



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3683.2.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E6BE38C6-6B64-4B64-B75F-133E64A3FF4D>

Description of a new species of *Kibakoganea* from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae: Rutelini)

CUONG DO

409, 22/20 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ba Dinh, Hanoi, Vietnam. E-mail: docuong@gmail.com

Kibakoganea canhcamsung **new species** (holotype male and paratype female), from Quang Nam province, Vietnam, is described and illustrated based on two specimens. The genus *Kikobaganea* Nagai was erected as subgenus of *Fruhstorferia* (Nagai 1984). Hirasawa (1992) later elevated *Kibakoganea* to the generic level. In that paper, Hirasawa erected two new related genera from Malaysia, *Muramotokoganea* Hirasawa and *Nagainokoganea* Hirasawa. The latter genus was originally defined based on two species *N. malayanus* from Malaysia and *N. curta* from Laos. Later, *N. curta* was moved to the genus *Pukupuku* Muramoto with *P. kasurai*, another species from Vietnam, based on similarities in the male genitalia (Muramoto 2006). Therefore, the genus *Nagainokoganea* only contains the type species *N. malayanus*, and perhaps the classification should be reconsidered or redefined with updated characteristics. The similarities of *N. malayanus* with *Didrepanephorus bifurcifer* Wood Mason suggest the possibility that *Nagainokoganea* should be a synonym or subgenus of *Didrepanephorus* Wood Mason.

Young (1999) described a new species from Myanmar and considered *Kibakoganea* to be a subgenus of *Fruhstorferia*. In the publication, Young compared the genus *Fruhstorferia* with *Didrepanephorus* based on their mandible and golden brown setae on the body. However that diagnosis of *Fruhstorferia* seems artificial and may include many genera. I consider *Kibakoganea* and *Pukupuku* to be separate genera based on the clear differences in the male genitalia and the shape of the mandible, with the setae on the body being variable in many different genera.

The type species of the genus *Kibakoganea*, *K. sexmaculata* (Kraatz), was originally described in 1900, but a full description of the lectotype was not available until recently (Miyake & Muramoto 2003). The distribution of this genus is limited mainly to southeast Asia, southern China, and Taiwan. Thirteen species of *Kikobaganea* have been described, including six from Vietnam: *K. fujiokai* Miyake & Muramoto, *K. kraatzi* Miyake & Muramoto, *K. opaca* Muramoto, *K. sexmaculata* (Kraatz), *K. tamdaoensis* Miyake & Muramoto, and *K. vernicata* (Benderitter). The purpose of this paper is to describe a new species from central Vietnam.

Kibakoganea canhcamsung Do, new species

(Figs. 1–15)

Material examined. Holotype: male, Bung River, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam, March 2012. Allotype female, same data as holotype. The type specimens are deposited in the Vietnam National Museum of Nature, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Etymology. The species name is dedicated name of horned ruteline beetles in Vietnamese.

Diagnosis of male. Body somewhat elongate, stout, convex, narrow dorsoventrally (Figs. 12–15). Head and body dorsally greenish yellow (Figs. 12, 15).

Holotype description. Head broad, nearly square; labrum narrow at anterior-posterior side, slightly produced beyond clypeus, broader than clypeal apex. Clypeus approximately 4 times broader than length. Front convex with 2 dark brown medial spots on each side. Eye canthus prominent, developed into square corner apicolaterally. Eyes large. Antenna with 10 antennomeres; antennomere 1 with length approximately equal to total length of antennomeres 2–7 combined. Antennomere 2 elongate; antennomeres 3, 4, 5 approximately as long as wide; antennomeres 6, 7 transverse. Antennal club trimerous, distinctly shorter than antennal shaft. Mandibles develop into sharp horn with a furrow along dorsal side; in dorsal view, enlarged at base and gradually narrower at medial point; inner edge strongly curved with acute apex. Terminal maxillary palpomere elongate, the longest as long as palpomere 2. Palpomere 3 stout, narrow at base; length about half that of apical palpomere. Palpomere 2 narrow at base and enlarge at apex, slightly curved medially. Palpomere 1 shortest, slightly shorter than palpomere 3 (Figs. 1, 12–13).