

A contribution to the fauna of the tribe Taenioderini of Sulawesi and its neighbouring islands (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae)

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Abstract. Cetoniine species accommodated in tribe Taenioderini distributed in Sulawesi Island are studied and compared. Three new species and one subspecies flying across Sulawesi Island or its neighbouring islands are described. From Sulawesi Island, *Ixorida (Aurelia) kaorii* sp. nov. is described and compared with its congeners. From offshore islands of Muna and Buton, *Ixorida (Oncosterna) pygmaea* sp. nov. and *Ixorida (Oncosterna) butona* sp. nov. with its subspecies *Ixorida (Oncosterna) butona munaensis* ssp. nov. are described as new to science. *Ixorida (Mecinonota) somarisii* Schauer, 1939 stat. nov. is raised from the synonymy with *Ixorida (Mecinonota) venerea* J. Thomson, 1857 and it is here regarded as a good species from Selayar Island (S of Sulawesi). Rarely collected *Taeniodera celebensis* Krikken, 1982 currently known by single male only is photographed for the first time and a redescription of its male is given. Some new distributional records of Taenioderini are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Sulawesi Island lying between Indonesian Great Sundas and Molucca Islands is an easternmost region with relatively diverse fauna of cetoniine beetles belonging to the tribe Taenioderini. East of Sulawesi only representatives of *Mecinonota* Kraatz, 1892 can be found. Most of species inhabiting Sulawesi belong to the genus *Ixorida* J. Thomson, 1880 and all its described subgenera have at least one representative in the Sulawesi mainland: 1 species in the nominotypical subgenus, 4 species in *Aurelia* J. Thomson, 1880; 4 species in *Mecinonota* Kraatz, 1892; 6 species in *Oncosterna* J. Thomson, 1880 and 11 species in *Pseudomecinonota* Mikšič, 1972. Subgenera *Aurelia* J. Thomson, 1880; *Oncosterna* J. Thomson, 1880 and *Pseudomecinonota* Mikšič, 1972 are endemic to Sulawesi and its surrounding islands only. In other genera, *Taeniodera* Burmeister, 1842 is represented by two species, *Coilodera* Hope, 1831 by three species and *Pleuronota* Kraatz, 1892 also by three species. All representatives of Sulawesian Taenioderini belong to the subtribe *Taenioderina* Mikšič, 1976. Subtribe *Chalcotheina* Mikšič, 1976 seems to be completely missing there.

Mikšič (1976) in his monograph lists only 14 species and two subspecies from the territory studied, which was far cry from the current amount of taxa, which stays on 34 species and four subspecies. Several authors actively worked on taxonomy of Sulawesian Taenioderini during last few decades, firstly Jan Krikken (1979, 1982), followed by Antoine (1986, 1991, 1992, 1998, 2000), Sakai & Nagai (1998), Legrand (2000, 2008, 2009) and Jákl (2014). The author of the present study proposes three new species and one new subspecies

of *Taenioderini* flying across the region, which will be described in taxonomical part of this article. Offshore islands of Sulawesi stay nearly unexplored and only one species, *Ixorida (Oncosterna) taruna* Krikken, 1979 is currently known from Sangir island, lying north of Sulawesi. Two representatives of *Oncosterna* J. Thomson (described in this article) coming from Muna and Buton Islands are first *Taenioderini* recorded from islands south of Sulawesi, excepting *Ixorida (Mecinonota) somarisii* Schauer, 1939 known from Selayar Island.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

- KSCP Kaoru Sakai private collection, Tokyo, Japan;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
PLPC Jean-Philippe Legrand private collection, Dammarie sur Loing, France;
RMNH Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, 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 HOLOTYPE, yellow for PARATYPE. 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 (/).

TAXONOMY

Taeniodera celebensis Krikken, 1982

(Figs. 1-5)

Taeniodera celebensis Krikken, 1982 : 113, figs. 1-7 (original description).

Type locality. North Sulawesi, Goeroepahi (= Indonesia, N. Sulawesi, Goeroepahi).

Type material. Only male holotype exists. It is deposited in (RMNH).

Additional material: 1 ♂ labelled: INDONESIA, C. Sulawesi/ Puncak Palopo pass/ XI. 2017/ local collector leg., (SJCP).

Redescription of male. Body and legs black, dorsal and ventral side of body nearly completely covered with orange to reddish tomentum. Body size 17.5 mm, maximum humeral width 9.0 mm.

Head. Coloration black, except of clypeal apex and clypeal margins, covered with reddish to orange tomentum. Shape of head moderately elongate, widest point approximately at the midlength of clypeus. Setation yellowish, very short. Punctuation rather fine, clypeal apex and margins nearly impunctate and shining. Clypeal apex moderately elevated, with medially developed emargination at midlength. Antennae black, club longer than stalk.

Pronotum. Anterior pronotal third with three black, longitudinally running bands, central part of pronotum with two larger, longitudinally developed bands. Rest of pronotum

completely covered with reddish to orange tomentum. Medially dense punctation rather deep, posterolateral margins and basal lobe impunctate. Pronotal setation yellowish, very short. Anterior half of pronotal margins with low and indistinctly developed border.

Scutellum. Black, except of few striolae with complete cover of orange to reddish tomentum.

Elytra. Velvet black, with cover of orange to reddish tomentum. Inner elytral part, except of small black spot in juxtascutellar part, each elytron completely covered with reddish tomentum. Lateral ridge and anterior, lateral fifth velvety black, rest of lateral parts with tomentum. Inner part with deep striolae lines developed nearly throughout total elytral length. Sutural ridge completely flat. Lateral margins and apex with moderately developed striolation. Humeral and apical calli very obtuse. Elytral setation yellowish and very short.

Pygidium. Excepting two small black spots in midlength, with complete cover of orange to reddish tomentum.

Ventrum. Coloration black, cover of tomentum developed throughout total body length except of middle part of propygidium and fifth ventrite, two small black spots placed laterally in metasternum, small black parts of metasternal disc and two black, irregularly running lines in prosternum. Coloration of ventrum lighter compared to dorsal side, beige to ochre. Setation very short, but rather dense, its coloration yellowish.

Mesometasternal process very short, completely covered with tomentum.

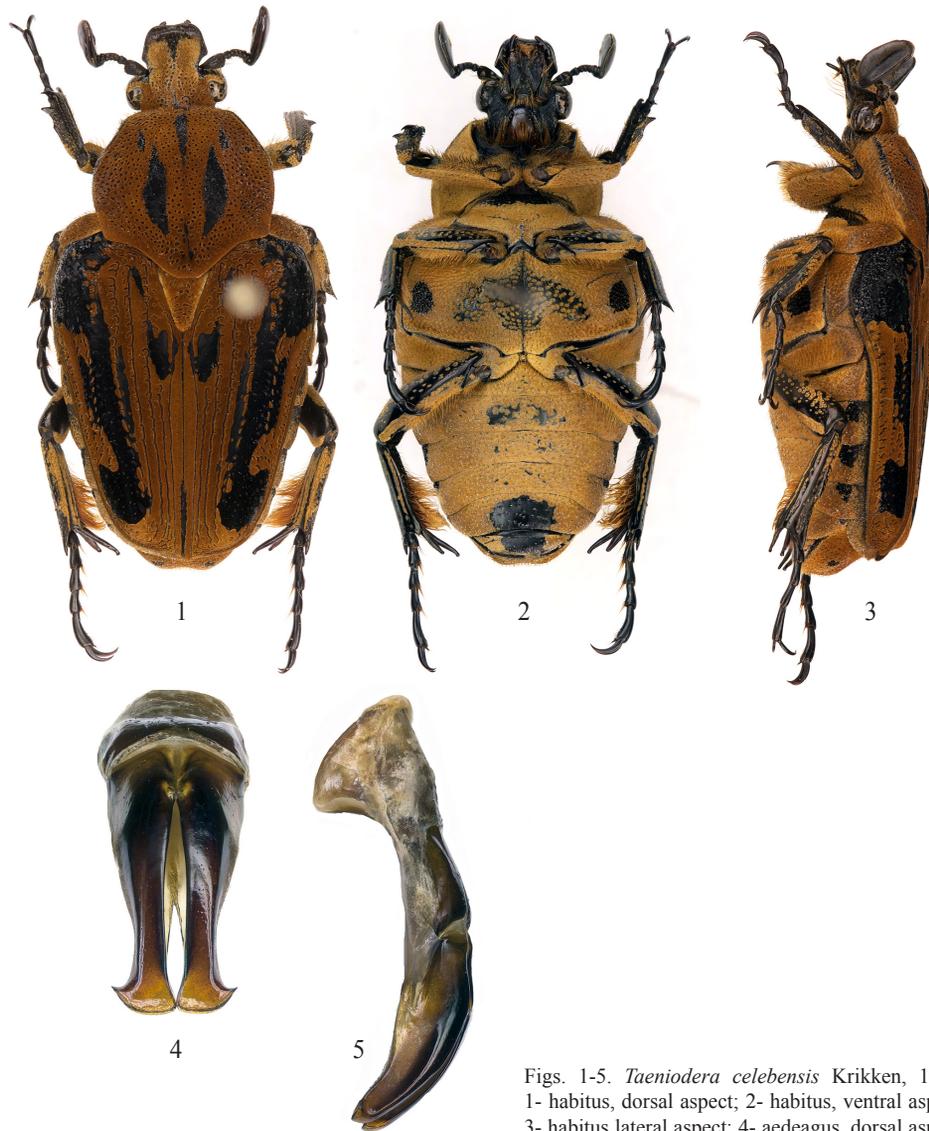
Legs. Rather short, black. Tibia with cover of light tomentum, especially in inner sides. Femora with fragmentally and irregularly placed tomentum, light spots, its posterior margins with complete cover of tomentum and yellowish setation. Metatibia with brush of long and dense setae in its posterior half. Tarsi black, protibia tridentate, but posterior tooth only indistinctly developed. Inner spurs of metatibia curved outwards near its termination.

Genitalia. Parallel running throughout total length, apex quadratically ended with hook heading outwards and back (Figs. 4-5).

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Closely staying congener of the Sulawesi species is *Taeniodera corticalis* Wallace, 1867. It is described from Penang in peninsular Malaysia, but also known from Sumatra and Java Islands. It has one subspecies *T. corticalis insulana* Jákl, 2014 flying in Nias Island. To distinguish the Sulawesi species from its congener, the following characters can be used. I. Size of the Sulawesi species distinctly larger, size of *T. corticalis* Wallace varies between 14 -16 mm. II. Coloration of dorsal and ventral tomentum in *T. corticalis* Wallace grey to ochre but orange to reddish in *T. celebensis* Krikken. III. Elytral tomentum in *T. corticalis* Wallace distinctly more developed, its lateral ridge of elytra completely or partially covered with tomentum, but in the Sulawesi species velvet black throughout total length. IV. Pronotal, lateral border nearly reaching posterolateral margins in *T. corticalis* Wallace, but indistinctly reaching only pronotal midlength in the Sulawesi species. V. Elytral striolation, especially in lateral ridge much more developed in *T. corticalis* Wallace, in the Sulawesi species lateral ridge nearly glabrous with striolation only near lateral margins. VI. Tarsi and tibia brownish in *T. corticalis* Wallace, but black *T. celebensis*

Krikken species. VII. Metatibial spurs sharply pointed in *T. corticalis* Wallace, but obtusely terminated in the Sulawesi species. VIII. Mesometasternal process in *T. corticalis* Wallace bigger and its apex heading downwards (especially in specimens from Sumatra and Java), but very small and obtuse in *T. celebensis* Krikken species. IX. Male protibia bidentate in *T. corticalis* Wallace, but tridentate in *T. celebensis* Krikken species. X. Clypeus nearly



Figs. 1-5. *Taeniodera celebensis* Krikken, 1982: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- habitus, ventral aspect; 3- habitus lateral aspect; 4- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 5- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

parallel running in *T. corticalis* Wallace, but distinctly narrowing from base to apex in the Sulawesi species. XI. Male parameres in *T. corticalis* Wallace missing hook of quadratical termination of parameral apex, but with distinctly developed hook in the Sulawesi species. Finally distributional areas of both compared species should be also considered.

Distribution: Indonesia, North and Central Sulawesi Island.

***Ixorida (Aurelia) kaorui* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 6-10)

Type locality. Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Pulu.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: (PuluPulu)/ (C. Sulawesi/ INDONESIA/ Dec., 1988, (KSCP). Paratype (1 ♂): same as holotype, (SJCP).

Description of holotype. Black, slender, medially reflected, both body sides with golden/yellow tomentum. Body size 15.5 (excluding pygidium), widest humeral width 7.4 mm.

Head. Black with partial cover of golden/yellowish tomentum. Punctuation moderately dense. Frons except elevated midline completely covered with tomentum. Clypeus covered with tomentum approximately in two posterior thirds. Widest point of head approximately in clypeal anterior third. Apical margin of clypeus without border, emargination in midlength moderately deep. Setation rather long, its coloration light yellow. Antennae black, club slightly shorter than stalk.

Pronotum. Parallel in two posterior thirds, in anterior thirds narrowing to apical margin. Pronotal colour black, sides, broad midline and whole anterior third covered with golden/yellowish tomentum. Laterally developed border running throughout total length, in its two posterior thirds more distinct than in anterior third. Punctuation rather deep and dense, denser than in head. Yellow or black setation present throughout total pronotal length. Basal lobe shallow.

Scutellum. Triangular, slightly elongate, except of margins with cover of yellowish tomentum.

Elytra. Black with moderate lustre. Each elytron with 4 tomental spots, one smaller placed between lateral ridge and apical calli, second elongated and larger runs between lateral margin and lateral elytral ridge, third small, yellowish spot is placed approximately in posterior elytral third between lateral margins and lateral ridge, last one longitudinally running covers nearly whole area between sutural and lateral ridges. Disc of each elytron with 4 striolate lines. Elytral sides with dense striolation developed throughout total length. Lateral ribs and juxtasutural area only with fine punctuation, this elytral part moderately reflected. Apical calli sharply developer, apical calli rather obtuse. Sutural ridge flat, not extended over elytral apex. Rather short black and yellowish setation developer throughout total elytral length.

Pygidium. Black, granulate, disc with golden/yellow circularly shaped tomental spot.

Ventrum. Black, sides with cover of golden/yellow tomentum and rather short yellowish

setation. Abdomen black, arched, abdominal impression completely absent. Abdominal punctation moderately dense, puncture diameters longitudinally shaped. Fifth ventrite completely black, ventrites 1st to 4th with golden tomentum in lateral sides. Metasternal plate finely punctured, sides of metasternum with yellowish tomentum, especially in anterolateral margins. Mesometasternal process narrow and small, its apex obtusely rounded.

Prosternum and mentum black, sides with golden/yellow tomentum.

Legs. Femora and tibia reddish, tibial spurs and tarsi black. Protibia tridentate. Meso- and metatibia with fine light yellowish setae at inner side. Mesotibia carinate, carina of metatibia absent. Tibial spurs sharply pointed.

Genitalia. Termination of apex different that in all its congeners (Figs. 9-10).

Variability. Size of single male paratype 15.0 mm. Yellow/golden tomental decoration of dorsum and ventrum slightly more developed. In all other respects similar with holotype.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Four species of *Aurelia* J. Thomson are currently known. Following complex of characters distinguishes the new species from its congeners. I. Body completely black, coloration of tomentum golden/yellowish. II. Tibia and femora reddish, tibial spurs and tarsi black. III. Apex of clypeus with only shallow emargination. IV. Pygidium with golden/yellow macula in pygidial disc. V. Dorsal setation rather short, its coloration black and yellow. VI. Male aedeagus structure.

Aurelia decorata Antoine, 1986 and *Aurelia philippeii* Sakai & Nagai, 1998 with elongate body, deeply emarginated clypeal apex, bicoloured dorsum and bigger size seem to stay more far than other two species, *Aurelia thoracica* Wallace, 1867 and *Aurelia gloriosa* Jákl, 2014. Later two have also bicoloured dorsal side, which is completely black in new species, but in composition of dorsal, tomental pattern and shallow emargination of clypeal apex are more similar. Structure of male parameres in newly described species is closest with *Aurelia thoracica* Wallace. From this species can be new species easily distinguished by different composition and different colour of tomentum, which is olive green in *A. thoracica* Wallace, male protibia in *A. thoracica* only with very tiny or nearly missing posterior tooth of protibia. Elytra in *A. thoracica* always bicoloured, juxtasutural area and usually also part of lateral rib brownish, rest of elytra black, but completely black in newly described species. Keel of elytra much more developed and sharper in *A. thoracica* Wallace. *A. gloriosa* Jákl can be easily separated from newly described species based on completely different structure of male parameres, bicoloured elytra, larger size and differently composed pronotal, elytral, pygidial and ventral tomentum.

Etymology. Named after my colleague and friend Kaoru Sakai (Tokyo, Japan), who kindly borrowed me specimens of the newly described species.

Distribution: Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Pulu Pulu.



Figs. 6-10. *Ixorida (Aurelia) kaorui* sp. nov.: 6- habitus, dorsal aspect; 7- habitus, ventral aspect; 8- habitus lateral aspect; 9- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 10- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

***Ixorida (Oncosterna) pygmaea* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11-15)

Type locality. Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, Muna Island.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi/ MUNA ISLAND/ I. 2017/ local collector leg., (SJCP). Paratype (No. 1 ♂, Nos. 2-4 ♀♀): same as holotype, (SJCP).

Description of holotype. Body black/reddish, decorated with whitish tomentum. Size 14.5 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Black, medially shining. Frons and posterior half of clypeus with lateral band of white tomentum at each side. Punctuation moderately dense and deep, midline of frons impunctate. Clypeus rather deeply incised. Antennae black, length of stalk and club approximately same.

Pronotum. From base narrowing to apex, coloration black/reddish with white tomentum. Disc black, broad lateral sides reddish. Disc with one longitudinally running tomentum line throughout total length. Anterolateral margins and anterior thirds of lateral sides also with fragments of tomentum. Punctuation dense and deep, especially in disc. Punctuation of lateral sides and base much thinner. Base and basal lobe impunctate. Setation rather dense, its coloration black and white. Shallow pronotal border present only in anterior half.

Scutellum. Black, triangularly shaped. Excepting anterolateral margins completely covered with whitish tomentum.

Elytra. Lateral sides, apex, disc and whole juxtasutural area black, broad lateral ridge reddish. Whitish tomentum is covering elytral apex and three elytral intervals in whole posterior half. Punctuation present but much thinner than in pronotum. Broad reddish rib and juxtasutural area nearly impunctate. Elytral setation black, thinner than in pronotum. Humeral calli rather obtuse, apical calli more developed.

Pygidium. Black, granulate, disc with whitish macula.

Ventrum. Black, sides of metacoxa and prosternum reddish. Sides of abdomen, metasternum and prosternum bear whitish tomentum. Abdomen and metasternum finely punctured, metasternal plate glabrous.

Mesometasternal process small and rounded.

Legs. Femora and tibia reddish, tarsi, anterior half of femurs and posterior fifths of tibia black. Protibia tridentate, posterior dent very small. Mesotibia with small, indistinctly developed carina, metatibial carina absent. Tibial spurs sharp.

Genitalia. Short, in front of apex constricted, termination with hook (Figs. 14-15).

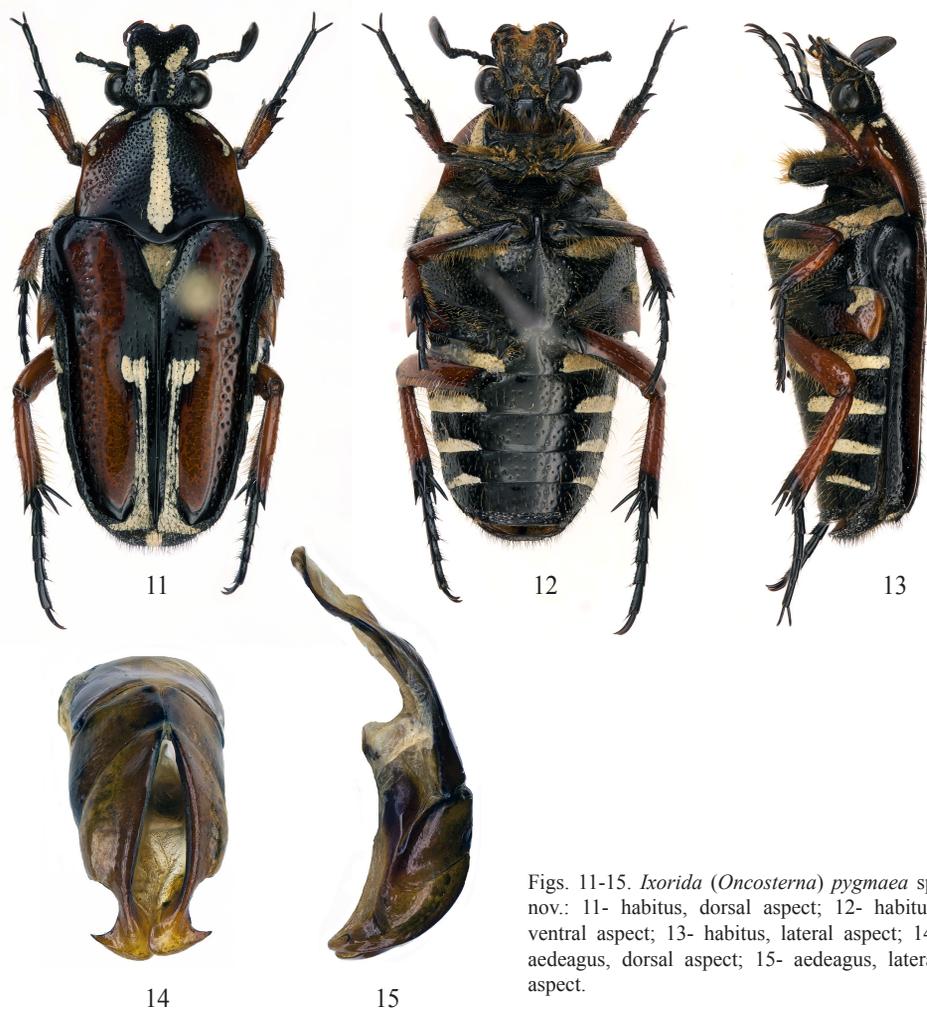
Variability. Second available male nearly completely black, elytra with four tiny tomental spots, pronotum black, its sides reddish.

Sexual dimorphism. Size of females 14.0-15.0 mm. Two females with elytra black/reddish and reddish sides of pronotum, one female with elytra completely black and reddish sides of pronotum.

Differential diagnosis. Following complex of characters distinguishes new insect from all its congeners: very small size, small and rounded mesometasternal, parallel running margins of posterior pronotal half, shorter head, very obtuse keel of abdomen, carinate process meso- and metatibia, rugose punctation of both body sides, moderately developed setation and shape of male parameres.

Etymology. Named after very small size, smallest in the whole group.

Distribution. Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, Muna Island.



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

Ixorida (Oncosterna) butona butona sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-20)

Type locality. Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, Buton Island, Lasalimu env.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: Indonesia, SE Sulawesi/ BUTON ISL. 1.2008/ Lasalimu env./ local collector lgt., (SJCP). Paratypes: (Nos. 1-7 ♂♂, Nos. 8-13 ♀♀) labelled: same as holotype, (SJCP, PLCP, KSCP, MNCP); (No. 14 ♂, Nos. 15-21 ♀♀) labelled: same as holotype but IV. 2005, (SJCP); (Nos. 22-23 ♂♂, No. 24 ♀) labelled: Indonesia, SE Sulawesi/ BUTON ISL., 3. 2004/ local collectors lgt., (SJCP); (Nos. 25-26 ♂♂) labelled: same as paratypes 22-24, but 3. 2005, (SJCP).

Description of holotype. Elytra black with yellowish maculae, pronotum black/reddish. Body size 18.2 mm (excepting pygidium), maximum humeral width 8.5 mm.

Head. Completely black, its punctation dense with moderately large punctures diameters, its midline impunctate and elevated. Widest point approximately in clypeal half. Tomentum absent, blackish setation thin. Apical margin of clypeus deeply incised. Antennae blackish, length of club and stalk approximately same.

Pronotum. Black with reddish sides. From base narrowing to apex, in front of posterolateral margins shallowly emarginated. Sides and apex with moderately developed punctation, which is nearly missing in disc and base. Pronotal depression near basal lobe punctured. Tomentum absent, sides with thin blackish setation.

Scutellum. Black, triangularly shaped, striolation present throughout total length. Tomentum absent.

Elytra. From base gently and gradually narrowing to apex, posthumeral emargination very shallow. Coloration completely black with one yellowish spot in disc and one in apex of each elytron. Disc with striolae lines forming four intervals in each elytron. Juxsutural area and lateral rib impunctate, density of lateral punctation moderately developed. Sutural ridge slightly elevated in two posterior thirds, its apex not extended over elytral apex. Moderately long and dense black setation present throughout total elytral length. Humeral calli developed and rather sharp, apical calli more obtuse.

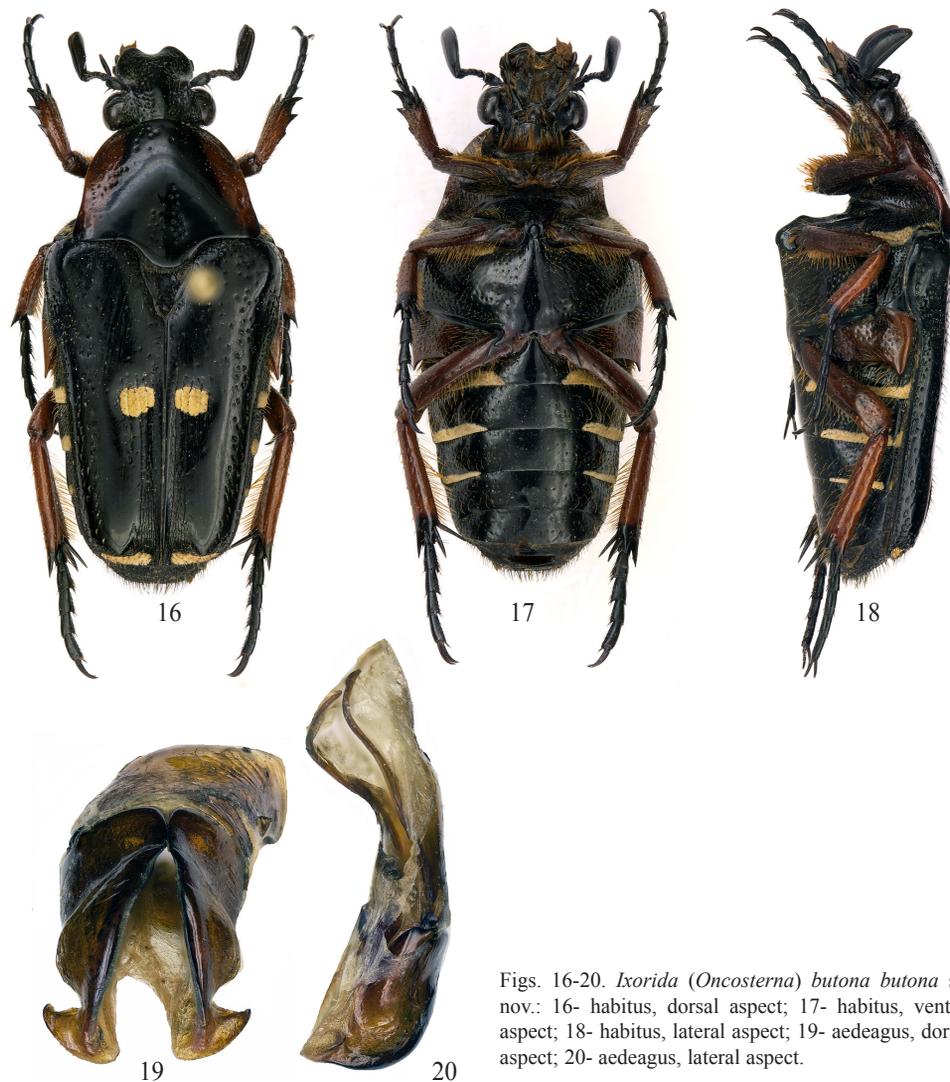
Pygidium. Black, granulated, completely missing yellowish tomentum, pygidial setation black and rather long and dense.

Ventrum. Black, shining, except of reddish metacoxae. Decorated with yellowish tomentum in posterolateral margins of first three ventrites, and posterior and anterior margins of prosternum. Abdominal impression not developed, abdominal constriction indistinct. Punctation fine, rather deep. Metasternal plate nearly impunctate. Mesometasternal process rather robust and protruding. Reddish to yellowish setation thin.

Legs. Tibia and femora reddish, tarsi and tibial spurs black. Femora with brushes of reddish setation in posterior margins. Protibia tridentate, posterior tooth reduced. Carina of meso- and metatibia absent. Tibial spurs of mesotibia short, metatibial spurs longer and rather sharply pointed.

Genitalia. Male parameres short, in front of apex dilated (Figs. 19-20).

Variability. Size of male is rather uniform 17.5-18.5 mm. Coloration of pronotum constant in all available males. Elytral coloration in 5 paratype males reddish throughout total lateral rib length. Maculation nearly same in all males.



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

Sexual dimorphism. Size of females more variable 17.0-19.0 mm. Protibia more robust and wider, its posterior tooth more distinctly developed. One female paratype with maculated scutellum. Some females with indistinctly developed mesotibial carina. In all other respects females similar to males.

Differential diagnosis. Newly described insect is mainly similar with *Oncosterna friderici* Heller, 1897 and *Oncosterna bivittata* Heller, 1898 flying in Sulawesi mainland. Both historically described species are extremely variable in composition of dorsal yellowish

tomentum and also in coloration of body. In newly described species this variability seems much less developed, but ornament pattern or body coloration definitely can't be used as a reliable character in all *Oncosterna* J. Thomson species. This is the reason why numerous subspecies described from Sulawesi mainland seem to the author very problematic.

New species differs from both congeners in following characters. I. Head semicircular, but elongated and much more parallel running in its congeners. II. Pronotum with emargination in front of posterolateral margins. III. Abdominal keel sharper than its congeners. IV. Elytral and especially pronotal punctation much denser and deeper than in its congeners. V. Body size slightly larger on average than in its congeners. VI. Dorsal and ventral setation longer and more abundant. VII. Male parameres differently shaped.

In shape of head and pronotal emargination is newly described species more similar with *Oncosterna celebensis* Wallace, 1867 and *Oncosterna castanea* Wallace, 1867. But it differs in significantly smaller size, abundant setation and punctation of dorsum and ventrum (especially in pronotum and ventrum), smaller and not much protruding mesometasternal process and differently shaped male parameres.

Etymology. Named after the island Buton, type locality of the newly described species.

Distribution: Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, Buton Island.

***Ixorida (Oncosterna) butona munaensis* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 21-25)

Type locality. Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, Muna Island.

Type material. Holotype (♂) labelled: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi/ MUNA ISLAND/ I. 2017/ local collector leg., (SJCP). Paratypes: (Nos. 1-3 ♀♀) labelled: same as holotype, (SJCP); (Nos. 4-18 ♂♂, Nos. 19-23 ♀♀) labelled: same as holotype but XII. 2017, (SJCP); (Nos. 24-35 ♂♂, Nos. 36-38 ♀♀) labelled: same as holotype but I.2018, (SJCP).

Description of holotype. Head black, pronotum black with reddish sides, elytra reddish with black sutural area, apex and lateral sides. Elytra with yellowish tomentum. Size 16.5 mm.

Head. Black, immaculate. Punctation rather dense and deep excepting glabrous midline. Clypeus semicircular, apical margin of clypeus incised. Antenna black, length of club and stalk approximately same.

Pronotum. Black with reddish sides. Black setation rather abundant, especially in sides. Anterolateral pronotal half and basal impression with moderately dense punctation. From base narrowing to apex, posterolateral margins with indistinctly developed emargination. Anterolateral third with indistinct border.

Scutellum. Black, striolate, disc with yellowish macula.

Elytra. Major part reddish, along sutural ridge, in apex and in anterior two thirds of sides black. Apex and disc of each elytron with yellowish tomentum spot. Punctation fine with circularly shaped punctures diameters distributed mainly in lateral sides. Apex striolate. Setation blackish. Apical and humeral calli obtuse. Sutural ridge slightly elevated.

Pygidium. Semicircular, its coloration black, granulate throughout total length.



Figs. 21-25. *Ixorida (Oncosterna) butona munaensis* sp. nov.: 21- habitus, dorsal aspect; 22- habitus, ventral aspect; 23- habitus lateral aspect; 24- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 25- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

Ventrum. Black with lustre. First three ventrites with yellowish tomentum in posterior margins. Abdominal punctation simple, developed mainly in sides. Mesosternum black with

yellowish tomentum along anterior margins. Mesosternal punctation denser than abdominal. Mesometasternal process small, its apex rounded.

Legs. Coxae, femurs and tibia reddish, tarsi and tibial spurs black. Protibia tridentate, posterior tooth very small. Mesotibia with indistinctly developed carina.

Genitalia. Similar to the nominotypical subspecies (Figs. 24-25).

Variability. Size of males 16.0-19.5 mm (excluding pygidium). Some males with broader black elytral part. In other respects very similar.

Sexual dimorphism. Size of females 16.0-18.5 mm. Sides of pronotum in its posterolateral half much more parallel, with mild emargination. Some females with immaculate scutellum. Protibia more robust and wider, tridentate with more expressed posterior tooth. In several specimens black area of elytra wider.

Differential diagnosis. On average, the size smaller than in the nominotypical subspecies. In most specimens, pronotal reddish lateral sides broader than in the nominotypical subspecies. Scutellum usually maculate, but immaculate in nominotypical subspecies. Large part of elytra reddish, but black in nominotypical subspecies. Dorsal punctation distinctly thinner than in its congener from Buton Island. Male parameres approximately same.

Etymology. Named after the Muna Island, type locality of newly described subspecies.

Distribution: Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, Muna Island.

***Ixorida (Mecinonota) somarisii* Schauer, 1939 stat. nov., valid species**
(Figs. 26-30)

Macronota regia somarisii Schauer, 1939: 274 (original combination)

Mecinonota regia somarisii (Schauer): Mikšič 1972: 103 (= *Mecinonota venerea venerea* J. Thomson, 1857)

Type locality. Somarisi, Distr. Tanette, Saleijer-Insel (= Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Selayar Island, Somarisi, Tanette).

Type material. Holotype and Paratype in Museum Dresden (ex coll. Kalis and Schauer).

Additional material: 2 ♂♂ labelled: Indonesia, S. Sulawesi/ SELAYAR ISLAND/ XII. 2007/ local collector Igt., (SJCP).

Redescription of male. Body black with yellow ornament of head, pronotum, elytra, pygidium and ventrum. Size 13.8-14.5 mm (excluding pygidium).

Head. Black with reddish clypeal margin. Frons and part of clypeus striate horizontally, apex of clypeus more or less punctured. From level of eye canthus sharply widening to anterior third of clypeus. Each side of frons and posterior half of clypeus decorated with yellowish vitta. Black midline of frons impunctate and elevated. Apical margin of clypeus deeply emarginated. Antennae reddish.

Pronotum. Black with three yellowish vittae of ornament, one in disc, one at each lateral side. Pronotal punctation very dense and deep, diameters of punctures larger than



Figs. 26-30. *Ixorida (Mecinsonota) somarissi*, Schauer, 1939: 26- habitus, dorsal aspect; 27- habitus, ventral aspect; 28- habitus, lateral aspect; 29- aedeagus, dorsal aspect; 30- aedeagus, lateral aspect.

interspaces. Laterally with border throughout total length. Basal margin impunctate. Yellow and black setation dense.

Scutellum. Black, excepting lateral margins covered with yellow ornament.

Elytra. Black with yellow ornament. Composition of yellow ornament similar with *Mecinsonota chuai* Antoine, 1991, but each elytron with one additional yellow macula in posterior third of elytral length. Punctuation rather dense at sides, finer in juxtasutural area and elytral disc. Posterolateral margins and apex more or less striolate. Sutural ridge rather flat, in posterior elytral half slightly elevated. Setation abundant, in juxtasutural part and disc finer. Humeral and apical calli moderately developed.

Pygidium. Black, granulate, setose, disc with yellowish macula.

Ventrum. Black, punctation fine. Sides of abdomen, metasternum and prosternum with cover of yellowish ornament. Abdominal impression not developed. Metasternal plate nearly impunctate, its mesometasternal process fine with rounded apex. Yellowish setation present especially at sides.

Legs. Femurs, tibia and tarsi brownish. Protibia tridentate, teeth almost equidistant. Meso- and metatibia with moderately developed carina.

Genitalia. Male parameres terminated with more robust and wider apex comparing to other congeners flying in the region (Figs. 29-30).

Variability. Second male available for study slightly larger. Yellow macula in posterior elytral third confluent with lateral vitta.

Sexual dimorphism. No female available for study.

Differential diagnosis. Coloration of ornament similar with *Mecionota chuai* Antoine. But in *M. chuai* Antoine all specimens author was able to examine (over 30 specimens) always missing lateral yellow macula placed in posterior elytral third. Shape of head very different. Head short and in clypeus sharply widening to clypeal, anterior third in *Mecionota somarisii* Schauer, but with elongated head and much more parallel running sides of clypeus in *Mecionota chuai* Antoine. Elytral sides in *M. somarisii* Schauer punctured in basal half and striolate in apical half, but in *M. chuai* Antoine both elytral halves on sides more or less striolate. Pronotal punctation distinctly denser and deeper in *M. chuai* Antoine. Apex of male parameres in reinstated species with wide termination and hook, but with distinctly narrower parameral apex in *Mecionota chuai* Antoine.

Newly reinstated species was synonymised with *Mecionota venerea venerea* J. Thomson by Mikšič (1972). But in fact the habitus of species is much more similar with *Mecionota chuai* Antoine (*Mecionota chuai* Antoine was not described yet in a year of Mikšič's synonymisation).

Distribution: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Selayar Island.

Ixorida (Mecionota) venerea venerea J. Thomson, 1857

Material examined: INDONESIA, SE Sulawesi/ BUTON I., Lasalimu reg./ VI. 2001/ local collector leg., 47 ♂♂, 37 ♀♀, (SJCP). (New for Buton Island).

Note. Nominotypical subspecies of *Ixorida (Mecionota) venerea venerea* J. Thomson is firstly recorded from Buton Island. Habitually the population is nearly same with population flying in Sulawesi mainland, but light pronotal and elytral ornament is yellowish, not white as it is in the Buton Island population.

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