

## Three new Oriental species from tribe Stenaliini (Coleoptera: Mordellidae)

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**Abstract.** Three new species: *Stenalia cechovskyi* sp. n. from Malaysia, *Stenalia jakli* sp. n. from Indonesia (Sumba I.) and *Stenalia jendeki* sp. n. from Cambodia are described, illustrated and compared.

### INTRODUCTION

After the first record of the genus *Stenalia* from the Oriental region (Horák, 1995) three additional new species were discovered. They are described in the present paper along with attempt to establish their systematic position among the species currently known to occur in this region. Especially remarkable is the discovery of a new species *Stenalia jakli* sp. n. from the island Sumba in the dry area of Indonesia east of the Wallace's line. The occurrence in dry to semi-dry areas is characteristic of all Old World species of *Stenalia* and the occurrence of the genus seems to indicate a long uninterrupted existence of dry biomes. The discovery of further species of Oriental Stenaliini can be expected in future.

Unless otherwise stated, the type material is deposited in the author's collection.

### SYSTEMATICS

Key to the currently known Oriental species of *Stenalia* (Horák 1995, modified).

- 1 (6) Terminal spurs of metatibia yellow to yellow-brown.
- 2 (3) Antennae beginning from the fifth antennomere strongly serrate, each of the antennomeres 6 - 9 almost three times as wide as the fourth one.
  - a(b) Smaller species (5.8 mm). Anterior tarsi slender, only moderately dilated, the first tarsomere three times longer than wide (Fig. 9). Terminal maxillary palpomere in male short, quadrate, its outer margin bearing additional blunt angle at the two thirds of its length. Thailand. .... *S. siamensis* Horák, 1995
  - b(a) Larger species (8.3 mm). Anterior tarsi strongly dilated, and short, the first tarsomere twice as long as wide (Fig. 4). Terminal maxillary palpomere very broadly securiform; its outer terminal angle broadly rounded, with flattened tip (Fig. 2). Malaysia. .... *S. cechovskyi* sp. n.
- 3 (2) Antennae filiform, each of the antennomeres 6 - 9 twice as broad as the fourth one.
- 4 (5) Eyes very broad, almost round, reaching posterior margin of the head. Temples not developed. Ventral margin of head strongly rounded below eyes. Length 5.5 - 5.9 mm. Thailand. .... *S. pacholatkoii* Horák, 1995
- 5 (4) Eyes ovate, narrowed anteriorly, not reaching posterior margin of the head. Temples distinctly developed. Ventral margin of head rather flat below eyes. Length 6.2 - 6.8 mm. Vietnam. .... *S. tonkinae* Horák, 1995
- 6 (1) Terminal spurs of metatibia black.

- 7(12) Elytra yellow-brown; their light colouration is sometimes (in *S. jakli* sp. n.) reduced to a band running from humeri to the midlength of elytra. Sternite 8 less than twice as long as wide.
- 8(11) Eyes not reaching posterior margin of the head, temples narrow, but distinctly developed. Maxillary palpi in both sexes narrow, the second palpomere only slightly wider than the following ones.
- 9(10) Larger species (5.8 - 7.1 mm). Anterior tarsi as long as anterior tibiae. Antennomeres 2, 3 and 4 of equal length. The blade of penis with a drop-shaped extension at the tip. Processes of phallobase distinctly longer than the base. Thailand .....  
.....*S. dembickyana* Horák, 1995
- 10(9) Smaller species (4.1 - 5.9 mm). Anterior tarsi longer than anterior tibiae (Fig. 13). Antennomere 2 by one third longer than 3, 4 as long as 3 (Fig. 12). The blade of penis becoming gradually wider from its midlength (Fig. 16). Processes of phallobase nearly as long as the base (Fig. 15) Indonesia: Sumba I. ....  
.....*S. jakli* sp. n.
- 11(8) Eyes reaching posterior margin of the head, temples completely missing. Maxillary palpi strongly dilated, second palpomere in male by one third wider than the third one. Basal tarsomere of anterior tarsi in male swollen, distinctly wider than the following ones. Length 5.2 - 6.6 mm. India: Bengal .....  
.....*S. indica* Horák, 1995
- 12(7) Body entirely black. Eyes not reaching posterior margin of the head, temples narrow, but distinct. Anterior tarsi (Fig. 20) longer than anterior tibiae ( as 4.5 : 4). Antennomere 2 slightly longer than 3. The blade of penis dilated from its midlength (Fig. 23). Processes of phallobase distinctly longer than the base (Fig. 22). The eighth sternite 2.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 24). Length 4.8 - 7.3 mm. Cambodia. ....  
.....*S. jendeki* sp. n.

### *Stenalia cechovskyi* sp. n.

(Figs 1-8)

**Material examined.** Holotype (♂): Malaysia-W, Perak, 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highland, Ringlet, 900 m, 25.4.-5.5.2001, P. Čechovský leg.

**Description.** Male. Slender and little convex (Fig. 1). Black, with dark yellowish elytra, to apical portion almost black. Palpi yellow, four basal antennomeres, anterior legs and terminal spurs of metatibia brown. Pubescence black, becoming silvery on anterior portion of mesosternum and bases of abdominal sternites.

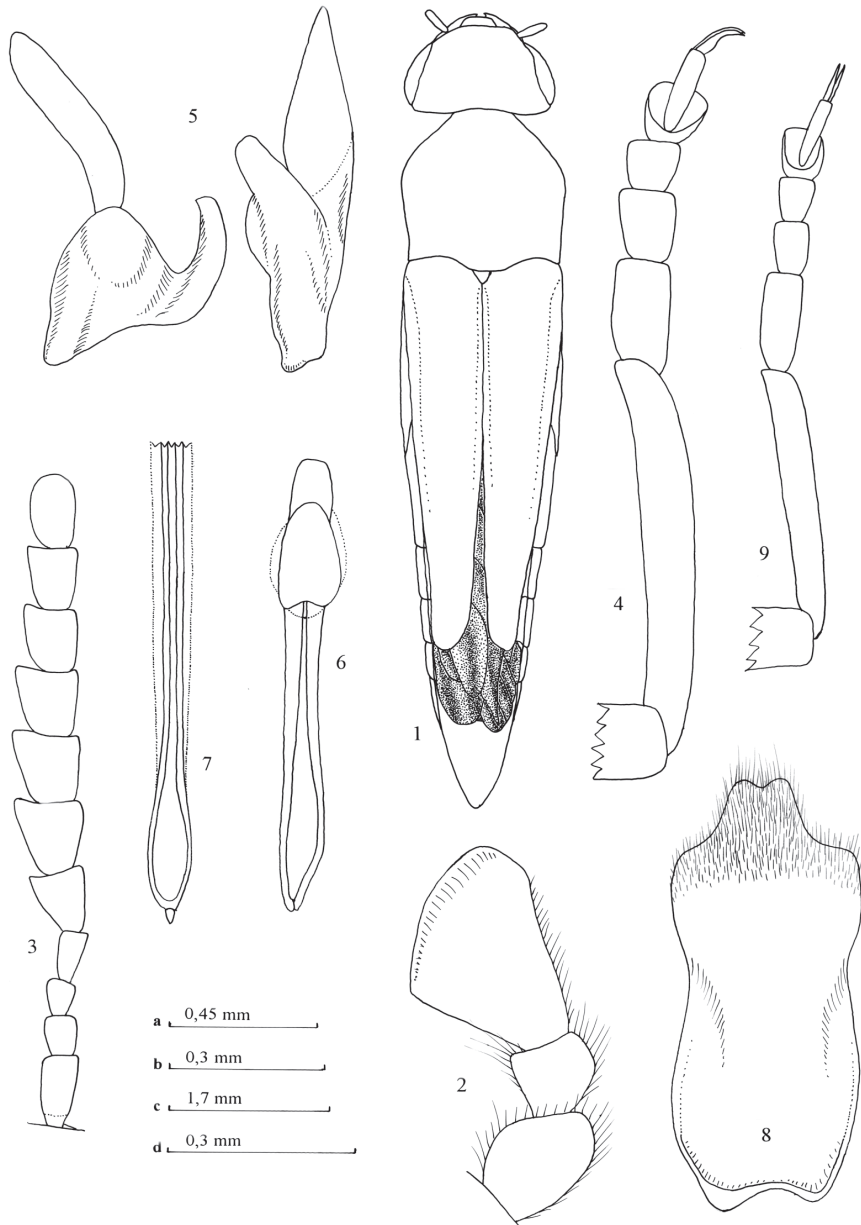
Head rather broadly convex, wider than long (as 9 : 7,4). Eyes broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted, glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Maxillary palpi robust (Fig. 2), second maxillary palpomere strongly dilated, plate-shaped, almost by one third wider than the third; terminal palpomere broadly securiform and widely rounded on the tip. Antenna long (Fig. 3), beginning from the fifth antennomere strongly dilated and serrate; 1. antennomere almost twice longer than 2., 3. as long as but distinctly narrower than 2., 4. antennomere conical and by one third longer than 3., each of antennomeres 5-10, 1.3 times longer than wide and by one third wider than 4, terminal antennomere oblong oval, almost 1.8 times longer than wide and slightly longer than the penultimate one.

Pronotum moderately convex, with very short collar-shaped projection, in basal third narrowed posteriorly. Sides in lateral view strongly S-shaped, posterior angles rectangular.

Scutellum small, broadly triangular, with silvery pubescence.

Elytra narrow, feebly convex, in basal fourth parallel-sides, 2.8 times longer than their combined width, separately rounded at apex.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 4) gently curved inwards, without a calf-like swelling and longer hair-like setae at the base. Basal tarsomere slightly wider than tibia, 2 times longer than wide and as long as two following ones together, third tarsomere rectangular, fourth slightly longer than wide, strongly bilobed and with rounded onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae strongly curved inwards, slightly longer than middle tarsi. Metatibia besides an oblique apical ridge, with two lateral ridges, first posterior tarsomere with two ridges and with third very rudimentary one, each of the



Figs 1-9. *Stenalia cechovskyi* sp. n. (Holotype, ♂): 1- general view; 2- maxillary palpus; 3- antenna; 4- anterior tibia and tarsus; 5- left and right paramere; 6- phallobase; 7- penis; 8- internal sternite VIII. *Stenalia siamensis* Horák (holotype, male): 9 - anterior tibia and tarsus. Scale: a - 3, 6, 7, 8, 9; b - 4; c - 1; d - 2, 5.

second and third tarsomeres with one ridge. Outer terminal spur of metatibia almost as long as the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 5-7), the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 8.

Length from tips of mandibles to tip of elytra 7.1 mm, to tip of pygidium 8.3 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female unknown.

**Name derivation.** This new species is dedicated to my friend, Petr Čechovský (Brno).

***Stenalia jakli* sp. n.**

(Figs 10-16)

**Material examined.** Holotype (♂): Sumba [Indonesia], East prov., Wairinfing vill., 200m, 11-12.2.2001, S. Jákl leg.; Allotype (♀): the same data.

**Description.** Male. Small, comparatively short and convex (Fig. 10). Black, maxillary palpi, four basal antennomere anterior femora and tibiae black-brown. Elytra black, with dark yellowish pattern reaching behind midlength of elytra. Terminal spurs of metatibia black. Pubescence of dorsal surface grey-black, on elytral pattern brightly golden-yellow; ventral surface black, becoming silvery on anterior portion of mesosternum and at the bases of abdominal sternites.

Head broadly convex, wider than long (as 6.5 : 6). Eyes broadly oval, not emarginate against insertion of antennae, very finely faceted and glabrous. Posterior margin of eye not reaching posterior margin of head capsule, temples narrow. Second maxillary palpomere narrow, long, distinctly wider than third one; terminal palpomere narrowly securiform, with inner angle situated at one third of length (Fig. 11). Antennae (Fig. 12) of medium length, narrowly serrate; antennomere 1 by one fourth longer than and nearly as wide as 2; 3 narrower and shorter than 2, as large as 4; each of antennomeres 5-10, 1.3 times longer than wide; terminal antennomere oblong oval with narrowed distal end, 1.8 times longer than wide and by one fourth longer than the preceding one.

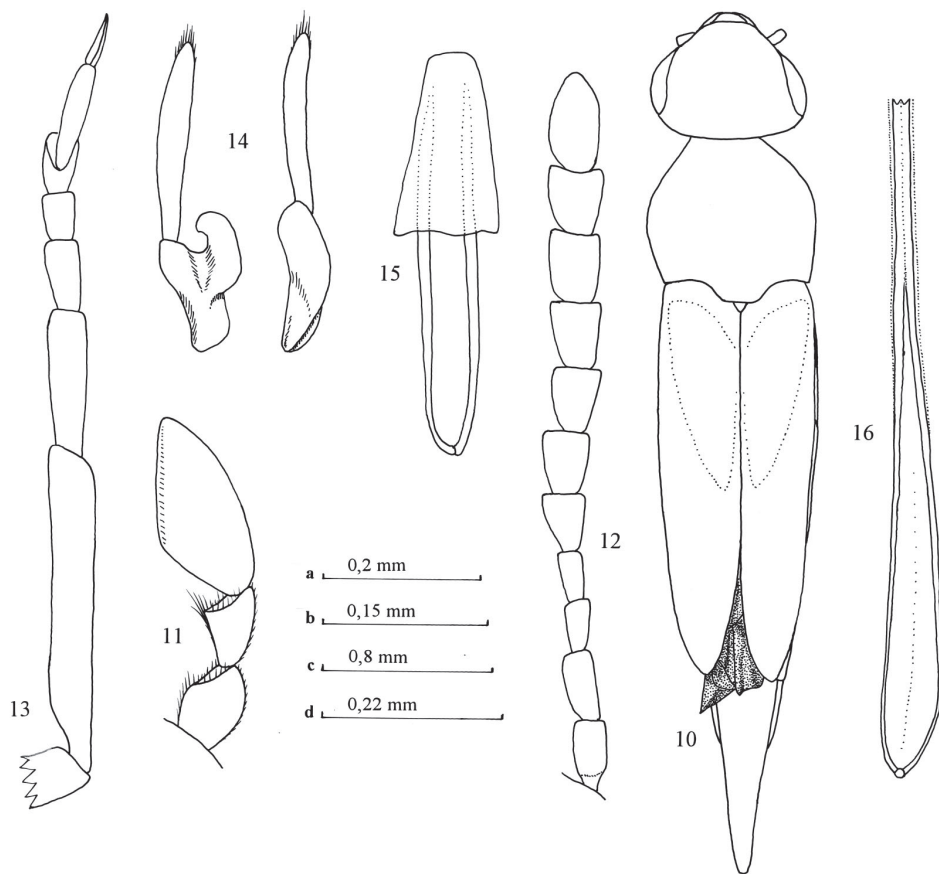
Pronotum longer than wide (as 8 : 7), flatly convex, with very short collar-shaped projection, in basal third narrowed posteriorly. Sides in lateral view strongly S-shaped, posterior angles rectangular.

Scutellum minute, triangular, with black pubescence.

Elytra moderately convex, almost parallel-sided in basal third and then rather strongly narrowed posteriorly towards, separately and narrowly rounded apex, 2.4 times longer than their combined width, with fine and dense rasp-like puncturation. Elytra reaching the midlength of penultimate abdominal segment.

Pygidium narrowly conical, rather flat and twice as long as hypopygium.

Protibiae (Fig. 13) straight without swelling and without longer hairs at the base, shorter than anterior tarsi (as 4 : 4.5). First anterior tarsomere slightly narrower than tibia, as long as two following ones combined, fourth tarsomere slightly longer than wide, emarginate to its midlength with simple onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae strongly curved inwards, shorter than middle tarsi. Metatibiae besides an oblique apical ridge, with two long and oblique lateral ridges, the upper ridge being longer than the lower one. First posterior tarsomere with two ridges, each of the



Figs 10-16. *Stenalia jakli* sp. n. (Holotype, ♂): 10- general view; 11- maxillary palpus; 12- antenna; 13- anterior tibia and tarsus; 14- left and right paramere; 15- phallobase; 16- penis. Scale: a - 14; b - 11; c - 10; d - 12, 13, 15, 16.

second and third with one ridge. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching nearly one third of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 14-16).

Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 3.8 mm, to tips of pygidium 4.1 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female more robust than male. Last maxillary palpomere slender than that in male, inner angle more rounded and situated at midlength of segment. Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 5.2 mm, to tips of pygidium 5.9 mm.

**Variability.** Unknown.

**Name derivation.** This new species is dedicated to my friend, Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Jakarta), specialist in the taxonomy of Cetoniidae (Coleoptera).

***Stenalia jendeki* sp. n.**  
(Figs 17-24)

**Material examined.** Holotype (♂): SW Cambodia, 20 km SE Koh Kong, Tatai river, 50-300 m, 11°34'N 103°07'E, 3-19.5.2005, E.Jendek & O.Šauša leg. Allotype (♀): the same data. Paratypes: (16 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀): the same data; two paratypes in Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

**Description.** Male. Slender and little convex (Fig. 17). Entire dorsal and ventral surface black. Pubescence of dorsal surface black with a honey-brown tinge; ventral black except for silvery hairlike setae on bases of abdominal sternites.

Head rather broadly convex, as long as wide, at the mouth parts prolonged anteriorly. Eyes broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted, glabrous. Posterior margin of eye not reaching posterior margin of head capsule, temples narrow. Second maxillary palpomere narrow, long, somewhat wider than the third one; terminal palpomere elongate securiform, inner angle situated at its distal third (Fig. 18). Antennae (Fig. 19) medium-sized, dilated beginning from the fifth antennomere, which is twice as broad as the third one; 1 and 2 equally broad, 1 by one fourth longer than 2; 3 slightly shorter and by one third narrower than 2; 5 by one fifth longer and more than third wider than 4, 5-10 antennomeres 1.2 times longer than wide; terminal antennomere oblong oval with narrowed distal end, slightly longer than the penultimate one.

Pronotum moderately convex, rather parallel-sided, longer than wide (as 7,5 : 7). Anterior margin with slight collar-shaped projection. Sides in lateral view strongly emarginate, posterior angles rectangular. Disc finely and densely punctate.

Scutellum minute, triangular, with black pubescence.

Elytra narrow, 2.8 times longer than their combined width, little convex, in basal third parallel-sided, separately rounded at apex.

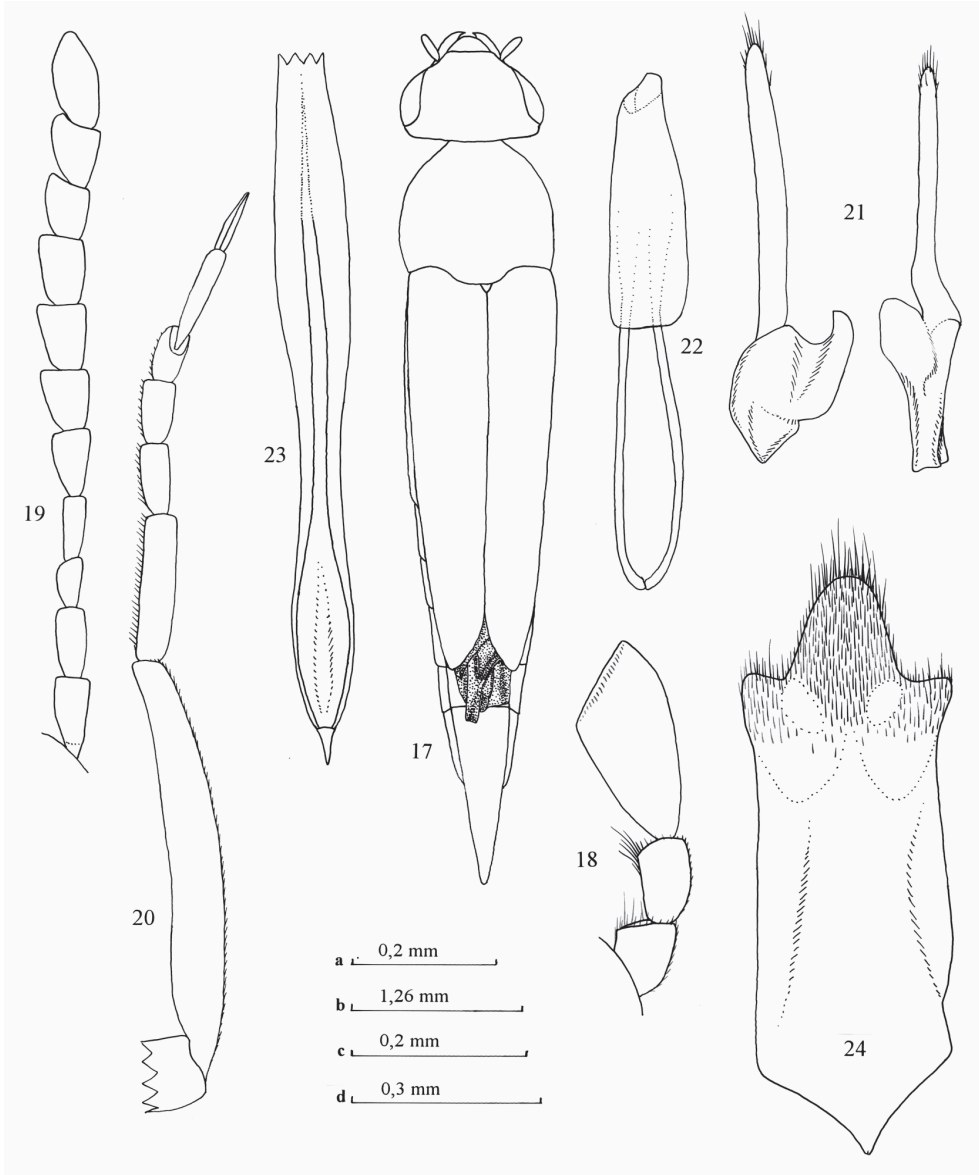
Pygidium elongate, conical, flat, by one third longer than hypopygium.

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 20) strongly curved inwards, without calf-like swelling and without longer hairlike setae at the base. First anterior tarsomere slightly narrower than tibia, 3 times longer than wide, as long as two following tarsomeres combined; fourth somewhat longer than wide, emarginate in three fourths of its length, with simple onychium ventrally. Mesotibiae strongly curved inwards, shorter than middle tarsi. Metatibia, besides very oblique apical ridge, with two very oblique lateral ridges, the upper ridge slightly longer than the inner one. Basal posterior tarsomere with two ridges, each of the second and third with one ridge. Outer terminal spur of metatibia by one fifth shorter than the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 21-23), the shape of the urosternite 8 as in Fig. 24.

Length from tips of mandibles to tip of elytra 4.8 mm, to tip of pygidium 6.3 mm.

**Sexual dimorphism.** Female more robust than male. Last maxillary palpomere only slightly slender than in male, inner angle situated at its distal fourth. Antennae shorter than in male, 5-10



Figs 17-24. *Stenalia jendeki* sp. n. (Holotype, ♂): 17- general view; 18- maxillary palpus; 19- antenna; 20- anterior tibia and tarsus; 21- left and right paramere; 22- phalobase; 23- penis; 24- internal sternite VIII. Scale: a - 21; b - 17; c - 19, 20, 22, 23, 24; d - 18.

antennomere as wide as long. Pygidium shorter and thicker. Length from tips of mandibles to tips of elytra 5.2 mm, to tips of pygidium 6.9 mm.

**Variability.** Only length is from 4.8 to 7.3 mm (with pygidium).

**Name derivation.** The new species is dedicated to the Slovak entomologist and my friend Dr. Eduard Jendek (Bratislava), specialist in the taxonomy of Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

#### REFERENCES

HORÁK J. 1995: The genus *Stenalia* from Oriental region. *Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemiae* 59: 89-99.