

**Descriptions of two new genera of the tribe
Mordellistenini
Mordellidae (Coleoptera) of Madagascar. Part 1.**

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Taxonomy, new genera, new species, new combinations, keys, Coleoptera, Mordellidae, Aethiopian region.

Abstract. The genera *Rolcikomorda* gen. n. with the new species *Rolcikomorda* (s. str.) *imerina* sp. n., *Rolcikomorda* *Hauckina* subgen. n. and *Jenisia* gen. n. with the new species *J. depressifrons* sp. n. are newly described. Species *Mordellistena rufomaculata* Pic is transferred to genus *Rolcikomorda* s. str. (as genotype). Species *Mordellistena diegosa* Pic (as subgenotype) and *Mordellistena bicoloripyga* Pic are transferred to subgenus *Rolcikomorda* (*Hauckina*) subgen. n. Key to identification of genera from *Tolidopalpus* genus group, key to identification of genera from *Horionella* genus group and key to identification of species from genus *Rolcikomorda* are given.

INTRODUCTION

Present paper is the first of an intended series of papers on the Mordellidae of Madagascar. It is based on the revision of type specimens in the National Museum of Natural History, Paris as well as on the identification of recent collections of various Czech entomologists. It contains descriptions of two new endemic genera. The genus *Rolcikomorda* gen. n. is subdivided in two subgenera, which differ in the form of the terminal segment of maxillary palpi. Peculiar genus *Jenisia* gen. n. has a large depression on frons with setae on its lower portion as in *Horionella* Ermisch, 1954. In the new genus the depression contains also dry remnants of an unidentified substance (probably saccharids), which may suggest a peculiar way of life.

Acronyms:

CHP - private collection Jan Horák, Prague;

MNHN - Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

SYSTEMATIC

***Rolcikomorda* gen. n.**

Type species. *Mordellistena rufomaculata* Pic, 1917

Included species: *Mordellistena diegosa* Pic, 1917, *Mordellistena bicoloripyga* Pic, 1937 and *Rolcikomorda* (s. str.) *imerina* 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 indistinct temporal angle. Antennae in male (Fig. 3) long and robust; the fourth segment short and somewhat narrower than third one; all segments beginning from the fifth one strongly serrate and by one third to by one half wider than the third one; terminal segment broadly and shortly oval. Terminal maxillary palpomere in male malleiform, thick, with a very large and oblong oval papillary area (Figs 5, 15). Pronotum distinctly wider than long, lateral margins in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse, with strongly rounded apex. Scutellum broadly triangular with rather pointed apex. Elytra separately rounded at the apex. Metaepisterna broad, 2.5 times as long as at basis wide, with straight ventral side. Pygidium shortly and narrowly conical. The fourth anterior tarsomere (Fig. 7) deeply bilobed. Intermediate tibia as long as intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 8) with two very oblique lateral ridges and above the upper lateral ridge, there is another shorter which does not copy exactly the dorsal surface of the metatibia. The first posterior tarsomere with four oblique ridges, the second and the third with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia approximately by one third of the length of the inner one. Male genitalia (Figs 9-11) *Mordellistena* like.

Differential diagnosis. The new genus is most closely related to genus *Calyceoidea* Ermisch, 1969 and it differs especially in the shape of antennae. For its position among the related genera see the attached key.

Etymology. The new genus is dedicated to my friend Jakub Rolčik (Praha), specialist in taxonomy of Cleridae. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Key to genera of *Tolidopalpus*-genus group (Ermisch, 1969, modified):

- C(L) Eyes completely glabrous.
- 1(6) Segments strongly dilated from fourth or fifth segment, distinctly serrate, from fifth to tenth segments minimally 2 times wider than third one.
- 2(5) Antennae strongly dilated from the fourth segment, the third segment distinctly shorter and narrower than fourth one. Anterior margin of pronotum with strongly neck-shaped protuberance. Hind tibia with very short ridges, running entirely parallel to the apical margin of the segment (Ermisch, 1969: 302, Figs 2a and 2c). General shape of insect very similar to *Calyce* Champion
- 4(5) Pygidium rather narrowly conical, pointed at tip. Terminal maxillary palpomere in male broadly-malleiform. Central Africa, South America. *Calycemorda* Ermisch, 1969
- 5(4) Pygidium broad, short and strongly flat. Terminal maxillary palpomere in male with a dish-shaped groove at outer side. Bolivia *Calyceoidea* Ermisch, 1969
- 5(2) Antennae (Figs 3, 14, 23, 34) strongly dilated from the fifth segment, the third segment distinctly longer and narrower than fourth one; the fifth considerably longer and wider than the fourth one. Anterior margin of pronotum with indistinctly neck shaped protuberance. Hind tibiae with very long oblique ridges, running not parallel to the apical margin of the segment, the apical one only moderate (Figs 8, 17, 28, 39). General shape (Figs 1, 13, 22, 33) of insect very similar to *Tolidopalpus* Ermisch, 1969. Madagascar. *Rolcikomorda* gen. n.
- a(b) Terminal maxillary palpomere malleiform (similar to *Tolidopalpus* Ermisch, 1952), thick, with very large and oblong oval papillary area (Figs 5, 15). *Rolcikomorda* s. str.
- b(a) Terminal maxillary palpomere (Figs 25, 36) flat, nearly securiform, with a papillary area which occupies the long and narrow area of its outer side (similar to *Mordellistenochroa* Horák, 1982). *Hauckina* subg. n.

- 6(1) Antennae filiform, from the fifth segment only moderately dilated, from fifth to tenth segments maximally 1.5 times wider than the third one and very moderately serrate. The remaining genera: *Diversimorda* Ermisch, 1969, *Morphomordellochroa* Ermisch, 1969, *Tolidopalpus* Ermisch, 1952.

***Rolcikomorda* (s. str.) *rufomaculata* (Pic, 1917) comb. n.**
(Figs 1-12)

Mordellistena rufomaculata Pic, 1917: 23.

Material examined. E Madagascar, Tamatave distr., Andasibe, 17.-30.xii.2001, J. Rolčík leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CHP); the same data, but J. Horák leg., 1 ♀ (CHP); Madagascar, Centr. Plat., Andasibe, Perinet, 950m, 19.-31.xii.2001, V. Dolin & R. Andeeva leg., 2 ♂♂ (CHP); Madagascar or., Ranomafana, Mananara res., 1.-7.xii.2004, Dolin & Andreev & Andreeva leg. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (CHP).

Comments. Male. Body middle-sized, parallel-sided and flatly convex. Ground colour black, only head, anterior projection of pronotum, prosternum around coxae, sixth urosternum, basal half of hypopygium and basal portion of pygidium from red-brown to yellow-brown. Pubescence black, with faint bluegreen lustre, on pale portions golden-yellow.

Head wider than long (as 12.5 : 11). Eyes (Fig. 2) small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Posterior margin of eyes with narrow temporal border, temporal angles not developed. Maxillary palpus with second and third segments equally wide; terminal segment (Fig. 5) very large, elongate, hammer-shaped, on outer side with large oval area occupying four fifths of its length and covered with different pubescence. Antennae (Fig. 3) rather long and robust; the segment third and the fourth smaller than the first and the second ones; the fourth short and somewhat wider than third one; all segments beginning from the fifth one strongly serrate and by one third to by one half wider than third one; terminal segment broadly and shortly oval.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (as 17 : 13), anterior margin with slightly neck-shaped protuberance. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with strongly rounded apex. Dorsal surface with dense rasp-like puncturation. Scutellum broadly triangular with rather pointed apex.

Elytra flatly convex, in basal third almost parallel-sided, 2.2 times longer than their combined width, separately rounded at the apex, with dense and coarse rasp-like punctures.

Pygidium shortly and narrowly conical, almost twice as long as hypopygium, reaching nearly fourth of the length of elytra.

Anterior tibia (Fig. 7) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as two following ones combined; the fourth tarsomere somewhat longer than wide, deeply bilobed and with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal tarsomere overlapping it by two third of its length. Intermediate tibiae as long as intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 8) 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 and by its structure similar to the dorsal ridge. The first posterior tarsomere with fourth oblique ridges, the second and the third with two ridges.

Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia approximately by one third of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 9-11); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 12.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the top of pygidium 7 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female more robust than male. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 6) shortly securiform, its inner basal margin reaching almost two thirds of the length of the outer margin, inner angle rounded. Antennae (Fig. 4) shorter, segments from sixth to tenth wider than long; terminal segment shortly and broadly oval, with strongly rounded tip. Pygidium short conical, only by one fourth longer than hypopygium.

Variability. Habitus rather constant, the uppermost ridge of the first posterior tarsomere sometimes rudimentary, but always distinct. Length (including pygidium) 6.7- 7.8 mm.

Rolcikomorda (s. str.) imerina sp. n.

(Figs 13-21)

Material examined. Holotype (♂): Madagascar, Antananarivo prov., Manankazo env., 15.-17.12.1996, Ivo Jeniš leg., (CHP). Paratype: (1 ♂): the same data, (CHP).

Description of holotype. Colouration (Fig. 13) quite identical with that of *R. (H.) diegosa* (Pic). Ground colour black, only head, pronotum, hypopygium and pygidium (except apical third) yellow-brown. Terminal spurs of posterior tibia brown. Pubescence black with faint bluegreen lustre, on yellow-brown portions golden-yellow.

Body (Fig. 13) strongly parallel-sided and flatly convex. Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 6 : 5). Eyes small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Posterior margin of eyes with narrow temporal border, temporal angles not developed. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 15) with second and third segments equally wide; the third one as long as wide; terminal segment robust, malleiform, strongly swollen and oblong, with large finely pubescent area occupying more than two thirds of the width of the palpomere and four fifths of its length. Antennae (Fig. 14) of medium length, the fourth segment reaching one half of the length of the second one and two thirds of the length of the third one; the fifth segment 2 times as long and by one fifth wider than the fourth one; segments from sixth to tenth almost by one fourth longer than wide; terminal segment elongate, oval, with narrowed distal end.

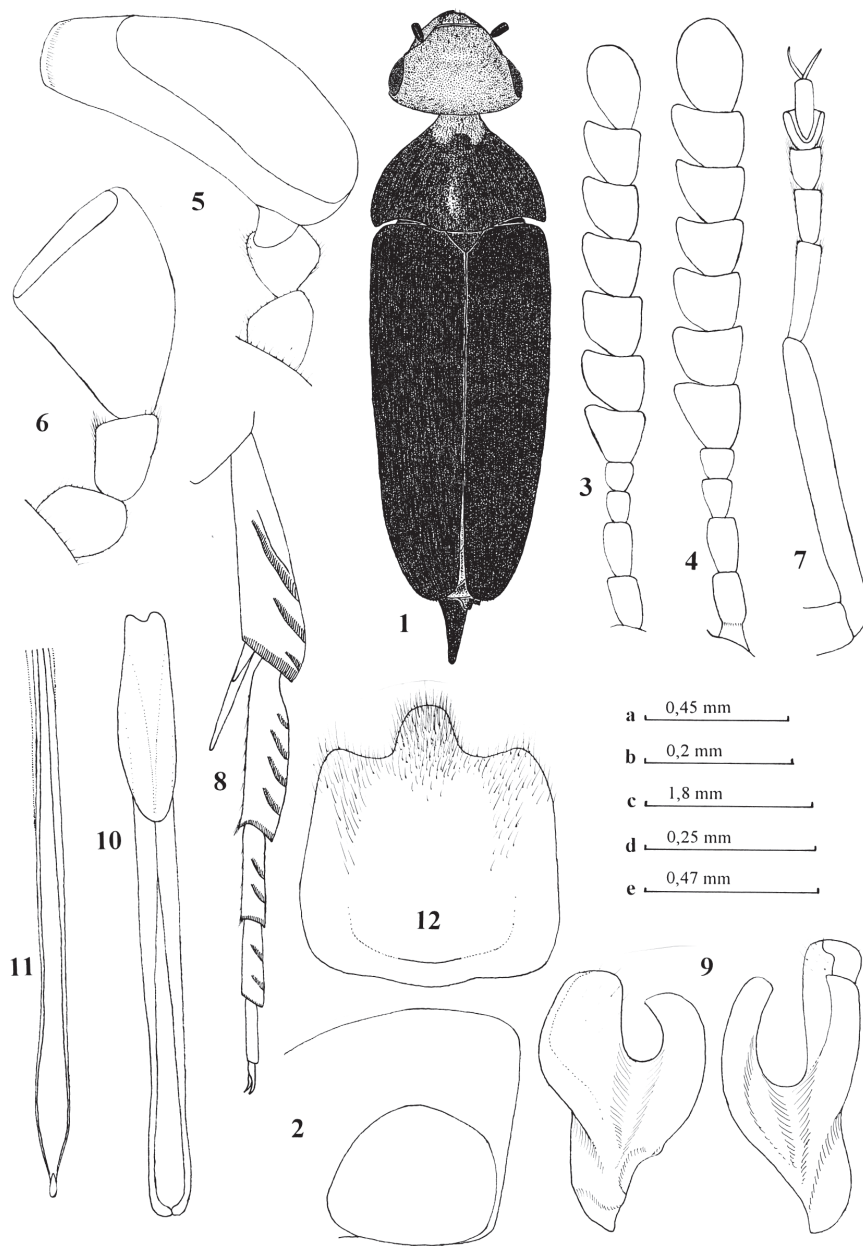
Pronotum wider than long (as 7.5 : 6), anterior margin with slightly neck-shaped protuberance. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with rounded apex. Dorsal surface with fine and sparse punctate.

Scutellum triangular with moderately rounded apex.

Elytra in basal half almost parallel-sided, 2,4 times as long as their combined width, separately rounded at the apex, with coarse rasp-like puncturation.

Pygidium narrowly conical, by one third longer than hypopygium.

Anterior tibia (Fig. 16) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as two following ones combined; the fourth tarsomere as long as wide, very deeply bilobed and with moderately excised onychium on ventral side; terminal



Figs 1-12. *Rolcikomorda* (s. str.) *rufomaculata* (Pic), male (Andasibe): 1- general view; 2- eye; 3- antenna; 4- antenna (female, Andasibe); 5- maxillary palpus; 6- maxillary palpus (female, Andasibe); 7- anterior tibia and tarsus; 8- hind tibia and tarsus; 9- paramere; 10- phallobasis; 11- apical part of penis; 12- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 3, 4, 7, 10, 11; b - 8; c - 1; d - 5, 6, 9; e - 2, 12.

tarsomere overlapping it by two third of its length. Intermediate tibia minutely shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 17) besides short apical ridge, with two very oblique lateral ridges and above the upper lateral ridge without another shorter ridge. The first posterior tarsomere with third oblique ridges, the second and the third with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia by one third of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 18-20); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 21.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 4.8 mm, to the top of pygidium 5.6 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Variability. Both known male specimens are in fact identical in all characters, including also their size.

Etymology. Its name is derived from the main Madagascar nationality (Merina or Imerina).

Rolcikomorda (Hauckina) subgen. n.

Subgenotype species. *Mordellistena diegosa* Pic, 1917.

Included species: *Mordellistena bicoloripyga* Pic, 1937.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Description. Second segment of maxillary palpus (Figs 25, 36) only a little wider than third one, terminal segment rather elongate securiform, its inner angle situated almost at its distal third, with a papillary area which occupies the long and narrow area of its outer side.

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

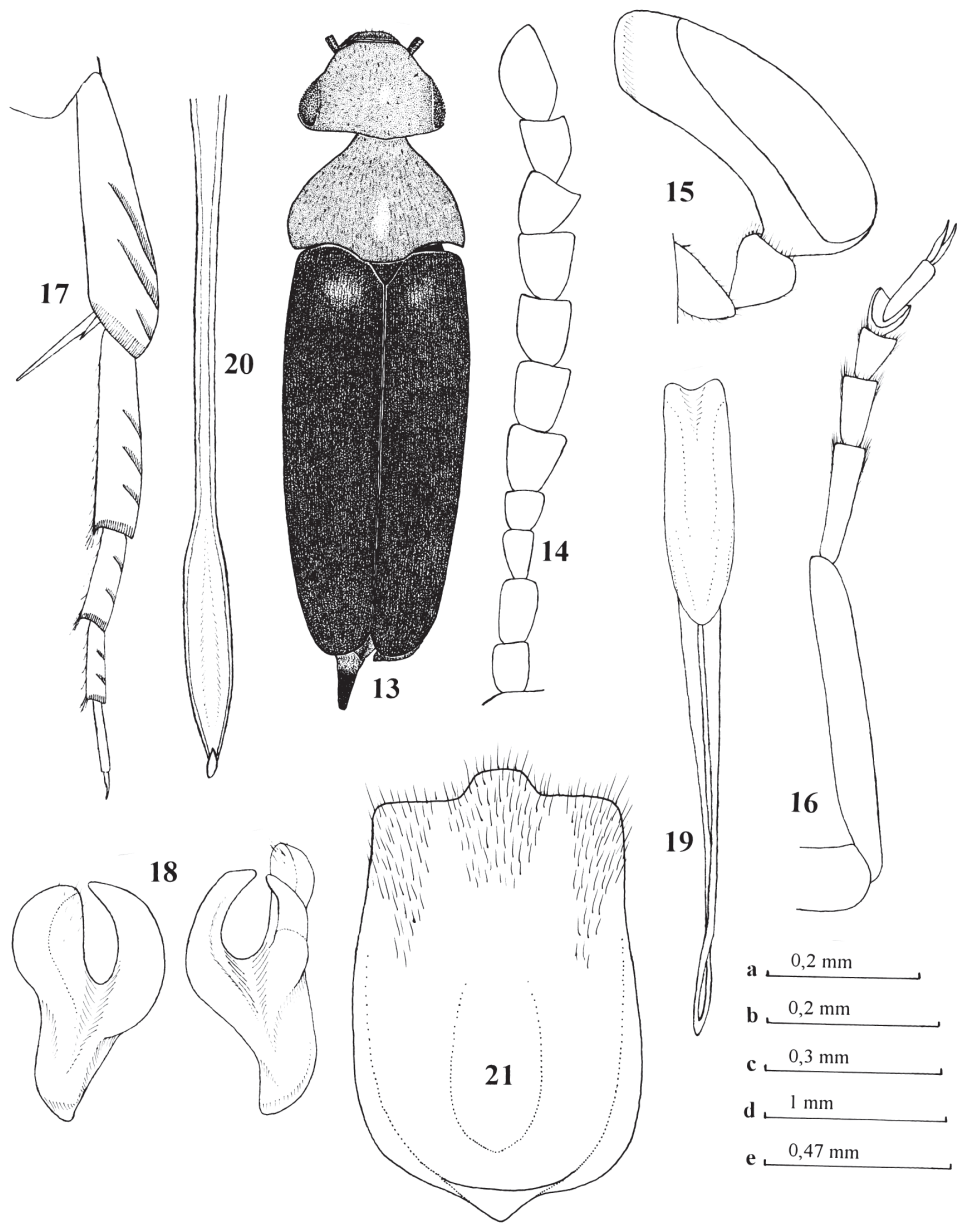
Etymology. Dedicated to David Hauck (Brno), who underwent, along with Jakub Rolčik (Praha), Jan Horák (Praha) and Jan Romsauer (Štúrovo, Slovakia), collecting trip to Madagascar. Gender: feminine.

Rolcikomorda (Hauckina) diegosa (Pic, 1917) comb. n. (Figs 22-32)

Mordellistena diegosa Pic, 1917: 22.

Material examined. Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, 10 spec. (MNHN); Madagascar, Antananarivo prov., Manankazo env., 9.-12.xii.1995, Ivo Jeniš leg., 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (CHP); the same data, but 20.-21.xi.2006, 1 ♀ (CHP); the same data, but 15.-17.xii.1997, J. Stolarczyk leg., 1 ♀ (CHP); the same data, but 26.-29.xi.2002, Z. Mráček leg., 1 ♂ (CHP).

Comments. Male. Body (Fig. 22) bicolorous. Ground colour black, only head, pronotum, three basal segments, the second and third palpomeres, the basis of scutellum, anterior portion of mesosternum, sixth urosternum and basal half of pygidium yellow-brown. Pubescence black with faint bluegreen lustre, on yellow-brown portions golden-yellow.



Figs 13-21. *Rolcikomorda* (s. str.) *imerina* sp. n., holotype, male: 13- general view; 14- antenna; 15- maxillary palpus; 16- anterior tibia and tarsus; 17- hind tibia and tarsus; 18- paramere; 19- phallobasis; 20- apical part of penis; 21- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 21; b - 15, 18; c - 14, 16, 19, 20; d - 13, e - 17.

Body only little parallel-sided and convex. Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 7 : 6). Eyes small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Temples narrow, temporal angles absent. Second segment of maxillary palpus only a little wider than third one, terminal segment (Fig. 25) rather elongate securiform, its inner angle situated almost at its distal third, with a papillary area which occupies the long and narrow area of its outer side. Antennae (Fig. 23) long, from the fifth segment strongly dilated; the fifth segment two times as wide as the third one; the fourth segment distinctly shorter and slightly wider than the third one; fifth to tenth segments 1.2 times as long as wide; terminal one elongate, oval, by one third longer than wider and than the preceding one.

Pronotum wider than long (as 8.5 : 7.5), anterior margin with slightly neck-shaped protuberance. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view slightly convex, posterior angles moderately obtuse with rounded apex. Dorsal surface with dense rasp-like puncturation.

Scutellum triangular with moderately rounded apex.

Elytra only little convex, in basal third almost parallel-sided, 2.2 times as long as their combined width, separately rounded at the apex.

Pygidium short and oblong conical, twice as long as hypopygium.

Anterior tibia (Fig. 27) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as two following ones combined; the fourth tarsomere as long as wide, deeply bilobed and with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal tarsomere overlapping it by two third of its length. Intermediate tibia approximately as long as intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 28) 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 and by its structure similar to the dorsal ridge. The first posterior tarsomere with fourth oblique ridges, the second and the third with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia approximately by one third of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 29-31); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 32.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the top of pygidium 5.8 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female. Body more robust, feebly arcuate laterally. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 26) broadly securiform, its inner angle rounded, with inner angle situated at about its midlength. Antennae (Fig. 24) shorter, fifth to tenth segments almost quadrate; terminal segment shortly oval and by one fourth longer than preceding one. Pygidium short conical, almost by one fourth longer than hypopygium.

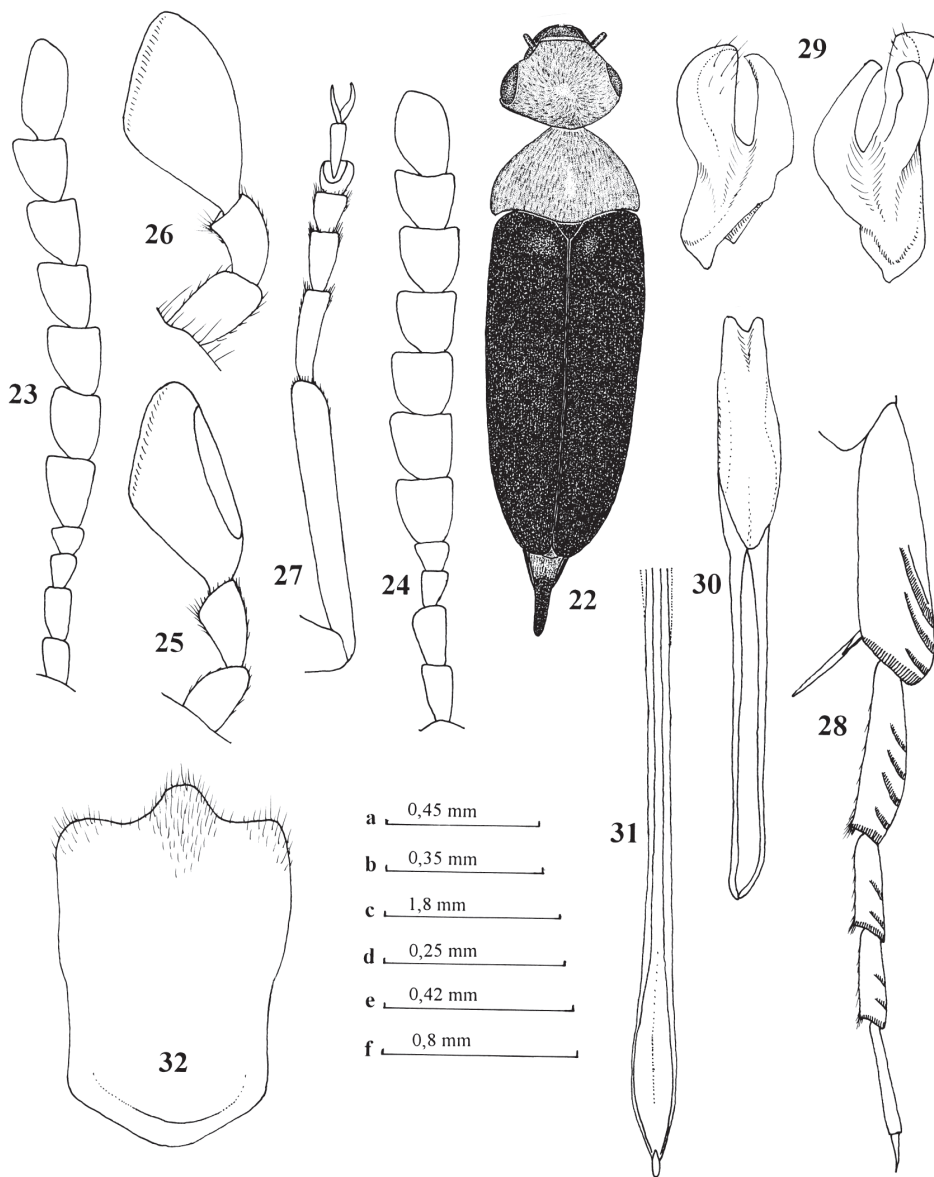
Variability. Scutellum may be from quite black to dark red-brown. The top of pygidium may be (mainly females) only blackish. The first segment of posterior tarsus with three to four ridges, the uppermost one mostly rudimentary. Length (including pygidium) 5.9-6.8 mm.

***Rolcikomorda (Hauckina) bicoloripyga* (Pic, 1937) comb. n.**

(Figs 33-43)

Mordellistena bicoloripyga Pic, 1937: 29.

Falsomordellistena (Falsomordellistenoda) bicoloripyga: Franciscolo, 1967: 150.



Figs 22-32. *Rolcikomorda (Hauckina) diegosa* (Pic), male (Manankazo): 22- general view; 23- antenna; 24- antenna (female, Manankazo); 25- maxillary palpus; 26- maxillary palpus (female, Manankazo); 27- anterior tibia and tarsus; 28- hind tibia and tarsus; 29- paramere; 30- phallobasis; 31- apical part of penis; 32- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 23, 24, 27; b - 32; c - 22; d - 25, 26, 29; e - 30, 31; f - 28.

Type material. Lectotype (♂): Madagascar, Périnet, Vadon, „*M. bicoloripyga* nov.“, „Lectotype, *Falsomordellistena (Falsomordellistenoda) bicoloripyga* (Pic), Franciscolo, 1961“; (MNHN).

Further material. Madagascar, Tamatave prov., Moramanga env., 14.-18.xii.1995, Ivo Jeniš leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; the same data, but 14.-18.xii.1995, 1 ♂; the same data, but 27.-30.xii.2006, 1 ♀; the same data, but 10.-18.xii.1997, P. Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; E Madagascar, Tamatave distr., Andasibe, 17.-30.xii.2001, J. Horák leg., 1 ♂; Madagascar, Tamatave prov., Andasibe, 1.-5.i.2005, R. Andreeva leg., 2 ♂♂; Madagascar, Tamatave prov., Andasibe (Maromizaha), 21.-24.xi.1995, Ivo Jeniš leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Madagascar, Taomasina prov., Analamazaotra env., 3.-8.xi.1997, J. Stolarczyk leg., 2 ♀♀; Madagascar, Fianarantsoa distr., Ranomafana env., 28.i.-2.ii.1995, I. Jeniš leg., 1 ♂; W Madagascar, Nosy-be reservation, Preimer forest, 5.-9.xii.2001, Andreev & Dolin & Andreeva leg., 1 ♀, (all in CHP).

Comments. Male. Ground colour (Fig. 33) yellow brown; only antennae (except three basal segments), the third one and terminal palpomeres, all legs, mesosternum and metasternum, apical margin of elytra and apical half of the length of pygidium black.

Body moderately parallel sided and rather flatly convex. Head flatly convex, very slightly wider than long (as 7.5 : 7). Eyes small, broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Posterior margin of eyes with narrow temporal border, temporal angles not developed. Maxillary palpi (Fig. 36) moderately small; second palpomere only slightly wider than third one; terminal segment rather elongate securiform, its inner angle situated almost at its distal third, with a papillary area which occupies the long and narrow area of its outer side. Antennae (Fig. 34) comparatively long, strongly dilated from the fifth segment; the fifth segment 2.2 times as wide as the third one; the fourth segment distinctly shorter than the third one. Terminal segment with narrowed distal end, by one third longer than wider and than the preceding one.

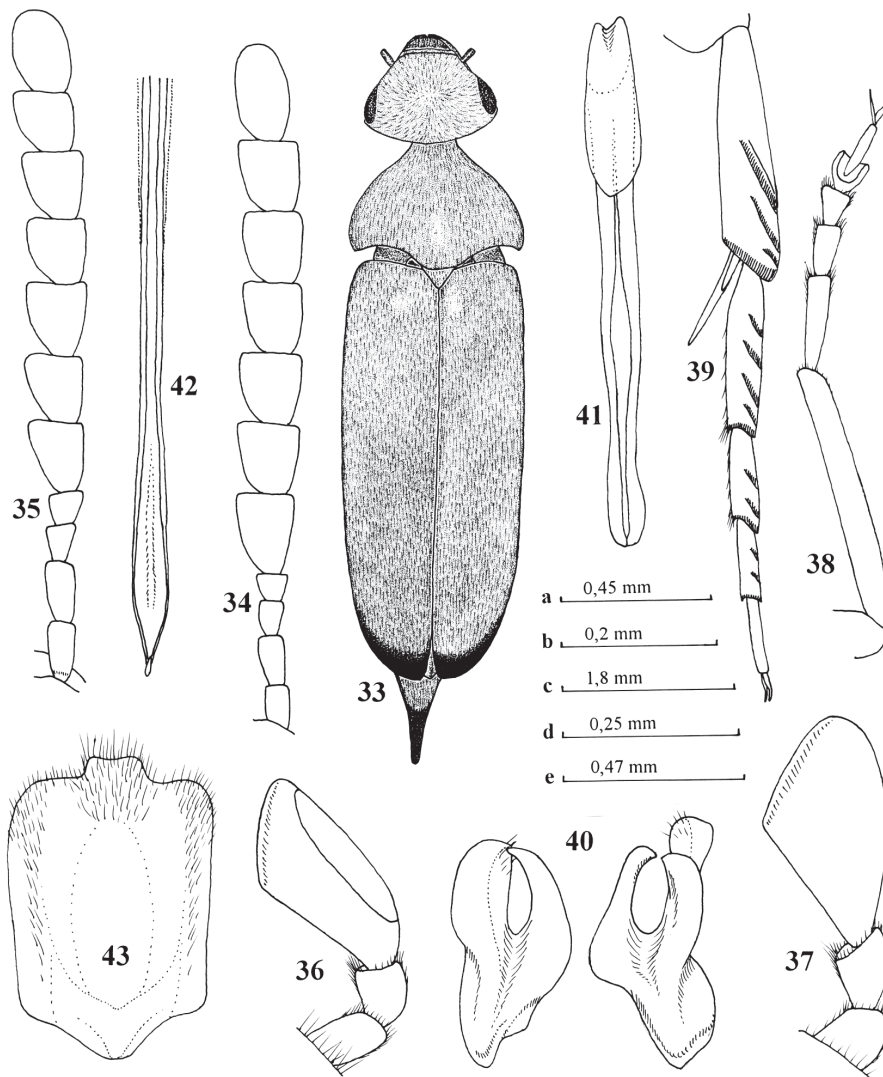
Pronotum wider than long (as 10 : 8), anterior margin with only moderately neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view almost emarginate, posterior angles slightly obtuse with rounded apex.

Scutellum relatively small, triangular.

Elytra moderately parallel-sided, 2 times as long as their combined width, apices rounded together, with dense and rasp-like puncturation.

Pygidium short and elongate conical, nearly 2 times as long as hypopygium and reaching nearly one fourth of the length of elytra.

Anterior tibia (Fig. 38) gently curved inwards, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as two following ones combined; the fourth as long as wide, strongly bilobed and with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal tarsomere overlapping it by two thirds of its length. Intermediate tibia shorter than intermediate tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 39), besides the apical ridge, with two very long and oblique ridges and above the upper lateral ridge there is another ridge which does not copy exactly the dorsal surface of the metatibia and by its structure similar to the dorsal ridge; all ridges are more oblique than posterior margin of tibia. The first posterior tarsomere with four oblique ridges, the second and third with two ones. Terminal spurs of metatibia yellow, the outer reaching nearly one third of the inner one.



Figs 33-43. *Rolcikomorda (Hauckina) bicoloripyga* (Pic), male (Moramanga): 33- general view; 34- antenna; 35- antenna (female, Moramanga); 36- maxillary palpus; 37- maxillary palpus (female, Moramanga); 38- anterior tibia and tarsus; 39- hind tibia and tarsus; 40- paramere; 41- phallobasis; 42- apical part of penis; 43- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 34, 35, 38, 41, 42; b - 39; c - 33; d - 36, 37, 40; e - 43

Genitalia as figured (Figs 40-42); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 43.

Length (including pygidium) 6.9 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female more robust than male. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 37) shortly securiform, its inner angle rounded. Antennae (Fig. 35) shorter, from fifth to tenth segments almost quadrate; terminal segment almost semicircular and as long as the preceding one. Pygidium shorter, only by one fourth longer than hypopygium.

Variability. Size of the apical black spot as well as thre infusate apex of pygidium are rather variable, especially in females often reduced. Length (including pygidium) 5.4-7.5 mm.

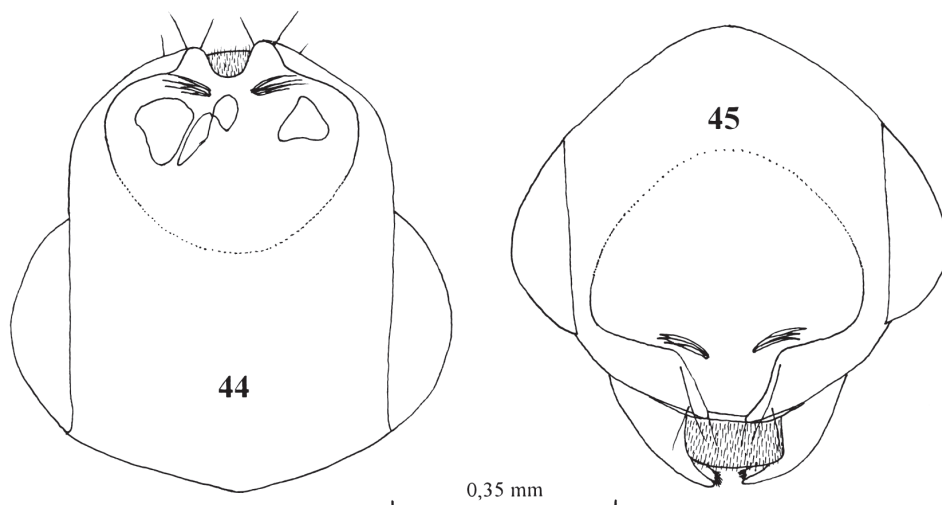
Key to the known species of *Rolcikomorda* gen. n.:

- 1(4) Terminal maxillary palpomere of males thick and malleiform (similar to *Tolidopalpus* Ermisch, 1952), with very large and oblong oval a papillary area (Figs 5, 15). Subgenus *Rolcikomorda* s. str.
- 2(3) Large species (6.7-7.8 mm, with pygidium). Head and anterior margin of pronotum only on neck-shaped protuberance reddish brown. The fifth antennomere 2.2-2.3 times wider than the third one; terminal segment in male 1.6-1.7 times longer than wide and only 1.3 times longer than the preceding one. The dorsal appendage of the left paramera (Fig. 9) distinctly shorter than the ventral one. 8° internal sternit (Fig. 12) quadrate.
.....*R.* (s. str.) *rufomaculata* (Pic, 1917)
- 3(2) Smaller species (5 mm, with pygidium). Head and whole pronotum yellow brown. The fifth antennomere 2 times wider than the third one; terminal segment of male 2 times longer than wide and 1.6 times longer than the preceding one. Both appendages of the left paramera (Fig. 18) of same length. 8° internal sternit (Fig. 21) distinctly longer than wide.....*R.* (s. str.) *imerina* sp. n.
- 4(1) Terminal maxillary palpomere in males (Figs 25, 36) flat, nearly securiform, with a papillary area which occupies the long and narrow area of its outer side (similar to *Mordellistenochroa* Horák, 1982).....
.....*Hauckina* subgen. n.
- 5(6) Head and pronotum reddish brown (Fig. 22), elytra and apical portion of pygidium black. Terminal antennomere (Fig. 23) in male 2 times longer than wide, parallel-sided. Anterior tibia (Fig. 27) straight. The median protuberance of 8° internal sternit almost semicircular (Fig. 32). ...*R.* (*Hauckina*) *diegosa* (Pic, 1917)
- 6(5) Ground colour yellow brown (Fig. 33), only the elytral apices and the basal half of the length of pygidium black. Terminal antennomere in male 1.8 times longer than wide, with their outer margins slightly convex. Anterior tibia (Fig. 38) distinctly curved inwards. The median protuberance of 8° internal sternit truncate. (Fig. 43) *R.* (*Hauckina*) *bicoloripyga* (Pic, 1937)

Jensia gen. n.

Type species. *Jensia depressifrons* sp. n.

Description. General shape (Fig. 46) *Mordellistena*-like. Anterior half of frons (Figs 44-45) with large and deep impression, which anteriorly ends by raised edge, bifurcate at labrum. In dorsal view this edge conceals anteclypeus and postclypeus as well as minor portions of labrum and mandibles. Head as long as wide. Eyes (Fig. 47) comparatively small, broadly oval, emarginate at insertions of antennae, coarsely faceted and glabrous. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 49) elongate securiform, its inner angle situated in the apical third of the segment. Antennae (Fig. 48) long and linear; the fourth segment only slightly shorter, minutely longer and distinctly wider than the third one; fifth to tenth segments 2.7 to 3 times as long as wide; terminal segment very long and narrow, parallel-sided with with narrowed distal end; terminal segment very long and narrow, nearly 4 times as long as wide. Scutellum broadly triangular. Sides of pronotum in lateral view distinctly emarginate, posterior angles rectangular and sharp at tip. Elytra narrow, rather parallel-sided and simultaneously rounded at apex. Pygidium narrowly conical and minimally 3 times as long as hypopygium (break off in the apex). Metaepisterna 2.5 times as longer than wide, with distinct obtuse angle in their sternal side. Anterior tibia (Fig. 50) gently curved inwards, at the base gently dilated, but here not covered with long hairs. The first anterior tarsomere transversely truncate at tip. Mesotibia as long as middle tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 51) with two very oblique lateral ridges, the



Figs 44-45. *Jenisia depressifrons* sp. n., holotype, male: 44- dorsal view of head; 45- frontal view of head.

upper very long and running across two thirds of the width of metatibia. The first and second hind tarsomeres with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia by one fourth of the length of the inner one. Male genitalia (Figs 52-54) *Mordellistena*-like.

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

Etymology. This new genus is dedicated to my friend, Ivo Jeniš (Mladeč, Czech Republic). Gender: feminine.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Incorporation of *Jenisia* gen. n. into the modified key to genera by Franciscolo (1967).

30(1) Frons with a deep depression, with a groups of sets. Eyes entirely glabrous.

A(B) Frons at its centre with a deep, round depression, from which a group of a long setae extends forward. Eyes finely granulated. Terminal maxillary palpomere in male malleiform. Penultimate segment of anterior and middle tarsi deeply bilobed. Central Africa. *Horionella* Ermisch, 1954

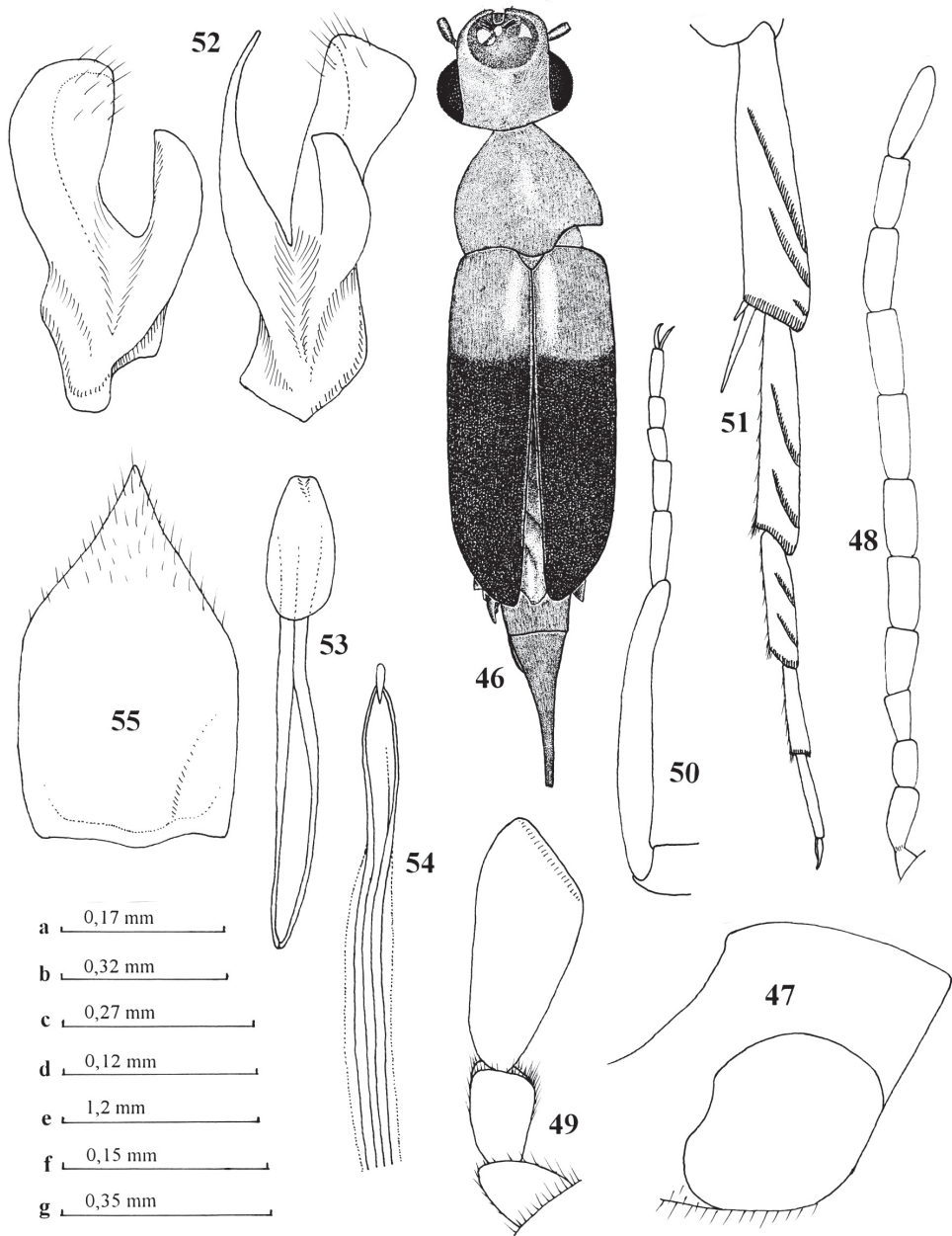
B(A) Frons at its anterior portion (Figs 44-45) with a large and deep depression, from which the underside with two tufts of a long setae extends to outer sides. Eyes coarsely granulated. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 49) in male securiform. Penultimate segment of anterior and middle tarsi transversely at tip. Madagascar.
..... *Jenisia* gen. n.

***Jenisia depressifrons* sp. n.**

(Figs 44-55)

Material examined. Holotype (♂): Madagascar, Morondava prov., Marofandilia, 5.-6.xii.1995, Ivo Jeniš leg., (CHP).

Description of holotype. Body small and slender. Ground colour (Fig. 46) reddish brown,



Figs 46-55. *Jenisia depressifrons* sp. n., holotype, male: 46- general view; 47- eye; 48- antenna; 49- maxillary palpus; 50- anterior tibia and tarsus; 51- hind tibia and tarsus; 52- paramere; 53- phallobasis; 54- apical part of penis; 55- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a - 53, 54, 55; b - 48, 51; c - 50; d - 52; e - 46; f - 49; g - 47.

only apical two thirds of the elytral length and the tips of mandibles black. Pubescence of dorsal surface golden-yellow, on black part of elytra black with a fair violet tinge.

Head moderately convex, as long as wide, in front of eyes parallel-sided and then semicircular. Anterior half of frons (Figs 44-45) with large and deep impression, which anteriorly ends by raised edge, bifurcate at labrum. In dorsal view this edge conceals anteclypeus and postclypeus as well as minor portions of labrum and mandibles. At the bottom of impression there are two tufts of setae directed laterad. Labrum broadly quadrangular and both postclypeus and mandibles are visible in frontal view. Eyes (Fig. 47) comparatively small, broadly oval, emarginate at insertions of antennae, coarsely faceted and glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 49) with second and third segments equally wide, terminal segment elongate securiform, its inner angle situated in the apical third of the segment. Antennae (Fig. 48) long and linear; the first segment by one quarter longer and wider than the second one; the third nearly as long as the second and distinctly conical with the basis distinctly narrower than the tips of the second one; the fourth segment only slightly shorter, minutely longer and distinctly wider than the third one; fifth to tenth segments 2.7-3 times as long as wide; terminal segment very long and narrow, parallel-sided with narrowed distal end; nearly 4 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed and by one fourth longer than preceding one.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (as 14 : 13), anterior margin with slight neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view distinctly emarginate, posterior angles rectangular and sharp at tip. Punctuation fine and sparse.

Scutellum broadly triangular, with rounded apex.

Elytra narrow, rather parallel-sided, 2.4 times as long as their combined width, simultaneously rounded at apex, punctuation sparse and fine, rasp-like.

Pygidium narrowly conical, in posterior half with filiform prolongation. Even though its tip is broken, it is still three times as long as hypopygium.

Anterior tibia (Fig. 50) gently curved inwards, at the base gently dilated, but here not covered with long hairs. The first anterior tarsomere as long as the two following ones combined, distinctly narrower than protibia; the fourth tarsomere by one third longer than wide and transversely truncate at tip. Mesotibia as long as middle tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 51) besides apical ridge with two very oblique lateral ridges, the upper very long and running across two thirds of the width of metatibia. The first and second hind tarsomeres with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia by one fourth of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 52-54); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 55.

Length (including pygidium) 5 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Etymology. Named after its unique depression on anterior part of front.

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