

## Descriptions of six new species with *Ophthalmomorda* gen. nov. from Southeastern Asia (Coleoptera: Mordellidae)

Jan HORÁK<sup>1)</sup> & Jan FARKAČ<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> K Hádku 1567, Dubeček, CZ 107 00 Praha 10 - Dubeč, Czech Republic

<sup>1), 2)</sup> Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague,  
Kamýčká 1176, CZ-165 21, Prague 6 - Suchbát, Czech Republic  
e-mail: janho\_cz@yahoo.com

**Taxonomy, keys, new genus, new species, new synonymy, new combination, Coleoptera, Mordellidae, Mordellistenini, *Pulchrimorda*, *Ophthalmomorda*, Oriental Region**

**Abstract.** A new genus *Ophthalmomorda* gen. nov., with the type species *O. mollis* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from the Oriental Region. The following new species are furthermore described: *Pulchrimorda fusca* sp. nov. (Malaysia), *Pulchrimorda kubani* sp. nov. (Thailand, Laos), *Pulchrimorda tamdaoensis* sp. nov. (Vietnam) and *Pulchrimorda ibana* sp. nov. (Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia). *Mordellistena dohertyi* Pic, 1917 from Malaysia is transferred to the genus *Tolidopalpus* Ermisch, 1951 and the species *Tolidopalpus kalimantanensis* Schiyake, 1995 is considered as a new junior synonym. The species *Mordella quadrimaculata* Pic, 1928 from Borneo is transferred to the genus *Pseudotolida* Ermisch, 1950, the species is a junior primary homonym with the Australian species *Mordella quadrimaculata* Lea, 1917 and thus newly named as *P.borneensis* nom. nov.

### INTRODUCTION

The present paper offers results of a continuing study of a rich material of Mordellidae collected by Czech entomologists in Southeast Asia over recent years and from revision of types of species described by Maurice Pic and deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. A description of a new genus is given, six new species and two species are transferred to the genus *Tolidopalpus* Ermisch, 1951 and *Pseudotolida* Ermisch, 1950. Four new species are described here within the genus *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch, 1968 in a way making possible matching of further new species, which will be described in a next intended work.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens are deposited in the following collections:

- CHPC private collection of Jan Horák, Praha, Czech Republic;
- MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
- BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.;
- NMPC Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic.

## SYSTEMATICS

### *Mordellistena* (s. str.) *quadrinotatipennis* Pic, 1928 (Figs. 1-13)

*Mordellistena quadrinotatipennis* Pic, 1928: 14.

**Type material.** Lectotype (by present designation), ♀, Brunei, Borneo, bearing a hand-written label „4 - notatipennis n. sp.“, and additional labels „type“ and red label „Type“ (MNHN); Paralectotype: 1 ♀ (torso), Brunei, Borneo (designated here as paralectotype), bearing a hand-written label „Type“ (MNHN).

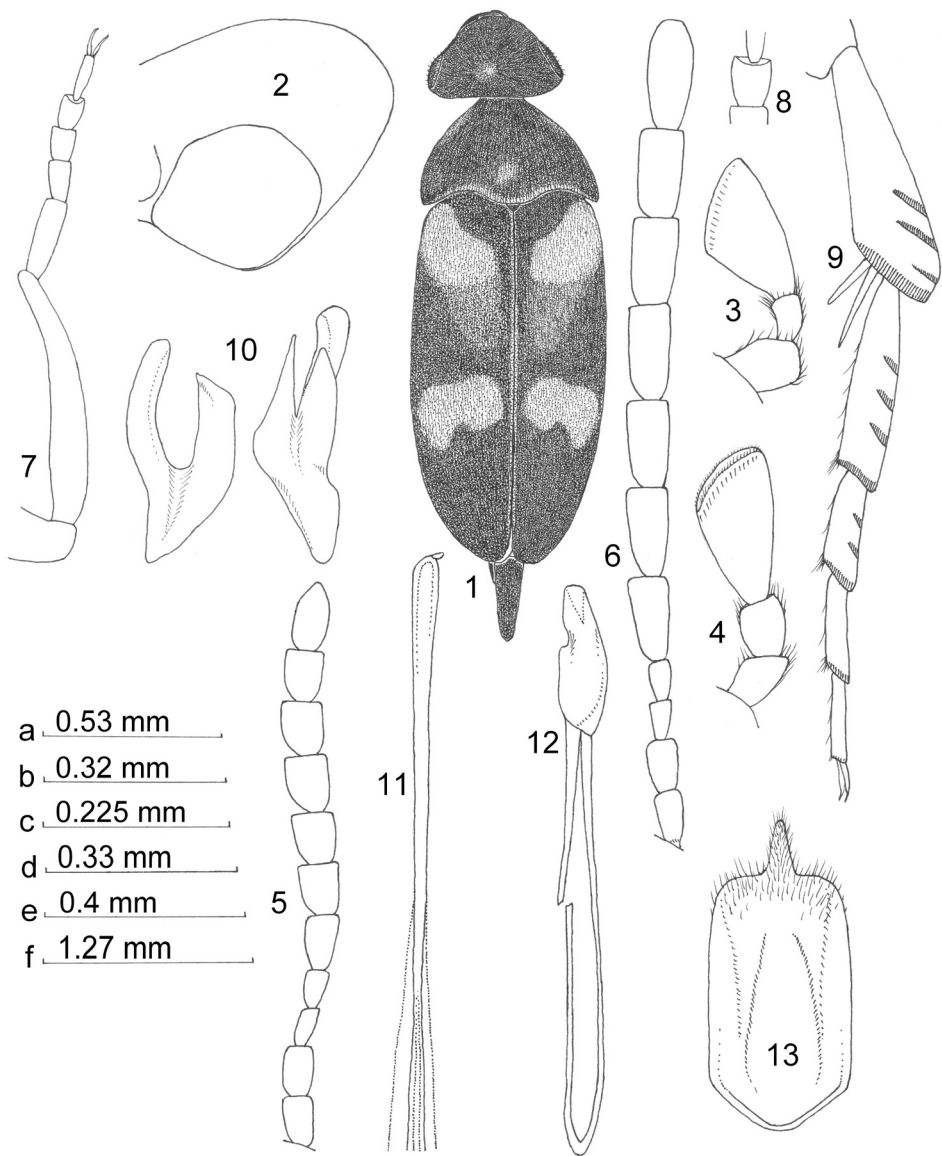
**Additional material:** S. Kalimantan [Indonesia], Loksado, 1000 m, 3.-22. ix.1997, St. Jakl leg., 1 ♂, (CHPC); Indonesia, S. Kalimantan, 15 km SE Loksado, 3-6.9.1997, St. Jakl leg., 1 ♀, (CHPC).

**Comments.** Minute and slender species. Length to tip of pygidium 3.7-4 mm. Antennomere 4 distinctly shorter and narrower than antennomere 5 (Fig. 6). Protarsi slender, simple, tarsomere 4 truncate at apex (Fig. 7). Metatibia with short apical ridge and two moderately oblique lateral ridges. The second posterior tarsomere with two ridges (Fig. 9). Elytra with extensive red-brown spot reaching one third elytral length and one broad transverse white pubescent stripe behind the midlength of elytra (Fig. 1). This species belongs to the subgenus *Mordellistena* (s. str.) and exerts its relationship to the Himalayan species *M. humeronotata* Champion, 1922 and *M. altestriatoides* Horák, 1995. For the differential diagnosis see the key below.

*Mordellistena* (s. str.) *quadrinotatipennis* Pic can be distinguished according to the following key (Horák, 1995, modified).

- 1(2) Protibiae in male strongly curved inwards. Terminal palpomere shortly securiform, with inner angle situated at its midlength. Elytra, in addition to a broad oblique humeral band at one third of the elytral length, with a broad transverse stripe behind the midlength of elytra. Ventral branch of right paramere long, straight and sharply pointed at tip. (Sultanate of Brunei; Indonesia: Kalimantan) ..... *M. quadrinotatipennis* Pic, 1928
- 2(1) Protibiae in male straight, only in apical part very feebly curved inwards. Terminal palpomere in male narrowly securiform, its inner angle situated in the apical third of the segment. Elytra without broad transverse stripe behind the elytra midlength.
- 3(4) Elytra with red-brown, round and rather extensive humeral spot. Pubescence, apart from golden-yellow hairs on humeral spot, concolorous, grey-red. (India: Kumaon, W. Bengal; Nepal) .....  
..... *M. humeronotata* Champion, 1922
- 4(3) Elytra with small, red-brown humeral spot narrowly prolonged towards scutellum. Golden-yellow hairs, apart from covering humeral spot, make up a narrow longitudinal band along suture as well as small mediolateral spot on each elytron. (Nepal) ..... *M. altestriatoides* Horák, 1995

**Distribution.** Sultanate of Brunei, Indonesia (Kalimantan).



Figs. 1-13. *Mordellistena* (s. str.) *quadrinotatipennis* (Pic, 1928), female (lectotype): 1- general view; 2- eye; 3- maxillary palpus. Female (Kalimantan): 4- antenna; 5- maxillary palpus; 6- antenna; 7- anterior tibia and tarsus; 8- 4 anterior tarsomere; 9- hind tibia and tarsus; 10- paramere; 11- phallobasis; 12- apical part of penis; 13- 8° internal sternite. Scale: a - 4, 6, 7, 13; b - 8; c - 3, 5, 10; d - 9, 11, 12; e - 2; f - 1.

*Pulchrimorda fusca* sp. nov.

(Figs. 14-24)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11.-27. 2.2000, J. Horák leg., (CHPC). Allotype (♀): Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200-1500 m, 3.-19. 2. 2005, P. Čechovský leg., (CHPC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): Malaysia, W. Perak [Pahang], 40 km W of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Ringlet, 900 m, 29.iii.-15.iv.2004, Petr Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂): W Malaysia, Perak [Pahang], Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 20.2.-3.3.1998, P. Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (3 ♂♂): Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200-1500 m, 3.-19. 2.2005, P. Čechovský leg., (NHML, CHPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body slender, little convex and parallel-sided (Fig. 14). Basic colouration black, rather shining, with distinct blue-green lustre. Yellow-brown colored: anteclypeus, postclypeus, base of mandibles, femora, metacoxa, 3. to 6. urosternal segments and terminal spurs of metatibia. Pubescence on black parts black with a distinct blue-green tinge and on yellow-brown colored parts golden-yellow.

Head rather convex, shining, with strong blue-green lustre, finely and sparsely punctate, ratio maximum length: maximum width of 6.4 : 6.6, narrower than pronotum (as 6.6 : 7.9), occipital margin with distinct projection in middle. Eyes small, not emarginate at insertion of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Neither temples, nor temporal angles developed. Maxillary palpomere (Fig. 15) distinctly dilated and about one third wider than 3; palpomere 3 distinctly longer than wide; terminal palpomere strongly elongate securiform, inner angle situated at the distal third of its length. Antennae very long and thin (Fig. 17), antennomere 1 about twice as long as 2, 4 slightly shorter than 3, antennomere 5 3.6 times as long as and only slightly wider than 4; terminal antennomere only slightly thinner and longer than penultimate one.

Pronotum rather flatly convex, widest in basal fourth, ratio maximum width : maximum length of 7.9 : 6.4, with strongly distinct collar-shaped prolongation. Sides in lateral view slightly emarginate, anterior angles invisible from above; posterior angles almost rectangular and rounded at its tips. Puncturation rather dense and rasp-like.

Scutellum small, triangular, with rounded apex.

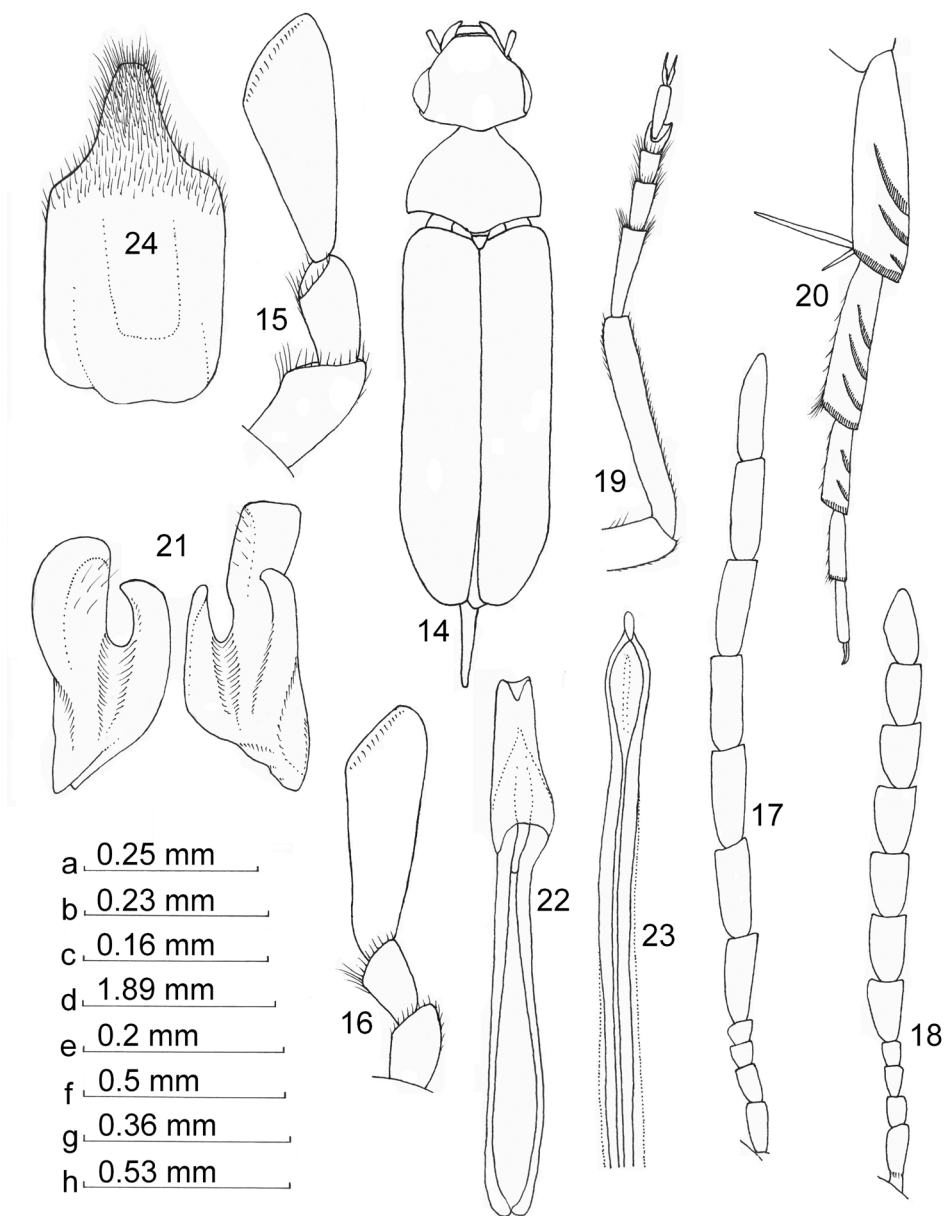
Elytra rather convex, longly parallel-sided, rounded in its last fourth of length, 2.8 times as long as their combined width, with dense and coarse rasp-like punctures.

Metasternum long, rather parallel-sided and about 2 times wider than elytral episternum at base.

Protibia straight (Fig. 19), without swelling and longer setae at base and without longer outstanding hairs. Protarsi as wide as protibia, only protarsomere 1 conical and at base by one half narrower than protibia, protarsomere 4 strongly bilobed, with slightly emarginate onychium. Mesotibia strongly curved inwards and distinctly shorter than mesotarsi. Metatibia in addition to oblique apical ridge, with 2 very long and oblique lateral ridges. Metatarsomere 1 with 3 very oblique ridges (Fig. 20), 2 with 2 and 3 without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one fourth of length of inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 21-23). Shape of ventrite 8 in Fig. 24.

Length. From tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 6.6 mm, to tip of pygidium 8 mm.



Figs. 14-24. *Pulchrimorda fusca* sp. nov., holotype: 14- general view; 15- maxillary palpus; 16- maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 17- antenna; 18- antenna (allotype, female); 19- anterior tibia and tarsus; 20- hind tibia and tarsus; 21- paramere; 22- phallobasis; 23- apical part of penis; 24- 8° internal sternite. Scale: a - 24; b - 22, 23; c - 15, 16; d - 14; e - 21; f - 17, 18; g - 19; h - 20.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female (allotype). Pronotum black-brown. Female more robust than male, with more convex sides. Antennae shorter than in male (Fig. 18). Terminal palpomere very slender, its inner angle situated at its distal fourth of length (Fig. 16). Elytra shorter, only 2.5 times as long as their combined width. Metatibia with 2 long and oblique lateral ridges, metatarsomere 1 with 3 ridges and 2 with 2 ridges. Length to tips of elytra 6 mm, to tip of pygidium 6.6 mm.

**Variability.** Individuals with blackish brown pronotum occur in addition to the nominate black form. Length of 6.6 mm to 9.8 mm.

**Etymology.** From Latin „fuscus“ (black), referring to the colouration of body.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang, Perak).

*Pulchrimorda kubani* sp. nov.

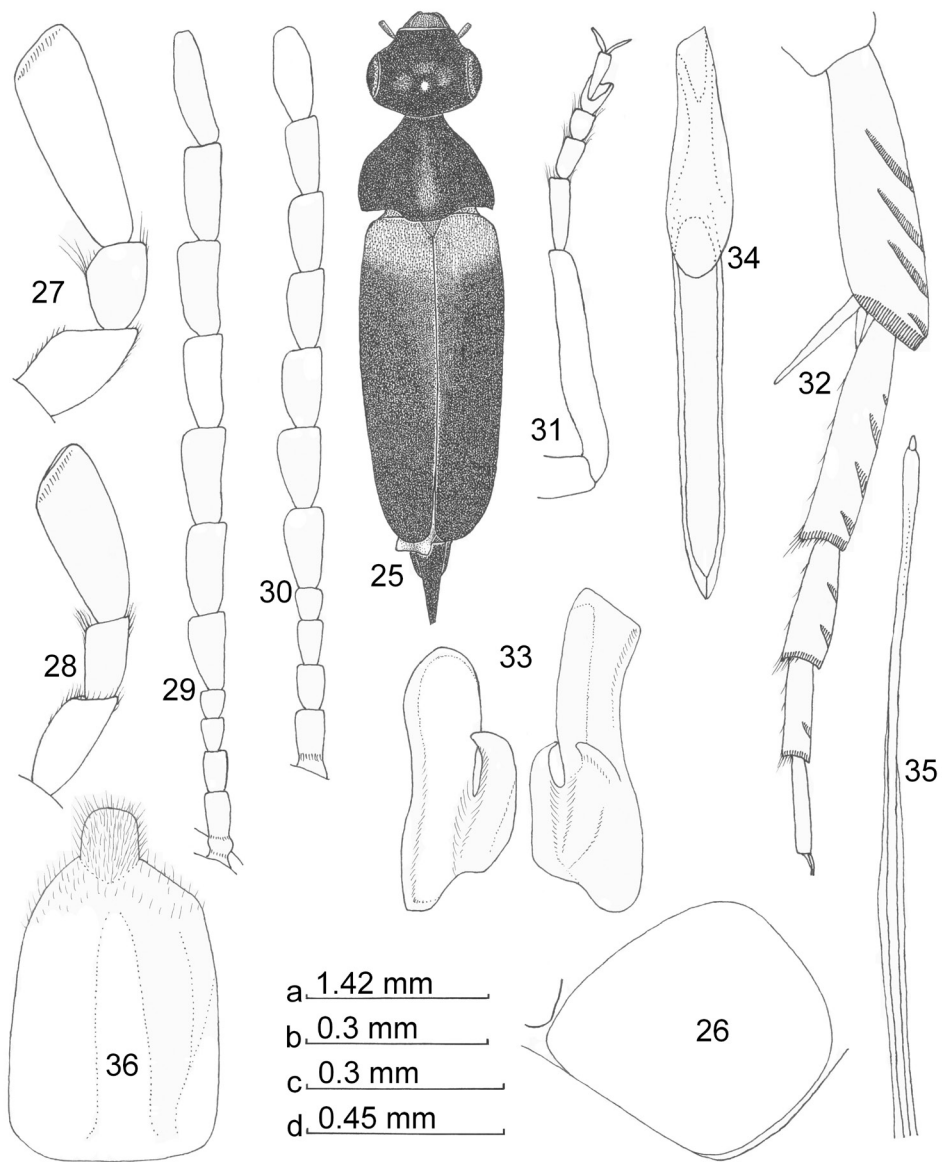
(Figs 25 - 36)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Thai, Soppong, 1550 m, 19.27°N 98.20°E, 10.-13.v.1993, Vít. Kubáň leg., (CHPC). Allotype (♂): Lao, Phongsaly env., ~ 1500 m, 21°41' N 102°60' E, 6.-17.v.2004, Vít. Kubáň leg., (CHPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phou Pan (Mt.), Ban Saluei, 1300-1900 m, 20°12' N 104°01' E, 10.v.-16.vi.2009, C. Holzschuh leg., (NHML, CHPC); (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): the same data, but 1500-1900 m, 1.-31.v.2011, (CHPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). General shape (Fig. 25) very long, slender, parallel-sided and rather flatly convex. Ground colour black, with basal fifth of elytral length, anteclypeus, labrum, basal part of mandibles, maxillary palpi, 4 basal antennomeres, legs, posterior and ventral parts of mesosternum, basal margins of abdominal ventrites and terminal spurs of metatibia yellow-brown to brown. Pubescence of body grey-black with strong violet lustre, on basal fifth of elytra golden-yellow.

Head rather widely convex, shining, very finely and sparsely punctate, ratio maximum length : maximum width of 7.0 : 8.3, only moderately narrower than pronotum (as 8.3 : 9.8), occipital margin straight in middle. Eyes rather small, without emargination at insertion of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous (Fig. 26). Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Second maxillary palpomere (Fig. 27) only moderately dilated and about one fourth wider than palpomere 3; terminal palpomere very long and narrowly securiform, its inner angle situated in apical eighth. Antennae very long (Fig. 29), extending to the one fifth elytral length, when folded backwards; antennomere 1 about one third longer and very moderately wider than antennomere 2; antennomere 3 about one fourth shorter and moderately narrower than antennomere 2; antennomeres 3 and 4 nearly equal; antennomere 5 2.5 times as longer than wide, 3 times as long as and about one third wider than antennomere 4; antennomeres 5 - 10 becoming gradually narrower and more elongate, 10 antennomere 3.5 times as long as wide; terminal antennomere very longly oval, its inner side with strongly narrowed distal end, 4 times as long as wide and about one seventh as long as preceding one.

Pronotum flatly convex, widest in basal fourth, ratio maximum width : maximum length of 9.8 : 8.0. Anterior angles invisible from above, anterior margin with distinctly developed neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with strongly rounded tips. Puncturation rather sparse, rasp-like.



Figs. 25-36. *Pulchrimorda kubani* sp. nov., holotype: 25- general view; 26- eye; 27- maxillary palpus; 28- maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 29- antenna; 30- antenna (allotype, female); 31- anterior tibia and tarsus; 32- hind tibia and tarsus; 33- paramere; 34- phallobasis; 35- apical part of penis; 36- 8° internal sternite. Scale: a - 25; b - 34, 35, 36; c - 26, 27, 28, 33; d - 29, 30, 31, 32.



Scutellum small, widely triangular with rounded apex.

Elytra rather strongly convex, 2.4 times longer than their combined width at humeri, feebly arcuate laterally, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Puncturation coarse, rasp-like.

Pygidium short, rather slender, truncate apically, 2 times as long as hypopygium, reaching nearly fourth length of elytra.

Metasternum long and narrow, nearly twice as wide as elytral episterna in humeral portion, ventral side almost straight.

Anterior tibia straight (Fig. 31), without swelling and longer setae at base. Protibiae distinctly shorter than protarsi. Protarsomere 1 narrower than protibia and as long as two following ones combined, protarsomere 4 slightly longer than wide, strongly bilobed, with truncate onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae moderately curved inwards and as long as metatarsi. Metatibia besides oblique apical ridge (Fig. 32), with three long and oblique lateral ridges. Metatarsomere 1 with 4 oblique ridges, metatarsomere 2 with 2 and metatarsomere 3 with one ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one third length of inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 33-35). Shape of ventrite 8 as in Fig. 36.

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

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female (allotype). More robust, with more arcuate sides. Antennae shorter (Fig. 30), antennomeres 5-10 1.9 times as long as wide. Maxillary palpi (Fig. 28) narrower, palpomeres 2 and 3 not dilated. Pygidium broadly conical, and by one third longer than hypopygium. Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 5.4 mm, to tip of pygidium 6.6 mm.

**Variability.** Basal part of elytra yellow-brown to brown. Metatarsomere 1 with 3 to 4 ridges. Length from 4.8 to 6.8 mm.

**Etymology.** The new species is dedicated to my friend Vítězslav Kubáň (Praha, Czech Republic), specialist in Buprestidae.

**Distribution.** Thailand, Laos.

*Pulchrimorda tamdaoensis* sp. nov.

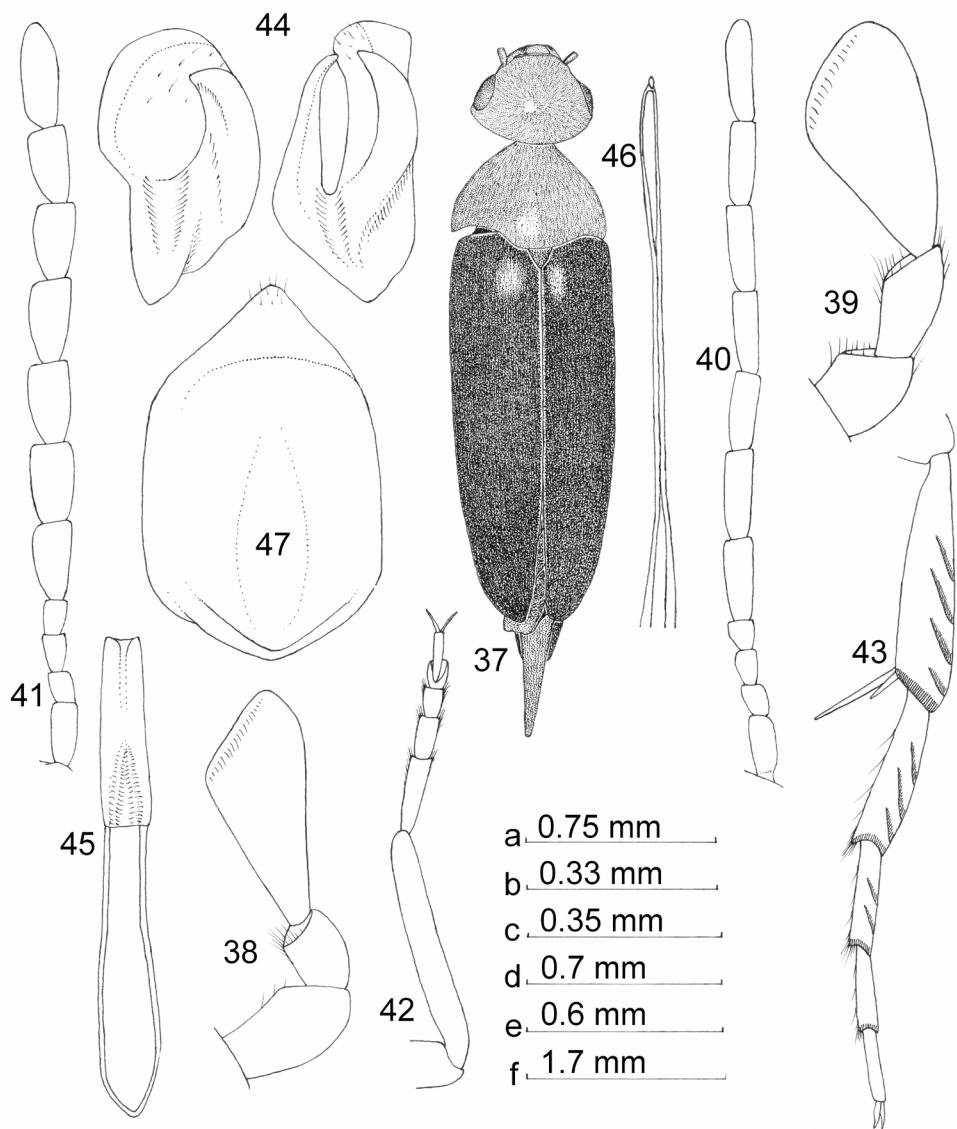
(Figs. 37-47)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Vietnam, Vinh phu prov., Tam dao, 3.-11.6.1985, Jan Víša leg., (CHPC). Allotype (♀): N Vietnam, 75 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao, 900-1200 m, 22,27° N 105,39°E, 1.-8.6.1996, L. Dembický & P. Pacholátko leg., (CHPC). Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): the same data, but 9.-19.5.1996, (CHPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body large, rather robust, rounded and convex species (Fig. 37). Ground colour black. Pronotum, head (except for the tips of mandibles), basal antennomeres 1-4, maxillary palpi, anterior legs, intermediate legs (intermediate tibiae and tarsi, and posterior legs brown-black), terminal spurs of posterior tibiae, ventral parts of abdominal ventrites, hypopygium and pygidium red-brown. Pubescence on black coloured parts grey-black with faint blue-green lustre, on red-brown coloured parts golden-yellow.

Head rather convex, very finely and sparsely punctate, ratio maximum length : maximum width of 7.8 : 8, distinctly narrower than pronotum (as 8 : 11.3), occipital margin straight





Figs. 37-47. *Pulchrimorda tamdaoensis* sp. nov., holotype: 37- general view; 38- maxillary palpus; 39- maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 40- antenna; 41- antenna (allotype, female); 42- anterior tibia and tarsus; 43- hind tibia and tarsus; 44- paramere; 45- phallobasis; 46 - apical part of penis; 47- 8° internal sternite. Scale: a - 40, 41, 42; b - 45; c - 38, 39, 47; d - 43; e - 44, 46; f - 37.

in middle. Eyes small, without emargination at insertion of antennae, finely faceted and glabrous. Temples strongly and distinctly developed. Maxillary palpi yellow-brown, palpomere 2 distinctly wider than 3, palpomere 3 only moderately longer than wide, terminal palpomere narrowly securiform with inner angle situated at its distal third (Fig. 38). Antennae (Fig. 40) long and thin. Antennomere 1 almost twice as long as 2; antennomere 3 only slightly longer and wider than 2; 4 distinctly shorter and slightly wider than 3; antennomere 5 about three times as long as 4 and about three times as long as wide; terminal antennomere approximately by one fourth longer than penultimate one.

Pronotum semicircular, with very indistinct collar-shaped prolongation, maximum width to maximum length ratio of 11 : 8. Posterior sides straight and posterior angles obtuse and very strongly rounded at tips. Puncturation very fine and dense.

Elytra rather convex, 2.3 times longer than their combined width.

Pygidium narrowly conical, twice as long as hypopygium and reaching somewhat more than third the length of elytra.

Metepisterna long and narrow, nearly twice as wide as elytral episterna in humeral portion.

Protibia straight (Fig. 42), not dilated at the base and without longer and outstanding hairs, slightly wider than protarsi. Anterior tarsomeres in a ratio 1.7 : 1 : 0.7 : 0.6 : 1. Anterior tarsomere 4 strongly bilobed, anterior tarsomeres 1 - 4 equally broad. Mesotibia moderately curved inwards and as long as mesotarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 43) besides oblique apical ridge, with three long and strong oblique lateral ridges. Metatarsomere 1 with 3 oblique ridges, 2 with 2 oblique ridges and 3 without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one third length of inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 44, 45, 46). Shape of ventrite 8 as in Fig. 47.

Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 7.1 mm, to tip of pygidium 8.7 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female (allotype). Body more robust, strongly convex, with rather strongly arcuate sides. Terminal palpomere shortly securiform (Fig. 39). Antennae shorter (Fig. 41). Elytra shorter, only 2.2 times as long as their combined width. Metatibia with 4 lateral ridges, metatarsomere 1 with 4 and 2 with 2 ridges. Length 8.6 mm to tips of elytra, 9.9 mm to tip of pygidium.

**Variability.** Head and pronotum coloured from yellow-brown to red-brown. Length of body from 8.7 mm to 9.9 mm.

**Etymology.** The name refers to the distribution of the new species.

**Distribution.** Vietnam.

***Pulchrimorda ibana* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 48-56)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): S Kalimantan prov. [Indonesia], E of Loksado, 600-1100 m, 2°43.57' S 115°32.50' E, 18.-23.Jun.2001, Bolm leg., (CHPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): Sumatra's O. K. [Indonesia], Medan, 22. i. 21, B. Corporaal, bearing label „*Mordellistena* sp. (n - l.) and other label „*Mordellistena testaceicornis* n. sp. [by Pic, but undescribed]“ (MNHN); (1 ♂): Sarawak [Malaysia], Kapit distr., Sebung, Baleh riv., 9.-21.3.1994, J. Horák leg.,

(CHPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia, W. Pahang, 70 km SW of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin NP, G. Beremben (Kg Tebu Hitam), 13.iv.-3.v.2009, P. Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂): S Thai [Thailand], Ranong, ii. 1989, (CHPC); (1 ♂): S Thailand, Yala distr., Betong, Gunung Cang dun vill., 25.iii.-22.iv.1993, J. Horák leg., (CHPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Slender and convex (Fig. 48). Ground colour black, strongly bright with distinct blue-green lustre. Anterior part of front (only narrowly), anteclypeus, labrum, base of mandibles, four basal antennomeres, maxillary palpi, anterior legs and terminal spurs of metatibiae yellow-red. Intermediate and posterior legs, metepisterna, ventral surface of metasternum, ventral parts of abdominal ventrites and pygidium brown. Pubescence sparse, on black parts of body greyish with strong violaceous tinge, on yellow-red and brown parts golden yellow.

Head rather convex, finely and sparsely punctate, ratio maximum length : maximum width of 8 : 8.7, narrower than pronotum (as 8.7 : 11), occipital margin straight in middle. Maxillary palpomere 2 only indistinctly dilated and slightly wider than 3; terminal palpomere elongate securiform, its inner angle situated in apical fourth of segment (Fig. 49). Antennae (Fig. 50) long, antennomere 1 by one third longer and by one fourth wider than 2; antennomere 3 only slightly shorter and nearly as wide as 4 and by one third shorter and slightly narrower than 2; antennomere 5 2.2 times longer and by one fourth wider than 4; antennomeres 5-10 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 1.3 times as long as preceding one.

Pronotum rather convex, widest in basal fourth, ratio maximum width : maximum length of 8.5 : 9. Anterior angles invisible from above, anterior margin semicircular with rather strongly developed neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view rectilinear, posterior angles obtuse with strongly rounded tips. Puncturation rather dense, rasp-like.

Scutellum small, triangular with rounded apex.

Elytra rather strongly convex, 2.3 times longer than their combined width at humeri, feebly arcuate laterally, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Puncturation coarse, rasp-like, especially around scutellum.

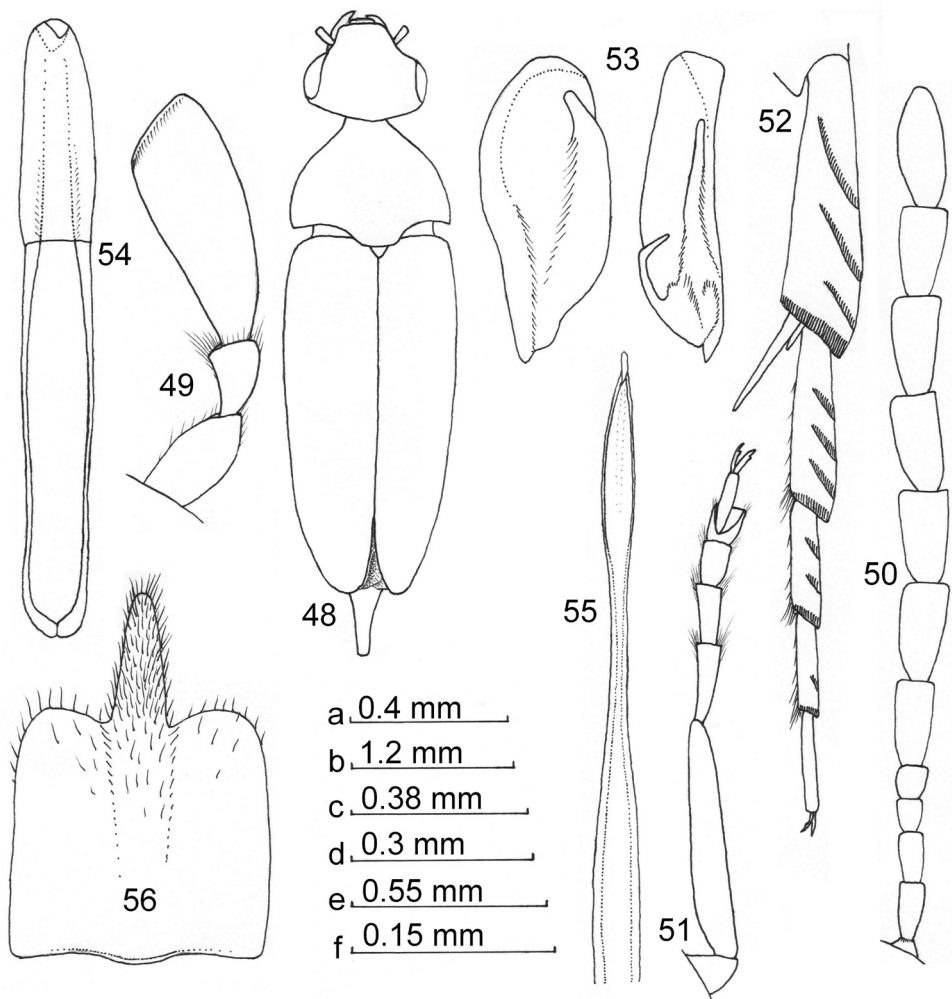
Pygidium short, slender, shortly truncate apically, 2.5 times as long as hypopygium, reaching nearly one third length of elytra.

Metepisterna long and narrow, twice as wider than elytral epipleura in humeral portion, ventral side almost straight, with very obtuse angles on their sternal side.

Protibiae (Fig. 51) straight, without swelling and longer hairs at base. Protibiae distinctly shorter than protarsi. Anterior tarsomere 1 narrower than protibia, as long as two following tarsomeres combined, tarsomere 4 slightly longer than wide, strongly bilobed with truncate onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae moderately curved inwards, distinctly shorter than mesotarsi (ratio of tibial length to tarsus length 6.5 : 8). Posterior tibia (Fig. 52) besides an very oblique apical ridge, with two long and oblique lateral ridges, lower ridge being minutely longer than upper one. Posterior tarsomere 1 with three ridges, 2 with two and 3 with one ridge. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one fourth length of inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 53-55). Shape of urosternite 8 as in Fig. 56.

Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 4.5 mm, to tip of pygidium 5.2 mm.



Figs. 48-56. *Pulchrimorda ibana* sp. nov., holotype: 48- general view; 49- maxillary palpus; 50- antenna; 51- anterior tibia and tarsus; 52- hind tibia and tarsus; 53- paramere; 54- phallobasis; 55- apical part of penis; 56- 8° internal sternite. Scale: a - 51, 54, 55; b - 48; c - 50; d - 53, 56; e - 52; f - 49.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female, unknown.

**Variability.** Very uniform species. Length from 4.7 mm to 5.2 mm.

**Etymology.** Name derived from the name of the local nationality of Borneo, correctly named as Iban (translated to English - people), incorrectly as „Dajak“.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (Pahang, Sarawak), Thailand.

**Key to the currently know species of *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch (Horák, 2007, modified):**

- 1(13) Ground colour and pubescence of upper side bicoloured.
- 2(6) Long, narrow and parallel-sided species. Elytra 2.6 - 3 times longer than their combined width. Antennae very long, in male reaching first third of elytral length, in female reaching humeral part of elytra, when folded backwards.
- 4(5) Upper side coloured pale yellow-brown with varying black spots: head black with yellow mouth organs, of ten with black central spot on pronotum and black spot on apical part of elytra. Legs from black-brown to black. Antennomere 4 as long as or only indistinctly shorter than antennomere 3. The third posterior tarsomere with a ridge. Ventral branch of right paramere very vestigial and indistinct. (Indonesia: Sumatra, Java ..... *P. grelaki* (Pic, 1923)
- 5(4) Upper side black, with distinct blue-green lustre. Legs from yellow-brown to black-brown. Antennomere 4 distinctly or indistinctly shorter than antennomere 3. The third posterior tarsomere without ridges. Ventral branch of right paramere distinctly formed. (Malaysia).....*P. fusca* sp. nov.
- 6(2) Short, stout and parallel-sided species. Elytra only 1.9-2.4 times as long as their combined width. Body bicoloured. On elytra often with pale differently long humeral spot or with whole basal part yellow-brown. Antennae short, in male reaching humeral part of elytra, in female exceeding posterior margin of pronotum or a little longer, when folded backwards.
- 7(8) Large species: 8.7 - 9.9 mm. Elytra black, without humeral spots. Head and pronotum red-brown coloured. Temples strongly and distinctly developed. Metatibiae with 3-4 oblique lateral ridges, the third metatarsomere without ridges. (Vietnam)..... *P. tamdaoensis* sp. nov.
- 8(7) Smaller species: 5.4 - 7 mm. Elytra with distinct humeral spots. Metatibiae with 2 long and strongly oblique lateral ridges.
- 9(10) The whole of basal third of elytra coloured pale yellow-brown. The third posterior tarsomere with one distinct ridge. (Thailand, Laos) ..... *P. kubani* sp. nov.
- 10(9) On elytra with only pale yellow-brown humeral spot.
- 11(12) Humeral elongate spot on elytra ending in first third of elytra. The third posterior tarsomere with one distinct ridge. Temples comparatively narrow, but distinctly developed. (Indonesia: Lombok) .....*P. sapitensis* (Pic, 1923)
- 12(11) Humeral elongate spot on elytra short and ending in first fourth of elytra. The third posterior tarsomere without distinct ridges. Temples strongly developed. (China: Jiangsu; Vietnam).....*P. savioi* (Pic, 1924)
- 13(1) Ground colour and pubescence of upper side unicoloured.
- 14(17) Ground colour of upper side unicoloured rusty reddish yellow or rusty red. Antennae black, except yellow-brown coloured 4 basal and 1-3 terminal antennomeres.
- 15(16) 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 base moderately wider than the fourth one, strongly conical. (Indonesia: Sulawesi) ..... *P. sanguinea* Horák, 2007
- 16(15) 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 at base as wide as fourth one, in first third abruptly dilated, rest of its length almost parallel-sided. (The Philippines: Mindanao) .....*P. aureosplendens* Horák, 2007
- 17(14) Ground colour of upper side unicoloured deeply black, with sparsely grey-black pubescence. Only four basal antennomeres yellow-brown coloured. Antennomeres 5-11 completely black. Ventral surface of metaventrite red-brownish. (Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sumatra; Malaysia: Sarawak, Pahang; Thailand). .....*P. ibana* sp. nov.

***Ophthalmomorda* gen. nov.**  
(Figs. 57-59)

**Type species.** *Ophthalmomorda mollis* sp. nov., present designation.

**Description.** General shape resembling that of *Mordellistena* (Fig. 60). Body slender and little convex. Body colour red-brown with brown stripe at suture. Head narrower than pronotum. Eyes (Figs. 57-59) large, globular, occupying half of head width (in frontal view), by one third of their width reaching ventral side of head, coarsely faceted and glabrous. Terminal palpomere (Figs 61-62) elongate securiform. Antennae (Figs. 63-64) long, in female shorter than in male, terminal antennomere longly oval. Lateral margin of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtusely rounded and indistinct. Metepisterna long, ventral side straight. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra long, moderately parallel-sided, separately rounded at tips. Pygidium shortly conical, reaching about one fourth of length of elytra. Penultimate tarsomere of fore and middle tarsi (Fig. 65) strongly bilobed at distal end. Mesotibiae as long as mesotarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 66) with two oblique lateral ridges; metatarsomere 1 with three ridges, tarsomeres 2 and 3 with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one fourth of length of inner one. Male genitalia with similar morphology as in *Mordellistena* (Figs. 67-69).

**Differential diagnosis.** For the differential diagnosis see the key below.

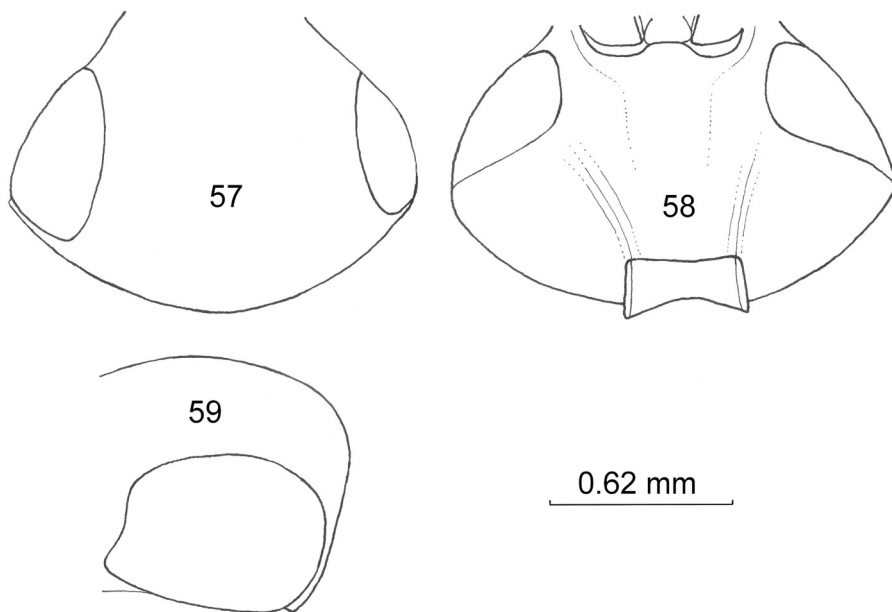
**Etymology.** The compound name formed of the Greek noun ophthalmos (= ocular) and the ending „ morda“, occurring in several genus-group names in tribe *Mordellistenini*. Gender feminine.

**Distribution.** South and southeastern Oriental and northwestern Australian Regions.

**Key to genera of *Fahraeusiella*-genus group (Horák, 2007, modified):**

- 1(2) Metatibiae with one terminal spur only. ....*Fahraeusiella* Ermisch, 1953 and *Lubosiella* Horák, 2007
- 2(1) Metatibiae with two terminal spurs.
- 3(4) Terminal antennomere in males 5-6 times as long as the preceding one, in females only 2-2.5 times longer. Basal part of urosternite 8 short and broad, with very long, black with blackish pubescent median protuberance. Penis normally developed, thin and very long. (Oriental Region).....*Gladiostena* Horák, 2007
- 4(3) Terminal antennomere in both sexes subequal to or somewhat longer than the tenth one. Urosternite 8 as long as, or longer than wide, anterior side semicircular or moderately emarginate and in mid with short and narrow tip (unknown in *Mordellistenalia* Erm.).
- 5(10) 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.
- 6(7) Elytra very long, parallel-sided, 5.5 times longer than their combined width and each elytron with five very distinct longitudinal ribs. Penis extremely short. Anterior side of urosternite 8 semicircular with very indistinct tip in middle, strongly a dark brownish at apex. (The Philippines).....*Lycidomorda* Horák, 2007
- 7(6) Elytra short, 2 to 3 times longer than combined width and smooth. Penis usually long. 8<sup>th</sup> urosternite parallel-sided, anterior side transversely truncate or moderately emarginate, with very small, but distinct tip in middle, uniformly pale-yellow.

- 8(9) Eyes large, coarsely faceted and by about one third of their width reaching ventral side of head. Frons between eyes (frontal view) occupying half the head width. Protibiae in males stout and distinctly curved inwards at the apex. Ventral branch of left paramere with two tips. (Oriental and Australian Regions) ..... *Ophthalmomorda* gen. nov.
- 9(8) Eyes small, fine faceted, not reaching ventral side of head. Frons between eyes (frontal view) approximately 2 times as wide as visible width of both eyes. Protibiae narrow and straight. Ventral branch of left paramere with developed only one tip. (Oriental Region) ..... *Pulchrimorda* Ermisch, 1968
- 10(5) 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. (Afrotropical and Oriental Regions) ..... *Mordellistenalia* Franciscolo, 1958



Figs. 57-59. *Ophthalmomorda mollis* sp. nov., holotype: 57- head: view from above; 58- head: view from below (allotype, female); 59- eye: lateral view. Scale: a - 57, 58, 59.

***Ophthalmomorda mollis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 60-70)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Laos c., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape - Kaew Nua pass, 600 m, 18°22.3' N 105°09.1' E, 18.iv.-1.v.1998, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHPC). Allotype (♀): SE Thailand, 50 km SE Trat, Hat Ban Chuen env., 0-5 m, 11°52' N 102°48' E, 21.-22.v.2005, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHPC). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, (CHPC, MNHN); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Laos north, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, 750m, 21°07.5' N 101°21.0' E, 13.-24.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂): N Laos, Luang Nam Tha [Louang Namtha] distr., 10-30 km NW Luang Nam Tha [Louang Namtha], 800 m, 14.-22.6.1996, C. Holzschuh leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂): the same locality as holotype (NMPC); (1 ♀): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son [prov.], Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 23.-31.5.1991, J. Horák leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): S Thailand, Yala distr., Betong, Gunung Cang Dun vill., 25.3.-22.4.1993, J. Horák leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): S Vietnam, 40 km NW of An Khe, Buon Luoi, 620-750 m, 14°10' N 108°30' E, 28.



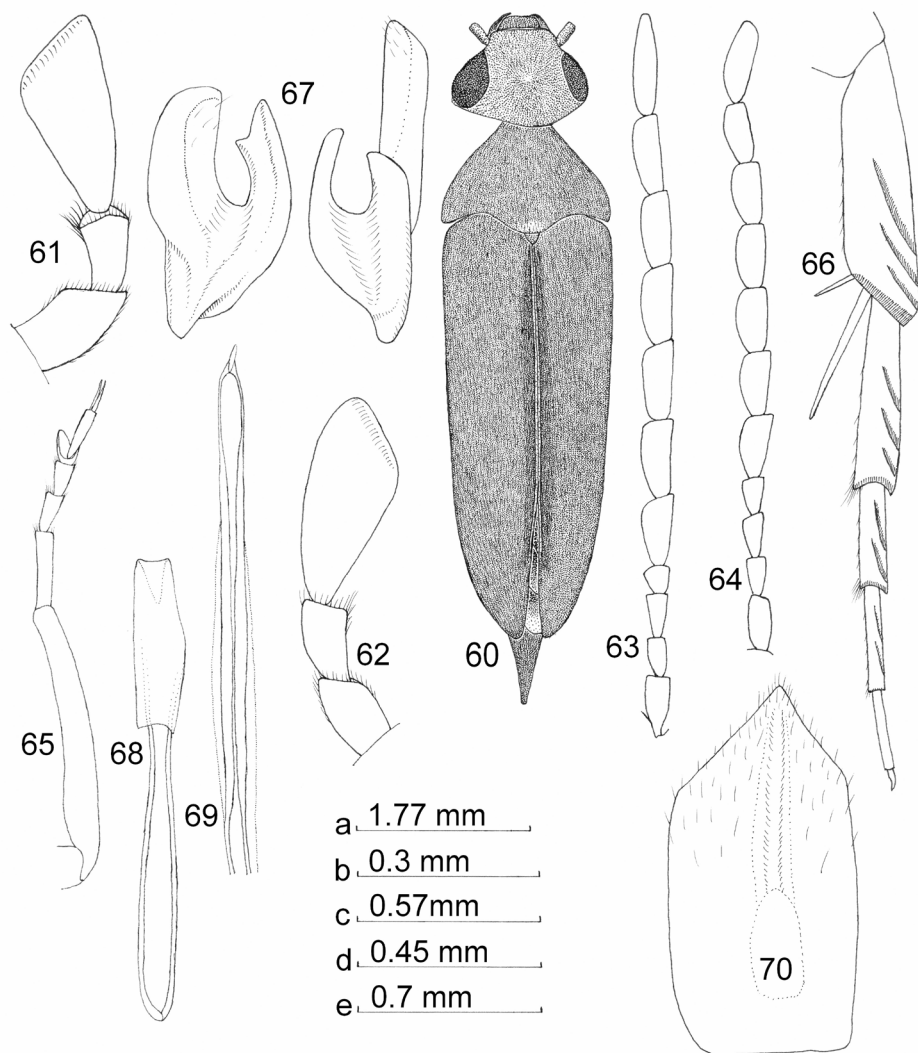
3.-12.4.1995, Pacholátko & Dembický leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Malaysia, W Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa mts, Korbu mt., 1200 m, 1.-15.iv.2000, P. Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): the same data, but 6.-12. v. 2001; (1 ♂): the same data, but 4.-13.iii.1998, (CHPC); (1 ♀): Malaysia, W. Perak, 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 900 m, 25.iv.-5.v.2001, P. Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (2 ♂♂ (1 ex in NHML) 1 ♀): Malaysia, Pahang distr., 30 km NE Raub, Lata Lembik, 200-400 m, 03°56'N 101°38'E, 8.-15.5.2002, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Malaysia, W Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mts, 20 km S Kampong Ulu Dong, 1600-1900 m, 17.-23.iv.1997, Petr Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Malaysia, W. Pahang, 70 km SW of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin N.P., G. Beremben (Kg. Tebu Hitam), 600 m, 13.4.-3.5.2009, P. Čechovský leg., (CHPC); (2 ♀♀ (1 ex in MNHN)): Malaysia, Sabah, Crocer Mt., Gunung Emas, 15.-27.iv.1993, M. Štrba, I. Jeniš leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Borneo [Malaysia], Sabah, Crocker Mts., 500-1000 m, 6.-21.5.1995, Ivo Jeniš leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Sarawak [Malaysia], Kapit distr., Baleh riv., Sebong, 9.-21.3.1994, J. Horák leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): the same data, but Sv. Bílý leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): B-North Borneo, [Kalimantan], Dent Province, Mt. Marapok, (Collector G.), bearing hand-written label „*Jestaceicornis* n. sp.“ [Pic], (MNHN); (2 ♀♀): Banguay [island near to north Kalimantan], Waterstrade, (MNHN); (1 ♂): N Sumatra [Indonesia], Lake Toba, W-coast, Simarjarunjung, 21. 8. [local collectors leg.], (CHPC); (1 ♀): Indonesia, W Sumatra, Harau valley env, 600-800 m, 6. 2007, local collectors, (CHPC); (1 ♀): Sumatra [Indonesia], Aceh, Kutacane, Ketembe, 400 m, 7.-19.10.1991, Barries leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Indonesia, Mentawai Isls, Siberut Is., Salappa vill., 50-100 m, ii. 2007, St. Ják leg., (CHPC); (4 ♀♀): the same data, but 1. 2007 (CHPC); (1 ♀): the same data, but 6. 2005, (CHPC); (2 ♀♀): the same data, but 10. 2005, (CHPC); (1 ♀): Ind. [Indonesia], East Java prov., Meru-Betiri N.P., Sukamade, 300 m, 1. 1997, St. Ják leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): [Indonesia], Maluku [centr.], Seram, 12 km SE Wahai, Solea, 17.1.-6.2.1997, J. Horák leg., (CHPC, 1 ♀ in NMPC); (1 ♂): the same data, but 16.-21.10.1998, (CHPC); (1 ♀): [Indonesia], Maluku [centr.], Seram, 35 km E Pasahari, Unit O, 24.-30.10.1998, J. Horák leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Indonesia, C Moluccas, Obi Is.-south, Seribu Mts, Tapaya vill., 22 km N of S coast, 950 m, 22.5.-9.6.2008, St. Ják leg., (CHPC); (1 ♂): Indonesia, Papua, Biak Is., Mniber, 00°43.28'S 135°46.01'E, 16.-22.12.2006, S. Bílý leg., (CHPC); (1 ♀): Indonesia, Papua, Biak Is., Adadikam, 00°57.71'S 135°47.63'E, 23.-26.12.2006, S. Bílý leg., (CHPC).

**Description.** Male (holotype). Body medium sized, rather slender and flatly convex (Fig. 60). Ground colour pale red-brown with yellow gold pubescence; except long stripe at suture, mesocoxa, metepisternon, metacoxa and metasternum deep brown with brownish pubescence. Tips of mandibles black, terminal spurs of metatibia red-brown.

Head flatly convex, distinctly wider than long (ratio of width to length 8.5 : 7), narrower than pronotum (ratio of head with pronotal width 8.7 : 10.2). Eyes large, almost globular, occupying half head width (frontal view), by about one third of their width reaching ventral side of head, distinctly emarginate at insertion of antennae, rather coarsely faceted and glabrous, reaching almost posterior margin of head, small temporal angle distinctly developed. Maxillary palpomere (Fig. 61) 2 distinctly wider than palpomere 3, terminal palpomere elongate securiform, its inner angle situated in the apical third of the segment. Antennae (Fig. 63) very long, reaching shoulders. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 2; antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 2 and almost twice as long as antennomere 4; antennomere 5 about 3 times as long as antennomere 4; antennomeres 5-10 2.3 times longer than wide; terminal antennomere very long and narrow, by fourth longer than preceding one and fifth times as long as wide.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (width to length ratio 10 : 7), slightly wider than elytra, anterior margin almost semicircular with short, but distinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides only indistinctly convex in lateral view, posterior angles obtusely rounded and indistinct. Punctuation dense and fine, rasp-like.

Scutellum small, comparatively large, triangular with rounded apex, dense and fine rasp-like punctuation.



Figs. 60 -70. *Ophthalmomorda mollis* sp. nov., holotype: 60- general view; 61- maxillary palpus; 62- maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 63- antenna; 64- antenna (allotype, female); 65- anterior tibia and tarsus; 66- hind tibia and tarsus; 67- paramere; 68- phallobasis; 69- apical part of penis; 70- 8° internal sternite. Scale: a - 60; b - 61, 62, 67; c - 63, 64, 65, 68, 69; d - 70; e - 66.

Elytra 2.6 times as long as their combined width at humeri, in basal third almost parallel-sided, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Punctuation coarse and dense, rasp-like. Elytra reaching the midlength of pygidium.

Metepisterna long, with ventral sides straight.

Pygidium very shortly conical, indistinctly truncate at apex, 1.3 times as long as hypopygium and about 3.5 times shorter than elytra.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 65) longer than protarsi (ratio of tibial length to tarsus length 5.5 : 4), distinctly curved inwards at the apex, feebly swelling and without longer hairs at base. Protarsomere 1 somewhat narrower than protibiae; protarsomere 1 as long as the two following ones together; protarsomere 4 only slightly longer than wide, very deeply emarginate, with distinctly emarginate onychium on ventral surface; terminal protarsomere twice as long as penultimate one. Middle tibiae as long as middle tarsi. Metatibia (Fig. 66) besides an oblique apical ridge, with two oblique lateral ridges; posterior tarsomere 1 with three oblique ridges, each of tarsomeres 2 and 3 with two very oblique ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one fourth the inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 67-69), shape of internal urosternite 8 as in Fig. 70.

Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 6.3 mm, to tip of pygidium 7.3 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female (allotype). Body more robust than in male. Antennae shorter (Fig. 64), antennomere 4 only about one third shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 5 - 10 about 2 times longer than wide. Length 7.3 mm from tips of mandibles to apex of elytra and 8.4 mm from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium.

**Variability.** The brown pubescence of sutural stripe is sometimes missing. Total length, measured from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium, varying between 6.2 mm to 9 mm.

**Etymology.** From Latin „mollis“, referring to colouring of the silk pubescence of the body.

**Note.** In collections of MNHN the species is marked by Pic as „*Mordellistena testaceicornis* Pic“, but it has never been described by the author and thus, the name should be considered as nomen nudum. In addition, there is a further species described by Pic as *Mordellistena testaceicornis* Pic, 1931: 27 from Congo, which was transferred by Ermisch (1950) to the genus *Glipostenoda* Ermisch, 1950.

**Distribution.** Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia (Perak, Pahang, Sabah, Sarawak), Indonesia (Sumatra, Aceh, Mentawai Arch. - Siberut Is., Java, Kalimantan, Maluku: Seram Is., Obi Is. and Biak Is.).

### ***Tolidopalpus dohertyi* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov.**

*Mordellistena dohertyi* Pic, 1917: 15.

*Tolidopalpus kalimantanensis* Shiyake, 1995: 14; **syn. nov.**

**Type material.** Holotype (by present designation), (♀): Perak [Malaysia], Malacca (Doherty); bearing red label „Type“ and other white label „*Dohertyi* Pic“ (MNHN).

**Additional material:** Bandar Baru [Malaysia, Johor], 28. 9. 1919, Corporaal, bearing label „*M. dohertyi* Pic, var“, 1 ♀, (MNHN); Mt. Marapok, Dent Province, Br. North Borneo [Malaysia, Sabah], collector G., 1 ♂, (MNHN); additional material (CHPC) from Malaysia (Pahang, Perak, Johor, Sarawak), Thailand and Indonesia (Sumatra, Siberut Is.).

**Comments.** Body short, podgy, yellow-brown. Elytra, metepisternon, metepisternal wing and metacoxa black. Eyes small, medium coarsely faceted and entirely glabrous. Antennae

short, antennomeres 5-10 quadrate in male, distinctly wider than long in female. Terminal palpomere nut-form in male, securiform and moderately swollen in female. Penultimate tarsomere of anterior and middle tarsi strongly bilobed. Metatibia besides short and oblique 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. Pygidium shortly and widely conical, in male 2 times as long as hypopygium, in female only by one third longer than hypopygium. 8 urosternite quadrate, with long median protuberance. *T. kalimantanensis* Schiyake, 1995 is quite identical with that *T. dohertyi* Pic, 1917 and must be considered as a junior synonym of the latter species.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang, Perak, Johor, Sabah, Sarawak), Thailand, Indonesia (Sumatra, Mentawai Arch.: Siberut Is.).

***Pseudotolida borneensis* nom. nov., comb. nov.**  
(Figs. 71-77)

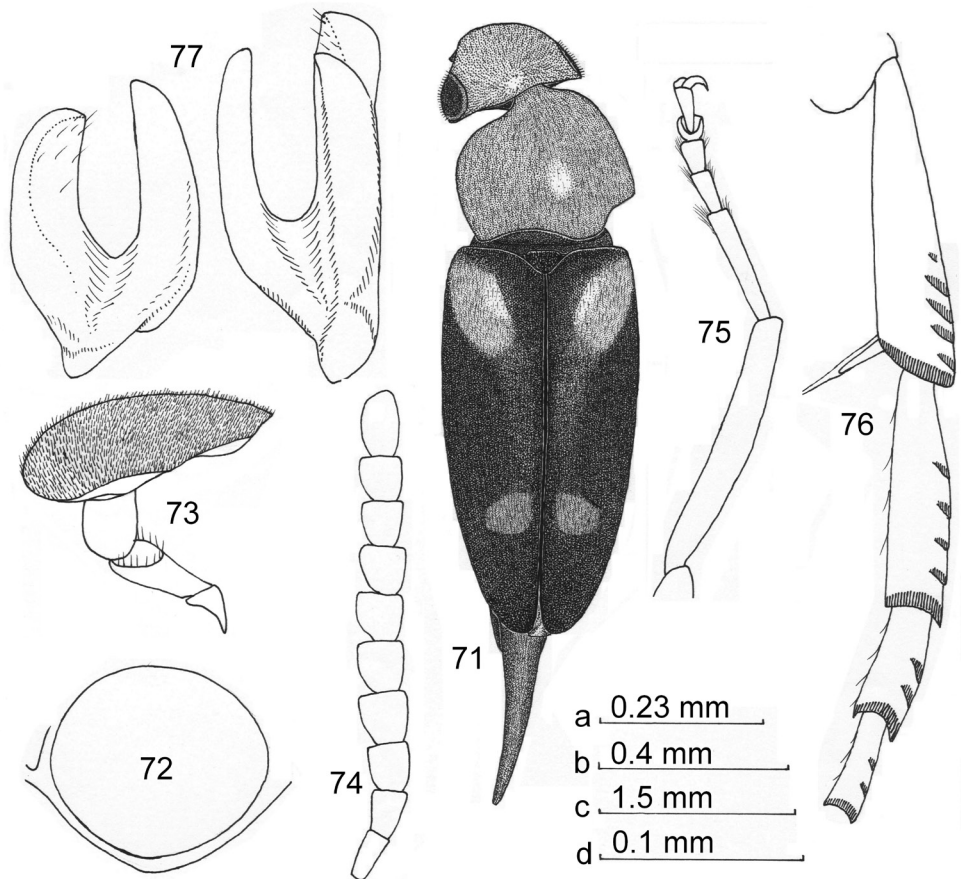
*Mordella quadrimaculata* Pic, 1928: 13, not Lea, 1917: 238.

**Type material.** Holotype (by present designation), (♂), Martapura, S.E.Borneo [Kalimantan], 1891, Doherty, bearing white label „Type“; red label „Type“, and an additional white labels „Museum Paris, coll. M. Pic“ and „*Mordella 4-maculata* n. sp.“ (MNHN).

**Redescription.** Male (holotype). General shape (Fig. 71) only moderately slender, only moderately convex with flatly arcuate sides. Body bicoloured: head, mouth part of head and mouth organs, pronotum, humeral spots on elytra, anterior legs, intermediate legs (except femora), all abdominal ventrites, pygidium, hypopygium and terminal spurs of metatibia from yellow-red to rusty-brown; remaining parts of body black. Pubescence on black parts of body greyish with distinct violaceous tinge, on yellow-red and rusty-brown parts golden-yellow.

Head flatly convex, only indistinctly prolonged anteriorly, wider than long (5.7 : 4.6) and distinctly wider than pronotum (5.7 : 7.0). Occipital margin slightly emarginate in middle. Eyes (Fig. 72) small, broadly oval, narrower not emarginate at insertion of antennae, finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Posterior margin of eyes with narrow temporal border, not extending in area of temporal angle. Second maxillary palpomere (Fig. 73) almost by one half wider than the third; terminal palpomere malleiform, almost 3 times as long as wide, on tip shortly and obliquely cut, palpomere 3 connected approximately at fourth length of the terminal palpomere. Antennae short (Fig. 74), antennomeres 1 and 2 approximately subequal, antennomere 3 only slightly longer than 4, antennomere 5 parallel-sided, almost by one third longer and by one fourth wider than 4 and 1.2 time as long as wide; antennomeres 5-10 subequal; terminal antennomere oblong oval, 1.7 times as long as wide and 1.6 time as long as the penultimate one.

Pronotum flatly convex, wider than long, ratio maximum width : maximum length of 10.7 : 9.1. Anterior angles hardly visible from above, anterior margin almost semicircular,



Figs. 71-77. *Pseudotolida borneensis* nom. nov., holotype: 71- general view; 72- eye; 73- maxillary palpus; 74- antenna (2-11 antennomeres); 75- anterior tibia and tarsus; 76- hind tibia and tarsus; 77- paramere. Scale: a - 72, 73, 74, 75; b - 76; c - 71; d - 77.

with moderately neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in dorsal view rectilinear, posterior angles with strongly obtuse and rounded tips. Puncturation sparse, rasp-like.

Scutellum rather widely triangular, with rounded apex, puncturation rather coarse, rasp-like.

Elytra 2 times longer as their combined width at humeri, feebly arcuate laterally, in basal third almost parallel-sided, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Puncturation coarse, rasp-like, especially around scutellum.

Pygidium slender, conical, shortly truncate apically, 2.7 times as long as hypopygium, reaching nearly half the length of elytra.

Metepisterna long and rather narrow, distinctly wider than elytral epipleura in humeral portion, rounded at their posterior ends.

Protibia (Fig. 75) straight, without swelling and without longer hairs at base, longer than protarsi (as 3.0 : 2.5). Protarsomere 1 distinctly narrower than protibia, as long as three following protarsomeres combined; tarsomere 4 slightly longer than wide, emarginate to its three fourth of length and with truncate onychium on ventral side; tarsomere 5 short and as long as 4. Mesotarsi distinctly shorter than mesotibiae. Apical ridge on metatibiae (Fig. 76) running across to one fourth the width of metatibia and being parallel to its apical edge; moreover, there are three distinct short lateral ridges. Posterior tarsomere 1 with four ridges, tarsomeres 2 and 3 with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia by one third shorter than inner one.

Genitalia. Paramere as in Fig. 77.

Length. From tips of mandibles to tips elytra 4 mm, to tip of pygidium 5.1 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female, unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** It is an only one species in the Oriental Region having pale spots on black elytra. A similar colour pattern can be found only in Mesoamerica (*Pseudotolida ehippiata* Champion, 1891).

**Etymology.** Named after the island Borneo, where the type was collected.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Kalimantan).

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