

**A review of the genus *Stilbocistela* (Coleoptera:
Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) with description of
new species from Malaysia and Indonesia**

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Abstract. *Stilbocistela malaica* sp. nov., *S. rostislavi* sp. nov. (both from Malaysia) and *S. jelineki* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Irian Jaya) are described, illustrated and compared with *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 from the Philippines and *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935 from New Guinea. New distributional data of the latter species from Indonesia (Irian Jaya) are given. A key to the species of the genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932 is provided.

Key words. Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Stilbocistela*, taxonomy, new species, key, Malaysia, Indonesia, Oriental Region, Australian Region

Introduction

The alleculine genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1832 belongs to the tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840. It was described as monotypic (with *S. luzonica* as the type species) from the Philippines by BORCHMANN (1932). The second species known so far, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, was described from New Guinea. *Stilbocistela* is similar to the genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 and mainly to its subgenus *Liodocistela* Pic, 1930, from which it differs mainly by having a four-angled pronotum with distinct anterior angles. *Stilbocistela* is also habitually similar to the genus *Microamarygmus* Pic, 1915 (Tenebrionidae: Amarygmini) but both genera differ very clearly by tarsal claws, which are pectinate in *Stilbocistela* but simple in Amarygmini (MATHEWS & BOUCHARD 2008).

Three new *Stilbocistela* species from Malaysia and Indonesia (Irian Jaya) are described and illustrated and new locality records of *S. manoiensis* are added in this paper. A key to all species of the genus *Stilbocistela* is provided.

Material and methods

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily Alleculinae, the ‘ocular index’ dorsally (CAMPBELL & MARSHALL 1964) and ‘pronotal

index' (CAMPBELL 1965), are used in this paper as well. The ocular index equals $(100 \times \text{minimum dorsal distance between eyes}) / (\text{maximum width of head across eyes})$. The pronotal index is calculated as $(100 \times \text{length of pronotum along midline}) / (\text{width across basal angles of pronotum})$.

In the list of examined material, a double slash (//) separates data on different labels and a slash (/) data in different rows.

The following codens are used:

- HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
 NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
 PVKC Petr Viktora collection, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
 VNPC Vladimír Novák collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
 ZMUH Zoologisches Museum und Universität, Hamburg, Germany.

Key to the *Stilbocistela* species

- A (B) Body elongate or elongate-ovoid, slightly vaulted. Subtribe *Alleculina* Laporte, 1840
 B (A) Body oval, strongly vaulted. C
 C (D) Pronotum with distinct anterior angles. *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932 1
 D (C) Pronotum with indistinct anterior angles. ... *Cistelopsis* (sg. *Liodocistela*) Pic, 1930
- 1 (2) Antennomeres 4–10 each almost as long as antennomere 3, antenna as in Fig. 11. Habitus as in Fig. 9, head and pronotum as in Fig. 10, aedeagus as in Figs. 12, 13. Malaysia. *S. malaica* sp. nov.
- 2 (1) Antennomeres 4–10 each longer than antennomere 3. 3
- 3 (4) Antennomere 3 only slightly longer than antennomere 2, antenna as in Fig. 16; space between eyes broader, almost as long as antennomere 3, head and pronotum as in Fig. 15, ocular index 20.29. Habitus as in Fig. 14, aedeagus as in Figs. 17, 18. New Guinea, Indonesia: West Papua. *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935
- 4 (3) Antennomere 3 almost twice as long as antennomere 2. 5
- 5 (6) Space between eyes distinctly shorter than length of antennomere 3, head and pronotum as in Fig. 2; elytra bicoloured. Habitus as in Fig. 1, antenna as in Fig. 3, aedeagus as in Figs. 4, 5. Indonesia: Irian Jaya. *S. jelineki* sp. nov.
- 6 (5) Space between eyes distinctly longer than antennomere 3, elytra unicoloured. 7
- 7 (8) Elytral intervals with distinct punctation, without microgranulation, shiny. Habitus as in Fig. 6, head and pronotum as in Fig. 7, antenna as in Fig. 8. Philippines.
 *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932
- 8 (7) Elytral intervals with punctation indistinct, elytral interspaces with microgranulation, dull. Habitus as in Fig. 19, head and pronotum as in Fig. 20, antenna as in Fig. 21, aedeagus as in Figs. 22, 23. Malaysia. *S. rostislavi* sp. nov.

Taxonomy

Stilbocistela jelineki sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Type locality. Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Puncak Jaya Pass.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'INDONESIA Irian Jaya / Puncak Jaya Pass / 22.i.2002; J. Doe lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPE: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Stilbocistela jelineki* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2008'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1, body oval, strongly vaulted. General colour from pale brown to dark blackish brown; elytra with three large reddish-brown spots. Body length 5.59 mm, width at elytral midlength 2.58 mm.

Male (holotype). Head (Fig. 2) large, posterior part dark brown, shiny, without setation, anterior part before eyes with sparse and short light setation; clypeus pale brown with longer light setation. Punctuation of posterior part indistinct, surface shiny, punctuation of anterior part (before eyes and clypeus) distinct with large, dense and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow and shiny, interspaces of clypeus with distinct microgranulation. Eyes dark in colour, large, transverse, emarginate, with distinct narrow interspace between eyes. Distance between eyes distinctly longer than length of antennomere 2 and shorter than length of antennomere 3. Ocular index equal to 12.59. Head widest across eyes 1.08 mm, approximately 0.54 times as wide as pronotal base. Visible part of head 0.99 mm long.

Antenna (Fig. 3). Relatively short, 2.88 mm long, reaching 0.52 of body length, antennomeres brown, antennomeres 1 and 2, anterior half of antennomere 3 and apical part of antennomere 11 pale brown, antennomeres 4–11 with short and dense brown setation and distinctly rugose, with relatively shallow, dense and light punctures. Antennomeres 4–10 distinctly serrate, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomeres 4–10. Antennomeres 1–3 slightly shiny. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.69 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 1.13 : 1.27 : 1.24 : 1.33 : 1.48 : 1.35 : 1.49 : 1.38. Length / maximum width ratios of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 1.76 : 1.15 : 2.21 : 1.64 : 1.84 : 1.73 : 1.93 : 1.91 : 1.79 : 2.08 : 2.13.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, concolorous with clypeus and antennomeres 1–3, with light setation and microgranulation, dull; second maxillary palpomere longer than penultimate palpomere, distinctly broadest at apex, penultimate palpomere shortest, ultimate palpomere triangular, both distinctly broader at apex. Ratios of relative lengths of palpomeres 2–4 equal to 1.91 : 1.00 : 2.70. Length / maximum width ratios of palpomeres 2–4 equal to 2.67 : 1.24 : 1.03.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) reddish-brown, strongly shiny, glabrous, broad and strongly transverse, longest in middle (length 0.90 mm) and widest at base (width 2.01 mm); pronotal index equal to 44.99. Border almost complete, only in middle of anterior margin and in one third of posterior margin near posterior angles indistinct; posterior margin bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, lateral margins straight in posterior half and slightly rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuous, distinctly obtuse. Surface sparsely and shallowly punctate, punctures small, interspaces very broad, with microgranulation, strongly shiny.

Elytra oval, glabrous, strongly shiny, bicoloured, dark blackish brown with three large reddish-brown spots. Anterior part of each elytron with two spots between interval 2 and 7 and a third spot extending from elytral suture to elytral interval 5 on each side. Elytra 3.70 mm long and 2.58 mm wide, slightly broader than pronotum, widest approximately at mid-length. Elytral length / maximum width ratio equal to 1.44. Surface punctate, striae punctures separated by less than one diameter. Elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures and microgranulation, strongly shiny. Epipleura well developed, reddish brown, evenly narrowing in posterior half, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel-sided and then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum large, glabrous, reddish brown, concolorous with pronotum.

Legs unicolorous, pale brown, tarsi with dense and long light setation. Femora thicker than tibiae. Tibiae very narrow, slightly dilated at apex with rows of stronger and shorter dark setae. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3 and 4 and posterior tarsomeres 2 and 3 lobed. Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 and 1–4 equal to 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.66 : 0.98 : 1.98 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.60 : 0.50 : 1.04 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.27 : 0.50 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with four teeth.

Ventral side of body brown. Abdominal ventrites glabrous, shiny, with microgranulation and shallow longitudinal striae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4–5) pale yellowish brown, distinctly shiny. Basal piece 5.62 times as long as apical piece, basal piece narrow laterally and almost straight, very slightly regularly narrowing dorsally from base to apex of basal piece. Apical piece almost straight and apex rounded anteriorly from dorsal view.

Female. Habitus similar to male. Length 5.98 mm; length of head 0.92 mm; width of head 1.05 mm. Ocular index equal to 16.33. Pronotal length (along midline) 1.00 mm; pronotal width at base 2.12 mm. Pronotal index equal to 47.25. Elytral length 4.06 mm; elytral width 2.68 mm.

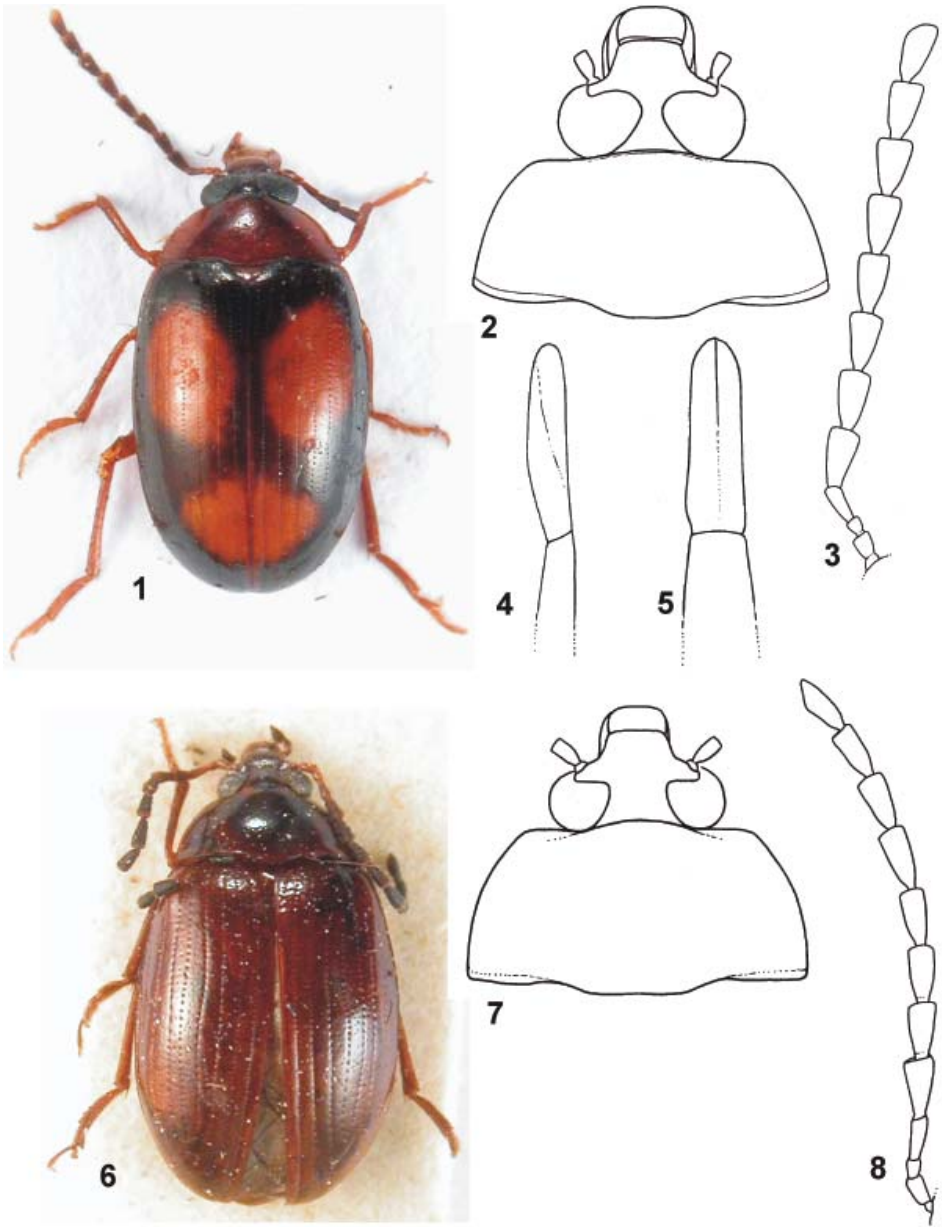
Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.63 : 0.57 : 1.00 : 1.20 : 1.13 : 1.17 : 1.24 : 1.33 : 1.24 : 1.17 : 1.48. Length / maximum width ratios of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 1.54 : 1.32 : 2.69 : 2.10 : 1.83 : 1.77 : 1.84 : 1.87 : 1.75 : 1.60 : 2.35.

Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 and 1–4 equal to 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.58 : 1.01 : 2.04 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.31 : 0.48 : 1.04 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.29 : 0.54 (metatarsus).

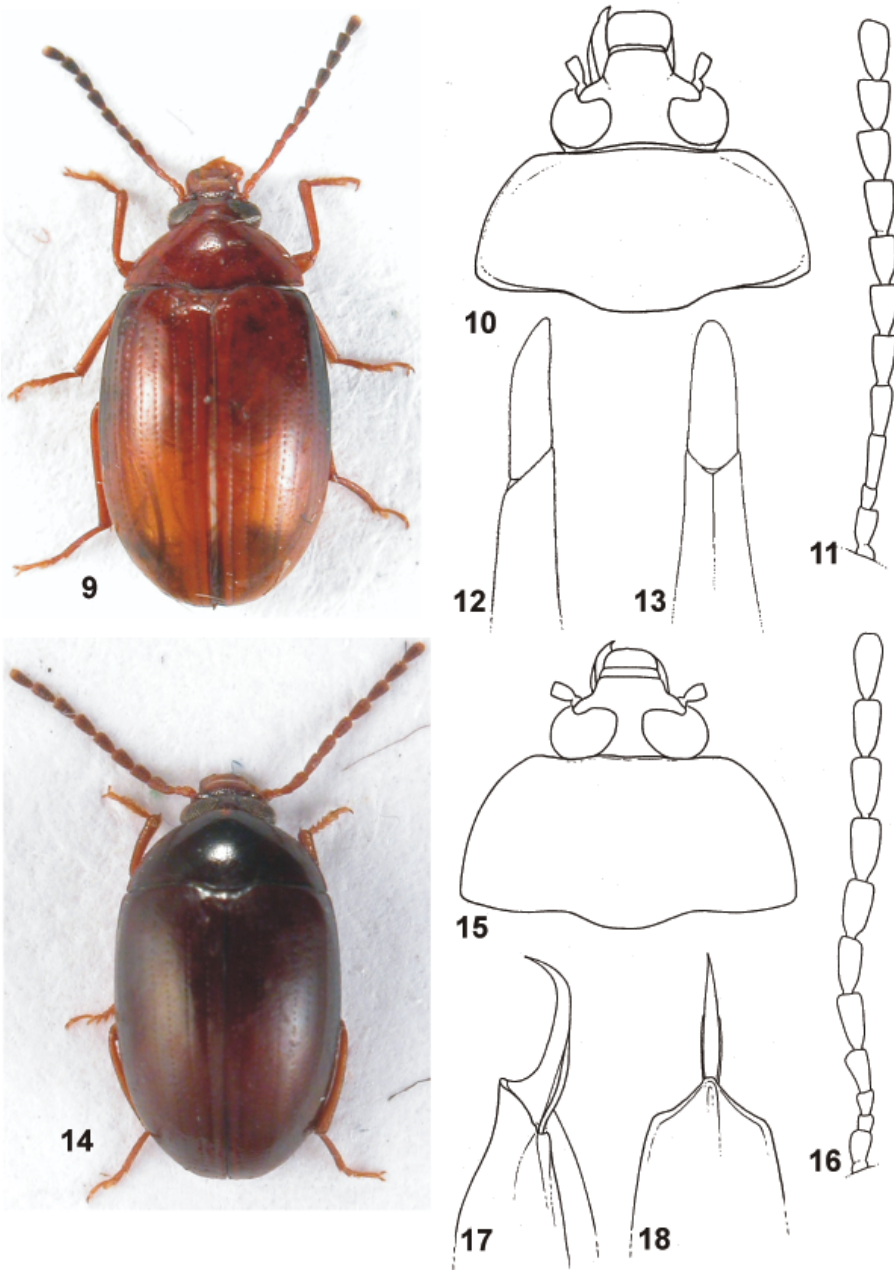
Differential diagnosis. *Stilbocistela jelineki* sp. nov. differs from other species of the genus mainly by the bicoloured elytra (dark brown with reddish-brown spots) in contrast to the more or less unicoloured elytra without reddish-brown spots in the remaining species. In addition, *S. jelineki* sp. nov. differs from *S. malaica* sp. nov. by having antennomeres 4–10 each longer than antennomere 3, from *S. manoiensis* by antennomere 3 almost twice as long as antennomere 2 and from *S. luzonica* and *S. rostitslavi* sp. nov. mainly by the distance between eyes distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. For further details see the key above.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Josef Jelinek, a renowned specialist on the beetle family Nitidulidae.

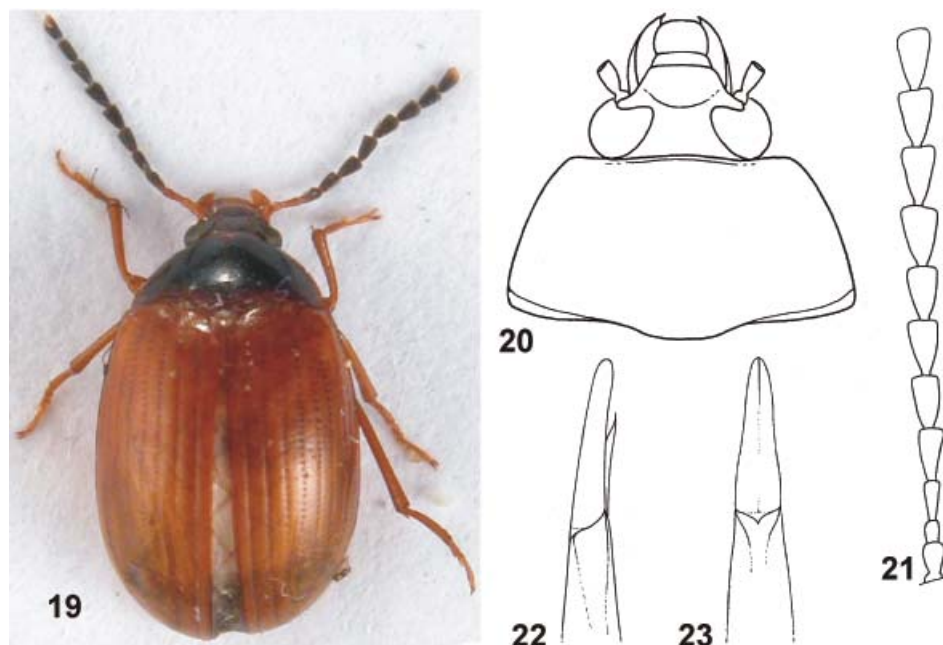
Distribution. Indonesia: Irian Jaya.



Figs. 1–8. 1–5 – *Stilbocistela jelineki* sp. nov. (male holotype): 1 – habitus; 2 – head and pronotum; 3 – antenna; 4 – aedeagus, lateral view; 5 – aedeagus, dorsal view. 6–8 – *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 (male syntype): 6 – habitus; 7 – head and pronotum; 8 – antenna.



Figs. 9–18. 9–13 – *Stilbocistela malaica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 9 – habitus; 10 – head and pronotum; 11 – antenna; 12 – aedeagus, lateral view; 13 – aedeagus, dorsal view. 14–18 – *Stilbocistela manoiensis* Borchmann, 1933 (male): 14 – habitus; 15 – head and pronotum; 16 – antenna; 17 – aedeagus, lateral view; 18 – aedeagus, dorsal view.



Figs. 19–23. *Stilbocistela rostislavi* sp. nov. (male holotype): 19 – habitus; 20 – head and pronotum; 21 – antenna; 22 – aedeagus, lateral view; 23 – aedeagus, dorsal view.

Stilbocistela luzonica Borchmann, 1932

(Figs. 6–8)

Stilbocistela luzonica Borchmann, 1932: 320

Type locality. Philippines, Luzon, Baguio.

Type material. *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932: SYNTYPE: white label 'Baguio [printed in black] / Luzon [printed in black] // red label Type [black handwritten] // white label luzonica [black handwritten] / n. [black handwritten] // white label Sammlung [printed in black] / F. Borchmann [printed in black] / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [printed in black]' (ZMUH).

Differential diagnosis. Body brown, small, oval, strongly vaulted (Fig. 6). Body length of syntype 5.47 mm. Elytra and pronotum shiny, elytral intervals with distinct punctuation. Head and pronotum as in Fig. 7, ocular index equal to 31.30. Pronotum broad and strongly transverse, pronotal index equal to 51.04. Antenna as in Fig. 8. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.92 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 1.46 : 1.30 : 1.38 : 1.38 : 1.51 : 1.38 : 1.38 : 1.38.

Distribution. Philippines.

Stilbocistela malaica sp. nov.

(Figs. 9–13)

Type locality. Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200–1500 m a.s.l.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'MALAYSIA West, PAHANG, / Cameron Highlands, / TANAH RATA, 1200-1500 m, 3.-19.ii.2005, / P. Čechovský lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 14 specimens, same data as holotype (NMPC, VNPC); 1 specimen, 'MALAYSIA-W, Pahang, / 30 km SE of IPOH, 1500 m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa, / TANAH RATA, 14.-

15.iii. / 2002, P. Čechovský leg.' (VNPC); 3 specimens, 'MALAYSIA-W, Pahang, / 30 km E of IPOH, 1500 m, / Cameron Highlands, / TANAH RATA, 22.-26.i. / 1999, P. Čechovský leg.' (VNPC); 2 specimens, 'MALAYSIA West, PERAK, / 40 km SE of IPOH, 900 m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsu, / RINGLET, 29.iii.-15.iv.2004, / P. Čechovský lgt.' (VNPC); 26 specimens, 'Malaysia NW / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata / 16.-29.i.2006 / P. Viktora lgt.' (PVKC, VNPC); 2 specimens, 'Malaysia NW / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar / 26.iv.-15.v.2006 / P. Viktora lgt.' (PVKC, VNPC); 25 specimens, 'W Malaysia / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar / 30.i.-24.ii.2008 / P. Viktora lgt.' (PVKC, VNPC); 3 specimens, 'MALAYSIA, Pahang, / Cameron Highlands, / Tanah Rata, edge of / degraded rainforest, // at light, No. 72, / 21.III.-2.IV.1995 / O. Merkl' (HNHM, VNPC); 1 specimen, 'MALAYSIA, Pahang, / Cameron Highlands, / Parit Falls, / degraded rainforest, // at light, No. 90, / 27.III.1995, / O. Merkl' (HNHM); 1 specimen, 'MALAYSIA, Pahang, / Cameron Highlands, / 2 km S Tanah Rata, / on Tapah Road // roadside vegetation, / swept & Beaten, No. 89, / 27.III.1995, O. Merkl' (HNHM); 1 specimen, 'MALAYSIA, Pahang, / Fraser's Hill, May- / bank L. Tr., 7-27-1992, / C.W. & L.B. O'Brien' (HNHM); 1 specimen, 'MALAYSIA, Pahang, / Fraser's Hill, May- / bank L. Tr., 7-15-1992, / C.W. & L.B. O'Brien' (HNHM). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Stilbocistela malaica* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2008'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 9, body oval, strongly vaulted. General colouration from pale brown to dark brown. Length 4.93–6.19 mm, width at elytral midlength 2.22–2.90 mm.

Male (holotype). Head (Fig. 10) brown in colour, large, shiny, anterior part with sparse, short, light setation and punctuation, punctures large, coarse, interspaces between punctures narrow with microgranulation. Posterior part glabrous with indistinct punctuation, punctures shallow and small. Eyes dark in colour, large, transverse, emarginate; distance between eyes approximately as long as diameter of eye and distinctly longer than antennomere 2, approximately as long as antennomeres 1 and 2 combined. Ocular index equal to 33.34. Head 1.10 mm wide, widest across eyes, approximately 0.53 times as wide as pronotal base; visible part of head 0.92 mm long.

Antenna (Fig. 11) slightly rugose, relatively short, 2.28 mm long, i.e. reaching 0.42 of body length. Antennomeres 1–5 pale brown, anterior part of antennomere 5 narrowly dark, antennomeres 6–11 dark brown, anterior part of antennomere 11 pale brown. All antennomeres with dark setation, antennomeres 1–4 with sparse setation and slightly shiny, antennomeres 5–11 with dense setation and more dull. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4–10 conspicuously widened at apex, distinctly serrate. Antennomere 3 slightly shorter than each of antennomeres 4–11. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.72 : 0.44 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 0.99 : 0.95 : 1.02 : 1.10 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 1.11. Length / maximum width ratios of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 1.63 : 1.29 : 2.53 : 2.29 : 1.96 : 1.76 : 1.98 : 1.92 : 1.96 : 1.67 : 2.02.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, concolorous with apical part of head and antennomeres 1–4, with short light setation and microgranulation, dull. Second and penultimate maxillary palpomere distinctly broadest at apex, penultimate palpomere shortest, ultimate palpomere longest and broadly triangular. Ratios of relative lengths of palpomeres 2–4 equal to 1.39 : 1.00 : 1.67. Length / maximum width ratios of palpomeres 2–4 equal to 3.56 : 1.86 : 1.17.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) brown, strongly shiny, glabrous, strongly transverse, longest in middle (length 1.02 mm) and widest at base (width 2.06 mm); pronotal index equal to 49.48. Border almost complete, only in middle of anterior margin and in one third of posterior margin near posterior angles indistinct; posterior margin bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse-angled, lateral margins slightly rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuous, obtuse-angled.

Surface sparsely and shallowly punctate, punctures small, interspaces very broad, rugose with glabrous and shiny parts.

Elytra unicolorous, brown, strongly oval, glabrous, strongly shiny, 3.48 mm long and 2.62 mm wide, slightly broader than pronotum, widest near midlength; elytral length / maximum width ratio equal to 1.34. Strial punctures conspicuous, separated by less than one diameter. Elytral intervals with very small punctures and microgranulation, strongly shiny. Epipleura well developed, brown, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half from abdominal ventrite 2 to ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, glabrous, brown, concolorous with elytra, sides narrowly dark.

Legs unicolorous, pale brown, tarsi with dense light setation, tibiae with short and sparse light setation. Femora thicker than tibiae, without distinct setation. Tibiae very narrow, slightly dilated at apex. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow, only anterior and middle tarsomeres 3 and 4 and posterior tarsomere 3 slightly broadened and lobed. Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 and 1–4 equal to 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.45 : 1.01 : 1.75 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.47 : 0.41 : 0.85 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.26 : 0.63 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 4 teeth.

Ventral side of body pale brown, concolorous with dorsal side. Abdominal ventrites without setation, glabrous, with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Sides of abdominal ventrites with fine longitudinal rugosities, ultimate and penultimate ventrites darker than ventrites 1–3.

Aedeagus (Figs. 12–13) pale yellowish brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece 4.69 times as long as apical piece, rounded at basal half, then with lateral sides straight in apical half. Basal half of basal piece more than twice as wide as its apex in dorsal view. Apical piece almost straight, very finely narrowing to rounded apex in dorsal view, apex slightly beak-shaped in lateral view.

Female. Habitus similar to male. Length 6.12 mm; length of head 0.90 mm; width of head 1.16 mm. Ocular index 30.21. Pronotal length (along midline) 1.09; pronotal width at base 2.25 mm. Pronotal index 48.53. Elytral length 4.13 mm; elytral width 2.82 mm.

Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.77 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 1.01 : 1.01 : 0.99 : 1.01 : 1.14. Length / maximum width ratios of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 2.17 : 1.41 : 2.67 : 2.11 : 1.80 : 1.58 : 1.67 : 1.59 : 1.51 : 1.49 : 1.71.

Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 and 1–4 equal to 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.53 : 0.60 : 0.56 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.50 : 0.59 : 1.06 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.32 : 0.61 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens ($n = 81$) vary somewhat in size (each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses): body length 5.43 mm (4.93–6.19 mm); head length 0.85 mm (0.73–1.06 mm); head width 1.03 mm (0.93–1.18 mm); ocular index 32.60 (28.07–36.48). Pronotal length (along midline) 0.95 mm (0.87–1.07 mm); pronotal width at base 1.96 mm (1.75–2.28 mm); pronotal index 48.27 (46.03–50.52). Elytral length 3.63 mm (3.30–4.21 mm); elytral width 2.33 mm (2.22–2.90 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Stilbocistela malaica* sp. nov. differs from other species mainly by having antennomere 3 almost as long as each of antennomeres 4–10 (antennomere 3 distinctly shorter in the remaining species). For further details see the key above.

Etymology. This species is named after the distribution.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

***Stilbocistela manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935**

(Figs 14–18)

Stilbocistela manoiensis Borchmann, 1935: 125**Type locality.** New Guinea, Manoi.**Material examined.** 1 ♂, white label 'INDONESIA, Irian Jaya / Manokwari; 17.i.2002 / J. Doe lgt.' (VNPC).

Differential diagnosis. Small, length 5.12 mm, dark brown species, oval, strongly vaulted, habitus as in Fig. 14. Elytra and pronotum shiny, elytral intervals with distinct punctuation. Head and pronotum as in Fig. 15, ocular index 20.29. Pronotum broad and strongly transverse, pronotal index equal to 50.34. Antenna (Fig. 16) unicolorous pale brown, matt, antennomeres 1–3 slightly shiny. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 1.04 : 0.71 : 1.00 : 1.57 : 1.75 : 1.89 : 1.93 : 2.14 : 2.04 : 2.07 : 2.16. Aedeagus as in Figs 17–18.

Distribution. New Guinea, new for Indonesia: West Papua.***Stilbocistela rostislavi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 19–23)

Type locality. Malaysia, Kelantan, between Kampong Raja and Gua Musang, N 4°63-88' E 101°45-95'.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, white label 'MALAYSIA, KELANTAN / road between Kampong Raja / and Gua Musang, 1400-1700 m, / (Ladang Pandrak), 1.-28. / iv.2006 4°63-88' N; 101°45-95' E, / Čechovský Petr lgt.' (NMPC). PARATYPES: 15 specimens, same data as holotype (NMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Stilbocistela rostislavi* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2008'.

Description. Body small, oval, strongly vaulted (Fig. 19). General colouration from pale to dark brown, slightly shiny, length 5.27–5.98 mm, width at elytral midlength 2.29–2.87 mm.

Male (holotype). Head (Fig. 20) large, brown with pale brown clypeus, slightly shiny, anterior part before eyes with sparse, short light setation, setation of clypeus longer. Head without punctuation, posterior part behind eyes slightly rugose, anterior part and clypeus transversely rugose. Eyes large, dark, transverse, emarginate, distance between eyes distinctly longer than length of antennomere 3. Ocular index equal to 36.75. Head 0.91 mm wide, widest across eyes, approximately 0.51 times as wide as pronotal base; visible part of head 0.74 mm long.

Antenna (Fig. 21) relatively long (2.58 mm), reaching 0.51 of body length, with short setation. Antennomeres 1–3 unicolorous pale brown, antennomeres 4–8 and 11 bicolorous, posterior third of antennomere 4, anterior third of antennomere 11 and narrow strip in base of antennomeres 5–8 pale brown, rest of antennomeres 5–8 and antennomeres 9 and 10 dark brown. Antennomeres 4–10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3, duller, distinctly serrate, with relatively shallow, large punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 2. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.66 : 0.51 : 1.00 : 1.25 : 1.25 : 1.39 : 1.25 : 1.49 : 1.27 : 1.21 : 1.37. Length / maximum width ratios of antennomeres 1–9 equal to 1.34 : 1.60 : 2.44 : 2.44 : 2.43 : 2.05 : 2.03 : 1.83 : 1.91 : 1.71 : 1.55 : 2.03.

Maxillary palpus unicolorous pale brown, slightly paler than anterior part of head, with microgranulation, shiny. Second maxillary palpomere longer than penultimate palpomere, penultimate palpomere shortest, both distinctly broadest at apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally triangular, securiform. Ratios of relative lengths of palpomeres 2–4 equal to 1.73 : 1.00 : 2.47. Length / maximum width ratios of palpomeres 2–4 equal to 2.72 : 1.30 : 1.02.

Pronotum (Fig. 20) dark brown with pale brown margins, slightly shiny, glabrous, without distinct punctuation, longest in the middle (length 0.92 mm) and widest at base (width 1.80 mm); pronotal index equal to 50.82. Borders almost complete, only in middle of anterior and posterior margin indistinct; posterior margin bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, lateral margins straight in posterior half and slightly rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuous, distinctly obtuse, rounded. Surface with microgranulation, only slightly shiny.

Elytra pale brown in colour, oval, glabrous, with microgranulation, duller and only slightly shiny, 3.39 mm long and 2.43 mm wide, slightly broader than pronotum, widest approximately at midlength. Elytral length / maximum width ratio equal to 1.39. Strial punctures conspicuous, separated by less than one diameter. Punctuation of elytral intervals indistinct. Epipleura well developed, pale brown, concolorous with elytra, narrowing in posterior half, in apical half before abdominal ventrite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum large and broad, triangular, glabrous, pale brown, concolorous with elytra.

Legs unicolorous pale brown, tarsi with dense pale brown setation. Femora thicker than tibiae. Tibiae very narrow, slightly dilated at apex. Femora and tibiae with sparse, short, strong, dark brown setae. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. Anterior and middle tarsomeres 3 and 4 and posterior tarsomeres 3 lobed. Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 and 1–4 equal to 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.46 : 0.65 : 1.58 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.31 : 0.41 : 1.06 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.24 : 0.63 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 teeth.

Ventral side of body brown. Abdominal ventrites glabrous, coloured as dorsal part of body, with microgranulation, matt.

Aedeagus (Figs. 22–23) pale yellowish brown. Basal piece 6.22 times as long as apical piece, feebly rounded in lateral view. Basal half of basal piece more than twice as wide as its apex in dorsal view. Apical piece almost regularly narrowing to rounded apex in both dorsal and lateral view.

Female. Habitus similar to male. Length 5.80 mm; length of head 0.77 mm; width of head 0.96 mm. Ocular index equal to 37.47. Pronotal length (along midline) 0.89; pronotal width at base 1.87 mm. Pronotal index equal to 47.66. Elytral length 4.14 mm; elytral width 2.87 mm.

Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 0.76 : 0.45 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 1.19 : 1.23 : 1.12 : 1.13 : 1.16. Length / maximum width ratios of antennomeres 1–11 equal to 1.58 : 1.11 : 2.61 : 2.11 : 1.54 : 1.50 : 1.67 : 1.63 : 1.57 : 1.65 : 1.67.

Ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 and 1–4 equal to 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.72 : 0.98 : 2.15 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.39 : 0.47 : 1.08 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.32 : 0.70 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens ($n = 16$) vary somewhat in size (each character given as its mean value with full range in parentheses): body length 5.49 mm (5.27–5.98 mm); head length 0.86 mm (0.77–1.00 mm); head width 1.03 mm (0.95–1.13 mm). Ocular index 33.57 (28.46–39.24). Pronotal length (along midline) 0.94 mm (0.82–1.07 mm); pronotal width at base 2.00 mm (1.80–2.18 mm). Pronotal index 47.25 (44.10–49.51). Elytral length 3.69 mm (3.33–4.14 mm); elytral width 2.57 mm (2.29–2.87 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Stilbocistela rostislavi* sp. nov. differs from the similar *S. malaica* sp. nov. mainly by the length of antennomere 3, which is shorter than each of antennomeres 4–10 (while antennomere 3 longer in *S. malaica* sp. nov.). It differs from *S. manoiensis*

mainly by antennomere 3 almost twice as long as antennomere 2 (only slightly longer in *S. manoiensis*). Finally, *S. rostislavi* sp. nov. differs from *S. jelineki* sp. nov. mainly by the distance between eyes distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and from *S. luzonica* mainly by having the dorsal surface of body matt and elytral intervals indistinctly punctate. For further details see the key above.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to my first grandson Rostislav.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

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