



Description of a new species of *Platycoelia* Dejean (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Rutelinae: Anoplognathini) from Bolivia

ANDREW B. T. SMITH

Research Division, Canadian Museum of Nature, P.O. Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, ON, K1P 6P4, CANADA.

Email: asmith@mus-nature.ca

The genus *Platycoelia* Dejean was recently revised (Smith 2003) but a new species was discovered afterward in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France. With the addition of this new species, the genus *Platycoelia* now contains 63 species. *Platycoelia* is distributed from central Mexico to northern Argentina with most species occurring in middle and high elevational regions of the Andes. The purpose of this paper is to describe the new species, amend a couplet in the previously published key to *Platycoelia* to incorporate this new species, and to make additional comments and corrections to my 2003 revision.

Platycoelia cochabambensis Smith, new species

(Figs. 1–4)

Type specimens. Male holotype (in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France) and nine male paratypes (five in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; two in the Andrew B. T. Smith personal collection, Ottawa, Canada; and two in the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada) labeled “Bolivie / Prov. Cochabamba / P. Germain 1889.” The holotype bears my red holotype label and all paratypes bear my yellow paratype labels. Type locality: Cochabamba Department, Bolivia.

Holotype. Male: Length 14.6 mm, width 8.5 mm. Dorsal and ventral color light brown. Body subelliptical, convex. **Head:** Dorsal surface of clypeus rugopunctate with sparse, long setae. Frons sparsely punctate (base) to rugose (apex). Frons not depressed. Frontoclypeal suture obscured medially. Clypeus broadly rounded with reflexed apical margin. Eyes separated by approximately 4.3 transverse eye-widths. Labrum densely punctate with moderately large, setose punctures; setae tawny. Apex of labrum with minute, triangular, medial tooth; apex of tooth well separated from apex of mentum. Apex of mentum with small medial notch. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club approximately equal to antennomeres 1–7. **Pronotum:** Surface setose near lateral edges, glabrous on disc. Surface sparsely punctate. Marginal bead weak, absent adjacent to head and scutellum. **Elytron:** Surface with some setae along lateral margins; longitudinal striae absent to weakly defined. Suture rounded apically, without spine. **Pygidium:** Width approximately 2.0 times length medially. Surface weakly convex, rugopunctate, setose near apex. **Venter:** Thorax densely setose, abdomen sparsely setose. Mesothoracic process greatly reduced nub adjacent to mesocoxa. Apical spiracles not extruding. **Legs:** Protibia with three teeth in apical half; apical two teeth close together, longer; third tooth shorter. Mesotibia and metatibia widest medially. Protarsomere 4 with stridulatory ridge. Protarsomere 5 without internal tooth. Mesotarsomere and metatarsomere 5 without internal swelling or tooth. Unguitractor plate cylindrical, with two setae. Modified protarsal claw with length approximately equal to protarsomere 5, greatly thickened and elongate when compared with other claw, dorsoventrally flattened, apex unevenly bifurcate (smaller bifurcation worn in holotype but more apparent in some paratypes). Modified mesotarsal and metatarsal claws elongated with ventral tooth, not thickened. **Male genitalia:** Phallobase approximately 1.3 times longer than length of parameres. Parameres with apex rounded (Figs. 3–4).

Variation. Male (n=9). Length 12.7–15.2 mm, width 7.9–9.0 mm. The paratypes do not differ significantly from the holotype.

Etymology. *Platycoelia cochabambensis* is named after the Bolivian department in which it occurs.

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished from all other species of *Platycoelia* by the following combination of characters: dorsal color uniformly light brown; frons sparsely setose laterally; frontoclypeal suture incomplete; apex of the labrum with a reduced, triangular tooth not overlapping the mentum; mentum with a medial notch; antenna with nine