

**Cetoniine beetles of the Indonesian Lesser Sundas  
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae)**

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**Taxonomy, new synonymy, new species, new subspecies, new records, Cetoniinae, Goliathini, Cetoniini, Gymnetini, Schizorhinini, Cremastocheilini, Indonesia, Lesser Sundas**

**Abstract.** All species of cetoniine beetles occurring in the Indonesian Lesser Sunda Islands are studied and figured. In the tribe Cetoniini *Glycosia detanii* sp. nov. from Sumba Island, *Glycosia tricolor lombokiana* ssp. nov. and *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) havai* sp. nov. from Lombok Island, *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) sibling* sp. nov. from Flores Island and *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) horaki* sp. nov. from Savu Island are described and compared with closest congeners. In the tribe Gymnetini *Clinteria alorica* sp. nov. from Alor Island and *Clinteria flora solorica* ssp. nov. from Solor Island are described and compared with their relatives. In the tribe Schizorhinini *Agestrata punctatostrata floresica* ssp. nov. from Flores Island is described and compared with populations of *Agestrata* Eschscholtz, 1829 in neighbouring islands. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) sumbana* Jákl, 2009 is transferred to the subgenus *Heteroglycyphana* Mikšič, 1968 and its female is described and illustrated for the first time. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen, 1936 and *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) floresiensis* Mikšič, 1962 are recognised as valid species, not as a subspecies of *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) varicorensis* Burmeister, 1842 and *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici* Mikšič, 1962. *Clinteria fruhstorferi* Schoch, 1896 is raised from synonymy with *Clinteria sexpustulata* Gory & Percheron, 1833 and together with *Clinteria jansonii* Schoch, 1898 considered as a subspecies of *Clinteria flora* Wallace, 1867. *Glycosia bhaskarai* Krajčik & Jákl, 2005 is newly synonymised with *Glycosia plicata* Lansberge, 1880 and *Clinteria spilota marginata* Schurhoff, 1942 is synonymised with *Clinteria jansonii* Schoch, 1898. Females of *Protaetia (Bhaskaria) lombokiana* Mikšič, 1975, *Protaetia (Netociomima) maculipennis* Moser, 1914 and *Protaetia (Protaetiola) candezei* Lansberge, 1880 are described and illustrated for the first time. New distributional records for some species are given and type localities of several species are corrected.

## INTRODUCTION

The fauna of Cetoniinae of the Indonesian Lesser Sunda Islands is not as rich as the fauna of the Great Sundas, Sulawesi or Papua New Guinea, larger islands with vast cover of rain forests. The main reasons are that the climate is much drier comparing with regions mentioned above and also due to the size of Lesser Sunda Islands, which are generally much smaller. From the generic point of view, the fauna is predominantly continental with only few endemics on generic or subgeneric level. Most species are endemic and occur only in one island, more rarely one species flies in several different islands or one species has subspecies in neighbouring islands. Generally there is only little connection between species flying west of Wallacea and species distributed east of Wallacea. The line goes between Bali and Lombok Islands. Only few species, usually species with vast distribution areas, crossed the Wallacea and can be found east of Bali Island. Those are usually species with much larger areas of distribution than just both parts of Sunda Islands, usually those species also reaching Malaysia, Thailand or other parts

of Indochina. There is no case in any species distributed in the Lesser Sunda Islands, crossing Wallacea to the west direction. Single exception which should be mentioned is *Rhabdotops insularis baliensis* Alexis & Delpont, 1998. But in my personal opinion, this is a very suspect record and the specimens probably do not come from Bali.

The type of Cetoniinae fauna in Lesser Sundas rather well corresponds with the administrative division of these islands. In Indonesian administration the area consists of two provinces. Islands in the west (Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba) belong to the province Nusa Tenggara Barat, islands in eastern part (Flores, Alor, Wetar, Timor) belong to the province Nusa Tenggara Timur. In Malay language „barat” means west, „timur” means east. Islands east of Timor and Wetar Islands already belong to the province Maluku Selatan (South Moluccas). Although Moa, Leti, Lakor, Kisar, Romang and Dammar (last two sometimes also called Bharat Daya Islands) are hosting mostly same genera as Lesser Sundas, there are already some species flying in this region which can be classified as typical Australian or Papuan elements. This is for example *Poecilopharis moana* Moser, 1908 flying in Moa Island. For those two reasons Cetoniinae species of these tiny islands are excluded from the present study.

Excepting tribes Taenioderini and Diplognathini, all other oriental tribes are present in the Lesser Sundas. In numbers of genera and species, Cetoniini are most abundant. Only Cetoniini are represented by endemic genera or subgenera. All genera or subgenera from other tribes are not endemic to the Lesser Sundas and are distributed also west of Wallacea. Schizorhinini are represented only by subtribe Lomapterina. Representative of subtribe Schizorhinina is flying in Moa Island, just several dozens of kilometres east of Timor (*Poecilopharis moana* Moser). Gymnetini are represented only by *Clinteria* (s. str.) Burmeister, 1842. Goliathini are represented only by *Dicheros* (s. str.) Gory & Percheron, 1833. The single genus representing Cremastocheilini is *Camsiura* (*Eucampsiura*) Mikšič, 1987.

First Cetoniinae specimens known from the Lesser Sundas have been imported to Europe from Timor Island and first species described became *Dicheros bicornis* (Latreille, 1813). Following this Gory & Percheron (1833) described *Gymnetis sexpustulata*, originating also from Timor. Historically third oldest species, *Protaetia guttulata* was described also from Timor by Burmeister (1842). During second half of the 19th century different authors produced mainly single descriptions of species originating already from some other islands. First of all it was Alfred Wallace (1867) describing four species, followed by Lansberge (1880) with three species and Schoch (1896a, 1897, 1898a) describing four species. Other single species have been described by several other authors, mainly Schaum (1844), Thomson (1879), Heller (1899) and Janson (1885). In first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Kraatz (1900), Moser (1901, 1914), Schurhoff (1933) and Valck Lucassen (1936a) added few species of mainly Cetoniini from various islands of the Lesser Sundas. Beside Schein (1956c), it was Mikšič (1962a, 1963c, 1965b, 1965d, 1967b, 1968b, 1970b, 1971d, 1973a, 1974d, 1975a, 1977d, 1979b, 1980b, 1982d, 1987b) who improved significantly our knowledge about Cetoniidae of this interesting region. Krikken (1981) established a monotypical genus *Rhabdotops*, which is endemic only to the Lesser Sundas. In more recent history Nagai (1985a, 1998b) revised the nominotypical subgenus *Dicheros* Burmeister, 1842. Most representative sample of pictured species from Lesser Sundas was introduced



by (Sakai & Nagai, 1998) in their iconographic book. The author of this study added some novelties (2009a, 2012a) for the fauna of Lesser Sundas.

A major part of Cetoniinae species of the Lesser Sundas have been already described in author's opinion, but there are still some remote areas, which are far from being well explored. Due to better infrastructure and transportation facilities, western parts of the archipelago have been better examined by collectors than islands in the east. The potential for additional species seems to be good especially in islands east of Flores. In all islands east of Flores, it is definitely Wetar, where several undiscovered species should be flying. Until now, only three Cetoniinae species are known from this most eastern and remote island.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following codens of institutional and private collections are used in the text:

- BMNH British Museum Natural History, London, England;  
CNHM Hrvatski Prirodoslovni Muzei, Zagreb, Croatia;  
ETHZ Entomologisches Institut, Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule-Centrum, Zurich, Switzerland;  
JHAC Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic;  
KSCP Kaoru Sakai private collection, Tokyo, Japan;  
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;  
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;  
RMNH Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherland;  
SJCP Stanislav Jákl private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;  
SMFD Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senc-kenberg, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany;  
SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany;  
ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Gemeinschaft, Berlin, Germany;  
ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of København, København, Denmark.

Specimens of newly described species are provided with red and yellow printed labels, red for HOLOTYPUS, yellow for PARATYPUS. Each holotype or paratype label is provided with sex symbol, number of paratype (in paratype label) and words St. Jákl det. Label data are cited for the material examined, individual labels are indicated by a double slash (/ /), individual lines by a single slash (/).

## RESULTS

### Tribe Goliathini Latreille, 1829

#### Subtribe Coryphocerina Burmeister, 1842

#### Genus *Dicheros* Gory & Percheron, 1833

*Dicheros* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 40 (original description) type species *Cetonia bicornis* Latreille, 1817 (by subsequent designation); Kuehbandner, 1982: 141; Nagai, 1985: 5, 1998: 4; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238; Krajčák, 1998: 19; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 7; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 393.

*Diceros* Burmeister, 1842: 157, 218, 785; Schaum, 1844: 342; Lacordaire, 1856: 486; Kraatz, 1880: 211, Schoch, 1894: 199, 1895: 16, 18, 1898a: 63; Arrow, 1910: 71; Schenkling, 1921: 50; Bourgoïn, 1933: 97; Schurhoff, 1933: 97; Mikšič, 1974: 751, 1977: 194.

### ***Dicheros (Dicheros) Gory & Percheron, 1833***

*Diceros (Diceros) Gory & Percheron, 1833: 40; Mikšič, 1974: 753 (diagnosis); Mikšič, 1977: 204.*

*Dicheros (Dicheros) Gory & Percheron, 1833: 40; Nagai, 1985: 5; Nagai, 1998: 5; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238; Krajčik, 1998: 19; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 7.*

**Type species:** *Cetonia bicornis* Latreille in Cuvier, 1817: 3.

### ***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. bicornis (Latreille, 1817)***

(Figs. 1-8)

*Cetonia bicornis* Latreille in Cuvier, 1817: 13, fig. 4 male, : 14, fig. 5 female (original description).

*Diceros bicornis* (Latreille): Gory & Percheron, 1933: 40; Lacordaire, 1856: 486; Mohnike, 1871: 9; Schoch, 1898 : 65; Schenkling, 1921: 50.

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* (Latreille): Nagai, 1985: 5, figs. 2, 14 male; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238, fig. 687 (1-male, 2-female); Krajčik, 1998: 19.

*Dicheros bicornutus* Gory & Percheron, 1833 : 66 (original description).

*Dicheros plagiatus* Gory & Percheron, 1833 : 66, 300 (original description).

*Diceros plagiatus* Gory & Percheron: Burmeister, 1842: 218; Lea, 1914: 213.

**Type locality.** „Timor” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR IS., 400m alt./BURAEN env., 7.-14.4./St. Jákl lgt, 2007; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISL., 3.2003/local collectors; 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Ind., E Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND/Local coll., 7.2001; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, TIMOR ISL./MT.MUTIS/II.2008/local collector lgt; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND, 6.2001/Local collector; 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND, 5.2001/ Local collector.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor Island.

### ***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. biplagiatus (Moser, 1901)***

(Figs. 9-14)

*Diceros biplagiatus* Moser, 1901: 379 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 51.

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis biplagiatus* (Moser): Nagai, 1985: 5, figs. 1, 13; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238, fig. 687 (3-male, 4-female); Krajčik, 1998: 19.

**Type locality.** „Insula Wetter” (= Indonesia, Wetar Island).

**Type material.** Type male in ZMHB.

**Additional examined material:** 10 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/WETAR ISLAND/XII.2010/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Wetar Island.

***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. florensis (Wallace, 1867)***

(Figs. 15-20)

*Heterorhina florensis* Wallace, 1867: 93 (original description).

*Diceros florensis* (Wallace): Wallace, 1868: 524; Mohnike, 1871: 237; Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1872: 128; Schoch, 1896a: 366, 1898b: 165; Schenkling, 1921: 51; Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734.

*Diceros (Dicheros) florensis* (Wallace): Mikšič, 1974: 208.

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis florensis* (Wallace): Nagai, 1985: 5, figs. 3, 15; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238, fig. 687 (6-male, 7-female); Krajčič, 1998: 19.

**Type locality.** „Flores” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island).

**Type material.** Holotype female in BMNH.

**Additional examined material:** 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/Flores I., MT.KUWUS, 600-1000 m/Ruteng area, I.2002/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Flores Island.

**Note.** Records from Sumba, Sumbawa, Celebes (Mikšič, 1977: 209) are incorrect.

***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. kurosawai Nagai, 1998***

(Figs. 21-28)

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis kurosawai* Nagai, 1998 : 4, 5, figs. 5-male, 6-female; Sakai & Nagai 1998 : 238, fig. 687 (5-male)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Alor Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Indonesia, Alor I., XI.1995. Paratypes: 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ labelled: same as holotype. Holotype ♂ is deposited in Kanagawa Museum, Japan.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISL., 3.2004/local collectors lgt; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISL., 4.2007/local collectors lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISL., 5 km NW of/Kalabahi, 300 m alt., 1.-8.3./St. JákI lgt, 2006.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Alor Island.

***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. lombokensis Nagai, 1985***

(Figs. 29-36)

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis lombokensis* Nagai, 1985: 5, 6, figs. 5, 17-female; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238, fig. (10-male, 11-female); Krajčič, 1998: 19.

**Type locality.** Lombok Island, Indonesia.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) labelled: Lombok I., 24.II. 1985. Type in Kanagawa Museum, Japan.

**Additional examined material:** 3 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, LOMBOK IS./XI.2009/local collector leg; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK Isl., 12.2005/local collectors lgt; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀

(SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 3.1999/Local collectors lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK Isl., 12.2005/local collectors lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK I., 300-700 m alt./S slopes of MT.RINJANI/IV.2010, local collector lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lombok Island.

***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. sumbawanus (Schurhoff, 1933)***

(Figs. 37-42)

*Diceros sumbawanus* Schurhoff, 1933: 99 (original description).

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis sumbawanus* (Schurhoff): Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238, fig. 687 (8-male, 9-female).

*Dicheros (Dicheros) sumbawanus* (Schurhoff): Krajčák, 1998: 20.

**Type locality.** „Sumbawa-Insel“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa Island).

**Type material.** According to Schurhoff (1933 : 99) two males and one female were available for his description. Types should be deposited in ZMHB.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA, 1.2003/local collectors lgt; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISLAND/Local collectors, 12.2002; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISLAND/Local collectors, 12.2002; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA, 3.2004/local collectors lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumbawa Island.

**Note.** This species was probably overlooked by Nagai in both of his works (1985, 1998). In Sakai & Nagai (1998) it already appeared as a subspecies of *Dicheros bicornis*, unfortunately without any explanation from authors. In Krajčák's catalogue (1998) it is still listed as a valid species.

***Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis ssp. westwoodi (Schoch, 1897)***

(Figs. 43-48)

*Diceros westwoodi* Schoch, 1897: 457 (original description); Schoch, 1898a: 65; Schenklung, 1921: 52; Schein, 1956: 24.

*Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis westwoodi* (Schoch): Nagai, 1985: 5, figs. 4,16-male; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 238, fig. 687 (12-male, 13-female); Krajčák, 1998: 20.

**Type locality.** „Sumbava (Wangapa)“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island, Waingapu). Waingapu is recently capital city of Sumba, laying on the coast, in the eastern part of the island.

**Type material.** Schoch described both sexes. Syntypes probably in ETHZ.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Sumba Isl., 300m/WAIRINDING env., 30.-31.1./St. Jákl lgt, 2001; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 2.2003/Local collectors; 4 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 6.2002/Local collectors; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 12.1998 (handwritten)/Local collector; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa area/S of Langgarilu vill., XII.2016/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumba Island.

**Tribe Cetoniini Leach, 1815**  
**Subtribe Cetoniina Leach, 1815**

**Genus *Gametis* Burmeister, 1842**

*Gametis* Burmeister, 1842: 358 pars (original description); Pouillaude, 1919c: 136; Bourgoin, 1933: 28; Mikšič, 1982: 175; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 253; Krajčič, 1998: 29, 2011: 33; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 371.  
*Oxycetonia* Arrow, 1910: 163; 1941: 79; Schenkling, 1921: 280; Paulian, 1958/1961: 77; Medvedev, 1964: 320; Mikšič, 1970: 4, 1979b: 235.

**Type species:** *Cetonia versicolor* Fabricius, 1775.

***Gametis plagiata* (Schaum, 1848)**  
(Figs. 49-61)

*Glycyphana plagiata* Schaum, 1848: 69, pl. 8, fig. 6 (original description); Mohnike, 1871: 295, tab. 7, fig. 2.  
*Oxycetonia plagiata* (Schaum): Mikšič, 1967: 22, 1970b: 4.  
*Gametis plagiata* (Schaum): Mikšič, 1982: 205; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 255, pl. 74, fig. 800 (1,2-male, 3-female); Krajčič 1998: 30.  
*Glycyphana behri* Schaum, 1848: 70 (original description).  
*Glycyphana variabilis* var. *behri* Schaum: Mohnike, 1871: 296, tab. 7, fig. 3.  
*Gametis plagiata* var. *behri* (Schaum): Mikšič, 1982: 206 (= *G. plagiata*).  
*Glycyphana variabilis* Mohnike, 1871: 296, tab. 7, fig. 4 (original description); Mikšič, 1982: 206 (= *G. plagiata*).  
*Gametis plagiata* var. *variabilis* (Schaum): Mikšič, 1982: 206 (= *G. plagiata*).

**Type locality.** „Java” (= Indonesia, Java Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, E.Java/Meru-Betiri Nat.Park/Sukamade env., 12.1996/St.Jákl lgt, 0-100m; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, East Java prov./MT.GUMITIR, 1000 m/11.2001, local collectors lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, E Java pr./Sendang Biru/11.2002/local collector leg; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia/Bali Island/Kuta env., 10.1996/I.Rasyid leg; 1 ♂, 3 females (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, BALI ISL./10 km N of Negara/local coll., 11.2004; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/BALI ISLAND, 24.2.1998/Local collector; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISL., 12.1998/Local collectors; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, LOMBOK IS./XI.2011/local collector leg; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, LOMBOK Isl./N slopes of Mt.Rinjani/800 m alt., XI.2009/St. Jákl lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: East Java, Bali, Lombok and Sumbawa Islands.

***Glycosia* Schoch, 1896**

*Glycosia* Schoch, 1896b: 86 (original description); Arrow, 1910: 129; Schenkling, 1921: 280; Mikšič, 1979: 234, 1982: 262; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 257; Krajčič, 1998: 30; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 12; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 372.

Type species *Cetonia tricolor* Olivier, 1789 (= *Glycosia plagiata* Schoch, 1896).

*Sternopliidius* Moser, 1908: 89 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 265; Mikšič, 1982: 5, 262 (= *Glycosia* Schoch).

**Type species:** *Sternopliidius albogettatus* Moser, 1908.

***Glycosia detanii* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 62-66)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island, S of Langarillu village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa district/S of Langgarilu vill., XII.2016/local collector leg. Paratype No.1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Description of holotype.** Size (excluding pygidium) 17.5 mm, maximum humeral width 8.3 mm. Velvet black, covered with basalic tomentum. Head, pronotum and elytra decorated with canary yellow, longitudinally running bands.

Head. Black, moderately reflected. Frons and clypeus with pair of laterally placed yellow maculae. Punctuation fine, medially dense, uniformly distributed throughout total length. Apical margin of clypeus deeply incised. Antennae black and short, stalk longer than club.

Pronotum. Coloration velvet black with mild brownish tinge. Lateral sides with broad, yellow, longitudinal vitta, reaching postero- and anterolateral margins. Lateral border not developed. Punctuation very fine and thin.

Scutellum. Completely black, rather large, moderately sharp. Punctuation nearly missing.

Elytra. Velvety black, very slightly darker than pronotum. Each elytron with one canary yellow vitta running longitudinally from elytra base to nearly level of apical calli. Lateral ridge of each elytron with second, rather broad vitta running from level of subhumeral emargination to elytral apex, reaching sutural ridge. Punctuation of elytron reduced to 4-5 vague lines of semicircularly shaped, fine punctures running longitudinally between sutural and lateral ridges. Sutural ridge flat, its apex shortly, but rather sharply expanding over elytral apex. Humeral and apical calli very obtuse. Elytral apex and posterolateral elytral margins dentate.

Pygidium. Black with one transversal, yellowish vitta near base and one smaller macula at each lateral side. Punctuation developed, but extremely fine, same as very short and thin setation.

Ventrum. Abdomen black, moderately shining. Each ventrite with 2-3 transversally running rows of fine punctuation lines, some bearing short setae. Lateral margins of ventrites with yellowish maculae. Metasternum black, its punctuation denser than in abdomen, mostly with transverse striolae. All metasternal margins with yellowish tomentum. Mesometasternal process rather small, its apex not heading downwards. Prosternum and mentum black, unspotted, setation more abundant. Large part of metepisternum, posterolateral margin of metacoxa and with cover of yellowish tomentum. Mesepimeron with tiny yellow macula at inner side.

Legs. Moderately long, black. Protibia tridentate, teeth not equidistant. Metafemora with orange to yellow maculation. Carina of meso- and metatibia indistinct. Metatibia with brush of setae at inner side.

Genitalia. Simple, rather broad and short, parallel running to apex, terminal hook indistinct (Figs. 65-66).

**Variability.** Second available male bigger, size 18.2 mm. Coloration of dorsum similar, but



in pygidium with just one transversally running vitta near base, not with three separated maculae as in holotype. Second and third abdominal segments with smaller, yellowish macula in midlength. Mesepimeron with distinctly larger yellowish spot. In other respects similar or same.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** Two species of *Glycosia* are known from the Lesser Sundas. *Glycosia plicata* Lansberge is known from Sumbawa, Flores, Alor and Timor Islands. *Glycosia tricolor lombokiana* new subspecies, described in this study is hitherto known only from Lombok Island. Both species differ from new species flying in Sumba in several aspects: I. pronotal coloration black/reddish, but black/yellow in species from Sumba; II. Pronotal, yellowish, lateral vitta absent in both species, but present in species from Sumba; III. size of both species significantly bigger 19-23 mm, but only 17-18 mm in species from Sumba; IV. lateral, yellowish, elytral vitta broad, covering major part of each elytron, in species from Sumba each elytron with two yellow to orange much narrower vittae; V. mesometasternal process in both species robust, heading downwards, but simple and much smaller in *Glycosia detanii* new species; pygidial and ventral yellowish maculation absent in both species, but present in new species from Sumba.

**Etymology.** Named after my friend Hiromi Detani (Bali, Indonesia), who organised several recent expeditions to Sumba Island.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island.

**Note.** Mimicry with *Clinteria vittigera* Schoch, 1897 is nearly complete. According to the collector (pers.com.) species was flying together with *Clinteria vittigera* and in several hundreds of specimens of *Clinteria*, two specimens of this new, beautiful species have been discovered.

***Glycosia tricolor ssp. lombokiana ssp. nov.***  
(Figs. 67-74)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island, Mt. Rinjani.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, Local collector. Paratype No.1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISL., S slopes of MT./RINJANI, XI.2010/local collector leg.

**Description of holotype.** Body length (excluding pygidium) 21.9 mm, maximum humeral width 11.1 mm. Head black, pronotum black/red, Scutellum black/reddish, elytra black with longitudinal yellow vittae.

Head. Completely black with mild lustre. Punctuation of frons larger and clypeus approximately same. Sides unbordered. Apical margin of clypeus deeply incised. Antennae black, short.

Pronotum. Coloration black, excepting reddish margins. Sides with obtuse, broad border, nearly reaching its posterolateral anterolateral margins. Punctuation dense, diameters of punctures circularly or horse shoe shaped. Interspaces between punctures much smaller than are punctures diameters. Setation missing.

Scutellum. Apex black, base reddish to black, apex moderately sharp. Sides with few punctures.

Elytra. Black with longitudinally running ochre to yellow vitta on each elytron. Punctuation much finer than on pronotum. Disc of each elytron with three indistinctly developed striolate lines. Subhumeral emargination distinct and rather sharp, lateral ridge steep. Sutural ridge flat, its apex shortly expanding over elytral apex. Humeral calli rather flat, apical calli moderately developed.

Pygidium. Reddish throughout total length, impunctate and immaculate.

Ventrum. Abdomen black, moderately shining. Each abdominal segment with horizontally running row of horse shoe shaped punctures. Each side of abdominal segments 2nd-5th with two white maculae, one placed approximately between disc and lateral side and second placed near lateral margin. Propygidium reddish with fine punctuation. Metasternum with dense horse shoe shaped punctuation and yellowish setation. Mesometasternal process longitudinally grooved, its shape robust as in other representatives of group, its apex heading downwards. Metepisternum, mesepimeron and lateral sides of metasternum reddish with setation.

Legs. Completely black, femora and tibiae with short yellowish setation on inner sides. Meso- and metatibia simply carinate in posterior half. Protibia tridentate, posterior tooth tiny and reduced.

Genitalia. Male parameres similar to all other subspecies (Figs. 70-71).

**Variability.** Hitherto only holotype male is known.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Habitus of paratype female very similar to male. But female differs in much denser pronotal punctuation and also shape of punctures diameters, which are nearly circularly shaped. Scutellum completely black. Elytra with rather abundant whitish setation throughout total elytral length. Elytral punctuation slightly more developed. Propygidium black with moderately dense striolation. Abdomen more arched than in male, missing white ornament of maculae. Striation of metasternum deeper and denser, its lateral sides entirely reddish. Size of female 19.1 mm (excluding pygidium).

**Differential diagnosis.** The insect is surprisingly more similar with *Glycosia tricolor palliata* Mohnike, 1871 flying in mainland Java Island than with *Glycosia tricolor baliensis* Jákl, 2009 known from nearby Bali. The newly described subspecies can be distinguished in colour and punctuation of pronotum. Pronotal coloration of new subspecies is completely black, with reddish margins, but red with black maculae in the Javanese subspecies. Pronotal punctuation in the new subspecies is very rough with large and dense punctures diameters, but simple, medially dense punctuation in subspecies from Java. Scutellum in the Javanese population is red, but black or black to reddish in the new subspecies.

**Etymology.** Names after Lombok Island, type locality of this subspecies.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

**Note.** This is a first record of *Glycosia tricolor* Mohnike east of Wallacea. Such a model of distribution is rather rare in Cetoniinae beetles and only few other species, usually species with vast distributional areal, crossed the sea between Bali and Lombok Islands.

### ***Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge, 1880)**

(Figs. 75-84)

*Glycyphana plicata* Lansberge, 1880: 129 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 277.

*Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge): Mikšič 1967: 2.

*Glycyphana* (*Glycyphana*) *plicata* (Lansberge): Krajčič, 1998: 32.

*Glycosia bhaskarai* Krajčič & Jákl 2005: 39, fig. 2 (original description); Type locality: Indonesia, Flores I., Mt. Kuwus, Ruteng district, **syn. nov.**

**Type locality.** „Iles de Flores et de Sumbawa” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores and Sumbawa Islands).

**Type material.** Not traced. Described from unknown number of syntypes.

*Glycosia bhaskarai*: HT (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Flores Is., Ruteng distr., Mt. Kuwus, 300-800 m, 11.2004, native collectors leg. AT (♀) (SJCP): the same data as holotype.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISL., MT:KUWUS/Ruteng area, 300-1000 m/local collectors, 10.2005; 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, FLORES IS./Ruteng distr., Mt.Kuwus/300-800 m, 11.2004/native collectors lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, FLORES Is./IV.2007/local collector leg; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA I., I.2017/local collector leg; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/WEST TIMOR, MUTIS MTS./Mt.Molo, 500 m alt., Soe reg./local collector leg (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumbawa, Flores, Alor (new island record) and Timor Island (new island record).

**Note.** Mikšič (1967) transferred *Glycyphana plicata* Lansberge into *Glycosia* Schoch. Krajčič (1998) listed species in *Glycyphana* Burmeister again. Examination of syntype deposited in MNHN confirmed correct taxonomical action of Mikšič. The species is a rather typical representative of *Glycosia*, staying near with *Glycosia tricolor* Olivier, 1789. *Glycosia plicata*, a rarely collected species, was unknown to authors at the time of the description. The study of the original description of Lansberge and comparing *G. bhaskarai* with syntype specimen of *G. plicata* in MNHN, revealed that the species are conspecific and *Glycosia bhaskarai* Krajčič & Jákl, 2005 is proposed to be considered as junior synonym of *Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge, 1880).

### **Genus *Rhabdotops* Krikken, 1981**

*Rhabdotops* Krikken, 1981: 170, figs. 1-7 (original description); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 259; Krajčič, 1998: 48.

Type species *Rhabdotis insularis* Krikken, 1981.

*Krikkenica* Delpont, 1997: 181, figs. 1-35 (original description); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 3 (= *Rhabdotops* Krikken)  
Type species *Krikkenia magnifica* Delpont, 1997.

***Rhabdotops insularis* ssp. *insularis* Krikken, 1981**  
(Figs. 85-93)

*Rhabdotops insularis* Krikken, 1981: 171, figs. 1-7 (original description); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 259, pl.77, fig. 826  
(1,3-male, 2-female); Alexis & Delpont, 1998: 98; Krajčik, 1998: 48.

*Krikkenia magnifica* Delpont, 1997: 181, figs. 1-35 (original description); type locality: Lombok Island; type  
material: Holotype male and Allotype female in coll. Delpont; Sakai et Nagai, 1998: 5.

**Type locality.** „Lombok, Sapit 2000“ (= Indonesia, Lombok Island, Sapit).

**Type material.** *Rhabdotops insularis* : holotype (♀) (RMNH) labelled: Lombok/Sapit 2000/Mai-Juni 1896/  
Fruhstorfer, ex Valck Lucassen - Janson- Van de Poll (with red label written in Janson's hand "app. n.gen./app.  
n.sp."

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISL., 11.00  
(handwritten)/Local collector; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/W FLORES, MT.KUWUS/W  
of Ruteng, 600-900m/11.2004, local collectors.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lombok, Sumbawa and Flores Islands.

**Genus *Glycyphana* Burmeister, 1842**

*Glycyphana* Burmeister, 1842: 345 (original description); type species *Cetonia horsfieldi* Hope, 1831 (by  
subsequent designation); Kraatz, 1880: 213, 1898: 405; Reitter, 1891: 51, 52; Schoch, 1894: 213, 1895: 114, 119;  
Arrow, 1907: 435, 1910: 108; Heyne & Taschenberg, 1908: 117; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 262; Schenkling, 1921:  
270; Paulian, 1959/1961: 2 (138), 59 (195); Medvedev, 1964: 82, 316; Mikšič, 1967: 1, 1968b: 137, 1970b: 7,  
1979: 221, 229; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 262; Krajčik, 1998: 30; Krajčik, 2011: 34; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo,  
2010: 13; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 373.

**Subgenus *Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) Mikšič, 1968**

*Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) Mikšič, 1968: 139 (original description); Mikšič, 1970: 55, 1979: 29, 1982: 357;  
Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 263; Krajčik, 1998: 30; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 13; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl,  
2016: 373.

**Type species:** *Cetonia binotata* Gory & Percheron, 1833 (subsequently designated by Mikšič, 1968: 141).

***Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) *lombokiana* ssp. *lombokiana* Schoch, 1897**  
(Figs. 94-102)

*Glycyphana torquata* var. *lombokiana* Schoch, 1897: 471 (original description).

*Glycyphana lombokiana* Schoch: Kraatz, 1898a: 405; Schenkling 1921: 274.

*Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) *lombokiana* Schoch: Mikšič, 1968: 141.

*Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) *lombokiana* Schoch: Mikšič, 1970: 72; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 264, pl. 79, fig. 864  
(1-male, 2-female); Krajčik, 1998: 30.

**Type locality.** „Insel Lombok“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island).

**Type material.** Types are females, not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 12/01 (handwritten)/Local collector; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 11/98 (handwritten)/Local collector; 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, LOMBOK IS./XI.2011; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA/Lombok I./XII.2012/local collector lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

***Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) lombokiana ssp. adonarana* Mikšič, 1967**  
(Figs. 103-110)

*Glycyphana lombokiana adonarana* Mikšič, 1967: 471 (original description).

*Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) lombokiana adonarana* Mikšič: Mikšič, 1970: 73; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 264, pl. 79, fig. 864 (3-male); Krajčik, 1998: 30.

**Type locality.** „Adonara” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Adonara Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) (RMNH). Paratypes 4 ♀♀ from Adonara, 2 ♀♀ from Sumbawa (RMNH and coll. Mikšič).

**Additional examined material:** 14 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/W FLORES, MT.KUWUS/W of Ruteng, 600-900 m/11.2004, local collectors ; 5 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/FLORES I./IV.2013, local collector lgt; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/E Sumbawa Isl., 2.2006/MT.TAMBORA, 300-800m/local collectors lgt; 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISLAND/Local collector, 4.2002; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, SOLOR ISL./Lesser Sundas/V.2008/local collector lgt (new island record); 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISL., 3.2006/local collectors lgt (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumbava, Flores, Adonara, Solor and Alor Islands.

***Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) pretiosa* Mikšič, 1970**  
(Figs. 111-118)

*Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) pretiosa* Mikšič, 1970: 73 (original description); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 264, pl. 79, fig. 865 (1-male, 2-female); Krajčik, 1998: 30.

**Type locality.** „N.E. Sumba-Wangapo” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island, Waingapu). Waingapu is capital city of Sumba Island, laying in NE coast of Sumba Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) (RMNH). Paratype (♀) (CNHM), (ex coll. Mikšič).

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Sumba Isl., 400m/Luku-Melolo N.P., 2.2001/St. Jákl lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 2.2003/Local collector; 3 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill./XI.2015, local collector lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumba Island.

## Subgenus *Glycyphana* (*Glycyphaniola*) Mikšič, 1968

*Glycyphana* (*Glycyphaniola*) Mikšič, 1968: 140 (original description); Mikšič, 1971: 14, 1979: 230, 1982: 398; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 266; Krajčák, 1998: 32, 2011: 35; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 15; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 373.

**Type species:** *Cetonia modesta* Fabricius, 1792 (subsequently designated by Mikšič, 1968: 142).

### *Glycyphana* (*Glycyphaniola*) *havai* sp. nov. (Figs. 119-126)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK I., S slopes of/ MT.RINJANI, III.2013/local collector leg. Paratype No. 1 ♂, Nos. 2-3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; Paratype No.4 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype, but XI.2014; Paratype Nos. 5-6 ♂♂, 7-11 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype, but III.2013; Paratype Nos. 12-15 ♂♂, 16-17 ♀♀ (SJCP, JHAC) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 12/2001/local collector; Paratype Nos.18-21 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 11.2000/Local collectors.

**Description of holotype.** Brownish green, pronotal apex and elytral base very setose, pronotum and elytra with very tiny white maculation. Body size (excluding pygidium) 12.5 mm, humeral width 6.8 mm.

**Head.** Frons blackish to dark green, clypeus dark green. Punctuation of frons deep and dense, punctures diameters larger than its interspaces. Punctuation of clypeus thinner, punctures diameters smaller than interspaces between punctures. Yellowish setation present mainly in frons, in clypeus shorter and thinner. Clypeal apex brownish, deeply incised. Antennae dark brown, stalk longer than pedicel.

**Pronotum.** Coloration brownish to dark green. Yellowish setation abundant, particularly in lateral sides and apex. Lateral margin with ochre tomentum. Pronotal disc with one pair of tiny maculae. Pronotal punctuation dense in sides and apex, disc with fine punctuation, base almost impunctate.

**Scutellum.** Brownish, coloration lighter than in pronotum and elytra. Apex rounded, punctuation absent.

**Elytra.** Coloration brownish with green tinge. Each elytron with six small, whitish maculae placed on both parts. One macula placed approximately in midlength beside lateral margin is slightly larger, transversally shaped. Elytral disc with 4-5 longitudinally running puncture lines. Punctuation of lateral ridge more abundant. Most of punctures bear brownish to yellowish setation. Elytral apex with brush of very dense brownish setation. Sutural ridge in apical two thirds flat, near apex slightly elevated. Protrusion of elytral apex rather short, but sharp. Humeral calli flat, apical calli rather obtuse.

**Pygidium.** Dark brown, its lateral sides with cover of dark ochre tomentum. Setation abundant throughout total length.

**Ventrum.** Anterior abdominal half dark green, posterior half more or less brownish. Each ventrite with broad, ochre tomentum placed laterally. Abdominal punctuation and setation medially developed in each ventrite. Metasternum dark green, its anterior half striolated,



sides with cover of ochre tomentum. Mesometasternal process wide and short, its apex with typical transversal furrow bearing row of setation. Metepisternum and large part of mesepimeron with cover of tomentum and abundant setation. Prosternum and mentum almost blackish with dense cover of setation.

Legs. Coloration of femurs, tibia and tarsi brownish. Setation of femurs and tibia dense, posterior margins of meso- and meta-femora with brush of setation. Protibia bidentate, third posteriorly placed tooth almost indistinct.

Genitalia. Outer paramere rim in its apex heading distinctly downwards, inner paramere rim in apex slightly turned up (Figs. 125-126).

**Variability.** Size range of males is 12-12.5 mm. Coloration of several males grassy green. Few males with very reduced pronotal and elytral whitish maculation. In other respects more or less identical.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size of females slightly larger 12.5-13 mm. Whitish pronotal and elytral maculation more developed in all available females. Protibia tridentate, teeth not equidistant.

**Differential diagnosis.** The closest congener with the newly described species is *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) setifera* Moser described from Sumbawa and flying also in Flores. The new species differs in a reduced maculation of pronotum and elytra, which is larger and more abundant in *G. setifera*. Pronotum always with one pair of tiny maculae, but usually two pairs in *G. setifera*. Transversal macula in elytral apex, which is very distinct in *G. setifera* is completely missing or present just fragmentary in the newly described species. Elytral apex always with a brush of very dense brownish to yellowish setation in new species, but short, medially dense setation in *G. setifera*. Male parameres differs in apical part, in new species inner paramere rim very slightly turned up, but very distinctly and almost vertically turned up in *G. setifera*. Paramere outer rim termination heading downwards in the new species, but straight (not expanding) in *G. setifera*. The difference between male parameres are clearly visible specially from profile view.

**Etymology.** Named after my friend and colleague Jiří Háva (Praha, Czech Republic), well known specialist in Dermestidae (Coleoptera).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

***Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen, 1936 stat. nov.**

(Figs. 127-134)

*Glycyphana pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 738 (original description).

*Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen: Mikšič, 1968: 142.

*Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) varicorensis pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen: Mikšič, 1971: 109; Krajčák, 1998: 34.

**Type locality.** „Timor, Oinainisa, 3-4000” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island, Oinainisa).

**Type material.** Holotype ♂ (RMNH) labelled: Timor: Oinainisa, 3-4000', Nov.-Dez. (W. Doherty, ex coll. Janson). Paratypes (numerous) (RMNH, NHMB) labelled: Goenoeng Leo, 4000', Nov.-Dez. (W.Doherty, ex coll. Janson) and Soe, Dez. 1931 (Handschin).

**Additional material examined:** 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Timor Isl., W/BURAEN env., cca 60 km NE of Kupang, 26.1.-9.2./St.Jákl lgt, 2006.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor Island.

**Note.** *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen was originally described as *Glycyphana pseudofasciata* by Valck Lucassen. Mikšič (1968: 142) considered it as a subspecies of *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) variicolor* Burmeister, 1842. The examination of approximately 20 specimens revealed that the species is staying close to *Glycyphana variicolor* Burmeister, but it is distinctly different. It can be separated from *G. variicolor* Burmeister by following characters: I. elytral sutural ridge in Valck Lucassen's species sharply terminated and its protrusion rather long, but moderately sharp and rather short in *G. variicolor* Burmeister; II. Mesometasternal process wide and moderately robust with almost straight apical margin in *G. pseudofasciata*, but smaller with obtusely rounded apex in its congener; III. male protibia in most of specimens bidentate in *G. variicolor* Burmeister, but tridentate in its congener, respectively posterior tooth (if present) in *G. variicolor* always less distinct than in *G. pseudofasciata*; IV. average body size smaller in *G. variicolor*; V. inner rim of male paramere nearly same long as outer rim in *G. pseudofasciata*, but reaching approximately four fifths of outer paramere length in *G. variicolor*; VI elytral and pronotal pattern constant in *G. pseudofasciata*, but very variable in its congener.

***Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) setifera* Moser, 1914**  
(Figs. 135-142)

*Glycyphana setifera* Moser, 1914: 593 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 278; Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734.

*Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) setifera* Moser: Mikšič, 1968: 142, 1971: 23,117; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 268, pl. 82, fig. 897 (1,2-male); Krajčik, 1998: 33.

*Glycyphana setifera buhleri* Schein, 1956: 31 (original description) type locality: West Flores, Ruteng; type material: holotype male (NHMB) labelled: West Flores, Ruteng, 8.XI.; Mikšič, 1971: 120 (= *G. setifera* Moser).

**Type locality.** „Sumbawa“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa Island).

**Type material.** Syntypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZMHB).

**Additional examined material:** 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/E SUMBAWA Isl., 2.2006/MT:TAMBORA, 300-800 m/local collectors lgt; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SANGGEANG ISL., sw coast/N of Sumbawa, 1.-2.2007/St.Jákl lgt; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/W FLORES, MT.KUWUS/W of Ruteng, 600-900 m/12.2004, local collectors; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 12/01 (handwritten)/local collector; 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 11.2000/Local collectors; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK I., S slopes of MT./RINJANI, III.2013/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumbawa, Flores and Adonara Islands.

***Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) tambora* Jákl, 2009**  
(Figs. 143-150)

*Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) tambora* Jákl, 2009: 128 (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, E.Sumbawa I., Mt. Tambora, 300-800m.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/E.Sumbawa I., 2.2006/ MT.TAMBORA, 300-800m, local collectors leg. Paratypes 13 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Additional examined material.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa Island: Mt. Tambora.

**Subgenus *Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana)* Mikšič, 1968**

*Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana)* Mikšič, 1968: 140 (original description); Mikšič, 1971: 140; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 270; Krajčič, 1998: 34.

**Type species:** *Glycyphana tibialis* Moser, 1913 (designated by Mikšič, 1968: 142).

***Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) florensis* Valck Lucassen, 1936**  
(Figs. 151-158)

*Glycyphana florensis* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 739, fig. 6 (original description); Schein 1956: 30

*Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) florensis* Valck Lucassen: Mikšič 1970 : 4; 1971d: 141

*Glycyphana (Glycyphana) florensis* Valck Lucassen: Krajčič 1998: 31

**Type locality.** „Flores, Kelimotoe, 1400m” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island, Kelimutu Lake, 1400 m).

**Type material.** 5 syntypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (RMNH, NHMB) labelled: Flores, Kelimotoe, 1400m, Dez. 1931 (Handschin).

**Additional examined material:** 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/W FLORES, MT.KUWUS/W of Ruteng, 600-900 m/12.2004, local collectors.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores Island.

***Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) sumbana* Jákl, 2009 comb. subgen. nov.**  
(Figs. 159-166)

*Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) sumbana* Jákl, 2009: 130, figs. 6-10 (male).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Sumba Is., I.1996.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill./I.2016, local collector leg; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill./XI.2016, local collector leg.

**Description of female.** Body size 12.2 mm, maximum humeral width 6.0 mm. Dorsum brownish to green with rich ochre tomentum and setation. Ventrums black with ochre tomentum, especially in abdomen.

Head. Basallic coloration black, from frons widening to clypeal anterior half. Apex of clypeus rather deeply incised. Frons and posterior half of clypeus with cover of ochre tomentum and medially long yellowish setation. Antennae black, rather short, stalk longer than pedicel.

Head. Coloration brownish to olive, disc with pair of rather large ochre maculae, lateral margins with ochre vitta. Punctuation moderately dense, simple. Sides gently bordered. Apex and sides with dense, yellowish setation, density of setation in disc much thinner.

Scutellum. Brownish, impunctate, apex slightly rounded.

Elytra. Brownish to olive with rich ochre tomentum. Large part of third interval of each elytron covered with ochre tomentum. Sides, apex and disc with several ochre maculae. Disc of each elytron with three striae lines, lateral ridge with moderately dense horse shoe shaped punctuation running longitudinally in interrupted lines. Humeral and apical calli obtuse. Sutural ridge in its posterior half moderately elevated, its protrusion over elytral apex distinct and moderately sharp. Yellowish setation present throughout total length, but much less abundant than in pronotal apex and sides.

Pygidium. Black with circularly structured striolation. Excepting disc and anterolateral margins with cover of ochre tomentum.

Ventrums. Black with rich ochre tomentum and setation. Abdomen with distinct central furrow. Each ventrite decorated with broad, laterally placed ochre tomentum. Abdominal punctuation fine, setation rather thin. Metasternum black, excepting disc with rich cover of ochre tomentum and moderately long setation. Apex of mesometasternal process obtusely rounded, its setation moderately long and dense. Prosternum and mentum with broad, laterally placed cover of ochre tomentum and moderately dense setation.

Legs. Black, rather long. Posterior margins of meso- and metacoxae with brushes of setation. Protibia tridentate, posterior tooth very reduced.

**Variability.** In second available female all morphological respects very similar, excepting slightly larger size.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island.

**Note.** Original description of this species was based on single male. After the capture of two females and few additional males it became clear that species actually belongs to subgenus *Heteroglycyphana* Mikšič, 1968. Typical character for this subgenus is great sexual dimorphism between males and females, known also only in some species of *Caloglycyphana* Mikšič, 1968. Typical is curvature of metatibia in males, but this character is rather distinct also in females. Other important character is presence of abdominal impression in both sexes. In females elytral pattern seems to be also rather diagnostic. Surprisingly female of *G. sumbana* Jákl is extremely similar to female of *G. tibialis* Moser, flying in Bougainville (PNG) and across Solomon Islands, which also supported author's decision to place species into subgenus *Heteroglycyphana* Mikšič.

## Genus *Protaetia* Burmeister, 1842

### Subgenus *Protaetia* (*Bhaskaria*) Jákl, 2012

*Protaetia* (*Bhaskaria*) Jákl, 2012: 8 (original description).

**Type species:** *Protaetia lombokiana* Mikšič, 1975 (designated by Jákl, 2012).

### *Protaetia* (*Bhaskaria*) *lombokiana* Mikšič, 1975 (Figs. 167-169)

*Protaetia lombokiana* Mikšič, 1975: 31 (original description); Krajčák, 1998: 46.

*Protaetia* (*Bhaskaria*) *lombokiana* Mikšič: Jákl, 2012: 10.

**Type locality.** „Lombok, Sadjang, 800m” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island, Sadjang, 800 m).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) CNHM (ex coll. Mikšič) labelled: Lombok, Sadjang, 800m (leg J. Ebert, 19.IV.1909).

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, LOMBOK IS./ SAPIT-SEMBALUN BUMBUNG/ 14.-16. Feb. 1994/Bolm lgt., 900-1500 m.

**Description of female.** Black, nearly opaque, dorsal side with very reduced ochre ornament. Size 17.0 mm.

Head. Black, finely reflected. From eye canthus widening to approximately clypeal midlength. Punctuation fine, but moderately dense, diameters of punctures simply circularly shaped. Sides and apex not with border, apical emargination of clypeus shallow. Antennae short, blackish to dark brown.

Pronotum. Black with mild lustre. Density of punctuation moderate, diameters mostly horse shoe shaped with some circular punctures mainly placed in anterior pronotal half. Midline and base nearly impunctate. Lateral margins with border and blackish setation.

Scutellum. Rather large, black, its apex rounded, nearly impunctate.

Elytra. Black, opaque, with fragments of ochre ornament. Disc of each elytron with irregularly running 5-6 striolate lines, interspaces between striolate lines with some longitudinally running horse shoe shaped punctures. Punctuation of anterior elytral half finer than rest of elytra. Lateral ridge moderately and irregularly punctured, its punctures diameters horse shoe or wavy shaped. In anterior lateral sides, in front of apical calli and in posterolateral margins with fragmentally developed ochre ornament. Both elytral calli obtuse. Sutural ridge in anterior elytral half flat, in second half elevated and rather sharp, but not protruding over elytral apex. Lateral rib present, but rather obtuse and nearly impunctate.

Pygidium. Black, gently striolated, bearing short yellowish setation. Pygidial ornament missing.

Ventrum. Black, shining, bearing moderately long yellowish setation and fragments of ochre ornament. Abdominal segments with ochre ornament placed in lateral sides. Propygidium striolated without ochre tomentum. Abdominal setation most abundant in propygidium. Abdominal punctuation thin, its diameters mainly horse shoe shaped. Metasternum black,

shining, bearing yellowish setation. Metasternal punctation fine and simple on disc, its sides striolate. Mesometasternal process simple, its apex broadly rounded. Prosternum and mentum black, its yellowish setation rather dense and long. Ornament in metasternum, prosternum and mentum missing.

Legs. Black, moderately long. Protibia tridentate, teeth approximately equidistant. Meso- and metatibia carinate in posterior half. Femurs and tibia with cover of yellowish setae.

**Variability.** Only one female was available for description.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Habitus of males similar to female. But males with bidentate protibia and abdominal impression. General shape of males thinner, legs slightly longer.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

***Protaetia (Bhaskaria) nusatenggaraensis* Jákl, 2012**  
(Figs. 170-177)

*Protaetia (Bhaskaria) nusatenggaraensis* Jákl, 2012: 9, fig. 3a-3e (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, W Flores, Mt. Kuwus, W of Ruteng, 600-900 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, W Flores, Mt. Kuwus, W of Ruteng, 600-900 m. Paratypes: Nos. 1-31 ♂♂ (SJCP), Nos. 32-34 ♀♀ labelled: same as holotype; No. 35 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Flores Is., INDONESIA, JUL. 1997; No. 36 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, SUMBAWA ISLAND; No. 37 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, SUMBAWA, 12.2005, MT. TAMBORA.

**Additional examined material.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores and Sumbawa Islands.

**Subgenus *Protaetia (Miksicia)* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009**

*Protaetia (Urbania)* Mikšič, 1963: 359 (original description); Mikšič, 1965: 91.

Type species *Cetonia acuminata* Fabricius, 1775 (designated by Mikšič, 1963: 359).

*Urbania* Mikšič, 1963: Mikšič, 1979: 232; Mikšič, 1982: 86; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 291; Krajčič, 1998: 50.

Type species *Cetonia acuminata* Fabricius, 1775 (designated by Mikšič, 1979: 232).

*Miksicia* Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009: 227 [*Urbania* Mikšič, 1963 junior homonym of the generic name *Urbania* Hampson, 1901 (Lepidoptera)] type species *Cetonia acuminata* Fabricius, 1775.

Type species *Cetonia acuminata* Fabricius, 1775.

*Protaetia (Miksicia)* Özdikmen & Turgut: Krajčič, 2011: 38.

***Protaetia (Miksicia) acuminata* ssp. *acuminata* (Fabricius, 1775)**  
(Figs. 178-185)

*Cetonia acuminata* Fabricius, 1775: 50 (original description), 1781: 58; Olivier, 1789: 41, t. 8, fig. 42; Gmelin, 1790: 1573; Herbst, 1790: 259, tab. 32, fig. 8; Schonher, 1817: 137; Gory & Percheron, 1833: 203, tab. 37, fig. 1

*Protaetia acuminata* (Fabricius): Burmeister, 1842: 479; Schaum, 1849: 277; Schoch, 1894: 115; Arrow, 1910: 155; Schenkling, 1921: 251; Paulian, 1959/1961: 203; Mikšič, 1962: 33.

*Protaetia (Urbania) acuminata* (Fabricius): Mikšič, 1963: 359.



*Protaetia (Urbania) acuminata* (Fabricius): Mikšič, 1965a: 91, 1965b : 268.  
*Urbania acuminata acuminata* (Fabricius): Mikšič, 1980: 371, 1982: 89; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 291, pl. 96, fig. 1048 (1-male, 2-female); Krajčič, 1998: 50.  
*Miksicia acuminatus acuminatus* (Fabricius): Özdikmen & Turgut, 2009: 227.  
*Cetonia daldorffi* Schoenher, 1817: 138 (original description).  
*Protaetia daldorffi* (Schoenher): Burmeister, 1842: 480 (= *C. acuminata* F.).  
*Cetonia marmorata* Fabricius, 1801: 154 (original description) type in Copenhagen.  
*Protaetia marmorata* (Fabricius): Burmeister, 1842: 480 (= *C. acuminata* Fabricius); Schaum, 1849: 277 (= *C. acuminata* F.).  
*Cetonia marmorea* Weber, 1801: 69 (original description) type in Copenhagen (described from same specimen as *C. marmorata* Fabricius).  
*Protaetia marmorea* (Weber): Burmeister, 1842: 479; Schaum, 1844: 382, 1849: 277 (= *C. acuminata* Fabricius).  
*Cetonia acuminata* var. *corrosa* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 204, tab. 37, fig. 2; Burmeister, 1842: 480 (= *C. marmorea* Weber).

**Type locality.** „Habitat ad Cap. B. S.”

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser/Sundas, SUMBAWA IS./IV.2007/local collector leg; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISL., 12.2002/Local collectors; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND, 1/1998 (handwritten)/Local collector; 10 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill., VI.2016/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** Thailand, S Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia: Sumatra, Nias, Siberut, Enggano, Belitung, Banka, Kalimantan, Java, Bali, Sumbawa, Sumba and Timor Islands.

### *Protaetia (Netociomima) Mikšič, 1963*

*Protaetia (Netociomima)* Mikšič, 1963: 346 (original description); Mikšič, 1987: 342; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 285; Krajčič, 1998: 41; Jákl, 2017: 6 (revision).  
Type species: *Cetonia taciturna* Guérin, 1830 (by original designation).  
*Protaetia (Chaetoprotetia)* Mikšič, 1965: 164 (original description); Mikšič, 1965b: 288 (= *autoprotetia* Mikšič)  
Type species: *Protaetia tenuivestis* Moser, 1914 (by original designation).  
*Protaetia (Heminetociomima)* Mikšič, 1965: 221 (original designation); Mikšič, 1965b: 302 (= *Netociomima* Mikšič).  
Type species: *Protaetia fruhstorferi* Heller, 1898 (by original designation).  
*Protaetia (Autoprotetia)* Mikšič 1965: 160 (original description); Mikšič, 1987b: 370; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 286; Krajčič, 1998: 35; Jákl, 2017: 6 (= *Netociomima* Mikšič).  
Type species: *Cetonia bipunctata* Gory & Percheron, 1833 (subsequently designated by Mikšič, 1965: 161).  
*Protaetia (Gonoprotetia)* Mikšič, 1965: 164 (original description).  
Type species *Protaetia novaki* Mikšič 1963 (by original designation); Mikšič, 1987b: 366; Krajčič, 1998: 37; Jákl, 2017: 6 (= *Netociomima* Mikšič).  
Type species: *Protaetia novaki* Mikšič, 1963 (by original designation).

### *Protaetia (Netociomima) detanii* Jákl, 2017

(Figs. 186-193)

*Protaetia (Netociomima) detanii* Jákl, 2017: 21, figs. 10a-10e - male, 10f - 10h - female (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 2002/Local collectors lgt. Paratypes: Nos. 1-18 ♂♂, Nos. 9-12 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; No. 13 ♂♂, Nos. 14-16 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 12/01/Local collector; No.17 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND/Local collector; Nos. 18-26 ♂♂, No. 27 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISL. 200-600 m alt./S slopes of MT. RINJANI, 04. 2010/ local collectors lgt.; Nos. 28-31 ♂♂, Nos. 32-34 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/Lombok Is., PUSUK HILL/slopes of MT.RINJANI, 11.2007, local collectors lgt.

**Additional material examined.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

### *Protaetia (Netociomima) handschini* Valck Lucassen, 1936

*Protaetia handschini* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 736 (original description); Mikšič, 1965: 226 (doubtful assignment).

*Protaetia (Netociomima) handschini* Valck Lucassen: Mikšič, 1965b: 289; Krajčák, 1998: 41; Jákl, 2017: 30 (in revision).

**Type locality.** „Timor, Koepang“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, West Timor, Kupang).

**Type material.** Holotype (unknown sex) labelled: Timor, Koepang, Dezember 1931 (Handschin). Type should be housed in RMNH, but it was not found.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas: West Timor.

**Note.** The validity of this species still remains unclear. According to male parameres illustration made by Valck Lucassen, species is distinctly different than *Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis pseudoguttulata* known also from Timor. I found one paratype male in RMNH but unfortunately aedeagus in this specimen is lost.

### *Protaetia (Netociomima) maculipennis* Moser, 1914

(Figs. 194-201)

*Protaetia maculipennis* Moser, 1914: 587 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 258.

*Protaetia (Netociomima) maculipennis* Moser: Mikšič, 1965: 180; Mikšič, 1965b: 290; Jákl, 2017: 42, figs. 23a-23e - male.

**Type locality.** „Ins. Sumba“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (ZMHB) labelled: Ins. Sumba.

**Additional material examined:** 8 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa district/S of Langgarilu vill., XII.2016/local collector leg; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa district/S of Langgarilu vill., I.2017/local collector leg.

**Description of female.** Olive-green to brownish-green with abundant whitish ornament. Size range (excluding pygidium) 14.0-16.2 mm.

Head. Green, purpureously reflected, clypeus circularly shaped. Lateral sides and specially apex of clypeus highly elevated. Apical margin of clypeus only indistinctly

emarginated. Punctuation deep and dense throughout total length. Antennae short, brownish.

Pronotum. Coloration dark green to olive. Pronotal punctuation simple, rather deep and moderately dense, pronotal base impunctate. Lateral sides with border running throughout total length. Setation missing. Lateral vitta present at least fragmentally, pronotal disc with one or two pairs of tiny whitish maculae.

Scutellum. Short, olive green. Excepting deeply punctures sides, completely impunctate and immaculate.

Elytra. Dark green to olive with abundant whitish ornament. Punctuation dense and rather deep. Disc of each elytron with 6 longitudinally running puncture lines, lateral rib flat and indistinct, between lateral ridge and elytral lateral margins with two to three longitudinally running puncture lines. Punctuation of apex horse shoe shaped. Each elytron with numerous whitish maculae in both elytral halves. Both elytral calli indistinct. Sutural ridge rather flat, its apical half slightly elevated and expanding very shortly over elytral apex. Whitish setation present mainly in posterior elytral half.

Pygidium. Dark green with bronze or purpureous lustre. Whole surface granulated. Apical part with white ornament.

Ventrum. Black with moderately strong metallic or purpureous lustre. Lateral sides of abdomen, metasternum and prosternum with cover of abundant yellowish setae. Abdominal segments with small patches of whitish ornament placed in lateral sides. Metasternum with broader ornament at sides. Punctuation of abdomen fine and simple, metasternum wrinkled at sides. Mesometasternal process small, its apex rounded and covered with setation.

Legs. Femurs brownish with setation, tibia brownish to black, tarsi black. Protibia tridentate. Meso- and metatibia with sharp carina in posterior half.

**Variability.** Excepting size and small variations in elytral and pronotal whitish pattern rather similar to each other.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island.

***Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis ssp. solorensis (Wallace, 1867)***  
(Figs. 202-209)

*Cetonia solorensis* Wallace, 1867: 97 (original description); Gemminger & Harold, 1869: 1329.

*Protaetia solorensis* (Wallace): Schenkling, 1921: 262.

*Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* (Wallace): Mikšič, 1965: 176, 1965b: 289; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 285, pl. 92, fig. 1-male, 2-female; Krajčič, 1988: 41; Jákl, 2017: 60, figs. 38a-38e - male, 38f-38g - female.

*Protaetia soloriensis* Wallace: Mohnike, 1871: 80.

**Type locality.** „Solor” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Solor Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) (BMNH) labelled: Solor (circular label)//Type (red/white circular label)//*Cetonia solorensis*/Wall.

**Additional examined material:** 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, FLORES ISLAND, 4.2000/Local collector; 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISL., Mt.Kuwus/Ruteng area, 300-1000 m/local collectors, 10.2005; 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA

ISLAND, 12/98 (handwritten)/Local collector; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISL., 2.2003/Local collectors; 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill./XI.2015, local collector leg; 10 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Ind., Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISLAND/10.1999, Local coll. (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores, Sumba, Alor and Solor Islands.

**Note.** Specimens from Alor Island are different than other populations from neighbouring islands. All are dark brown with abundant ochre maculation and can be classified as different subspecies. The same can be said about distinctly different population from Sumba.

***Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis ssp. pseudoguttulata* Valck Lucassen, 1936**  
(Figs. 210-217)

*Protaetia pseudoguttulata* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734 (original description).

*Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis pseudoguttulata* Valck Lucassen: Mikšič, 1965: 180; Mikšič, 1965b: 289; Krajčik, 1998: 41; Jákl, 2017: 68, figs. 40a-40e - male.

**Type locality.** „Timor” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (RMNH) labelled: Timor/Fatoe Leo 2-4000/Nov.-Dez., 1933. Paratype in NHMB.

**Additional examined material:** 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR, BAUN vill. env., 250m/cca 27 km SE of Kupang/ 16.-21.12.2005/St. Jákl leg; 1 ♂ (KSCP) labelled: Oesusu/Timor is./INDONESIA/XII.1989; 1 ♀ (KSCP) labelled: Roti Is./Nr. Timor/INDONESIA/I.1993 (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor and Roti Islands.

***Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis ssp. sumbavana* Kraatz, 1900**  
(Figs. 218-229)

*Protaetia soloriensis* var. *sumbavana* Kraatz, 1900: 221 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 62 (= *P. solorensis*).

*Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis sumbavana* Kraatz: Mikšič, 1965: 176, 1965b: 289, 1987: 349; Krajčik, 1998: 41; Jákl, 2017: 68, figs. 41a-41e - male.

*Protaetia taciturna* Burmeister, 1842: 498 (nec Guérin, 1830).

**Type locality.** „Sumbava” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumbava Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISLAND/Local collector, 4.2002/MT.TAMBORA, 300-800m/local collectors lgt; 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SANGGEANG ISL.-sw coast/N of E.Sumbawa, 1.-2.2007/local collectors lgt (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa and Sanggeang Islands.

***Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis ssp. wetarensis nom. nov.***  
(Figs. 230-237)

*Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis wetarica* Jákl, 2017: 69, figs. 42a-42e - male (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Wetar Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/WETAR ISL., 0-200m alt./ILWAKI env., I.2009/local collector lgt. Paratypes: No.1 ♂ (KSJP) labelled: Wetar Is./Western Daya Isls./INDONESIA/XII.2008; No.2 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/WETAR ISL., N coast/Ampala env., 12.2008/local collector lgt.

**Additional examined material.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Wetar Island.

**Note.** Due to homonymy with *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) solorensis wetarica* Jákl, 2012 and *Protaetia (Netociomima) wetarica* Jákl, 2017, the change of subspecific name is proposed as *Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis wetarensis nom. nov.*

***Protaetia (Protaetia) Burmeister, 1842***

Type species: *Cetonia fusca* Herbst, 1790 (= *Cetonia mandarina* Lichtenstein, 1796).

*Protaetia (Heteroprotaetia)* Mikšič, 1963: 355 (by original designation); Krajčák, 2011: 49 [= *Protaetia (Protaetia)*].

Type species: *Cetonia fusca* Herbst, 1790 (by original designation).

***Protaetia (Protaetia) fusca (Herbst, 1790)***  
(Figs. 238-245)

*Cetonia fusca* Herbst, 1790: 257, tab. 32, fig. 4 (original description).

*Protaetia fusca* (Herbst): Arrow, 1910: 154; Schenkling, 1921: 256; Paulian, 1959/1961: 208; Mikšič, 1962: 33; Medvedev, 1964: 306.

*Protaetia (Heteroprotaetia) fusca* (Herbst): Mikšič, 1963: 356, 1965: 267, 1980: 371, 1983: 386, 1987b: 394; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 283, pl. 91, fig. 999 (1-male, 2-female); Krajčák, 1998: 37.

*Protaetia (Protaetia) fusca* (Herbst): Krajčák, 2011: 49.

*Cetonia atomaria* Fabricius, 1801: 153 (original description) type locality - Ins. Philippines, type material - ZMUC?; Gory & Percheron, 1833: 58, 204, tab. 37, fig. 3; Burmeister, 1842: 481 (= *C. mandarina*).

*Cetonia mandarina* Lichtenstein, 1796: 14 (original description) type locality - China, type material - not traced; Weber, 1801: 69; Gemminger & Harold, 1869: 1327; Wallace, 1868: 584; Haller, 1884: 33.

*Protaetia mandarina* (Lichtenstein): Burmeister, 1842: 481; Mohnike, 1871: 302; Schoch, 1895: 117; Heyne & Taschenberg, 1908: 116, tab. 21, fig. 24.

*Cetonia fictilis* Newman 1838: 169 (original description) type locality - Java, type material - in BMNH.

*Protaetia taiwana* Nijima & Kinoshita, 1923: 176 tab. II., fig. 4 (original description); Arrow, 1941: 79 (= *P. fusca* Herbst).

*Protaetia bourgoini* Paulian, 1960: 76 (original description) type locality - Cambodia, type material - in MNHN; Mikšič, 1965b: 268 (= *P. fusca* Herbst).

**Type locality.** India or.

**Type material.** ZMUC?

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, LOMBOK IS./SENARO, N slope/Rinjani2.-5. Feb 1994/Bolm lgt 1100 m; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISLAND/Local collectors, 12.2002; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, NE SUMBAWA/CALABAI (Tanbora N.P.)/11.-13.Feb 1994/Bolm lgt; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa area/S of Langgarilu vill./XII.2015, local collector leg; 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SAVU I., Rakka Forest/X.-XII.2016/Jan Horák leg; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/Flores Is., MT.KUWUS/400-900 m, 10.2006/local collector lgt; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR, BAUN vill. env., 250 m/cca 27 km SE of Kupang/16.-21.12.2005, St. Jákl lgt.

**Distribution.** From India and Nepal across whole SE Asia, including China, Taiwan and south of Japan. Present also across whole Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and parts of Australia. Also recorded from Diego Garcia, Chagos Islands and Mauritius. During this and last century was this invasive species recorded also from Guam, northern Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Fiji, French Polynesia and Hawaiian Archipelago. Newest record is from Wake Atol (Krell, 2016), more than 3000 km east of Hawaii. There are also records from Old World, respectively from Florida in USA, Bahamas and Barbados. In Indonesian Lesser Sundas hitherto recorded from Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, Savu and Timor Islands, but probably distributed across whole archipelago.

### *Protaetia (Protaetiola) Mikšič, 1963*

*Protaetia (Protaetiola) Mikšič*, 1963: 360 (original description); Mikšič 1965b: 105, 1987b: 472; Sakai & Nagai 1998: 286; Krajčik 1998: 130.

**Type species:** *Cetonia multiguttulata* Mohnike, 1873 (subsequently designated by Mikšič 1963).

### *Protaetia (Protaetiola) candezei (Lansberge, 1880)*

(Figs. 246-253)

*Cetonia (Protaetia) candezei* Lansberge, 1880: 130 (original description).

*Protaetia candezei* (Lansberge): Schenkling, 1921: 254; Mikšič, 1965a: 143.

*Protaetia (Protaetia) candezei* (Lansberge): Krajčik, 1998: 45.

*Protaetia (Protaetiola) candezei* (Lansberge): Jákl, 2012: 12.

**Type locality.** „Ile de Flores” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island).

**Type material.** Holotype male is in MNHN.

**Additional examined material:** 18 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀(SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, W FLORES, MT.KUWUS, W of Ruteng, 600-900m, 11.2004, local collectors; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 2.2003/Local collector; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa area/S of Langgarilu vill./XII.2015, local collector leg; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa district/S of Langgarilu vill., XII.2016/local collector leg (new island record).

**Description of female.** Body size (excluding pygidium) 20.4 mm, maximum humeral width 10.0 mm. Dorsal coloration brownish to olive with rather abundant ochre pattern.



Head. Light brown with greenish reflection, basal tomentum absent. Punctuation dense, puncture diameters larger in frons, simple punctuation in clypeus mixed with fine striolation. Sides with vague border, clypeal apex shallowly emarginated. Antennae brownish, pedicel with purpureous reflection. Pedicel shorter than stalk.

Pronotum. Olive to dark green, sides and middle line brownish. Decorated with six pairs of whitish maculae placed throughout total pronotal length. Laterally with moderately developed border. Disc finely punctured, sides with fine striolation, base almost impunctate.

Scutellum. Dark green with basal tomentum, apex rather sharp but rounded. Punctuation and setation missing.

Elytra. Coloration brownish to brown/olive. Beige tomentum rather abundant, especially in posterior half. Humeral calli absent, apical calli very obtuse. Subhumeral emargination moderately deep. Sutural ridge slightly elevated in its posterior half, but not expanding over elytral apex. Punctuation very fine, present mainly in posterior half. Most of puncture diameters horse shoe shaped. Elytral apex nearly straight.

Pygidium. Light brown with medially developed horizontal striolation. Short yellowish setation present throughout total length.

Ventrum. Bronze to brownish with strong purpureous to metallic lustre. Abdominal ventrites strongly reflecting, its punctuation thin, but much denser in 4th-5th segments. Abdominal lateral sides with short reddish setation. Metasternum also strongly reflected, its middle part finely punctured, metasternal sides with rather dense striolation and medially developed reddish setation. Mesometasternal process circularly shaped, glabrous. Ventral white maculae placed in abdominal sides, posterior margin of metasternum and posterior margin of mesepimeron. Ventral setation yellowish, abundant mainly in metasternum, prosternum and mentum.

Legs. Brownish with mild purpureous reflection. All femurs with moderately long yellowish setation, tibia with brush of setae in inner side. Protibia tridentate, all teeth sharply pointed.

**Variability.** Second available female almost identical.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Females of this species are looking rather differently than males. Females are rather similar with *Protaetia anovittata* Chevrolat, 1841 known from Philippines. Morphologically females mainly differ in legs structure, which are much shorter and more robust than in males, also in tridentate protibia with all teeth sharply developed in females, but bidentate with small and rather obtuse protibial teeth in males. Untypically in *Protaetia* dorsal ornament is more abundant in males. Sutural, elytral ridge in male is rather sharply expanding over elytral apex, but completely obtuse in females. Head in males with rather sharp lateral border which is only indistinctly developed in females. Apical margin of clypeus sharply elevated and emarginated in males, but indistinctly bordered with only very shallow emargination in females.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores Island and Sumba Islands.

### ***Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) Mikšič, 1965***

*Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) Mikšič, 1965a: 132 (original description); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 78; Krajčič, 1998: 47*

**Type species.** *Protaetia ceylanica* Schoch, 1894.

#### ***Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) colffsi ssp. colffsi (Lansberge, 1880)***

(Figs. 254-261)

*Cetonia (Protaetia) colffsi* Lansberge, 1880: 139 (original description).

*Protaetia colffsi* (Lansberge): Schenkling, 1921: 255; Mikšič, 1965b: 283.

*Protaetia (Cetonischema) colffsi* (Lansberge): Mikšič, 1965a: 135; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 278, pl. 88, fig. 958 (1,2-male, 2-female); Krajčič, 1998: 47.

**Type locality.** „Ile de Sumbawa” (= Indonesia: Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa Island).

**Type material.** Types in RMNH, MNHN.

**Additional examined material:** 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISLAND, 4/2000 (handwritten)/Local collectors; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA, 4.2004/local collectors lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa and Flores Islands.

#### ***Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) colffsi ssp. adonarana Mikšič, 1965***

*Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) colffsi adonarana* Mikšič, 1965b: 282 (original description); Krajčič, 1998: 47.

**Type locality.** „Andonara-Labunarang” (=Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Adonara Island, Labunarang).

**Type material.** Holotype female is deposited in RMNH.

**Additional examined material.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Adonara Island.

#### ***Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) timorensis Mikšič, 1965***

(Figs. 262-270)

*Protaetia (Pseudocetonischema) timorensis* Mikšič, 1965a: 133 (replacement name for *Protaetia resplendens* Burmeister); Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 278, pl. 88, fig. 959 (1-male, 2-female); Krajčič, 1998: 47.

*Protaetia resplendens* Burmeister: Mohnike, 1871: 81; Schoch, 1896a: 388; Schenkling, 1921: 261.

**Type locality.** „Timor” (= Indonesia, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISL., 4.2002/Local collectors.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor and Roti Islands.

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) Mikšič, 1965***

*Protaetia (Pseudourbania)* Mikšič, 1965b: 94 (original description); Mikšič, 1987b: 449; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 290; Krajčič, 1998: 47.

**Type species:** *Protaetia guttulata* Burmeister, 1842 (by original designation).

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) alorica* Jákl, 2012**

(Figs. 271-278)

*Protaetia (Pseudourbania) alorica* Jákl, 2012: 4, figs. 1a-1e (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Alor Island, 5 km NW of Kalabahi.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISL., 150 m alt./5 km NW of KALABAHI/1.-8.3.2006, St. Jákl lgt. Paratypes: Nos. 1-19 (♂♂) (SJCP), Nos. 49-78 (♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; Nos. 27-48 (♂♂) (SJCP), Nos. 49-78 (♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ALOR ISL./2.2006/local collectors lgt.; Nos. 79-88 (♂♂) (SJCP), Nos. 89-98 (♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as paratype Nos. 27-78, but 2. 2007.

**Additional examined material.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Alor Island.

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) floresiensis* Mikšič, 1962 stat. nov.**

(Figs. 279-286)

*Protaetia lorkovici floresiensis* Mikšič, 1962: 16, figs. 11-12 (original description).

*Protaetia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici floresiensis* Mikšič: Mikšič, 1965a: 103; 1965d: 273; Krajčič, 1998: 47; Jákl, 2012: 11, figs. 11-12.

**Type locality.** „Insel Flores” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) and Allotype (♀) (SMFD) labelled: Insel Flores.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISL., XI.2004/MT:KUWUS, 300-800m/local collectors lgt; 3 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISLAND, 11.1998/Local collectors; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISLAND, 5.2000/Local collectors.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores Island. Specimens from Solor and Adonara Islands (Mikšič 1965) need to be reexamined as might belong to different species or to *P. alorica* Jákl.

**Note.** After careful examination of populations of *P. lorkovici* occurring in Flores and Timor Islands author decided to raise *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici floresiensis* Mikšič to

full species level. Main characters separating both species are: I. differently structured male parameres, which are more or less parallel running in its apex in *P. floresiensis* Mikšič, but more oval shaped in its apex in *P. lorkovici* Mikšič; II. Pronotal punctation and whitish pronotal and elytral maculation more expressed in *P. floresiensis* Mikšič; III. Different distribution areas between both species must be also considered.

***Protoetia (Pseudourbania) guttulata* Burmeister, 1842**

(Figs. 287-294)

*Protoetia guttulata* Burmeister, 1842: 483, tab. 1, fig. 2 (original description); Mohnike, 1871: 80; Schenkling, 1921: 257; Mikšič, 1962: 13, figs. 4-5.

*Cetonia guttulata* (Burmeister): Wallace, 1868: 587; Harold & Gemminger, 1869: 1325.

*Protoetia (Pseudourbania) guttulata* Burmeister: Mikšič, 1965a: 96; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 290, pl. 95, fig. 1045 (1-male, 2-female); Jákl, 2012: 11, 12.

*Protoetia (Protoetia) guttulata* Burmeister: Krajčič, 1998: 46.

**Type locality.** „Timor“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Type is male. Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, W.Timor/60 km SE of Kupang/BURAEN env., 350 m/10.-21.II. 2006, St.Jákl lgt; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISL., 1.1998/local collectors; 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND, 1.1998 (handwritten)/Local collector; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, I.2009/West Timor, Oemelu vill./slopes of MT.FATULEU/local collector lgt.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas: Timor Island; Moluccas: Kisar, Romang, Moa and Babar Islands.

**Note.** In Krajčič's catalogue (1998) species is from unknown reasons attributed to nominotypical subgenus of *Protoetia* (s. str.).

***Protoetia (Pseudourbania) horaki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 295-302)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Savu Island, 5 km E of Seba, Kolonja village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SAWU I., 5 km E of SEBA/Kolonja vill. env., 26.XII. 2013/J. Horák leg; Paratypes: (Nos. 1-6 ♂♂, Nos. 7-13 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (Nos. 14-24 ♂♂, Nos. 25-43 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SAWU I., Raka Forest, 6 km SW/SEBA, 24.-29.XII. 2014, 190 m/Jan Horák leg on betel palm flowers; (Nos. 44- 149 unsexed specimens) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SAWU I., Raka Forest, 6 km SW/SEBA, XII.2016, 190 m/Jan Horák leg.

**Description of holotype.** Body size (excluding pygidium) 16.4 mm, maximum humeral width 10.5 mm. Dark brown to nearly black with abundant pronotal and elytral ochre maculation. Dorsum with cover of basalic tomentum.

Head. Light brownish, frons with purpureous, clypeus with green/metallic reflection. Punctation of frons fine, diameters of punctures moderately large, approximately same sized

as interspaces. Punctuation of clypeus thinner, apex almost impunctate. Frons with cover of whitish setation. Basalic tomentum absent. Sides bordered, apex slightly elevated, apical margin of clypeus moderately emarginated. Antennae short, its coloration blackish with mild greenish tinge.

Pronotum. Completely covered with dark brown to black basalic tomentum. Excepting pronotal base with numerous ochre, smaller to tiny irregularly shaped maculae. Sides with border running throughout total length. Sides and anterior half with short, yellowish setation. Punctuation horse shoe shaped.

Scutellum. Rather wide, but short, apex rounded. Coloration dark brown, punctuation absent. Anterolateral margins with several setae.

Elytra. Completely covered with dark brown to black tomentum. Ochre maculation present throughout total length, in anterior half thinner. Disc of each elytron with 4-5 rather short and vague longitudinally running striolae lines. Punctuation thin, most of punctures horse shoe shaped. Two posterior thirds of sutural ridge elevated, its termination behind elytral apex rather long and sharp. Apical and humeral calli obtuse, subhumeral emargination shallow. Setation reduced to only very short setae placed laterally.

Pygidium. Coloration blackish with bronze lustre. Excepting middle line, anterolateral parts and apex with cover of abundant ochre maculae. Setation moderately long, covering whole surface.

Ventrum. Brownish with strong purpureous lustre. Abdomen with indistinctly developed impression. Each ventrite with two tomentum maculae at each lateral side, one smaller placed beside posterior margin, second, bigger one placed beside anterior margin. Abdominal punctuation fine and simple, abdominal setation present mainly in lateral sides. Metasternum with cover of longer setation, mainly in lateral sides, its disc glabrous, strongly reflecting. Mesometasternal process wider than long, its apex obtusely rounded. Metasternal posterior and lateral margins with cover of ochre tomentum. Metepisternum and mesepimeron with one ochre maculae and cover of moderately long setation. Prosternum and mentum with abundant whitish to ochre maculation and setation.

Legs. Moderately long, its coloration bronze to purpureous, coxae and femurs with metallic lustre. All femurs and tibia with moderately long setation, in femurs setation longer. Protibia bidentate, third posterior tooth very vague. Meso- and metatibia with brushes of setation in inner side and medially developed carina in posterior half.

Genitalia. Similar to other representatives in group, but apical fork of male parameres very widely opened and parallel running (Figs. 298-299).

**Variability.** Size range 14.0-16.5 mm. Each specimen slightly different in pronotal and elytral pattern, but in all other respects (except of size) nearly identical.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Females practically same as males, but protibia of females slightly more robust and shorter, pronotal and elytral punctuation slightly denser, abdomen of females more arched. Sixth abdominal segment in females with dense and rugose punctuation, but almost glabrous in males.

**Differential diagnosis.** This newly described species is rather unique among all representatives of *Pseudourbania* Mikšič occurring in the Lesser Sundas. Its pronotal and elytral basalic tomentum is very clearly developed throughout total length (except of head), this character exists only among species occurring on Sulawesi and neighbouring islands. Its whitish to ochre tomentum of elytra is nearly uniformly distributed in both elytral halves, character which cannot be found in any of Lesser Sundas species. In other species usually elytral tomentum reduced to two posterior elytral thirds. Male parameres are also significantly different than in all congeners, apical paramere fork is widely opened and its rims run more or less parallel, character which also cannot be found in any of Lesser Sundas congeners. Newly described species represents first record of flower beetles occurring in small Savu Island.

**Etymology.** Named after my friend and colleague Jan Horák (Prague, Czech Republic), who collected good number of this new species.

Distribution. INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Savu Island.

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici* Mikšič, 1962**  
(Figs. 303-310)

*Protaetia lorkovici* Mikšič, 1962: 14, figs. 9-10 (original description).

*Protaetia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici lorkovici* Mikšič: Mikšič, 1965a: 103, 1965b: 273; Krajčik, 1998: 47; Jákl, 2012: 11, figs. 9-10.

**Type locality.** „Insel Timor“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) and Allotype (♀) (SMTD) labelled: Insel Timor.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND, 1/1998 (handwritten)/Local collector.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor Island.

***Protaetia (Pseudourbania) sibling* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 311-318)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, FLORES IS./IV.2007/local collector leg; Paratypes: (Nos. 1-2 ♂♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas/FLORES I./IV.2007/local collector leg; (No. 3 ♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Description of holotype.** Body size 17.2 mm, maximum humeral width 8.4 mm. Brownish to black with purpureous/metallic lustre. Pronotal and elytral tomentum very abundant.

Head. Brownish, purpureously reflected. Frons with dense, circularly shaped punctation, diameters of punctures larger than interspaces. Punctation in clypeus thinner. Setation

present mainly in frons. Sides with border, apical margin of clypeus shallowly emarginated. Antennae rather short, its coloration brownish, stalk with setae.

Pronotum. Dark brown to black, middle line and base with purpureous lustre. Ochre pronotal maculation abundant, mostly longitudinally running, in lateral sides nearly adjoining to tomented vittae. Except middle line and base with dense, mostly horse shoe shaped punctation, lateral sides striolated. Setation short, but rather dense, present mainly in sides. Sides with border running throughout total length.

Scutellum. Brownish to purpureously colored, slightly longer than wide. Punctation and setation absent.

Elytra. Nearly parallel sided, subhumeral emargination very shallow. Coloration blackish, disc purpureous. Tomed maculation abundant in sides and two posterior thirds. Most of maculae smaller or very small. Disc of each elytron with 3-4 longitudinally running striolae lines, intervals with thin horse shoe shaped punctures. Lateral ridge with short, wavy striolation running horizontal. Apical calli obtuse, humeral calli more expressed, but also obtuse. Lateral costa distinctly developed, but obtuse. Sutural ridge elevated nearly throughout total length, its termination behind elytral apex moderately sharp.

Pygidium. Blackish, wrinkled throughout total length. Excepting disc and part of apex with cover of ochre tomentum.

Ventrum. Coloration plum to brownish, sides decorated with ochre tomentum. Abdominal disc nearly glabrous and reflected, its sides with broad tomentum in each abdominal segment. Tomed abdominal parts bearing short whitish setation. Metasternum glabrous, reflected, sides with ochre to white tomentum and cover of setation. Mesometasternal process glabrous, its apex rounded. Prosternum and mentum almost completely covered with whitish tomentum and moderately long setae.

Legs. Dark brown to black, excepting tarsi with cover of setation, its length moderate. Protibia tridentate, posterior tooth small. Meso- and metatibia in posterior half with fine carina.

Genitalia. Apical parameres fork running nearly parallel, ventral side of apex with tubercle (Figs. 314-315).

**Variability.** Two additional paratype males without purpureous lustre, size slightly smaller 16.2 and 17.0 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Size of single female 17.0 mm. Very similar with males, protibia more robust and shorter, abdomen arched.

**Differential diagnosis.** This newly described species is cohabiting with *P. floresiensis* Mikšič. Beside the shape of male parameres, which are running parallel in apical part and having tooth on ventral side, species are extremely similar. But elytra of new species are running nearly parallel, but in *P. floresiensis* more or less oval shaped. Whitish maculation more abundant in new species, especially pronotal maculation, it seems that pronotal vitta is stabile character for this species. Setation of pronotum and elytra is distinctly more developed, denser and longer than in *P. floresiensis*. Mesometasternal process in *P. sibling* new species gently rounded, but nearly straight in its congener. Protrusion of elytral, sutural ridge more expressed in *P. floresiensis* than in newly described species.



**Etymology.** Named after extreme similarity with *P. floresiensis* Mikšič, which is cohabiting with newly described species in Flores Island.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores Island.

***Protoetia (Pseudourbania) sutteri* Schein, 1956**  
(Figs. 319-326)

*Protoetia sutteri* Schein, 1956: 27, fig. 4 (original description); Mikšič, 1962: 14, figs. 7-8.

*Protoetia (Pseudourbania) sutteri* Schein: Mikšič, 1965a: 273, 1987b: 452, figs. 107-108; Krajčik, 1998: 47; Jákl, 2012: 11, 12.

**Type locality.** „Westsumba: Kodi” (= Indonesia, Sumba Island - west part, Kodi).

**Type material.** Holotype labelled: Westsumba, Kodi, 1.VIII. Allotype labelled: Westsumba, Kodi, 2.VIII. Paratypes labelled: Westsumba, Kodi, 31.VIII.-1.IX. Type material deposited in München Museum, Germany.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISL., 2.2003/local collectors lgt; 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 6.2002/Local collectors; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND/VI.2001/Local collectors leg; 10 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill./XII.2015, local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island. Records from Sumbawa and Java Islands, for example (Mikšič 1965d) are incorrect. The species is endemic to Sumba Island.

***Protoetia (Pseudourbania) wetarica* Jákl, 2012**  
(Figs. 327-334)

*Protoetia (Pseudourbania) wetarica* Jákl, 2012: 7, figs. 2a-2e (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, E Lesser Sundas, E Wetar Island, Ilwaki.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, E Lesser Sundas/ E. Wetar Isl., ILWAKI env./0-100m alt., IV.2009/local collector leg. Paratype (Nos. 1-2 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/WETAR I./XII.2016/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: E Lesser Sundas, Wetar Island.

**tribe Gymnetini Kirby, 1827**  
**subtribe Gymnetina Kirby, 1827**

**Genus *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) Burmeister, 1842**

*Clinteria* Burmeister, 1842: 209 (original description); Lacordaire, 1856: 497, 501; Wallace, 1868: 530; Mohnike, 1871: 249; Kraatz 1880: 210; Schoch, 1894: 202, 1895: 32, 61, 1898a: 112; Arrow, 1910: 173, 176; Schenkling, 1921: 103; Kuntzen, 1929: 166; Mikšič, 1977: 39; Krikken, 1984: 60; Krajčik, 1998: 71; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 318; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 38; Krajčik, 2011: 50; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 399.

Type species *Cetonia guttifera* Burmeister, 1842 (= *Gymnetis auronotata* Blanchard, 1842).

*Tinclirea* Thomson, 1880: 268 (original description); Heyne-Taschenberg, 1908: 109; Arrow, 1910: 176 (= *Clinteria*)

Type species *Clinteria hilaris* Burmeister, 1842 (by subsequent designation).

*Clinteria* (*Triclirea*) Schoch, 1895: 61 (original description).

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *alorica* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 335-343)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Alor Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Alor Is./N.Flores Is./Indonesia/XII.1995. Paratypes (Nos. 1-3 ♂♂) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Description of holotype.** Body size 16.5 mm, maximum humeral width 9.2 mm. Large species, excepting head, completely covered with black basallie tomentum. Dorsum matte, ventrum with mild reflection. Pronotum, elytra and pygidium with ochre ornament.

Head. Black, sides nearly running in parallel, lateral declivities clearly visible. Cover of basallie tomentum absent, mildly reflected throughout total length. Punctuation moderately dense, diameters of punctures more or less horse shoe shaped. Frons with black setation. Apical margin of clypeus only moderately emarginated. Lateral borders obtuse. Antennae black, rather short, club brownish.

Pronotum. Black to dark brownish, covered with basallie tomentum, matte. Lateral borders with ochre, irregularly shaped vitta, reaching anterolateral margins and nearly also posterolateral margins. Punctuation fine and simple. Density of punctures approximately same, excepting thinner punctuation on pronotal disc. Pronotal sides with border and black setation.

Scutellum. Black, tiny, sharply developed, impunctate and immaculate.

Elytra. Black, completely covered with basallie tomentum. Each elytron decorated with three ochre vittae, large eone, running in anterior, elytral half and two smaller placed in posterior, elytral half, one in lateral side and one in apex. Subhumeral emargination shallow, lateral border developed nearly throughout total elytral length, excepting elytral apex. Humeral calli not developed, apical calli very obtuse. Sutural ridge flat, not protruding over elytral apex. Punctuation fine and simple near sides, disc nearly impunctate. Posterior, elytral half with vague two striolae lines on each elytron. Also punctuation of elytral apex very fine and simple. Setation of elytra missing.

Pygidium. Black, mildly reflected. Anterolateral margins with small ochre macula, rest

of pygidium immaculate. Circularly shaped striolation moderately dense. Setation brownish to black.

Ventrum. Black, mildly reflected. Lateral sides of fifth abdominal segment, posterolateral margins of metasternum, metepimeron and mesepimeron with cover of ochre ornament. Abdominal impression shallow, but distinctly developed, abdominal punctation nearly absent. Propygidium with moderately dense punctation and few blackish setae. Metasternum wrinkled throughout total length, its large part with cover of long, black setation. Mesometasternal plate with deep longitudinally developed grave, mesometasternal process rather robust and long, its apex moderately sharp, slightly heading downwards. Prosternum and mentum black with brownish to reddish setation.

Legs. Moderately long, completely black. Meso- and metatibia with cover of blackish setation at inner sides and less abundant setae also at outer sides. Protibia tridentate, distance between posterior and central teeth double than distance between two anterior teeth.

Genitalia. Similarly shaped as in other representatives occurring in studied area, but comparing with other congeners parameres of new species more robust, apex wider, terminal hook long and sharp.

**Variability.** Body size range 15.6-16.5 mm. Paratype No. 1 same as holotype. Other two paratype males are completely black, but in all other respects similar or same with holotype.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female stays unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** Large size, black and opaque dorsum, black dorsal and ventral setation, pronotal and elytral ochre pattern, not equidistant position of protibial teeth and presence of abdominal impression is easily distinguishing newly described species from all its congeners occurring on territory of the Lesser Sundas, respectively *Clinteria flora* Wallace, *Clinteria vittigera* Schoch, *Clinteria sexpustulata* Gory & Percheron and *Clinteria forbesi* Janson.

**Etymology.** Named after the name of Alor Island, type locality of new species.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Alor Island.

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *flora* Wallace, 1867**  
(Figs. 344-351)

*Clinteria flora* Wallace, 1867: 93 (original description); Mohnike, 1871: 26; Schoch, 1897: 461; Kraatz, 1898b: 399; Schoch, 1898a: 116; Schenkling, 1921: 105; Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734; Schein, 1956: 30; Krajčák, 1998: 72.

*Clinteria sexpustulata* var. *floresiana* Kraatz, 1893: 77 (original description); type locality: Insel Flores; Schoch, 1898: 119; Schenkling, 1921: 107; Krajčák, 1998: 72; Kuntzen, 1929: 180 (= *C. flora* Wallace).

**Type locality.** „Flores” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island).

**Type material.** Type in BMNH.

**Additional material examined:** 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISLAND, 8.99 (handwritten)/Local collector; 2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, L.Sundas/MT.KUWUS, 600 m/Ruteng reg., 4.2007/local collectors lgt; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISL., MT.KUWUS/Ruteng area, 300-1000M/local collectors, 10.2005.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores Island.

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *fruhstorferi* Schoch, 1896 valid subspecies**  
(Figs. 352-360)

*Clinteria fruhstorferi* Schoch, 1896a: 329 (original description); Schoch, 1897: 461, 1897a: 40; Kraatz, 1898b: 398.  
*Clinteria sexpustulata* var. *fruhstorferi* Schoch: Schoch, 1898a: 119; Schenkling, 1921: 108; Krajčič, 1998: 72.  
*Clinteria fruhstorferi* var. *concolor* Kraatz, 1898b: 398 (original description) type locality: Lombok, Sambalan 4000'; Schenkling 1921 : 108; Kuntzen 1929 : 180 (= *C. fruhstorferi*).  
*Clinteria fruhstorferi* var. *fasciata* Kraatz, 1898b: 399 (original description) type locality: Lombok, Sambalan 4000'; Schenkling, 1921: 108; Kuntzen, 1929: 180 (= *C. fruhstorferi*).  
*Clinteria fruhstorferi* var. *quadripunctata* Kraatz, 1898b: 399 (original description) type locality: Lombok, Sambalan 4000'; Schenkling, 1921: 108; Kuntzen, 1929: 180 (= *C. fruhstorferi*).

**Type locality.** „Lombok bei 4000'” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK Island, 2002/Local collectors; 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, LOMBOK/Sembalun Lawang/Mt. Rinjani, 1700 m/6.-8.2.1994, Bolm lgt;

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lombok Island.

**Note.** Schoch (1897c) speculated that *C. fruhstorferi* might be only variation of *C. sexpustulata*. Later in his work (1898) species already appeared as a variation of *C. sexpustulata*. Since that time all authors followed opinion of Schoch.

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *jansoni* Schoch, 1898 stat. nov.**  
(Figs. 361-366)

*Clinteria rufipennis* var. *jansoni* Schoch, 1898a: 111 (original description).  
*Clinteria jansoni* Schoch: Kraatz, 1898b: 399; Schenkling, 1921: 106; Krajčič, 1998: 72  
*Clinteria spilota marginata* Schurhoff, 1942: 290 (original description) **syn. nov.**

**Type locality.** „Sumbava, Tambora” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA, 4.2002/local collectors lgt; 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISL., 4.2002/local collectors lgt; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SANGGEANG IS., 1.2007/N of E Sumbawa/local collectors lgt.

**Notes.** Based on abundant *Clinteria* material from Sumbawa Island and on original Schurhoff's description of *Clinteria spilota marginata*, is clear that the species is conspecific

with *Clinteria flora jansoni*. After comparing of large number of *Clinteria* specimens from Lombok and Sumbawa Islands, the author of the present study considers *Cl. jansoni* not as a valid species, but as a subspecies of *Clinteria flora*.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Sumbava and Sanggeang Islands.

***Clinteria (s. str.) flora solorica ssp. nov.***  
(Figs. 367-377)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Solor Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, SOLOR ISL./Lesser Sundas/V.2008/local collector lgt.; Paratypes: (Nos. 1-2 ♂♂, Nos. 3-4 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (Nos. 5-6 ♂♂, Nos. 7-8 ♀♀) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SOLOR ISLAND/V.2010/local collector leg.

**Description of holotype.** Body size (excluding pygidium) 14.8 mm, maximum humeral width 7.0 mm. Dorsally with dark brown to olive pronotum and black/reddish bicolored elytra. Maculation canary yellow to orange.

Head. Black with metallic lustre. Punctuation dense, punctures diameters circularly shaped, interspaces much smaller than punctures diameters. Lateral border indistinct. Apical margin of clypeus deeply incised. Setation present, but very short. Antennae dark brown to black, coloration of pedicle lighter. Stalk longer than pedicle.

Pronotum. Brownish to dark olive. Lateral sides with orange vitta approximately reaching two anterior thirds. Disc with pair of yellow to orange maculae. Punctuation fine and simple, laterally more dense. Lateral border low.

Scutellum. Tiny, same colored as pronotum, impunctate.

Elytra. Disc and sides blackish, rest reddish to brown. Each elytron decorated with one, small macula in disc, slightly bigger spot placed in lateral, posterior half and one spot of similar size placed in elytral apex. Sutural ridge, apical and humeral calli completely obtuse. Subhumeral emargination shallow. Punctuation barely expressed.

Pygidium. Black, setose, horizontal striolation running throughout total length. Lateral sides with orange macula.

Ventrum. Black with mild purpureous lustre. Abdominal segments 3th-5th with laterally placed orange tomentum spot. Abdominal punctuation thin, punctures horse shoe shaped. Metasternum black, its anterior half and lateral side with medially dense striolation and cover of setation. Mesometasternal process sharply narrowing to apex, which is heading downwards. Metepisternum and mesepimeron with cover of orange tomentum. Prosternum and mentum black, setose.

Legs. Moderately long, brownish to black. Protibia tridentate, meso- and metatibia carinate in posterior half.

Genitalia. Similar to other subspecies.

**Variability.** Two additional paratype males without any significant differences, except of size, which range is 14.8-15.5 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size of females 14.0-15.5 mm. Legs shorter and more robust than in males. Abdomen more arched. Two females with lateral vittae reduced to single spot at each side.

**Differential diagnosis.** The population flying in Solor Island seems to be much closer with that flying in Sumbawa, instead of nearby Flores Island. The newly described subspecies differs from *C. flora jansoni* Schoch in blackish elytral disc, which is light brown to reddish in its congener from Sumbawa Island. Pronotal and elytral coloration is much paler in *C. flora jansoni* than in the newly described subspecies. Orange maculation is more reduced in the newly described subspecies.

**Etymology.** Named after Solor Island, type locality of new subspecies.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Solor Island.

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *forbesi* Janson, 1885**  
(Figs. 378-385)

*Clinteria forbesi* Janson, 1885: 496 (original description); Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734.

**Type locality.** „E. Timor“ (= East Timor).

**Type material.** Type of unknown sex is deposited in RMNH.

**Additional material examined:** 45 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, TIMOR OCC./Soe env., Desa Nenan env.21.-27.XI.2012/J. Horák leg; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Timor Is./Indonesia/Mar., 1991.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor Island.

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *sexpustulata* (Gory & Percheron, 1833)**  
(Figs. 386-393)

*Gymnetis sexpustulata* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 376, t. 77, f. 1 (original description).

*Clinteria sexpustulata* (Gory & Percheron): Burmeister, 1842: 302; Schaum, 1844: 365; Wallace, 1868: 530; Mohnike, 1871: 243; Kraatz, 1880: 210, 1893c: 77; Schoch, 1897: 461, 1898: 196; Schenkling, 1921: 107; Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734; Krajčák, 1998: 72.

**Type locality.** Du Mexique (erroneously labelled).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional material examined:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, I.2009/West Timor, OEMELU vill./slopes of MT.FATULEU/local collector lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR, BAUN vill. env., 250 m/cca 27 km SE of Kupang/16.-21.XII.2005, St.Jákl leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor Island.

**Note.** Timor Island should be recognised as the type locality of this species.

***Clinteria* (s. str.) *vittigera* Schoch, 1897**  
(Figs. 394-401)

*Clinteria vittigera* Schoch, 1897: 462 (original description); Schoch, 1898a: 115, tabelle: 119; Schenkling, 1921: 108; Schein, 1956: 25; Krajčik, 1998: 72.

**Type locality.** „Sumbava” (erroneously labelled). Sumba Island should be recognised as type locality of this species.

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISL., 12.1998/local collectors lgt; 25 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill., XII.2016/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island.

**Note.** Since original description of Schoch all following authors cited this species from Sumbava Island. However the species occurs only in Sumba. First author, who noticed this was Kuntzen (1929).

**Tribe Schizorhinini Burmeister, 1842**  
**subtribe Lomapterina Burmeister, 1842**

**Genus *Agestrata* Eschsholtz, 1829**

*Agestrata* Eschsholtz, 1829: 13 (original description); Gory & Percheron, 1833: 304; Burmeister, 1842: 306; Lacordaire, 1856: 497, 501; Wallace, 1868: 533; Kraatz, 1880: 210; Bergé, 1885: 13; Schoch, 1894: 202, 1895a: 32, 34, 1898b: 164, 166; Arrow, 1910: 192; Schenkling, 1921: 110; Paulian, 1959/1961: 84; Valck Lucassen, 1961: 4; Mikšič, 1973: 73, 1977d: 28; Allard, 1995: 9; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 201; Krajčik, 1999: 22; Devecis, 2004: 8; Smetana in Löbl & Smetana, 2005: 305; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 400.

*Agestrata* Eschsholtz: Castelnau, 1840: 163.

Type species: *Agestrata luconica* Eschsholtz, 1829 (by original designation).

*Tetragonus* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 42 (original description); Schoch, 1898b: 166 (= *Agestrata* Eschsholtz).

Type species: *Agestrata dehaani* Gory & Percheron, 1833.

***Agestrata punctatostrata* ssp. *punctatostrata* Lansberge, 1880**  
(Figs. 402-409)

*Agestrata punctato-striata* Lansberge, 1880: 122, pl. 1, fig. 8 (original description).

*Agestrata orichalca punctatostrata* Lansberge: Bergé, 1885: 15; Allard, 1995: 10, pl. 1, fig. 8- male.

*Agestrata punctatostrata* Lansberge: Schoch, 1898b: 166; Schenkling, 1921: 110; Mikšič, 1973: 84; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 201, pl. 26, fig. 448 (1- male Lombok, 2- female Flores); Krajčik, 1999: 22; Antoine & Dechambre, 2002: 88; Devecis, 2004: 10.

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa Island.

**Type material.** Lansberge described species using specimens from several different islands (Sumbawa, Flores and Sula). As the part of Lansberge's type material is housed in MNHN, Antoine & Dechambre (2004) fixed the



identity of species with designation of Lectotype (male in MNHN) labelled: „Sumbawa Coiffs”/Ex Musaeo, VAN LANSBERGE/*Agestrata punctatostrata*, V.LANSBERGE, Y.CAMBEFORT det. 198/ LECTOTYPE (rouge)/LECTOTYPE, *Agestrata punctatostrata*, Lansberge, Ph.Antoine des. 2000 (bordée rouge)/*Agestrata orichalca punctatostrata*, Lansberge, Ph.Antoine det. 2000. Therefore Sumbawa Island should be regarded as a type locality of this species.

**Additional examined material:** 9 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, SUMBAWA I./IV.2012, local collector.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumbawa and Lombok Islands.

***Agestrata punctatostrata* ssp. *floresica* ssp. nov.**  
(Figs. 410-414)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Flores Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES Isl., 11.2004/local collectors lgt. Paratypes: (No.1 ♂ (SJCP), No.2 ♀) (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype; (Nos. 3-5 ♂♂) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, FLORES I./I.2007/local collector leg; (Nos. 6-7 ♂♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/W FLORES, MT.KUWUS/W of Ruteng, 600-900 m/10.2005, local collectors; (No.8 ♂, No.9 ♀) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISLAND, 2/2000/Local collectors; (No.10 ♂, No.11 ♀) (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, FLORES/Mt.Kuwus env./IV.2007, loc.coll.; (No.12 ♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/Flores Isl., 4.2005/local collectors lgt.

**Description of holotype.** Body size (excluding pygidium) 50.1 mm, maximum humeral width 23.0 mm. Bright green with mild golden lustre and purpureously metallic legs.

Head. Green with parallel sided clypeus. Punctuation very fine and simple, uniformly distributed throughout total length. Apical margin of clypeus bilobed. Antennae brownish, pedicel longer than stalk, antennal setation reddish.

Pronotum. Bright green with mild golden lustre. Pronotal punctuation fine and simple. Laterally with border, which is much more expressed in its posterior half.

Scutellum. Small, triangular, apex very sharp, impunctate.

Elytra. Bright green with mild golden reflection, sides parallel sided. Punctuation fine and simple, longitudinal striolation of elytral disc missing. Apical and humeral calli very obtuse. Subhumeral emargination shallow. Sutural ridge elevated approximately in its posterior half, protrusion of sutural ridge medially developed with not very sharp termination. Elytral apex and specially posterolateral margins striolated.

Pygidium. Anterior half greenish, posterior half more or less brownish with green tinge. Apex with indistinct impression. Circularly developed striolation present throughout total length.

Ventrum. Green with mild metallic lustre. Punctuation nearly missing. Lateral abdominal sides with fine striolation. Metasternum not glabrous as abdomen, its punctuation fine but dense. Mesometasternal process small, apically rounded. Prosternum and mentum striolated.

Legs. Femurs green with brownish/metallic tinge, tibia purpureous with metallic lustre, protarsi brownish, meso- and metatarsi black. Protibia tridentate, teeth nearly equidistant.

Genitalia. Similar with nominotypical subspecies, but apex of parameres more robust and shorter (Figs. 413-414).

**Variability.** Size 46.0-51.1 mm (excluding pygidium). Dorsally all males almost identical. In ventral side part of males with brownish or brown/yellowish lateral sides of abdominal segments. Part of specimens with completely brownish pygidium.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Females very similar to males, but antennae distinctly shorter. Protibia slightly more robust and shorter, abdomen more arched.

**Differential diagnosis.** The newly described subspecies differs from the nominotypical one in more bright coloration of dorsum, bigger average size, more parallel elytra and absence of elytral striolae lines in elytral disc. Male parameres more robust and shorter in its apical part in the newly described subspecies.

**Etymology.** Named after Flores Island, type locality of newly described subspecies.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Flores Island.

### Genus *Thaumastopeus* Kraatz, 1885

*Thaumastopeus* Kraatz, 1885: 350; Arrow, 1910: 194; Schenkling, 1921: 119; Allard, 1995: 12; Rigout & Allard, 1997: 30; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 195; Krajčák, 1999: 28; Krajčák, 2011: 64; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 401. Type species: *Lomaptera mohnikii* Thomson, 1877.  
*Thaumastopeus* Kraatz: Schoch, 1898: 153; Preiss, 1903: 89.  
*Thaumastopaeus* Kraatz: Heller, 1899: 353.

### *Thaumastopeus brunneipennis* (Thomson, 1879) (Figs. 415-423)

*Lomaptera brunneipennis* Thomson, 1879: 31 (original description).  
*Thaumastopaeus brunneipennis* (Thomson): Heller, 1899: 353.  
*Thaumastopeus brunneipennis* (Thomson): Schenkling, 1921: 119.  
*Thaumastopeus brunneipennis* (Thomson): Allard, 1995: 13; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 196; Krajčák, 1999: 28; Jákł, 2008: 111.  
*Lomaptera castanea* Ritsema, 1880: 243 (original description), type locality - Timor, type (male) in RMHN; Heller, 1899: 357 (= *T. brunneipennis*).

**Type locality.** „Timor” (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Type is deposited in MNHN.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR, BAUN vill. env., 250 m/cca 27 km SE of Kupang/16.-21.XII.2005, St.Jákł lgt; 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR ISLAND/Local collector; 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, 2.2000/Lesser Sundas, Timor Isl./MT.MUTIS, local coll.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, SW Moluccas/MOA ISLAND, ca 100 km NEE/of Timor, 1.2003/local collectors lgt (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor and Moe Islands (SW Moluccas).

***Thaumastopeus clavatus* Jákl, 2008**  
(Figs. 424-431)

*Thaumastopeus clavatus* Jákl, 2008: 112, figs. 1-5 (original description).

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Roti Island.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/ROTI ISL./10.1993 (W of Timor)/0-50m, local collectors leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ (SJCP), 1 ♂ (KSCP), 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: same as holotype.

**Additional examined material.** None.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Roti Island (NWW of Timor).

***Thaumastopeus floresianus* Heller, 1899**  
(Figs. 432-439)

*Thaumastopeus floresianus* Heller, 1899: 358 (original description),

*Thaumastopeus floresianus* Heller: Schenkling, 1921: 120; Valck Lucassen, 1936: 734; Allard, 1995: 15; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 196; Krajčič, 1999: 28; Jákl, 2008: 111.

*Thaumastopeus hamifer* Heller, 1899: 359 (original description), type locality: Kalao I., Cotyue in ZMHB.

**Type locality.** „Flores meridionalis“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, S Flores Island).

**Type material.** Holotype ♀ (ZMHB).

**Additional examined material:** 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/FLORES ISLAND, 4/00 (handwritten)/Local collector; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/MT.KUWUS, 300-600 m/Ruteng area, I.2007/local collectors leg; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBAWA ISLAND/Local collectors, 12.2002; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/E Sumbawa Isl.2.2006/MT.TAMBORA, 300-800 m/local collector lgt; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SANGGEANG IS., 1.2007/N of E Sumbawa/local collectors lgt (new island record); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/PANTAR ISLAND/III.2015/local collector leg (new island record); 4 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, XII.2008/ALOR ISL., 0-200 m/local collector lgt (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas: Flores, Sumbava, Pantar and Alor Islands.

**Note.** *Thaumastopeus hamifer* Heller is probably a valid species and examination of its type should be made. The insect fauna of Kalao and Jampea Islands is completely different than the fauna of Lesser Sundas. Kalao and Jampea Islands belong faunistically to the type of the Sulawesi fauna.

***Thaumastopeus lombokianus* Miyake & Yamaya, 1995**  
(Figs. 440-447)

*Thaumastopeus lombokianus* Miyake & Yamaya, 1995: 37 (original description); Krajčič, 1999: 28.

*Thaumastopeus antoinei* Allard, 1995: 16 (original description); Sakai et Nagai, 1998: 5 (= *Thaumastopeus lombokianus* Miyake & Yamaya); type locality: Lombok, Indonesia, III.1989, Holotype male in MNHN.

**Type locality.** Lombok Island, Indonesia.

**Type material.** Holotype ♂ (Nagaoka Museum, Japan) labelled: Lombok Island, Indonesia, II. 1993. Paratypes: 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (Nagaoka Museum, Japan) labelled: same as holotype; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (Nagaoka Museum, Japan) labelled: same as holotype, but III.1989, Detani leg.

**Additional examined material:** 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 2002/Local collectors; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 11/01 (handwritten).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Lombok Island.

### *Thaumastopeus timoriensis* (Wallace, 1867)

(Figs. 448-455)

*Lomaptera timoriensis* Wallace, 1867 : 93 (original description), 1868: 535.

*Thaumastopaeus timoriensis* (Wallace): Heller, 1899: 354.

*Thaumastopeus timoriensis* (Wallace): Schenkling, 1921: 122; Allard, 1995: 15; Krajčič, 1999: 29; Jákl, 2008: 111.

**Type locality.** „Timor“ (= Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Timor Island).

**Type material.** Type (MNHN).

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/TIMOR, BAUN vill. env., 250 m/cca 27 km SE of Kupang/16.-21.12.2005, St.Jákl leg; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, 3.2000/Lesser Sundas, Timor Isl./MT.MUTUS, local coll.; 15 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, SW Moluccas/MOA ISLAND, cca 100 km NEE/ of Timor, 3.2003/local collectors lgt (new island record).

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Timor and Moa Islands (SW Moluccas).

### *Thaumastopeus tristis* (Ritsema, 1880)

(Figs. 456-463)

*Lomaptera tristis* Ritsema, 1880: 241 (original description).

*Thaumastopeus tristis* (Ritsema): Schoch, 1898: 86; Preiss, 1903: 89.

*Thaumastopaeus tristis* (Ritsema): Heller, 1899: 356.

*Thaumastopeus tristis* (Ritsema): Schenkling, 1921: 122; Allard, 1995: 15; Krajčič, 1999: 29; Jákl, 2008: 111.

**Type locality.** „Sumbawa“ (= Indonesia, Sumbawa Island), (erroneously labelled).

**Type material.** Type female (RMNH).

**Additional examined material:** 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 2.2003/Local collectors; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISL., 9.2005/local collectors lgt; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA ISLAND, 12/98 (handwritten)/Local collector; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/SUMBA I., Lewa distr./S of Langgarilu vill., XII.2016/local collector leg.

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island.

**Note.** The species is endemic to Sumba Island. Specimens bearing localities Sumbawa (type locality) or Java are mislabelled. First who mentioned that the species occurs in Sumba Island was Preiss (1903).

**Tribe Cremastocheilini Burmeister & Schaum, 1841**  
**Subtribe Macromina Burmeister & Schaum, 1840**

**Genus *Campsiura* Hope, 1831**

*Campsiura* Hope in Gray, 1831: 25 (original description); Burmeister, 1842: 641; Schoch, 1896a: 359; Heyne & Taschenberg, 1908: 120; Schenkling, 1921: 356; Paulian, 1959/1961: 11; Medvedev, 1964: 36; Krikken, 1977: 311; Mikšič, 1987a: 135; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 151; Krajčič, 1999: 30; Antoine, 2006: 339; Smetana in Löbl & Smetana, 2006: 300; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 391.

Type species: *Campsiura xanthorhina* Hope, 1831 (by original designation).

*Estenomenus* Falderman, 1835 : 384 (original description).

Type species: *Estenomenus mirabilis* Faldermann, 1835 (by original designation).

**Subgenus *Campsiura* (*Eucampsiura*) Mikšič, 1987**

*Campsiura* (*Eucampsiura*) Mikšič, 1987a: 135, 137, 144 (original description): type species *Macroma javanica* Gory & Percheron, 1833 (subsequently designated by Mikšič, 1987); Krajčič, 1999: 30; Antoine, 2006: 339, 342; Smetana in Löbl & Smetana, 2006: 300; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 391.

***Campsiura* (*Eucampsiura*) *javanica* Gory & Percheron, 1833**  
(Figs. 464-471)

*Macroma javanica* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 148, tab. 23, fig. 5 (original description); Schaum in Germar, 1841: 280; Burmeister, 1842: 645; Westwood, 1874: 13, tab. 6, fig. 9; Arrow, 1910: 218.

*Campsiura javanica* Gory & Percheron: Schenkling, 1921: 356; Paulian, 1959/1961: 12; Medvedev, 1964: 328.

*Campsiura* (*Eucampsiura*) *javanica* Gory & Percheron: Mikšič, 1987a: 144, fig. 13; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 151, pl. 1, fig. 1 (1- female Bali, 2- male Flores, 3- female Vietnam, 4- male Thailand, 5- female Sumatra, 6- female S. India, 7- female Sri Lanka); Krajčič, 1999: 30; Antoine, 2006: 339, figs. 4a-4c, figs. 8a-8c.

**Type locality.** „De Java” (= Indonesia, Java Island).

**Type material.** Not traced.

**Additional examined material:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, Bali prov./NUSA PENIDA ISL./Local coll., 6.2.1997; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, BALI ISL./NEGARA ENV,600m/10.2005, local coll.; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, East Java/MALANG-city,1.2008/St.Jakl lgt; 3 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Bali Prov./BALI I., 300-700m/10 km N of NEGARA/I.2016, local collector leg; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, E Java prov./ARGOPURO MTS., 1200m/BERMI vill.env./8.2004, local collectors lgt; 1 ♂, 3 females (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas/LOMBOK ISLAND, 11/01/Local collector; 2 ♀♀ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, Lesser/Sundas, LOMBOK I./I.2014/local collector leg

**Distribution.** INDONESIA: Java, Bali, Nusa Penida, Lombok, Sumbawa and Flores Islands.

**Note.** In Sakai & Nagai (1998: 151) only two first figs. belong to *C. javanica*, respectively

fig. 1, 1- female from Bali and 2- males from Flores. All other figures belong to *Campsiura (Eucampsiura) nigripennis* Schaum, 1841.

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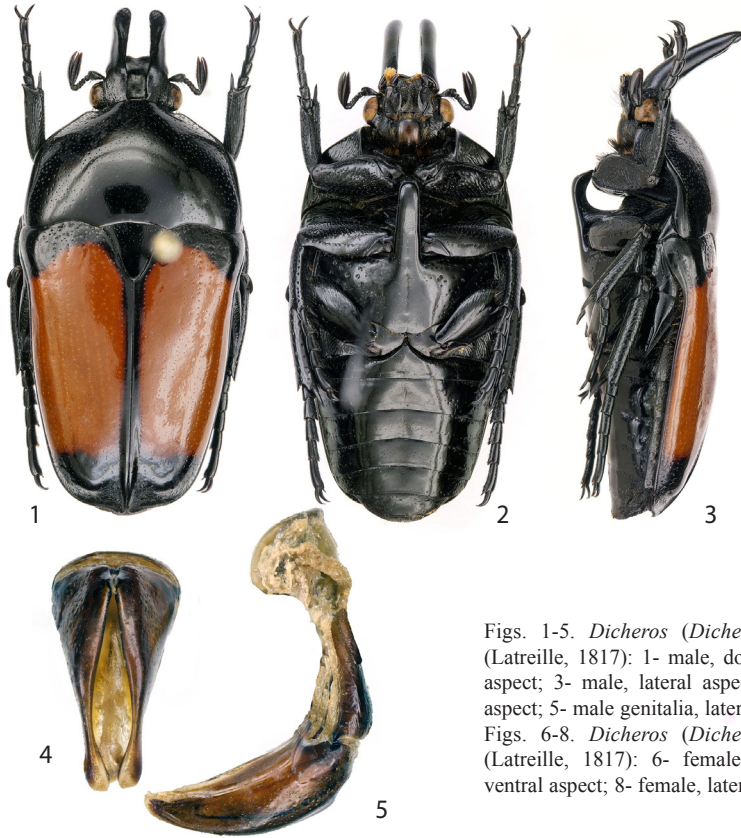
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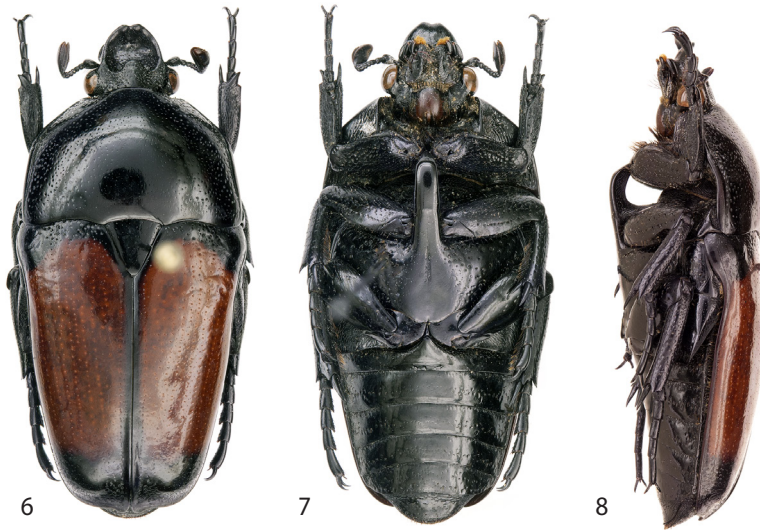
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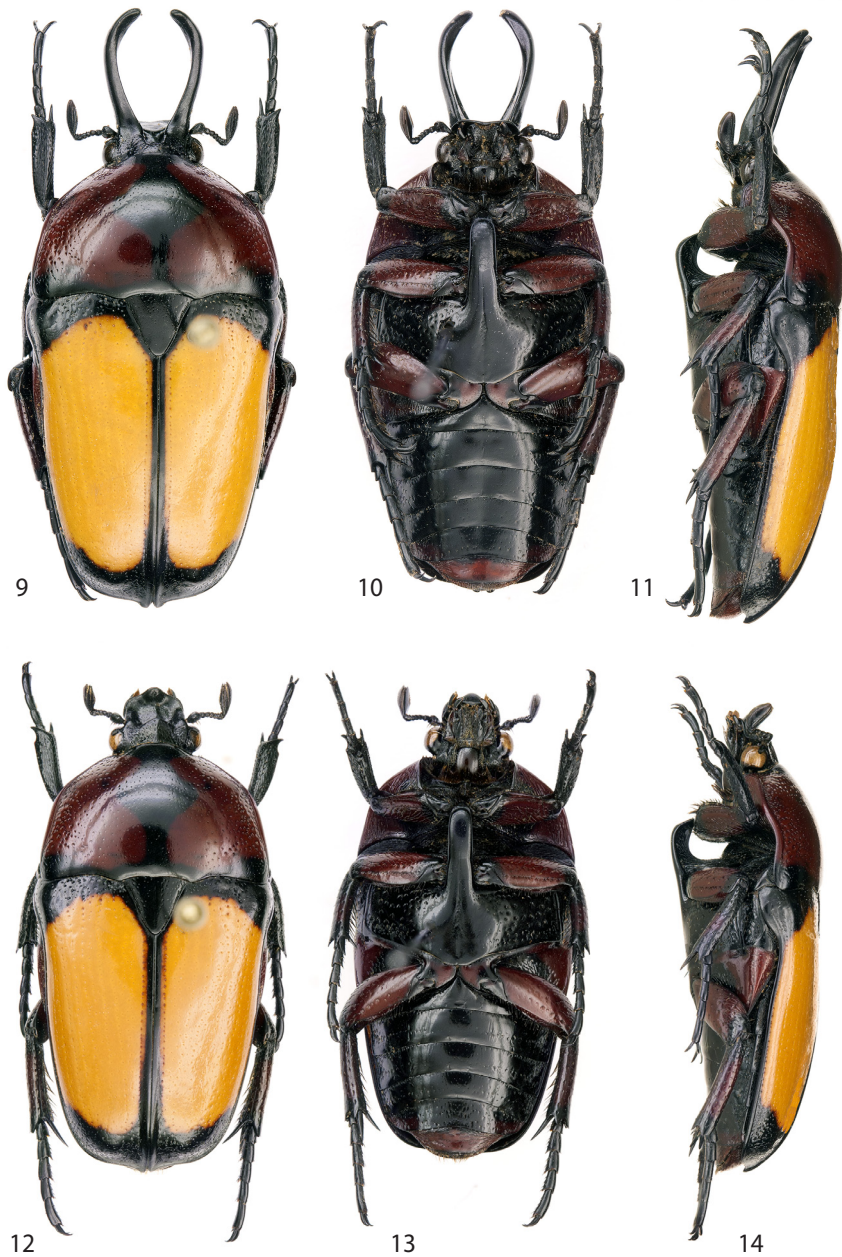
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Figs. 1-5. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *bicornis* (Latreille, 1817): 1- male, dorsal aspect; 2- male, ventral aspect; 3- male, lateral aspect; 4- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 5- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

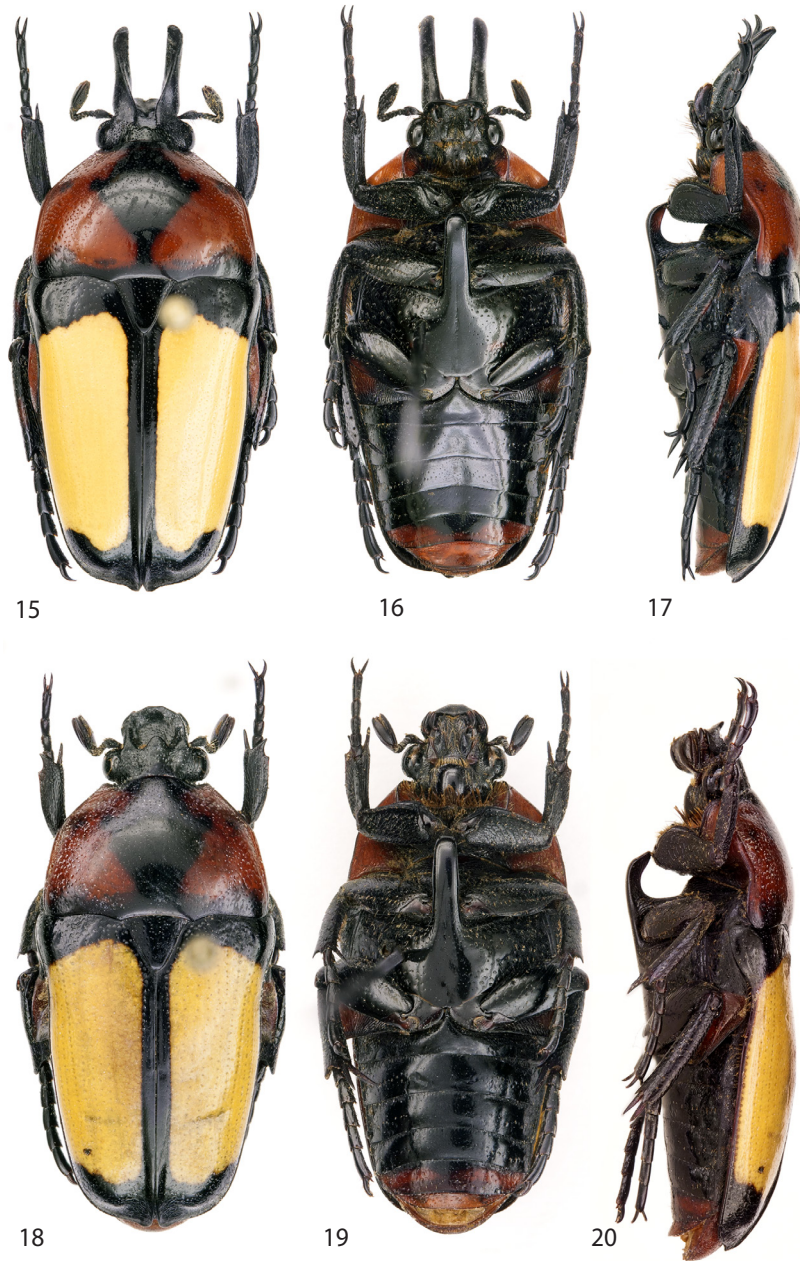
Figs. 6-8. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *bicornis* (Latreille, 1817): 6- female, dorsal aspect; 7- female, ventral aspect; 8- female, lateral aspect.





Figs. 9-11. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *biplagiatus* (Moser, 1901): 9- male, dorsal aspect; 10- male, ventral aspect; 11- male, lateral aspect.  
 Figs. 12-14. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *biplagiatus* (Moser, 1901): 12- female, dorsal aspect; 13- female, ventral aspect; 14- female, lateral aspect.





Figs. 15-17. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *florensis* (Wallace, 1867): 15- male, dorsal aspect; 16- male, ventral aspect; 17- male, lateral aspect.

Figs. 18-20. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *florensis* (Wallace, 1867): 18- female, dorsal aspect; 19- female, ventral aspect; 20- female, lateral aspect.



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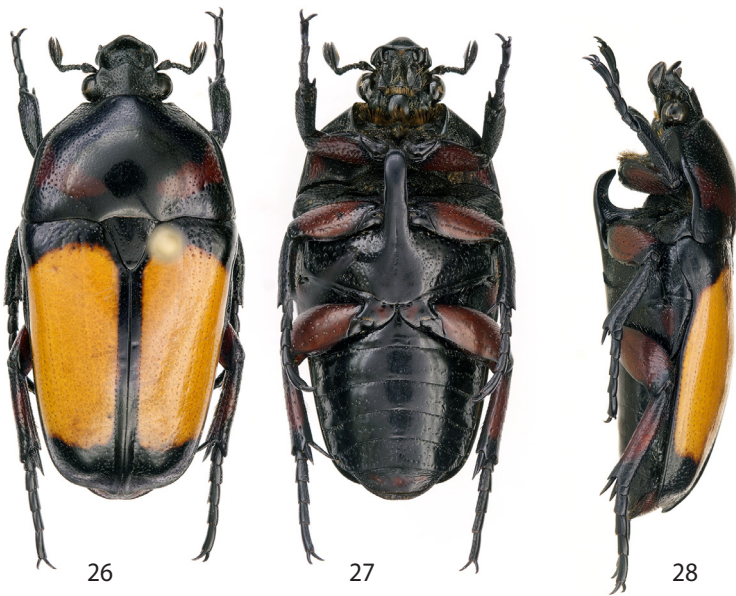


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Figs. 21-25. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *kurosawai* Nagai, 1998: 21- male, dorsal aspect; 22- male, ventral aspect; 23- male, lateral aspect; 24- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 25- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

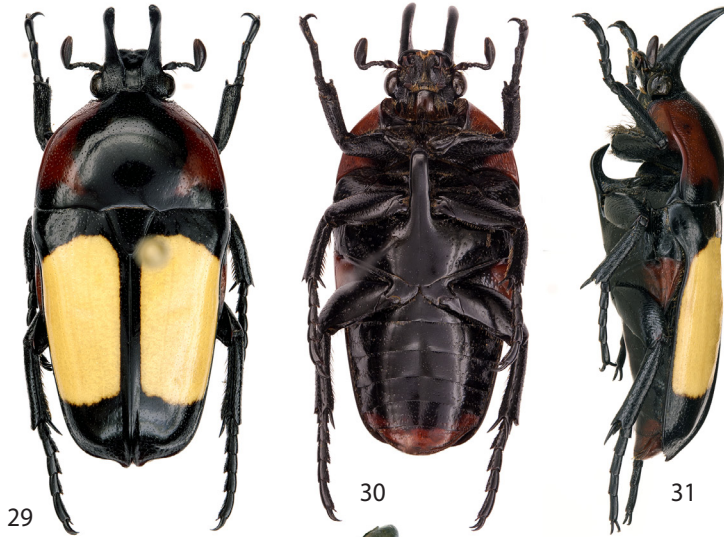
Figs. 26-28. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *kurosawai* Nagai, 1998: 26- female, dorsal aspect; 27- female, ventral aspect; 28- female, lateral aspect.



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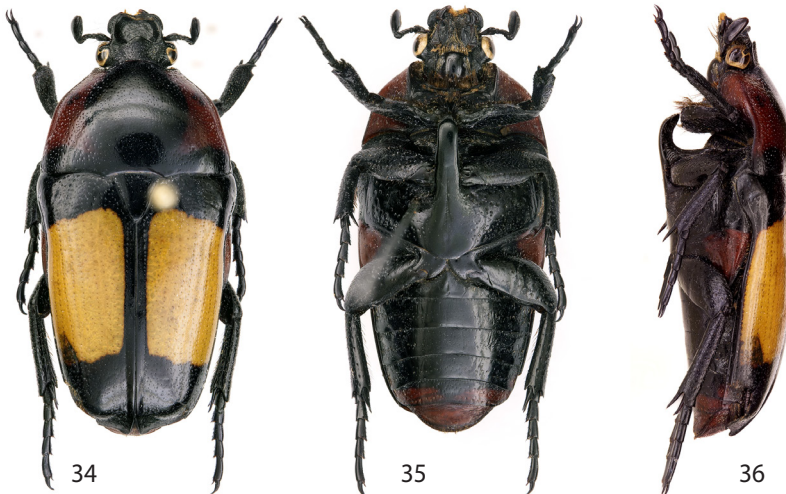


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Figs. 29-33. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *lombokensis* Nagai, 1985: 29- male, dorsal aspect; 30- male, ventral aspect; 31- male, lateral aspect; 32- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 33- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 34-36. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *lombokensis* Nagai, 1985: 34- female, dorsal aspect; 35- female, ventral aspect; 36- female, lateral aspect.

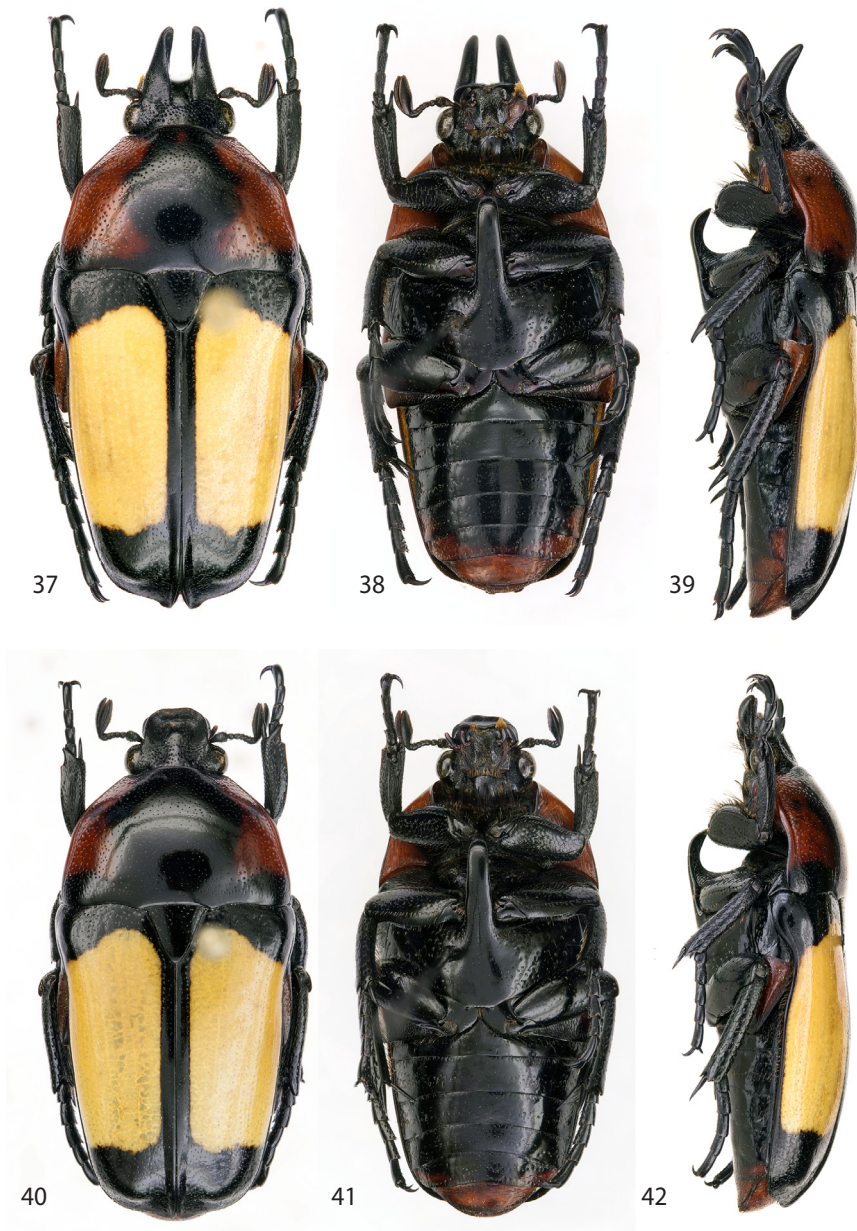


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Figs. 37-39. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *sumbawanus* (Schurhoff, 1933): 37- male, dorsal aspect; 38- male, ventral aspect; 39- male, lateral aspect.  
 Figs. 40-42. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *sumbawanus* (Schurhoff, 1933): 40- female, dorsal aspect; 41- female, ventral aspect; 42- female, lateral aspect.



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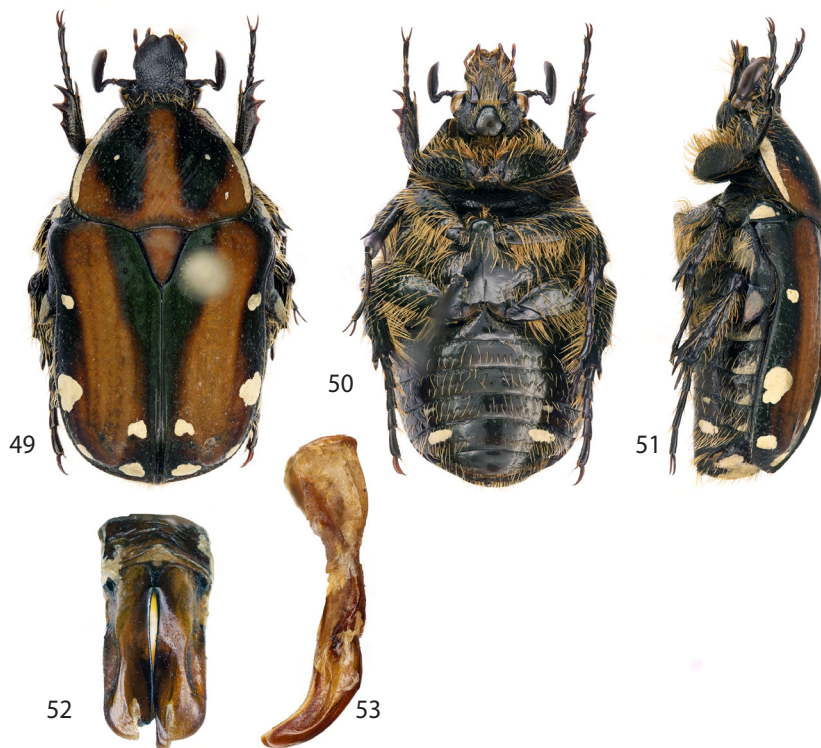
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Figs. 43-45. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *westwoodi* (Schoch, 1897): 43- male, dorsal aspect; 44- male, ventral aspect; 45- male, lateral aspect.

Figs. 46-48. *Dicheros (Dicheros) bicornis* ssp. *westwoodi* (Schoch, 1897): 46- female, dorsal aspect; 47- female, ventral aspect; 48- female, lateral aspect.



Figs. 49-53. *Gametis plagiata* (Schaum, 1848) (Java): 49- male, dorsal aspect; 50- male, ventral aspect; 51- male, lateral aspect; 52- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 53- male genitalia, lateral aspect.





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Figs. 54-58. *Gametis plagiata* (Schaum, 1848) (Bali): 54- male, dorsal aspect; 55- male, ventral aspect; 56- male, lateral aspect; 57- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 58- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 59-61. *Gametis plagiata* (Schaum, 1848) (Bali): 59- female, dorsal aspect; 60- female, ventral aspect; 61- female, lateral aspect.



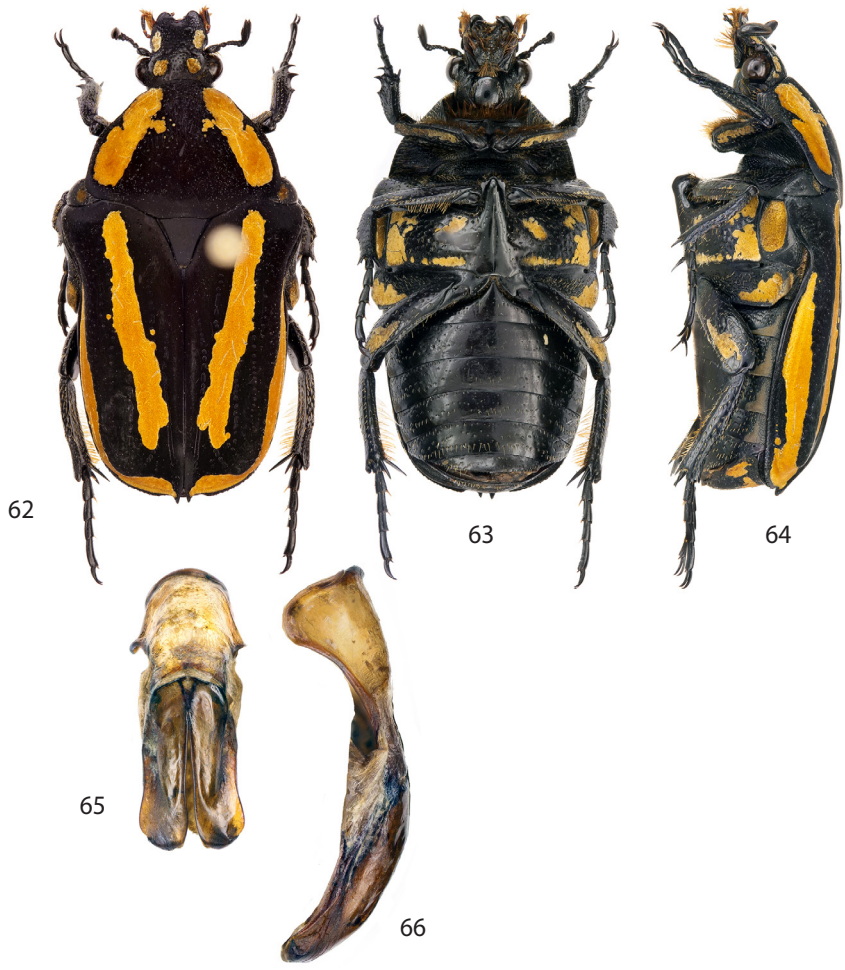
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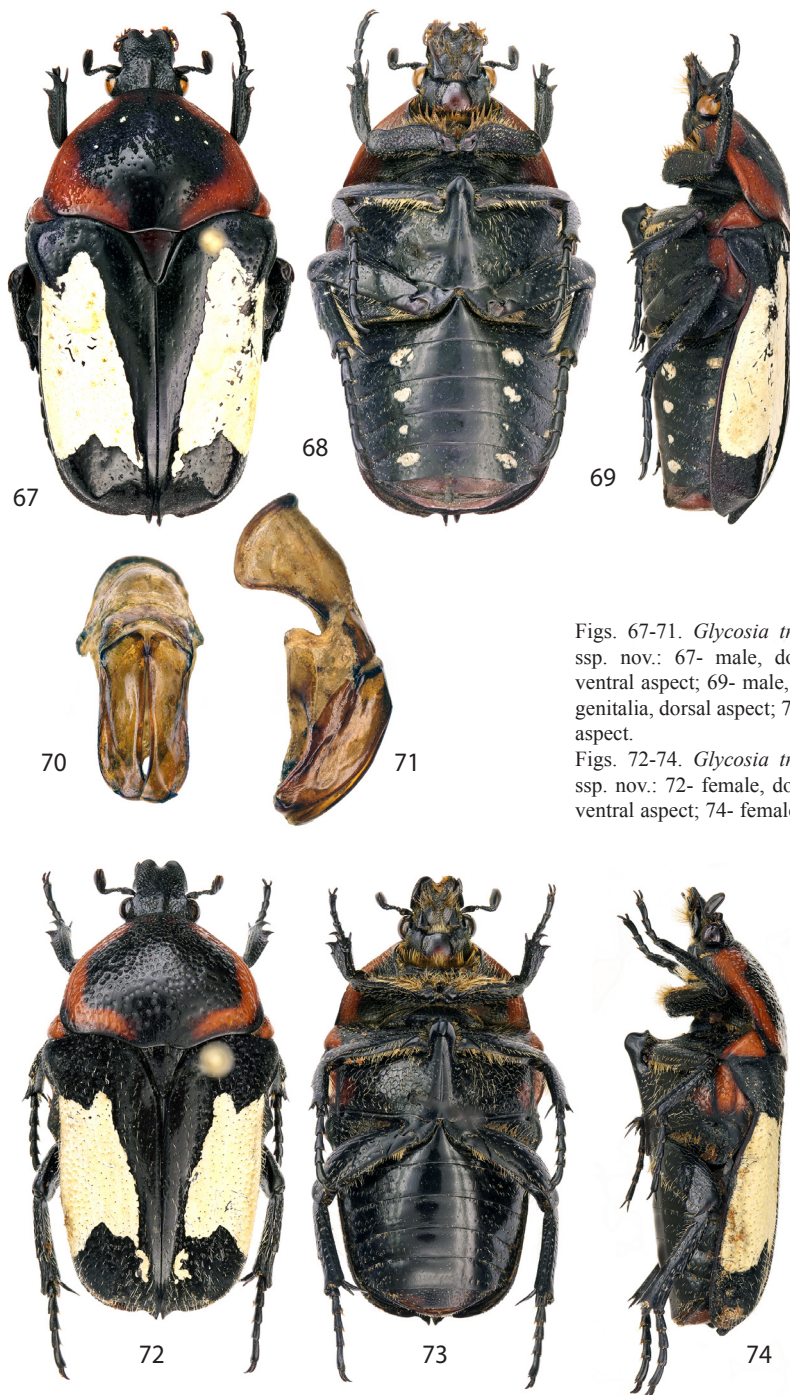
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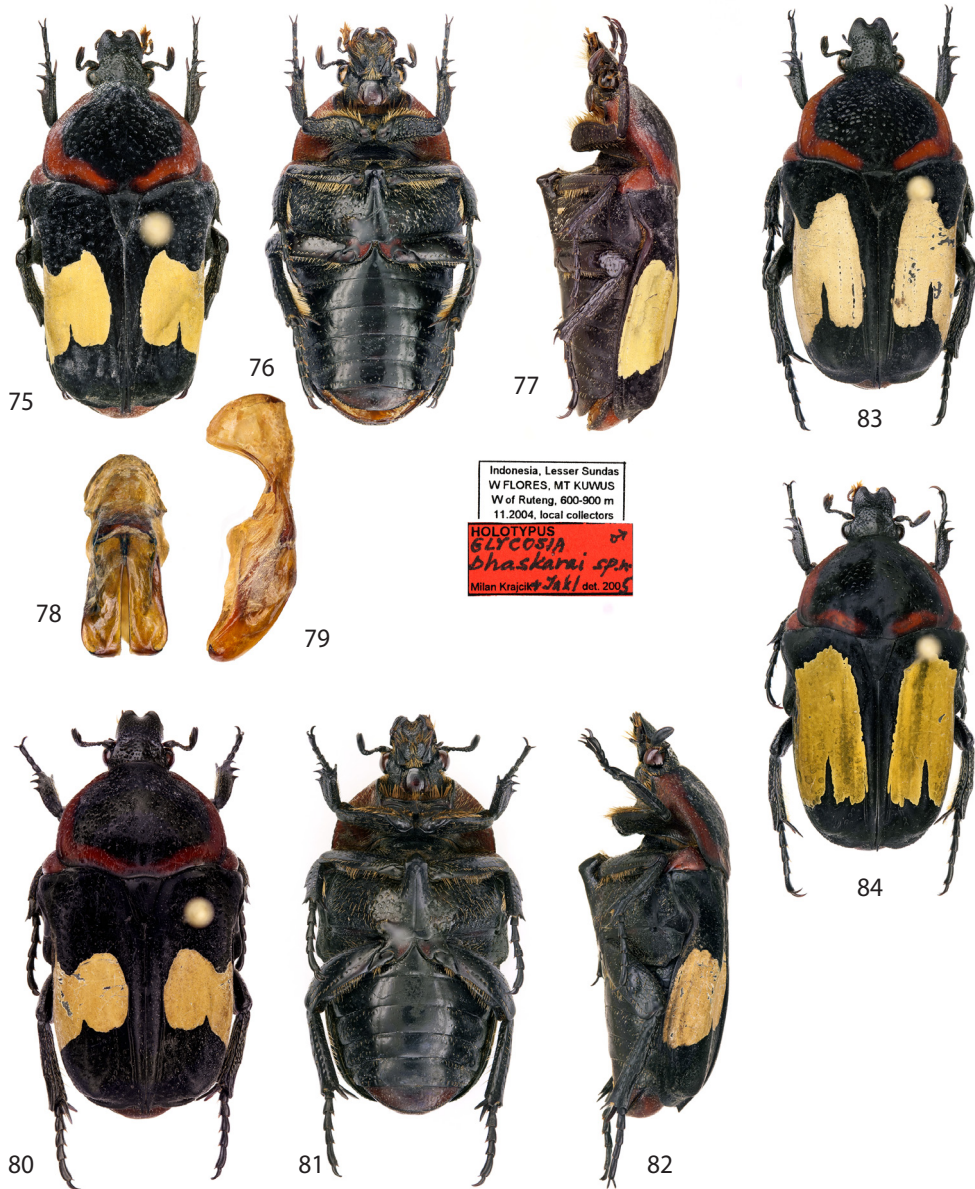
Figs. 62-66. *Glycosia detanii* sp. nov.: 62- male, dorsal aspect; 63- male, ventral aspect; 64- male, lateral aspect; 65- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 66- male genitalia, lateral aspect.



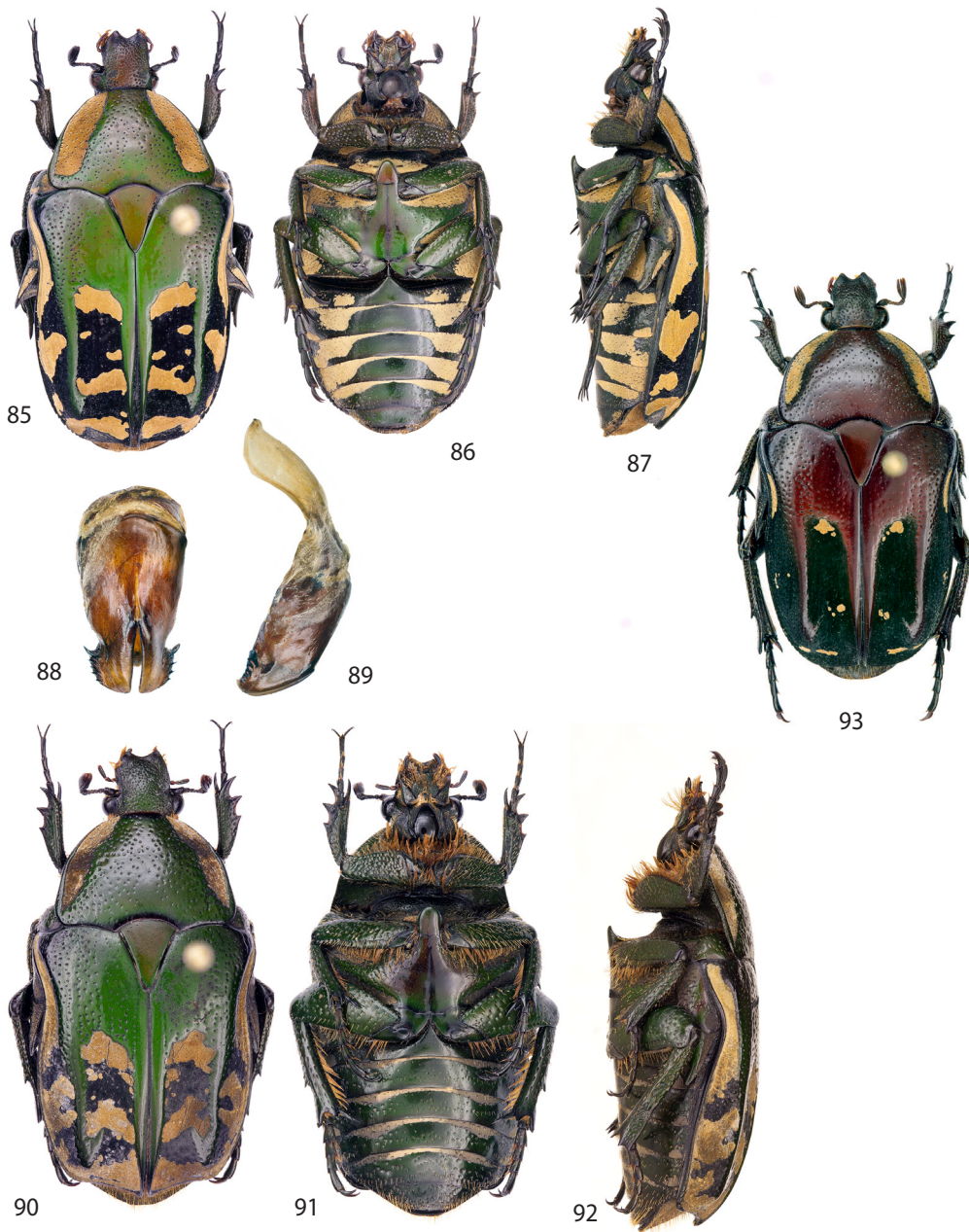
Figs. 67-71. *Glycosia tricolor* ssp. *lombokiana* ssp. nov.: 67- male, dorsal aspect; 68- male, ventral aspect; 69- male, lateral aspect; 70- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 71- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 72-74. *Glycosia tricolor* ssp. *lombokiana* ssp. nov.: 72- female, dorsal aspect; 73- female, ventral aspect; 74- female, lateral aspect.





Figs. 75-79. *Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge, 1880) (= *G. bhaskarai*): 75- male, dorsal aspect; 76- male, ventral aspect; 77- male, lateral aspect; 78- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 79- male genitalia, lateral aspect.  
 Figs. 80-82. *Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge, 1880): 80- female, dorsal aspect; 81- female, ventral aspect; 82- female, lateral aspect.  
 Fig. 83. *Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge, 1880) (Sumbawa): 83- female, dorsal aspect.  
 Fig. 84. *Glycosia plicata* (Lansberge, 1880) (Alor): 84- male, dorsal aspect.

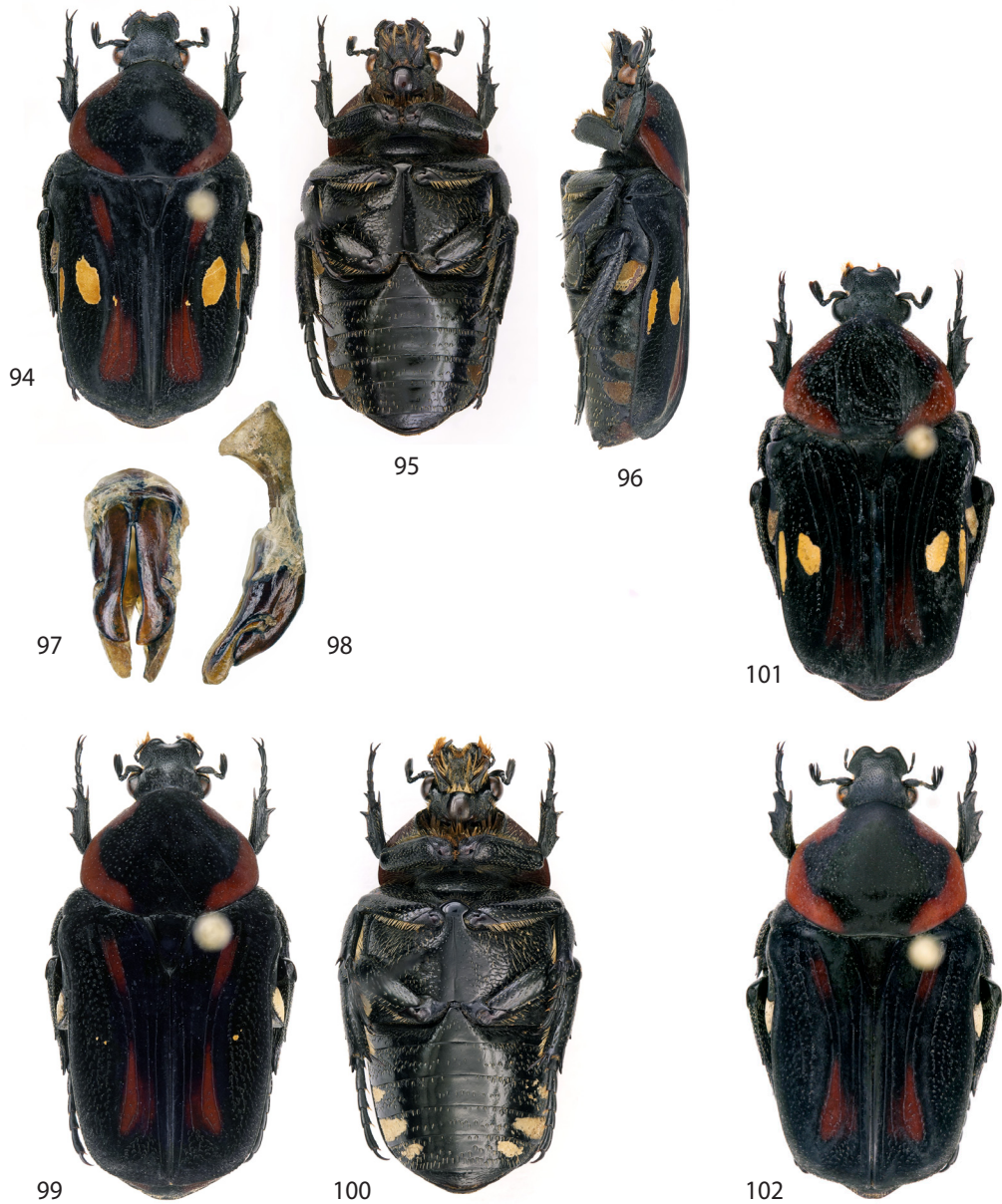


Figs. 85-89. *Rhabdotops insularis* ssp. *insularis* Krikken, 1981: 85- male, dorsal aspect; 86- male, ventral aspect; 87- male, lateral aspect; 88- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 89- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 90-92. *Rhabdotops insularis* ssp. *insularis* Krikken, 1981: 90- female, dorsal aspect; 91- female, ventral aspect; 92- female, lateral aspect.

Fig. 93. *Rhabdotops insularis* ssp. *insularis* Krikken, 1981: 93- female, dorsal aspect.





Figs. 94-98. *Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) lombokiana* ssp. *lombokiana* Schoch, 1897: 94- male, dorsal aspect; 95- male, ventral aspect; 96- male, lateral aspect; 97- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 98- male genitalia, lateral aspect. Figs. 99-100. *Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) lombokiana* ssp. *lombokiana* Schoch, 1897: 99- female, dorsal aspect; 100- female, ventral aspect. Fig. 101. *Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) lombokiana* ssp. *lombokiana* Schoch, 1897: 101- male, dorsal aspect. Fig. 102. *Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) lombokiana* ssp. *lombokiana* Schoch, 1897: 102- male, dorsal aspect.



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Figs. 103-107. *Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) *lombokiana* ssp. *adonarana* Mikšič, 1967: 103- male, dorsal aspect; 104- male, ventral aspect; 105- male, lateral aspect; 106- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 107- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 108-110. *Glycyphana* (*Caloglycyphana*) *lombokiana* ssp. *adonarana* Mikšič, 1967: 108- female, dorsal aspect; 109- female, ventral aspect; 110- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 111-115. *Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) pretiosa* Mikšič, 1970: 111- male, dorsal aspect; 112- male, ventral aspect; 113- male, lateral aspect; 114- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 115- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 116-118. *Glycyphana (Caloglycyphana) pretiosa* Mikšič, 1970: 116- female, dorsal aspect; 117- female, ventral aspect; 118- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 119-123. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) havai* sp. nov.: 119- male, dorsal aspect; 120- male, ventral aspect; 121- male, lateral aspect; 122- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 123- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 124-126. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) havai* sp. nov.: 124- female, dorsal aspect; 125- female, ventral aspect; 126- female, lateral aspect.



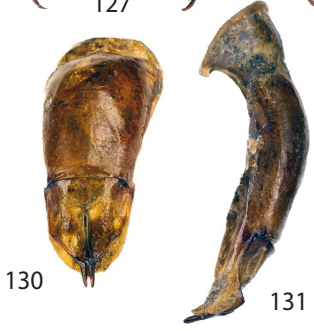
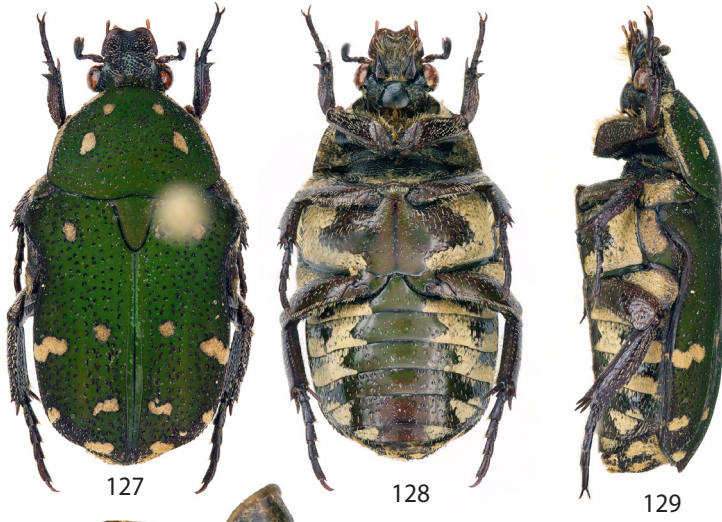
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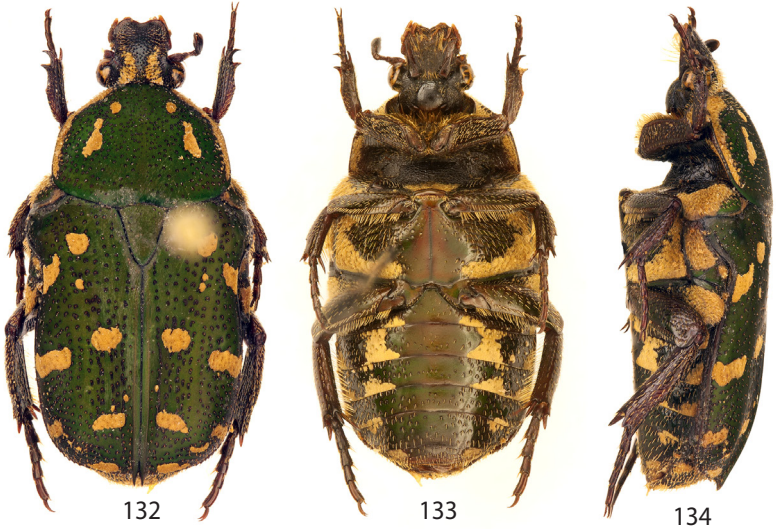
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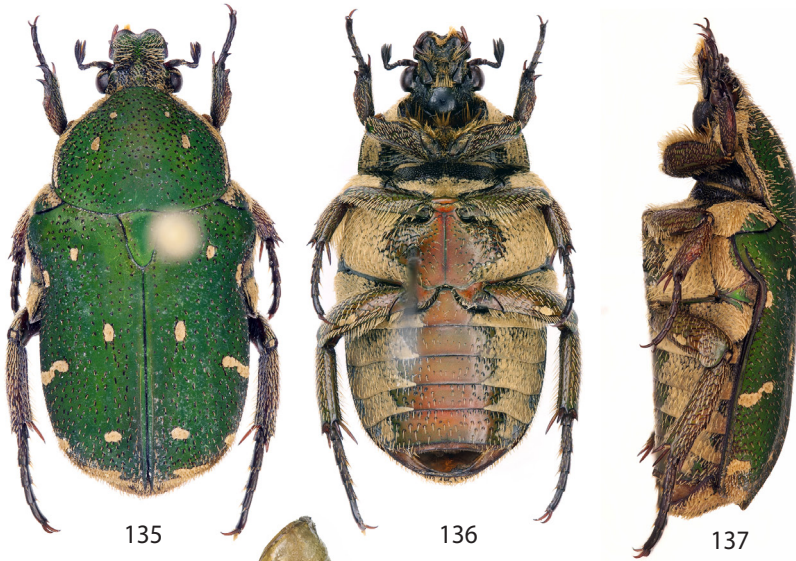
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Figs. 127-131. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 127- male, dorsal aspect; 128- male, ventral aspect; 129- male, lateral aspect; 130- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 131- male genitalia, lateral aspect.  
 Figs. 132-134. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) pseudofasciata* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 132- female, dorsal aspect; 133- female, ventral aspect; 134- female, lateral aspect.







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Figs. 135-139. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) setifera* Moser, 1914: 135- male, dorsal aspect; 136- male, ventral aspect; 137- male, lateral aspect; 138- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 139- male genitalia, lateral aspect.  
 Figs. 140-142. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) setifera* Moser, 1914: 140- female, dorsal aspect; 141- female, ventral aspect; 142- female, lateral aspect.  
 Fig. 142a. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) setifera* Moser, 1914 (Flores): 142a- male, dorsal aspect.



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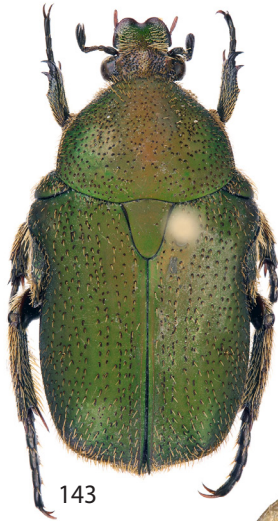
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Figs. 143-147. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) tambora* Jákl, 2009: 143- male, dorsal aspect; 144- male, ventral aspect; 145- male, lateral aspect; 146- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 147- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 148-150. *Glycyphana (Glycyphaniola) tambora* Jákl, 2009: 148- female, dorsal aspect; 149- female, ventral aspect; 150- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 151-155. *Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) florensis* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 151- male, dorsal aspect; 152- male, ventral aspect; 153- male, lateral aspect; 154- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 155- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 156-158. *Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) florensis* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 156- female, dorsal aspect; 157- female, ventral aspect; 158- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 159-163. *Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) sumbana* Jákl, 2009: 159- male, dorsal aspect; 160- male, ventral aspect; 161- male, lateral aspect; 162- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 163- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 164-166. *Glycyphana (Heteroglycyphana) sumbana* Jákl, 2009: 164- female, dorsal aspect; 165- female, ventral aspect; 166- female, lateral aspect.



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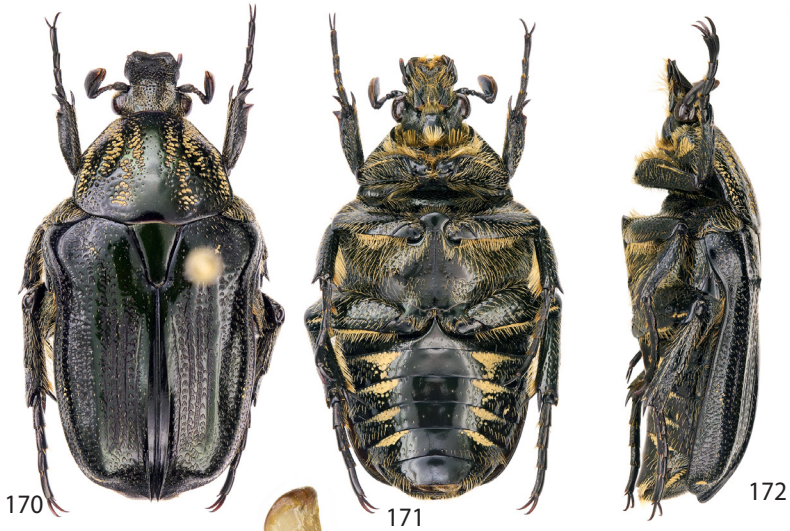
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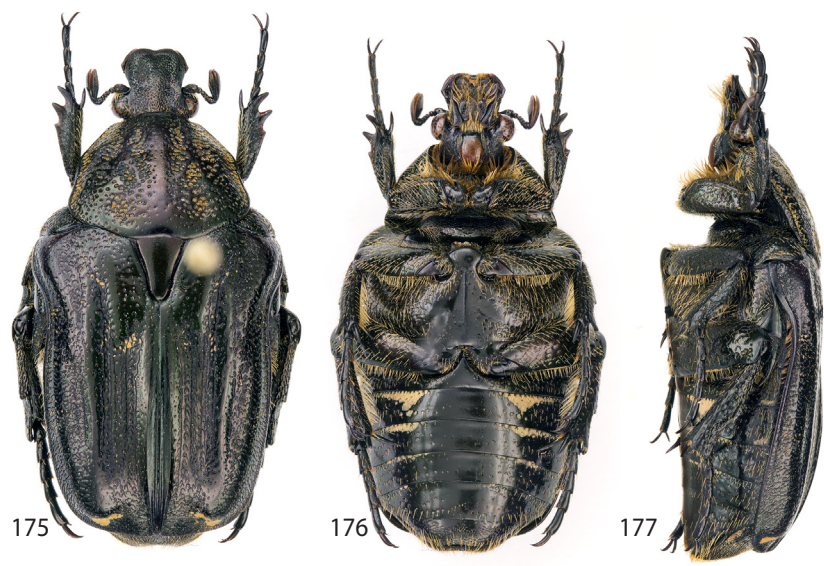
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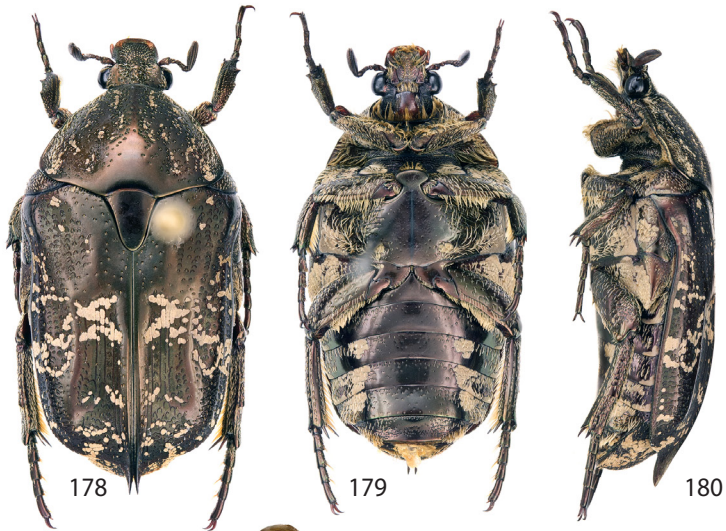
Figs. 167-169. *Protaetia (Bhaskaria) lombokiana* Mikšič, 1975: 167- female, dorsal aspect; 168- female, ventral aspect; 169- female, lateral aspect.





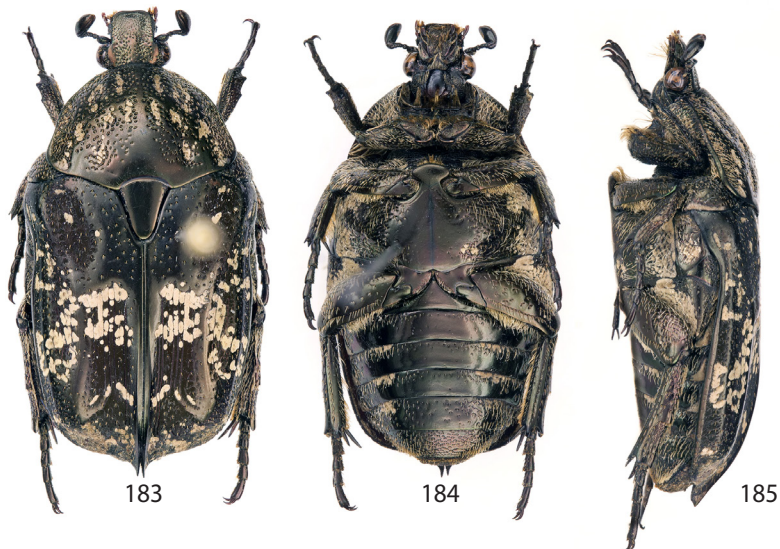
Figs. 170-174. *Prototaetia (Bhaskaria) nusatenggaraensis* Jákl, 2012: 170- male, dorsal aspect; 171- male, ventral aspect; 172- male, lateral aspect; 173- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 174- male genitalia, lateral aspect.  
 Figs. 175-177. *Prototaetia (Bhaskaria) nusatenggaraensis* Jákl, 2012: 175- female, dorsal aspect; 176- female, ventral aspect; 177- female, lateral aspect.



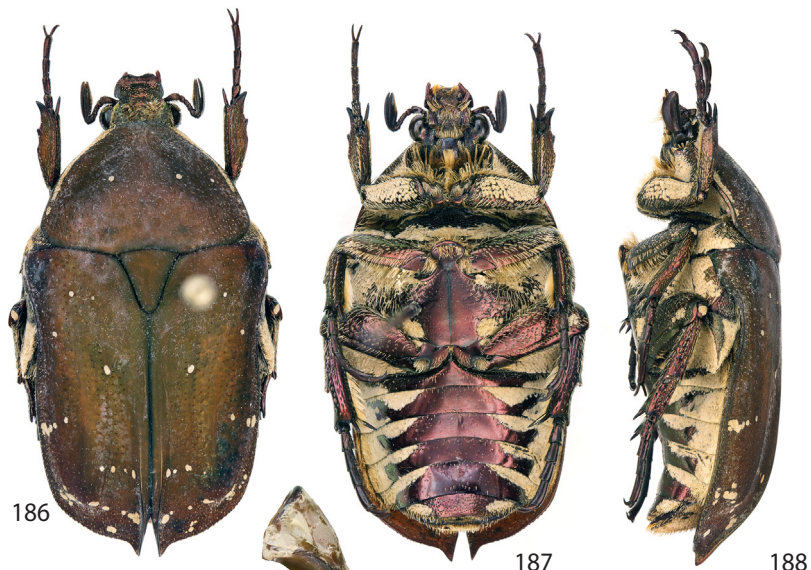


Figs. 178-182. *Prototaetia (Miksicia) acuminata* ssp. *acuminata* (Fabricius, 1775): 178- male, dorsal aspect; 179- male, ventral aspect; 180- male, lateral aspect; 181- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 182- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 183-185. *Prototaetia (Miksicia) acuminata* ssp. *acuminata* (Fabricius, 1775): 183- female, dorsal aspect; 184- female, ventral aspect; 185- female, lateral aspect.







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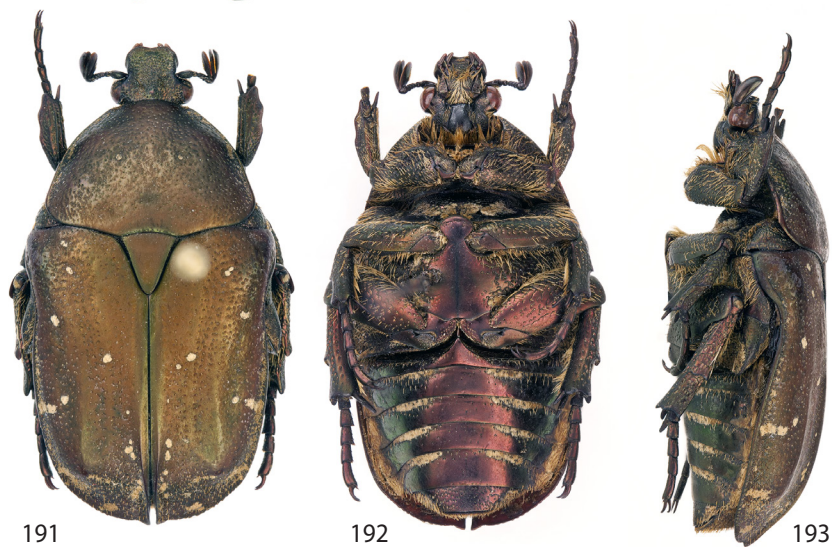


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Figs. 186-190. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) detanii* Jákl, 2017:  
186- male, dorsal aspect; 187- male, ventral aspect; 188-  
male, lateral aspect; 189- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 190-  
male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 191-193. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) detanii* Jákl, 2017:  
191- female, dorsal aspect; 192- female, ventral aspect; 193-  
female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 194-198. *Protaetia (Netociomima) maculipennis* Moser, 1914: 194- male, dorsal aspect; 195- male, ventral aspect; 196- male, lateral aspect; 197- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 198- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 199-201. *Protaetia (Netociomima) maculipennis* Moser, 1914: 199- female, dorsal aspect; 200- female, ventral aspect; 201- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 202-206. *Protactia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *solorensis* (Wallace, 1867): 202- male, dorsal aspect; 203- male, ventral aspect; 204- male, lateral aspect; 205- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 206- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 207-209. *Protactia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *solorensis* (Wallace, 1867): 207- female, dorsal aspect; 208- female, ventral aspect; 209- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 210-214. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *pseudoguttulata* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 210- male, dorsal aspect; 211- male, ventral aspect; 212- male, lateral aspect; 213- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 214- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 215-217. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *pseudoguttulata* Valck Lucassen, 1936: 215- female, dorsal aspect; 216- female, ventral aspect; 217- female, lateral aspect.



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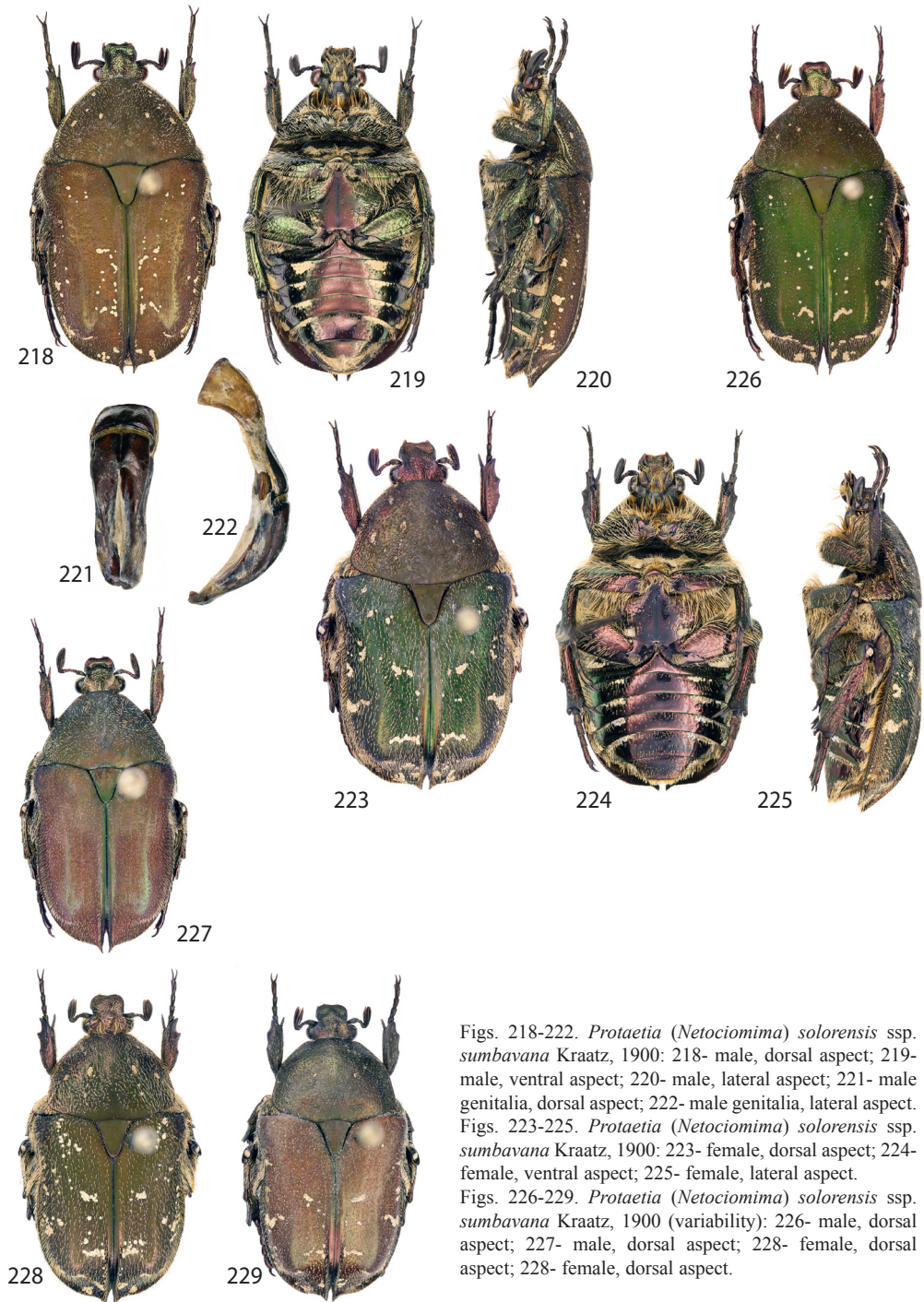


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Figs. 218-222. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *sumbavana* Kraatz, 1900: 218- male, dorsal aspect; 219- male, ventral aspect; 220- male, lateral aspect; 221- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 222- male genitalia, lateral aspect. Figs. 223-225. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *sumbavana* Kraatz, 1900: 223- female, dorsal aspect; 224- female, ventral aspect; 225- female, lateral aspect. Figs. 226-229. *Prottaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *sumbavana* Kraatz, 1900 (variability): 226- male, dorsal aspect; 227- male, dorsal aspect; 228- female, dorsal aspect; 229- female, dorsal aspect.



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Figs. 230-234. *Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *wetarensis* Jákl, nom. nov.: 230- male, dorsal aspect; 231- male, ventral aspect; 232- male, lateral aspect; 233- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 234- male genitalia, lateral aspect.  
Figs. 235-237. *Protaetia (Netociomima) solorensis* ssp. *wetarensis* Jákl, nom. nov.: 235- female, dorsal aspect; 236- female, ventral aspect; 237- female, lateral aspect.



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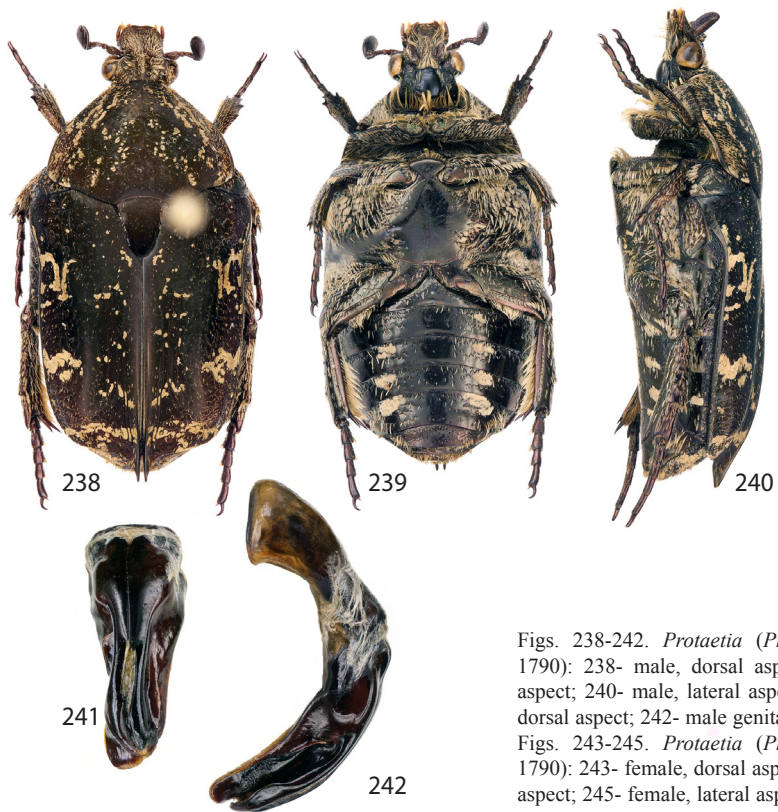


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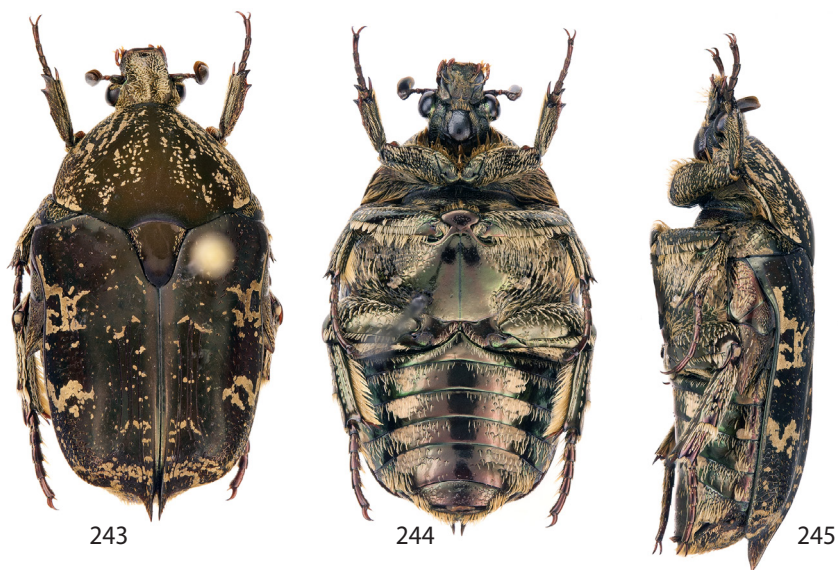
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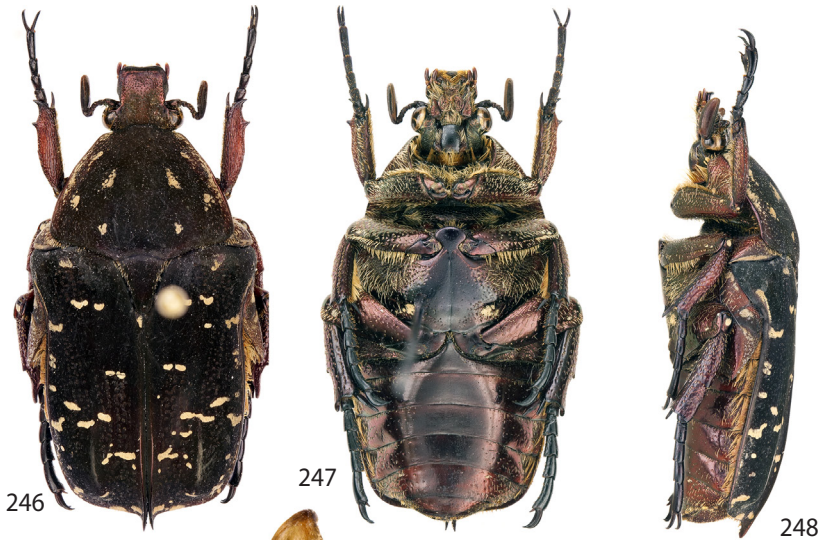




Figs. 238-242. *Prototaetia (Prototaetia) fusca* (Herbst, 1790): 238- male, dorsal aspect; 239- male, ventral aspect; 240- male, lateral aspect; 241- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 242- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

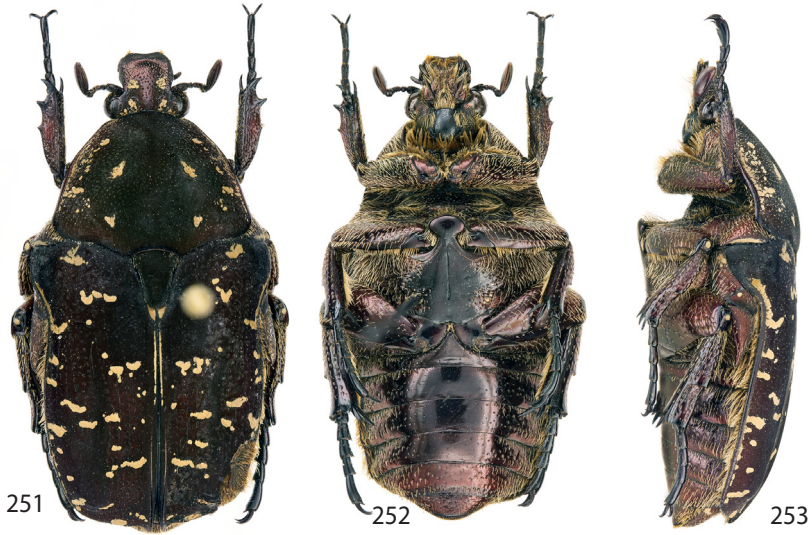
Figs. 243-245. *Prototaetia (Prototaetia) fusca* (Herbst, 1790): 243- female, dorsal aspect; 244- female, ventral aspect; 245- female, lateral aspect.



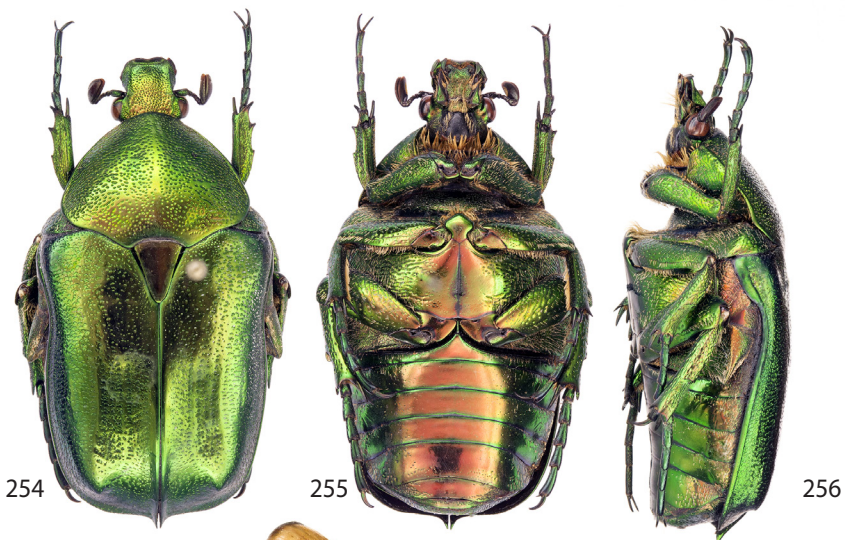


Figs. 246-250. *Protactia (Protactiola) candezei* (Lansberge, 1880): 246- male, dorsal aspect; 247- male, ventral aspect; 248- male, lateral aspect; 249- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 250- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 251-253. *Protactia (Protactiola) candezei* (Lansberge, 1880): 251- female, dorsal aspect; 252- female, ventral aspect; 253- female, lateral aspect.







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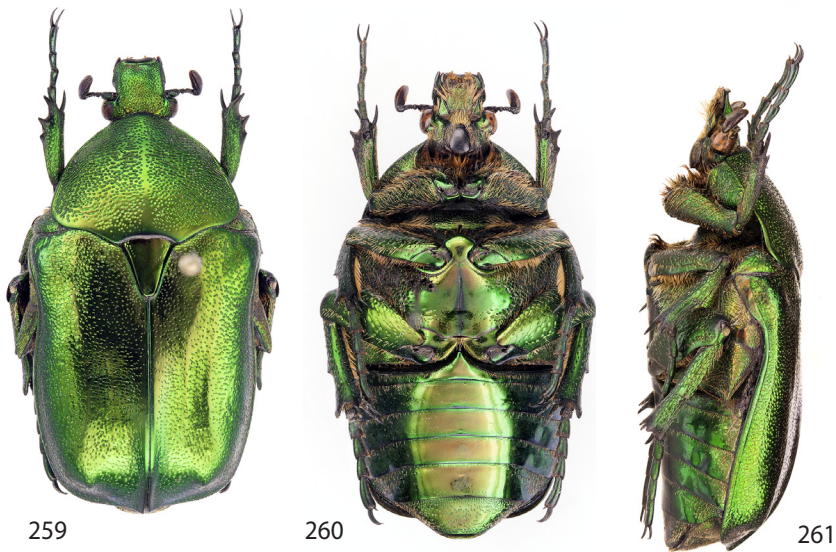


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Figs. 254-258. *Prototaetia (Pseudocetonischema) colffsi* ssp. *colffsi* (Lansberge, 1880): 254- male, dorsal aspect; 255- male, ventral aspect; 256- male, lateral aspect; 257- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 258- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

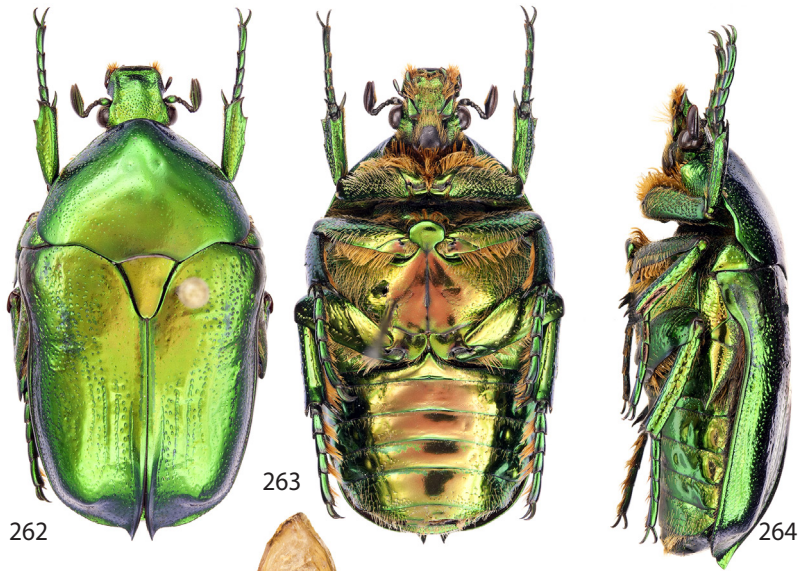
Figs. 259-261. *Prototaetia (Pseudocetonischema) colffsi* ssp. *colffsi* (Lansberge, 1880): 259- female, dorsal aspect; 260- female, ventral aspect; 261- female, lateral aspect.



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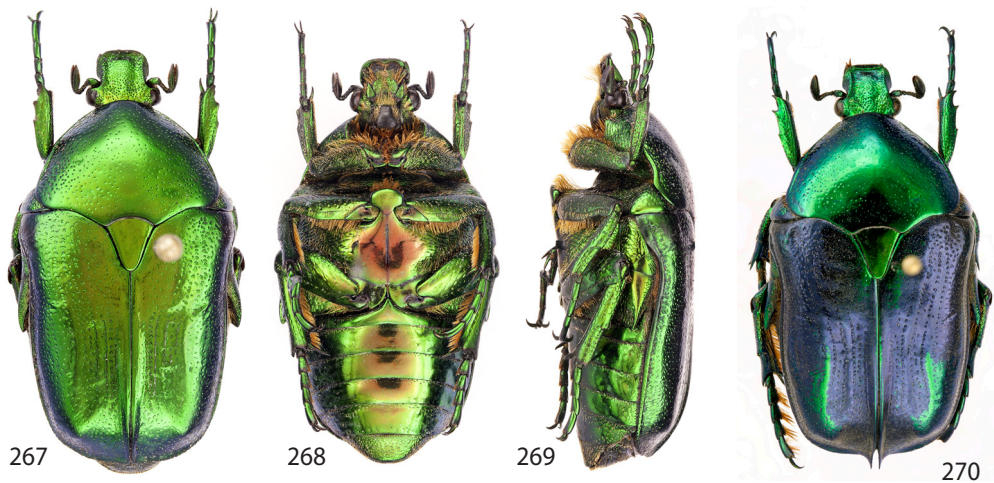
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Figs. 262-266. *Protactia (Pseudocetonischema) timorensis* Mikšič, 1965: 262- male, dorsal aspect; 263- male, ventral aspect; 264- male, lateral aspect; 265- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 266- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 267-269. *Protactia (Pseudocetonischema) timorensis* Mikšič, 1965: 267- female, dorsal aspect; 268- female, ventral aspect; 269- female, lateral aspect.

Fig. 270. *Protactia (Pseudocetonischema) timorensis* Mikšič, 1965 (variability): 270- male, dorsal aspect.



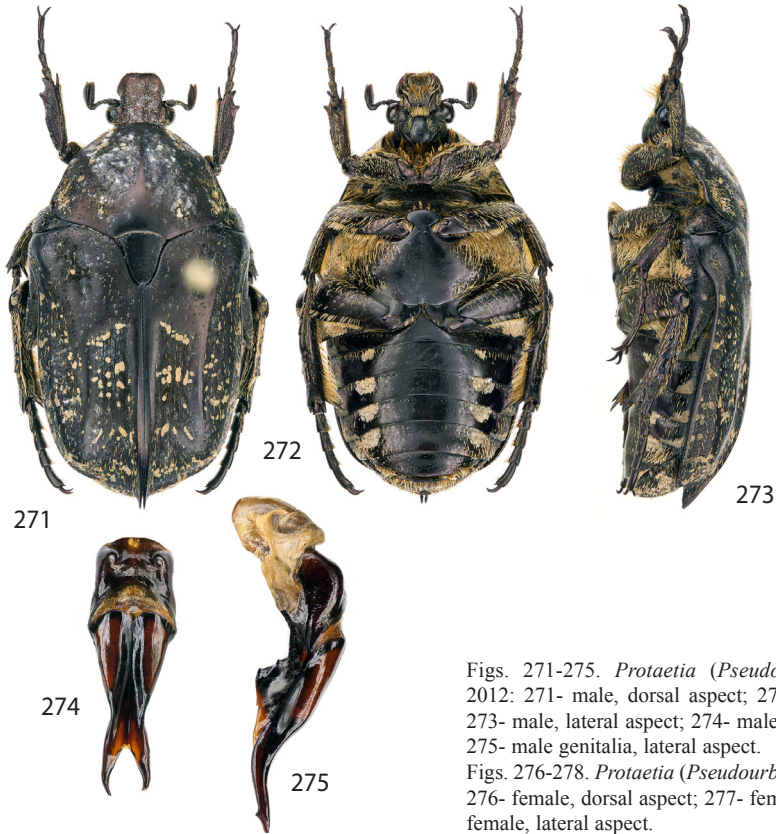
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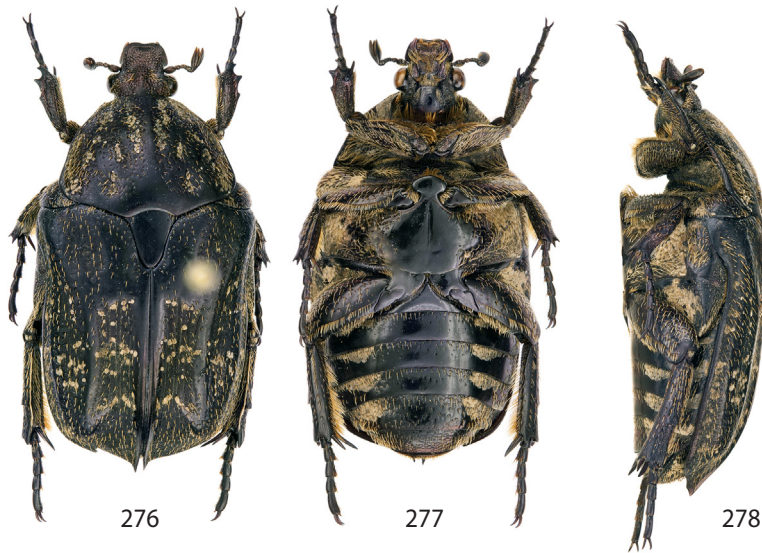
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Figs. 271-275. *Prottaetia (Pseudourbania) alorica* Jákl, 2012: 271- male, dorsal aspect; 272- male, ventral aspect; 273- male, lateral aspect; 274- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 275- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 276-278. *Prottaetia (Pseudourbania) alorica* Jákl, 2012: 276- female, dorsal aspect; 277- female, ventral aspect; 278- female, lateral aspect.





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Figs. 279-283. *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) floresiensis* Mikšič, 1962: 279- male, dorsal aspect; 280- male, ventral aspect; 281- male, lateral aspect; 282- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 283- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 284-286. *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) floresiensis* Mikšič, 1962: 284- female, dorsal aspect; 285- female, ventral aspect; 286- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 287-291. *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) guttulata* Burmeister, 1842: 287- male, dorsal aspect; 288- male, ventral aspect; 289- male, lateral aspect; 290- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 291- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 292-294. *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) guttulata* Burmeister, 1842: 292- female, dorsal aspect; 293- female, ventral aspect; 294- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 295-299. *Protetaia (Pseudourbania) horaki* sp. nov.: 295- male, dorsal aspect; 296- male, ventral aspect; 297- male, lateral aspect; 298- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 299- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 300-302. *Protetaia (Pseudourbania) horaki* sp. nov.: 300- female, dorsal aspect; 301- female, ventral aspect; 302- female, lateral aspect.



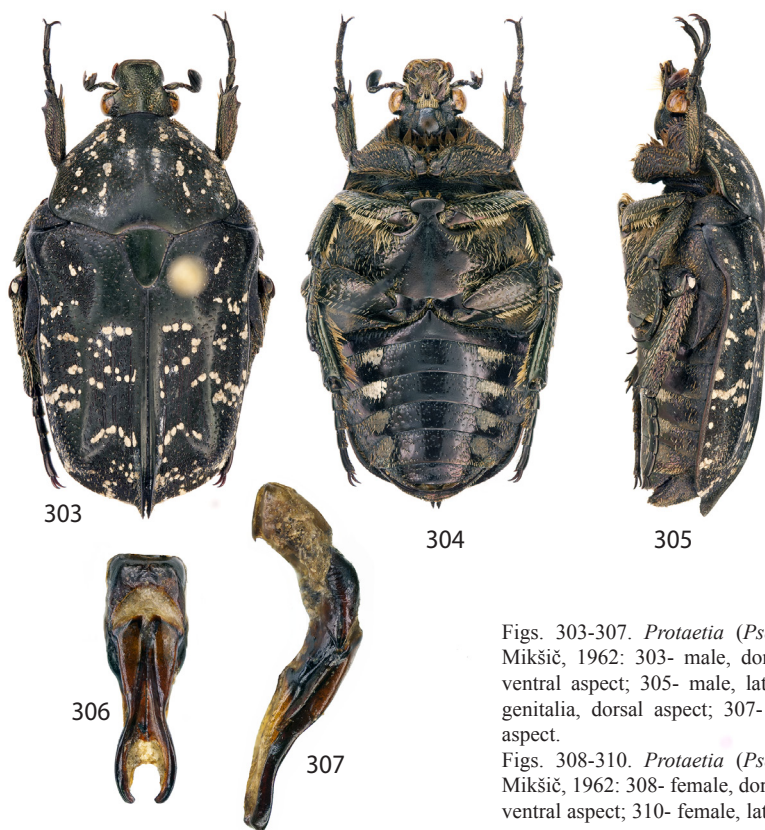
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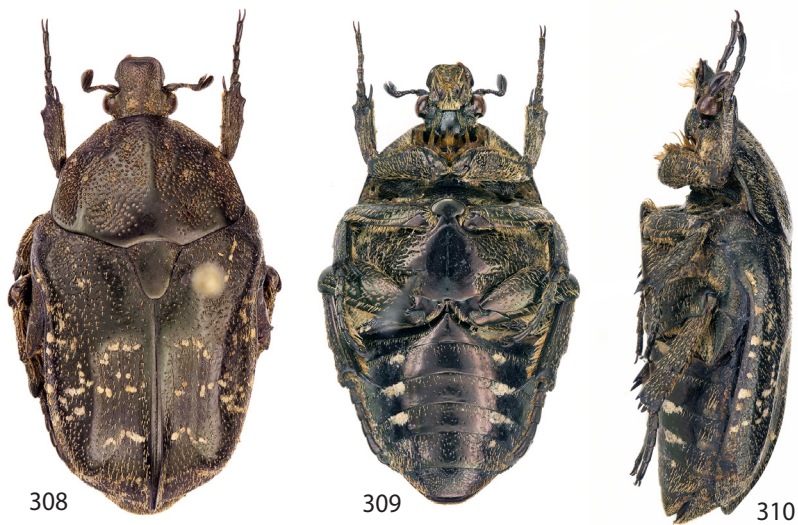


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Figs. 303-307. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici* Mikšič, 1962: 303- male, dorsal aspect; 304- male, ventral aspect; 305- male, lateral aspect; 306- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 307- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 308-310. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) lorkovici* Mikšič, 1962: 308- female, dorsal aspect; 309- female, ventral aspect; 310- female, lateral aspect.





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Figs. 311-315. *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) sibling* sp. nov.: 311- male, dorsal aspect; 312- male, ventral aspect; 313- male, lateral aspect; 314- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 315- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 316-318. *Protaetia (Pseudourbania) sibling* sp. nov.: 316- female, dorsal aspect; 317- female, ventral aspect; 318- female, lateral aspect.



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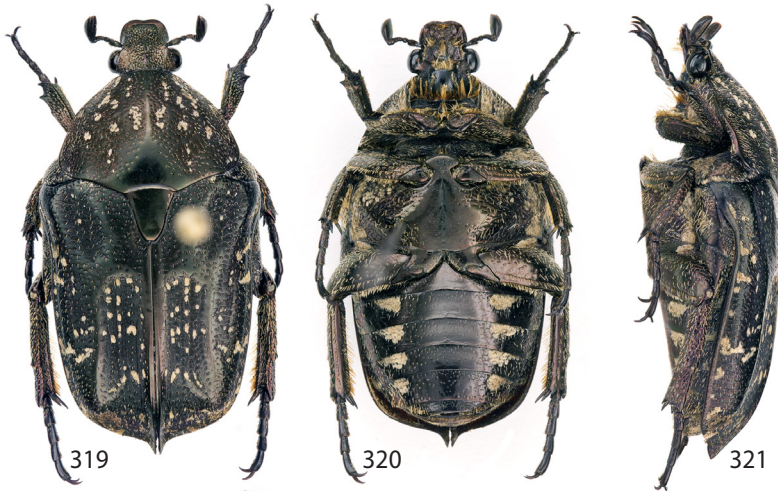


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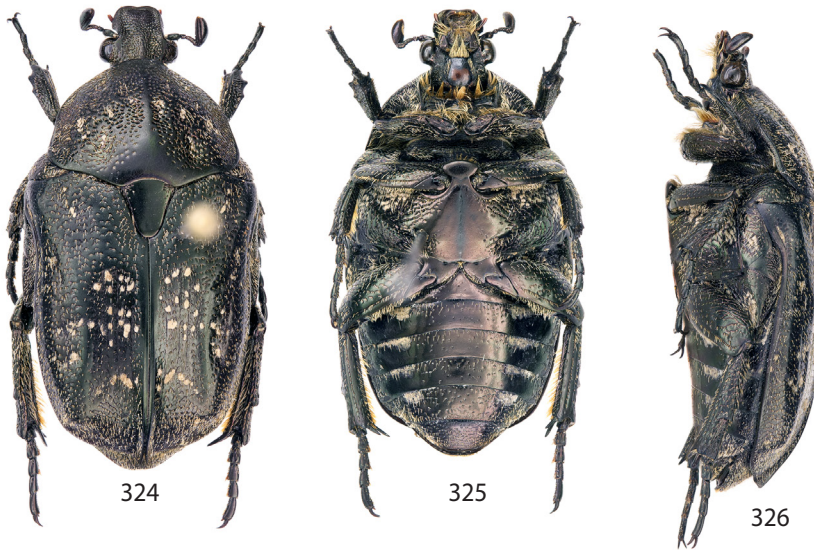
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Figs. 319-323. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) sutteri* Schein, 1956:  
 319- male, dorsal aspect; 320- male, ventral aspect; 321- male,  
 lateral aspect; 322- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 323- male  
 genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 324-326. *Protactia (Pseudourbania) sutteri* Schein, 1956:  
 324- female, dorsal aspect; 325- female, ventral aspect; 326-  
 female, lateral aspect.





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Figs. 327-331. *Prottaetia (Pseudourbania) wetarica* Jákl, 2012: 327- male, dorsal aspect; 328- male, ventral aspect; 329- male, lateral aspect; 330- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 331- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 332-334. *Prottaetia (Pseudourbania) wetarica* Jákl, 2012: 332- female, dorsal aspect; 333- female, ventral aspect; 334- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 335-339. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *alorica* sp. nov.: 335- male, dorsal aspect; 336- male, ventral aspect; 337- male, lateral aspect; 338- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 339- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 340-342. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *alorica* sp. nov.: 340- female, dorsal aspect; 341- female, ventral aspect; 342- female, lateral aspect.

Fig. 343. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *alorica* sp. nov. (variability): 327- male, dorsal aspect.



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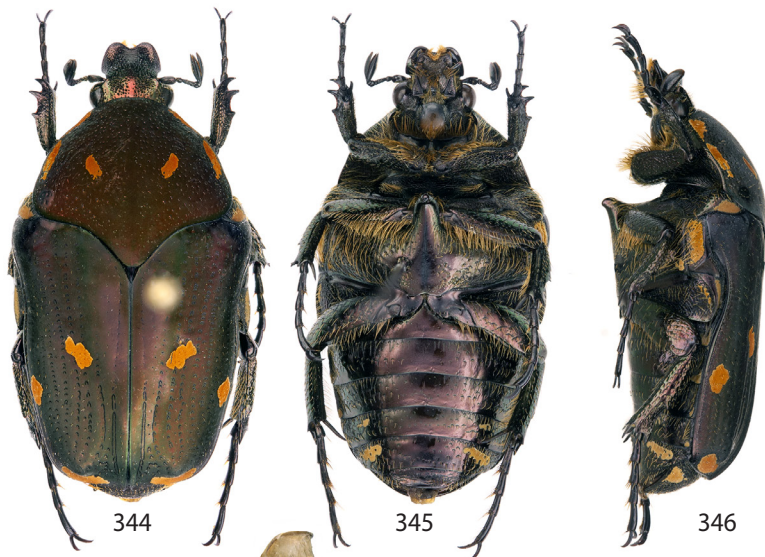
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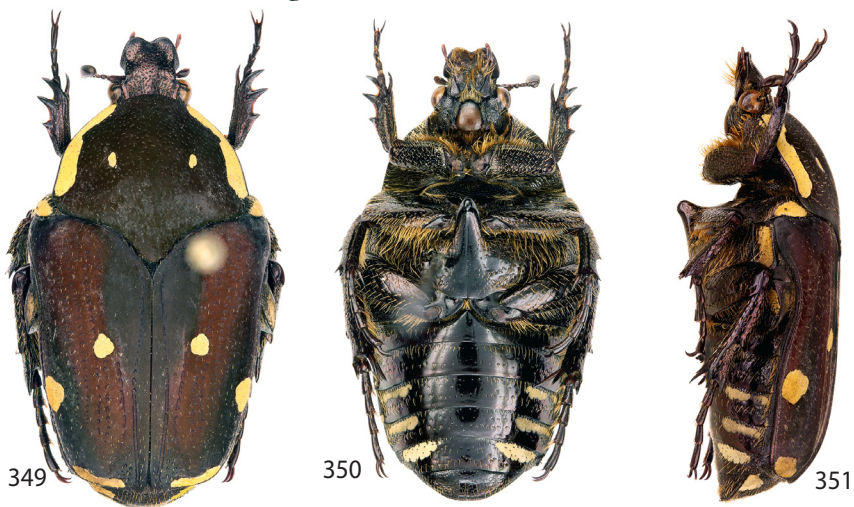


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Figs. 344-348. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *flora* Wallace, 1867: 344- male, dorsal aspect; 345- male, ventral aspect; 346- male, lateral aspect; 347- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 348- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 349-351. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *flora* Wallace, 1867: 349- female, dorsal aspect; 350- female, ventral aspect; 351- female, lateral aspect.







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Figs. 352-356. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *fruhstorferi* Schoch, 1896: 352- male, dorsal aspect; 353- male, ventral aspect; 354- male, lateral aspect; 355- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 356- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 357-359. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *fruhstorferi* Schoch, 1896: 357- female, dorsal aspect; 358- female, ventral aspect; 359- female, lateral aspect.

Fig. 360. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *fruhstorferi* Schoch, 1896 (variability).



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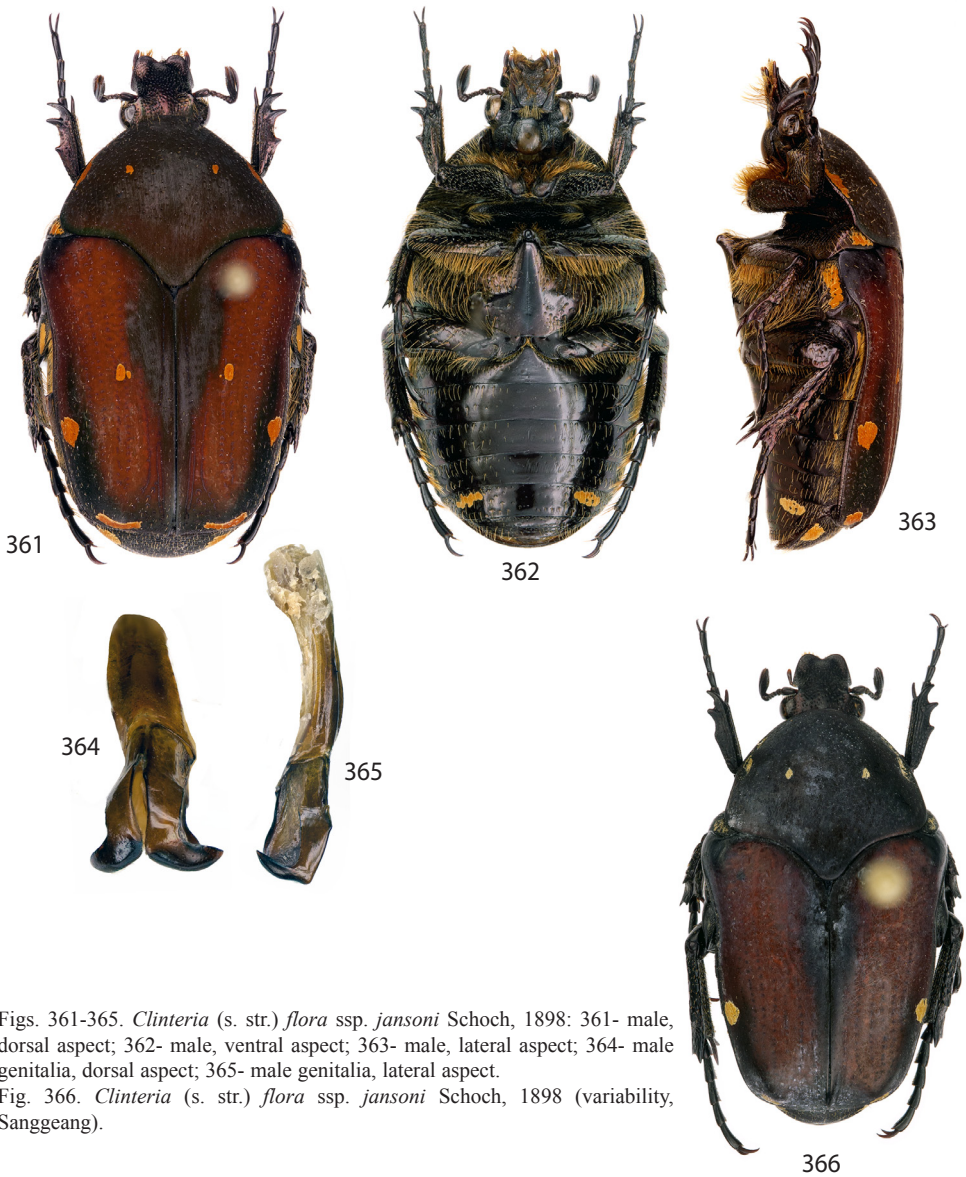
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Figs. 361-365. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *jansoni* Schoch, 1898: 361- male, dorsal aspect; 362- male, ventral aspect; 363- male, lateral aspect; 364- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 365- male genitalia, lateral aspect.  
 Fig. 366. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora* ssp. *jansoni* Schoch, 1898 (variability, Sanggeang).



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Figs. 367-371. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora solorica* ssp. nov.: 367- male, dorsal aspect; 368- male, ventral aspect; 369- male, lateral aspect; 370- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 371- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 372-374. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora solorica* ssp. nov.: 372- female, dorsal aspect; 373- female, ventral aspect; 374- female, lateral aspect.



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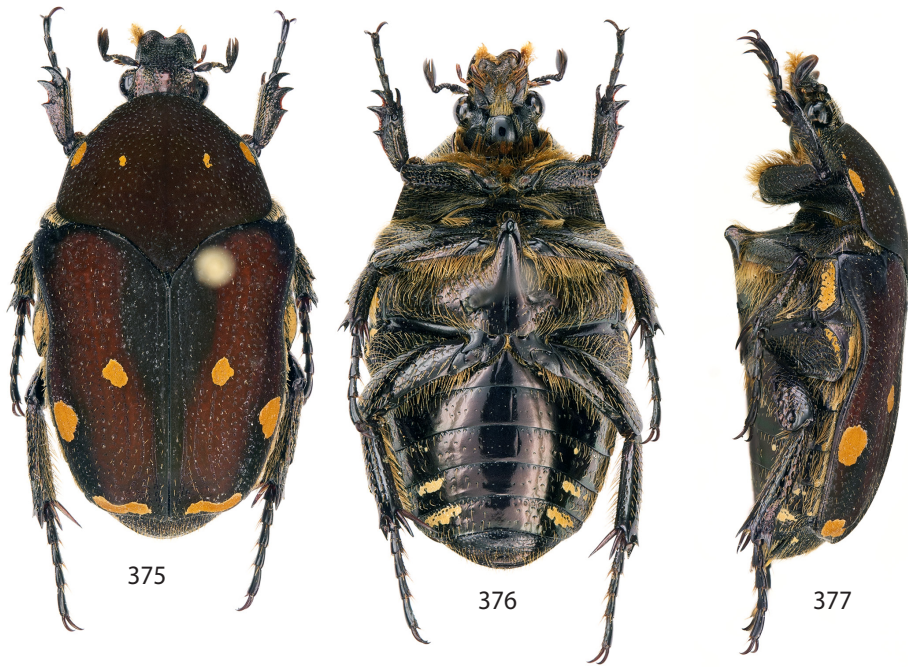


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Figs. 375-377. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *flora solonica* ssp. nov. (variability): 375- female, dorsal aspect; 376- female, ventral aspect; 377- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 378-382. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *forbesi* Janson, 1885: 378- male, dorsal aspect; 379- male, ventral aspect; 380- male, lateral aspect; 381- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 382- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 383-385. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *forbesi* Janson, 1885: 383- female, dorsal aspect; 384- female, ventral aspect; 385- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 386-390. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *sexpustulata* (Gory & Percheron, 1833): 386- male, dorsal aspect; 387- male, ventral aspect; 388- male, lateral aspect; 389- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 390- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 391-393. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *sexpustulata* (Gory & Percheron, 1833): 391- female, dorsal aspect; 392- female, ventral aspect; 393- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 394-398. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *vittigera* Schoch, 1897: 394- male, dorsal aspect; 395- male, ventral aspect; 396- male, lateral aspect; 397- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 398- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 399-401. *Clinteria* (s. str.) *vittigera* Schoch, 1897: 399- female, dorsal aspect; 400- female, ventral aspect; 401- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 402-406. *Agestrata punctatostrata* ssp. *punctatostrata* Lansberge, 1880: 402- male, dorsal aspect; 403- male, ventral aspect; 404- male, lateral aspect; 405- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 406- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 407-409. *Agestrata punctatostrata* ssp. *punctatostrata* Lansberge, 1880: 407- female, dorsal aspect; 408- female, ventral aspect; 409- female, lateral aspect.



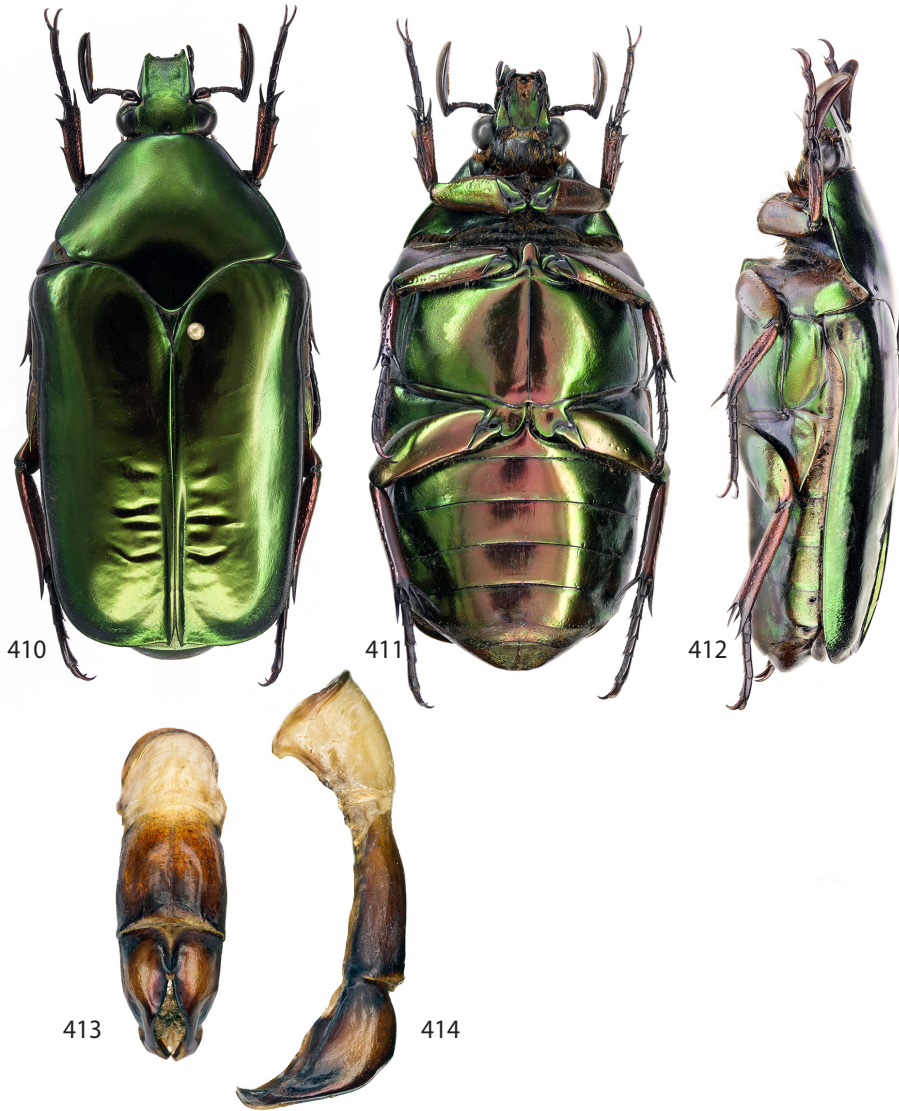
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Figs. 410-414. *Agestrata punctatostriata* ssp. *floresica* ssp. nov.: 410- male, dorsal aspect; 411- male, ventral aspect; 412- male, lateral aspect; 413- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 414- male genitalia, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 415-419. *Thaumastopeus brunneipennis* (Thomson, 1879): 415- male, dorsal aspect; 416- male, ventral aspect; 417- male, lateral aspect; 418- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 419- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 420-422. *Thaumastopeus brunneipennis* (Thomson, 1879): 420- female, dorsal aspect; 421- female, ventral aspect; 422- female, lateral aspect.

Fig. 423. *Thaumastopeus brunneipennis* (Thomson, 1879) (variability): 423- male, dorsal aspect.



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Figs. 424-428. *Thaumastopeus clavatus* Jákl, 2008: 424- male, dorsal aspect; 425- male, ventral aspect; 426- male, lateral aspect; 427- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 428- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 429-431. *Thaumastopeus clavatus* Jákl, 2008: 429- female, dorsal aspect; 430- female, ventral aspect; 431- female, lateral aspect.



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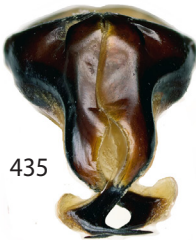
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Figs. 432-436. *Thaumastopeus floresianus* Heller, 1899:  
432- male, dorsal aspect; 433- male, ventral aspect; 434-  
male, lateral aspect; 435- male genitalia, dorsal aspect;  
436- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 437-439. *Thaumastopeus floresianus* Heller, 1899:  
437- female, dorsal aspect; 438- female, ventral aspect;  
439- female, lateral aspect.



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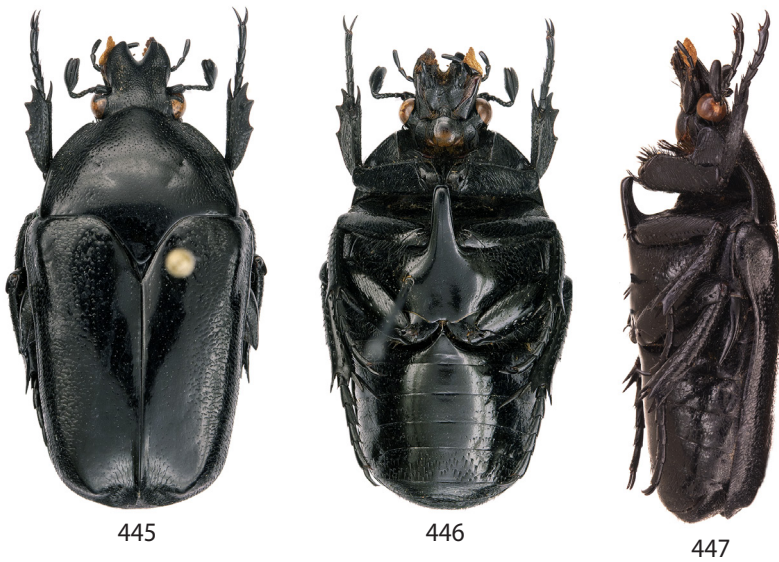


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Figs. 440-444. *Thaumastopeus lombokianus* Miyake & Yamaya, 1995: 440- male, dorsal aspect; 441- male, ventral aspect; 442- male, lateral aspect; 443- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 444- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 445-447. *Thaumastopeus lombokianus* Miyake & Yamaya, 1995: 445- female, dorsal aspect; 446- female, ventral aspect; 447- female, lateral aspect.





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Figs. 448-452. *Thaumastopeus timoriensis* (Wallace, 1867): 448- male, dorsal aspect; 449- male, ventral aspect; 450- male, lateral aspect; 451- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 452- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 453-455. *Thaumastopeus timoriensis* (Wallace, 1867): 453- female, dorsal aspect; 454- female, ventral aspect; 455- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 456-460. *Thaumastopeus tristis* (Ritsema, 1880):  
456- male, dorsal aspect; 457- male, ventral aspect; 458-  
male, lateral aspect; 459- male genitalia, dorsal aspect;  
460- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 461-463. *Thaumastopeus tristis* (Ritsema, 1880):  
461- female, dorsal aspect; 462- female, ventral aspect;  
463- female, lateral aspect.



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Figs. 464-468. *Campsiura (Eucampsiura) javanica* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 464- male, dorsal aspect; 465- male, ventral aspect; 466- male, lateral aspect; 467- male genitalia, dorsal aspect; 468- male genitalia, lateral aspect.

Figs. 469-471. *Campsiura (Eucampsiura) javanica* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 469- female, dorsal aspect; 470- female, ventral aspect; 471- female, lateral aspect.



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