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A new species of the genus *Oxyomus* Dejean, 1833 from Thailand (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae)

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Abstract. *Oxyomus kocoti* sp. nov., a new species of the genus *Oxyomus* Dejean, 1833 from Thailand is described, compared and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The current manuscript is a continuation of the author's study of the genus *Oxyomus* Dejean, 1833 and a precursor of the next manuscript which will be a revision of the genus, where the next new species will be described, the status of others will be analysed, and a key to all known species will be given. The present work contains the description of a new species from Thailand, very characteristic and easily distinguishable from all other known species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimen was observed with a Nikon SMZ-U stereoscopic microscope. The photos published here were taken by the use of the Canon EOS 5D Mark III combined with Canon MP-E 65mm Macro Lens. Photos were edited in the Helicon Focus programme.

For morphological terms used in the description of specimens I follow Dellacasa G., Bordat, Dellacasa M. (2001).

The holotype of the new species is indicated by a red, printed label added to the same pin and bearing the status of the specimen, sex, its name, name of the author, month and year of the designation.

The aedeagus of the holotype is glued on the same card as the specimen, with polyvinylic acid. The epipharynx is embedded in Aqua-Mount by Thermo Scientific - a medium soluble in water.

The holotype is deposited in the author's private collection, deposited in Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals in Krakow.

Addenda and remarks are found in brackets, separate label lines are indicated by slash (/).

RESULTS

Oxyomus kocoti sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai, Dol Anghhang, 10 km W Fang.

Type material. Holotype ♀: Thailand, Chiang Mai / Dol Anghhang, 10 km W / Fang 1500 m. 30.X.(19)87 / P. Schwendinger [white printer label] // *Oxyomus* / *kocoti* sp nov. / det. Ł. Minkina [red printed label].

Description of holotype. Body (Fig. 1), total length 3.2 mm. Body moderately elongate, rather oblong - ovate, convex, weakly shiny. Whole body, except lateral parts brownish - black.

Head (Fig. 4) moderately convex, weakly shiny, with very dense, somewhat transverse punctation: punctures in anterior part bean/hoof-shaped, punctures in posterior part more coarse, just transverse, not bean/hoof-shaped; all punctures setigerous; epistome feebly gibbous; clypeus gently and widely sinuate at middle, widely rounded at sides, narrowly bordered, with border without macrosetae, weakly separated from anterior margins of genae; genae much more protruding than well developed eyes, rounded, with very short bristles; frontal suture very weakly visible only on sides, not tuberculate; rather distinctly microreticulate.

Pronotum transverse, convex, weakly shiny, coarsely, densely, nearly regularly punctured; punctures setigerous separated by half to more than their diameter; basally with a belt of contiguous, fused punctures; anterior margin not bordered; hind angles distinctly sinuate; basal margin and sides bordered, sides additionally widely flattened, anterior angles rounded, pronotum near them is clearly concave; posterior median longitudinal groove very weakly developed, punctures here are much more dense, and they are almost touching; rather distinctly microreticulate.

Scutellum small, triangular, elongate, with distinct rib at middle, without punctation; dull, distinctly microreticulate. Rib in shape of inverted triangle, very distinctly recessed on sides, nearby top of rib recess becoming shallower into the base of triangle.

Elytra with ten intervals and ten costae, suboval, widest near the middle, rather convex; with small but distinct humeral denticles. Intervals dull, wide, deep, with moderately large, somewhat elongate punctures arranged in rows. First interval with one row of punctures, punctures here are unevenly arranged from base to nearly of half of length, irregular in shape - sometimes slightly hoof-shaped, and irregular in size, intervals eight to ten with one row of punctures, in the remaining intervals two rows. Costae narrow, costiform, rather mat, with a row of very small punctures bearing very short macrosetae on each side. Costae not combined before apex. Fourth, fifth, sixth and ninth costae somewhat shortened before apex, eighth, and tenth costae significantly shortened before apex, additionally both of them somewhat shortened before base. Tenth costae slightly lower than rest of costae, but still distinct.

Femora shiny, with regular, coarse punctation, with rather distinct microreticulation; all punctures slightly transverse, deep, with macrosetae. Protibiae distinctly tridentate and proximally serrulate at outer margin, their upper side with clearly visible row of stout macrosetae; apical spur elongate, acute, slightly bent outward and downward. Meso- and

Figs. 1-3. *Oxyomus kocoti* sp. n., ♀, holotype: 1- dorsal view; 2- ventral view; 3- lateral view. Figs. 1-3: scale line: 1.0 mm.

metatibiae moderately widened apically, with two not very strong transverse carinae, apically fimbriate with spinules rather short, of unequal length. Metatibiae with superior apical spur shorter than the basal metatarsomere, the latter as long as the next four combined. Claws small, slender, regularly arcuate.

Fig. 4. *Oxyomus kocoti* sp. n., ♀, holotype: head; scale line: 1.0 mm.

Fig. 5. *Oxyomus kocoti* sp. n., ♀, holotype: epipharynx; scale line: 0.2 mm.

Macropterous.

Venter (Fig. 2). Meso-metaventral plate rather shiny, with distinct median impression; with broad, very deep longitudinal groove in the middle, with distinct microreticulation, with rather regular punctation. Punctures rather dense, coarse, regularly rounded, all of them with macrosetae. Sternites shiny, without microreticulation, with row of rather small punctures bearing short macrosetae on upper and lower side.

Epipharynx (Fig. 5) transverse, nearly rectangular, with lateral sides nearly straight. Corypha with three longitudinal celtes: middle one very long, and two additional very short celtes on sides. Prophobae and apophobae with dense, rather long macrosetation. Tormae rather short.

Name derivation. The name of new species is dedicated to my friend, and family member Artur Kocot.

DISCUSSION

The shapes of the rib on the scutellum, and of the punctures in first interval are very distinctive within the whole genus *Oxyomus* Dejean, 1833 and make this species very easy to distinguish from all other known species. Because of the first elytral interval with punctures irregular in size, the distinctly sinuate hind angles of the pronotum, the general similarity of the size, shape and arrangement of the pronotal punctures, and the similar shape of elytral costae the newly described species seems to be most closely related to *Oxyomus arunae* Stebnicka, 1985, known from Nepal, and *Oxyomus cameratus* Schmidt, 1908 from India. From *O. arunae* Stebnicka, 1985 it can be easily distinguished by: first interval of elytra with one unevenly arranged row of punctures (vs first interval of elytra with one evenly arranged row of punctures), shape of pronotum near anterior angles (only slightly concave vs distinctly concave), nine distinct costae (vs only eight distinct costae), differently arranged costae before apex of elytra, different shape of elytra, and hind tibiae with superior apical

spur proportionally longer. From *O. cameratus* Schmidt, 1908 it can be easily distinguished by: shape of rib on scutellum, first interval of elytra with one unevenly arranged row of punctures from base to about half length, nine distinct costae (vs only eight distinct costae), slightly smaller size of body, eighth elytral interval with one row of punctures (vs eighth elytral interval with two rows of punctures), and by rows of punctures in seventh interval with similar size (vs punctures in external row much coarser than in internal).

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