New species of *Nidella* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 from Sumatra (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Cleomenini)

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Abstract. *Nidella stanislavi* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra) is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Species of the genus *Nidella* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 are known from Oriental Region only (Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam). Seven species have been described until now. Holzschuh (2006, 2009) and Vives (2005, 2015) recently studied the genus and described new species. In the present paper, I describe a new species of the genus *Nidella* from materials which were recently collected in Sumatra.

Nidella stanislavi sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra) is described and illustrated. *Nidella repanda* Holzschuh, 1991 is firstly recorded from Laos.

Distributional range of the genus *Nidella* is extended by two new country records (Indonesia and Laos).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following private collections:

CCH private collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;
CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Tribe *Cleomenini* Lacordaire, 1868

Genus *Nidella* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970

Nidella stanislavi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra, Mt. Sanggul.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Indonesia, West Sumatra´ / ´MT. SANGGUL, 1250 m alt´ / ´Landai vill env., VI. 2013´ / ´St Jakl lgt´ (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Nidella stanislavi sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2015´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body black, elongate, narrow, punctuate. Body length 6.0 mm, elytra widest near base, but narrower than metathorax. Visible widest place of body from dorsal view is approximately at the middle of the metathorax

(1.3 mm). Body is 4.6 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, wide, widest across the eyes, approximately as wide as pronotum in widest place. Dorsal surface with large and coarse punctures, with distinct microgranulation, very slightly shiny. Apical half with sparse pale setation. Eyes strongly emarginate. Ultimate palpomere pale brown, knife-shaped, cut apically.

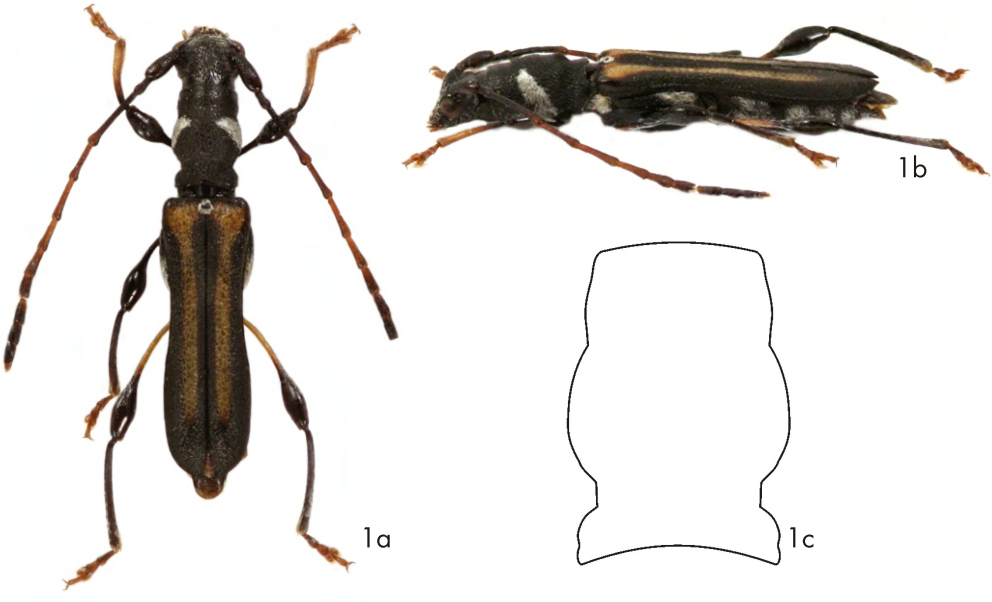

Fig. 1: *Nidella stanislavi* sp. nov.: ♀ holotype; a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- shape of pronotum.

Antennae filiform, from pale brown to black, with punctuation, short setation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1 widest, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres 1-3 black, antennomeres 8-11 blackish brown, antennomeres 4-7 from pale brown to brown. Antennomeres 3-5 distinctly widest in apex, antennomeres 8-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 7. Antennae reaching three quarters elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.48 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.64 : 0.48 : 0.41 : 0.34 : 0.37 : 0.30 : 0.36.

Pronotum black, matte, elongate, distinctly arcuate near middle of lateral margins, before apex finely and near base strongly strangulate dorsally and laterally; 1.6 times longer than wide at the base and 1.4 times longer than wide at the widest point (near middle of the pronotum); with coarse punctuation, punctures very large, inside with distinct microgranulation, interspaces between punctures very narrow. Pronotum near middle with spots of white pubescence from both sides (as in Fig. 1a).

Scutellum black, matte, sides with stripes of white setation.

Elytra 4.9 mm long and 1.0 mm wide; black, with distinct dense punctuation of large punctures, narrow, elongate, narrowest near middle, widest in basal part. Each elytron with ochre yellow longitudinal strip with short pale setation. Base of elytra narrowly black, apex of elytra widely black (as in Fig. 1a). Elytral apex sharply terminated inside.

Legs long and narrow, with short white setation. Profemora black. Mesofemora black, narrowly

yellow at base. Metafemora yellow and narrow in basal half, black in apical part. All femora in apical half strongly club-shaped extended. All tibiae distinctly arcuate, protibia and mesotibia shorter than metatibia, protibia basally black, apically ochre yellow, meso- and metatibia black. Tarsi ochre yellow. Metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body black, with spots of white pubescence (as in Fig. 1b).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Nidella repanda* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 2). *Nidella stanislavi* sp. nov. clearly differs from *N. repanda* by its different shape of pronotum, which has more arcuate lateral margins (as in Fig. 1c) and by antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 7. *N. repanda* has lateral margins of pronotum less arcuate (as in Fig. 2b) and antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 7.

Etymology. Dedicated to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), my friend and an excellent specialist in Cetoniidae.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Remark. New country record for the genus.

***Nidella repanda* Holzschuh, 1991**

(Fig. 2)

Nidella repanda Holzschuh, 1991: 23, Fig. 27.

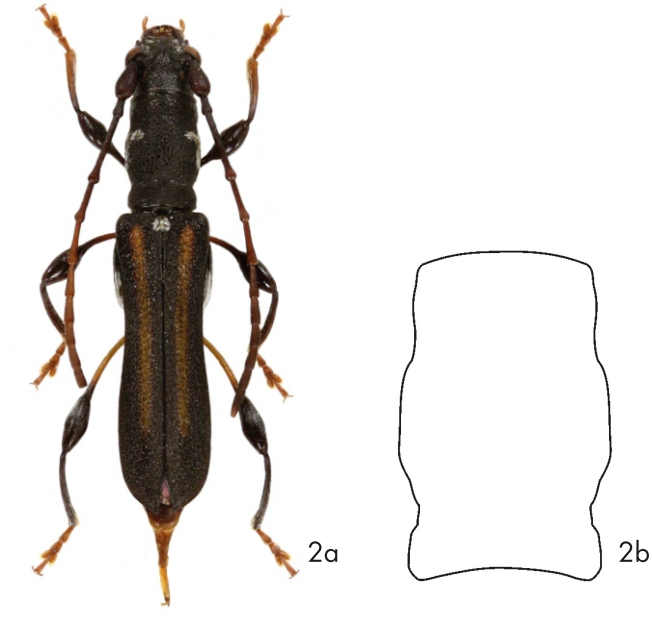

Fig. 2: *Nidella repanda* Holzschuh, 1991: a- ♀ (S Laos, Sekong prov., Hang Dong; CCH); b- shape of pronotum.

Type material. Holotype (♀): N-Thailand, Chiang Mai, Hang Dong, 9.vi.1989, native collector, (CCH).

Additional material. (1 ♀): ´S - LAOS, Prov. Sekong, N´ / ´Bolavens-Plateau, ca 10km´ / ´N Muang Tha Teng, 500-´ / ´700m, 29.-30.v.1996, ´leg. C. Holzschuh.´, (CCH).

Remark. New country record for the genus and species.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand.

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