



***Aplosonyx amorphophallus*, an interesting new species of Galerucinae from Timor, Indonesia (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)**

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Abstract

Aplosonyx amorphophallus, a new species of chrysomelid beetle of the subfamily Galerucinae is described and illustrated from Timor, Indonesia. An aroid plant, *Amorphophallus muelleri* Blume, is identified as the host plant. Live specimens of the new species are shiny bright yellow, whereas dried preserved specimens are dull, brownish, or yellowish. The feeding behaviour of the new species differs from other *Aplosonyx* that have been reported, where it feed from the leaf margin resulting semicircular cuts, not as round holes on the leaf of the host plant. Information on bionomics is provided.

Key words: Insecta, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Aplosonyx amorphophallus*, new species, Araceae, *Amorphophallus muelleri* Blume, host plant, bionomics, Timor, Indonesia

Introduction

In this paper a new species of chrysomelid beetle of the subfamily Galerucinae is described and illustrated from Timor, Indonesia. The beetle is shiny bright yellow, and was encountered in large numbers on an aroid plant identified as *Amorphophallus muelleri* Blume (Fig. 7). However, the galerucine, which belong to the genus *Aplosonyx* Chevrolat, could not be identified from keys in the literature (Maulik, 1936; Gressitt and Kimoto, 1963; Kimoto, 1989; Mohamedsaid, 1990). It is herein described and illustrated as a new species. The holotype will be deposited in the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia (BOGOR).

Taxonomy

***Aplosonyx amorphophallus* Mohamedsaid, new species**

(Figs 1–6)

Male. Yellowish, bright, shiny (live specimens, Fig. 1) or dull, brownish or yellowish (preserved specimens, Fig. 2). Antennae except for the basal three segments, labrum, apex of tarsi, tibiae and abdomen black. Body length 8.1–8.5 mm.

Head. Frontal tubercles prominent, strongly raised, transverse, behind deeply, transversely grooved; vertex moderately convex, with a small deep depression in the antero-median area, impunctate, shiny; clypeus triangularly raised; labrum transverse, twice as broad as long, truncate at apex; mandibles large, strongly curve; maxillary palpi robust, with penultimate segment swollen, the apical one smaller, conical. Eyes prominent, with interocular space 1.8 times as broad as transverse diameter of each eye. Antennae robust, short,