

***Falsomordellistena (Falsomordellistenoda) kleckai* sp. n. from Réunion  
(Coleoptera, Mordellidae)**

Jan HORÁK

K Hádku 567, Dubeček, CZ 107 00 Praha 10 - Dubeč, Czech Republic

**Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Mordellidae, Aethiopian region.**

**Abstract.** Description of a new species *Falsomordellistena (Falsomordellistenoda) kleckai* sp. n. from Réunion.

INTRODUCTION

Within the years 2004 and 2005 I received from my friend Jiří Moravec material of a very characteristic new species of the genus *Falsomordellistena* Ermisch, 1950 collected by him and his friend Kamil Klečka on the island of Réunion. According to the position of the apical ridge, that is parallel to the posterior margin of posterior tibia, this species belongs to the subgenus *Falsomordellistenoda* Ermisch, 1950, originally described from Brazil. Franciscolo (1967) attributed to this subgenus six additional species from Madagascar, to which the new species is closely related.

Acronyms

CHP – Collection J. Horák, Prague

CKB – Collection K. Klečka, Brno

MNHN – Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris

DESCRIPTION

***Falsomordellistena (Falsomordellistenoda) kleckai* sp. n.  
(Figs 1-10)**

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Ile de la Réunion, Les Hauts du Brulé, 1000m, 20.i.2005, Jiří Moravec leg., deposited in MNHN; Allotypus: (♀): the same data as holotype, deposited in MNHN; Paratypes (10 ♂♂, 1 ♀): the same data as holotype; (35 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀): Réunion, Cascade, Maniquet, 21.i.2005, K. Klečka leg.; (5 ♀♀): Ile de la Réunion, Les Hauts du Brulé, 1000m, 12.ii.2004, J.Moravec leg., deposited in CHP, CKB and MNHN.

**Description of holotype.** Coloration. Body black. Anterior portion of head except for the tips of mandibles, anterior portion of pronotum except for a black median part narrowly prolonged cranially, as well as all appendages yellow-brown. Only antennomeres, beginning from the fifth,

gradually darkened, two terminal ones black with lighter bases. Also anterior tarsi darker than anterior tibiae, anterior tarsomeres gradually darkened, terminal one brownish. Terminal spurs of posterior tibiae yellow-brown.

Pubescence golden-silvery, only elytra with pattern of black pubescence consisting of round spot at the base of elytron near scutellum, small and narrow spot at the midlength of elytron near suture and a large irregular spot at the apex of elytra, divided by suture. Pygidium with black pubescence beginning approximately from the end of hypopygium (Fig. 1).

Head moderately convex, shining and sparsely punctate, ratio maximum length: maximum width as 6:6.3. Eyes of usual size, almost rhomboid-shaped with rounded angles, finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Posterior margin of eyes with very narrow temporal border, somewhat extended in the area of temporal angle. Maxillary palpi rather long (Fig. 2), second palpomere clavate, by one third wider than third palpomere, which is almost twice as long as wide; terminal palpomere elongate-securiform, its outer side gently emarginate, its inner angle moderately shifted towards the base and distinctly rounded. Antennae comparatively long (Fig. 4), antennomeres 1 and 2 subequal, 3 by one third shorter and slightly narrower than 2 and only slightly shorter and narrower than 4, 5 slightly wider and 1.75 times longer than 4, antennomeres 5-10 gradually slightly diminished, each twice as long as wide; terminal antennomere larger and wider, by one sixth longer than the preceding one, with almost regularly rounded tip.

Pronotum flatly vaulted, widest in anterior third, ratio maximum width : maximum length as 7.8 : 6. Anterior angles hardly visible from above, anterior margin almost semicircular with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in dorsal view almost rectilinear, posterior angles moderately obtuse with rounded tips. Punctuation sparse, rasp-like.

Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, red-brown with golden-silvery pubescence. Punctuation coarse, rasp-like, closer than on pronotum and adjacent portion of elytra.

Elytra 2.2 times longer than their combined width at humeri, feebly arcuate laterally, in the basal fourth almost parallel-sided, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Punctuation coarse, rasp-like, especially around scutellum.

Pygidium slender, conical, broadly truncate apically, twice as long as hypopygium, reaching nearly half of the length of elytra.

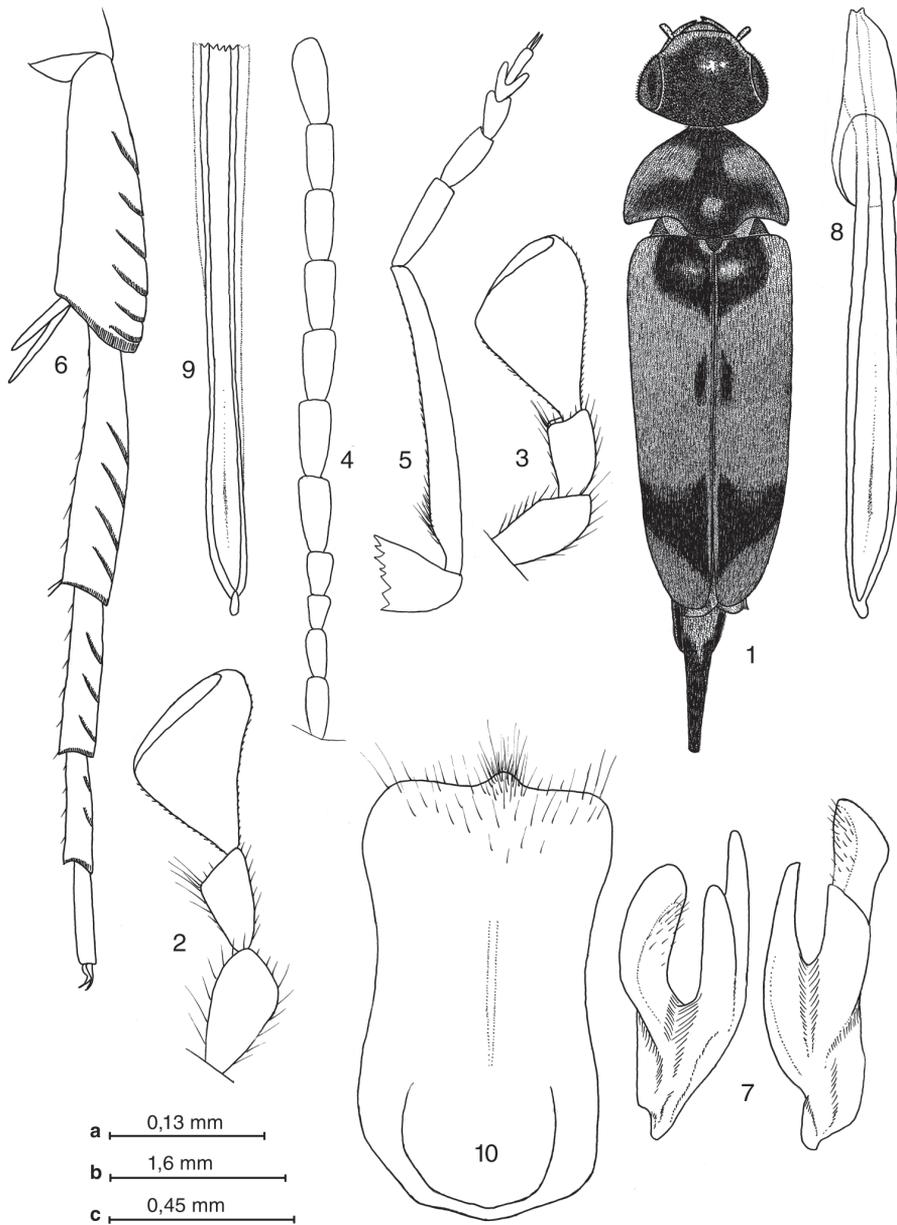
Metepisterna long and narrow, a little wider than elytral epipleura in humeral portion, rounded at their posterior end.

Legs. Anterior tibiae gently curved inwards (Fig. 5), at the base gently dilated and here covered with long dark hairs. Anterior tarsomere 1 twice as long as 2, almost as long as two following ones combined, 4 wider than 3, bilobed in posterior half and with truncate onychium on ventral side, 5 as long as 4. Intermediate tibiae shorter than intermediate tarsi. Apical ridge (Fig. 6) on posterior tibia occupying more than one fourth of the tibia width and parallel to its apical edge; moreover, there are four distinct short lateral ridges and two vestigial ones above them. Posterior tarsomere 1 with five ridges, 2 with three and 3 with two ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia by one third shorter than the inner one.

Genitalia. Male genitalia as figured (Figs7-9), the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig.10.

Length. From the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 4.8 mm, to the tip of pygidium 6.4 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female more robust than male, red-brown colouration of frons reduced



Figs 1-10. *Falsomordellistena (Falsomordellistenoda) kleckai* sp. n. (holotype, male): 1- general view, 2- maxillary palpus, 3- maxillary palpus (allotype, female), 4- antenna, 5- anterior tibia and tarsus, 6- posterior tibia and tarsus, 7- left and right paramere, 8- phallobasis, 9- eadeagus, 10- internal sternite VIII. Scale: a – 2,3,7,10; b – 1; c – 4,5,6,8,9.

to its anterior margin, pronotum black except for reddish sides, the oblong spot of black hairs at the midlength of elytra near suture absent. Second maxillary palpomere as wide as third, terminal palpomere shorter and cosequently more broadly securiform than in male. Antennae shorter, antennomeres 5-10 each 1.6 times longer than wide. Anterior tibiae straight, without calf-shaped extension and longer hairs. Pygidium thicker and by two fifths longer than hypopygium. Length from the tips of mandibles to the tips of elytra 5.0 mm, to the tip of pygidium 6.3 mm.

**Variation.** Colour of integument and pubescence rather variable. Frons may be quite black in female, or red-brown up to its midlength in male. Pronotum in female quite black, in male quite red-brown, variability of the coloration of elytra analogous. Antennomeres in males 1.8-2.0 times, in females 1.3-1.6 times longer than wide. Length (including pygidium) 5.3-6.9 mm.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species is most closely related to *F. (Falsomordellistenoda) griseolineata* (Pic, 1936) from Madagascar, from which it differs not only in the colour of body and the pattern of pubescence, but especially in the shape of parameres, which are quite peculiar within the subgenus.

**Distribution.** Réunion.

**Etymology.** Dedicated to Kamil Klečka, who underwent, along with Jiří Moravec, two collecting trips to Réunion, which lead to the discovery of this species.

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