

## Taxonomical notes about *Clinteria* Burmeister, 1842, with descriptions of new species and subspecies (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae: Gymnetini)

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**Taxonomy, new rank, new species, new subspecies, new records, Scarabaeidae, Cetoniinae, Gymnetini, *Clinteria*, Oriental and Australian Regions**

**Abstract.** Studies of type materials from several institutional and private collections and examination of male genitalia revealed that *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *klugi rufipennis* Janson, 1889, *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *ducalis bourgoini* Paulian, 1960 and *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *cinctipennis hageni* are morphologically significantly different from their nominotypical subspecies and therefore, the taxa are raised to the species level here. Species newly described for science are as follows: *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *legrandi* sp. nov. from South-Central Vietnam, *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *porloyi* sp. nov. from Molu Island in the northern part of Tanimbar Archipelago and *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *hageni borneoana* ssp. nov. from Sarawak state in Borneo Island. New distributional records are given for *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *magna* Krajčák & Jákł, 2007 and *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *sakaii* Antoine, 2000.

### INTRODUCTION

Cetoniine beetles in the tribe Gymnetini of Palearctica, Oriental and Australian Regions are represented by a single genus *Clinteria* Burmeister, 1842. This large genus recently accommodates 57 species and 40 subspecies in the nominotypical subgenus and a single species in the subgenus *Paraclinteria*, erected by Legrand & Chew Kea Foo (2010).

Last revision of the genus was introduced by Mikšič (1977) as one part of his monographic works. In his book, Mikšič lists 23 species and 30 subspecies. During the last four decades, several authors added new taxa and the status of some historically described species was changed. Recent amount of taxa stays at 57 species and 40 subspecies in the nominotypical subgenus and single species in the subgenus *Paraclinteria* Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010. Some nomenclatorial changes or novelties occurring after the Mikšič's monograph have been published by following authors: Antoine (1998, 2000, 2001), Chatterjee & Saha (1981), Jákł (2007, 2012, 2018), Jákł & Krajčák (2006), Krajčák & Jákł (2007), Krajčák (2009, 2011), Legrand (2005), Legrand & Chew Kea Foo (2004, 2010) and Pavičević (1984, 1987).

The status of several taxa in *Clinteria* Burmeister remains unclear and complete revision will be needed to solve problems in taxonomy of several *Clinteria* species groups, especially in species occurring across Indian subcontinent and species belonging to the *Clinteria ducalis* White species group. Some first steps to solving the taxonomical position of unclear taxa in groups mentioned above are proposed in the present work. In addition, several new species and subspecies are described here in taxonomical part of the paper.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

- BMNH British Museum Natural History, London, England;  
KSCP Kaoru Sakai, private collection, Tokyo, Japan;  
MKCP Milan Krajčák, private collection, Plzeň, Czech Republic;  
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;  
NSMT National Science Museum, Natural History, Tokyo, Japan;  
PLPC Jean-Philippe Legrand, private collection, Paris, France;  
RMNH Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands;  
SJCP Stanislav Jákl, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic.

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 *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; Kraatz, 1880: 210; Schoch, 1894: 202, 1895: 32, 61, 1898a: 112; Arrow, 1910: 173, 176, 176; Schenkling, 1921: 103; Kuntzen, 1929: 166; Mikšič, 1977: 39; Krikken, 1984: 60; Krajčák, 1998: 71; Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 318; Legrand & Chew Kea Foo, 2010: 38; Krajčák, 2011: 50; Bezděk in Löbl & Löbl, 2016: 399; Jákl, 2018 : 309.  
Type species *Cetonia guttifera* Burmeister, 1842 (= *Gymnetis auronotata* Blanchard, 1842).  
*Tinlirea* Thomson, 1880 : 268 (original description); Arrow, 1910 : 176 (= *Clinteria*)  
Type species *Clinteria hilaris* Burmeister, 1842 (by subsequent designation).  
*Clinteria* (*Triclirea*) Schoch, 1895: 61 (original description).

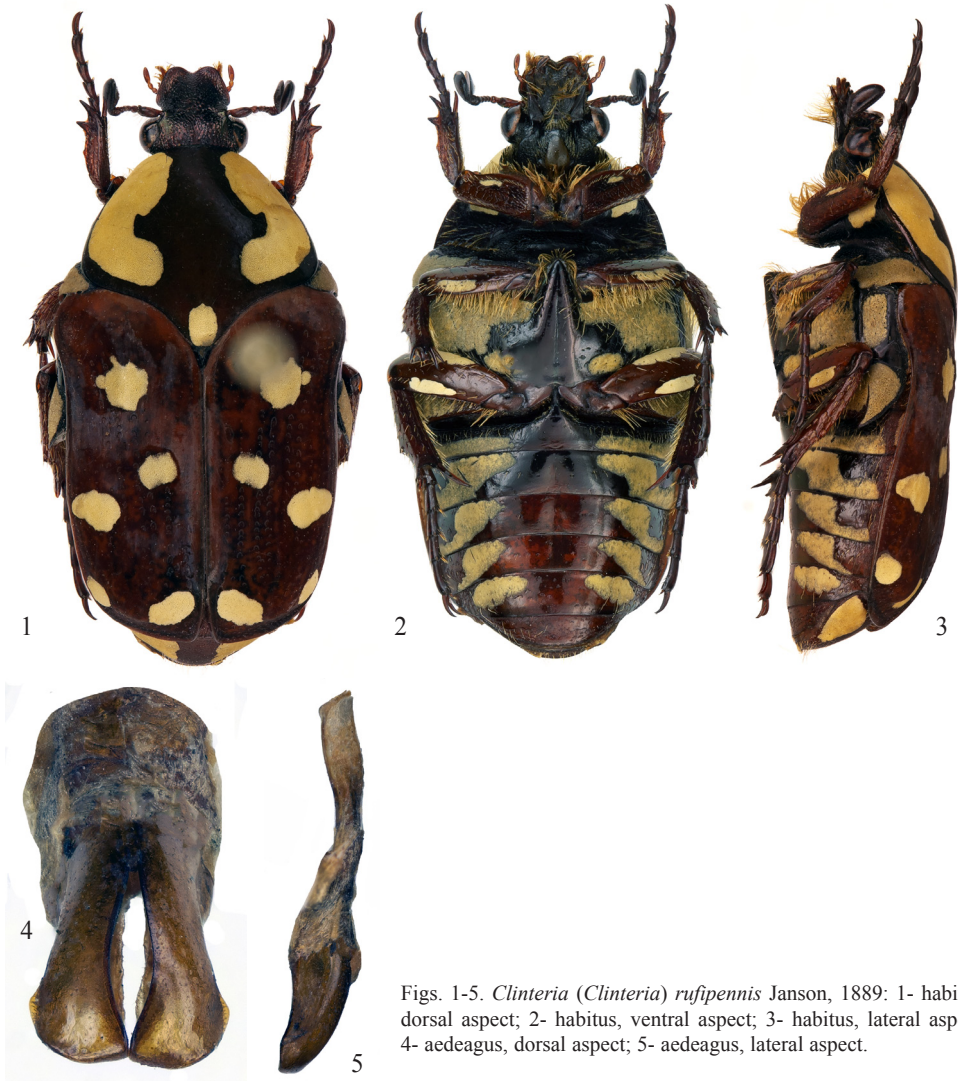
#### *Clinteria* (*Clinteria*) *rufipennis* Janson, 1889 stat. nov. (Figs. 1-5)

*Clinteria rufipennis* Janson, 1889: 100 (original description); Arrow, 1910: 177 (in key), 186, fig. 42 (in monograph); Schenkling, 1921: 107 (in catalogue); Kuntzen, 1929 (= *C. pantherina* Parry).  
*Clinteria klugi* ssp. *rufipennis* Janson: Mikšič, 1977: 50 (in key), 53 (in monograph); Krajčák, 1998: 72 (catalogue).  
*Clinteria klugi*: Sakai & Nagai, 1998: 319, fig. 1308-2 (male, Sri Lanka).

**Type locality.** Colombo, Ceylon.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Colombo/ Ceylon, ex coll. Janson, (RMNH).

**Additional material examined:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: S-INDIA, Tamil Nadu state/ Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri/ Kunjappanai env., 76°56' E/ 11°22' N, ca 900 m, 22.-30.V.1999/ Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: S INDIA, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills/ 11km SE Kotagiri1000-1200m/ 11°24' N 76°56' E, Kunchappanai/ L. Dembický lgt, 3.-15.5.2002 (new country record).



Figs. 1-5. *Clinteria (Clinteria) rufipennis* Janson, 1889: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- habitus, ventral aspect; 3- habitus, lateral aspect; 4- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 5- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

**Redescription of male.** Size 14 mm (without pygidium). Reddish with canary yellow ornament.

**Head.** Brownish with strong metallic lustre. Punctuation rather dense, on sides confluent. Lateral declivities of clypeus developed, apex of clypeus bilobed, lobes distinctly elevated. Antennal club dark brown to black, stalk reddish.

**Pronotum.** Dark brown to olive, nearly impunctate. Sides with broad canary yellow vitta, pronotal basal lobe with one elongate patch. Posterior half of sides with very obtuse and rather vague border.

Scutellum. Completely reduced, dark brown, impunctate.

Elytra. Coloration chestnut brown to reddish. Each elytron with five yellowish patches, two in anterior elytral half, 3 in posterior half. Disc of elytron with five fragmentally developed lines of horse shoe shaped punctures. Punctuation in lateral ridge and sides very fine or absent. Excepting apex, sutural ridge completely flat. Humeral and apical calli not developed.

Pygidium. Reddish, transversally striolate, sides with broad, yellowish patch. Pygidial apex with light setation.

Ventrum. Posterior half of abdomen reddish to brownish, rest of ventrum black. Sides of abdomen, metasternum, metepimeron, mesepimeron and margins of prosternum decorated with canary yellow ornament. Disc of abdomen with strong lustre, its central impression rather wide and deep. Metasternal plate reflected, metasternal process gradually narrowing to apex, in its apex rounded. Yellowish moderately dense setation cover sides of abdomen, metasternum and parts of prosternum.

Legs. Femora, tibiae and tarsi reddish. Mesofemora with yellow ornament in posterior margins, metafemora in anterior and posterior margins. Protibia bidentate, third tooth nearly completely reduced. Meso- and metatibia carinate in posterior half.

Genitalia. Simply developed with small hook in front of paramere apex (Figs. 4-5).

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size of female 14.2 mm. Punctuation in head denser with larger diameters of punctures. Protibia tridentate. Abdominal impression missing. In other respects same as male.

**Differential diagnosis.** Species was synonymised with *Clinteria pantherina* Parry, 1848 by Kuntzen (1929) in his taxonomically problematic catalogue of Oriental *Clinteria* Burmeister. In Mikšič's monograph species was recognised as subspecies of *Clinteria klugi* Hope, 1831. Actually it can be easily separated from both congeners. From *Clinteria pantherina* it differs in dorsal and ventral pattern of ornament and different shape of male parameres. In composition of dorsal and ventral yellowish pattern it is more similar with *Clinteria klugi*, but with typical yellowish patch in pronotal lobe (always missing in *Clinteria klugi*). Mesometasternal process nearly parallel and much more robust in *Clinteria klugi*, but small and narrowing gradually to its apex in *C. rufipennis* Janson. Male parameres very different, in *C. klugi* never with sharply developed tiny tooth in front of parameral apex.

**Distribution.** Sri Lanka and South India: Tamil Nadu (new country record).

***Clinteria (Clinteria) bourgoini* Paulian, 1960 stat. nov.**

(Figs. 6-10)

*Clinteria ducalis* ssp. *bourgoini* Paulian, 1960: 82 (218), fig. 329 (original description); Mikšič, 1977: 83, fig. 9 (revision); Krajčič, 1998: 71 (in catalogue).

**Type locality.** "Cochinchine" (= S. Vietnam).

**Type material.** Holotype (♀) labelled: Cochinchine, (MNHN).

**Additional material examined:** 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: VIETNAM:/ Binh Thuán Prov./ nr. Phanthiet, Tacu//18-20 AUG 2012/ Takashi Miyagawa - leg// *Clinteria/ducalis bourgoini*/ comp. With type/ St. Jákl det. 2013.

**Description of male.** Brown to brownish/olive with abundant canary yellow pattern of tomentum on pronotum, elytra, pygidium and ventral side. Size 15.5 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Black, strongly purpureously reflected. Basalic tomentum absent. Punctuation rather dense, finer in clypeus, base of frons with few wrinkles. Apex of clypeus obtusely elevated and rather deeply emarginate. Yellowish tomentum and setation missing. Antennae brownish, lengths of club and stalk approximately same, stalk with few setae.

Pronotum. Brownish with green tinge. Each lateral side with three irregularly shaped, elongate canary yellow maculae. Pronotal disc with pair of tiny, yellow spots. Punctuation fine, moderately dense, sides with horse shoe shaped punctures. Basal lobe nearly impunctate. Lateral sides with fine border, its anterior half rather vague, not reaching anterolateral margin.

Scutellum. Completely reduced, brownish, impunctate.

Elytra. Brownish, distinctly darker than pronotum. Sides and apex with one, rather large canary yellow maculae. Elytral disc with 4 fragmentally running lines of horse shoe shaped punctures. Sutural ridge flat, its posterior third very obtusely elevated. Humeral calli absent, elytral calli on apex obtuse. Elytral apex broadly rounded.

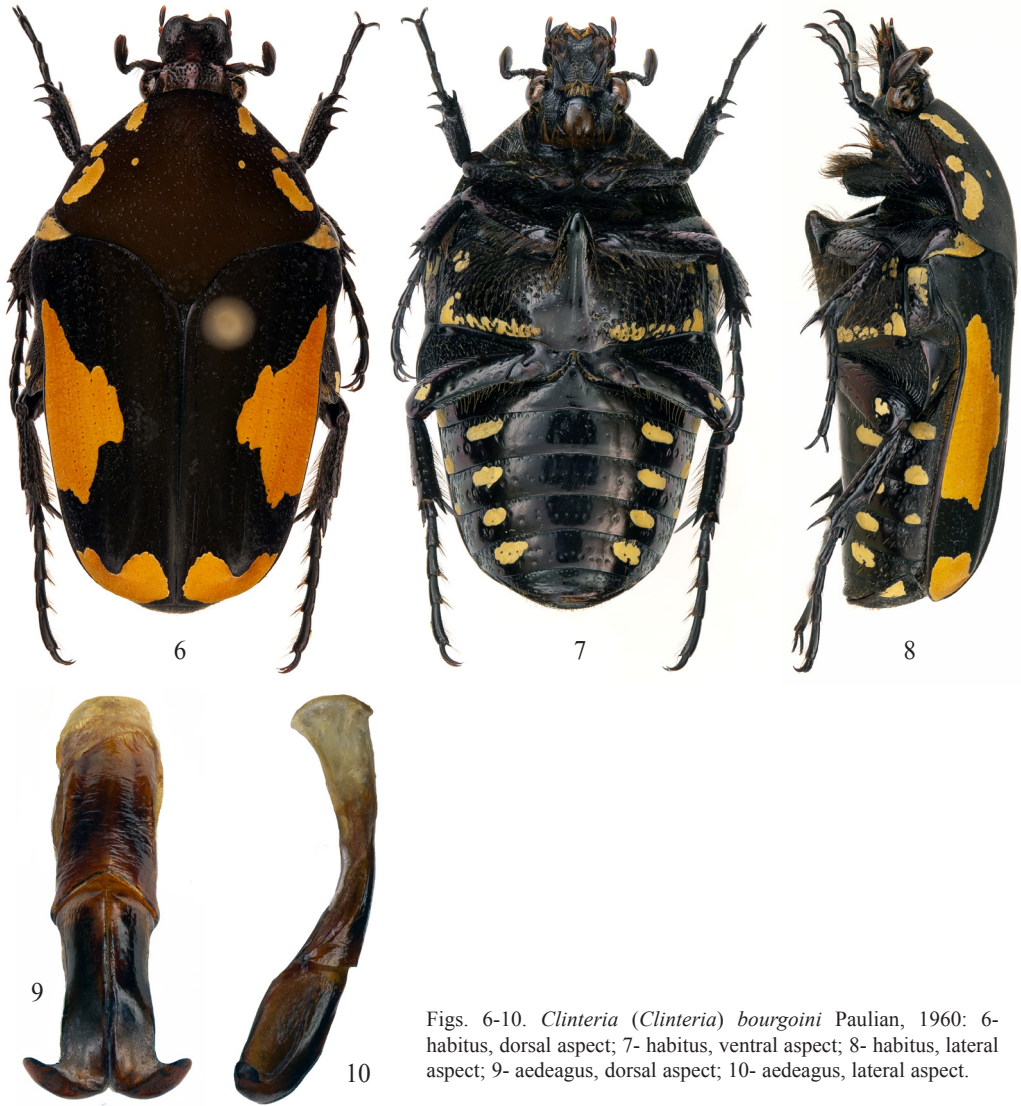
Pygidium. Brownish to black, transversally striolate, each side with one yellow macula. Throughout total length with cover of short yellowish setation.

Ventrum. Black with very strong violet to purpureous reflection. Abdomen nearly glabrous, each abdominal segment with one transversally running row of fine punctures. Sides of abdomen decorated with yellowish maculae placed near sides, 2nd and 3rd ventrites with two spots, other ventrites with single spot. Mesosternum with deep and dense wrinkles, metasternal plate except of mesometasternal process with wrinkles. Posterior margin of metasternum with yellowish tomentum. Mesometasternal process rather long, its apex rounded. Mesepimeron wrinkled, its anterior half with yellowish tomentum. Prosternum and mentum black, deeply wrinkled.

Legs. Black, moderately long. Metafemora with one yellowish spot. Protibia tridentate, teeth equidistant. Meso- and metatibia with carina in posterior half. Spurs of meso- and metatibia long and sharp.

Genitalia. Parameres parallel, in apex with obtusely rounded hook (Figs. 9-10).

**Differential diagnosis.** *Clinteria bourgoini* Paulian, 1960 differs from subspecies of *Clinteria ducalis* White, 1856 in several aspects. I. Head and ventrum with strong violet to purpureous reflection; II. Pronotum and ventrum with abundant canary yellow ornamentation, which is usually completely missing in pronotum and very reduced or missing on ventral side of other subspecies of *C. ducalis*; III. Mesometasternal process more extended, apex of clypeus slightly elevated with rather deep emargination, abdominal ventrites with row of punctures; IV. The shape of parameres and shape of parameral apical hook is also slightly different from other subspecies of *Clinteria ducalis*.



Figs. 6-10. *Clinteria (Clinteria) bourgoini* Paulian, 1960: 6- habitus, dorsal aspect; 7- habitus, ventral aspect; 8- habitus, lateral aspect; 9- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 10- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

**Distribution.** Central and South Vietnam.

**Note.** Paulian (1960) described the species based on one female. This holotype female specimen is completely same as additional two males collected by Japanese entomologist in Vietnam. Comparison of the Paulian's holotype and additional two males with other populations of *Clinteria ducalis* White revealed that the species are morphologically different and in this article author proposes to raise *C. ducalis bourgoini* Paulian to the species level.

***Clinteria (Clinteria) legrandi* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 11-15)

**Type locality.** S. VIETNAM, Kon Tum Province, Ngoc Linh.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: S. VIETNAM, Kon Tum prov./ NGOC LINH/ VI.2017/ local collector leg., (SJCP). Paratypes: (No.1 ♀) labelled: same as holotype, (SJCP); (Nos. 2-4 ♂♂, No. 5 ♀) labelled: C. VIETNAM/ Kon Tum Province/ Mang Den/ V. 2019, local collector leg., (SJCP); (Nos. 6-9 ♂♂) labelled: Vietnam/Kon Tum Prov./Mang Den/vi.2018, Van Dang leg., (PLPC); (Nos. 10-11 ♂♂, Nos. 12-15 ♀♀) labelled: same data but iv.2019, (PLPC).

**Description of holotype.** Completely black with ochre, transversally running macula in posterior half of elytron. Medium sized species, 15.8 mm.

Head. Black, opaque. Frons with transversally developed wrinkles, on clypeus with fine and simple punctation in anterior half and horse shoe shaped punctation in posterior clypeal half. Antennae black, club slightly shorter than stalk. Sides with obtuse border, apex of clypeus with rather deep emargination.

Pronotum. Completely black, opaque, basalic tomentum present throughout total pronotal length. Pronotal side with very vague, obtuse border, not reaching anterolateral margins. Pronotal punctation moderate, except of basal lobe, which is nearly impunctate.

Scutellum. Completely reduced, tiny, apex very sharp.

Elytra. Black, opaque, basalic tomentum developed throughout total length. Each elytron with ochre transversally running macula in posterior half. Between sutural and lateral ridge with four lines, composed from mostly horse shoe shaped punctures. Lateral sides and part of disc nearly impunctate. Sutural ridge flat throughout total length. Humeral and apical calli very obtuse.

Pygidium. Black, opaque, with transversally running wrinkles in basal half.

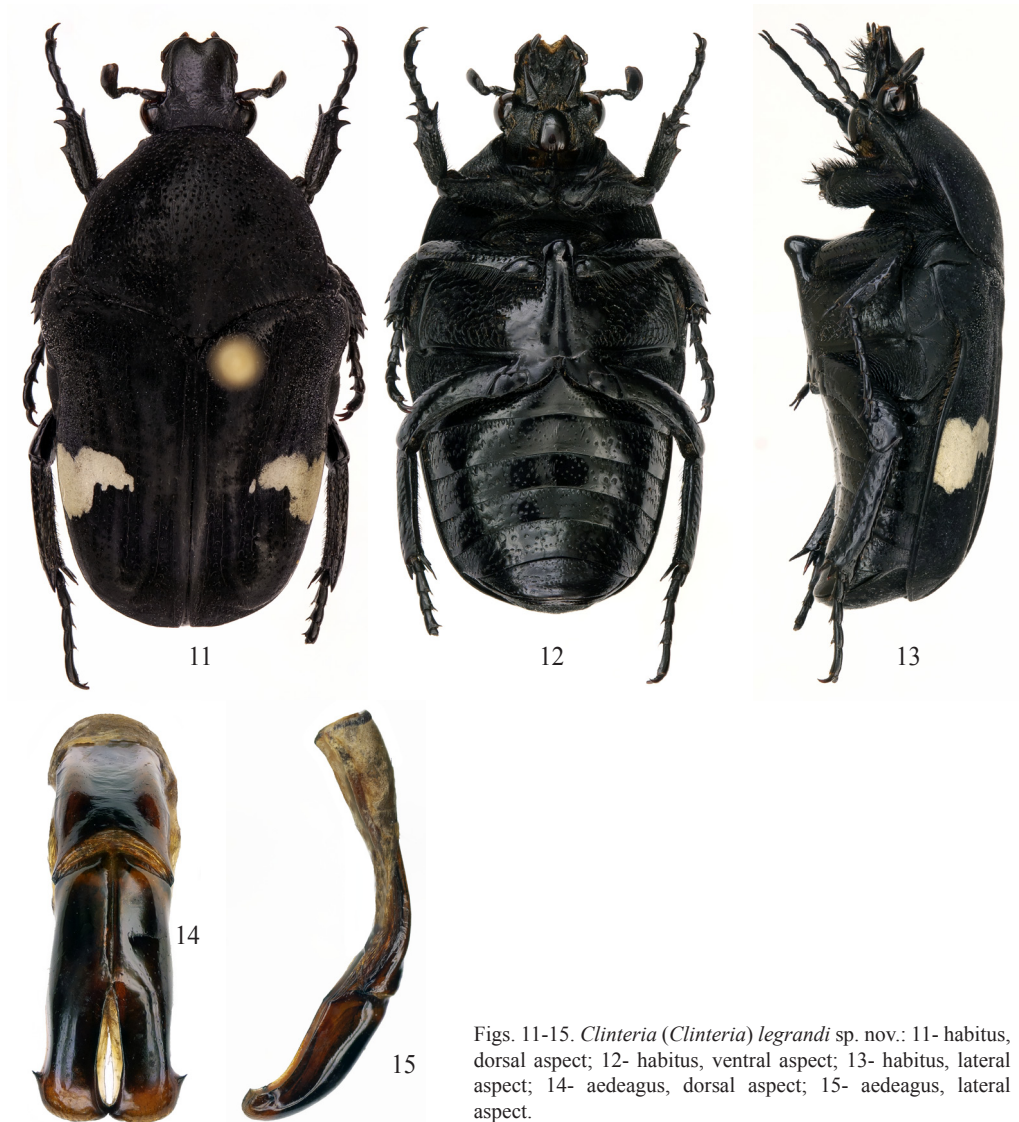
Ventrum. Black, moderately shining, yellowish ornament completely absent. Abdomen with distinctly developed, rather deep impression. Abdominal segments with rows of transversally running lines of mostly horse shoe shaped punctures. Metasternum with moderately dense wrinkles and black setation. Mesometasternal process short, its apex heading downwards in angle approximately 45°. Prosternum and mentum with dense striolation.

Legs. Black, rather short. Pro- and mesofemora with brushes of blackish setation in posterior margin. Protibia tridentate, teeth not equidistant. Meso- and metatibia with carina in posterior half. Terminal spurs of meso- and metatibia rather short.

Genitalia. Parameres simply developed, running parallel nearly throughout total length, in front of apex with tiny, sharp hook (Figs. 14-15).

**Variability.** Size 14.8-16.2 mm. In all other aspects same as holotype.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Size 15.3-15.8 mm. Females with same elytral, ochre pattern as in males. Protibia shorter, more robust, tridentate, protibial teeth equidistant. Pronotal border complete. Abdomen arched, abdominal punctation, especially in propygidium denser. In other characters similar with males.



Figs. 11-15. *Clinteria (Clinteria) legrandi* sp. nov.: 11- habitus, dorsal aspect; 12- habitus, ventral aspect; 13- habitus, lateral aspect; 14- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 15- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

**Differential diagnosis.** The newly described species coexists together with *Clinteria ducalis annamitica* Paulian, 1960. Several morphological characters can be used for differential diagnosis between two species. I. Dorsal side in new species with one ochre macula placed in posterior half of each elytron, but two yellow or orange maculae, one on lateral side of posterior elytral half, second on elytral apex in *C. ducalis annamitica*. II. Punctuation of head in the newly described species is composed of fine punctures in clypeal anterior half, horse shoe shaped punctures in clypeal posterior half and striolation in frons, but rather uniform



punctuation in its congener. III. Males with nearly equidistant protibial teeth in *Clinteria ducalis annamitica*, but with posterior dent approximately 1.5 times distanced from two anterior teeth in the new species. IV. Abdominal impression in males rather deep in the newly described species, but absent in its congener. V. Mesometasternal process nearly straight in *Clinteria ducalis annamitica*, but heading downwards in the new species. VI. Male parameres simple, only with tiny, sharp hook in front of apex in the new species, but with large, rather obtuse hook in parameral apex of its congener.

From other species flying in Indochina, the newly described species can be distinguished by the complex of following characters: body opaque; coloration of dorsal ornament ochre and reduced to one transversally running macula in posterior half of each elytron; ventrum shining and completely missing ochre, yellowish or orange ornament; abdominal impression in males present and rather deeply developed; protibial teeth in males not equidistant; mesometasternal process short and its apex heading downwards; shape of male parameres very simple, parallel, with tiny, sharp dent in front of apex (Figs. 14-15).

**Etymology.** Named after my friend and colleague Jean-Philippe Legrand (Paris, France).

**Distribution.** South and Central Vietnam.

***Clinteria (Clinteria) porloyi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 16-20)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, SE Moluccas, Tanimbar Archipelago, Molu Island, Tutunametal village env.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Moluccas/ Tanimbar Is., MOLU I./ Tutunametal vill. env., 0-50m/ XI. 2012, local collector leg., (SJCP). Paratypes: (No.1 ♂) labelled: Indonesia, S Moluccas/ Tanimbar archipelago/ MOLU ISL., XII. 2008/ local collector lgt., (SJCP); (No. 2 ♂) labelled: INDONESIA, S. MOLUCCAS/ Tanimbar Is., 10 m alt./ MOLU I./ XII. 2018, local collector leg., (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Dark brown to olive/brown with yellowish ornament. Size 13.5 mm.

**Head.** Black with olive to metallic tinge, covered with basalic tomentum. Frons with pair of tiny yellowish patches. Punctuation simple, denser in frons. Apex of clypeus with moderately developed emargination, apical lobes slightly elevated. Lateral declivities not visible. Antennae reddish to brown, antennal club slightly darker. Antennal club distinctly longer than stalk.

**Pronotum.** Olive to brownish with yellowish ornament, basalic tomentum present throughout total pronotal length. Sides with fragmentally developed vitta, which is broader in posterior pronotal half. Punctuation moderately dense, basal lobe nearly impunctate. Sides with obtuse border, not reaching anterolateral and posterolateral margins. Setation absent.

**Scutellum.** Very reduced, its coloration olive, impunctate.

**Elytra.** Brown, large part of anterior half covered with 3 irregularly shaped, large maculae, posterior elytral half with one patch in apex of each elytron. Sutural ridge slightly elevated nearly throughout total length. Striolate lines very indistinctly developed, composed of fragmentally running horse shoe shaped punctures. Humeral calli not developed, apical

calli obtuse. Elytral apex rounded.

Pygidium. Striolate throughout total length, except of pygidial apex with cover of yellowish ornament.

Ventrum. Abdomen and prosternum brown, metasternum nearly black. Abdomen shining, abdominal furrow not developed, abdominal punctation very fine and sparse. Mesosternum finely striolate at sides, nearly glabrous in metasternal plate. Mesometasternal process



Figs. 16-20. *Clinteria (Clinteria) porloyi* sp. nov.: 16- habitus, dorsal aspect; 17- habitus, ventral aspect; 18- habitus, lateral aspect; 19- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 20- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

gradually narrowing to its apex, in apex slightly constricted, mesometasternal apex distinctly heading downwards. Prosternum with rather dense striolation. Sides of abdomen with yellowish ornament. Brownish setation developed mainly on prosternum, on mesosternum much shorter, on abdomen missing.

Legs. Rather short, inner sides of tibiae and femora with brownish setation. Protibia bidentate, third, posterior tooth indistinctly developed. Meso- and metatibia carinate in posterior half.

Genitalia. Basal half of parameres parallel, in apical half much wider with visible outer parameral rims, parameral apex with sharp and long hook (Figs. 19-20).

**Variability.** Yellowish ornament in paratype males slightly reduced. In elytra only with two patches in anterior half, pygidium not completely covered with ornament as it is in holotype specimen.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** From its congener flying in the rest of Tanimbar Archipelago (*Clinteria dimorpha* Arrow, 1916) the newly described species distinguishes in following morphological characters: I. Yellowish ornament in *C. dimorpha* usually covers large part of head, in pronotum usually with pair of maculae in disc and one tiny patch in pronotal lobe, elytral pattern usually with two confluent patches between epipleurae and sutural ridge, in ventrum with abundant ornament on abdominal sides and mesosternum; II. Mesometasternal process in *Clinteria dimorpha* simply developed, its apex heading straight, but with constriction in front of mesometasternal apex, which is heading downwards in the newly described species; III. Protibia tridentate in *Clinteria forbesi*, but bidentate in new species; IV. Antennal club same long as stalk in *C. forbesi*, but distinctly longer in newly described species; V. There are also differences in aedeagi of compared species.

**Etymology.** Devoted to Alexander Porloy (Moa Island, Moluccas, Indonesia), good friend and collector of insects in south part of the Indonesian Moluccas.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, SE Moluccas, Moa Island.

***Clinteria (Clinteria) hageni hageni* Ritsema, 1884 stat. nov.**  
(Figs. 21-25)

*Clinteria hageni* Ritsema, 1884: 1 (original description); Schenkling, 1921: 106 (in catalogue).

*Clinteria cinctipennis* ssp. *hageni* Ritsema: Mikšič, 1977: 70 (in monograph); Krajčik, 1998: 71 (in catalogue).

**Type locality.** Tandjong Morawa, Serdang District, East Sumatra, Indonesia.

**Type material.** Holotype, RMNH.

**Additional material examined:** 2 ♂♂ (SJCP) labelled: W. Sumatra, 3.-4. 1991/ Payakumbuh-Harau/ Budyan lgt; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, W. Sumatra prov./ ANNAI VALLEY NAT. PARK/ 5.1999, Local collectors; 1

♂ (SJCP) labelled: W. INDONESIA, W. Sumatra prov., 400m/ Harau canyon env./ I.-II.1991 (handwritten)/ native collectors lgt; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, West Sumatra/ HARAU VALLEY, 500-800m/ cca 20 km N of Payakumbuh/ 6. 2005, St. Jákl lgt; 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: INDONESIA, West Sumatra Pr./ HARAU valley env., 400-800m/ cca 20 km N of Payakumbuh/ III.2013, local collector leg; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: Indonesia, West Sumatra pr./ HARAU valley, 600-900m/ 20 km N of Payakumbuh/ 6.2007, St. Jákl lgt; 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: I.-W. Sumatra, 600m/ Payakumbuh, 6.-10.1./ Harau vill. env./ St. Jákl lgt, 1991.

**Nomenclature.** Ritsema (1884) described species from one specimen from East Sumatra.



Figs. 21-25. *Clinteria (Clinteria) hageni* Ritsema, 1884: 21- habitus, dorsal aspect; 22- habitus, ventral aspect; 23- habitus, lateral aspect; 24- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 25- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Schenkling (1921) listed it as a valid species. Mikšič (1977) considered it as a subspecies of *Clinteria cinctipennis* Gory & Percheron, 1833 occurring in Java. This opinion was followed by Krajičik (1998). Sakai & Nagai (1998) erroneously depicted male and female in famous iconography (both specimens come from West Sumatra with the name *Clinteria liewi* described by Pavičević (1987) from continental Malaysia. Several morphological characters show that *Clinteria hageni* and *Clinteria cinctipennis* are not conspecific. Species described by Pavičević will probably become junior synonym of *Clinteria hageni* or junior synonym of *Clinteria cinctipennis wallacei* Mikšič, 1977 described before Pavičević's species. But I did not see any specimens of *Clinteria hageni* Ritsema from Malaysian Peninsula.

**Differential diagnosis.** Morphological characters differentiating *Clinteria cinctipennis* Gory & Percheron, 1833 and *Clinteria hageni* Ritsema, 1884 are following: Apical margin of clypeus emarginated in *C. cinctipennis* but nearly straight in *C. hageni*; abdomen in *C. cinctipennis* only very finely punctured, but with rows of horse shoe shaped punctures in each abdominal segment in *C. hageni*; elytra in *C. cinctipennis* usually with typical lateral vitta throughout total elytral length or in some specimens only fragmentally developed, but with irregularly shaped subquadrate patch in elytral posterior half in *C. hageni*; ventrum very seldom with yellowish ornament in *C. cinctipennis*, but always with yellowish patches in *C. hageni*; male parameres of mentioned species very different (Figs. 24-25).

**Distribution.** Indonesia, Sumatra.

***Clinteria (Clinteria) hageni borneoana* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 26-30)

**Type locality.** Mt. Goram, 900m, Sarawak, Borneo, East Malaysia.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂) labelled: Mt. Goram, 900m/ Sarawak, Borneo/ E. Malaysia/ IX.1997/ Tay Poo Min leg., (SJCP). Paratype: (No. 1 ♂) labelled: same as holotype, (SJCP).

**Description of holotype.** Completely black, dorsally with cover of black tomentum, elytra with one approximately quadrate patch in posterior half of each elytron. Size 12.0 mm (without pygidium).

**Head.** Completely black, frons with cover of basalic, black tomentum. Clypeal margin slightly bordered and with very shallow emargination. Lateral declivities nearly invisible. Punctuation very fine, setation missing. Antennae blackish, club slightly shorter than stalk.

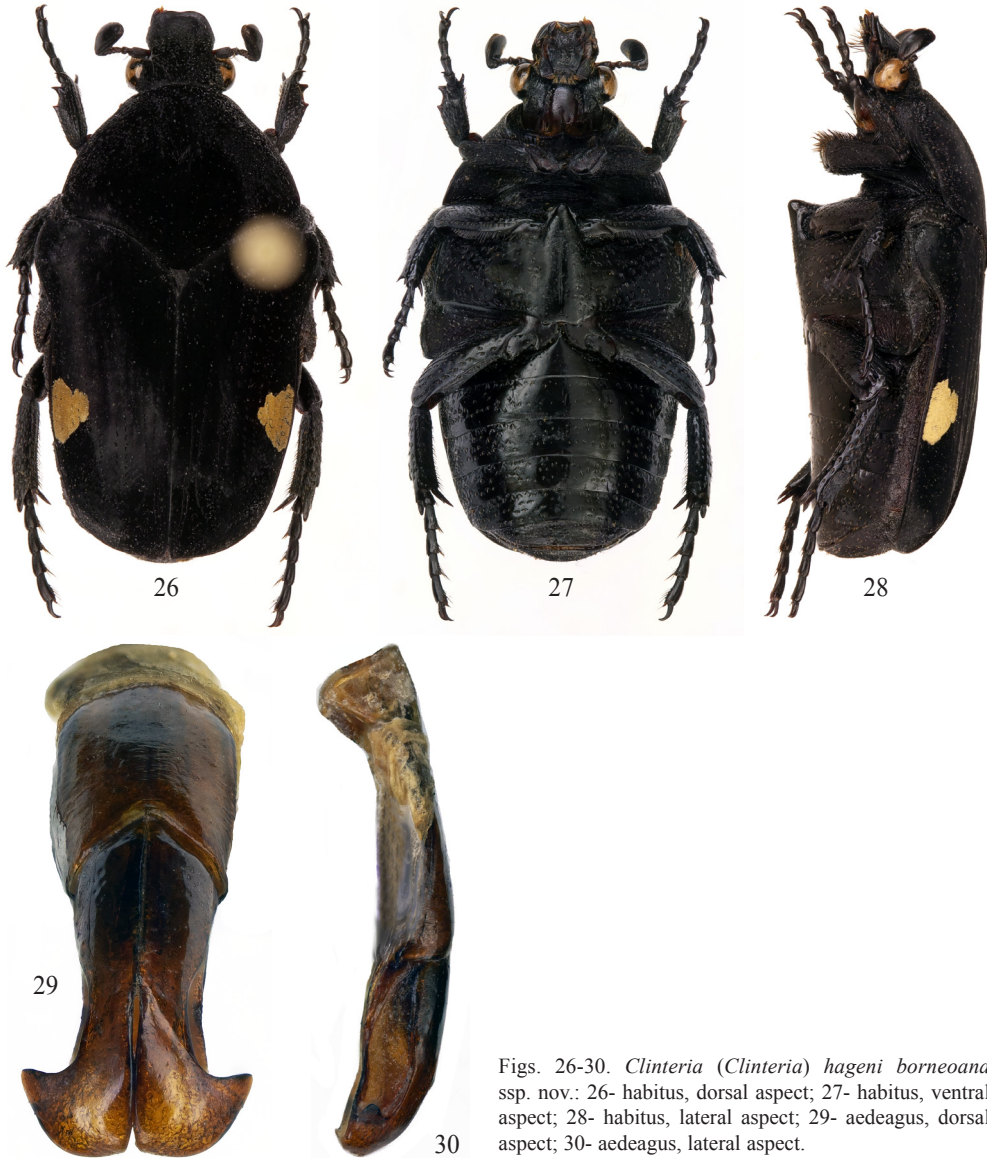
**Pronotum.** Completely black with cover of black basalic tomentum, but without any yellowish ornament. Lateral borders very low. Pronotal punctuation vague, nearly absent. Setation not developed.

**Scutellum.** Tiny, sharp, its coloration black.

**Elytra.** Completely black with cover of black, basalic tomentum throughout total elytral length. Each elytron with lateral, approximately quadrate patch in posterior half of each elytron. Punctuation reduced in five fragmentally running lines between sutural and lateral ridges in each elytron. Humeral and apical calli obtuse. Sutural ridge flat, slightly elevated in posterior, elytral third. Setation absent.

Pygidium. Black with cover of basalic tomentum. Especially pygidial base with fine and shallow transversally running striolae, in pygidial apex striolation much finer. Reddish setation present, but very sparse.

Ventrum. Completely black with moderately developed lustre. Yellow ornament completely missing. Abdomen very slightly constricted in front of propygidium, abdominal impression not developed. Abdominal punctation moderately dense with two to three



Figs. 26-30. *Clinteria (Clinteria) hageni borneoana* ssp. nov.: 26- habitus, dorsal aspect; 27- habitus, ventral aspect; 28- habitus, lateral aspect; 29- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 30- aedeagus, lateral aspect.



Figs. 31-35. *Clinteria cinctipennis* Gory & Percheron, 1833: 31- habitus, dorsal aspect; 32- habitus, ventral aspect; 33- habitus, lateral aspect; 34- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 35- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

transversal rows of horse shoe shaped punctures in each abdominal segment. Punctuation of mesosternum more rugose, metasternal plate only finely punctured. Mesometasternal process short, rather sharply developed to its apex, apex rounded with slight curvature downwards. Prosternum striolate. Ventral setation very fine and sparse, its coloration yellowish.

Legs. Black, short. Protibia tridentate, posterior tooth reduced. Mesotibia with carina in posterior half, metatibia carinate in posterior third.

Genitalia. Similar with nominotypical subspecies, apex with sharp and large hook (Figs. 29-30).

**Variability.** Second male available for study completely same except of bigger size, 12.5 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new subspecies differs from the nominotypical subspecies in more simple ornamental pattern (only one yellowish patch in each elytron); ventral ornament completely missing, but always with yellowish ventral maculae in nominotypical subspecies; clypeal apex with mild emargination, but nearly straight in its congener; dorsal side completely black, but with brownish or greenish tinge in nominotypical subspecies; apex of mesometasternal process slightly curved downwards, but straight in its congener.

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

**Distribution.** Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak.

### *Clinteria (Clinteria) magna* Krajčák & Jákl, 2007

*Clinteria magna* Krajčák & Jákl, 2007: 5, fig. 13 (original description).

**Type locality.** N. Vietnam, Hoang-Lien-Son Province, Sa Pa.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂), BMNH (ex coll. Krajčák).

**Additional material examined:** 1 ♂ (SJCP) labelled: NE LAOS Huaphanne pr./ MT. PHU PANE, 1200-/ 1900m, 31.V.-11.VI. 2011/ 20°12' N 103°59' E/ St. Jákl et lao collectors leg (new country record).

**Distribution.** The species was described based on a single male specimen from SaPa Mountain Range in northern part of Vietnam. Additional specimen in author's collection extends its distributional area to northeastern part of Laos.

### *Clinteria (Clinteria) sakaii* Antoine, 2000

*Clinteria sakaii* Antoine, 2000: 137, figs. 44-46, photo 20 (original description).

**Type locality.** N. Vietnam, Vinh Phu Province, Mt. Tam Dao.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂), NSMT; Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ MNHN (ex coll. Antoine), SJCP, KSCP.

**Additional material examined:** 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: NE LAOS, Huaphane pr./ MT. PHU PANE 1050-1800/ m, Ban Saluei v. 10.-22.V./ 2011, St. Jákl et lao coll. (new country record); 1 ♀ (SJCP) labelled: S. VIETNAM, 1400m/ Kon Tum prov./ Ngoc Linh, IV. 2019/ local collector leg (new province record).

**Distribution.** The species was described from northern part of Vietnam. Now it's area is extended up to south-central part of Vietnam and northeastern part of Laos.



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