

Revision of some Oriental *Mordellini* with description of four new species. Part 3. (Coleoptera: Mordellidae)

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Taxonomy, new species, new combination, new synonymies, keys, Coleoptera, Mordellidae, Oriental region

Abstract. New species *Stenomordella saueri* sp. n. (Sri Lanka), *Variimorda* (s. str.) *girardi* sp. n. (India), *Variimorda* (s. str.) *takakuwai* sp. n. (China) and *Congomorda orientalis* sp. n. (northern part of Oriental region) are described. *Variimorda* (s. str.) *bistrinotata* (Pic, 1928), *Variimorda* (s. str.) *phungi* (Pic, 1923) and *Neocurtimorda sumatrana* (Pic, 1929) are transferred from genus *Mordella* Linnaeus, 1758. Following new synonymies are proposed: *Javamorda bifasciata* Ermisch, 1968 = *Javamorda fascifera* Ermisch, 1968 and *Neocurtimorda* (s. str.) *sumatrana* (Pic, 1929) = *Mordella niasensis* Pic, 1941 syn. n. Species *Variimorda* (s. str.) *bistrinotata* (Pic, 1928), *Variimorda* (s. str.) *phungi* (Pic, 1923) and *Neocurtimorda sumatrana* (Pic, 1929) are redescribed.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper results from the gradual study of a rich material of *Mordellidae* collected by Czech entomologists in Southeast Asia in the last years and from the revision of the types of species described by Maurice Pic and deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. As in preceding papers (Horák, 1995, 1996), author aims to treat some groups as a whole in order to facilitate their future study. In the present paper are revised some additional species originally described by Pic as members of the genus *Mordella* L. Due to this revision, some new species can be described. Very interesting are collections of two new species: *Stenomordella saueri* sp. n. from Sri Lanka as evidence of distribution of this genus throughout the Oriental region, and *Congomorda orientalis* sp. n. from almost entire continental portion of the Oriental region as an Asian species of the hitherto monobasic Afrotropical genus.

ACRONYMS

CHP collection Jan Horák, Prague, Czech Republic;
KPMK Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Kanagawa, Japan;
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
NHML The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain;
NMP National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;

OMNH Osaka Museum of Natural history, Osaka, Japan;
SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany;
UZMC Universitetes Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Danmark.

SYSTEMATICS

Stenomordella ochii Kiyoyama, 1975

(Figs 1-9)

Stenomordella ochii Kiyoyama, 1975: 46.

Material examined. China, W. Jiangxi, Jinggang, Shan - Ciping, 2.-14.vi.1994, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); N. Vietnam, Vinh Phu distr., Tam Dao, 900 m, 17.-21.5.1990, J. Horák leg., 1 ♀, (CHP).

Distribution: China (Jiangxi); Vietnam, Japan (Amami-Ōshima Is.).

Stenomordella longeantennalis Ermisch, 1941

(Figs 10-16)

Stenomordella longeantennalis Ermisch, 1941: 116.

Material examined. China, Yunnan, Lijiang, 1800 m, 26°53'E 100°18'E, 23.vi.-21.vii.1992. E. Jendek leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); Yunnan, Weishan Mt., 1800 - 2500 m, 25°10'N 100°21'E, 22.-25.vi.1992, Vit. Kubáň leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); China, Yunnan, Weibaoschan, 2800 m, vi.1993, C. Holzschuh leg., 3 ♂♂, (CHP); China, W. Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan, Ciping env., 2.-14.vi.1994, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♂, (CHP).

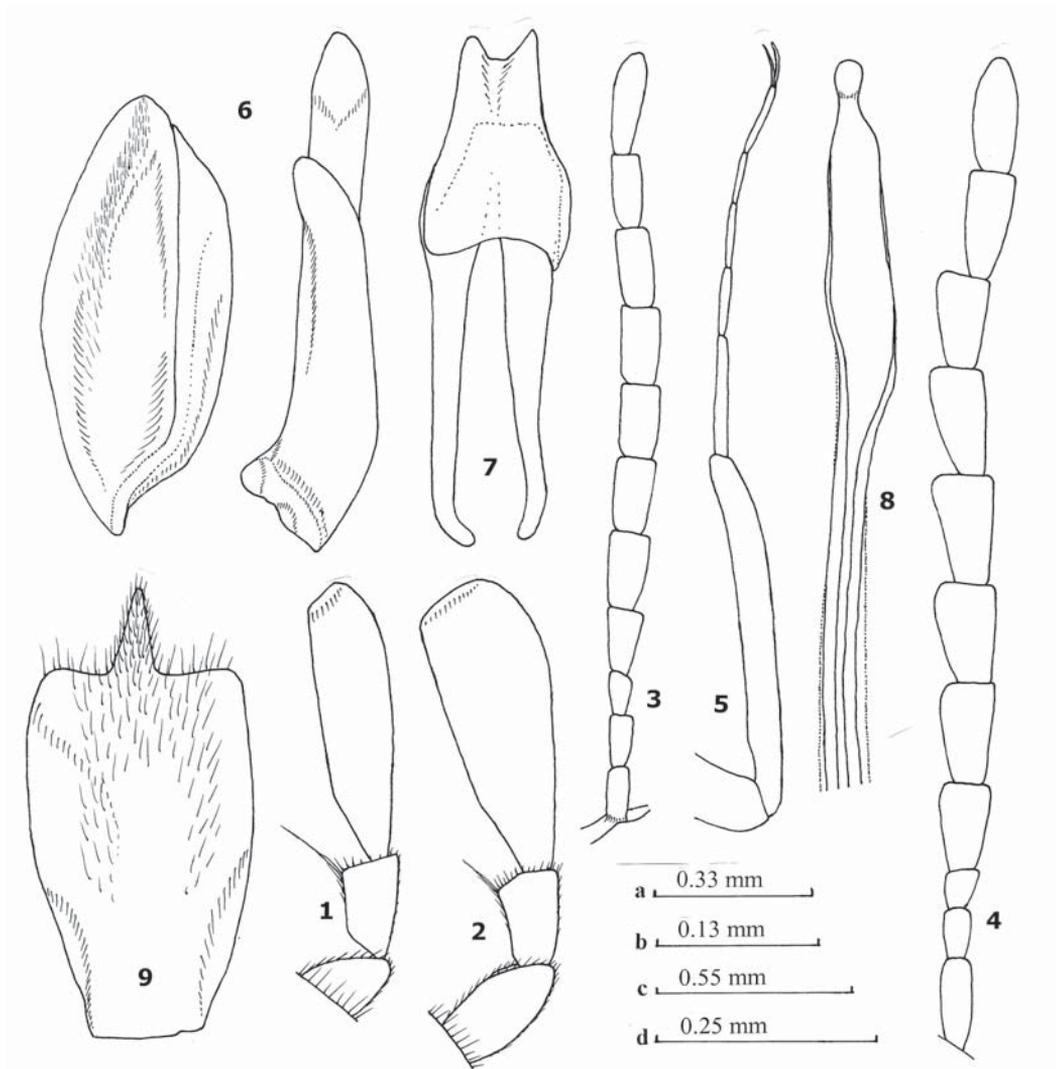
Distribution: China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Yunnan).

Stenomordella saueri sp. n.

(Figs 17-24)

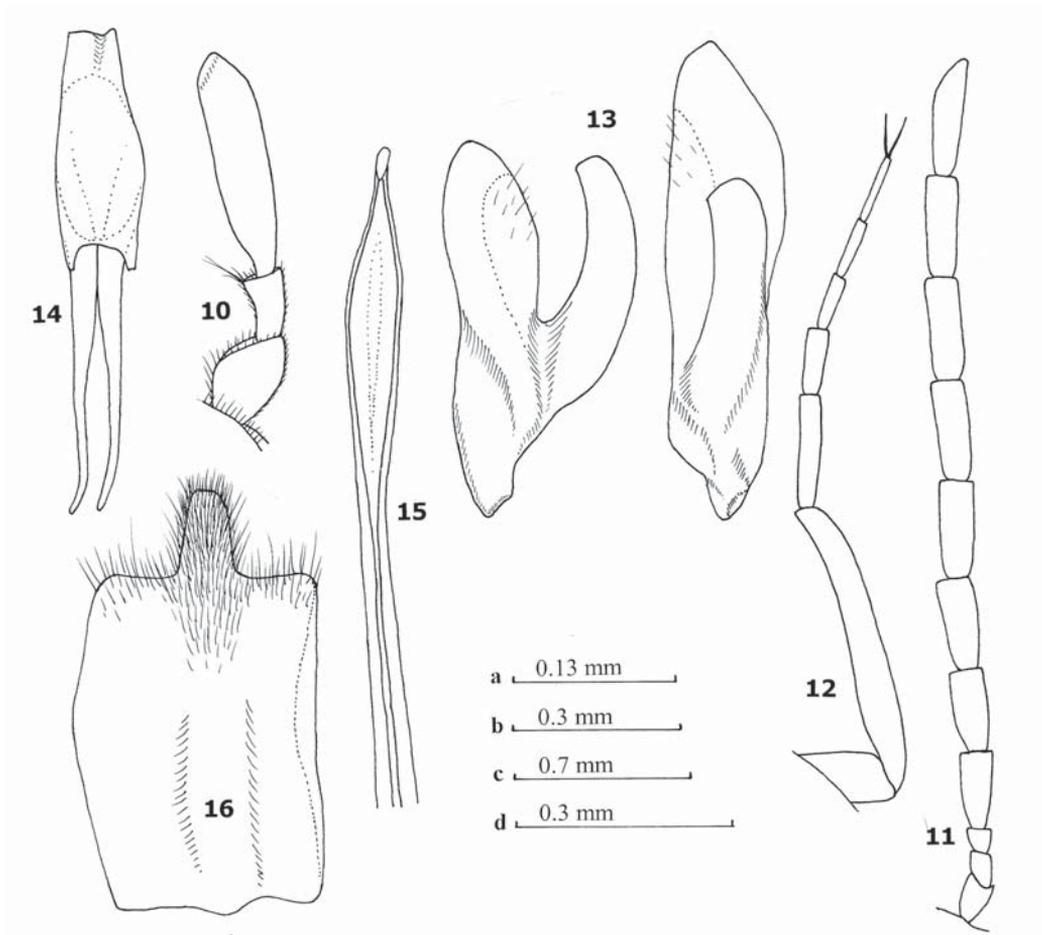
Type material. Holotype (♂): Sri Lanka, Haputale env., 06°47', 80°54', 24.-28.iv.1994, R. Sauer leg., (CHP).

Description of holotype. Slender with moderately arcuate sides (Fig. 17). Black, elytra light yellow-brown with black border at sides and suture, extending at scutellum and at tips of elytra. Anteclypeus, postclypeus, labrum and mandibles yellow, latter except for black-brown tips. Maxillary palpi and three basal antennomeres black-brown. Entire fore legs as well as middle and hind tibiae and tarsi brown. Terminal spurs of hind tibia yellow-brown. Ventral surface black. Pubescence of both dorsal and ventral surface grey-yellow, only on light background of elytra golden yellow, however interrupted at the midlength by broad grey-yellow transverse bar.



Figs 1-9. *Stenomordella ochii* Kiyoyama, male: 1- maxillary palpus; 2- maxillary palpus (female); 3- antenna; 4- antenna (female); 5- anterior tibia and tarsus; 6- paramere; 7- phallobasis; 8- apical part of penis 9- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 9; b- 1, 2, 5; c- 3, 4, 5; d- 6.

Head flatly convex, as long as wide, narrower than pronotum (as 5:6.5). Eyes oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Temples shortly and broadly wedge-shaped. Second segment of maxillary palpus (Fig. 18) only slightly wider than third one; terminal palpomere as wide as the third one, narrowly spindle-shaped. Antennae (Fig. 19) very long, when folded backwards, reaching to the base



Figs 10-16. *Stenomordella longeantennalis* Ermisch, male, China: 10- maxillary palpus; 11- antenna; 12- anterior tibia and tarsus; 13- paramere; 14- phallobasis; 15- apical part of penis; 16- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 10, 13; b- 14, 15; c- 11, 12; d- 16.

of pronotum; with the second and third antennomeres very small and only slightly longer than wide, from the fourth segment strongly robust and dilated.

Pronotum flatly convex, longer than wide (as 6.3:5.3), in basal fourth parallel-sided, its anterior margin with strongly neck-shaped prolongation. The basal lobe is wide, protruding, perfectly rounded at apex. Sides in lateral view moderately emarginate, posterior angles rectangular and sharp at tip.

Scutellum black, rather small, triangular with rounded apex.

Elytra only slightly convex, rounded at sides, 2.4 times longer than their combined width, separately rounded at apex, with sparse rasp-like punctuation.

Pygidium elongate conical, twice as long as hypopygium, reaching by one third of the length of elytra; the base of the pygidium has a ring of silvery white pubescence.

Protibiae distinctly shorter and wider than anterior tarsi (Fig. 20), straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first tarsomere 2 times as long as the second one, the fourth segment cylindrical, narrow and truncate at distal end. Intermediate tarsi by one third longer than intermediate tibiae, the first tarsomere reaching half length of the tibiae. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching one third of the tibia, posterior tarsomeres without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one fourth of the length of inner one.

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

Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 4.5 mm, to apex of pygidium 5.3 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

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

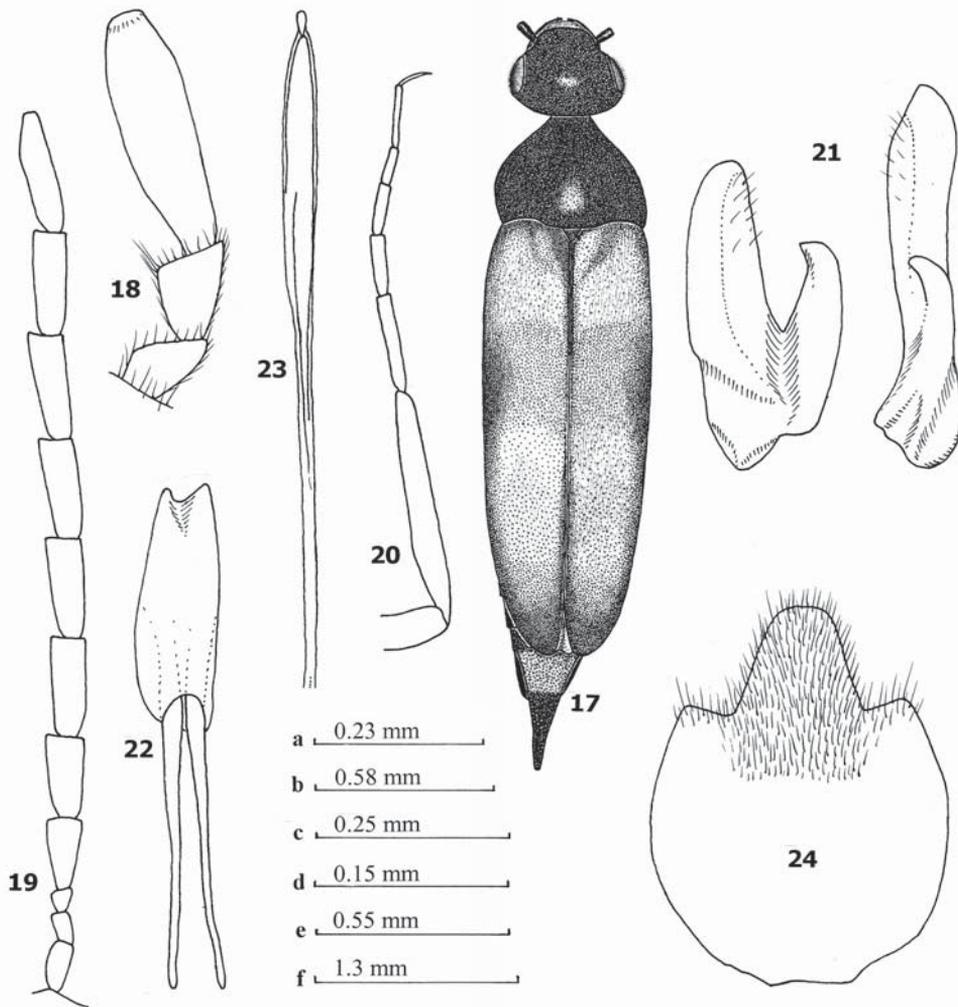
Key to species of *Stenomordella* from the Oriental region:

- 1(2) Large species: 8-8.7 mm (with pygidium). Anterior portion of frons of both sexes yellow-red. Antennae (Fig. 3) reaching, when folded, the base of pronotum; the fourth antennomere twice as long and by one third wider than the third one. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, exactly 3 times as long as their combined width. Vietnam, Japan, China (Jiangxi) *S. ochii* Kiyoyama, 1975
- 2(1) Rather small species: 5.6-6 mm (with pygidium). Anterior portion of frons of the both sexes completely black. Antennae (Figs 11, 19) in males extremely long, reaching, when folded, midlength of the elytra, the fourth antennomere 3 times longer and twice wider than the third one. Elytra short, with moderately arcuate sides, 2.4 to 2.5 times longer than their combined width.
- 3(4) Protibiae (Fig. 12) in male distinctly curved inwards (in female only indistinctly). Labrum in male from dark-brown to black. The right paramere bears a dorsal branch and a ventral branch which are of the same length (Fig. 13). China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Yunnan) *S. long antennalis* Ermisch, 1941
- 4(3) Protibiae (Fig. 20) in male straight. Labrum completely yellow-red. The right paramere bears a dorsal branch 2 times as long as ventral one (Fig. 21). Sri Lanka. *S. saueri* sp. n.

Etymology. Dedicated to the collector of the new species and my friend Roman Sauer (Praha).

***Varimorda* (s. str.) *girardi* sp. n.**
(Figs 25-34)

Type material. Holotype (♂): NE India, Meghalaya, 5 km E of Tura, 500-1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1.-8.v.1999, Dembický & Pacholátko leg., (CHP); Allotype (♀): the same data (CHP). Paratypes (CHP, MNHN, NHML, OMNH): (31 exx.): the same data; (2 ♀♀): the same data, but 15.-22.iv.1999, Zd. Košťál leg.; (1 ♂, 1 ♀): NE India, Meghalaya, Nokrek N.P., 3 km S Daribokgiri, 1400 m, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26.iv.1999, Zd. Košťál leg.; (1 ♂, 1 ♀): the same data, but Dembický & Pacholátko leg.; (1 ♂, 1 ♀): NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo hills, Tura, alt. 700 m, GPS N25°30.7'E 90°13.9' (WGS 84), 5.-7.v.1996, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.; (1 ♂): India, West Bengal, Distr. Darjeeling, Kurseong, Chiple Forest, 1000 m, 6.-15.v.1987, Narayan Dangal leg.; (1 ♂): India, West Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Kurseong, Chiple Forest, 700 m, 25.7.1987, N. Dangal leg.



Figs 17-24. *Stenomordella saueri* sp. n., holotype, male: 17- general view; 18- maxillary palpus; 19- antenna; 20- anterior tibia and tarsus; 21 - paramere; 22 - phallobasis; 23- apical part of penis; 24- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 22, 23; b- 19; c- 24; d- 18, 21; e- 20; f- 17.

Description of holotype. Slender, rather parallel-sided species (Fig. 25). Basic body colour black, only two basal thirds of elytra red-brown, passing gradually into black in the apical third. Also anteclypeus, postclypeus, labrum, basal portion of mandibles, three basal antennomeres, maxillary palpi (terminal palpomere black-brown), fore legs, middle tibiae and tarsi, as well as terminal spurs of metatibiae red-brown. Middle femora and posterior legs black-brown. Anterior border of frons quite black. Basic pubescence grey-black, base and sides of pronotum with broad golden-yellow border. Basal half of elytra with narrow stripe of golden hairs along suture curved sideways just before midlength of suture. Rather

broad transverse bar of silvery pubescence interrupted at suture occurs in the second third of elytra. Anterior portion of mesosternum as well as bases of all abdominal sternites with silvery pubescence; also base of pygidium with broad bar of silvery to golden pubescence.

Head flatly convex, much broader than long (as 10.2:8), distinctly narrower than pronotum (as 10.2:12.4), only moderately narrowed at the mouth parts. Eyes broadly oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Temples narrow, temporal angles moderately developed. The second palpomere as wide as the third one, terminal palpomere (Fig. 26) broadly triangular with both basal margins of equal lengths. Antennae long, antennomere from the fourth to tenth feebly serrate; for proportions of antennomeres see Fig. 28.

Pronotum flatly convex, wider than long (as 8:12.4), anterior margin almost semicircular with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view convex, posterior angles feebly obtusely rounded. Dorsal surface with fine and dense rasp-like punctuation.

Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, with silvery pubescence, fine and dense rasp-like punctuation.

Elytra moderately convex, almost parallel-sided in basal third and then moderately narrowed posteriorly towards separately rounded apex, 2.2 times longer than their combined width, with strongly rasp-like punctuation.

Pygidium narrowly conical, truncate apically and only by one third longer than hypopygium.

Protibiae (Fig. 30) longer than protarsi (as 6:5), straight, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as three following ones combined; the fourth one with emargination reaching behind its midlength and bearing truncate onychium on its ventral side; terminal segment 2.5 times as long as the fourth one. Intermediate tibiae as long as intermediate tarsi. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching only one fourth of the width of tibia, segments of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one half the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 31-33); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in fig. 34.

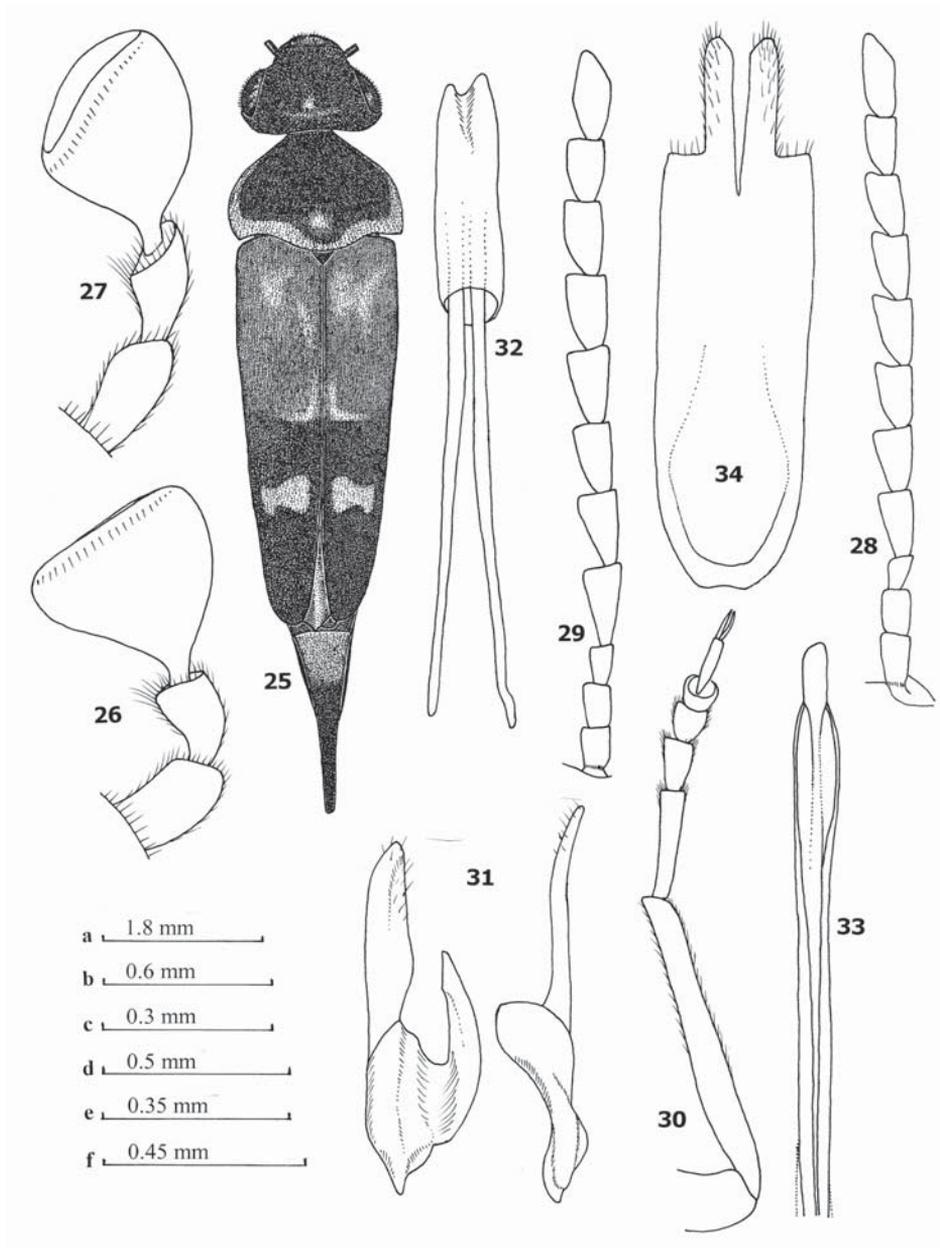
Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 6.5 mm, to apex of pygidium 8.9 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). More robust than male, with short conical pygidium. Transverse bar in the second third of elytra of bright golden-yellow pubescence. Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpus irregularly triangular with distinctly rounded outer margin (Fig. 27).

Variability. Body shape and colour pattern of all type specimens very uniform. Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium 8.9-9.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Incorporation of *V. girardi* into the modified key (Horák, 1996) to species related to *V. sinensis* (Pic, 1917):

- 1(2) Penultimate segment of both fore and middle tarsus distinctly emarginate, onychium indistinct. Anterior tarsi (male) or entire legs (female) and terminal segments of maxillary palpi black. Golden spots behind the midlength of each elytron small and round. Pygidium slender, in distal third parallel-sided. China (Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan), Vietnam, India (Assam, Bengal)..... *V. sinensis* (Pic, 1917)



Figs 25-34. *Variimorda* (s. str.) *girardi* sp. n., holotype, male: 25- general view; 26- maxillary palpus; 27- maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 28- antenna; 29- antenna (allotype, female); 30- anterior tibia and tarsus; 31- paramere; 32- phallobasis; 33- apical part of penis; 34- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 25; b- 28, 29, 30; c- 32, 33; d- 34; e- 26, 27; f- 31.

- 2(1) Penultimate segment of both fore and middle tarsus deeply emarginate, bearing a well developed onychium on its ventral side. Entire fore legs and maxillary palpi concolorous, yellow-brown. Golden spots behind the midlength of elytra large, either interconnected at suture to form a transverse band of variable shape, or confluent with humeral spot in longitudinal strip. Pygidium conical, regularly tapering towards the apex.
- 3(4) Whole three fourths of the length of elytra red-brown. Pubescence of elytra blackish except for a broad transverse humeral band at one third of elytral length and a rather broad band behind the midlength of elytra, which are both golden-yellow. Anterior portion of frons in both sexes black.
- a(b) Transverse bar in apical third of elytra and longitudinal Z-shaped humeral bands ending at the midlength of elytra are made up of golden-yellow pubescence. Terminal maxillary palpomere light yellow-red. Elytra twice as long as their combined width, distinctly arcuate at sides. Ventral membranous process of right paramere as long as the basal sclerotized portion below. Body length 7.2-9.9 mm. Vietnam. *V. shiyakei* Horák, 1996
- b(a) Transverse bar (Fig. 25) in apical third of elytra and narrow sutural stripe curved outwards at the midlength of elytra are made up of silvery to golden-silvery pubescence. Elytra 2.2 times longer than their combined width, parallel-sided. Ventral membranous process of right paramere distinctly longer than the basal sclerotized portion below. Body length 8.9-9.5 mm. India (Bengal, Meghalaya). *V. girardi* sp. n.
- 4(3) Only humeral band on each elytron red-brown; it either occupies only the basal third of elytron, or reaches almost its apex. Anterior portion of frons lighter, reddish (little distinctly so in female of *V. celebensis*).
- 5(6) The red-brown humeral band rather large, reaching almost the midlength of elytra, covered with golden-yellow pubescence. The same pubescence makes up also a V-shaped spot on the black background behind the midlength of elytra. Antennae thin (female), the fourth segment twice, each of the segments from fifth to tenth about 1.5 times as long as wide. Indonesia (Sulawesi Is.) *V. celebensis* (Pic, 1923)
- 6(5) The red-brown humeral band narrow, passing all along the elytron and terminated just before the apex, all with golden-yellow pubescence. Antennae wider, each of the segments from fourth to tenth only 1.3 times longer than wide (male). Indonesia (Batjan Is.) *V. longevittata* (Pic, 1925)

Etymology. Dedicated to Dr. Claude Girard (MNHN), specialist in the taxonomy of Elateridae.

***Variimorda* (s. str.) *takakuwai* sp. n.**
(Figs 35-39)

Type material. Holotype (♀): China, Shaanxi prov., Qin Ling Shan mts, 40 km SE of Taibal Shan mt., Hou Zen Zi vill. env., 1200 m, 11.vii.1998, Z. Jindra leg. (CHP). Paratypes: (1 ♀): the same data (KPMK); (1 ♀): China, W Hubei prov., Dashennongjia N. Res., Muyu, E slope, 2000 m, 12.-15.vi.1997, Bolm leg. (CHP).

Description of holotype. Very large and parallel-sided species (Fig. 35). Ground colour black, only mouth part, base of antennae, fore and middle legs as well as terminal spurs of metatibiae yellow brown. Pubescence black, except long and broad transverse humeral band, reaching almost the midlength of elytra and broad band behind the midlength, which are both golden yellow. Pubescence of ventral surface also black, on the anterior portion of mesosternum and at the base of all abdominal segments including pygidium silvery.

Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 12.5:11). Oral portion only moderately prolonged, anterior margin of postclypeus shallowly emarginate. Eyes broadly oval, moderately narrowed towards the antennal pits, finely faceted and densely pubescent. Temples very broad with distinct temporal angles developed on ventral side (Fig. 36). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 37) with the second and third segments equally broad, terminal palpomere broadly securiform, its inner basal margin reaching about one third of the length of the outer margin, inner corner strongly rounded. Antennae (Fig. 38) comparatively long, rather serrate; the

fourth antennomere as long as the fifth one; the segments fifth to tenth 1.6 times as long as wide; terminal antennomere long oval, twice as long as wide, by one fourth longer than the preceding one.

Pronotum flatly convex, distinctly wider than long (as 15.5:11). Anterior margin regularly arcuate, with indistinctly neck-shaped protuberance, posterior lobe broadly arcuate. Lateral margins in lateral view straight, posterior angles feebly obtusely rounded.

Scutellum subtriangular with strongly rounded apex.

Elytra elongate and parallel-sided, 2.4 times longer than their combined width at humeri, separately rounded at the apex.

Pygidium elongate conical, twice as long as hypopygium, pubescence black except for broad basal ringlet of yellowish-silvery hairs.

Protibiae straight and distinctly longer than anterior tarsi (Fig. 39). Protarsi gradually wider from the first to the fourth segment; the first segment as long as the three following ones together; the third one wider than long and lightly emarginate; the fourth one by one third wider than long, with emargination reaching behind its midlength, bearing a lightly emarginate onychium ventrally; terminal tarsomere overlapping it by three fourths of its length. Mesotibiae longer than middle tarsi. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching one third of the width of tibia; segments of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one half of the length of the inner one.

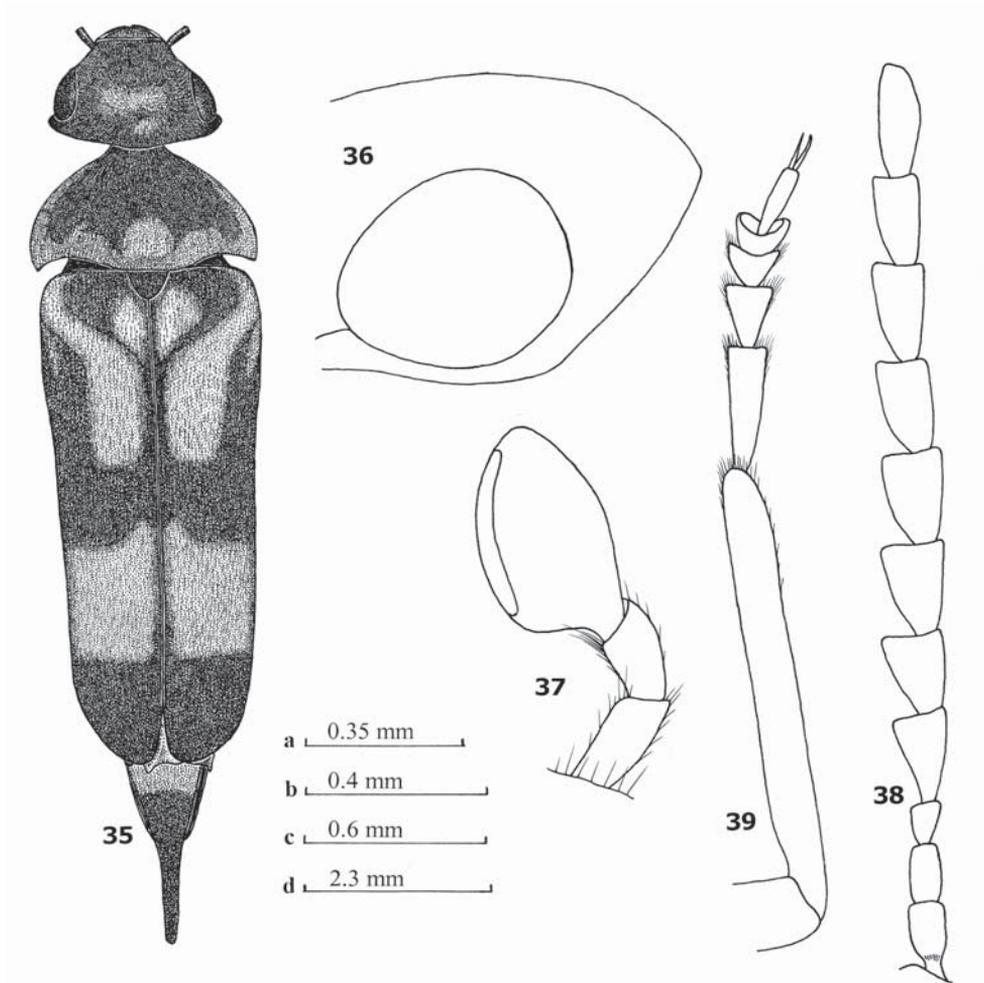
Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 8.9 mm, to apex of pygidium 11.3 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Incorporation *V. takakuwai* sp. n. into the key similar species to *V. phungi* (Horák, 1996, modified):

- 7(A) Elytra completely black, only pubescence bicoloured (rarely quite black).
- 8(11) Light pubescence pattern on elytra golden-yellow.
- 9(10) Head with very distinct temples behind eyes (Fig. 36). Elytra (female) long, narrow, parallel-sided, 2.4 times longer than their combined width, humeral spots beginning on humeri and arcuately prolonged to elytral suture (Fig. 35). Antennae in female moderately, but distinctly serrate, antennomeres 4.-10. 1.6 times longer than wide. China (Shaanxi, Hubei) *V. takakuwai* sp. n.
- 10(9) Temples absent (Fig. 41). Elytra short, in male 2.15 times longer than their combined width, in female twice as long as wide (Fig. 40). Antennae in female thin, almost filiform, antennomeres 4.-10. almost twice as long as wide (Fig. 45). Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China (Jiangxi), India (Assam, Meghalaya)
..... *V. phungi* (Pic, 1923)
- 11(8) Light pubescence pattern on elytra white-silvery, seldom is the vestiture of elytra completely black
..... *V. (s. str.) bistrinotata* (Pic, 1928), etc.

Etymology. Dedicated to Dr. Masatoshi Takakuwa (Kanagawa, Japan), eminent specialist in the taxonomy of Mordellidae.



Figs 35-39. *Variimorda* (s. str.) *takakuwai* sp. n., holotype, female: 35- general view; 36- head in lateral view; 37- maxillary palpus; 38- antenna; 39- anterior tibia and tarsus. Scale: a- 36; b- 37; c- 38, 39; d- 35.

***Variimorda* (s. tr.) *phungi* (Pic, 1923) comb. n.**
(Figs 40-50)

Mordella phungi Pic, 1923: 30.

Material examined. Holotype (♀): Lac Thô [Vietnam], bearing white label "Type", red as „Type“ and other white as „*Mordella phungi* n.sp.“, subsequently labelled as holotype by myself (MNHN).

Additional material. Hoa binh [Vietnam], 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, (MNHN); Hoa binh, Tonkin [Vietnam], 2 ♀♀, (MNHN); Hoa Binh, Tonkin [Vietnam], de Cooman, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (MNHN);

China, Jiangxi W. Jinggang Shan, Ciping env., 2.-14.vi.1994, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (CHP); Vietnam N, Tonkin, Cuc-Phuong Nat.Park, 2.-12.v.1991, E. Jendek leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); Vietnam, Ha Nam Ninh prov., Cuc Phuong, 24.-25.v.1986, J.Horák leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Vietnam N, Ha Son Binh prov., Huong Son, 26.-29.iv.1991, J. Strnad leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Laos north, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, 750 m, N 21°07.5' E 101°21.0', 13.-24.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (CHP); the same data, but M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (CHP); Laos north, 20km NW Louang Namtha, 900 m, N 21°09.2' E 101°18.7', 5-11.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); the same data, but M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); Laos centr., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape env., 400 m, 18°20'N 105°08'E, 7.-16.v.2004, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Laos c., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape - Kaew Nua pass, 600 m, N 18°22.3' E 105°09.1', 18.iv.-1.v.1998, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (CHP); C Laos, Boli Khan Xai prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, 1.-18.v.2001, P. Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); the same data, but Vít. Kubáň leg., 2 ♀♀, (CHP); NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Chirrapunice, 900 m, 25°13-14'N 91°40'E, 5.-24.v.2005, P. Pacholátko leg., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (CHP); the same data, but 500-960 m, 29.iv.-22.v.2006, L. Dembický leg., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (CHP); NE India, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17.-25.v.1999, Dembický & Pacholátko leg., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, (CHP).

Comments. Male (China: Jiangxi). Rather slender and rounded species (Fig. 40). Body black, only mouth parts, maxillary palpi, bases of antennae, fore legs, middle tibiae as well as terminal spurs of metatibiae yellow-brown. Pubescence of dorsum black with striking golden-yellow pattern (Fig. 40); pubescence of ventral surface golden-yellow, only on pygidium and hypopygium black with broad silvery-white border all around.

Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 11:9), oral portion only moderately prolonged. Eyes broadly oval, finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Temples absent (Fig. 41), only a moderately extended temporal border distinct. Second segment of maxillary palpus only slightly wider than third one; terminal segment rather broadly securiform, with both basal margins of equal lengths (Fig. 42). Antennae (Fig. 44) rather long; the fourth antennomere 2 times as long as the third one and as long as the fifth one; the segments from fifth to tenth by one third longer than wider; terminal antennomere long oval, twice as long as wide, by one fourth longer than the preceding one.

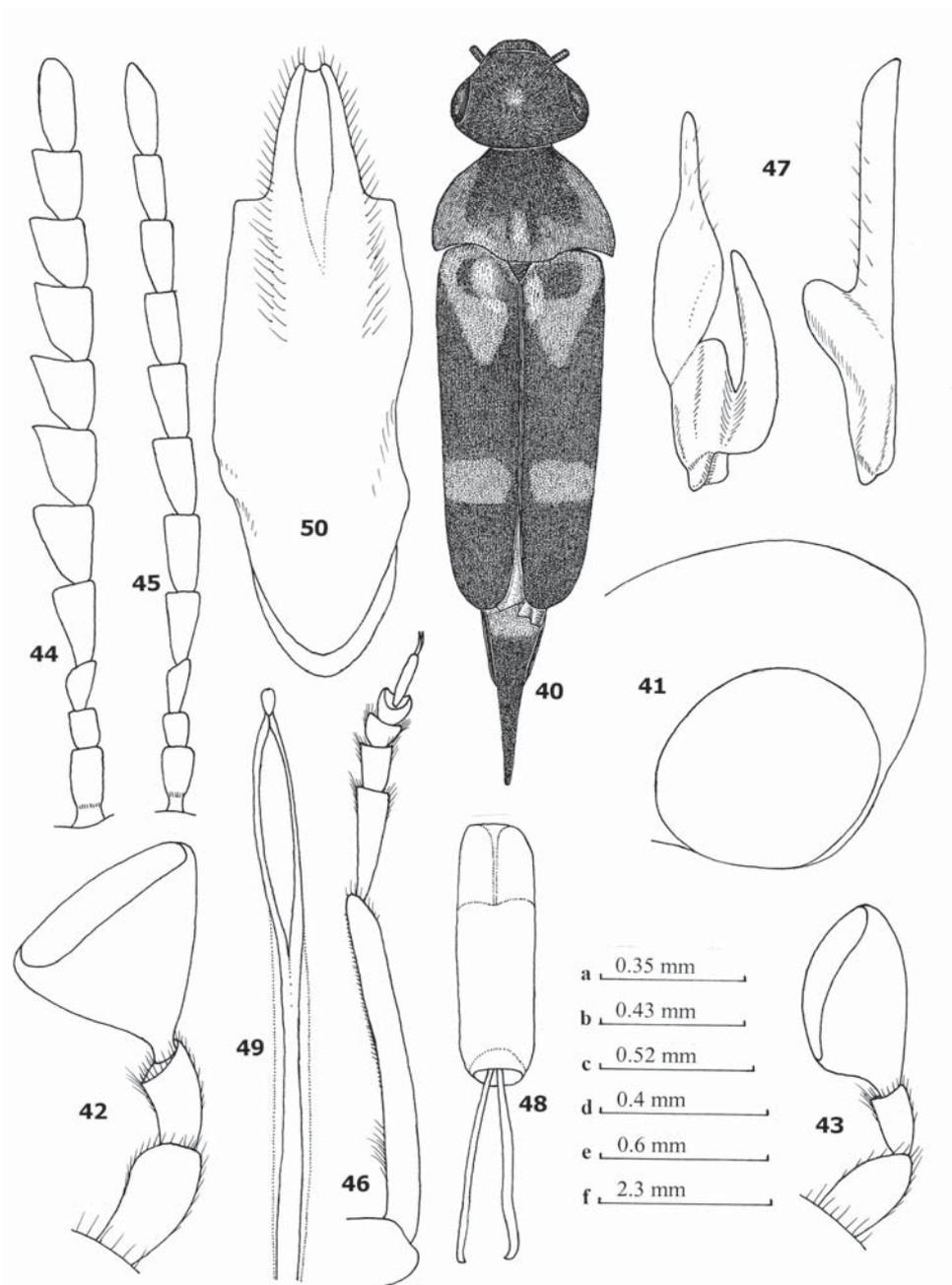
Pronotum flatly convex, wider than long (as 14:10), anterior margin broadly semicircular, with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Lateral margins in lateral view straight, posterior angles feebly obtusely rounded.

Scutellum subtriangular, with rather pointed apex, with brightly golden-white pubescence.

Elytra only little convex, in basal third almost parallel-sided, 2.2 times longer than their combined width at humeri, separately rounded at the apex. Dorsal surface with coarse rasp-like punctuation.

Pygidium narrowly conical, approximately twice as long as hypopygium, reaching a little more than one half of length of elytra.

Protibiae distinctly longer than protarsi (Fig. 46), only gently curved inwards, without swelling and with longer hairs at the base. The first anterior tarsomere as long as three



Figs 40-50. *Variimorda* (s. str.) *phungi* (Pic), lectotype, male: 40- general view; 41- head in lateral view; 42- maxillary palpus; 43- maxillary palpus (female,); 44- antenna; 45- antenna (female,); 46- anterior tibia and tarsus; 47- paramere; 48- phallobasis; 49- apical part of penis; 50- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 41; b- 47; c- 50; d- 42, 43; e- 44, 45, 46, 48, 49; f- 40.

following ones combined; the fourth tarsomere deeply bilobed and with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal tarsomere overlapping it almost three fourth of its length. Mesotibiae as long as middle tarsi. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching one third of the width of tibia; segments of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one half of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 47-49); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in fig. 50.

Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 7.4 mm, to apex of pygidium 10.5 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female. Body larger, with shorter and wider pygidium than in male. Antennae (Fig. 45) less serrate than in male. Terminal palpomere (Fig. 43) with inner angle strongly rounded and situated at one third of its length. Elytra 2 times longer than their combined width at humeri. Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium 10.6 mm.

Variability. Length from the tips of mandibles to pygidium apex 7.8-12 mm.

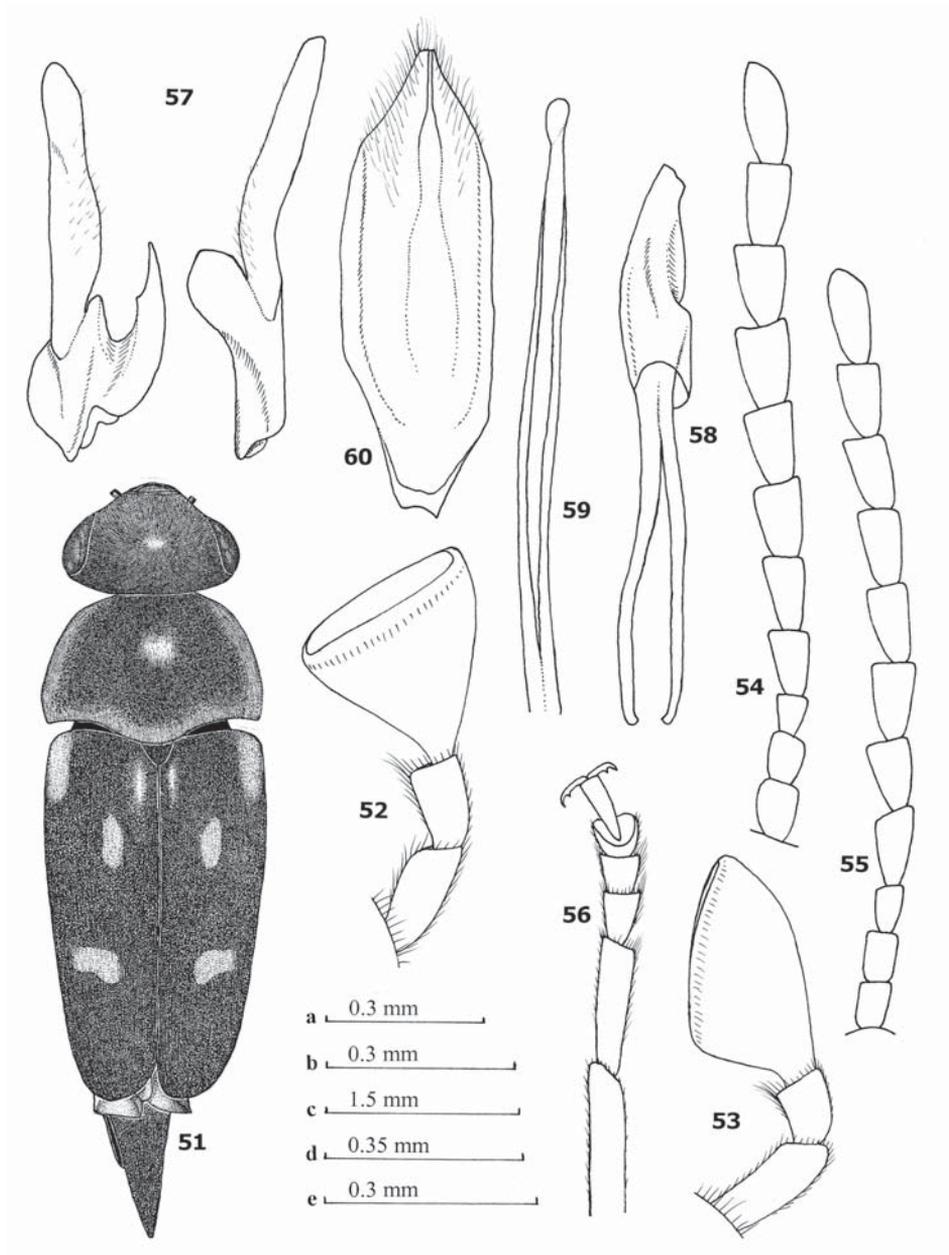
Distribution. Vietnam, China (Jiangxi), Laos, India (Meghalaya, Assam).

***Variimorda* (s. str.) *bistrinotata* (Pic, 1928) comb. n.**
(Figs 51-60)

Mordella bistrinotata Pic, 1928: 12.

Type material. Lectotype (by present designation), (♂), Hoa Binh, bearing red label as "Type" (MNHN); Paralectotypes (designated here): 2 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, the same data (MNHN).

Additional material (all CHP): Philippines, Palawan, Port Barton, 150 m, 14.-18.Dec.1990, Bolm leg., 1 ♂; Philippines s., Mindoro occ., Amnay riv. valley, 25 km SE of Santa Cruz, 180 m, 17°57'N 120°56'E, 17.iv.2000, L. Dembický leg., 1 ♀; Philippines, N. Luzon, Kallinga-apod./Abra pr., Boundary, Cordillera centr., around Passat, 1600 m, 17°30'N 121°00'E, 26.-28.iii.2000, L.Dembický leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; N. Vietnam, Tam Dao, 16.v.1989, A. Olexa leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Vietnam, Ha Nam Ninh pr., Cuc Phuong, 24.-25.v.1986, J. Horák leg., 1 ♀; N Vietnam, Cuc Phuong Nat. Park, 21.-22.5.1996, L. Dembický & P.Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂; Vietnam-N, 180 km SSW Hanoi, 40 km SW Than Hoa, Ben En Nat. Park, h=50m, 23.7.-20.viii.1997, A. Napolov leg., 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀; S. Vietnam 14 km SW of Bao Loc, 16.-29.v.1994, P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický leg., 1 ♀; SW Cambodia, 20 km SE Koh Kong, Tatai river, 50-300 m, 11°34'N 103°07'E, 3.-19.v.2005, E. Jendek and O. Šauša leg. 1 ♂; S Cambodia, Sihanouk vill. env., 24.iv.-5.v.2007, R. Andreeva leg., 1 ♂; NE Thai, Nan distr., Ban Pha Khap, 15.- 20.v.1994, P. Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂; NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 800-1600 m, 1.-15.v.1991, S. Bílý leg., 1 ♀; NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 30.iv.-4.v.1991, J. Horák leg., 1 ♂; the same data, but L. Dembický leg. 1 ♀; Thai, Soppong-Pai, 1800m, 1.-8.v.1993, P. Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thai, Mae Hong Son pr., Soppong, 1500 m, 19°27'N 98°20'E, 7.-12.v.1996, Vít. Kubán leg., 1 ♂; S. Thailand,



Figs 51-60. *Variimorda* (s. str.) *bistrinotata* (Pic), lectotype, male: 51- general view; 52- maxillary palpus; 53- maxillary palpus (female, Vietnam); 54- antenna; 55- antenna (female, Vietnam); 56- anterior tibia and tarsus; 57- paramere; 58- phallobasis; 59- apical part of penis; 60- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 60; b- 52, 53; c- 51; d- 54, 55, 56, 58, 59; e- 57.

Chumphon prov., Pha To env., 9°42' 98°47', 1.-20.iii.1996, K. Majer leg., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Laos, Oudom Xai pr., 30 km SE Muang Xai, Miang riv. env., 1200-1300 m, 20°33'N 102°14'E, 24.iv.-12.v.1999, Anton leg., 1 ♀; NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Phu Phan Mt., Ban Saluei env., 1500 m, 20°13.39'N 103°59.33'E, 6.-17.v.2004, P. Kresl leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Zentral-Laos, 70 km NE Vientiane, Ban Phabat, 150 m, 18°16.1'N 103°10.9'E, 27.iv.-1.v.1997, C. Holzschuh leg., 1 ♂; Laos north, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, 750 m, N 21°07.5' E 101°21.0', 13.-24.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Laos N, Louang Phrabang pr., Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 1200 m, 20°33-4'N 102°14'E, 24.iv.-16.v.1999, Vít. Kubáň leg., 1 ♀; Laos, Boli Kham Xai prov., 70 km NEE of Vientiane, 150 m, 18°16'N 103°11'E, 27.-30.iv.1997, Vít. Kubáň leg., 1 ♀; Laos north, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 900 m, 21°09.2'N 101°18.7'E, 24.-30.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♀; N Laos, Luang Nam Tha distr., 10-30 km NW Luang Nam Tha, 800 m, 14.-22.vi.1996, C. Holzschuh leg., 1 ♀; C Laos, Boli Khan Xai prov., Ban Nape (8 km NE), 600 m, 18°21'N 105°08'E, 1.-18.5.2001, P. Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Laos centr., Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nape env., 400 m, 18°20'N 105°08'E, 7.-16.v.2004, O. Šauša & E. Jendek leg., 2 ♀♀; Laos, Phongsaly prov., Phongsaly env., 1500 m, 21°41-2'N 102°06-8'E, 28.v.-20.vi.2003, Vít. Kubáň leg., 1 ♂; Laos centr., Khammouan prov., Nakai env., 500-600 m, 17°43'N 105°09'E, 22.v.-8.vi.2001, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 9 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; S Laos, Attapu prov., Bolaven Plateau, 15 km SE of Ban Houyakong, Nong Lom (lake) env., 800 m, N 15°02' E 106°36', 18.-30.iv.1999, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 2 ♀♀; Mentawai Isls [Indonesia], Siberut Is., Bojakan, 100 m, 5.-25.v.2004, S. Jákl leg., 2 ♀♀; NE India, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17.-25.v.1999, Zd. Košťál leg., 1 ♂; NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 1100m, N 25°29.6' E 90°19.5', 9.-17.v.1996, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; NE India, Meghalaya, 9 km NW of Jowai, 1400 m, 25°30'N 92°10'E, 11.-15.v.1999, J. Rolčík leg., 2 ♀♀; Andaman, Havelock Is., env. of vill. no.7, 22.iv.-14.v.1998, K. & S. Majer leg., 1 ♂; Nepal centr., Gorkha, 26.-31.v.1992, Ivo Jeniš leg., 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀; W-Nepal, Dhawalagiri, Myagdi distr., Kali-Gandaki-Khola, Tatopani, 1100-1400 m, 14.-17.vi.1986, C. Holzschuh leg., 1 ♂; W-Nepal, Ankle Khola, Arket-Sollentar, 1400-1600-1000 m, 7.vi.1990, Probst leg., 1 ♀.

Redescription. Male. Short, rounded and rather convex species (Fig. 51). Completely black, only anteclypeus, postclypeus, labrum, maxillary palpi (excepting terminal palpomere), basal antennomeres, fore legs (excepting three distal tarsomeres) and terminal spurs of hind tibiae from brown to yellow-brown. Middle and hind legs almost black with brownish knees and bases of individual tarsomeres. Pubescence black with yellow-silvery pattern involving periphery of pronotum with inward processes besides posterior lobe, entire scutellum, small humeral spots on humeri, small oblong oval spot on the disc of each elytron just behind humerus, small transverse spot behind the midlength of elytra, anterior portion of mesosternum, large basal spot on dorsal portion of the first abdominal segment and base of pygidium.

Head rather strongly transverse, much broader than long (as 7.8:5.3), narrower than pronotum (as 7.8:9.7), on the buccal parts completely black. Eyes almost exactly circular, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, minutely faceted, with silvery fine and sparse

hairs. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Second maxillary palpomere only indistinctly wider than the third one; terminal segment black, with brownish terminal side, both basal margins of equal length (Fig. 52). Antennae comparatively long, rather linear (Fig. 54).

Pronotum flatly convex, wider than long (as 9.7:7.7), anterior margin regularly arcuate, with only indistinct collar-shaped prolongation. Posterior lobe broadly and flatly convex. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view slightly convex, posterior angles obtuse, with strongly rounded apex. Dorsal surface with fine and dense rasp-like puncturation.

Scutellum broadly subtriangular, with strongly rounded apex, finely and densely rasp-like punctate.

Elytra rather convex, in basal third almost parallel-sided and then moderately narrowed posteriorly towards, separately rounded at the apex, 1.7 times longer than their combined width, with coarse rasp-like puncturation.

Pygidium broadly conical, only by one third longer than hypopygium, and short truncate apically.

Protibiae almost straight, without swelling and with longer hairs at the base. Protarsi distinctly shorter than protibiae, for proportions of tarsomeres see Fig. 56. Intermediate tarsi distinctly shorter than intermediate tibia. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching nearly one third of the width of tibia; segments of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching almost one half of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 57-59); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in fig. 60.

Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 4.8 mm, to apex of pygidium 5.9 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female. More robust and rounded than male. Terminal palpomere (Fig. 53) consequently more broadly securiform than in male, its inner angle strongly rounded and situated at one third of length. Antennae (Fig. 55) thinner and pygidium more wider than in male.

Variability. Colouration of anterior legs from yellow to red-brown. Elytra from 1.6 to 2 times as long as their combined breadth at shoulders. Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium 5.2-7.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. This species differs from all know species from Oriental region especially by the very short and strongly rounded body, with originally developed yellowish-silvery pattern on elytra.

Distribution. Phillipines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia (Siberut Is.), India (Assam, Meghalaya, Andaman Isls.), Nepal.

***Javamorda bifasciata* Ermisch, 1968**
(Figs 61-68)

Javamorda bifasciata Ermisch, 1968: 33-34.

Javamorda fascifera Ermisch, 1968: 35 **syn. n.**

Type material. Lectotype (by present designation) (♂): Java, G. Raoeng, "Bajoekidoel", 450-700 Mr., 30.x.1932, H. Lucht leg., bearing red label as "Type" of species *Javamorda bifasciata* Erm., (SMTD); (1 ♀): Zuid Sumatra, de Giesting, G. Tannggamoos, 500 m, 30.xii.1933, P.C.Drescher, evidently female of species *Mordella approximata* Pic, 1923, not bearing as „type“, but figured in origin description, therefore must be designated as paralectotype of *Javamorda bifasciata* Erm.; (1 ♀): Java, G. Raoeng, "Bajoekidoel", 450-700 Mr., 1.-20.ii.1932, H. Lucht leg., bearing red label as holotype of species *Javamorda fascifera* Erm. (SMTD).

Additional material. Malaysia: Selangor, Fraser Hill: Umgebung Gap, 800 m, 12.-16. viii.1993, Schuh leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Malaysia, Benom Mts, 800 m, 15 km E Kampong Dong, 3.53°N 102.01°E, 1.iv.1998, Dembický & Pacholátko lgt., 1 ♀, (CHP).

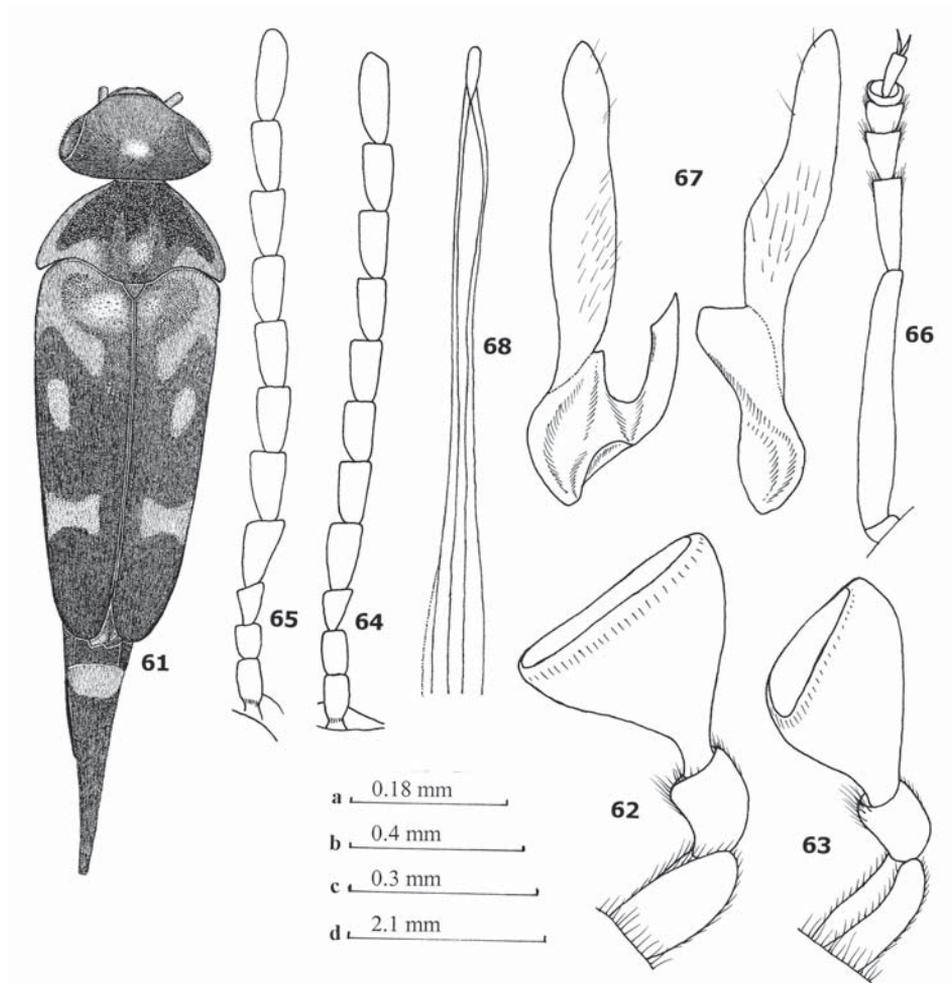
Comments. The figures of both described species of the genus *Javamorda* Ermisch, 1968 in Ermisch (1968) clearly show two different species. The first figured specimen of *J. bifasciata* (Ermisch, 1968, Fig. 2) is a female, which is listed at the second place among the type material and which is not conspecific with the male type specimen listed at the first place in the original description, the genitalia of which are figured on Fig. 3; moreover, this female has not been labelled as "Typus" by Ermisch. It is therefore necessary to designate the male as Lectotype and the female as Paralectotype (though this female belongs in fact to *Mordella approximata* Pic, 1923). The true female of *J. bifasciata* is represented by a syntopic female specimen of *J. fascifera* Ermisch, 1968 (its variability is documented by further two females from my collection), and *J. fascifera* is thus junior synonym of *J. bifasciata*.

Note. The genus *Javamorda* Ermisch, 1968 is based merely on the shape of tarsi of fore and middle legs. Final judgement of its taxonomic status is impossible without previous examination of a number of further sympatric species related to *Variimorda* Méquignon, 1946 a *Stenaliamorda* Ermisch, 1968 and it is not in the scope of the present paper.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java), Malaysia.

***Congomorda orientalis* sp. n.**
(Figs 69-78)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Laos south, Champasak prov., Bolaven Plateau, Route (No. 23) Pakse - Paksong, Ban Itou env. (km 35), 800 m, N 15°10.4' E 106°05.8', 10.-18.iv.1999, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (CHP). Allotype (♀): Laos c., Khammouan pr., Ban Khoun Ngeun env., 250 m, 20.-29.v.2004, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg. (CHP). Paratypes (CHP, NHML,



Figs 61-68. *Javamorda bifasciata* Ermisch, lectotype, male: 61- general view; 62- maxillary palpus; 63- maxillary palpus (female, Malaysia); 64- antenna; 65- antenna (female, Malaysia); 66- anterior tibia and tarsus; 67- paramere; 68- apical part of penis. Scale: a- 67; b- 64, 65, 66, 68; c- 62, 63; d- 61.

UZMC, NMPC): (2 ♂♂): the same data as holotype; (1 ♀): the same data as allotype; (1 ♀): Laos north, 20km NW Louang Namtha, 900 m, N 21°09.2' E 101°18.7', 24.-30.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.; (1 ♂): Laos, Boli Kham Xai prov., 70 km NEE of Vientiane, 150 m, 18°16'N 103°11' E, 27.-30.iv.1997, Vít. Kubán leg.; (1 ♀): Laos c., Khammouan pr., Nakai env., 600 m, 17°43'N 105°09'E, 22.-8.vi.2004, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.; (1 ♂): Thai, Soppong Pai, 1800 m, 1.-8.v.1993, Pacholátko & Dembický leg.; (1 ♂): Thailand b.occ., Pai, 6.-9.vi.1997, M. Snížek leg.; (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, Maerim, FIT, 24.vi.1994, R. A. Beaver leg.; (1 ♀): the same data, but 23.v.1994; (2 ♀♀): the same data, but 2.v.1994; (1 ♀): the same data, but M.T., 15.iv.1995; (1 ♂): Thai, Lansang N.P., 500 m, 16°48'N 98°57'E,

18.-24.iv.1991, Vít. Kubáň leg.; (1 ♂): Thai, Umphang riv., 1000 m, 16°07'N 99°00'E, 28.iv.-6.5.1991, Vít.Kubáň leg.; (1 ♂): Thai, Thimonghta, 350 m, 15°02'N 98°35'E, 9.-13.iv.1991, Vít.Kubáň leg.; (2 ♂♂): S Thailand, Betong, 23.-25.iv.1992, Jan Strnad leg.; (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): W Thailand, Kanchanaburi distr., Namtok vill., 1.iv.1994, J. Horák leg.; (1 ♀): Thailand, Nan prov., Ban Huay Kon env., 27.v.-10.vi.2002, P. Průdek & M. Obořil leg.; (1 ♀): Malaysia, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 11.-12.iii.1997, Ivo Jeniš leg.; (1 ♂): Sikkim, Paeha Khani, 16.ix.1985, N. Dangal leg.; (1 ♂): NE India, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17.-25.v.1999, Pacholátko & Dembický leg.; (1 ♂): S India, Tamil Nadu, 15 km SE Kotagiri, Kunchappanai, 11°22'N 76°56'E, 17.-22.v.1997, Pacholátko & Dembický leg.; (2 ♂♂): S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, near Kunchappanai, 900 m, 76°56'E 11°22'N, 13.-20.v.1994, Z. Kejval et R. Sauer leg.; (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): Veitnam-N, 180 km SSE Hanoi, 40 km SW Than Hoa, Ben En Nat. Park, 50 m, 19.-27.viii.1997, A. Napolov leg.; (1 ♂): Vietnam, Ha Nam Ninh prov., Cuc Phuong, 24.-25.v.1986, J. Horák leg.; (6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): S Vietnam, 40 km NW of An Khe, Buon Luoi, 620-750 m, 14°10'N 108°30'E, 28.3.-12.iv.1995, Pacholátko & Dembický leg.

Description of holotype. Comparatively short and rounded species (Fig. 69). Entirely black, except for yellow-brown postclypeus, anteclypeus, anterior margin of labrum and four basal antennomeres yellow-brown; maxillary palpi and terminal spurs of posterior tibiae black-brown. Pubescence of dorsum black with faint violet lustre, only on scutellum, base of pygidium and a narrow indistinct stripe at suture silvery-white. Ventral surface black, only prosternum and basal portions of all abdominal sternites with distinct silvery-white pubescence.

Head comparatively large, flatly convex, much broader than long (as 7:5), slightly narrower than pronotum (as 8.3:7). Eyes broadly oval, distinctly emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely faceted, with short and sparse hairs. Temples absent, only a moderately extended temporal border distinct. Second segment of maxillary palpus narrow, only slightly wider than third one; terminal palpomere (Fig. 70) broadly securiform, with both basal margins of equal length. Antennae (Fig. 72) comparatively short; the fourth antennomere by one fourth longer than the third one and distinctly narrower than the fifth one; the antennomeres from fifth to tenth by one fourth longer than wider and slightly serrate; terminal segment by one third longer than wide and than the preceding one.

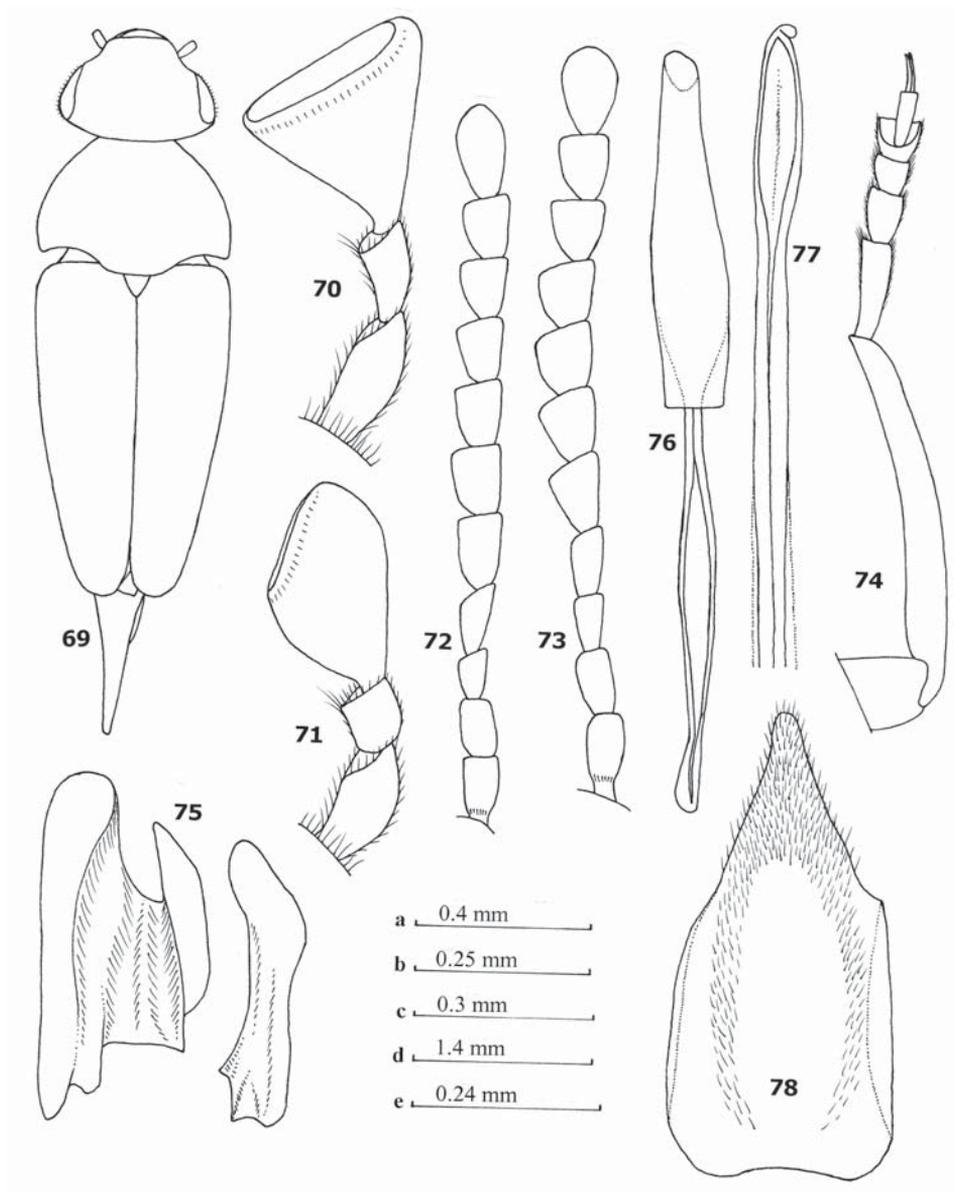
Pronotum wider than long (as 8.3:6.4). Anterior margin semicircular, without a neck-shaped prolongation. Lateral margins in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with rounded apex. Punctuation coarse, rasp-like.

Scutellum comparatively large, subtriangular with rounded apex, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra in basal third almost parallel-sided, 1.8 times longer than their combined width, separately rounded at the apex. Dorsal surface with coarse rasp-like punctuation.

Pygidium narrowly conical, 2.5 times as long as hypopygium and reaching nearly one half of the length of elytra.

Protibiae (Fig. 74) strongly curved inwards, distinctly longer than protarsi, without swelling and longer hairs at the base. Protarsi gradually wider from the first to the fourth



Figs 69-78. *Congomorda orientalis* sp. n., holotype, male: 69- general view; 70- maxillary palpus; 71- maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 72- antenna; 73- antenna (allotype, female); 74- anterior tibia and tarsus; 75- paramere; 76- phallobasis; 77- apical part of penis; 78- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 75; b- 70, 71; c- 72, 73, 74, 76, 77; d- 69; e- 78.

segment; the fourth segment quadrate, strongly bilobed with truncate onychium on ventral side; terminal segment overlapping it by one half of its length. Intermediate tibiae as long as intermediate tarsi. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching one third of the width of tibia, segments of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching two thirds of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 75-77); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in fig. 78.

Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 4.2 mm, to apex of pygidium 5.3 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). More robust than male, with broadly conical pygidium. Antennae (Fig. 73) more serrate, terminal antennomere only by one third longer than broad and than the preceding one. Terminal segment of palpomere (Fig. 71) with inner angle strongly rounded and situated in the apical third of the segment. Length from the tips of mandibles to the apex of pygidium 5.9 mm.

Variability. Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 3.7-4.9 mm, to apex of pygidium 4.7-6.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. From the single previously known species *Congomorda atra* Ermisch, 1955 from Central Africa the new species differs by its somewhat larger body, white pubescence on scutellum and on the base of pygidium, and middle tibiae as long as middle tarsi.

Etymology. Name refers to the distribution of the new species in the Oriental region.

Distribution. India (Assam, Tamil Nadu), Sikkim, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia.

***Neocurtimorda sumatrana* (Pic,1929) comb. n.**

(Figs 79-89)

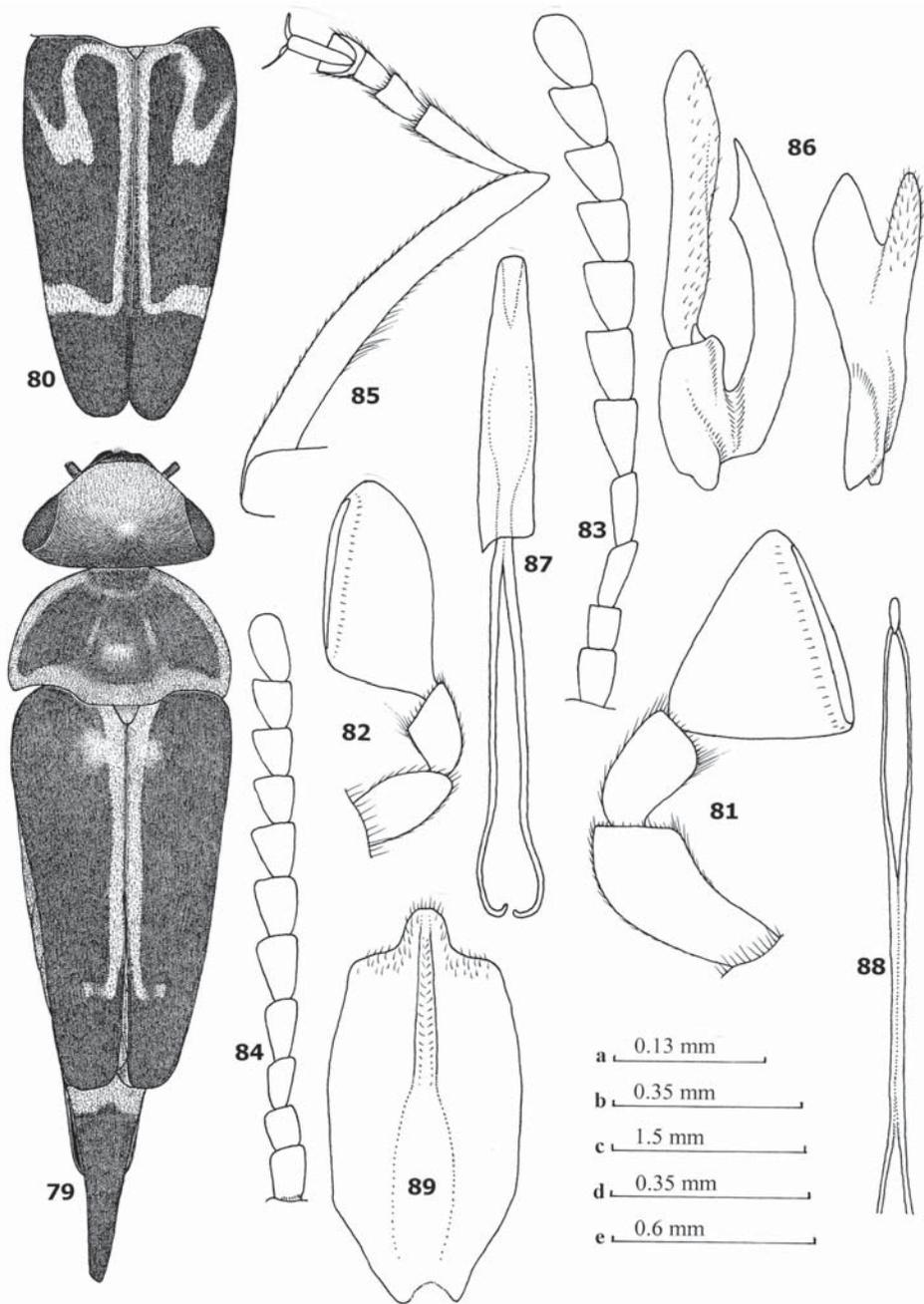
Mordella sumatrana Pic, 1929: 7.

Mordella albosuturalis Pic, 1927: 108, not Liljeblad, 1922: 54.

Mordella niasensis Pic, 1941: 7 **syn. n.**

Type material. Lectotype (by present designation), (♂): Palembang, Ranau, Mana-Riang, 2-3000 F., April 90, I. Z. Kannegieter, labelled as „*Mordella sumatrana* sp. n.“ (MNHN). Paralectotype (by present designation), (♀): the same data (MNHN).

Additional material. Sumatra, Pujabambo, Rouer, 2 ♀♀, (MNHN); Central Nias, Lahago, 4.ii.-10.iii.1896, I. Z. Kannegieter, labelled as „Type“ (red label) and designated here by myself as holotype of species *M. niasensis* Pic, 1 ♂, (MNHN); W. Sumatra, oA St.J.Ula, 1 ♂, (CHP); Indonesia, West Sumatra, cca 25 km N of Payakumbuh, Mt. Sanggut, 1200 m, 4.i.2007, St. Jakl leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Indonesia, Mentawai Isls, S Siberut Is., Salappa vill. env., 50-100 m, i.2007, St. Jakl leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Malaysia-Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit



Figs 79-89. *Neocurtimorda sumatrana* (Pic), lectotype, male: 79- general view; 80- elytra (female, Laos); 81- maxillary palpus; 82- maxillary palpus (female, Laos); 83- antenna; 84- antenna (female, Laos); 85- anterior tibia and tarsus; 86- paramere; 87- phallobasis; 88- apical part of penis; 89- 8th internal sternite. Scale: a- 86; b- 81, 82; c- 79, 80; d- 83, 84, 85, 87, 88; e- 89.

(Taiping), 11.-12.iii.1997, Ivo Jeniš leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); Malaysia, 15 km E Kampong Dong, Benom Mts, 600 m, 3°53'N 102°01'E, 1.iv.1998, Pacholátko & Dembický leg. 1 ♂, (CHP); Malaysia W, Kelantan, road between Kampong Raja and Gua Musang (Ladang Pandrak), 1400-1700 m, 4°63-88'N 101°45-95'E, 1.-28.iv.2006, Petr Čechovský leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); S. Thailand, Satun, Thale Ban NP, 10.-18.iii.1993, Madl leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Thai, Ban Saen vill. (nr. Chonburi), 3.vi.1991, D. Král leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); NW Thailand, Soppong-Pai, 1800 m, 25.iv.-5.v.1992, P. Pacholátko leg., 1 ♂, (CHP); Thai, Soppong Pai, 1800 m, 1.-8.v.1993, Pacholátko & Dembický leg., 1 ♀, (CHP); Laos, Louang Namtha pr., Namtha to Muang Sing, 900-1200 m, 21°09'N 101°19'E, 5.-31.v.1997, V. Kubáň leg., 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀, (CHP); the same data, but C. Holzschuh leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (CHP); Laos north, 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 900 m, N 21°09.2' E 101°18.7', 5.-11.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♀, (CHP).

Redescription. Male. Slender and little convex (Fig. 79). Black, only anteclypeus, postclypeus, labrum, tips of mandibles, maxillary palpi and four basal tarsomeres yellow-brown, middle femora black-brown. Pubescence of dorsum black with pronounced white pattern involving periphery of pronotum (excepting small black spots in anterior portion), two small longitudinal bands on pronotal disc, sutural stripe curved sideways in the apical fourth of elytra, and the base of pygidium. Ventral surface with white pubescence, only distal portions of all abdominal sternites black.

Head flatly convex, wider than long (as 8.4:6.2), only little narrower than pronotum (as 8.4:9.7). Eyes almost circular, not emarginate at insertion of antennae, finely faceted, glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Second maxillary palpomere almost by one fifth wider than the third one, terminal segment broadly triangular with both basal margins of equal length (Fig. 81). Antennae of medium length, feebly serrate, as shown in fig. 83.

Pronotum flatly convex, wider than long (as 9.7:7.5), anterior margin with indistinctly neck-shaped protuberance, posterior margin straight with very broad flat posterior lobe. Sides in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse. Dorsal surface with rather dense rasp-like puncturation.

Scutellum small, triangular with rounded apex.

Elytra only moderately convex, only in basal fourth almost parallel-sided, separately rounded at the apex, 1.7 times longer than their combined width, with dense and coarse rasp-like punctures.

Pygidium elongate conical, shortly truncate at apex, nearly twice as long as hypopygium.

Protibiae strongly curved inwards, without a calf like swelling at the base, but with long outstanding hairs. Anterior tibiae (Fig. 85) almost twice as long as protarsi, becoming gradually wider from the first to the fourth segment, the first segment as long as the three following ones together; the fourth segment quadrate, emarginate in four fifth of its length, with slightly emarginate onychium on ventral surface; terminal segment approximately twice as long as the fourth one. Mesotibiae strongly curved inwards and as long as intermediate tarsi. Metatibia besides only one apical ridge reaching one third of the width of tibia, with very fine granulation on dorsal surface. Segments of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching approximately one half of the length of the inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs 86-88); the shape of the urosternite 8 as in fig. 89.
Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 4.2 mm, to apex of pygidium 5.6 mm.

Sexual dimorphism. Female. More robust than male. Terminal palpomere (Fig. 82) narrowly securiform, with inner angle situated at one third of length and inner corner strongly rounded. Antennae (Fig. 84) shorter, antennomeres 5-10 approximately as long as wide. Protibiae straight or only indistinctly curved inwards. Pygidium shorter and thicker. For the difference in colour pattern see Fig. 80, the spot in basal portion sometimes vestigial.

Variation. Male elytra exceptionally with small oval longitudinal spot behind humeri, situated rather laterally. Length from the tips of mandibles to apex of elytra 3.8-5.1 mm, to apex of pygidium 4.8-6.6 mm.

Synonymy. Revision of type specimens revealed that *Mordella niasensis* Pic, 1941 is quite identical with *N. sumatrana* (Pic, 1929) and must be considered its junior synonym.

Key to Oriental species of *Neocurtimorda* (Horák, 1995, modified):

- 1(2) Entirely black, with black pubescence. Terminal spurs of metatibia yellow. Length 5.3 mm. Burma *N. convexa* Franciscolo, 1949
- 2(1) Black with distinct white pattern and stripes. Terminal spurs of metatibia black or black-brown.
- 3(4) Elytral suture in male with narrow stripe of white hairs ending in apical third of elytra. In female moreover small oval subhumeral spot on each elytron. Terminal maxillary palpomere securiform, its both basal margins almost equally long. Length 5.7-6.6 mm. Indonesia (Sumatra, Siberut Is., Nias Is.), Thailand, Laos, Malaysia *N. sumatrana* (Pic, 1929)
- 4(3) White pubescent pattern on elytra consists of various spots and stripes, but a longitudinal stripe at suture never developed.
- 5(6) Basal segment of anterior tarsus almost twice as long as second segment. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus black, broadly securiform. Scutellum at least partly white pubescent. White spot on elytra near midlength of suture elongate. Phallobasis and median lobe of aedeagus relatively short, eighth sternite broad and short. Length 6.0-6.8 mm. China (Yunnan), Vietnam *N. touzalini* (Pic, 1941)
- 6(5) Basal segment of anterior tarsus by one third longer than second one. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus brown, elongate-securiform. Scutellum completely black pubescent. White median spot near suture of elytra small, almost round. Phallobasis and median lobe of aedeagus relatively long, eighth sternite elongate and rather narrow. Length 4.8-6.2 mm. Vietnam, Thailand, India (Bengal), Nepal *N. hoanensis* (Pic, 1941)

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra, Siberut Is., Nias Is.), Malaysia, Thailand, Laos.

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