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A New Species of the Genus *Euplatyrhopalus* (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Paussinae) from Thailand

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Abstract. *Euplatyrhopalus tadauchii* sp. nov. (Paussini, Platyrhopalina) is described based on specimens collected with flight interception traps and light traps in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand.

Key words: Flight interception trap, light trap, Kaeng Krachan National Park, new species.

Six species of the paussine genus *Euplatyrhopalus* Desneux, 1905 (Paussini, Platyrhopalina) are known from Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Hong Kong, Malaysia (Penang, Borneo), Indonesia (Java, Sumatra). *Euplatyrhopalus* is well characterized by the flattened, bi- or tridentate antennal club in the subtribe Platyrhopalina. Recently, we collected a series of an unknown species of the genus in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Phetchaburi, Myanmar border of Thailand, which is described herein. This paper is dedicated to Professor Osamu Tadauchi on the occasion of his retirement from Kyushu University.

The following abbreviations are used: DNP: National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Thailand; FIT: flight interception trap; KUM: Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka; LT: light trap; NSMT: National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Euplatyrhopalus Desneux, 1905

Desneux, 1905: 18 (original description; type species *Platyrhopalus aplustrifer* Westwood, 1933); Fowler, 1912: 465 (redescription); Luna de Carvalho, 1989: 371 (review); Maruyama, 2011: 89 (key to genera of Platyrhopalina).

Euplatyrhopalus tadauchii sp. nov.

Etymology. Dedicated to Prof. Osamu Tadauchi.

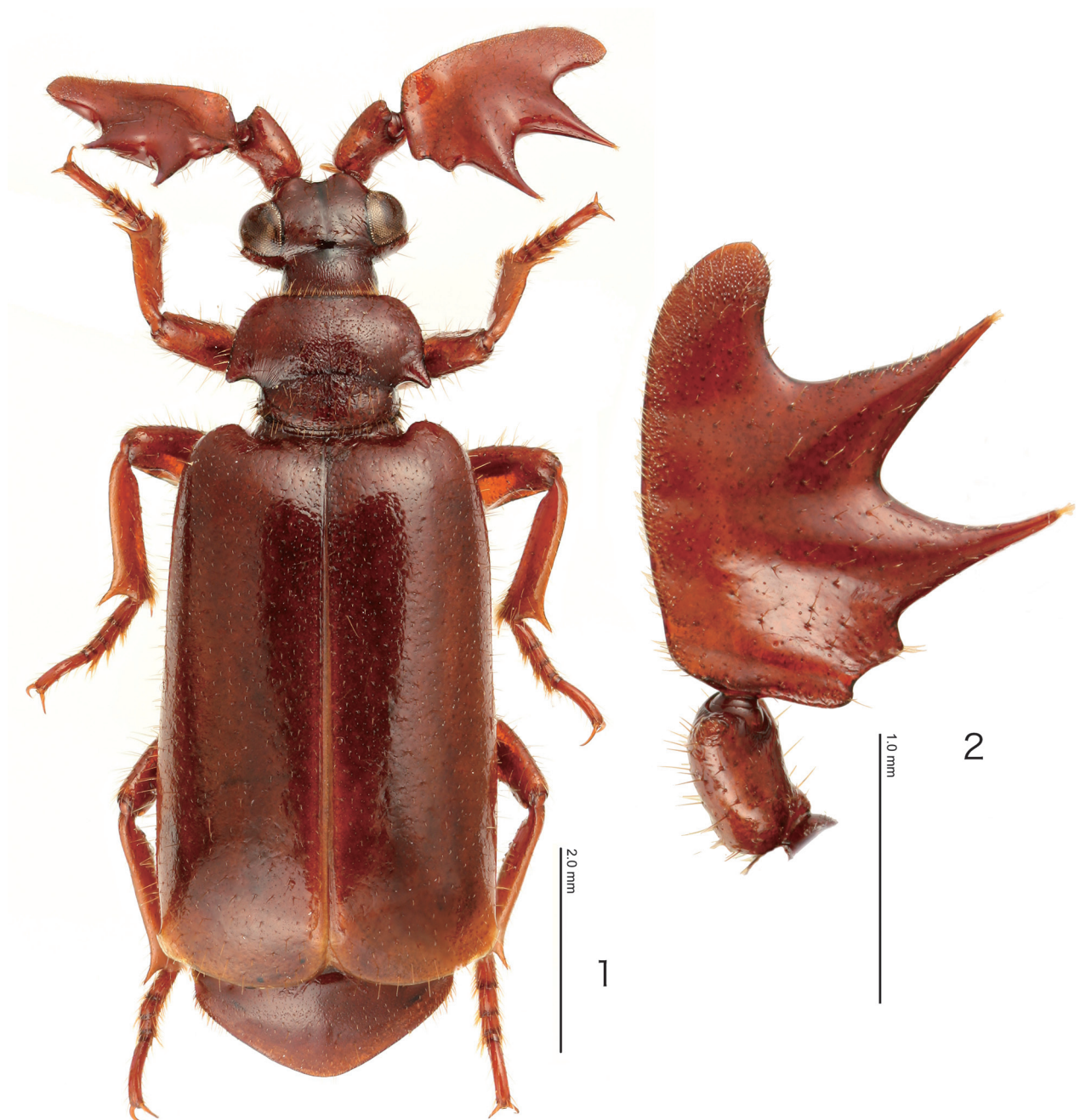
Type material. Holotype, ♂, 16 km Point, Kaeng Krachan National Park, Phetchaburi, Thailand, 25 X 2010, S. Nomura (by LT) (NSMT). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same data as holotype (by LT) (KUM, DNP); 1♂, same data, but 26 X 2010 (by LT) (NSMT); 1♂, same data, but 20-29 X 2010, M. Maruyama (by FIT) (KUM).

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *E. aplustrifer* (Westwood, 1933), *E. vexillifer* (Westwood, 1874) and *E. macrophyllus* (Poll, 1890) by having two large triangular processes on hind margin of antennal club, but is distinguished from them by the smaller body, the pronotum being narrower, and the lateral projection of pronotum being narrower and apically pointed.

Description.

Body (Fig. 1) small, ≈ 6.5-7.4 mm, uniformly reddish brown.

Male. Head (Fig. 1) with dorsal surface weakly rugose around base, sparsely with short recumbent setae; temples with several long erect setae. Antenna (Fig. 2) with segment I moderately covered with erect setae; club with fore margin slightly curved; hind margin with two short processes near base, two large triangular processes around middle; apex rounded or slightly pointed; surface sparsely covered with erect setae, but densely with minute pubes-



Figs. 1-2. *Euplatyrhopalus tadauchii* sp. nov. 1, habitus (paratype, male); 2, right antenna, dorsal view (ditto).

cence along fore margin.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) with width, 1.80-1.95 mm; lateral projections narrowed and pointed apically; surface densely punctured, but rugose around lateral areas, with + -shaped shallow groove on mesal area, sparsely with erect setae;

Elytra (Fig. 1) about 1.8 times longer than wide; surface sparsely with long erect setae, of which lateral

ones are longer, and short recumbent setae. Hind wings fully developed.

Legs (Fig. 1): femora gently narrowed apically; tibiae slightly widened apically, with apices of outer margins acutely produced, pointed, and inner margins of their apices densely with setae. Hind tibial length, 2.95-3.15 mm.

Pygidium weakly margined around apex; surface

densely covered with minute pubescence.

Female. Apical process of antennal club shorter than in male.

Biology. The type series were collected by UV light trap (4 watt) and a flight interception trap set in a forest floor. No host ant has been known.

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