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Jakliella and *Mehlia*, new genera from Indonesia and Malaysia, with description of four new species (Coleoptera: Mordellidae)

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Abstract. Two new genera, *Jakliella* gen. nov. and *Mehlia* gen. nov., are described together with new species *Mehlia seramensis* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Ambon and Seram Islands), *M. jakli* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Tanimbar Archipelago: Yamdena Island), *M. jelineki* sp. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah, Perak; Indonesia: Sumatra) and *Jakliella papuana* sp. nov. (Indonesia: West Papua). Key to the genera from the *Tomoxia*-genus group and a key to the species of *Mehlia* gen. nov. are given.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Mordellidae, systematic, faunistics, new genus, new species, key, Oriental and Australian Region

Introduction

The present paper is the first one in a series of publications dealing with rich collections of the Mordellidae collected by Czech entomologists in Indonesia. The Mordellidae of the adjacent New Guinea subregion were studied mainly by Batten (1990), Franciscolo (1950, 1952, 1955, 1991) and Lea (1931).

This material also contains four species collected at localities ranging from western Malaysia to eastern Indonesia. They cannot be placed in any known genus, although the shape of the scutellum and glabrous eyes place them in the vicinity of *Tomoxioda* Ermisch, 1954, which also occurs in this region. These four new species necessitate the establishment of two new genera, which are described in this paper.

Material and methods

The specimens are deposited in the following collections:

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
JHPC Jan Horák collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.

Taxonomy

Key to genera of the *Tomoxia*-group

The new genera can be accomodated in the key of the *Tomoxia*-group by ERMISCH (1954) as follows.

16(19) Penultimate tarsomere of fore and middle tarsi straight at apex. Eyes finely facetted. 17

17(18) Eyes glabrous. Second maxillary palpomere of male as wide as or only slightly wider than third one. ..... a

a(d) Terminal maxillary palpomere always short and broadly securiform in male and flat and securiform in female (but swollen in *Jakliella* gen. nov. as in *Mehlia* gen. nov.). Antennae short in male, reaching at most midlength of pronotum, only a little longer than in female. ..... b

b(c) Body rounded, strongly narrowed posteriorly from humeri. Posterior angles of pronotum sharp, their tips rounded. Pygidium long and slender, 3–4 times as long as wide at base, twice as long as hypopygium. Right paramere shaped as in *Mordella* Linnaeus, 1758; ventral branch very short, about half as long as dorsal one. Internal sternite 8 strongly prolonged into densely pubescent tip. Medium-sized species, body length 6–9 mm. Australian, Oriental and southeastern Palaearctic Region. .... ***Tomoxioda*** Ermisch, 1950

c(b) Body strongly parallel-sided. Posterior pronotal angles broadly rounded, indistinct. Pygidium short, broadly conical, about 1.3 times as long as hypopygium. Both branches of right paramere almost equally long. Internal sternite 8 moderately projecting into very sparsely pubescent tip. Small species: 3.4–3.6 mm. Indonesia: West Papua. .... ***Jakliella* gen. nov.**

d(a) Terminal palpomere of maxillary palpi very narrowly securiform in male, almost knife-shaped and 2 to 3 times longer than wide, extremely large and swollen in female. Antennae in male very long, reaching over basal margin of pronotum, almost twice as long as in female. Antennomere 4 in both sexes only slightly smaller and narrower than antennomere 5, but distinctly larger than antennomere 3. Pygidium short and strong, nearly twice as long as broad at base in males, shorter and broader in females. Very small species: 2.5–4 mm. Southeastern Oriental and northwestern Australian Region. ..... ***Mehlia* gen. nov.**

18(17) Eyes finely facetted, densely pubescent. Palpomere 2 distinctly to extremely dilated in male. Afrotropical and soutern Palaearctic Region. .... ***Paratomoxioda*** Ermisch, 1954

19(16) Penultimate tarsomere of fore and middle tarsi deeply emarginate or bilobed. .... (other genera)

Mehlia gen. nov.

Type species. *Mehlia seramensis* sp. nov., present designation.

Description. Body shape resembling that of *Mordella* (Figs. 1, 15 and 26). Body black, small and convex with short and broad pygidium. Pubescence black, except for a white or whitish grey pattern on dorsal surface (except uniformly black male of *M. seramensis* sp. nov.) and with completely white or greyish pubescence of mesosternum and basal margins of abdominal ventrites.

Head rather large, distinctly wider than long, narrower than pronotum, only moderately narrowed at mouth parts. Eyes (Figs. 3 and 16) small, elongately oval, finely facetted and completely glabrous. Tempora or temporal angles behind eyes not developed. Galea (Fig. 6) narrow, only slightly longer than lacinia, with yellow-brown cirrose outgrowths at distal end. Maxillary palpomere 2 indistinctly wider than palpomere 3 in male (Figs. 4, 17 and 27), very robust and swollen with inner angle situated at its basal third in female (Figs. 5, 18 and 28). Terminal palpomere very narrowly securiform in male. Antennae very long, reaching shoulders in male (Figs. 7, 19 and 29) with terminal antennomere oblong and narrowly oval, three times longer than wide; antennae extremely short and reaching only second third of pronotal length in female (Figs. 8, 20, 30), with antennomeres 5–10 quadrate and terminal antennomere very long and narrow, about 2.5–3 times longer than wide. Sides of pronotum strongly convex in lateral view, posterior angles very strongly rounded, obtuse and indistinct. Scutellum (Fig. 10) comparatively large, broadly quadrangular. Elytra 2.9 times as long as their combined width at humeri, in basal third almost parallel-sided, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Metepisterna long, with ventral side elongate and oblong. Protibiae (Figs. 9, 21 and 31) longer than protarsi, straight, without swelling and without longer hairs at base, protarsi narrower than protibia. Middle tibiae distinctly shorter than middle tarsi. Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching one third of width of tibia, parallel to apical edge; posterior tarsomeres without ridges. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia reaching nearly one half of the length of inner one.

Male genitalia similar in shape as in *Mordella* (Figs. 11–14, 22–25 and 32–35).

Differential diagnosis. The new genus is most related to the genus *Tomoxioda* Ermisch, 1950, from which it differs especially in the shape of the body, terminal palpomere and antennae. See the key for further differences from other related genera.

Species included. *Mehlia jakli* sp. nov., *M. jelineki* sp. nov. and *M. seramensis* sp. nov.

Etymology. The new genus is dedicated to my friend Ole Mehl (Struer, Denmark), a specialist in the Cerambycidae. Gender feminine.

Distribution. Malaysia: Malayan Peninsula: Perak, Kalimantan: Sabah; Indonesia: Sumatra, Ambon, Seram, Tanimbar Archipelago: Yamdena.

Key to the known species of *Mehlia* gen. nov.

1(2) Eyes very broadly oval, slightly emarginate at insertions of antennae (Fig. 16). Terminal palpomere in male 2.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 17). Antennae in male shorter,

terminal antennomere 2.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 19). Pubescence of dorsal surface in both sexes bicoloured. Indonesia: Tanimbar Archipelago: Yamdena Island. .... ***M. jakli* sp. nov.**

2(1) Eyes narrowly oval (Fig. 3), not emarginate at insertions of antennae, narrowed towards the antennal pits. Terminal palpomere in male 2.8–3 times as long as wide (Figs. 4 and 27). Antennae in male longer, terminal antennomere 3–3.2 times as long as wide (Figs. 7 and 29). 3

3(4) Pubescence of dorsal surface black in male (Fig. 1), only scutellum and base of pygidium with white hairs; pubescence of elytra bicoloured in female (Fig. 2). Antennomere 4 1.8 times as long antennomere 3 (Fig. 7). Pygidium about 0.3 times as long as elytra. Right paramere with dorsal branch tapering towards the almost pointed apex (Fig. 11). Indonesia: Ambon and Seram Islands. ..... ***M. seramensis* sp. nov.**

4(3) Pubescence of dorsal surface bicoloured in both sexes (Fig. 26). Pronotum with two admedian longitudinal stripes, each in one third of pronotal width, elytra with oblique humeral stripes and distinct stripe at suture. Antennomere 4 at least twice as long as antennomere 3 (Fig. 29). Right paramere with dorsal branch parallel-sided and broadly rounded apically (Fig. 32). Malaysia: Perak, Sabah; Indonesia: Sumatra. .... ***M. jelineki* sp. nov.**

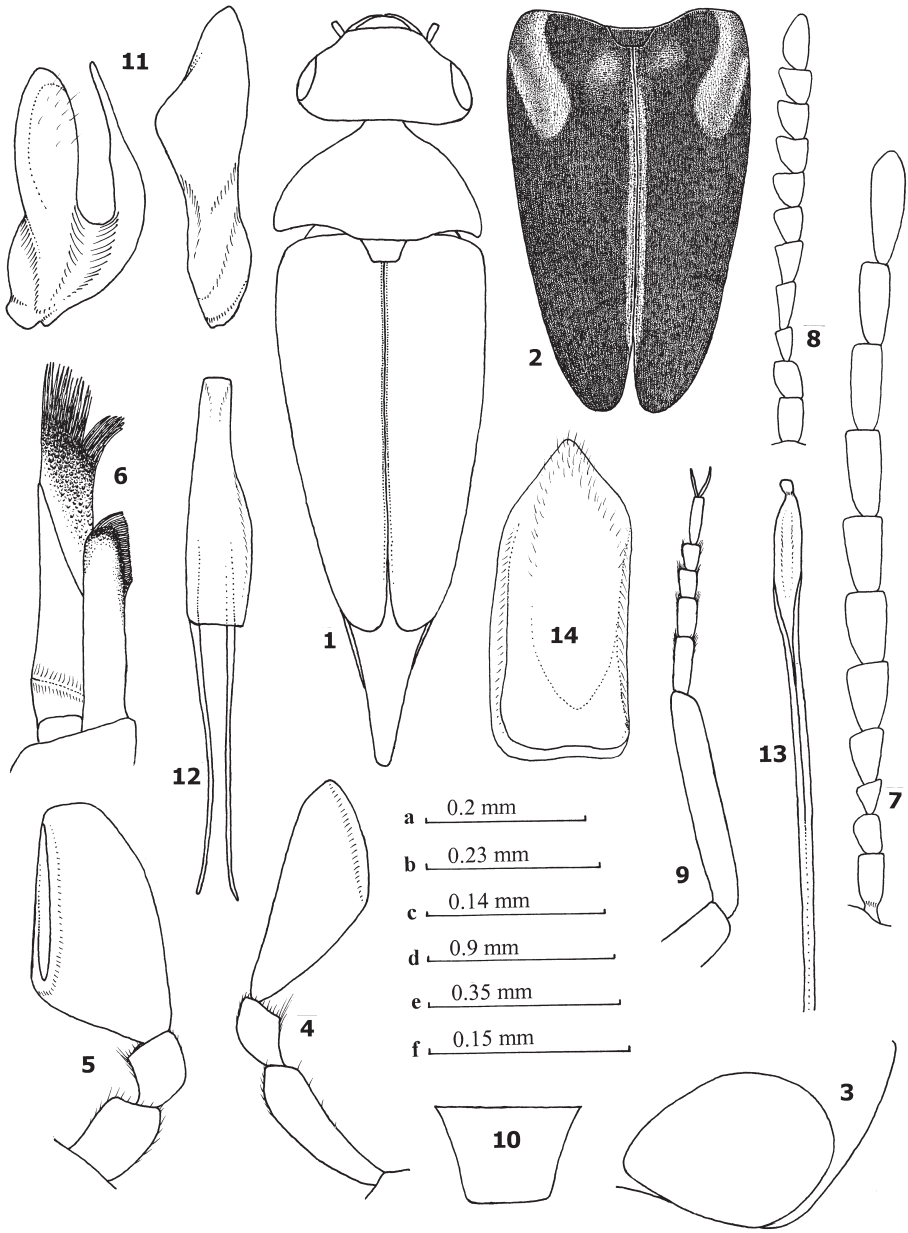
Mehlia seramensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–14)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'Maluku [Indonesia], Ambon Is., Laihatu, Soya vill., 11.–12.x.1998, J. Horák leg.' (NMPC). Allotype: ♀, the same data (JHPC). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, tha same data (JHPC); 2 ♂♂, the same data, but S. Bílý leg.; 1 ♂, Maluku [Indonesia], Seram Is., Solea, 12 km SE Wahai, 17.i.–6.ii.1997, S. Bílý leg. (JHPC).

Description. Male. Body minute and short, 3 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of elytra and 3.6 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium, strongly convex, resembling a *Mordella* (Fig. 1). Ground colour black; anteclypeus, anterior portion of labrum and base of mandibles yellow brown; three basal antennomeres and anterior femora black brown. Pubescence of dorsum black with faint violet lustre, only on scutellum and base of pygidium silvery white. Ventral surface predominately black; anterior portion of mesosternum and basal portions of all abdominal ventrites with distinct silvery-white pubescence. Terminal spurs of posterior tibiae black.

Head very broad, distinctly wider than long (width to length ratio 0.8 : 0.65), narrower than pronotum (ratio of head width to pronotal width 0.8 : 1.0), anterior part only moderately prolonged. Eyes small, elongate oval, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely facetted and glabrous (Fig. 3). Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Galea narrow, only slightly longer than lacinia, with yellow-brown cirrose outgrowths at distal end (Fig. 6). Maxillary palpus black, much shorter than antennae (ratio of length of palpus to length of antenna 5 : 27) (Fig. 4); palpomere 2 only indistinctly wider than palpomere 3; terminal palpomere very elongate securiform, 2.8 times as long as wide, with inner angle situated at its midlength. Antennae (Fig. 7) very long, reaching shoulders. Antennomere 1 about 1.3 times as long as antennomere 2; antennomere 3 only indistinctly shorter and narrower than antennomere 2; antennomere 4 about 1.3 times as long and 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 3 and only



Figs. 1–14. *Mehlia seramensis* sp. nov. 1 – general view; 2 – elytra; 3 – eye; 4 – maxillary palpus; 5 – maxillary palpus; 6 – galea and lacinia; 7 – antenna; 8 – antenna; 9 – anterior tibia and tarsus; 10 – scutellum; 11 – paramere; 12 – phallobasis ; 13 – apical part of penis; 14 – 8 internal sternite. 1, 3–4, 6–7, 9–14 – holotype (male); 2, 5, 8 – allotype (female). Scale: a – 3, 10, 14; b – 9, 12–13; c – 6, 11; d – 1–2; e – 7–8; f – 4–5.

slightly shorter and indistinctly narrower than antennomere 5; antennomeres 5–10 becoming gradually narrower and longer: antennomere 4 1.5 times as long as wide, antennomere 5 1.7 times as long as wide, and antennomere 10 2.8 times as long as wide; terminal antennomere very long and narrow, three times as long as wide.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (width to length ratio 16 : 12), as wide as elytra, anterior margin almost semicircular with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides in lateral view strongly convex, posterior angles indistinct, very strongly and obtusely rounded. Dorsal surface with rather sparse rasp-like punctation and dense pubescence.

Scutellum (Fig. 10) comparatively large, broadly quadrangular, with rounded posterior corners and straight apical margin, with dense and rather fine rasp-like punctation.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as their combined width at humeri, in basal third almost parallel-sided, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Punctation coarse and dense, rasp-like.

Metepisterna long, with ventral side elongately oblong.

Pygidium shortly conical, truncate at apex, 1.3 times as long as hypopygium and about 0.3 times as long as elytra.

Anterior tibiae longer than protarsi (ratio of tibia length to tarsus length 5 : 4), straight, without swelling and longer hairs at base (Fig. 9). Protarsi narrower than protibia. Anterior tarsomeres 1–4 equally broad; tarsomere 1 approximately 2.0 times as long as wide and 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 3 only indistinctly longer than broad; tarsomere 4 quadrate; tarsomere 5 nearly 0.75 times as broad and 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 4, parallel-sided, approximately 2.4 times as long as wide. Middle tibiae distinctly shorter than middle tarsi (ratio of length of tibia to length of tarsus 8.5 : 10). Posterior tibia with only one apical ridge reaching one third of width of tibia, parallel to its apical edge. Posterior tarsomeres without ridges, tarsomere 1 indistinctly shorter than posterior tibia. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia reaching nearly one half of the length of inner one.

Genitalia as figured (Figs. 10–13); shape of urosternite 8 as in Fig. 14.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). Body larger, 3.8 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium, sides rounded. Antennae very short, reaching only second third of pronotum (Fig. 8); antennomeres 5–10 quadrate; terminal antennomere (Fig. 5) shortly oval and 1.3 times as long as penultimate antennomere. Terminal palpomere very robust and swollen, with inner angle situated at its basal third. Pygidium thicker and only 1.2 times as long as hypopygium. Pubescence of dorsal surface black, only base of pronotum with white border. Scutellum completely covered with white pubescence. Rather broad transverse bar of silvery pubescence interrupted at suture present in basal third; sutural stripe running from apex of scutellum to apical third of elytra (Fig. 2).

Variability. Antennomeres 1–3, maxillary palpi (except terminal palpomere), anterior femora and protibia varying from black to black-brown in colour; length and width of white transverse humeral band variable. Total length, measured from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium, ranging between 3.3–4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The diagnostic characters are included in the key to species.

Etymology. The name refers to the distribution of the new species.

Distribution. Indonesia: islands of Ambon and Seram.

Mehlia jakli sp. nov.

(Figs. 15–25)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'Indonesia, Tanimbar Archip., Yamdena Is., 20km NE of Saumlaki, Lorulum vill., 150m, 25.xii.2006–10.i.2007, S. Jákl leg.' (NMPC). Allotype: ♀, the same data (JHPC). Paratypes: 11 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀, the same data (JHPC, BMNH).

Description. Male. Body minute, rather short, 2.5 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of elytra and 2.9 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of hypopygium, strongly convex and rounded (Fig. 15). Ground colour black, only anteclypeus and anterior margin of labrum yellow brown; antennomeres 1–3, maxillary palpi (except terminal palpomere) and anterior femora black brown. Pubescence of head and pronotum greyish black; grey-black pubescence on elytra limited to base, short stripe at suture and one spot behind midlength of each elytron, rest of elytra black pubescent; base of pygidium with broad whitish bar; ventral surface with black pubescence except for a broad white bar on anterior portion of metasternum and white bases of all abdominal ventrites.

Head comparatively large, wider than long (width to length ratio 6 : 5), narrower than pronotum (ratio of head width to pronotal width 6 : 6.8), rather prolonged anteriorly. Eyes (Fig. 16) small, broadly oval, only somewhat emarginate at insertions of antennae, very finely facetted and quite glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Galea yellowish brown, narrow, with cirrose outgrowths at distal end. Maxillary palpus moderately long (Fig. 17), much shorter than antennae (ratio of length of palpus to length of antenna 5 : 20). Maxillary palpomere 2 only indistinctly wider than palpomere 3, the latter slightly longer than wide; terminal palpomere narrowly securiform, 2.5 times as long as wide, with inner angle strongly rounded and situated at its midlength. Antennae (Fig. 19) very long, attaining shoulders; antennomere 1 about 1.3 times as long as and indistinctly wider than antennomere 2; antennomere 3 very small, about 0.7 times as long as and 0.7 times as wide as antennomere 2; antennomere 4 almost 1.5 times as long as and 1.25 times as wide as antennomere 3 and slightly narrower and wider than antennomere 5; antennomeres 5–10 becoming gradually narrower and more elongate, antennomere 5 about 1.3 times as long as wide but antennomere 10 twice as long as wide; terminal antennomere 2.5 times as long as wide and 1.25 times as long as penultimate one.

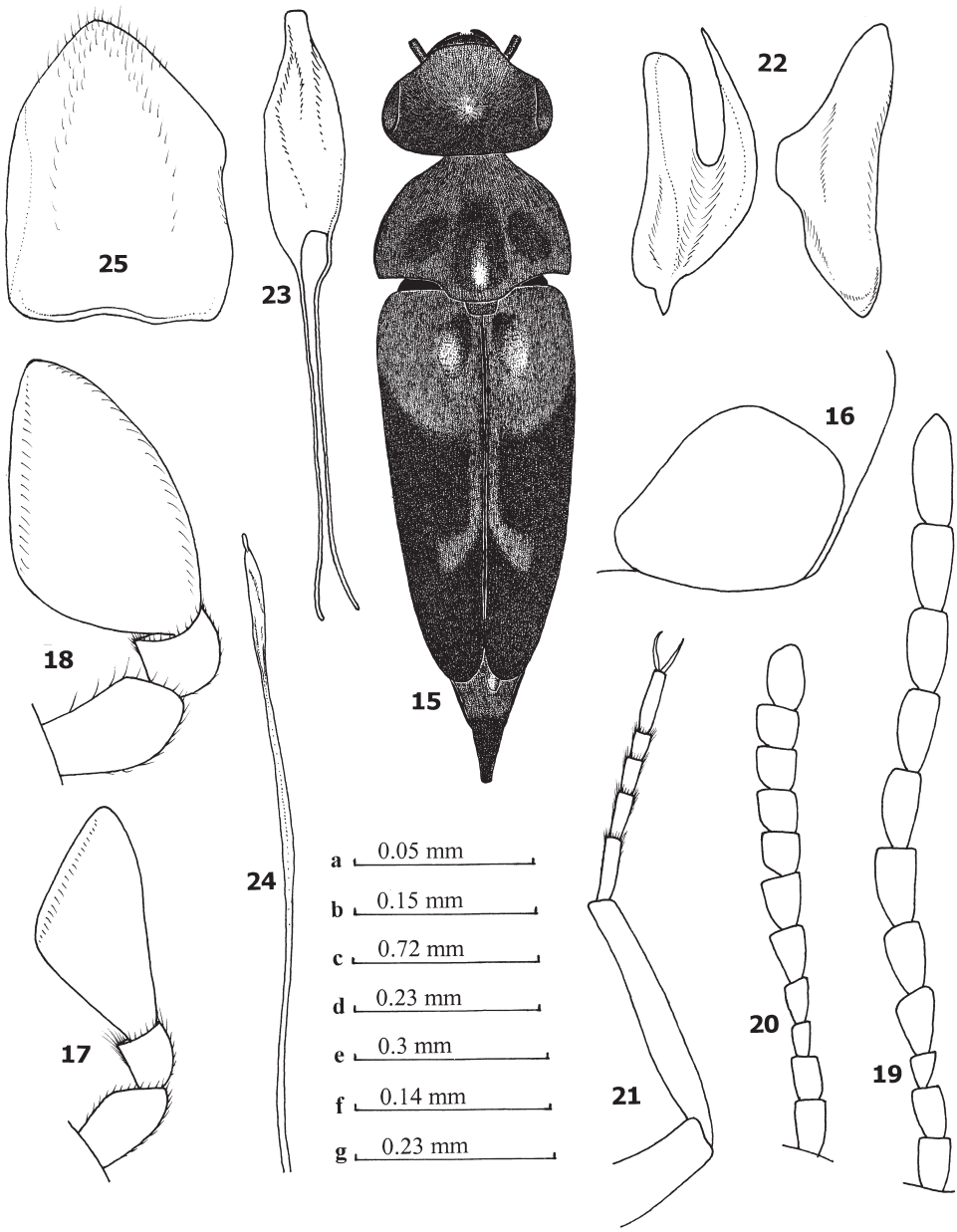
Pronotum distinctly wider than long (width to length ratio 12 : 9), as wide as elytra, anterior margin almost semicircular with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides almost straight in lateral view, posterior angles strongly obtuse with rounded apex. Dorsal surface with fine and dense rasp-like punctation and dense pubescence.

Scutellum comparatively large with dense and rather coarse rasp-like punctures, posterior margin straight at apex.

Elytra almost parallel-sided in basal third and then moderately narrowed posteriorly towards separately rounded apex, 2.0 times as long as their combined width at humeri, with dense and coarse rasp-like punctures.

Metepisterna on ventral side moderately convex, at base twice as broad as on ventral side.

Pygidium shortly and broadly conical, shortly truncate at apex, 1.3 times as long as hypopygium, reaching one third of elytral length.



Figs. 15–25. *Mehlia jakli* sp. nov. 15 – general view; 16 – eye; 17 – maxillary palpus; 18 – maxillary palpus; 19 – antenna; 20 – antenna (allotype, female); 21 – anterior tibia and tarsus; 22 – paramere; 23 – phallobasis; 24 – apical part of penis; 25 – 8 internal sternite. 15–17, 19, 21–25 – holotype (male); 18, 20 – allotype (female). Scale: a – 16; b – 17–18; c – 15; d – 25; e – 19–21; f – 22; g – 23–24.

Protibia as long as protarsi (Fig. 21), only moderately curved inwards, without calf-like swelling and without longer hairs at the base. Protarsi only slightly narrower than protibia and indistinctly dilated towards tarsomere 4. Protarsomere 1 twice as long as wide and nearly 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 4 1.2 times as long as wide, truncate at apex; tarsomere 5 as wide as tarsomere 4 and 2.3 times as long as wide. Middle tibiae distinctly shorter than middle tarsi (ratio of tibia length to tarsus length 6.5 : 9). Apical ridge on posterior tibia occupying one third of tibia width, parallel to its apical edge. Posterior tarsomeres without ridges; posterior tarsomere 1 shorter than posterior tibia (ratio of length of tarsomere to length of tibia 4.5 : 6). Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia almost half as long as the inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 22–24), shape of internal urosternite 8 as in Fig. 25.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). More robust than male, 3.3 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium. Antennae extremely short (Fig. 20); antennomeres 5–10 square; terminal antennomere shortly oval, 1.3 times times as long as wide and 1.3 times as long as antennomere 10. Terminal palpomere (Fig. 18) very robust and swollen, with inner angle situated at its basal third. Pygidium shorter and broadly conical, only by one fifth longer than hypopygium. Pubescence on dorsal surface black, with yellow-grey marking on pronotum and elytra.

Variability. Body shape and colour pattern very uniform.

Differential diagnosis. The diagnostic characters are included in the key to species.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), specialist in the Cetoniinae.

Distribution. Indonesia: Tanimbar Archipelago: Yamdena Island.

Mehlia jelineki sp. nov.

(Figs. 26–35)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'Borneo, W Sabah [Malaysia], E Crocker Range, W of Apin Apin, v.1999, M. Snížek leg.' (NMPC). Allotype: ♀, the same data (JHPC). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, Malaysia, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 11.–12.iii.1997, Ivo Jeniš leg. (JHPC); 2 ♂♂, N-Sumatra [Indonesia], Brastagi, Gg Sibayak, viii.1992, P. Cate leg. (JHPC).

Description. Male. Body minute, rather short and convex, 3.1 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of elytra and 3.6 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of hypopygium (Fig. 26). Ground colour black, anteclypeus yellow brown and anterior femora black brown. Head and pronotum with greyish to black pubescence, pronotum with two indistinct white longitudinal stripes. Pubescence of elytra black with violet lustre, white humeral spot reaching one third of elytral length and white sutural stripe reaching somewhat behind midlength of elytra; scutellum and base of pygidium with conspicuous white hairs. Pubescence of ventral surface black with violet lustre, only broad area of anterior portion of metasternum and bases of all abdominal ventrites with white pubescence.

Head flatly convex, distinctly wider than long (ratio of width to length 7.8 : 6.3), narrower than pronotum (ratio of head with to pronotal width 7.8 : 9.3), distinctly narrower anteriorly. Eyes small, ovoid, not emarginate at insertions of antennae, finely facetted and glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Galea yellow, narrow, with sparse outgrowths at distal end. Maxillary palpomere 2 (Fig. 27) only indistinctly wider than palpomere 3; ter-

minal palpomere narrowly securiform, 3.0 times as long as wide, with inner angle rounded and situated at its midlength. Antennae very long (Fig. 29), reaching shoulders; antennomere 1 approximately 1.3 times as long as antennomere 2; antennomere 3 distinctly shorter and narrower than antennomere 2; antennomere 4 distinctly dilated, 2.0 times as long as and 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 3 and about 0.7 times as long as and 0.8 times as wide as antennomere 5; following antennomeres gradually longer and narrower such that antennomere 5 only 2.2 times as long as wide but antennomere 10 3.0 times as long as wide; terminal antennomere very long, 3.2 times as long as wide, indistinctly narrower and indistinctly longer than preceding one.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (width to length ratio 9.3 : 6), and only indistinctly wider than elytra; anterior margin semicircular with short and distinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides distinctly convex in lateral view, posterior angles obtusely rounded and indistinct. Punctation sparse, rasp-like.

Scutellum comparatively large, trapezoid, truncate at apex; with dense and rather fine rasp-like punctation.

Elytra only moderately convex, 1.9 times as long as their combined width at humeri, in basal fourth parallel-sided, then rather strongly narrowed posteriorly, their apices separately rounded. Punctation coarse, rasp-like.

Metepisterna 2.2 times as long as wide, long, narrow and obtusely pointed. Ventral margin moderately convex.

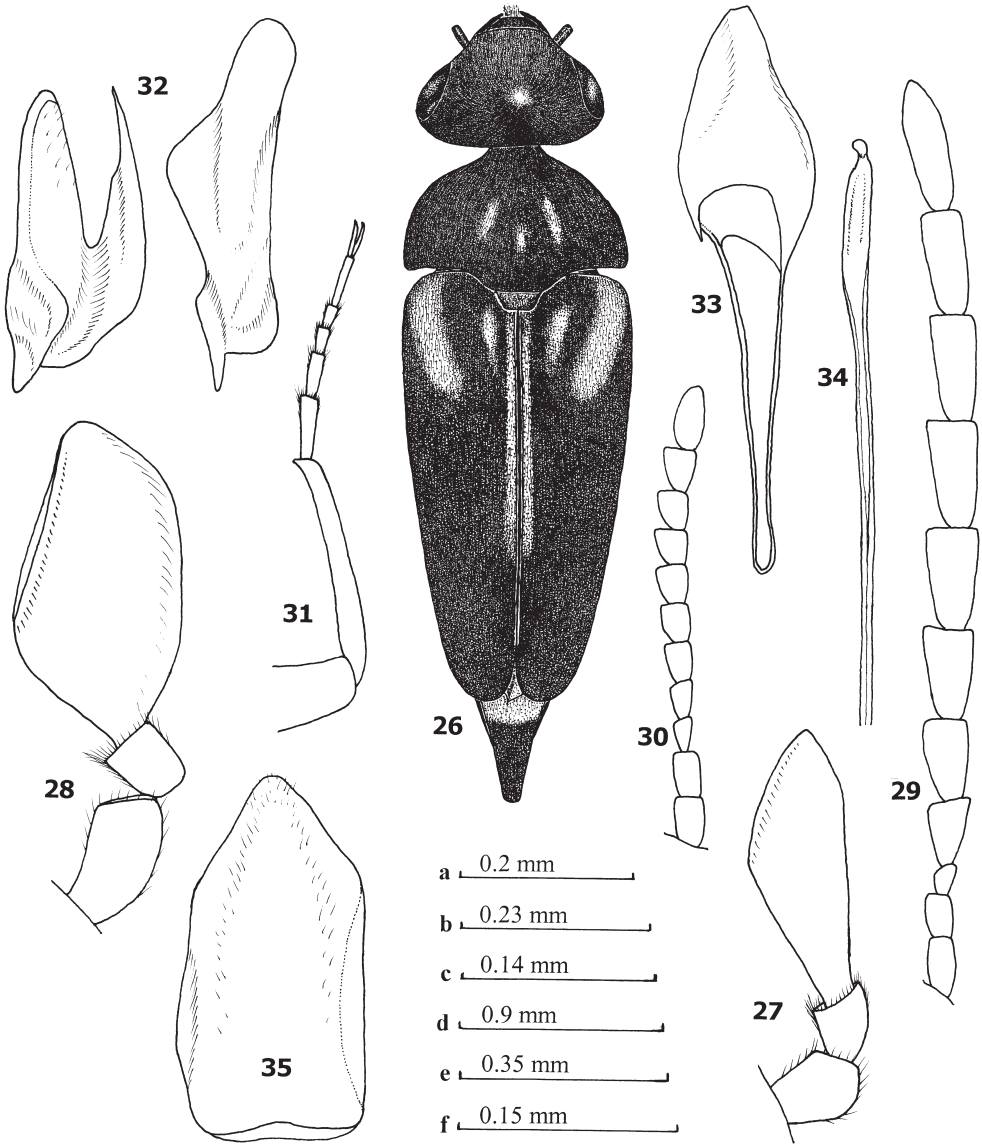
Pygidium shortly and broadly conical, almost parallel-sided in apical half; rather broadly truncate apically, 2.0 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as hypopygium and reaching nearly one third of elytral length.

Protibiae (Fig. 31) distinctly longer than protarsi (ratio of length of tibia to length of protarsus 4 : 3.5), only gently curved inwards, without swelling and without longer hairs at base. Protarsi narrower than protibiae. Anterior tarsomeres 1–4 equally broad; tarsomere 1 nearly 2.0 times as long as wide and approximately 1.3 times as long as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 3 1.2 times as long as wide; tarsomere 4 quadrate and truncate at apex; tarsomere 5 parallel-sided, 2.4 times as long as wide, approximately 0.75 times as wide as and 1.7 times as long as tarsomere 4. Middle tibiae distinctly shorter than middle tarsi (ratio of length of tibia to length of tarsus 8 : 11.4). Posterior tibia with only one short apical ridge reaching one fourth of width of tibia; posterior tarsomeres without ridges. Posterior tarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than posterior tibia. Outer terminal spur of posterior tibia reaching one third of length of the inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 32–34); shape of internal urosternite 8 as in Fig. 35.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). Body more robust than in male, 3.3 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of elytra and 3.8 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium. Antennae extremely short (Fig. 30), reaching only second third of pronotum; antennomeres 5–10 quadrate, terminal antennomere shortly oval, 1.3 times as long as preceding one. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 28) very large and swollen with inner angle situated at its basal fourth. Pygidium shorter and broader conical, only 1.25 times as long as hypopygium.

Variability. White transverse humeral band of variable length and width. Total length, measured from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium, varying between 3.6 and 3.9 mm.



Figs. 26–35. *Mehlia jelineki* sp. nov. 26 – general view; 27 – maxillary palpus; 28 – maxillary palpus (allotype, female); 29 – antenna; 30 – antenna (allotype, female); 31 – anterior tibia and tarsus; 32 – paramere; 33 – phallobasis; 34 – apical part of penis; 35 – 8 internal sternite. 26–27, 29, 31–35 – holotype (male). 28, 30 – allotype (female). Scale: a – 35; b – 31, 33–34; c – 32; d – 26; e – 29–30; f – 27–28.

Differential diagnosis. The diagnostic characters are included in the key to species.
Etymology. The new species is dedicated to my friend Josef Jelínek (National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic), specialist in the Nitidulidae.
Distribution. Malaysia: Perak, Sabah; Indonesia: Sumatra.

Jakliella gen. nov.

Type species. *Jakliella papuana* sp. nov., present designation.

Description. Body shape resembling that of *Mordellistena* (Fig. 36). Body black, minute, rather narrow, little convex and strongly parallel-sided. Head narrower than pronotum. Eyes (Fig. 37) of usual size, finely facetted and glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Galea narrow, with yellow-brown cirrose outgrowths at distal end. Maxillary palpi robust in male (Fig. 38), terminal palpomere broadly triangular; swollen in female (Fig. 39). Antennae short, in female (Fig. 40) slightly shorter than in male (Fig. 41), terminal antennomere oblong oval. Lateral margins of pronotum in lateral view straight, posterior angles obtuse with widely rounded tips. Metepisterna long, ventral side elongately oblong. Scutellum broadly quadrangular. Elytra long, parallel-sided, separately rounded at tips. Pygidium short, reaching one fourth of length of elytra. Penultimate tarsomere of fore and middle tarsi (Fig. 42) truncate at distal end. Mesotibiae much shorter than mesotarsi. Posterior tibia with only one short apical ridge reaching one fourth of width of tibia; tarsomeres of posterior tarsus without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one third of length of the inner one. Male genitalia with similar morphology as in *Mordella* (Figs. 43–46).
Differential diagnosis. For the differential diagnosis see the key above.
Etymology. The new genus is dedicated to my friend Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), specialist in the Cetoniinae (Coleoptera). Gender feminine.
Distribution. Indonesia: West Papua (former Irian Jaya).

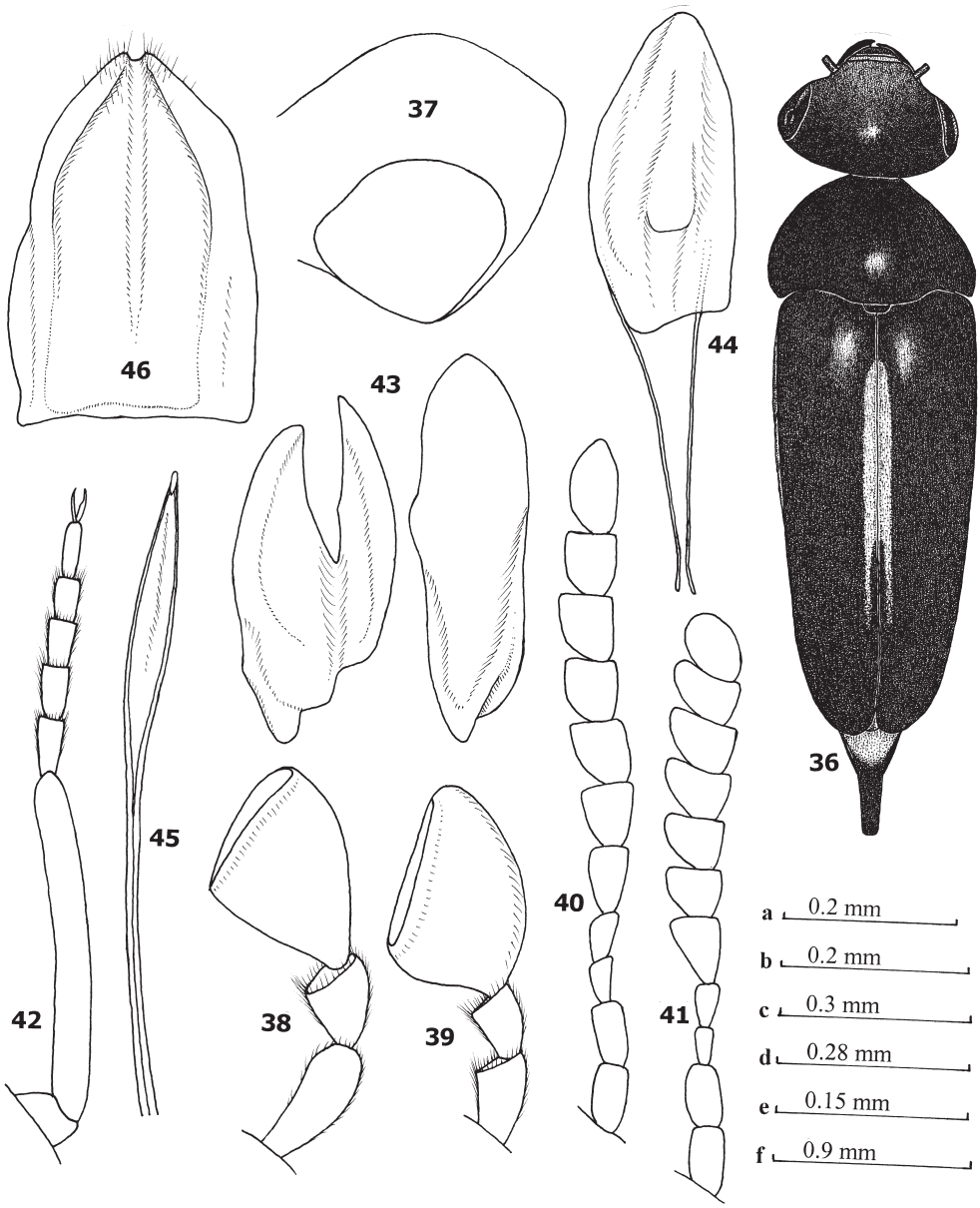
Jakliella papuana sp. nov.

(Figs. 36–46)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, 'Indonesia, West Papua [= Irian Jaya], Arfak Mts, Monokvari distr., cca 20 km S of Warmere, Dubbei env., 21.i.–8.ii.2008, St. Jakl leg.' (NMPC). Allotype: ♀, the same data (JHPC).

Description. Male. Body black, 3 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of elytra and 3.6 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of hypopygium. Anteclypeus, anterior border of labrum, galea, maxillary palpi and four basal antennomeres yellow brown to red brown. Legs black, only anterior femora indistinctly black brown. Terminal spurs of metatibia black. Pubescence of dorsal surface black with white sutural stripe on elytra (Fig. 36). Underside with black pubescence, basal portions of abdominal ventrites, hypopygium and pygidium covered with silvery hairs.

Head flatly convex, shining and sparsely punctate, wider than long (13 : 11), only moderately prolonged anteriorly. Galea short, narrow, with yellow cirrose outgrowths at distal end. Eyes (Fig. 37) of usual size, almost rhomboid-shaped with rounded angles, finely facetted and glabrous. Neither temples nor temporal angles developed. Maxillary palpi (Fig. 38) robust, ratio of its length to length of antenna equal to 7 : 12; palpomere 2 only indistinctly wider than



Figs. 36–46. *Jakliella papuana* sp. nov. 36 – general view; 37 – eye; 38 – maxillary palpus; 39 – maxillary palpus; 40 – antenna; 41 – antenna; 42 – anterior tibia and tarsus; 43 – paramere; 44 – phallobasis; 45 – apical part of penis; 46 – 8 internal sternite. 36–38, 40, 42–46 – holotype (male); 39, 41 – allotype (female). Scale: a – 38–41; b – 46; c – 37; d – 42, 44–45; e – 43; f – 36.

palpomere 3; terminal palpomere broadly securiform, with inner angle situated at midlength. Antennae short (Fig. 40), nearly as long as width of head; antennomere 3 approximately 0.7 times as wide and as long as antennomere 2 and 0.75 times as long and indistinctly narrower than antennomere 4; antennomere 5 about 1.2 times as long and 1.25 times as wide as antennomere 4; antennomeres 5–10 as long as wide; terminal antennomere oblong oval, about 1.3 times as long as penultimate one.

Pronotum flatly vaulted, widest in basal third, distinctly wider than long (15 : 11). Anterior angles hardly visible from above, anterior margin almost semicircular with indistinct neck-shaped protuberance. Sides straight in lateral view, posterior angles obtuse with widely rounded tips. Punctation dense and rasp-like.

Scutellum broadly quadrangular with black pubescence.

Elytra 2.25 times as long as their combined width at humeri, gradually and regularly narrowed posteriorly, their tips separately rounded. Punctation very coarse, rasp-like, especialy around scutellum.

Pygidium short, 1.4 times as long as hypopygium and reaching one fourth of length of elytra, rather broadly conical, with broad ring of white hairs at base.

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

Anterior tibiae (Fig. 42) distinctly curved inwards, at base not dilated and without long hairs. Anterior tarsi distinctly narrower than protibiae, two basal anterior tarsomeres subequal; tarsomere 3 approximately 0.75 times as long as and indistinctly narrower than tarsomere 2; tarsomere 4 about 0.75 times as long as and indistinctly narrower than tarsomere 3, truncate at apex; terminal tarsomere cylindrical, 2.0 times as long as preceding one. Middle tibiae 0.85 times as long as middle tarsi. Posterior tibia with only one short apical ridge reaching one fourth of width of tibia; posterior tarsomeres without ridges. Outer terminal spur of metatibia reaching one third of the inner one.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 43–45), shape of internal urosternite 8 as in Fig. 46.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype). Body only indistinctly more robust than in male, 3.4 mm long from tips of mandibles to apex of pygidium. Antennae extremely short (Fig. 41); antennomeres 5–10 distinctly wider than long; terminal antennomere quadrate. Maxillary palpomeres 2 and 3 black brown; terminal palpomere black, unusually large and swollen (Fig. 39). Maxillary palpus about 0.65 times as long as antenna. Pubescence of dorsal surface black with three indistinct whitish bands on pronotal disc and sutural stripe running from apex of scutellum to apex of elytra.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the distribution of the new species in West Papua (part of the former Irian Jaya).

Distribution. Indonesia: West Papua.

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