

A new species of *Acolastus* from United Arab Emirates (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cryptocephalinae)

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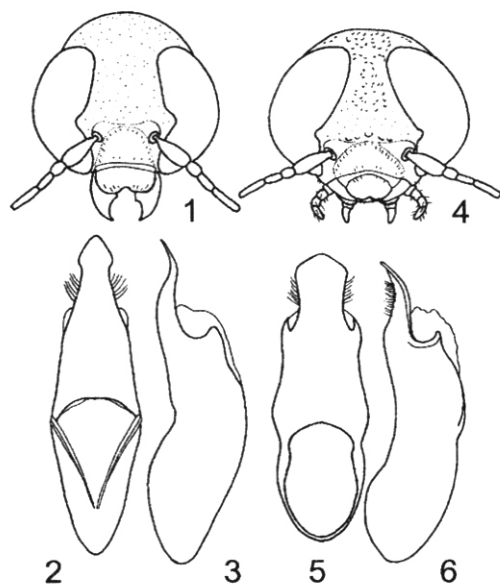
Acolastus latifrons sp. n. from United Arab Emirates is described and compared with *A. arabicus* Lop.

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Acolastus latifrons sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

Holotype. ♂, United Arab Emirates, Wadi Madaq, 2-16.II.2006, in light traps, T. van Harten leg.; deposited at the Zoological Institute, St.Peterburg.

Description. *Male*. Body elongate, 2.17 times as long as broad. Upperside rusty-brown, elytra with pitchy-brown spots on humeri, in center of disc and on apical slope; 1st-5-th segments of antenna yellow, the rest pitchy-black; legs yellow.



Figs 1-6. *Acolastus* spp., male. **1-3,** *A. latifrons* sp. n.; **4-6,** *A. arabicus* Lop. **1, 4,** head; **2, 3, 5, 6,** aedeagus dorsal and lateral.

low. Lower part light rusty-brown, pygidium yellow; apical slope of elytra with pitchy-black spots on yellow background.

Frons broad, slightly enlarged in lower part (Fig. 1), distinctly and densely punctate. Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, densely and distinctly punctate (like frons), with adpressed fine pubescence. Pronotal sides rather broadly bordered; basal lobe broad and short. Scutellum inversely trapezoidal with broadly rounded apex.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide at humeri, feebly rounded in apical half. Basal margin at middle with feebly convex obtuse tooth. Punctuation very dense, markedly deeper than on pronotum, entirely confused. Upper side of elytra with short semierect hairs.

Antennae thin; 4th segment significantly longer than 3rd and nearly equal to 5th; 2nd and 6th segments equal in length.

Legs thin. First segment of protarsus cylindrical, longer than second and third segments combined.

Aedeagus (Figs 2, 3) with long and narrow apical lobe.

Length 3.7 mm, width at humeri 1.7 mm.

Comparison. The new species closely resembles *A. arabicus* Lop., but differs in the wide frons moderately dilated to clypeus and the shape of aedeagus. In *A. arabicus*, the frons is strongly enlarged below (Fig. 4) and the aedeagus is with a short and broad apical lobe (Figs 5, 6).

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