

Four new genera of tribe *Mordellistenini* from Southeastern Asia (Coleoptera: Mordellidae)

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Taxonomy, new genera, new species, new combinations, new synonymy, Coleoptera, Mordellidae, Oriental region

Abstract. The new genera are described as follows: *Lubosiella* gen. n. with new species *L. pacholatkoii* sp. n. from Vietnam, *Gladiostena* gen. n. with new species *G. kubani* sp. n. from Laos, *Lycidomorda* gen. n. with new species *L. bolmi* sp. n. from the Philippines and *Sinopalpus* gen. n. with new species *S. maculatus* sp. n. from China. The following new species are described: *Pulchrimorda sanguinea* sp. n. from Is. Sulawesi (Indonesia) and *Pulchrimorda aureosplendens* sp. n. from Is. Mindanao (the Philippines). Species *Mordellistena sapitensis* Pic, 1923, *Mordellistena savioi* Pic, 1924 and *Mordellistena grelaki* Pic, 1923 are newly combined. Species *Mordellistena preangerensis* Pic, 1923 are newly transferred into the genus *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch, 1968 and *Pulchrimorda javanensis* Ermisch, 1968 are new synonymies to species *Pulchrimorda grelaki* (Pic, 1923). Keys to genera from *Fahraeusiella*-genus group, from *Tolidopalpus*-genus group, and key to species of genus *Pulchrimorda* are given.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper results from the gradual study of a rich material of Mordellidae collected by Czech entomologists in Southeast Asia and from the revision of the types of species described by Maurice Pic and deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. Descriptions of four new genera are given, six new species and the other species are transferred to the genus *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch, 1968, hitherto known as a monotypic genus from Java.

CHP private collection Jan Horák, Prague
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris
ZMB Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin

SYSTEMATIC

Key to Oriental genera of *Fahraeusiella*-genus group (Ermisch, 1968, modified):

- H(A) Eyes glabrous.
- I(J) Metatibiae with one terminal spur only. Scutellum broadly semicircular.
- I(2) Antennae short, antennomeres 4 to 10 approximately rectangular, not serrate. The fourth antennomere longer than the third and as long as the fifth one. Terminal palpomere elongate-securiform, with inner angle situated at one third of length. More than 5.5 mm long. South Africa, Orient. *Fahraeusiella* Ermisch, 1953

- 2(1) Antennae of medium length, strongly serrate (Fig. 3). The fourth antennomere distinctly shorter than the third and fifth. Terminal palpomere broadly securiform, with inner angle situated at midlength of segment. Less than 5 mm long. Vietnam. *Lubosiella* gen. n.
- J(1) Metatibiae with two terminal spurs. Scutellum more or less rounded-triangular.
- 1(2) Terminal antennomere in males 5-6 times as long as the preceding one, in females only 2-2.5 times. Basal part of urosternite 8 short and broad, with very long, black and black pubescent median protuberance. Penis normally developed, thin and very long. Oriental region. *Gladiostena* gen. n.
- 2(1) Terminal antennomere in both sexes subequal or somewhat longer than the tenth one. Urosternite 8 as long as, or longer than wide, anterior side semicircular or moderately emarginate and in middle with short and narrow tip (unknown in *Mordellistenalia* Erm.).
- K(L) Scutellum small, triangular. Antennae long or very long, dilated from fifth segment, the segments fifth to tenth 1.8-4 times as long as wide. Terminal palpomere elongate-securiform. Intermediate tarsi as long as mesotibiae.
- 3(4) Elytra very long, parallel-sided, 3.5 times longer than their combined width and each elytron with five very distinct lengthwise ribs. Penis extremely short. Anterior side of urosternite 8 semicircular with very indistinct tip in middle, strongly and dark brownish at apex. The Philippines. *Lycidomorda* gen. n.
- 4(3) Elytra short, 2 to 3 times longer than combined width and smooth. Penis usually long. 8th urosternite parallel-sided, anterior side transversely truncate or moderately emarginate, with very small, but distinct tip in middle, uniformly pale-yellow. Oriental region. *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch, 1968
- L(K) Scutellum large, rounded-triangular. The dilatation of the antennomeres starts from fourth segment, the segments fourth to tenth approximately square (in female). Terminal palpomere broadly-securiform. Africa, Indonesia. *Mordellistenalia* Ermisch 1958

Lubosiella gen. n.

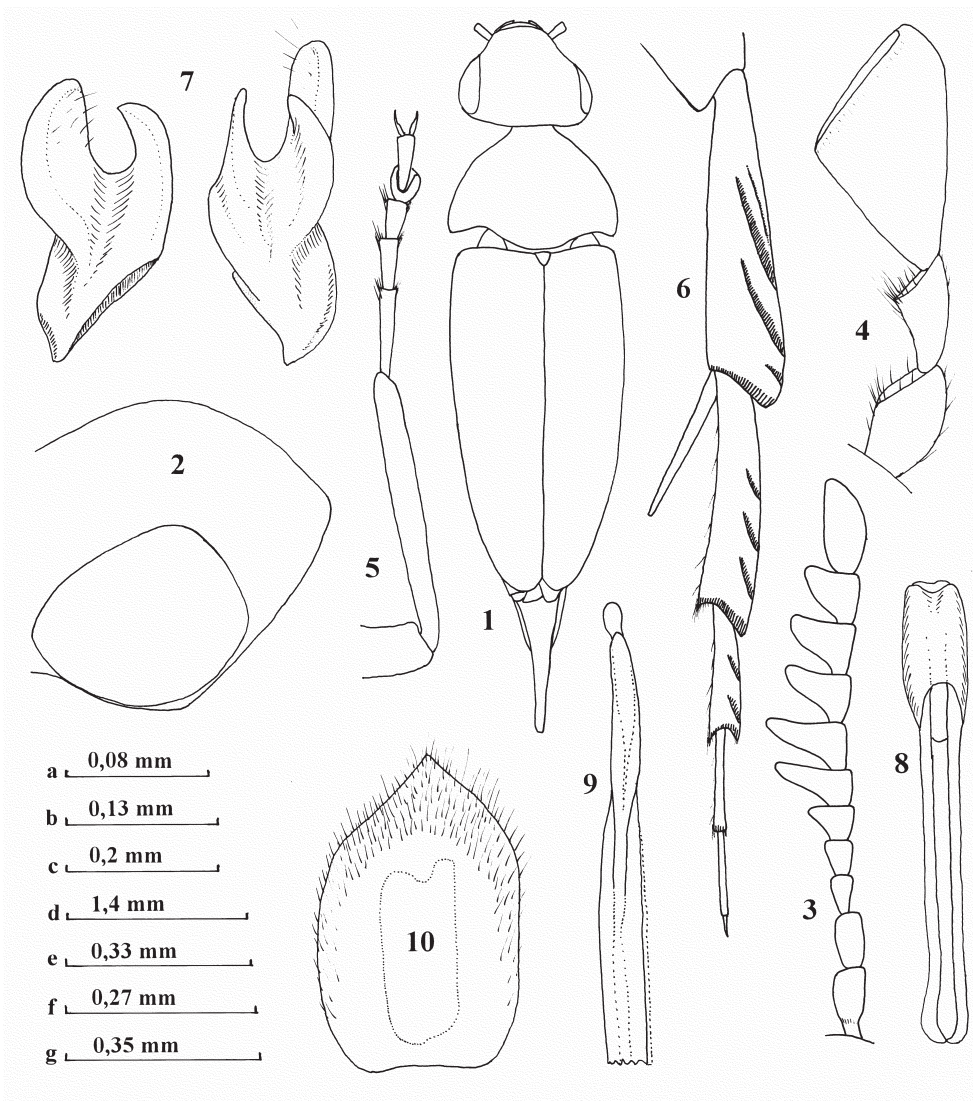
Type species. *Lubosiella pacholatkoii* sp. n.

Description. General shape (Fig. 1) *Mordellistena*-like. Head narrower than pronotum. Eyes (Fig. 2) small, finely faceted and completely glabrous. Tempora very narrow with distinct temporal angle. Antennae (Fig. 3) of medium length, from the fifth to tenth antennomeres strongly serrate, the sixth and seventh segments bear a single, long and thin flabellum. Terminal palpomere (Fig. 4) broadly-securiform. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex. Elytra narrow, separately rounded at tip, covering the abdomen except pygidium. Metaepisterna 3 times as longer than wide, with distinct angles in their sternal side. Pygidium elongate, conical, largely surpassing the elytral apex. Penultimate segment (Fig. 5) of anterior and middle tarsi bilobed. Mesotibiae shorter than middle tarsi. Metatibiae (Fig. 6) besides an short apical ridge, with strongly oblique lateral ridges. Hind tarsomeres first to third with oblique ridges. Metatibia with one terminal spur only. Male genitalia (Figs 7-10) *Mordellistena*-like.

Differential diagnosis. Especially in the shape of antennae very remarkable genus, similar antennae related to *Ctenidia* Castelnau, 1840 (antennae flabellate), *Mordellistena serraticornis* Horák, 1991 (antennae serrate). This genus is easily recognizable because of the very unusual form of the antennae as well as the unique hind tibial spur.

Etymology. The new genus is dedicated to my friend Luboš Dembický (Brno), specialist in taxonomy of Cerambycidae. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. Vietnam.



Figs 1-10. *Lubosiella pacholatkoii* sp. n. (Holotype, male): 1- general view; 2- eye; 3- antenna; 4- maxillary palpus; 5- anterior tibia and tarsus; 6- hind tibia and tarsus; 7- paramere; 8- phallobasis; 9- apical part of penis; 10- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 6; b - 3; c - 7, 8, 9; d - 1; e - 2, 5; f - 4; g - 10.

Lubosiella pacholatko sp. n.

(Figs 1-10)

Type material. Holotype (♂): S Vietnam, Dalat city, 21.-27.iv.1994, P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický leg. (CHP).

Description of holotype. Slender and little convex (Fig. 1). Ground colour black. Anterior portion frons yellowish; anteclypeus, labrum, mandibles (except black tips), labial palpi, mandibles, antennae and anterior legs yellow; intermediate legs and terminal spur of metatibia yellowish brown; posterior legs black-brown. Pubescence uniform, grey-black with gold lustre.

Head strongly convex, wider than long (as 14 : 12.5), narrower than pronotum (as 14 : 16.5), occipital margin with excavation in middle. Tempora very narrow, but well visible, temporal angles moderately developed. Eyes (Fig. 2) small, oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted, glabrous. Second maxillary palpomere (Fig. 4) distinctly wider than the third one and only moderately dilated; terminal segment broadly securiform, with inner angle situated at about its midlength. Antennae (Fig. 3) of medium length, the first segment by one fifth broader than the second one; the third segment by one third shorter than the second one and indistinctly longer than the fourth one; the fifth segment as long as the third one and on its inner side strongly dilated, almost by one third broader than the fourth one; following segments gradually slightly longer and strongly serrate; the segments six and seven bear a single, long and thin flabellum; the tenth as long as wide; terminal antennomere very long and robust, with its straight inner side, 2.5 times longer than wide and 2 times longer than the preceding one.

Pronotum moderately convex, wider than long (as 16.5 : 13), anterior margin almost semicircular with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view slightly convex, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Puncturation sparse, rasp-like.

Scutellum comparatively small, triangular with rounded apex, with grey-black pubescence.

Elytra narrow, as broad as pronotum, 2.1 times longer than their combined width, separately rounded at the apex and leaving uncovered only the pygidium. Puncturation coarse and dense, rasp-like.

Underside completely black, with sparsely grey-black pubescence with distinct golden tinge. Lateral portions of abdominal sternites moderately reddish. Metepisterna 3 times as longer as wide, with distinct angles on their sternal side.

Pygidium short, rather narrowly conical, by one third longer than hypopygium, black with grey-black pubescence.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 5) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. Protarsi somewhat shorter than protibia, becoming gradually wider from the first to the fourth segment; the first segment as long as the two following ones together; the fourth one minutely longer than wide, with gently rounded onychium on the ventral side; terminal segment overlapping it by one half of its length. Intermediate tibiae shorter than intermediate tarsi. Apical ridge on metatibiae (Fig. 6) occupying more than one fourth of the tibia width and parallel to its apical

edge; moreover, there are two oblique lateral ridges and above the upper lateral ridge, there is another short ridge which does not copy exactly the dorsal surface of the metatibia. The first posterior tarsomere with three oblique ridges, the second with two and third with one very vestigial one. Terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly two third length of first tarsomere.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 7-9); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 10.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 3.8 mm, to the top of pygidium 4.7 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Etymology. Dedicated to Petr Pacholátko (Brno), who underwent, along with Luboš Dembický (Brno), collecting trip to southern Vietnam, which lead to the discovery of this species.

Gladiostena gen. n.

Type species. *Gladiostena kubani* sp. n.

Description. General shape (Fig. 11) *Glipostenoda*-like. Head narrower than pronotum. Occipital margin without abutments or cavities at its middle. Eyes (Fig. 12) small, finely faceted and completely glabrous. Tempora or temporal angles behind eyes not developed. Antennae (Fig. 13) long, all segments longer than wide, dilating from fifth segment, last segment extremely long, in male almost 6 times longer than wide, in female (Fig. 14) 3 times. Last segment of maxillary palpus in both sexes (Figs 15-16) elongate securiform. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum triangular, with rounded apex. Elytra elongate, separately rounded at tip, covered basal portion of pygidium. Metaepisterna parallel-sided, 3 times as longer than wide, with distinct angles in their sternal side. Pygidium fully developed. Penultimate segment of anterior (Fig. 17) and middle tarsi triangularly excised at tip but not dilated. Intermediate tibiae shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 18) besides an short apical ridge, with two very oblique lateral ridges. Tarsomeres of posterior legs with oblique ridges. Posterior tibia with two terminal spurs. Male genitalia (Figs 19-21) *Mordellistena*-like, urosternite 8 with extremely long median protuberance (Fig. 22).

Differential diagnosis. The new genus is most closely related to genus *Glipostenoda* Ermisch, 1950 and it differs especially by the extremely long terminal antennomere and small, finely faceted and glabrous eyes.

Etymology. The compound name formed of the Latin noun gladius (= sword) and the ending -stena, occurring in several genus-group names in the tribe *Mordellistenini*. Gender: feminine. The name refers to the shape of the terminal antennomere in males.

Distribution. Laos.

Gladiostena kubani sp. n.

(Figs 11-22)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Laos, Louang Namtha pr., Namtha to Muang Sing, 900-1200m, 21°09'N 101°19'E, 5.-31.v.1997, Vít. Kubáň leg. (CHP); Allotype (♀): the same data, (CHP); Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): the same data, (CHP, 1 ♂ in ZMB); (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀): the same data, but C. Holzschuh leg., (CHP); (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): Laos north, 15km NW Louang Namtha, 750m, 21°07.5'N 101°21'E, 13.-24.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHP); (1 ♀): S Laos, Attapu prov., Bolaven Plateau, 15km SE of Ban Houyakong, Nong Lom (lake) env., 800m, 15°02'N 106°35'E, 19.-30.iv.1999, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHP).

Description of holotype. Rather narrow (Fig. 11), little convex and parallel-sided species. Ground colour yellow-brown with golden-yellow pubescence, only the tips of mandibles, apical portions of mesotibiae, metatibiae and posterior tarsomere, and the ridges of hind legs black.

Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 9 : 8), narrower than pronotum (as 9 : 11.5), finely and densely punctate, occipital margin straight in middle. Eyes (Fig. 12) small, emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Second maxillary palpomere (Fig. 15) dilated, almost by one third wider than the third; terminal palpomere elongate securiform with inner angle situated almost at its distal third. Antennae (Fig. 13) comparatively long; the first and second antennomeres almost subequal; the third slightly shorter and distinctly narrower than the second one and only slightly shorter and narrower than the fourth one; the fifth segment by one third longer and by one fifth wider than the fourth; the segments fifth to tenth about 1.4 times as long as wide; terminal extremely long, 5.8 times as long as wide and almost 4 times as long as the preceding one.

Pronotum wider than long (as 20 : 15), anterior margin in dorsal view semicircular with distinct collar-shaped projection. Lateral margins in lateral view almost straight, posterior angles obtuse. Dorsal surface with dense rasp-like puncturation.

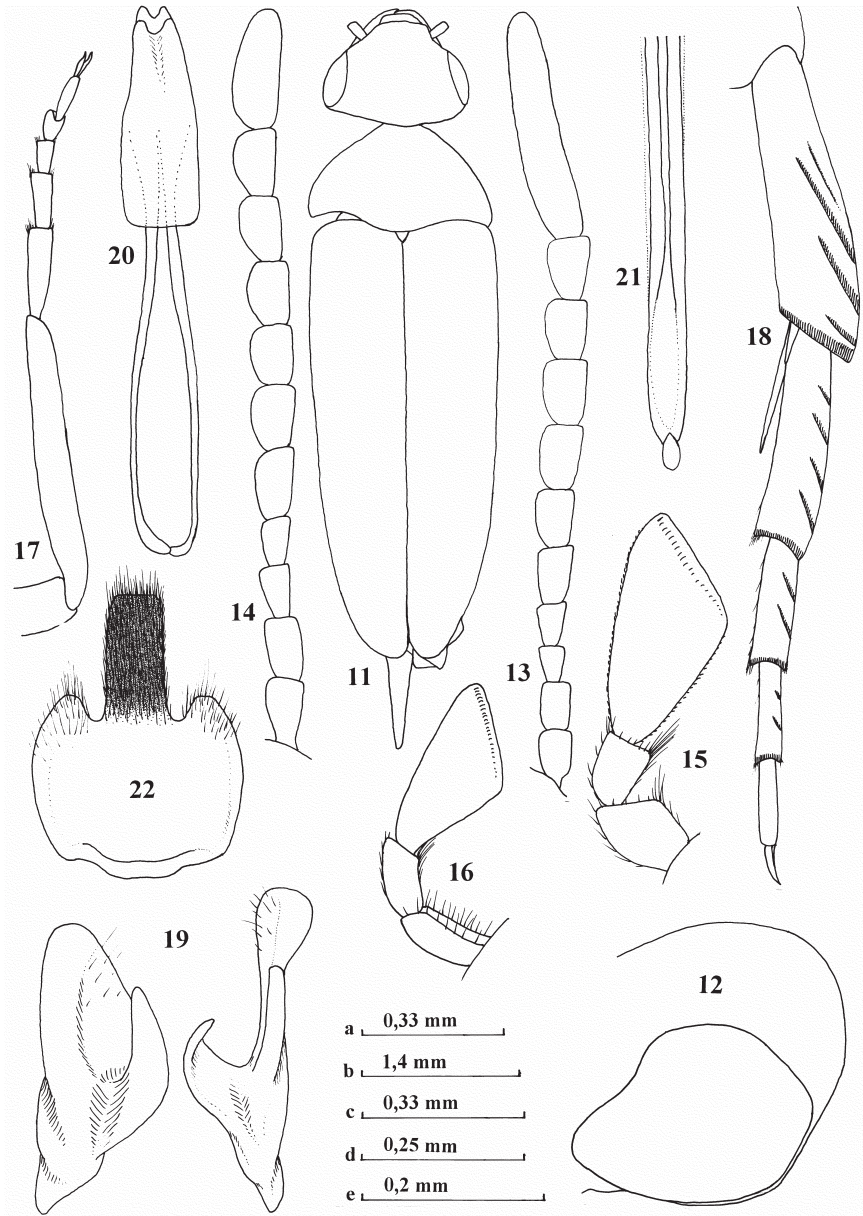
Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex, finely and densely punctate, with golden-yellow pubescence.

Elytra in anterior half rather parallel sided, 2.4 times as long as their combined width, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Puncturation coarse and dense, rasp-like.

Underside completely yellow-brown, with sparsely yellow pubescence with distinct golden tinge. Metepisterna 3 times as longer as wide, with distinct angles on their sternal side.

Pygidium short, elongate conical, almost 2.5 times as long as hypopygium, elytra leaving uncovered almost two thirds apical length of pygidium.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 17) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. Protarsi somewhat narrower than protibia. The first anterior tarsomere as long as two following ones combined; the fourth tarsomere slightly longer than wide, triangularly excised in posterior third, with simple onychium ventrally; terminal segment overlapping it 5 times of its length.



Figs 11-22. *Gladiostena kubani* sp. n. (Holotype, male): 11- general view; 12- eye; 13- antenna; 14- antenna (Allotype, female); 15- maxillary palpus; 16- maxillary palpus (Allotype, female); 17- anterior tibia and tarsus; 18- hind tibia and tarsus; 19- paramere; 20- phallobasis; 21- apical part of penis; 22- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 18; b - 11; c - 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22; d - 19; e - 15, 16.

Intermediate tibiae distinctly shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 18) besides short apical ridge, with two very oblique lateral ridges and above the upper lateral ridge there is another shorter ridge which does not copy exactly the dorsal surface of the metatibia. The first posterior tarsomere with four ridges, the second and the third with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia small, reaching one fourth of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 19-21), the shape very characteristic of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 22, with very long, black pubescent median protuberance.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 4.3 mm, to the top of pygidium 4.8 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). More robust than male. Antennae (Fig. 14) shorter, terminal antennomere 3 times as long as wide and approximately 2 times as long as preceding one. Second maxillary palpomere (Fig. 16) as wide as the third one; terminal palpomere elongate securiform. Pygidium short conical, nearly 2 times as long as hypopygium.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 5.6 mm, to the top of pygidium 6.2 mm.

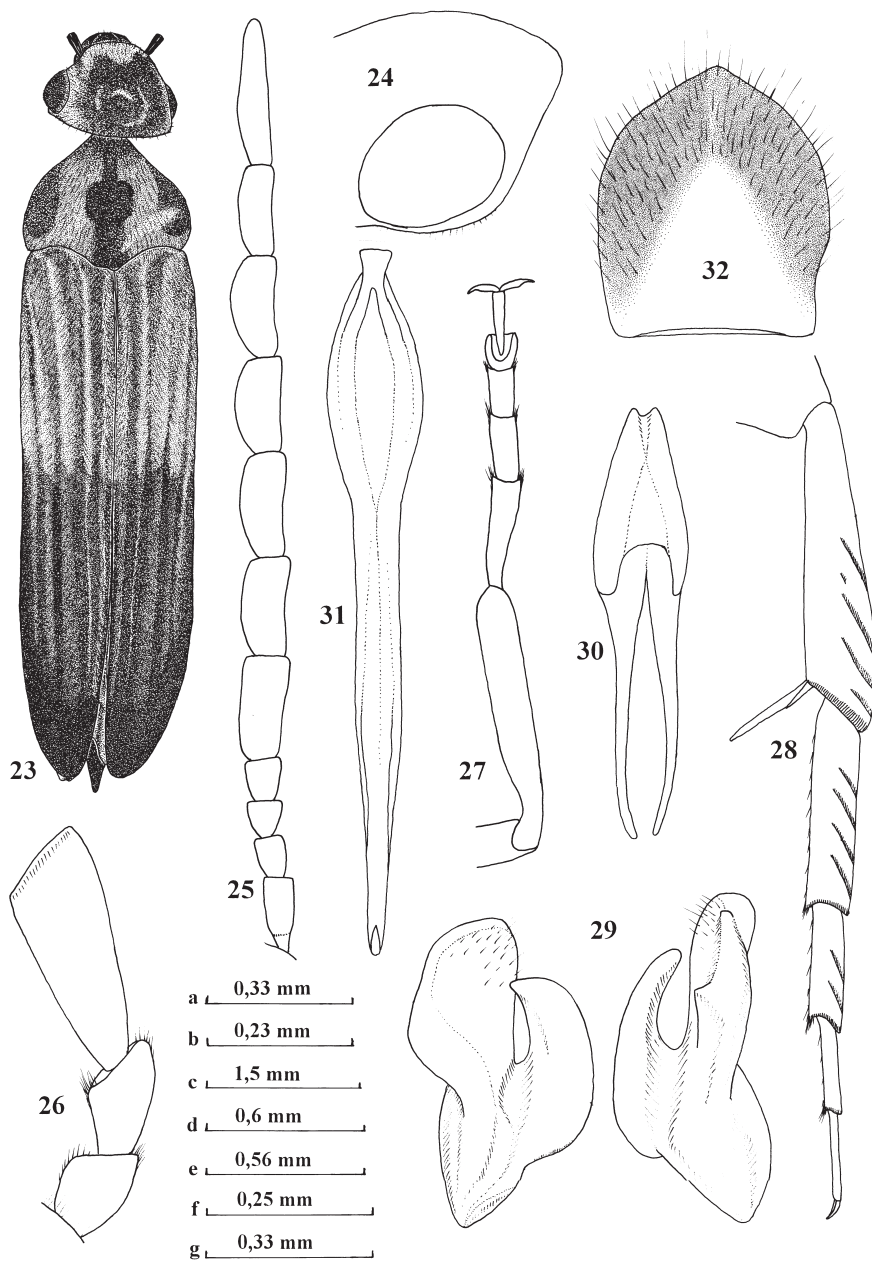
Variability. Terminal antennomere in males 5.2-6.3 times, in females 2.5-3.1 times as long as wide. Length from 4.8-6.2 mm.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the Czech entomologist and my friend Vítězslav Kubáň, specialist in the taxonomy of Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

Lycidomorda gen. n.

Type species. *Lycidomorda bolmi* sp. n.

Description. General shape (Fig. 23) *Mordellistena*-like. Head narrower than pronotum. Occipital margin without abutments or cavities at the middle. Eyes (Fig. 24) very small, finely faceted and completely glabrous. Tempora small, but well visible, temporal angles not developed. Antennae (Fig. 25) very long, all segments longer than wide, dilating and very long from the fifth segment. Last segment of maxillary palpus (Fig. 26) elongately securiform. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with rounded apex. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra very long, each elytron with very distinct lengthwise ribs (Fig. 23), separately rounded at tip and covering the abdomen almost completely, except tip of pygidium. Metaepisterna with 3 times longer than wide, with distinct angles on their sternal side. Pygidium atrophic. Penultimate segment of anterior and middle tarsi (Fig. 27) deeply excised at tip, indistinctly broader than the third one. Mesotibiae much shorter than mesotarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 28) with strongly oblique ridges, one half of the width of tibia not exceeding. Posterior tarsomeres with obliques ridges. Metatibia with two terminal spurs. Male genitalia (Figs 29, 30 and 32) *Mordellistena*-like, penis (Fig. 31) is very short.



Figs 23-32. *Lycidomorda bolmi* sp. n. (Holotype, male): 23- general view; 24- eye; 25- antenna; 26- maxillary palpus; 27- anterior tibia and tarsus; 28- hind tibia and tarsus; 29- paramere; 30- phallobasis; 31- penis; 32- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 28; b - 27, 30; c - 23; d - 24; e - 25; f - 26, 29, 32; g - 31.

Differential diagnosis. Habitus of *Lycidomorda* is very similar to that of the genus *Pulchrimorda*, from which it differs in distinct ribs on elytra and the shape of the copulatory organs. For its position among the related genera see the attached key.

Etymology. The name refers to the external appearance resembling some members of the family Lycidae, with the ending –morda, occurring in some genus-group names of the family Mordellidae. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. Philippines.

***Lycidomorda bolmi* sp. n.**
(Figs 23-32)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Philippines, Mindanao, 30km W of Maramag, 1600m, 20.-30.xii.1990, Bolm leg., (CHP); Paratype (1 ♂): the same data, (CHP).

Description of holotype. Body long, narrow, parallel-sided and little convex.

Ground colour yellow-brown with black coloured pattern as Fig. 23. Black, antennae, palpi and legs. Terminal spurs of posterior tibiae red-brown.

Head comparatively small, flatly convex, wider than long (as 8 : 7.5), narrower than pronotum (as 8 : 10), finely and densely punctate, shining and sparsely punctate, with sparse pubescence, occipital margin straight in middle. Eyes (Fig. 24) small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted, glabrous. Posterior margin of eye not reaching posterior margin of head capsule, temples narrow. Temporal angles absent. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 26) with second and third segments almost equally wide, terminal segment elongate securiform, its inner angle situated in the apical fourth of the segment. Antennae (Fig. 25) very long; the second antennomere distinctly smaller than the first and nearly as large as the fourth one; the third shorter than the second and fourth ones; the fifth almost 3 times longer and slightly wider than the fourth one; fifth to tenth antennomeres slightly diminished with very rounded inner side, the fifth and sixth segments 2.2 times as long as wide, the tenth longer and narrower, 2.4 as long as wide; terminal antennomere very long and narrow, 5 times as long as wide, nearly 2 times as long as preceding one, with strongly narrowed distal end.

Pronotum wider than long (as 10 : 8), flatly convex, anterior margin with distinct neck-shaped protuberance. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with rounded apex. Dorsal surface with fine and dense rasp-like puncturation and rather long and dense pubescence.

Scutellum small, subtriangular with strongly rounded apex, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra extremely elongate, strongly dilated posteriorly, 3.5 times as long as their combined breadth at shoulders, parallel-sided in three fourth its length, covering the abdomen almost completely, except tip of pygidium. Each elytron with five very distinct lengthwise ribs, separately rounded at tip. Puncturation fine and very dense, rasp-like.

Ventral surface black except for a yellow-brown mediolongitudinal stripe reaching from mesosternum to the base of hypopygium, finely punctate with short dense pubescence.

Metepisterna long, on ventral side straight, at base twice as broad as on sternal side, which is truncate.

Pygidium very atrophic, shortly and broadly conical and almost 2 times as long as hypopygium.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 27) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. Protarsi only indistinctly narrower and as long as protibia. Protarsi somewhat narrower than protibia. The first anterior tarsomere as long as two following ones combined; the fourth tarsomere somewhat broader than the third one, strongly bilobed with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal segment overlapping it 3 times of its length. Intermediate tibiae distinctly shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 28), besides the apical ridge, with three very oblique ridges. Posterior tarsomere 1 with four ridges, 2 with two. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia by one fourth of the length of the inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs 29-31). The shape of the urosternite 8 in Fig. 32.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 7.5 mm, to the top of pygidium 7.7 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Variability. Paratype with almost black head; pronotum black, except at the lateral sides with large spots gold pubescent and with the basal half of elytra red-brown coloured. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching only one fifth of the inner one.

Etymology. Dedicated to the collector of the new species.

***Pulchrimorda* Ermisch, 1968**

Type species. *Mordellistena grelaki* Pic, 1923 (= *Pulchrimorda javanensis* Ermisch, 1968).

Comments. Ermisch (1968) described new genus *Pulchrimorda* from Sumatra based on its small glabrous and finely faceted eyes, bilobed fourth tarsomere of fore and middle legs, two terminal spurs on posterior tibiae and the shape of the fourth antennomere, which is distinctly shorter than the fifth one. In their description of the genus very long elytra and unusual shape of parameres are also figured, which are very characteristic of most species of this genus.

Revision of the Pic's types revealed that the type-species *Pulchrimorda javanensis* Ermisch, 1968 is conspecific with *Mordellistena grelaki* Pic, 1923 and must be considered junior synonym of the latter (syn. n.). Thus, the name of the type species is changed.

Distribution. China, Indonesia, the Philippines.

Key to the known species of *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch:

- 1(6) Ground colour and pubescence of upper side bicoloured.
- 2(3) Elytra 3 times longer than their combined width. Ground colour yellow, apical half to third of the elytra and pronotum at its centre black. Antennae very long, 2.2-2.3 times longer than wide. Third posterior tarsomere with one distinct ridge. Indonesia: Sumatra, Java.*grelaki* (Pic, 1923)

- 3(2) Elytra only 2.3-2.4 times longer than their combined width. Elytra black or black-brown, with red-brown humeral spot. Antennae shorter, the segments fifth to tenth only 1.3 to 1.4 times longer than wide (in type *P. savioi* antennae missing).
- 4(5) Humeral elongate spot on elytra ended in first third its length. The third posterior tarsomere with one distinct ridge. Temples comparatively narrow, but distinctly developed. Indonesia: Lombok.*sapitensis* (Pic, 1923)
- 5(4) Humeral elongate spot on elytra short and ended in first fourth its length. The third posterior tarsomere without distinct ridges. Temples strongly developed. China: Jiangsu. *savioi* (Pic, 1924)
- 6(1) Ground colour and pubescence of upper side uniform. Elytra maximally 2.1 times longer than their combined width.
- 7(8) Ground colour rusty red, pubescence brightly red-gold. Antennae black, only four basal antennomeres and terminal one reddish yellow, the penultimate one dark yellow. The fifth antennomere on basi moderately as wide as the fourth one, strongly conical. Indonesia: Sulawesi.*sanguinea* sp. n.
- 8(7) Ground colour pale reddish yellow, only abdomen black. Pubescence brightly gold. Antennae black, only four basal antennomeres and apical two segments yellow-brown, the ninth antennomere dirty yellow-brownish. The fifth antennomere on base as wide as the fourth one, in first third abruptly dilated, rest of its length almost parallel-sided. The Philippines: Mindanao. *aureosplendens* sp. n.

Pulchrimorda grelaki (Pic, 1923) comb. n.

Mordellistena grelaki Pic, 1923: 31.

Mordellistena preangerensis Pic, 1923: 31 **syn. n.**

Pulchrimorda javanensis Ermisch, 1968: 37 **syn. n.**

Material examined. Tji Solak [Java], Wynkoopsbaai (Grelak), bearing red label „Type“ and an additional label „*grelaki* n. sp.“; (1 ♀), (MNHN); Tizi Solak [Java], Wynkoopsbaai (Grelak), labeled as „*piciventris*“, but agrees in all characters with *P. grelaki* and not related with the true *M. piciventris* Pic, (2 ♀♀), (MNHN); Malamy, Java, labeled as „*piciventris*“, but agrees in all characters with *P. grelaki* and not related with the true *M. piciventris* Pic, (1 ♂), (MNHN); G. Tangkoeban-Prahoë [Java], Bandung, Preanger, Maart 91, 4-6000, I. Z. Kannegieter, bearing red label „Type“ and an additional label „*preangerensis* n. sp.“, (1 ♀), (MNHN); Java, (1 ♀), (CHP); W Java, Puncak pass, 17 km of Cipanas, 1250 - 1600m, 8.-10.x.2002, Bolm leg., (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), (CHP); Indonesia: W Java, Gede - Pangrango Nat. P., Selabintana gate to Saver Wf., 1000-1200m, 23.viii.1994, Schuh leg., (2 ♂♂), (CHP); Sumatra, Gn. Talamau (Ophir mts), 17 km E Simpangempat, 750m, 21.-25.v.2001, Bolm leg., (1 ♂, 1 ♀), (CHP); Indonesia, Sumatra (Aceh), 20 km S Blangkejeren Kedah, 1700m, 4.-8.iii.1998, L. Bocák leg., (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀), (CHP); Sumatra (N), 30 km SW Brastagi, G. Sinabung, 1300-1800m, 22.ii.1991, Bocák & Bocáková leg., (1 ♂, 1 ♀), (CHP); Sumatra (N), Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900m, 19.-23.ii.1991, Bocák & Bocáková leg., (1 ♂), (CHP); Sumatra (W), G. Singgalang S of Bukittingi, 1600m, 14.-16.ii.1991, Bocák & Bocáková leg., (1 ♀), (CHP).

Comments. Very characteristic features are as follows: very long antennae; eyes small, finely faceted and glabrous; protibiae straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base; the fourth anterior tarsomere very deeply bilobed; metatibiae and the first to third segments of metatarsi with very oblique ridges. Metatibia with two distinct terminal spurs. Colouration, the shape of paramere, apical part of penis and posterior legs as figured in Ermisch, 1969: 38 (Fig. 6, Fig. 7a,b) and 39 (Fig. 8a).

The species *Pulchrimorda javanensis* Ermisch, 1968 and the syntype of *M. preangerensis* Pic, 1923 have absolutely identical characters with *M. grelaki* Pic 1923, so that both must be considered as junior synonyms of the latter.

Distribution. Indonesia: Java, Sumatra.

***Pulchrimorda sapitensis* (Pic, 1923) comb. n.**

(Figs 33-37)

Mordellistena sapitensis Pic, 1923: 31.

Material examined. Indonesia, Lombok Is., Senaro, N slope of Rinjani, 1100m, 2.-5.ii.1994, Bolm leg., (1 ♀), (CHP).

Comments. Little convex and parallel-sided species (Fig. 33). Ground colouration red-brown, only antennae (except four basal antennomeres) and elytra (except humeral spots) black. Pubescence of dorsal surface golden-yellow, pronotum at its centre and on black part of elytra.

Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 13 : 10), narrower than pronotum (as 13 : 16). Eyes (Fig. 34) small, rhomboid-shaped with rounded angles, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted and glabrous. Temples narrow, temporal angles indistinct. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 36) with the second and third segments almost equally wide, terminal segment elongate securiform, its inner angle situated in the apical fourth of the segment. Antennae middle length, the fourth very small, the antennomeres fifth to tenth 1.3 to 1.4 times longer as wide.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (as 16 : 12). Anterior margin semicircular with indistinctly neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view almost emarginate, posterior angles rectangular and somewhat rounded.

Scutellum small, triangular.

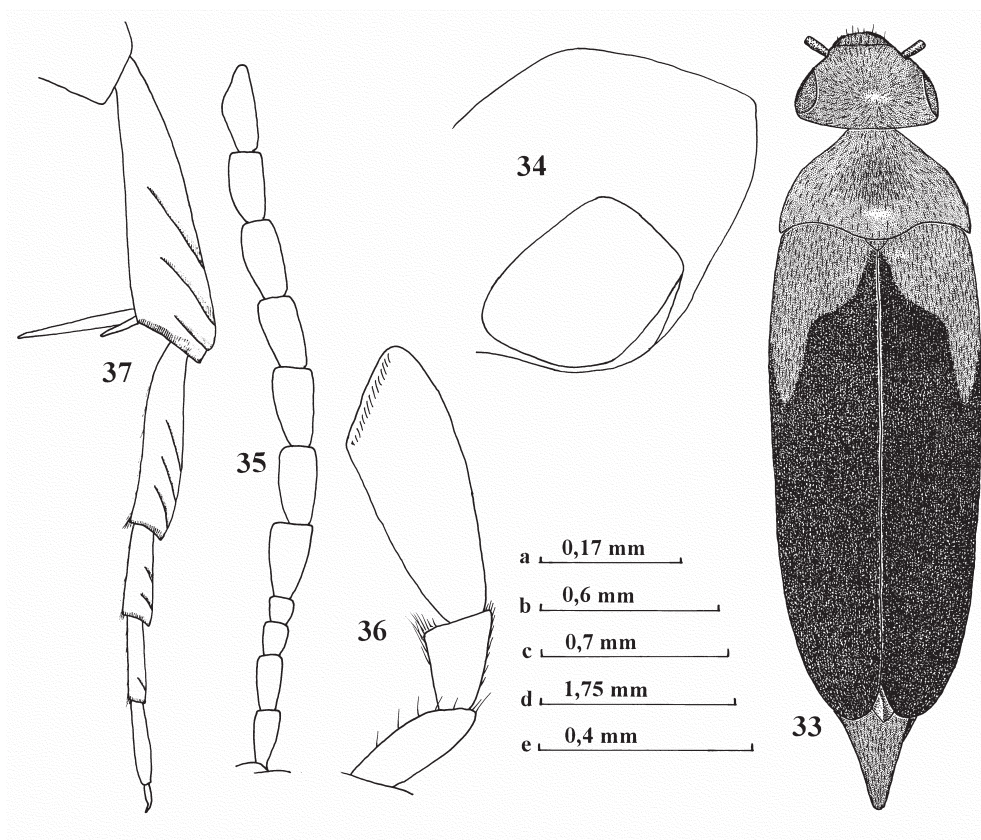
Elytra 2.3 times as long as their combined width, separately rounded at the apex.

Pygidium short and broadly conical, by one third longer than hypopygium.

Protibia somewhat shorter than protarsi. Anterior tarsomere 1 as long as two following ones combined; tarsomere four as long as wide, bilobed, deeply bilobed and with truncate onychium in ventral side; terminal segment overlapping the fourth segment by two thirds of its length. Intermediate tibiae somewhat shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibiae (Fig. 37) besides an oblique apical ridge, with two oblique lateral ridges, the upper ridge being minutely longer than lower one. The first posterior tarsomere with three ridges, the second with two ridges and the third with one short but distinct ridge. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one third of the inner one.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 6 mm, to the top of pygidium 6.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis. For the differential diagnosis see the key above.



Figs 33-37. *Pulchrimorda sapitensis* (Pic) (Indonesia: Lombok Is., female): 33- general view; 34- eye; 35- antenna; 36- maxillary palpus; 37- hind tibia and tarsus. Scale: a - 36; b - 35; c - 37; d - 33; e - 34.

***Pulchrimorda savioi* (Pic, 1924) comb. n.**
(Figs 38-41)

Mordellistena savioi Pic, 1924: 23.

Type material. Holotype (♀): Zi-ka-wei [China, Jiangsu prov., Shanghai], 14.vi.1923, 159, „Type“ [red label], „Savioi n.sp.“ [handwritten label], (MNHN).

Redescription of holotype. Robust, little convex and parallel-sided species (Fig. 38). Elytra leaving uncovered almost two third apical length of pygidium. Ground colouration red-brown, elytra black (except humeral spots), meso- and metasternum, pygidium and hypopygium black-brown. Pubescence of dorsal surface golden-yellow, on black part of elytra and ventral surface black-brown.

Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 9 : 6.3). Eyes (Fig. 39) small, almost rhomboid-shaped with rounded angles, very finely faceted and glabrous. Temples strongly developed. Second segment of maxillary palpus (Fig. 40) only slightly wider than third one, terminal segment elongate securiform, its inner angle strongly rounded and situated in the apical third of the segment. Antennae missing, only the first antenomere by one third longer and slightly larger than the second one.

Pronotum flatly convex, distinctly wider than long (as 11 : 8). Anterior margin semicircular with slightly neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view almost emarginate, posterior angles consequently rectangular.

Scutellum broadly triangular with rounded apex.

Elytra only slightly convex, in basal two thirds almost parallel-sided, 2.2 times as long as their combined width, separately rounded at the apex, with dense and rather coarse rasp-like punctures.

Pygidium short and broadly conical, rather flat, by one third longer than hypopygium.

Protibiae straight and longer than anterior tarsi. Anterior tarsomere 1 as long as two following ones combined, 4 only slightly longer than wide, parallel-sided and deeply bilobed and with truncate onychium on ventral side. Intermediate tibiae as long as intermediate tarsi. Metatibiae (Fig. 41) besides short and oblique apical ridge, with two oblique lateral ridges, the lower as long as the upper one. The first posterior tarsomere with three oblique ridges (the uppermost one strongly rudimentary), the second with two short ridges. Terminal spurs of metatibia yellow-red, the outer reaching one third of the length of the inner one.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 6.3 mm, to the tips of pygidium 6.8 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. For the differential diagnosis see the key above.

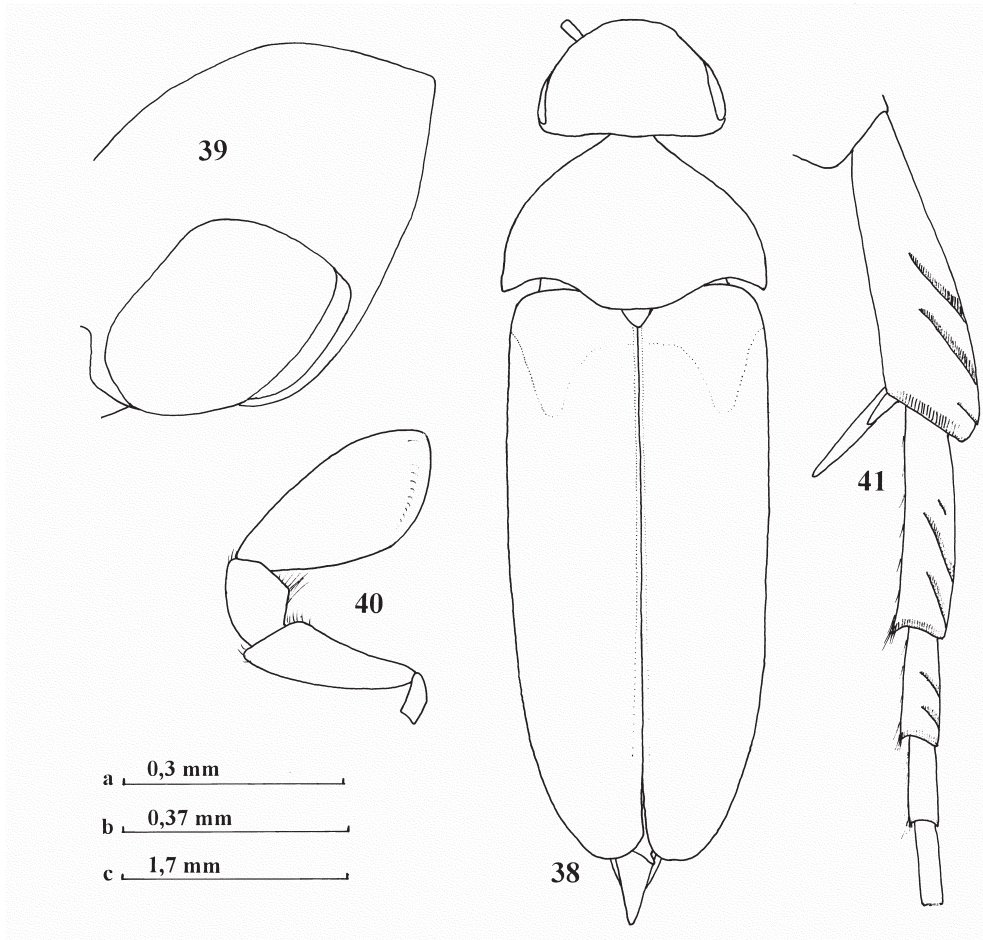
***Pulchrimorda sanguinea* sp. n.**

(Figs 42-51)

Type material. Holotype (♂): C Sulawesi [Indonesia], 17 km E Pendolo, 800m, 120.45.49 E 2.06.33 S, 4.-9.vii.1999, Bolm leg., (CHP).

Description of holotype. General shape (Fig. 42) short, stout and convex, with only moderately arcuate sides. Ground colour rusty red, only antennae with antenomeres 5 to 10 black, terminal segment yellow-brown. Pubescence uniformly golden-red and bright.

Head flatly convex, strongly narrowed at the mouth parts, wider than long (as 11.2 : 9.7), distinctly narrower than pronotum (as 11.2 : 15.3). The occipital margin with small protruding medial lobe. Eyes (Fig. 43) small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted and glabrous. Posterior margin of eyes not reaching posterior margin of head capsule, temples very narrow and indistinct, temporal angles moderately developed. The second palpomere of maxillary palpus (Fig. 45) narrow, as wider as the third

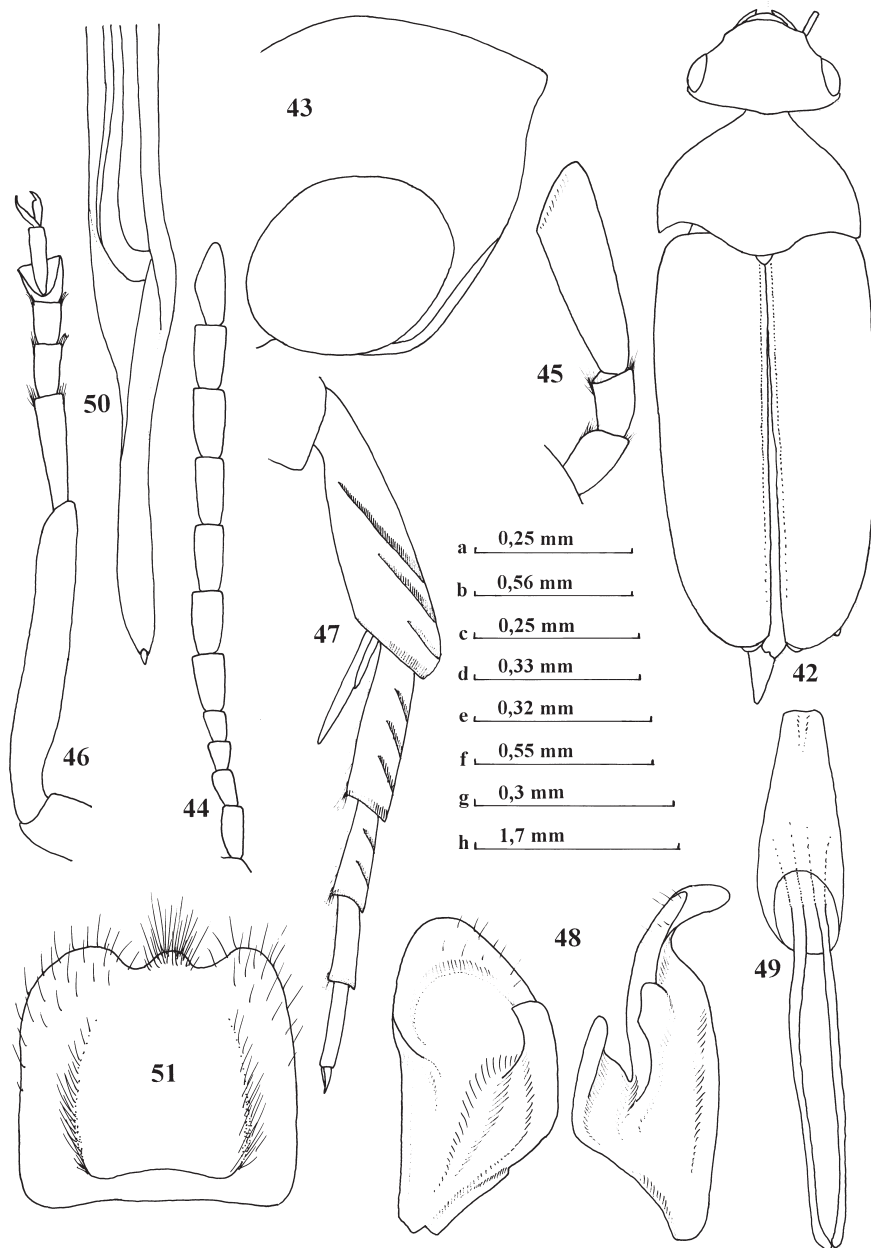


Figs 38-41. *Pulchrimorda savioi* (Pic) (Holotype, female): 38- general view; 39- eye; 40- maxillary palpus; 41- hind tibia and tarsus. Scale: a - 40; b - 39, 41; c - 38.

one, terminal antennomere very narrowly securiform, its inner angle situated in the distal fourth of the segment. Antennae (Fig. 44) long; the first antennomere by one third longer and by one fourth wider than the second one; the third only slightly shorter and as wide as the fourth and by one fourth shorter and slightly narrower than the second one; the fifth segment 2.2 times longer and by one fourth wider than the fourth one; the fifth to tenth segment twice as long as wide; terminal antennomere oblong oval, at inner side with strongly narrowed distal end, 2.7 times as long as wide and almost 2.7 times as long as the preceding one.

Pronotum flatly convex, distinctly wider than long (as 15 : 11), anterior margin broadly semicircular with slightly neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view slightly emarginate, posterior angles rectangular and rounded at tip.

Scutellum small and triangular.



Figs 42-51. *Pulchrimorda sanguinea* sp. n. (Holotype, male): 42- general view; 43- eye; 44- antenna; 45- maxillary palpus; 46- anterior tibia and tarsus; 47- hind tibia and tarsus; 48- paramere; 49- phallobasis; 50- apical part of penis; 51- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 48; b - 44, 46; c - 51; d - 43; e - 49, 50; f - 47; g - 45; h - 42.

Elytra moderately convex, with only moderately arcuate sides, very short, only 1.9 times as long as their combined width, separately rounded at the apex, with dense and rather coarse rasp-like punctures, covered basal portion of pygidium.

Pygidium short, broadly conical, almost twice as long as hypopygium.

Protibia (Fig. 46) nearly as long as protarsi, straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as the two following ones combined; the fourth quadrate, somewhat wider than the preceding one, deeply bilobed, with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal segment overlapping it by one half of its length. Intermediate tibiae distinctly shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibiae (Fig. 47) besides an oblique apical ridge, with two very oblique lateral ridges, upper one distinctly longer and running to the two thirds of the tibia width. The first posterior tarsomere with three oblique ridges, the second with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one third of the length of the inner one.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 5.2 mm, to the top of pygidium 6 mm.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs 48-50). The shape of the urosternite 8 in Fig. 51.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Etymology. From Latin sanguineus (bloody), referring to the colouration of pubescence.

Pulchrimorda aureosplendens sp. n.

(Figs 52-56)

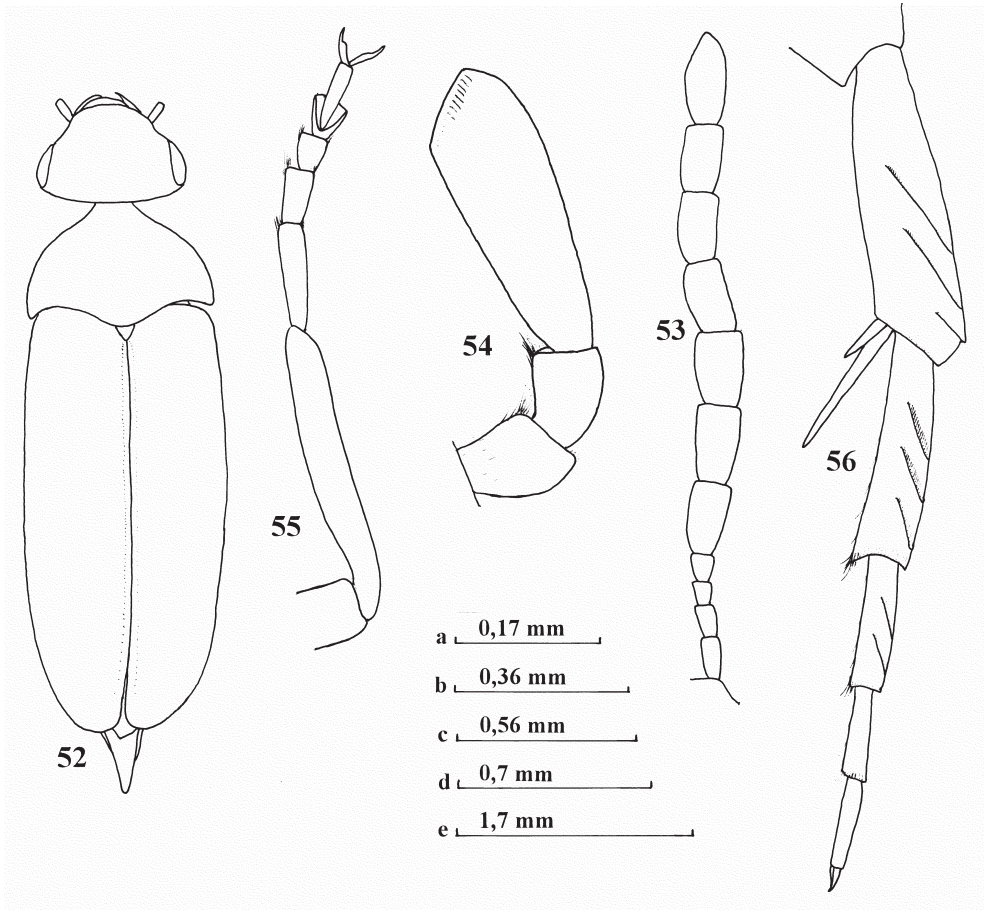
Type material. Holotype (♀): Mindanao [the Philippines], 25 km NW of Zamboanga, Camp Susana, 800m, 28.-30.iv.1996, Bolm leg., (CHP).

Description of holotype. General shape (Fig. 52) short, stout and convex, rather parallel-sided. Ground colour pale reddish yellow, abdomen black, antennomeres 5 - 8 black and segment 9 dark brown. Pubescence uniformly gold and bright, on black parts greyish black.

Head flatly convex only moderately narrowed at the mouth parts, very slightly wider than long (as 9.5 : 9), distinctly narrower than pronotum (as 9.5 : 12). The occipital margin regularly convex. Eyes small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted and glabrous. Posterior margin of eye not reaching posterior margin of head capsule, temples narrow and temporal angles developed. The second and third segments of maxillary palpus (Fig. 54) almost equally broad, terminal segment elongate and narrowly securiform, its inner angle situated in the distal fourth of the segment. Antennae (Fig. 53) of middle length, strongly dilatated from the fifth segment, which is 3 times longer than fourth one, the antennomeres fifth to tenth 1.8 times longer as wide, terminal antennomere 2 times longer than wide and by one third longer than the penultimate one.

Pronotum moderately convex, wider than long (as 12 : 9), with short collar-shaped projection. Sides in lateral view S-shaped, posterior angles rectangular and rounded at tip.

Scutellum comparatively small, triangular.



Figs 52-56. *Pulchrimorda aureosplendens* sp. n. (Holotype, female): 52- general view; 53- antenna; 54- maxillary palpus; 55- anterior tibia and tarsus; 56- hind tibia and tarsus; Scale: a - 54; b - 53; c - 55; d - 56; e - 52.

Elytra moderately convex and parallel-sided, almost short, 2 times as long as their combined width, separately rounded at the apex. Surface of elytra with fine rasp-like puncturation and brightly golden-yellow pubescence.

Pygidium black and blackish pubescent, short, broadly conical, by two third longer than hypopygium and reaching nearly one fourth of the length of elytra.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 55) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere narrower than tibia, 2 times longer than following one, fourth slightly longer than wide, strongly bilobed with moderately rounded onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae strongly curved inwards, longer than middle tarsi. Metatibiae (Fig. 56) besides an oblique apical ridge, with two long and oblique lateral ridges, the upper ridge being minutely longer than lower one. The first posterior tarsomere with three ridges, the second with two ridges.

Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one third of the inner one. Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 4.7 mm, to tip of pygidium 5.3 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Etymology. Named after its entirely gold and bright pubescence.

Sinopalpus gen. n.

Type species. *Sinopalpus maculatus* sp. n.

Description. General shape (Fig. 57) *Mordellistena*-like. Head narrower than pronotum. Occipital margin convex from above, with abutments at its middle. Eyes (Fig. 58) small, finely faceted and with short hairs. Tempora narrow, but well visible, temporal angles not developed. Antennae (Fig. 59) middle length, all segments longer than wide, dilating from the fifth segment. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 60) beanform, on dorsal side with long, easy and hairy area. Sides of pronotum in lateral view strongly S-shaped, posterior angles rectangular. Scutellum small and broadly triangular. Elytra rounded, 2.2 times as long as their combined breadth. Metaepisterna narrow and elongate. Pygidium slender, conical. Anterior tibiae with calf-like swelling and longer hair-like setae at the base. Anterior tarsi (Fig. 61) thin and linear, the first to third tarsomeres equally long, the fourth tarsomere strongly bilobed and with rounded onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae are as long as the tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 62) besides an oblique apical ridge, with two oblique lateral ridges, the first posterior tarsomere with two oblique ridges, the second tarsomere with one oblique ridge. Only one terminal spur of metatibia developed. Male genitalia *Mordellistene*-like (Figs 63-66).

Etymology. Named from Latin Sina (China) - according to the type locality and palpus, referring to the shape of terminal segment of maxillary palpus. Gender: masculine.

Distribution. China.

Incorporation of *Sinopalpus* gen. n. into the modified key to genera by Ermisch (1969):

L(C) Eyes finely, but distinctly pubescent.

M(N) Terminal maxillary palpomere in males malleiform or beanform, in females more or less suboval.

- 1(2) Metatibia with two distinct terminal spurs. Terminal maxillary palpomere in males malleiform. Penultimate segment of anterior and middle tarsomeres broadly dilated and bilobed, tarsomeres 1-3 gradually diminished. Pygidium broadly conical. Uniformly reddish yellow or brown. Africa.*Mordellochroidea* Ermisch, 1969
- 2(1) Metatibia with only one terminal spur. Terminal maxillary palpomere in males beanform. Penultimate segment of anterior and middle tarsomere not broad than third segment, onychium is in top rounded (very like to *Neomordellistena* Erm., 1950), 1-3 anterior tarsomeres of same length. Pygidium narrowly conical. Ground colour yellow brown with distinct black marking on elytra. China: Shaanxi.*Sinopalpus* gen. n.

Sinopalpus maculatus sp. n.

(Figs 57-66)

Type material. Holotype (♂): C. China, Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, 6km E of Xunyangba, 1000-1300m, 23.5.-13.vi.2000, C. Holzschuh leg., (CHP).

Description of holotype. Body small and slender (Fig. 57). Ground colour of body pale yellow-brown with distinct black marking on elytra. Pubescence golden-yellow, only central spot on pronotum and black marking on elytra black-grey, with a faint blue-green tinge.

Head strongly convex, wider than long (as 6.5 : 6), distinctly narrower than pronotum (as 6.5 : 8). Occipital margin with protruding medial lobe in the middle. Eyes small (Fig. 58), egg-shaped, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Posterior margin of eyes with very narrow temporal border, temporal angles not developed. The second and third segment of maxillary palpus (Fig. 60) equally broad, terminal segment beanform, with a papillary area which occupies the long and narrow area of its outer side. Antennae (Fig. 59) comparatively short, linear, the third antennomere indistinctly shorter than the fourth one, the fifth antennomere 2 times longer than wide, following segments gradually slightly shorter to tenth one, terminal segment 2.1 times as long as wide and 1.7 times as long as the preceding one.

Pronotum only slightly wider than long (as 8 : 7.5). Anterior margin with slightly neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view strongly emarginate, posterior angles rectangular and sharp at tip.

Scutellum very small, broadly triangular, yellow-brown, covered with golden-yellow pubescence.

Elytra narrow, strongly convex, covered the basal portion of pygidium, rounded at sides, 2.2 times longer than their combined width, separately rounded at apex.

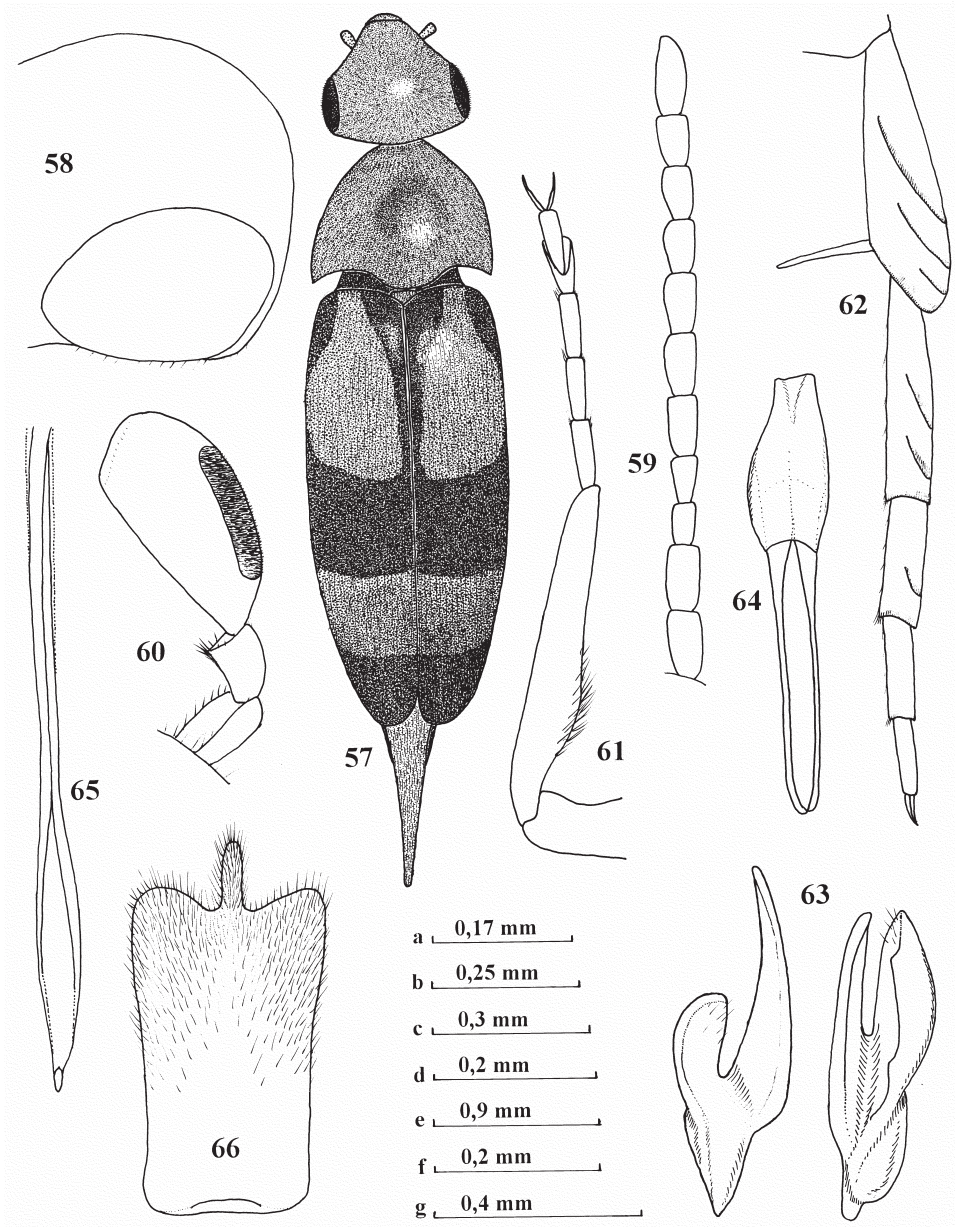
Pygidium narrowly conical, twice as long as hypopygium, reaching half of the length of elytra.

Metaepisterna long, ventral side straight, with distinct angles in their sternal side, ventral angle very obtuse.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 61) almost straight, with a calf-like swelling and longer hairs at the base. Protibiae distinctly longer than anterior tarsi. Three basal anterior tarsomeres subequal; the fourth segment twice as long as wide, emarginate to its midlength with rounded onychium ventrally, only very indistinctly wider than the third segment; terminal segment as long as fourth one and overlapping it by one half of its length. Mesotibiae as long as middle tarsi. Metatibiae (Fig. 62) besides an oblique apical ridge, with two long and very oblique lateral ridges, upper one somewhat longer than lower one, reaching over the middle of the tibia width. The first posterior tarsomere with two ridges, the second one with one ridge. Only one terminal spur of metatibia developed, and half as long as the first posterior tarsomere.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs 63-65). The shape of the urosternite 8 in Fig. 66.

Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 3.3 mm, to tip of pygidium 4.2 mm



Figs 57-66. *Sinopalpus maculatus* sp. n. (Holotype, male): 57- general view; 58- eye; 59- antenna; 60- maxillary palpus; 61- anterior tibia and tarsus; 62- hind tibia and tarsus; 63- paramere; 64- phallobasis; 65- apical part of penis; 66- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 60; b - 64, 65, 66; c - 62; d - 69, 61; e - 57; f - 63; g - 58.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. For the differential diagnosis see the key above.

Etymology. Named after its unique coloured elytra.

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