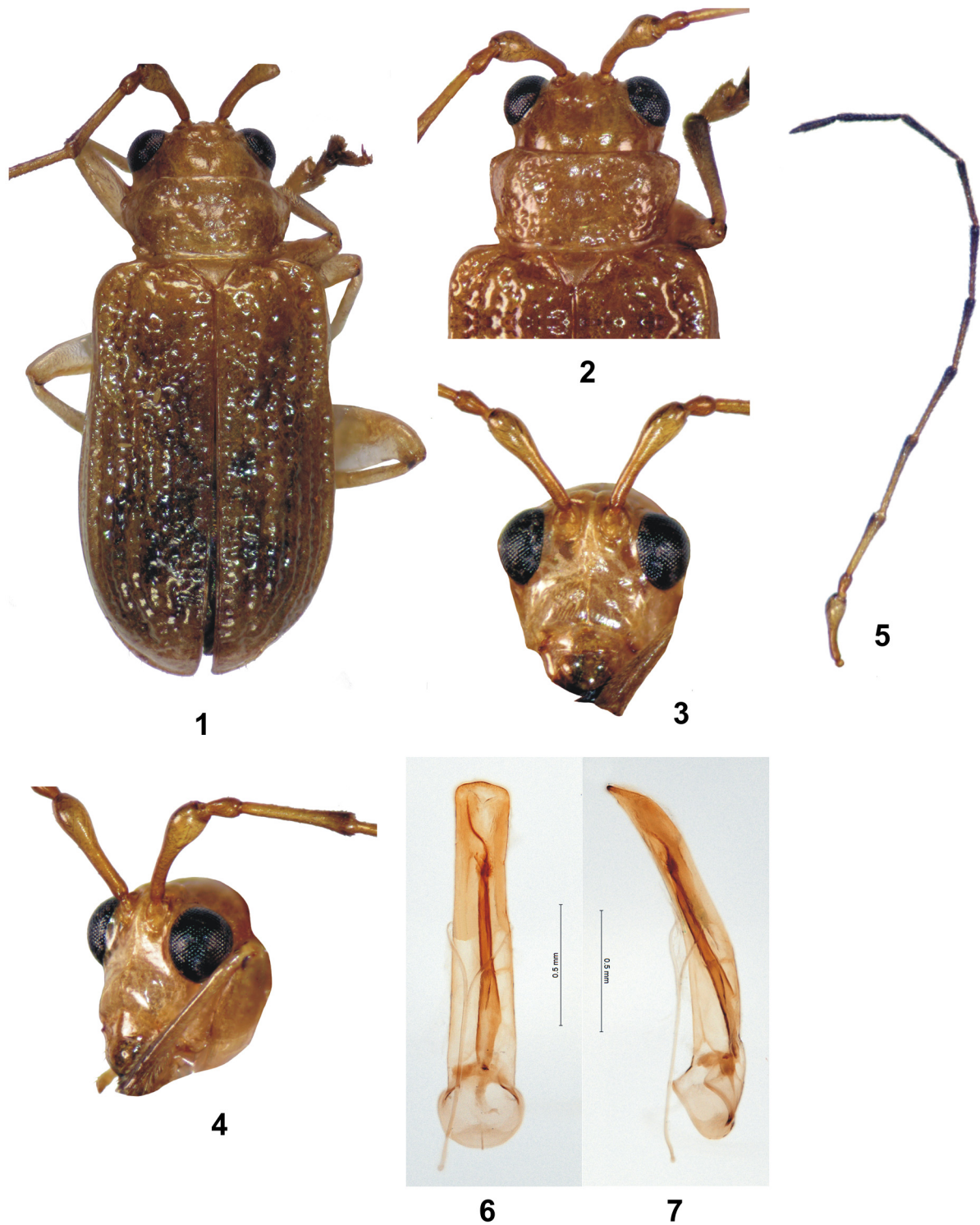


Fig. 1–7. *Chaloenus lopatini* sp. n.
1 – general appearance; 2 – pronotum; 3 – head, frontal view; 4 – head, antero-lateral view; 5 – antenna; 6 – median lobe of aedeagus, ventral view;
7 – median lobe of aedeagus, lateral view.

Рис. 1–7. *Chaloenus lopatini* sp. n.
1 – внешний вид; 2 – переднеспинка; 3 – голова, вид спереди; 4 – голова, вид спереди и сбоку; 5 – антенна; 6 – эдеагус, вид снизу; 7 – эдеагус,
вид сбоку.