

**Revision of *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae)  
with description of new species**

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**Taxonomy, new species, lectotype designation, new combination, new synonymy, key, Coleoptera,  
Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Stilbocistela*, revision**

**Abstract.** Eleven new species are described as *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov. a *S. wauica* sp. nov. from Papua New Guinea and *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov. from Indonesia Papua (West Papua, Irian Jaya) and Papua New Guinea, *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sulawesi) and *S. jambiica* sp. nov. (Sumatra), *S. cameronica* sp. nov. from Malaysia, *S. merkli* sp. nov. from Laos, *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Mindanao) and *S. vietnamica* sp. nov. from Laos and Vietnam. Lectotype of the species *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 is designated here. Four species are transferred from the genus *Cistelopsis* as *Stilbocistela biroi* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov., *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov., *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov. and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. Redescriptions of *Stilbocistela biroi* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov., *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov. and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. are added. *Stilbocistela luzonica* var. *distincta* Borchmann, 1932 is a new synonym of *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 and *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *rufomarginata* var. *ruficolor* Pic, 1930 is a new synonym of *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. New species are illustrated and keyed with all known species of the genus *Stilbocistela*. Check-list of the species and key to the similar genera are presented.

## INTRODUCTION

The alleculine genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932 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). *Stilbocistela* is similar to the genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 and mainly to its subgenus *Liodocistela* Pic, 1930. Dorsal surface of *Stilbocistela* and *Liodocistela* species is glabrous, while dorsal surface of *Cistelopsis* species with distinct setation. *Stilbocistela* species differ mainly by having pronotum with distinct anterior angles and anterior margin straight (*Liodocistela* with anterior angles indistinct - rounded as well as anterior margin). The second species, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, was described from Manoi (Papua New Guinea). Three new *Stilbocistela* species were described by Novák (2009a) as *S. jelineki* from Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya), *S. malaica* and *S. rostislavi* from Malaysia.

Eleven new species are described as *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. from Papua New Guinea, *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov. from Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya, West Papua) and Papua New Guinea. *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sulawesi) and *S. jambiica* sp. nov. (Sumatra), *S. cameronica* sp. nov. from Malaysia, *S. merkli* sp. nov. from Laos, *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Mindanao) and *S. vietnamica* sp. nov. from Laos and Vietnam. The lectotype of the species

*Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 is designated here. Four species are transferred from the genus *Cistelopsis* as *Stilbocistela biroi* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov., *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov., *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov. and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. Redescriptions of *Stilbocistela biroi* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov., *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov. and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. are added. *Stilbocistela luzonica* var. *distincta* Borchmann, 1932 is a new synonym of *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 and *Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *rufomarginata* var. *ruficolor* Pic, 1930 is a new synonym of *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. New species are illustrated and keyed with all known species of the genus *Stilbocistela*. Check-list of the species and key to the similar genera are presented.

## 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 type or examined material, a double slash (//) separates data on different labels and a slash (/) data in different rows.

The following codens are used:

- ASHG private collection of Andre Skale, Hof, Germany;  
DHBC private collection of David Hauck, Brno, Czech Republic;  
HNHM collection of Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;  
IRSNB collection of Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium;  
MNHN collection of Muséum National d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;  
NMBS collection of Naturhistorische Museum, Basel, Switzerland;  
NMEG collection of Naturkundes Museum, Erfurt, Germany;  
NMPC collection of National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;  
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Prague, Czech Republic;  
ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Museum und Universität, Hamburg, Germany.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows:

- AL total antennae length  
BL maximum body length  
EL maximum elytral length  
EW maximum elytral width  
HL maximum length of head (visible part)  
HW maximum width of head  
OI ocular index dorsally  
PI pronotal index dorsally  
PL maximum pronotal length

PW pronotal width at base  
 RLA ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex (3=1.00)  
 RL/WA ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex  
 RLT ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex (1=1.00).

Other abbreviations used in text:

wl (white label); pl (pink label); rl (red label); yl (yellow label); pb (printed black); pr (printed red); hb (handwritten black).

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System ANALYSIS.

The types are provided with a printed red label "*species name* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS (or PARATYPUS) V. Novák det. 2012.

CHECK-LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *STILBOCISTELA* BORCHMANN,  
 1932

genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932: 28 type species: *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932

<i>Stilbocistela baloghi</i> sp. nov.	Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela biroi</i> (Pic, 1956) comb. nov.	Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela cameronica</i> sp. nov.	Malaysia
<i>Stilbocistela jambiica</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia: Sumatra
<i>Stilbocistela jelineki</i> Novák, 2009	Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya)
<i>Stilbocistela luzonica</i> Borchmann, 1932	The Philippines: Luzon
var. <i>distincta</i> Borchmann, 1932 syn. nov.	
<i>Stilbocistela malaica</i> Novák, 2009	Malaysia
<i>Stilbocistela manoiensis</i> Borchmann, 1935	Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela merkli</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Stilbocistela mindanaoica</i> sp. nov.	The Philippines: Mindanao
<i>Stilbocistela missimica</i> sp. nov.	Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela nigrosuturata</i> (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov.	India
<i>Stilbocistela nitidior</i> (Pic, 1956) comb. nov.	Indonesia Papua (West Papua), Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela rostislavi</i> Novák, 2009	Malaysia
<i>Stilbocistela rufomarginata</i> (Pic, 1930) comb. nov.	India
var. <i>ruficolor</i> Pic, 1930 syn. nov.	
<i>Stilbocistela sedlaceki</i> sp. nov.	Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela sulawesica</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia: Sulawesi
<i>Stilbocistela szentivanyi</i> sp. nov.	Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya, West Papua), Papua New Guinea
<i>Stilbocistela vietnamica</i> sp. nov.	Laos, Vietnam
<i>Stilbocistela wauica</i> sp. nov.	Papua New Guinea

## KEY TO THE GENERA AND SUBGENERA

1(2)	upper part of body elongate, oval or egg-shaped, vaulted with dense setation .....	3
2(1)	upper part of body oval, strongly vaulted and glabrous .....	11
3(4)	body large and oval, strongly vaulted .....	<i>Macrocistelopsis</i> Pic, 1956
4(3)	body smaller, elongate oval or egg-shaped, more flat .....	5
5(6)	space between eyes very narrow, posterior angles of pronotum sharply dilated backwards .....	<i>Borbochara</i> Novák, 2009
6(5)	space between eyes broader, posterior angles of pronotum normal .....	7
7(8)	pronotum broadest near middle of lateral margin .....	<i>Ommatochara</i> Borchmann, 1932
8(7)	pronotum broadest in posterior angles .....	9
9(10)	body broadly oval, antennae relatively short (antennomeres 4-10 short), space between eyes relatively narrow .....	<i>Cistelopsis</i> Fairmaire, 1896
10(9)	body narrowly oval, antennae relatively long (antennomeres 4-10 long), space between eyes relatively broad .....	<i>Microsthes</i> Novák, 2011
11(12)	anterior angles of pronotum indistinct, anterior margin rounded .....	<i>Liodicistela</i> Pic, 1930
12(11)	anterior angles of pronotum distinct, anterior margin straight .....	<i>Stilbocistela</i> Borchmann, 1932

## KEY TO THE SPECIES

1(2)	antennae longer, antennomeres 4-10 longer and narrow (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide), more filiform.....	3
2(1)	antennae shorter, antennomeres 4-10 shorter and broad (antennomeres 8-10 always less than 2 times longer than wide), serrate .....	11
3(4)	antennomere 2 as long as space between eyes broad. ....	5
4(3)	antennomere 2 shorter than space between eyes broad. ....	7
5(6)	antennomere 4 approximately 2.3 times longer than antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 26; head and pronotum as in Figs 27, 28; antenna as in Fig. 29; aedeagus as in Figs 30, 31. Papua New Guinea. ....	<i>Stilbocistela missimica</i> sp. nov.
6(5)	antennomere 4 approximately 1.7 times longer than antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 64; head and pronotum as in Figs 65, 66; antenna as in Fig. 67; aedeagus as in Figs 68, 69. Papua New Guinea. ....	<i>Stilbocistela wauica</i> sp. nov.
7(8)	antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4. ....	9
8(7)	antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4. Habitus as in Fig. 1; head and pronotum as in Figs 2, 3; antenna as in Fig. 4; aedeagus as in Figs 5, 6. Papua New Guinea. ....	<i>Stilbocistela baloghi</i> sp. nov.
9(10)	punctuation of pronotum very sparse. Habitus as in Fig. 48; head and pronotum as in Fig. 49; antenna as in Fig. 50; aedeagus as in Figs 51, 52. Indonesia, Sulawesi. ....	<i>Stilbocistela sulawesica</i> sp. nov.
10(9)	punctuation of pronotum relatively dense. Habitus as in Fig. 21; head and pronotum as in Fig. 22; antenna as in Fig. 23; aedeagus as in Figs 24, 25. The Philippines, Mindanao. ....	<i>Stilbocistela mindanaoica</i> sp. nov.
11(12)	space between eyes as broad as or broader than length of antennomere 2. ....	15
12(11)	space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2. ....	13
13(14)	antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 2, small species. Habitus as in Fig. 35; head and pronotum as in Fig. 36; antenna as in Fig. 37. Indonesia Papua (West Papua), Papua New Guinea. ....	<i>Stilbocistela nitidior</i> (Pic, 1956)
14(13)	antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 2, larger species. Habitus as in Fig. 7; head and pronotum as in Fig. 8; antenna as in Fig. 9. Papua New Guinea. ....	<i>Stilbocistela biroi</i> (Pic, 1956)
15(16)	space between eyes approximately as broad as antennomere 2 long. ....	17
16(15)	space between eyes distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2. ....	25
17(18)	laterally strongly vaulted species. ....	21
18(17)	species laterally more flat. ....	19
19(20)	pronotum broad, reddish-brown, matte with very sparse punctuation, punctures small, elytra with orange spots. Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya). ....	<i>Stilbocistela jelineki</i> Novák, 2009

- 20(19) pronotum reddish-brown or brown, narrower and shiny, with denser punctation, punctures larger, elytra unicolored brown or with orange spots. Habitus as in Fig. 13; head and pronotum as in Fig. 14; antenna as in Fig. 15; aedeagus as in Figs 16, 17. Indonesia, Sumatra. .... *Stilbocistela jambiica* sp. nov.
- 21(22) dorsal surface dark brown or blackish-brown. .... 23
- 22(21) dorsal surface ochre yellow or only elytra ochre yellow. Habitus as in Fig. 59; head and pronotum as in Fig. 60; antenna as in Fig. 61; aedeagus as in Figs 62, 63. Laos, Vietnam. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela vietnamica* sp. nov.
- 23(24) small species. Space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 2. Habitus as in Fig. 43; head and pronotum as in Fig. 44; antenna as in Fig. 45; aedeagus as in Figs 46, 47. Papua New Guinea. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela sedlaceki* sp. nov.
- 24(23) large species, space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 3, pronotum with dense punctation. Habitus as in Fig. 53; head and pronotum as in Figs 54, 55; antenna as in Fig. 56; aedeagus as in Figs 57, 58. Indonesia Papua (West Papua, Irian Jaya), Papua New Guinea. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela szentivanyi* sp. nov.
- 25(26) space between eyes distinctly narrower than transverse diameter of one eye. .... 29
- 26(25) space between eyes very broad (OI near 50). .... 27
- 27(28) anterior margin of pronotum with indistinct border, posterior part of head with microgranulation. Habitus as in Fig. 32; head and pronotum as in Fig. 33; antenna as in Fig. 34. India. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937)
- 28(27) anterior margin of pronotum with distinct border, microgranulation of posterior part of head indistinct. Habitus as in Fig. 38; head and pronotum as in Fig. 39; antenna as in Fig. 40; aedeagus as in Figs 41, 42. India. .... *Stilbocistela rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930)
- 29(30) dorsal surface dark blackish-brown, pronotum densely punctate, legs, antennomeres 1-4 and maxillary palpus reddish-brown. Habitus as in Fig. 10; head and pronotum as in Fig. 11; antenna as in Fig. 12. Malaysia. .... *Stilbocistela cameronica* sp. nov.
- 30(29) dorsal surface complete or partly paler, pronotum sparsely punctate, legs, antennomeres 1-4 and maxillary palpus pale brown or black. .... 31
- 31(32) femora, tibia and antennomeres 1-4 black, pronotum ochre yellow. Habitus as in Fig. 18; head and pronotum as in Fig. 19; antenna as in Fig. 20. Laos. .... *Stilbocistela merkli* sp. nov.
- 32(31) femora, tibia and antennomeres 1-4 pale brown, pronotum darker. .... 33
- 33(34) antennomeres 4-10 each approximately as long as antennomere 3. Malaysia. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela malaica* Novák, 2009
- 34(33) antennomeres 4-10 each distinctly longer than antennomere 3. .... 35
- 35(36) antennomere 3 only slightly longer than antennomere 2. Papua New Guinea. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935
- 36(35) antennomere 3 almost twice as long as antennomere 2. .... 37
- 37(38) elytral intervals with distinct punctation, without microgranulation, shiny. The Philippines, Luzon. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932
- 38(37) punctation of elytral intervals indistinct, with microgranulation, matte. Malaysia. ....  
..... *Stilbocistela rostislavi* Novák, 2009

## DESCRIPTIONS

### *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov.

(Figs 1-6)

**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea: Wau.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: New Guinea: Wau, McAdam / park, 18.-21. IV. 1965. [pb] // wl: Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent - Ivány [pb], (HNHM); Paratypes: (16 ♂♂ 16 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (HNHM, VNPC); (7 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀): wl: New Guinea: Wau, Bishop / Museum, Field Station / 15.-25. IV. 1965. [pb] // wl: Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent - Ivány [pb], (HNHM, VNPC).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig.1, body reddish-brown, oval, strongly vaulted, shiny, glabrous, body length 7.59 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 2.37.

Head (Fig. 2). Relatively narrow, reddish-brown, shiny, posterior part glabrous, anterior part with sparse and short pale brown setae, clypeus with long, pale brown setation. Posterior half with dense and middle-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow and brilliant, anterior part with same punctures, interspaces narrow, with microgranulation, punctuation of clypeus shallow. HW 1.30 mm; HW/PW 0.48. HL 1.15 mm (visible part). Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2, almost as broad as antennomere 3 long; OI equal to 21.83.

Antennae (Fig. 4). Long, AL 4.97 mm, AL/BL 0.66. Antennomeres unicolored pale reddish-brown, slightly paler than upper part of body. Antennomeres with short and dense pale brown setation, antennomeres 1-3 shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte. Antennomeres 4-11 with dense punctuation and microgranulation, punctures relatively small. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11): 1.22 : 0.57 : 1.00 : 2.02 : 2.08 : 2.29 : 2.40 : 2.49 : 2.21 : 2.41 : 2.53. RL/WA (1-11): 1.97 : 1.31 : 1.94 : 4.00 : 3.02 : 3.43 : 3.55 : 3.63 : 3.13 : 4.29 : 4.59.

Maxillary palpus. Pale brown with pale brown setation. Ultimate and penultimate palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere longly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 2). Glabrous, shiny, unicolored reddish-brown, transverse, very broad. PL 1.15 mm; PW 2.99 mm. PI equal to 38.46. Border lines complete, only near posterior angles indistinct, base bisinuate, against scutellum straight. Posterior angles rounded, slightly obtuse. Anterior margin straight. Surface with very fine microgranulation, shiny with relatively dense small-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures broad.

Ventral side of body. Reddish-brown, with microgranulation and punctuation. Abdomen reddish-brown, with microgranulation, rugosities and small-sized punctures, abdominal ventrites 1-4 glabrous, anterior margin of ultimate abdominal ventrite with a few pale brown setae.

Elytron. Oval, unicolored reddish-brown, glabrous, shiny. Suture distinctly paler. EL 5.18 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 3.36 mm. EL/EW 1.54. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows narrow. Elytral intervals with small-sized punctures.

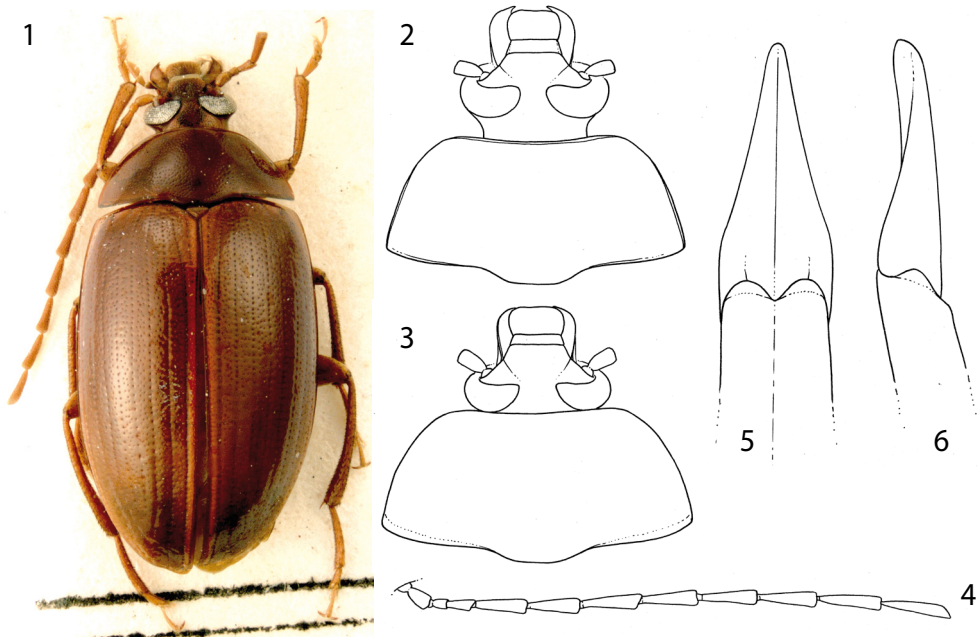
Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, reddish-brown, as colour as elytron itself, glabrous, shiny.

Elytral epipleura. Pale brown, glabrous, shiny, broadest near base, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel.

Legs. Reddish-brown, with dense pale brown setation. Tibia with short setation dilated anteriorly, apical margin distinctly twice broader than base, apical margin and outer margin with rows of teeth. Tarsi with long setation, broadened and lobed tarsomeres 3, 4 (protarsus and mesotarsus) and 3 metatarsus. RLT: 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.67 : 0.67 : 1.32 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.44 : 0.46 : 0.89 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.24 : 0.39 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 5, 6). Pale brown, shiny. Basal third of basal piece rounded laterally, apical part of basal piece straight laterally and regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece



Figs 1-6: *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov.: 1- Habitus of holotype; 2- Head and pronotum of holotype; 3- Head and pronotum of female; 4- Antennae of male; 5- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 6- Aedeagus, lateral view.

very short, longitudinally triangular dorsally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 4.78.

Female (Fig. 3). Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than those in male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 4 teeth.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Specimens (n=43) BL 7.55 mm (7.02-8.09 mm); HL 0.94 mm (0.77-1.25 mm); HW 1.38 mm (1.17-1.56 mm); OI 22.57 (19.47-28.36), PL 1.08 mm (1.01-1.27 mm); PW 2.97 mm (2.78-3.08 mm); PI 36.36 (32.97-38.68); EL 5.53 mm (4.99-5.86 mm); EW 3.60 mm (3.36-3.80 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov. is clearly different from most of the species mainly by antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide), while most of the species have antennomeres short and broad (antennomeres less than 2 times longer than wide). *S. baloghi* clearly differs from similar species *S. missimica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes broader than length of antennomere 2; while *S. missimica* and *S. wauica* have space between eyes as broad as antennomere 2 long. *S. baloghi* is clearly different from similar species *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4; while *S. sulawesica* and *S. mindanaoica* have antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4.

**Name derivation.** New species is dedicated to one of the collectors Dr. J. Balogh.

**Distribution.** Papua New Guinea.

***Stilbocistela biroi* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov.**  
(Figs 7-9)

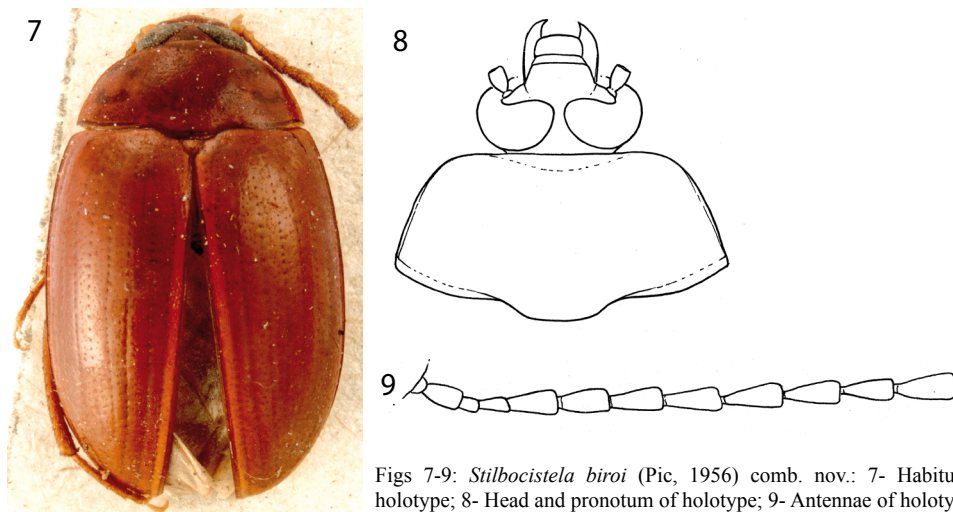
*Cistelopsis biroi* Pic, 1956: 89.

**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea, Sattelberg, Huon Golf.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: N. Guinea / Biró 1899 [pb] // wl: Sattelberg / Huon Golf. [pb] // wl with red frame: Holotypes [pr] 1956 [hb] / *Cistelopsis* [hb] / *biroi* Pic [hb], (HNHM).

**Type condition.** Holotype glued on white card, both antennae with only antennomeres 1-7. Complete only middle and posterior left legs.

**Redescription.** Habitus as in Fig. 7, body reddish-brown, egg-shaped, vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny. BL 5.36 mm; widest near middle of elytra, BL/EW 2.19. Head (Fig. 8) short, finely transverse, reddish-brown, posterior part shiny with sparse punctuation, anterior part with distinct microgranulation, clypeus pale brown with microgranulation and a few pale brown setae. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2. HW 1.06 mm; HL 0.75 mm; HW/PW 0.48; OI equal to 4.06. Antennae (Fig. 9) with microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 pale brown with pale brown setae, 4-10 matte with brown setation, broadest on apex, distinctly serrate. RLA (1-7) equal to 1.01 : 0.63 : 1.00 : 2.30 : 1.88 : 1.94 : 1.85. RL/WA (1-7) equal to 2.03 : 1.66 : 1.85 : 2.30 : 2.55 : 2.46 : 2.56. Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale brown setae, ultimate palpomere axe-shaped. Pronotum (Fig. 8) brown, transverse, glabrous, with small punctures. Anterior and posterior angles obtuse, base bisinuate, lateral margins distinct, posterior near sides and anterior margins in middle indistinct. PW 2.20 mm; PL 0.95 mm; PI equal to 43.05. Elytron glabrous, shiny, widest near middle of length, reddish-brown, elytral suture brown, scutellum reddish-brown. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces with punctuation and microgranulation, punctures smaller than in striae.



Figs 7-9: *Stilbocistela biroi* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov.: 7- Habitus of holotype; 8- Head and pronotum of holotype; 9- Antennae of holotype.



EW 2.53 mm; EL 3.66 mm. Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex. Legs narrow, pale brown, with short and dense setation. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus finely broadened and lobed.

**Distribution.** Papua New Guinea.

***Stilbocistela cameronica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 10-12)

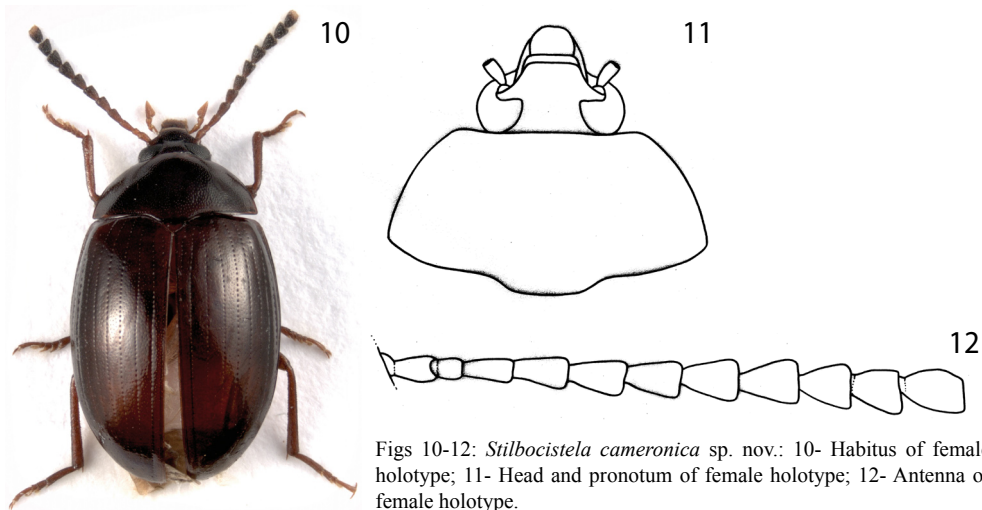
**Type locality.** Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Jasar Mt., 04°28.4-7'N, 101°21.6-22.1'E, 1470-1705 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: Malaysia, Pahang / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata vill. env. / Gunung Jasar [Mt.]; 1470-1705 m / 04°28.4-7'N, 101°21.6-22.1'E / Jiří Hájek leg. 18.iv.-10.v.2009 [pb], (NMPC).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 10, body blackish-brown, glabrous, shiny, oval, egg-shaped, strongly vaulted. BL 6.10 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 1.67.

Head (Fig. 11). Relatively short and narrow, slightly transverse, glabrous, shiny with dense punctuation. Clypeus matte, with microgranulation and a few pale brown setae. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2, slightly broader than length of antennomere 3. HL 0.68 mm; HW 1.18 mm; HW/PW 0.43; OI equal to 25.35.

Antennae (Fig. 12) relatively short, antennomeres with large oval punctures, antennomeres 3 and 4 longest, 2 shortest, 4-10 distinctly serrate, 1-4 reddish-brown, 5-11 dark brown. AL 2.86 mm; AL/BL 0.47. RLA (1-11): 1.00 : 0.53 : 1.00 : 1.25 : 1.19 : 1.19 : 1.11 : 1.25 : 1.19 : 1.06 : 1.28. RL/WA (1-11): 1.90 : 1.19 : 2.00 : 1.88 : 2.05 : 2.05 : 1.60 : 1.36 : 1.19 : 1.15 : 1.59.



Figs 10-12: *Stilbocistela cameronica* sp. nov.: 10- Habitus of female holotype; 11- Head and pronotum of female holotype; 12- Antenna of female holotype.

Maxillary palpus reddish-brown. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 11). Glabrous, shiny, dark brown, transverse, very broad and narrow. Side and anterior margin distinct, posterior margins bisinuate, near sides indistinct. Posterior angles slightly, anterior angles more obtuse. Surface with dense punctation. PL 0.94 mm; PW 2.74 mm. PI equal to 34.38.

Ventral side of body blackish-brown. Abdomen brown, with fine microgranulation, rugosities and sparse, small punctures, abdominal ventrites 1-4 glabrous.

Elytron. Oval, unicolored blackish-brown, glabrous, shiny. EL 4.48 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 3.66 mm. EL/EW 1.22. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces flat, with relatively dense punctation, punctures very small, smaller than those in elytral striae.

Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, as colour as elytron itself, glabrous, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Reddish-brown, narrow. Tarsi with dense, pale brown setation. Tibia with short and sparse setation and rugosities, dilated anteriorly, outer and inner margins with rows of spines. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus broadened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.96 : 1.39 : 2.22 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.38 : 0.72 : 1.18 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.42 : 0.69 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 teeth.

Male unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela cameronica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennae shorter and broader (antennomeres 8-10 less than 2 times longer than wide); while *S. baloghi*, *S. mindanaoica*, *S. missimica*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. wauica* have antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide). *S. cameronica* is clearly different from other similar species (*S. biroi* (Pic, 1956), *S. jambiica* sp. nov., *S. jelineki* Novák, 2009, *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956), *S. vietnamica* sp. nov., *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov. and *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov.) mainly by space between eyes broader than length of antennomere 2; while *S. biroi*, *S. jambiica*, *S. jelineki*, *S. nitidior*, *S. vietnamica*, *S. sedlaceki* and *S. szentivanyi* have the space between eyes as broad as or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *S. cameronica* clearly differs from the similar species *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov. and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as diameter of one eye; while *S. nigrosuturata* and *S. rufomarginata* have space between eyes distinctly broader (OI 45-50). *S. cameronica* is clearly different from similar species (*S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932, *S. malaica* Novák, 2009, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, *S. merkli* sp. nov. and *S. rostislavi* Novák, 2009) mainly by pronotum densely punctate, dorsal surface dark blackish brown and legs, antennomeres 1-4 and maxillary palpus reddish-brown.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Cameron Highlands.

**Distribution.** Malaysia.

*Stilbocistela jambiica* sp. nov.

(Figs 13-17)

**Type locality.** Sumatra, Jambi, Kerinci, Seblat N. P., Mt. Tujuh, 1°45'S 101°25'E, 1500-2000 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: Collection / Naturhistorisches / Museum Basel [pb] // wl: Sumatra; Jambi pr.: Kerinci / Seblat N.P.: 7km E Kayuaro; / Mt. Tujuh; 1750+-250m; 1°45'S 101°25'E; Dembický leg.; 25.ii.-2.iii.2003 [pb], (NMBS); Paratypes: (3 spec.): same data as holotype (NMBS, VNPC). (1 spec.): wl: Sumatra (Jambi), Gunung / Kerinci, 1800-2100 m / 6.-7.III.1991 / Bocák & Bocáková lgt. [pb], (NMBS).

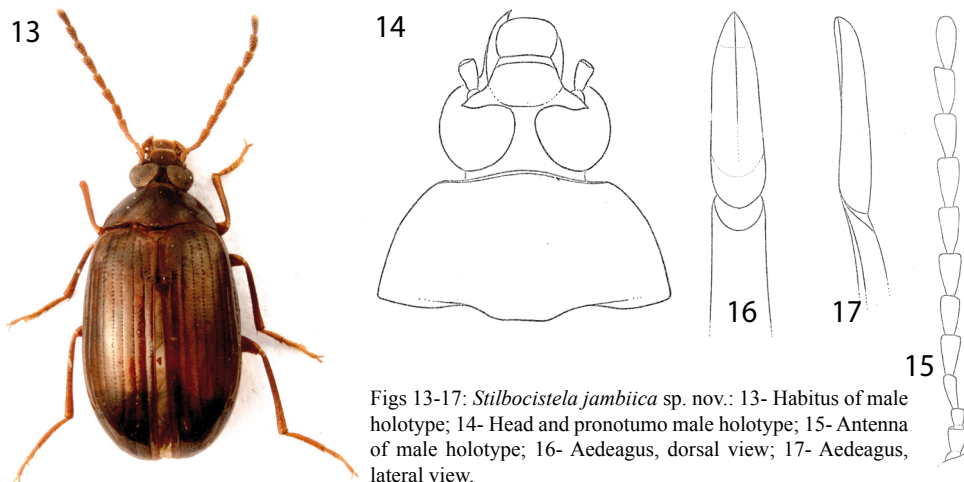
**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 13, body egg-shaped, vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny, brown. BL 5.05 mm, broadest near middle of elytra BL/EW 2.00.

Head (Fig. 14) short, finely transverse, brown, shiny, slightly narrower than anterior part of pronotum with relatively large and shallow punctures. Clypeus distinctly paler than posterior part, with microgranulation and pale brown setation. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes very narrow, as broad as length of antennomere 2. HL 0.67 mm; HW 1.01 mm; HW/PW 0.55; OI equal to 11.97.

Antennae (Fig. 15) brown with short brown setation, microgranulation and small, white punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, 11- rounded on apex, antennomeres 4-10 broadest on apex, finely serrate. AL 2.75 mm; AL/BL 0.61. RLA (1-11): 0.72 : 0.53 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 1.19 : 1.34 : 1.38 : 1.50 : 1.28 : 1.38 : 1.63. RL/WA (1-11): 1.44 : 1.21 : 2.13 : 1.84 : 1.73 : 1.87 : 2.00 : 2.09 : 1.78 : 2.20 : 2.74.

Maxillary palpus brown with microgranulation and a few pale brown setae. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 14). Glabrous, shiny, brown, transverse. Lateral and anterior margins distinct, only in middle of anterior margin indistinct, posterior margins bisinuate, near sides indistinct. Posterior angles slightly, anterior angles more obtuse. Surface with medium punctures. PL 0.81 mm; PW 1.83 mm. PI equal to 44.27.



Figs 13-17: *Stilbocistela jambiica* sp. nov.: 13- Habitus of male holotype; 14- Head and pronotum male holotype; 15- Antenna of male holotype; 16- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 17- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Ventral side of body. Dark brown, with punctuation. Abdomen dark brown, with microgranulation, longitudinal rugosities and sparse, small-sized punctures.

Elytron. Oval, brown, glabrous, shiny. EL 3.57 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 2.52 mm. EL/EW 1.42. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces very finely rounded, with fine microgranulation, small and sparse punctures.

Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, slightly paler than elytron itself, glabrous, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Brown, narrow. Tarsi with dense and long, pale brown setation. Tibia with short and relatively sparse setation and microgranulation, dilated anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus broadened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.68 : 0.88 : 2.04 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.33 : 0.47 : 0.95 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.14 : 0.45 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 4 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 16, 17). Pale brown, shiny. Basal piece regularly narrowing dorsally and laterally. Apical piece straight laterally and regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece knife-shaped laterally and dorsally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 6.95.

Female without distinct differences.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Specimens (n=5) BL 5.10 mm (4.82-5.36 mm); HL 0.67 mm (0.62-0.70 mm); HW 1.00 mm (0.94-1.07 mm); OI 24.51 (19.36-26.06), PL 0.81 mm (0.74-0.93 mm); PW 1.85 mm (1.75-1.95 mm); PI 40.13 (40.13-47.52); EL 3.62 mm (3.42-3.81 mm); EW 2.52 mm (2.40-2.58 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela jambiica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennae shorter and broader (antennomeres 8-10 less than 2 times longer than wide); while *S. baloghi*, *S. mindanaoica*, *S. missimica*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. wauica* have antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide). *S. jambiica* is clearly different from other similar species *S. biroi* (Pic, 1956), *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932, *S. malaica* Novák, 2009, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, *S. merkli* sp. nov., *S. rostislavi* Novák, 2009, *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov., *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956), and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 2; while other species have space between eyes distinctly narrower or broader than length of antennomere 2. *S. jambiica* clearly differs from the similar species *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov., *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov. and *S. vietnamica* sp. nov. mainly by body more flat from lateral view; while *S. sedlaceki*, *S. szentivanyi* and *S. vietnamica* have body more vaulted from lateral view. *S. jambiica* is clearly different from similar species *S. jelineki* Novák, 2009 mainly by pronotum with dense punctuation and larger punctures; while *S. jelineki* has punctuation of pronotum sparse and punctures small.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the name of type locality province Jambi.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, Sumatra island.

### ***Stilbocistela jelineki* Novák, 2009**

*Stilbocistela jelineki* Novák, 2009: 785.

**Type locality.** Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya), Puncak Jaya Pass.

**Type material.** Male holotype (NMPC) and female paratype (VNPC): wl: Indonesia, Irian Jaya / Puncak Jaya Pass / 22.i.2002; J. Doe lgt [pb].

**Remarks.** Figures of *S. jelineki* see Novák 2009: 787 (1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- antenna; 4, 5 aedeagus (lateral and dorsal view)).

**Distribution.** Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya).

### ***Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932**

*Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932: 320.

**Type locality.** Philippines: Luzon: Baguio.

**Type material.** Lectotype here designated (♂): wl: Baguio / Luzon [pb] // pl: . Type . [hb] // wl: luzonica / n. [hb] // wl: Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb], (ZMUH); (2 syntypes): same data as lectotype, (ZMUH); (2 syntypes): same data as lectotype but first wl: St. Thomas / Luzon [pb], (ZMUH); (1 syntype): same data as lectotype but first wl: Baguio / Benguet / Baker [pb], (ZMUH).

var. *distincta* syn. nov.: (1 syntype): wl: Baguio / Luzon [pb] // pl: . Type . [hb] // wl: v. / distincta / n [hb] // wl: Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb], (ZMUH).

**Lectotype condition.** Specimen is glued on white card, left legs complete, right posterior leg visible, anterior and middle legs glued under body. Right antenna complete, left antenna with antennomeres 1-9, antennomeres 10 and 11 are lying on the left elytra.

**Remarks.** Figures of lectotype of *S. luzonica* see Novák 2009: 787 (6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- antenna). Some of the syntypes with orange-red spots, one near base of each elytron, the third near suture from one third of the length of elytra to apex.

**Distribution.** Philippines: Luzon.

### ***Stilbocistela malaica* Novák, 2009**

*Stilbocistela malaica* Novák, 2009: 789.

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200-1500 m.

**Type material.** Male holotype (NMPC): wl: Malaysia, West, Pahang, / Cameron Highlands, / TANAH RATA, 1200-1500 m, 3.-19.ii.2005 / P. Čechovský lgt. [pb].

**Remarks.** Figures of *S. luzonica* see Novák 2009: 788 (9- habitus; 10- head and pronotum; 11- antenna; 12, 13- aedeagus (lateral and dorsal view)).

**Distribution.** Malaysia: Cameron Highlands.

## *Stilbocistela manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935

*Stilbocistela manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935: 125.

**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea, Manoi.

**Type material.** Holotype by monotypy: wl: Manoi / (Nouvelle Guinée) / 2-III-1929 / Prince Léopold [pb] // *Stilbocistela / manoiensis* / Bm. [hb] // pl: TYPE [pb] // wl: cf. Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. / (hors série) [pb] IV, 4(1932) p.125 / fig. p. 126 [hb], (IRSNB).

**Type condition.** Specimen is glued on white card, complete left antenna and right anterior leg, right antenna with antennomeres (1-7) and legs glued under the body.

**Remarks.** Figures of *S. manoiensis* see Novák 2009: 788 (14- habitus; 15- head and pronotum; 16- antenna; 17, 18- aedeagus (lateral and dorsal view).

**Distribution.** Papua New Guinea.

## *Stilbocistela merkli* sp. nov.

(Figs 18-20)

**Type locality.** Laos, Champassak prov., Ban Nong Luang, 15°4'N, 106°13'E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): wl: Laos, Champassak Prov. / Dong Hua Xao NBCA, / 2 km S of Ban Nong Luang, / bank of Touay-Guai stream, [pb] // wl: 15°4'N, 106°13'E, / 800 m, swept, No. 23, / 1-5.IV. 1998, / leg. O. Merkl & G. Csorba [pb], (HNHM). Paratypes: (4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (HNHM, VNPC).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 18, body from pale brown to black, oval, strongly vaulted, shiny, glabrous, body length 4.51 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 2.26.

Head (Fig. 19). Relatively narrow, reddish-brown with dark brown spots, with microgranulation, rather matte, posterior part glabrous, anterior part with short pale brown setae, clypeus with long, pale brown setation. Posterior half with sparse and small-sized punctures, anterior part with dense and shallow medium-sized punctures. HW 0.86 mm; HW/PW 0.54. HL (visible part) 0.75 mm. Eyes dark, large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes relatively narrow, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2, almost as broad as antennomere 3 long; OI equal to 30.72.

Antennae (Fig. 20). Black, anterior part of antennomeres 1 and 2 narrowly pale brown. AL 2.27 mm, AL/BL 0.50. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny with sparse pale brown setation, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte, with short and dense brown setation, microgranulation and sparse, small punctures. antennomeres 1-3 shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11): 0.77 : 0.66 : 1.00 : 1.28 : 1.05 : 1.26 : 1.23 : 1.34 : 1.18 : 1.18 : 1.30. RL/WA (1-11): 1.56 : 1.67 : 2.31 : 2.52 : 1.78 : 2.00 : 1.86 : 1.98 : 1.89 : 1.78 : 2.77.

Maxillary palpus. Pale brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation, rather matte. Ultimate palpomere longly triangular, axe-shaped, with dark spot in outer side.

Pronotum (Fig. 19). Glabrous, shiny, unicolored pale reddish-brown, transverse, very broad. PL 0.79 mm; PW 1.60 mm. PI equal to 49.15. Border lines complete, only at middle

of anterior part indistinct, base bisinuate, against scutellum slightly rounded. Posterior angles rounded, rectangular, anterior angles rounded, indistinct. Anterior margin almost straight. Surface shiny with sparse small-sized punctures and rather denser very small punctures.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow. Abdomen pale reddish-brown, with microgranulation, abdominal ventrites glabrous, matte, anterior margin of ultimate abdominal ventrite with a few pale brown setae.

Elytron. Oval, unicolored pale reddish-brown, glabrous, shiny. EL 2.97 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 2.00 mm. EL/EW 1.49. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows narrow. Elytral intervals with very fine microgranulation and sparse very small punctures.

Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, pale reddish-brown, as colour as elytron itself, glabrous, shiny.

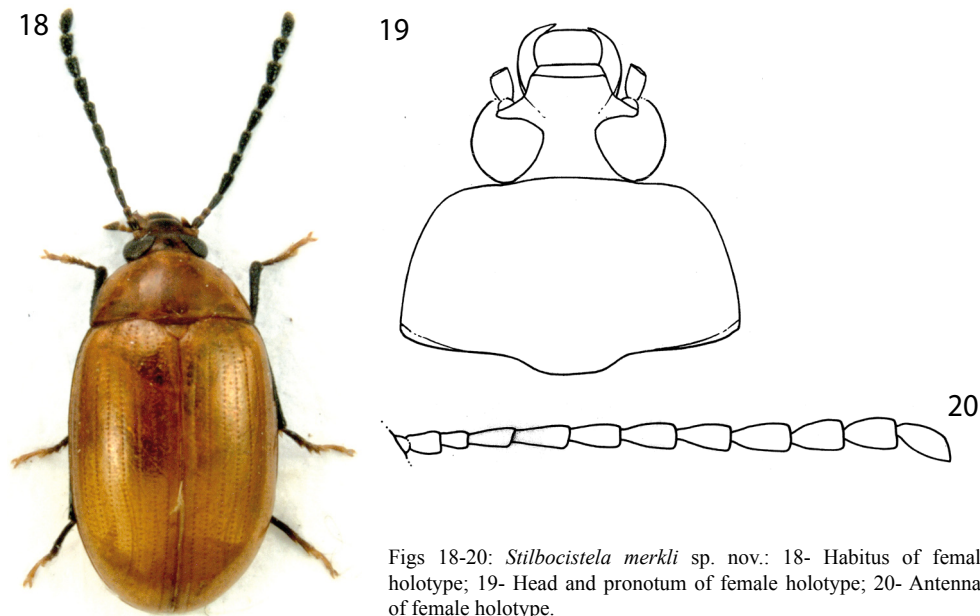
Elytral epipleura ochre yellow, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel.

Legs. Femora and tibiae blackish-brown, tarsi from blackish-brown to pale brown, with pale brown setation. Tibia distinctly dilated anteriorly, apical margin approximately twice broader than base, apical margin and outer margin with rows of spines. Penultimate tarsomere broadened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.39 : 0.72 : 1.37 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.30 : 0.34 : 0.78 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.23 : 0.63 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 teeth.

Male unknown.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Females (n=5) BL 4.30 mm (3.97-4.58 mm); HL 0.46 mm (0.39-0.48 mm); HW 0.89 mm (0.85-0.95 mm); OI 28.56 (26.92-



Figs 18-20: *Stilbocistela merkli* sp. nov.: 18- Habitus of female holotype; 19- Head and pronotum of female holotype; 20- Antennae of female holotype.

29.87), PL 0.73 mm (0.67-0.80 mm); PW 1.74 mm (1.59-1.89 mm); PI 41.93 (40.54-42.47); EL 3.10 mm (2.82-3.30 mm); EW 2.22 mm (2.04-2.40 mm).

**Differential diagnoses.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela merkli* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennae shorter and broader (antennomeres 8-10 less than 2 times longer than wide); while *S. baloghi*, *S. mindanaoica*, *S. missimica*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. wauica* have antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide). *S. merkli* is clearly different from other similar species *S. biroi* (Pic, 1956), *S. jambiica* sp. nov., *S. jelineki* Novák, 2009, *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956), *S. vietnamica* sp. nov., *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov. and *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes broader than length of antennomere 2; while space between eyes of the species *S. biroi*, *S. jambiica*, *S. jelineki*, *S. nitidior*, *S. vietnamica*, *S. sedlaceki* and *S. szentivanyi* is as broad as or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *S. merkli* clearly differs from the similar species *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov. and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as diameter of one eye; while *S. nigrosuturata* and *S. rufomarginata* have space between eyes distinctly broader (OI 45-50). *S. merkli* is clearly different from similar species *S. cameronica* sp. nov., *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932, *S. malaica* Novák, 2009, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, *S. merkli* sp. nov. and *S. rostislavi* Novák, 2009 mainly by colour of dorsal surface, legs, antennomeres and maxillary palpus.

**Name derivation.** The new species is dedicated to the collector Ottó Merkl (Budapest, Hungary), well-known specialist in Tenebrionidae.

**Distribution.** Laos.

***Stilbocistela mindanaoica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 21-25)

**Type locality.** Philippines, Mindanao, Maramag env., 1600 m.

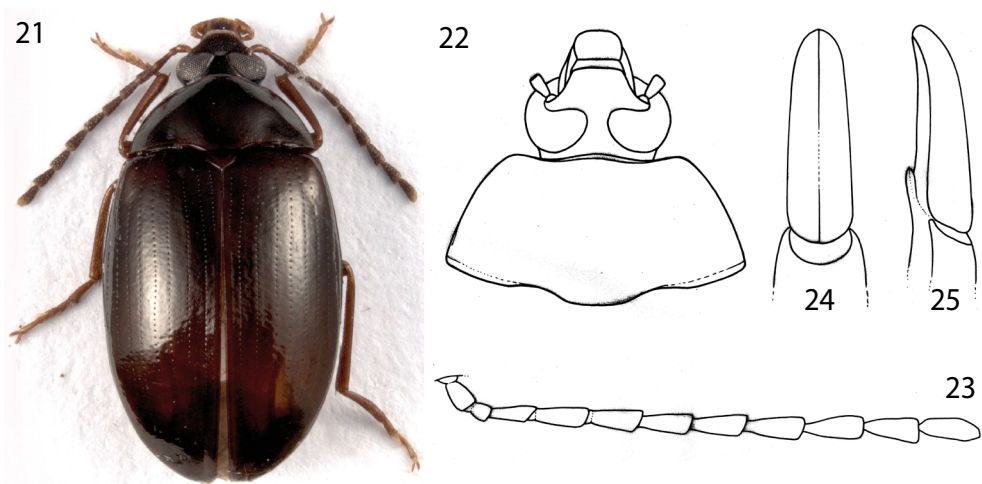
**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: Philippines, 1600m / Mindanao, 30km W of / Maramag, 28.-30. Dec / Bolm lgt. 1990 [pb], (NMBS); Paratype: (1 spec.): same data as holotype, (VNPC).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 21, body egg-shaped, oval, vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny, blackish-brown. BL 6.53 mm, broadest near middle of elytra BL/EW 1.96.

Head (Fig. 22) short, finely transverse, slightly narrower than anterior part of pronotum, blackish-brown, clypeus paler. Posterior part shiny, without microgranulation, with sparse, small punctures. Anterior part before eyes and clypeus with microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small-sized and shallow. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2. HL 0.82 mm; HW 1.23 mm; HW/PW 0.48; OI equal to 19.87.

Antennae (Fig. 23) relatively narrow, long, brown with short setation. Antennomere 2 shortest, 11- rounded on apex, antennomeres 4-10 slightly broadest on apex, very finely serrate. AL 3.35 mm; AL/BL 0.51. RLA (1-11): 0.62 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 0.92 : 1.00 : 1.06





Figs 21-25: *Stilbocistela mindanaoica* sp. nov.: 21- Habitus of male holotype; 22- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 23- Antenna of male holotype; 24- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 25- Aedeagus, lateral view.

: 1.10 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.18. RL/WA (1-11): 1.72 : 1.29 : 2.94 : 2.50 : 2.42 : 2.63 : 3.12 : 2.68 : 2.63 : 2.55 : 2.95.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and a few pale brown setae. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 22). Glabrous, shiny, blackish-brown, transverse. Lateral margin distinct, anterior margin in middle indistinct, posterior margin bisinuate, near sides indistinct. Posterior angles slightly, anterior angles more obtuse. Surface with relatively dense, very small punctures and very fine microgranulation. PL 1.00 mm; PW 2.56 mm. PI equal to 39.16.

Ventral side of body. Dark brown, metasternum with punctuation. Abdomen dark brown, with very fine microgranulation and sparse punctuation, punctures very small, ventrites 1-3 with longitudinal rugosities, ventrite 5 with very fine transverse rugosities.

Elytron. Oval, dark blackish-brown, glabrous, shiny. EL 4.71 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 3.33 mm. EL/EW 1.41. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces flat, with fine microgranulation, small and sparse punctures.

Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, distinctly paler than elytron itself, glabrous, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Reddish-brown, narrow. Tarsi with dense and long, pale brown setation. Tibia with short and relatively sparse setation, punctuation and microgranulation, dilated anteriorly. Inner margin of tibiae with row of spines. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus broadened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.55 : 0.86 : 1.64 (protarsus) and 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.35 : 0.67 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 24, 25). Pale brown. Basal piece regularly narrowing dorsally and rounded laterally. Apical piece beak-shaped laterally and parallel with rounded top dorsally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 3.19.

Female. Space between eyes distinctly broader than in male; OI equal to 28.77; pronotum distinctly broader, PI equal to 30.33.

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela mindanaoica* sp. nov. is clearly different from most of similar species mainly by antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide, while most of the similar species with antennomeres short and broad (antennomeres less than 2 times longer than wide). *S. mindanaoica* clearly differs from similar species *S. missimica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes broader than length of antennomere 2; while *S. missimica* and *S. wauica* with space between eyes as broad as antennomere 2 long. *S. mindanaoica* is clearly different from similar species *S. baloghi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4; while *S. baloghi* with antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4. *S. mindanaoica* clearly differs from similar species *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. mainly by punctuation of pronotum relatively dense; while *S. sulawesica* with punctuation of pronotum very sparse.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the name of locality: island Mindanao.

**Distribution.** The Philippines: Mindanao.

***Stilbocistela missimica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 26-31)

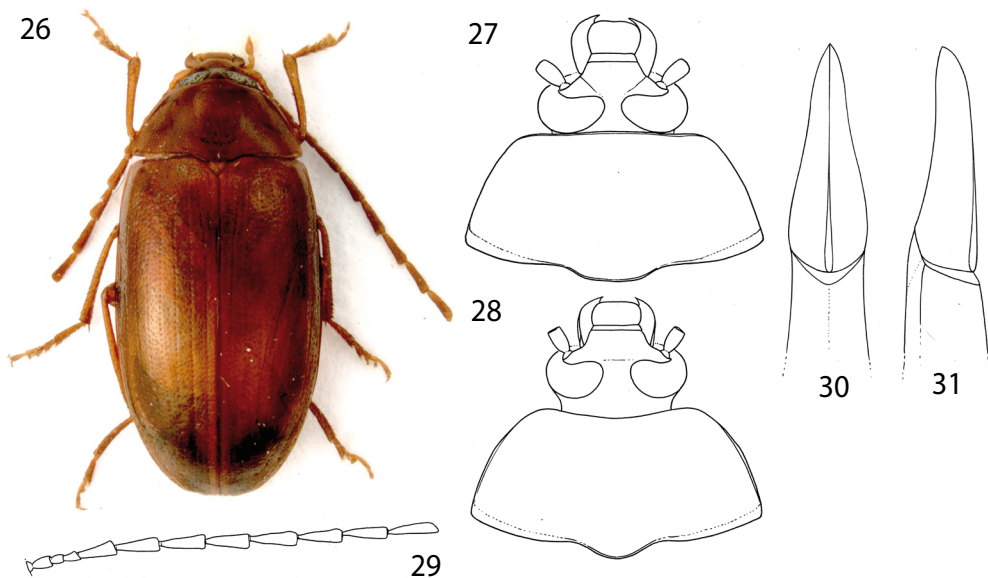
**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea: Wau: Mt. Missim.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: New Guinea: Haus Copper / Wau, Mt. Missim, 22.-24. IV. 1965. [pb] // Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent - Ivány [pb], (HNHM); Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (4 ♂♂): wl: Papua - New Guinea / Western Highlands Prov. / Bayer Valley / Rokina, 1500 m // IV.1979 / Dr. W. G. Ullrich leg. [hb], (HNHM, VNPC); (1 ♀): wl: New Guinea: NE / Mt. Missim, [pb] (600) [hb] m [pb] / 23. 12. [hb] 196 [pb] 78 [hb] // wl: J. Sedlacek / Collector [pb], (HNHM).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 26, body unicolored reddish-brown, oval, strongly vaulted, shiny, glabrous, body length 7.37 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 2.24.

Head (Fig. 27). Relatively narrow, reddish-brown, with microgranulation, rather matte, posterior part glabrous, anterior part with a few very short pale brown setae, clypeus with long, pale brown setation. Posterior part with indistinct punctuation. Space between anterior part of eyes with distinct punctuation, punctures small. HW 1.34 mm; HW/PW 0.45. HL (visible part) 0.93 mm. Eyes dark, large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrow, slightly broader than length of antennomere 2, distinctly narrower as antennomere 3 long; OI equal to 11.75.

Antennae (Fig. 29). Long, AL 5.07 mm, AL/BL 0.68. Antennomeres 4-11 reddish-brown, with dense pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures relatively dense and small-sized, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-3 pale reddish-brown, with a sparse



Figs 26-31: *Stilbocistela missimica* sp. nov.: 26- Habitus of male holotype; 27- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 28- Head and pronotum of female; 29- Antennae of male holotype; 30- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 31- Aedeagus, lateral view.

pale brown setation and fine microgranulation, shiny. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11): 0.97 : 0.74 : 1.00 : 2.29 : 2.59 : 2.73 : 2.84 : 2.92 : 2.70 : 2.74 : 2.91. RL/WA (1-11): 1.64 : 1.47 : 1.72 : 2.66 : 3.13 : 3.50 : 3.94 : 3.32 : 3.10 : 3.86 : 4.05.

Maxillary palpus. Pale reddish-brown with sparse, pale brown setation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly narrowest at base and broadest at apex. Ultimate palpomere longly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 27). Glabrous, shiny, unicolored reddish-brown, transverse, very broad. PL 1.16 mm; PW 2.96 mm. PI equal to 39.19. Border lines complete, only near posterior angles and in the middle of anterior and posterior margin indistinct, base bisinuate, on ante-scutellar area straight. Posterior angles rounded, finely obtuse, anterior angles rounded, indistinct. Anterior margin straight. Surface with very fine microgranulation, shiny, with relatively dense, small-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures broad.

Ventral side of body. Reddish-brown, with microgranulation and punctuation. Abdomen reddish-brown, with microgranulation, rugosities and very small punctures, abdominal ventrites 1-4 glabrous, anterior margin of ultimate abdominal ventrite with a few pale brown setae and shallow impression at middle.

Elytron. Oval, unicolored reddish-brown, glabrous, shiny, vaulted. EL 5.28 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 3.34 mm. EL/EW 1.58. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows narrow. Elytral intervals with dense, small-sized punctures and microgranulation.

Scutellum. Triangular, reddish-brown with darker margin, glabrous, shiny.

Elytral epipleura. Reddish-brown, glabrous, shiny, broadest near base, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel and slightly broadening again.

Legs. Unicolored reddish-brown, with microgranulation. Tibia with short brown and pale brown setation dilated anteriorly, apical margin distinctly twice broader than base, apical margin and outer margin with rows of brown spines. Tarsi with long, pale brown setation, broadened and lobed tarsomeres 3, 4 (protarsus and mesotarsus) and 3 metatarsus. RLT: 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.59 : 0.73 : 1.11 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.42 : 0.35 : 0.79 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.23 : 0.49 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 30, 31). Pale brown, shiny. Basal third of basal piece rounded laterally, apical part of basal piece straight laterally and regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece very short, longitudinally triangular dorsally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 5.68.

Female (Fig. 28). Space between eyes slightly broader than in male.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Males (n=5) BL 7.59 mm (7.08-7.79 mm); HL 1.03mm (0.62-1.15 mm); HW 1.39 mm (1.32-1.45 mm); OI 14.37 (11.75-18.59), PL 1.13 mm (1.06-1.22 mm); PW 3.00 mm (2.96-3.08 mm); PI 38.59 (35.57-39.67); EL 5.43 mm (5.28-5.77 mm); EW 3.50 mm (3.34-3.67 mm). Females (n=2) BL 7.34 mm (7.08-7.79 mm); HL 0.98mm (0.97-0.98 mm); HW 1.31 mm (1.14-1.47 mm); OI 19.33 (18.83-19.82), PL 1.16 mm (1.03-1.28 mm); PW 2.92 mm (2.71-3.13 mm); PI 39.46 (38.01-40.90); EL 5.20 mm (5.07-5.32 mm); EW 3.65 mm (3.39-3.90 mm).

**Differential diagnoses.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela missimica* sp. nov. is clearly different from most of similar species mainly by antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide), while most of the species have antennomeres short and broad (antennomeres less than 2 times longer than wide). *S. missimica* clearly differs from similar species *S. baloghi* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes as broad as antennomere 2 long; while *S. baloghi*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. mindanaoica* have space between eyes distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2. *S. missimica* is clearly different from similar species *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 2.3 times longer than antennomere 3; while *S. wauica* has antennomere 4 only 1.7 times longer than antennomere 3.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the name of locality Mt. Missim.

**Distribution.** Papua New Guinea.

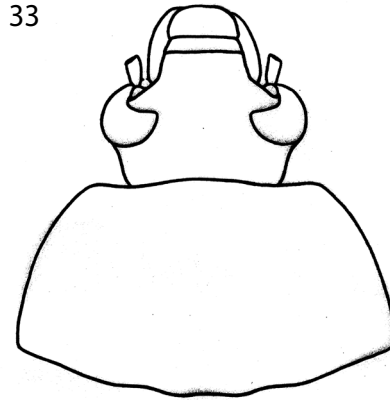
***Stilbocistela nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov.**

(Figs 32-34)

*Liodocistela nigrosuturata* Borchmann, 1937: 227.

**Type locality.** India, Khasis.

**Type material.** Holotype by monotypy (1 spec.): wl: Khasis 1898 / Coll. Kraatz [pb] // pl: Type. [hb] // wl: Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb] // wl: Liodocistela Pic / nigrosuturata n. [hb], (ZMUH).



Figs 32-34: *Stilbocistela nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov.: 32- Habitus of holotype; 33- Head and pronotum of holotype; 34- Antenna of holotype.

**Type condition.** Relatively complete glued on left side on wl.

**Remarks.** Habitus of type species as in Fig. 32, head and pronotum as in Fig. 33; antenna as in Fig. 34. BL 4.03 mm; HL 0.54 mm; HW 1.11 mm; OI equal to 44.58; PL 0.93 mm; PW 2.01 mm; PI equal to 46.31; EL 2.56 mm; EW 2.32 mm; HW/PW 0.55; BL/EW 1.74; EL/EW 1.10.

**Distribution.** India.

***Stilbocistela nitidior* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov.**  
(Figs 35-37)

*Cistelopsis nitidior* Pic, 1956: 89.

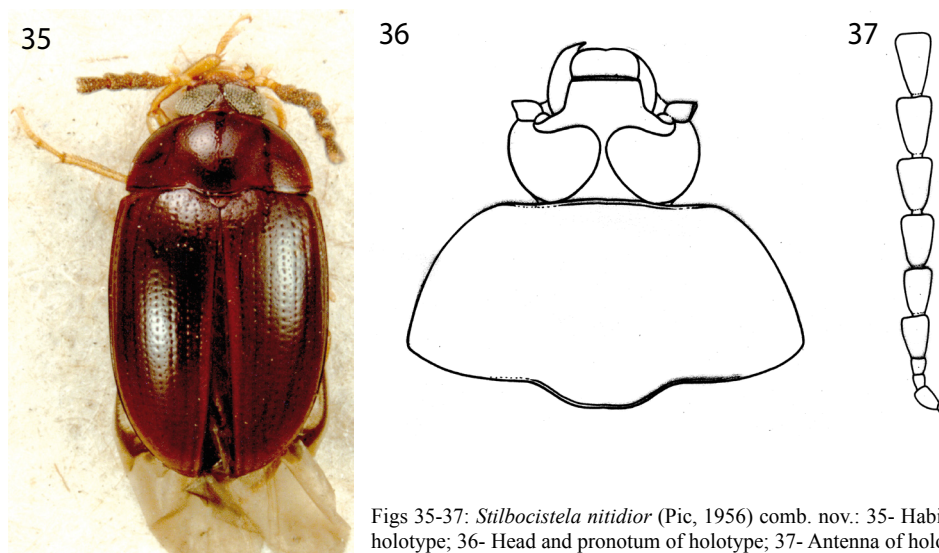
**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea, I. Bertrand.

**Type material.** Holotypus (♂): wl: N. Guinea / Biró 96 [pb] // wl: I. Bertrand / (Taraváj) [pb] // wl with red frame: Holotypus [pr] 1956 / *Cistelopsis* / *nitidior* Pic [hb], (HNHM).

**Type condition.** Type specimen glued on white card. Left antenna with antennomeres 1-7; left antenna with antennomeres 1-9. Legs complete, but visible in dorsal view only left anterior and middle legs, other under the body.

**Other material examined.** (1 ♂): wl: W-Papua Manokvari Prov. vic. / Mokwam (Siyoubbrig), 1400- / 1800m, 01°06.26'S, 133°54.41'E / 24.-28.II.2007 leg. A. Skale [pb], (NMEG); (3 spec.): wl: New Guinea - N / Sentani Lk.-300m / March 1992 / leg. Jifí Kolibáč [pb], (NMBS, VNPC).

**Redescription.** Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 35, body egg-shaped, strongly vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny, brown. BL 3.61 mm, broadest near middle of elytra BL/EW 1.88. Head (Fig. 36) short, finely transverse, slightly narrower than anterior part of pronotum, posterior part brown, shiny, with dense punctuation, punctures small. Anterior part and clypeus distinctly paler than posterior part, with microgranulation and shallow punctuation. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes very narrow, narrower than length of antennomere 2. HL 0.42 mm; HW 0.82 OI equal to 5.40. Antennae (Fig. 37) short. Antennomeres 1-3 ochre yellow, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-9 brown, matte, with short, brown setation, microgranulation and white punctures, with short brown setation, microgranulation and small, white punctures; broadest on apex, distinctly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest, only slightly longer than antennomere 3. RLA (1-9): 1.91 : 0.91 : 1.00 : 3.18 : 3.18 : 3.36 : 3.46 : 4.09 : 4.09. RL/WA (1-9): 1.62 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 1.59 : 1.59 : 1.95 : 2.00 : 2.14 : 2.14. Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with a few yellow setae. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped. Pronotum (Fig. 36). Glabrous, shiny, brown, transverse. Lateral and anterior margin distinct, posterior margin bisinuate, near sides indistinct. Posterior angles slightly, anterior angles more obtuse. Surface with relatively dense punctuation, punctures small. PL 0.75 mm; PW 1.63 mm. PI equal to 45.91. Ventral side of body dark brown, with punctuation. Abdomen brown, glabrous, shiny, with sparse punctuation, punctures very small, abdominal ventrites 1-3 with longitudinal rugosities. Elytron oval, brown, glabrous, shiny. EL 2.44 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 1.92 mm. EL/EW 1.27. Rows of medium-sized punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces very finely rounded, with relatively dense punctuation, punctures small. Scutellum large, broad, brown, pentagonally shaped,



Figs 35-37: *Stilbocistela nitidior* (Pic, 1956) comb. nov.: 35- Habitus of holotype; 36- Head and pronotum of holotype; 37- Antenna of holotype.

glabrous, shiny. Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex. Legs pale brown, narrow. Tarsi with dense and long, pale brown setation. Tibia with short and relatively sparse setation and microgranulation, dilated anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus broadened and lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

**Distribution.** Indonesia Papua (West Papua), Papua New Guinea.

***Stilbocistela rostitlavi* Novák, 2009**

*Stilbocistela rostitlavi* Novák, 2009: 792.

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

**Type material.** Male holotype (NMPC): wl: 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.

**Remarks.** Figures of *S. rostitlavi* see Novák 2009: 789 (19- habitus; 20- head and pronotum; 21- antenna; 22, 23- aedeagus (lateral and dorsal view).

**Distribution.** Malaysia, Kelantan.

***Stilbocistela rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov.**  
(Figs 38-42)

*Cistelopsis* (*Liodocistela*) *rufomarginata* Pic, 1930: 28.

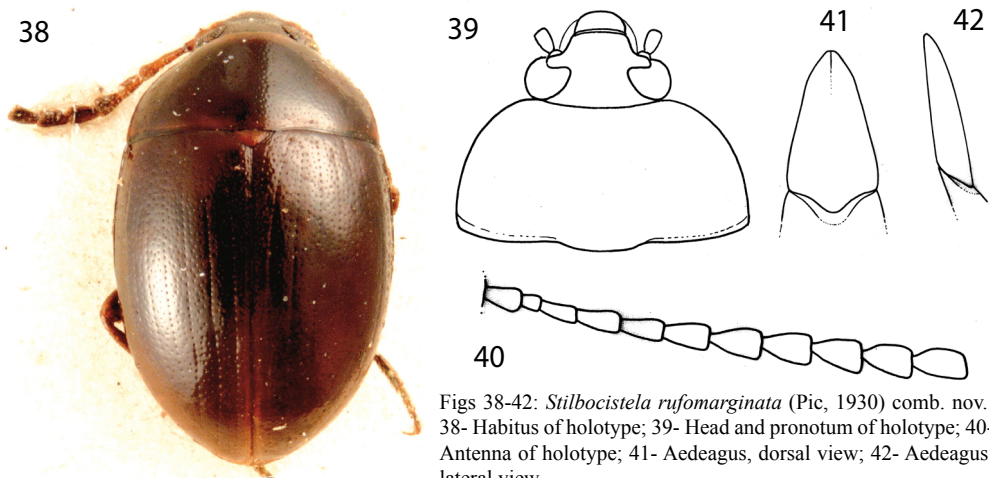
**Type locality.** S India, Shembaganur.

**Type material.** Syntype: wl: „Shembaganur / Süd-India“ [pb] // s g. *Liodocistela* / Pic / *rufomarginata* / n sp“ [hb], (MNHN). var. *ruficolor* syn. nov.: Syntype: wl: „Shembaganur / Süd-India“ [pb] // wl: „656“ printed in black // wl: „*Cistelopsis* / n sp“ [hb] // wl: „v. *ruficolor* / Pic“ [hb], (MNHN).

**Type condition.** Type specimen glued on white card. Left antenna with antennomeres 1-9; legs seems to be complete, but only right posterior clearly visible.

**Other material examined.** (4 spec.): yl: *Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B.* / S.India: Kodaikanal / Pulney Hills / 6500ft [pb] VI - [hb] 195 [pb] 3 [hb] / P.S.Nathan [pb], (RSNB, VNPC). (6 spec.): wl: India or. / Shembaganur [pb], (HNHM, VNPC); (9 spec.): wl: India or. / Madura [pb], (HNHN, VNPC); (6 spec.): S-INDIA, Kerala, Palni hills, / 30 km E of Munnar, Top / Station, 1900 m, 2-3.xii.1993, / 77°15'E 10°08'N / Boukal D. & Kejval Z. lgt. [pb], (VNPC).

**Redescription.** Habitus as in Fig. 38, body small, oval, strongly vaulted, shiny, dorsal surface blackish-brown, glabrous, BL 3.84 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 2.05. Head (Fig. 39) relatively broad, short, transverse, shiny, glabrous, with microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures coarse and medium-sized. Eyes large, transverse, finely excised, space between eyes broad, distinctly broader than diameter of eye. HW 0.80 mm; HL 0.58 mm; OI equal to 50.60; HW/PW 0.47. Antennae (Fig. 40) shorter, antennomeres 1-5 pale brown with punctuation, microgranulation and pale brown setation. Antennomeres 6-9 dark brown, 4-9 broadest on apex, distinctly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-9): 0.73 :



Figs 38-42: *Stilbocistela rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov.: 38- Habitus of holotype; 39- Head and pronotum of holotype; 40- Antenna of holotype; 41- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 42- Aedeagus, lateral view.

0.45 : 1.00 : 1.23 : 1.12 : 1.42 : 1.31 : 1.23 : 1.39. RL/WA (1-9): 1.72 : 1.16 : 2.38 : 1.93 : 1.98 : 1.89 : 1.77 : 1.67 : 2.13. Pronotum (Fig. 39) glabrous, shiny, unicolorous blackish-brown, transverse, very broad. PW 1.72 mm; PL 0.87 mm; PI equal to 50.42. Border lines complete, only anterior border in middle and base without distinct margin. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, base almost straight, anterior angles rounded, broadly obtuse. Surface with very fine microgranulation, shiny, with relatively dense punctuation, punctures small. Abdominal ventrites brown, glabrous with microgranulation and sparse punctuation, punctures small and shallow, ventrites 1-3 with longitudinal rugosities. Elytron oval, unicolorous blackish-brown, glabrous, shiny with very fine microgranulation. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 2.02 mm; EL 2.62 mm; EL/EW 1.30. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures as large as in elytral intervals. Elytral intervals flat, with dense punctuation. Scutellum broadly triangular, pale brown, distinctly paler than elytron itself, glabrous, shiny, with a few very small punctures. Elytral epipleura brown, glabrous, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel. Legs brown, tarsi pale brown, with dense pale brown setation. Tibia with pale brown setation distinctly dilated anteriorly, inner and apical margins with row of spines. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with 4 visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs 41, 42). Pale brown. Basal part of basal piece slightly rounded laterally, apical part very finely narrowing dorsally and straight laterally. Apical piece short, broadly triangular dorsally with rounded top and beak-shaped laterally.

**Distribution.** India.

***Stilbocistela sedlaceki* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 43-47)

**Type locality.** Papua, New Guinea, Karimui.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: P.N.G. / Karimui iii.74. / J. Sedlacek [hb], (HNHM); Paratypes: (3 spec.): same



data as holotype, (HNHM, VNPC).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 43, body small, oval, strongly vaulted, shiny, dorsal surface black, glabrous, BL 3.93 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 1.95.

Head (Fig. 44). Relatively broad, short, transverse, shiny, glabrous, with sparse small punctures, posterior part black with fine microgranulation, anterior part brown, clypeus pale brown, both with transverse rugosities. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as broad as antennomere 2 long. HW 0.78 mm; HL 0.54 mm; OI equal to 16.46; HW/PW 0.47.

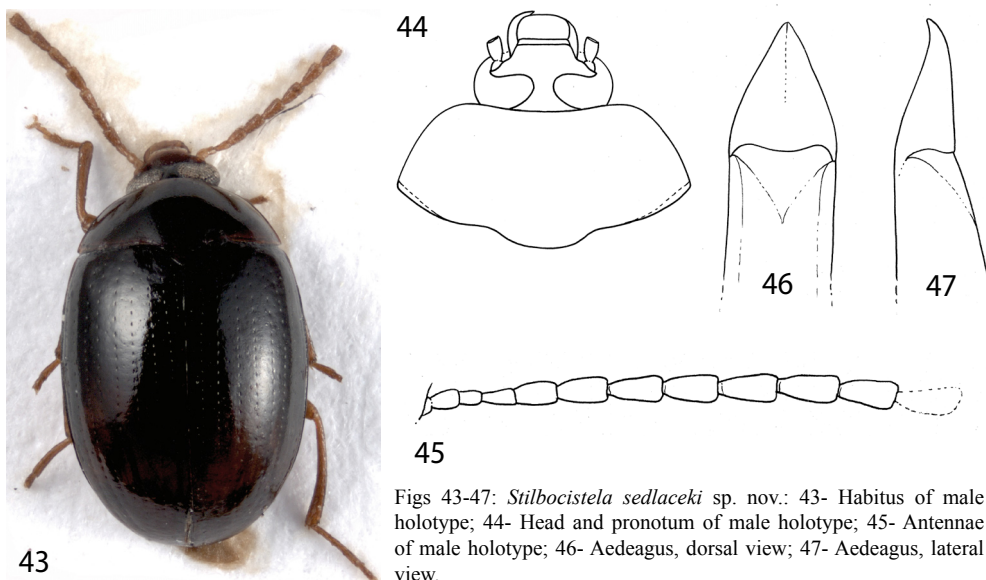
Antennae (Fig. 45) shorter, unicolored pale-brown with punctuation, microgranulation and brown setation. Antennomeres 4-10 broadest on apex, distinctly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest. AL (1-10) 1.74 mm; AL/BL 0.44. RLA (1-10) equal to 0.84 : 0.84 : 1.00 : 1.38 : 1.56 : 1.74 : 1.82 : 1.96 : 1.76 : 1.78. RL/WA (1-10) equal to 1.31 : 1.56 : 1.79 : 1.68 : 1.90 : 1.98 : 2.22 : 2.33 : 2.15 : 2.02.

Pronotum (Fig. 44). Glabrous, shiny, unicolored black, transverse, very broad. PW 1.66 mm; PL 0.77 mm; PI equal to 46.27 Border lines complete, only near posterior angles indistinct, base bisinuate, against scutellum straight. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, anterior angles roundly obtuse. Surface with very fine microgranulation, shiny, with relatively sparse very small punctures.

Ventral side of body black. Abdominal ventrites blackish-brown, glabrous with microgranulation, longitudinal rugosities and sparse, very small punctures.

Elytron. Oval, unicolored black, glabrous, shiny, with microgranulation. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 2.02 mm; EL 2.62 mm; EL/EW 1.30. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures. Elytral intervals flat with sparse and very small punctures.

Scutellum. Broadly triangular, dark brown, glabrous, shiny with a few very small



Figs 43-47: *Stilbocistela sedlaceki* sp. nov.: 43- Habitus of male holotype; 44- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 45- Antennae of male holotype; 46- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 47- Aedeagus, lateral view.

punctures.

Elytral epipleura. Pale brown, glabrous, finely narrowing to metasternum, then running parallel.

Legs. Brown, tarsi pale brown with dense pale brown setation. Tibia with small oval impressions, inner and apical margin row of spines. Penultimate tarsomeres of each tarsus lobed. RLT: (1-5) equal to 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.76 : 0.74 : 1.46 (protarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 2 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 46, 47). Pale brown, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and finely narrowing to apex dorsally. Apical piece short, broadly triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 4.64.

Female without distinct differences.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Specimens (n=4) BL 3.45 mm (3.34-4.10 mm); HL 0.38 mm (0.32-0.45 mm); HW 0.72 mm (0.70-0.87 mm); OI 17.36 (16.41-19.20), PL 0.57 mm (0.55-0.72 mm); PW 1.64 mm (1.63-1.96 mm); PI 34.69 (33.10-39.07); EL 2.78 mm (2.40-3.06 mm); EW 2.01 mm (1.96-2.46 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela sedlaceki* sp. nov. clearly differs from the other similar species *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennae shorter and broader (antennomeres 8-10 less than 2 times longer than wide); while *S. baloghi*, *S. mindanaoica*, *S. missimica*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. wauica* have antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide). *S. sedlaceki* is clearly different from other similar species *S. biroi* (Pic, 1956), *S. cameronica* sp. nov., *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932, *S. malaica* Novák, 2009, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, *S. merkli* sp. nov., *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956) and *S. rostislavi* Novák, 2009 mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 2; while space between eyes of the species *S. biroi*, *S. cameronica*, *S. luzonica*, *S. malaica*, *S. manoiensis*, *S. merkli*, *S. nitidior* and *S. rostislavi* is distinctly broader or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *S. sedlaceki* clearly differs from similar species *S. jambiica* sp. nov. and *S. jelineki* Novák, 2009 mainly by body more vaulted in lateral view; while *S. jambiica* and *S. jelineki* are more flat from lateral view. *S. sedlaceki* is clearly different from similar species *S. vietnamica* sp. nov. and *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov. mainly by very small body; while body of the species *S. vietnamica* and *S. szentivanyi* are distinctly larger.

**Name derivation.** The new species is dedicated to the collector J. Sedlacek.

**Distribution.** Papua, New Guinea.

### *Stilbocistela sulawesica* sp. nov.

(Figs 48-52)

**Type locality.** S Sulawesi, Mamasa, 119.20.32E, 2.56.13S, 950 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wI: S Sulawesi, 8 km W / Mamasa, 950 m / 119.20.32E 2.56.13S / 18.-21.Jul 1999, Bolm lgt. [pb], (VNPC). Paratypes: (5 spec.): same data as holotype, (DHBC, VNPC).

**Description of holotype.** Body (as in Fig. 48) egg-shaped, vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny, from pale brown to dark brown. BL 4.82 mm; BL/EW 1.98.

Head (Fig. 49) short, finely transverse, brown, shiny, posterior part with sparse punctuation, before eyes punctuation denser, clypeus with microgranulation. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2, as long as antennomere 1. HL 0.54 mm; HW 0.93 mm; HW/PW 0.51; OI equal to 19.36.

Antennae (Fig. 50) relatively long and narrow, antennomeres 4-10 matte, finely widened anteriorly. Antennomeres 1-5 pale brown with pale brown setation, 6-11 dark brown with brown setation, 1-3 slightly shiny. AL 2.47 mm; AL/BL 0.51. RLA (1-11): 0.63 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.00 : 1.11 : 1.14 : 1.23 : 1.09 : 1.03 : 1.17. RL/WA (1-11): 1.46 : 1.18 : 2.92 : 1.88 : 2.06 : 2.29 : 2.35 : 2.69 : 2.53 : 2.57 : 2.41.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale brown setation, ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

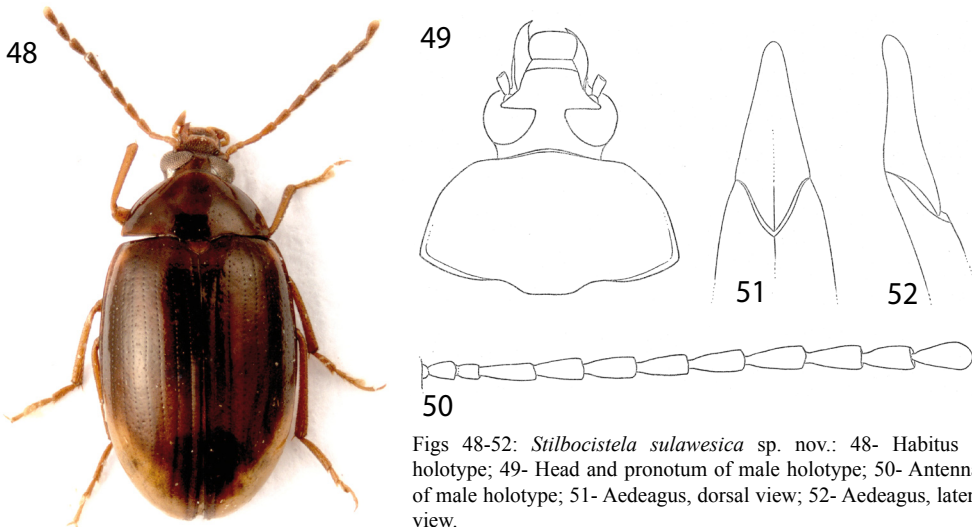
Pronotum (Fig. 49) brown, transverse, glabrous, strongly shiny with sporadic small punctures. Anterior and posterior angles roundly obtuse, base bisinuate, side and anterior margins distinct, posterior one near sides indistinct. PL 0.77 mm; PW 1.83 mm; PI equal to 41.84.

Ventral side of body dark brown, shiny. Abdomen with longitudinal rugosities, abdominal ventrites 3 and 4 distinctly darker than ventrites 1, 2 and 5.

Elytron glabrous, shiny, widest near midlength, brown with one small pale brown spot on base of each elytron near side margin and one larger, pale brown spot at apex. Elytral suture brown, scutellum pale brown. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces with sporadic small punctures. EL 3.51 mm; EW 2.43 mm; EL/EW 1.44.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex.

Legs narrow, pale brown, with short and dense pale brown setation. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus finely broadened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.64 : 1.04 : 1.96 (protarsus),



Figs 48-52: *Stilbocistela sulawesica* sp. nov.: 48- Habitus of holotype; 49- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 50- Antennae of male holotype; 51- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 52- Aedeagus, lateral view.

1.00 : 0.50 : 0.40 : 0.50 : 0.81 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.26 : 0.39 : 0.52 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws 4 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 51, 52) pale brown, basal piece regularly rounded laterally, parallel and finely narrowing apically in dorsal view. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 2.85.

Female without distinct differences.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Specimens (n=6) BL 4.80 mm (4.71-4.90 mm); HL 0.55 mm (0.48-0.59 mm); HW 0.92 mm (0.87-0.97 mm); OI 22.95 (19.36-26.06), PL 0.79 mm (0.74-0.93 mm); PW 1.90 mm (1.83-1.98 mm); PI 41.42 (38.35-46.92); EL 3.46 mm (3.39-3.51 mm); EW 2.45 mm (2.41-2.50 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela sulawesica* sp. nov. is clearly different from most similar species mainly by antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide), while most of the species have antennomeres short and broad (antennomeres less than 2 times longer than wide). *S. sulawesica* clearly differs from similar species *S. missimica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes broader than length of antennomere 2; while *S. missimica* and *S. wauica* with space between eyes as broad as antennomere 2 long. *S. sulawesica* is clearly different from similar species *S. baloghi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4; while in *S. baloghi*, antennomere 3 is approximately as long as antennomere 4. *S. sulawesica* clearly differs from similar species *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov. mainly by punctuation of pronotum very sparse; while *S. mindanaoica* has punctuation of pronotum relatively dense.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Island Sulawesi.

**Distribution.** Indonesia, S Sulawesi.

*Stilbocistela szentivanyi* sp. nov.

(Figs 53-58)

**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea, Brown river, near Port Moresby.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: New Guinea: Brown riv., / 40 km N of Port Moresby / 6.-8. IV. 1965 [pb] // wl: Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent-Ivány [pb], (HNHM). Paratypes: (2 spec.): same data as holotype, (HNHM, VNPC); (1 spec.): same data but 30. III. 1965, [pb], (VNPC); (2 spec.): wl: New Guinea /SB/ / Kiunga, 23.VII - / 2.VIII.1969. [pb] // wl: /No. NGK-M.5. / leg. Dr. J. Balogh [pb], (HNHM, VNPC); (3 spec.): wl: New Guinea: Vanapa riv., / 32 mil.N.of Port Moresby / 2. IV. 1965 [pb] // wl: Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent-Ivány [pb], (HNHM, VNPC); (1 spec.): wl: New Guinea /NE/ / Wau, 22.IX- / 30.IX.1969. [pb] // wl: No. NGW-U.33. / leg. Dr. J. Balogh [pb], (HNHM); (1 spec.): wl: New Guinea: Musgrave / riv. vall., ca. 55 km / NNE of Port Moresby, / 31.III.-5.IV.1965 [pb] // wl: Coll. Dr. J. BALOGH et / Dr. J. J. SZENT-IVÁNY [pb], (HNHM); (1 spec.): wl: New Guinea: Suambe Plant. / 12 mil. S of Lae, / 12. IV. 1965 [pb] // wl: Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent-Ivány [pb], (HNHM); (3 spec.): wl: Indonesia W-Papua 105 km / SE Kalmana, Lakahia Isl. / S4°04'20''/E134°37'06'', 08.II / 2011 leg. A. Skale (007) [pb] // wl: Collection / Andre Skale / Hof, Germany [pb], (ASHG, VNPC); (1 spec.): wl: Indonesia: Irian Jaya / Aseri N Somyangga / 02°37'S, 136°13'E KÜ / 07.I.1999 leg.A.Weigel [pb], (NMEG); (1 spec.): wl: New Guinea -N / Sentani Lk.-300m / March 1992 / leg. Jiří Kolibáč [pb], (NMBS).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 53, body brown, oval, strongly vaulted, shiny,

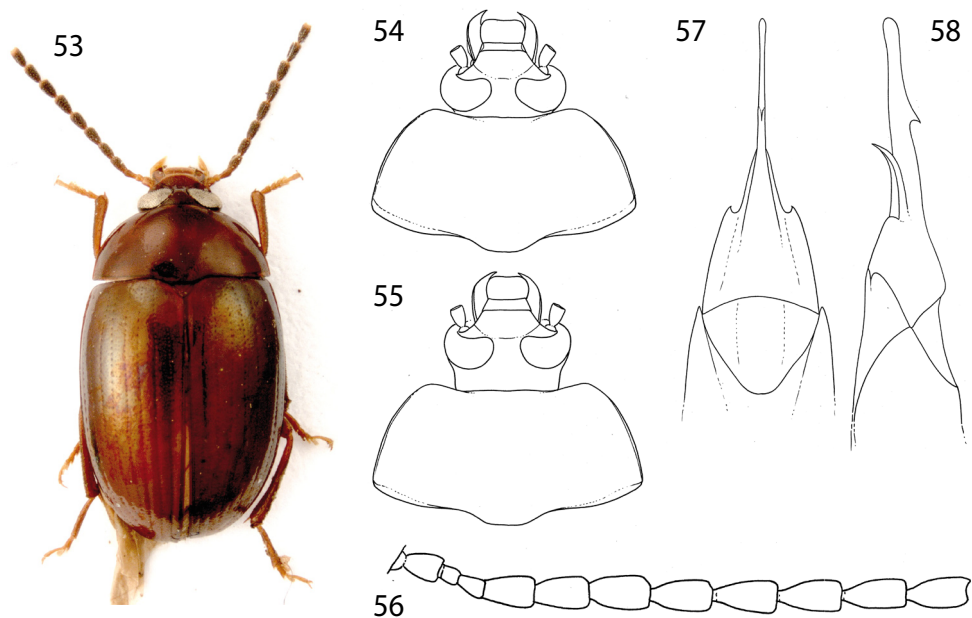
glabrous, body length 6.82 mm. Widest near middle of elytral length; BL/EW 2.09.

Head (Fig. 54). Relatively broad, short, transverse, reddish-brown, shiny, posterior part brown, glabrous, with dense punctuation, anterior part and clypeus with microgranulation and transverse rugosities, pale brown, with sparse and short pale brown setae. Punctuation of anterior part dense, punctuation of clypeus indistinct. HW 1.38 mm; HW/PW 0.49. HL (visible part) 1.07 mm. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2, almost as broad as antennomere 3 long; OI equal to 18.34.

Antennae (Fig. 56) short, AL 3.24 mm, AL/BL 0.48. Antennomeres 1-2 pale brown, with microgranulation, slightly shiny, 3-11 dark brown with microgranulation and punctuation, 3-10 distinctly broadest on apex, serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest. RLA (1-11): 1.02 : 0.61 : 1.00 : 1.53 : 1.58 : 1.75 : 1.77 : 1.90 : 1.82 : 1.87 : 1.91. RL/WA (1-11): 1.51 : 1.11 : 1.67 : 1.60 : 1.80 : 1.88 : 1.93 : 1.92 : 1.84 : 2.04 : 2.10.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, with fine microgranulation and a few yellow, short setae. Ultimate palpomere longly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 54). Glabrous, shiny, unicolored brown, transverse, very broad. PL 1.33 mm; PW 2.83 mm. PI equal to 46.88. Border lines complete, only in middle of anterior margin and near posterior angles borders indistinct. Base bisinuate, against scutellum straight. Posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles rounded, broadly obtuse. Surface with relatively dense punctuation, punctures small.



Figs 53-58: *Stilbocistela szentivanyi* sp. nov.: 53- Habitus of male holotype; 54- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 55- Head and pronotum of female; 56- Antennae of male holotype; 57- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 58- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Ventral side of body brown. Abdomen reddish-brown, with microgranulation, rugosities and punctuation, punctures small and sparse, abdominal ventrites 1-4 glabrous, anterior margin of ultimate abdominal ventrite with a few pale brown setae.

Elytron. Oval, unicolored brown, glabrous, shiny. Suture narrowly darker. EL 4.42 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 3.27 mm. EL/EW 1.35. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures. Elytral intervals with dense punctuation, punctures very small. Punctures in elytral striae distinctly larger than those in elytral interspaces or on surface of pronotum.

Scutellum large, broad, pentagonally shaped, brown, as colour as elytron itself, glabrous, shiny, with a few very small punctures.

Elytral epipleura brown, glabrous, broadest near base, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel.

Legs. Tibia reddish-brown, with short pale brown setation and punctuation, dilated anteriorly, apical margin distinctly twice broader than base, apical margin and outer margin with rows of short spines. Tarsi pale brown, with long setation, broadened and lobed tarsomeres 3, 4 (protarsus and mesotarsus) and 3 (metatarsus). RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.78 : 0.89 : 1.99 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.38 : 0.55 : 1.09 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.30 : 0.48 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 4 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 57, 58) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece broad, slightly rounded laterally and parallel dorsally. Apical piece very narrow dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 1.30.

Female (Fig. 55). Space between eyes slightly broader than those in male. Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 teeth.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Specimens (n=17) BL 6.48 mm (5.71-6.94 mm); HL 0.99 mm (0.75-1.22 mm); HW 1.24 mm (1.11-1.38 mm); OI 17.11 (14.29-20.36), PL 1.23 mm (1.13-1.33 mm); PW 2.67 mm (2.38-2.89 mm); PI 45.66 (43.64-48.09); EL 4.26 mm (3.74-4.42 mm); EW 3.09 mm (2.75-3.27 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela szentivanyi* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennae shorter and broader (antennomeres 8-10 less than 2 times longer than wide); while *S. baloghi*, *S. mindanaoica*, *S. missimica*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. wauica* have antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide). *S. szentivanyi* is clearly different from other similar species *S. biroi* (Pic, 1956) and *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956) mainly by space between eyes as broad as antennomere 2 long; while *S. biroi* and *S. nitidior* have space between eyes distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2. *S. szentivanyi* clearly differs from the similar species (*S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932, *S. malaica* Novák, 2009, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, *S. merkli* sp. nov. *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov., *S. rostislavi* Novák, 2009 and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov.) mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 2; while other species have space between eyes distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2. *S. szentivanyi* is clearly different from other similar species *S. jambiica* sp. nov. and *S. jelineki* Novák, 2009 mainly

by body more vaulted from lateral view; while *S. jambiica* and *S. jelineki* with body more flat from lateral view. *S. szentivanyi* clearly differs from the similar species *S. vietnamica* sp. nov. mainly by dark brown body from dorsal view; while *S. vietnamica* with body ochre yellow or partly ochre yellow from dorsal view. *S. szentivanyi* is clearly different from the similar species *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov. mainly by large body and dense punctuation of pronotum; while *S. sedlaceki* has small body and pronotum sparsely punctate.

**Name derivation.** The new species is dedicated to the collector Dr. J. J. Szent-Ivány.

**Distribution.** Indonesia Papua (Irian Jaya, West Papua), Papua New Guinea.

***Stilbocistela vietnamica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 59-63)

**Type locality.** S Vietnam, An Khe, Buon Luoi, 14,10N, 108,30E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: S Vietnam, 14,10N, 108,30E / 40 km NW of An Khe, Buon / Luoi, 28.-30.v.1996 / Pacholátko & Dembický leg. [pb], (NMBS); Paratypes: (5 spec.): same data as holotype, (NMBS, VNPC); (4 spec.): wl: N Vietnam; 21,27N, 105,39E / 70 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao / 1.-8.vi.1996, 900-1200m / Pacholátko & Dembický leg. [pb], (NMBS, VNPC); (1 spec.): wl: Alleculidae [hb] // N. Vietnam (Tonkin) / Tamdao (pr. Vinhphu) / 2.-11.6.1985 / Vít Kubáň leg. [pb] // yl: Freiwilliger / Museumsverein / Basel 1987 [pb], (NMBS); (8 spec.): wl: Laos - NE; Hua Phan prov. / Ban Saluei; Phu Phan Mt.; / 20°15'N 104°02'E; 1500-2000m; / D. Hauck leg.; 26.iv.-11.v.2001 [pb], (DHBC, VNPC).

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 59, body egg-shaped, vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny, from ochre yellow to black. BL 4.48 mm, broadest near middle of elytra BL/EW 1.86.

Head (Fig. 60) short, finely transverse, black, shiny, slightly narrower than anterior part of pronotum with relatively large and shallow punctures. Punctuation between eyes sparse. Clypeus and mandibles distinctly paler than posterior part, clypeus with microgranulation and pale brown setation. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes very narrow, as broad as antennomere 2 long. HL 0.48 mm; HW 0.96 mm; HW/PW 0.51; OI equal to 18.73.

Antennae (Fig. 61) black with short brown setation, microgranulation and small, white punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 broadest on apex, distinctly serrate. AL 2.64 mm, AL/BL 0.59. RLA (1-11): 0.91 : 0.52 : 1.00 : 1.12 : 1.21 : 1.27 : 1.27 : 1.27 : 1.15 : 1.15 : 1.24. RL/WA (1-11): 1.88 : 1.31 : 2.36 : 1.68 : 1.67 : 1.85 : 2.00 : 2.10 : 1.75 : 1.75 : 2.05.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with microgranulation and a few pale brown setae. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 60). Glabrous, shiny, black, transverse. Lateral and anterior margins distinct, posterior margin bisinuate, near sides indistinct. Posterior angles slightly, anterior angles more obtuse. Surface with irregular punctuation, punctures small. PL 0.67 mm; PW 1.87 mm. PI equal to 36.20.

Ventral side of body pale brown. Abdomen ochre yellow as elytron itself, with microgranulation and fine longitudinal rugosities. Apex of ultimate abdominal ventrite bisinuate.

Elytron. Oval, ochre yellow, suture darker, glabrous, shiny. EL 3.33 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 2.41 mm. EL/EW 1.38. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces flat, with fine microgranulation and small punctures.

Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, pale brown, darker than elytron itself, glabrous, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Narrow, tibiae black, with pale brown setation and row of spines on outer margin, dilated anteriorly, tarsi with dense and long, pale brown setation. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus broadened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.62 : 0.85 : 1.46 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.30 : 0.24 : 0.82 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.23 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 62, 63). Pale brown, shiny. Basal piece regularly narrowing dorsally and rounded laterally. Apical piece straight laterally and regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece knife-shaped laterally and dorsally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 4.00.

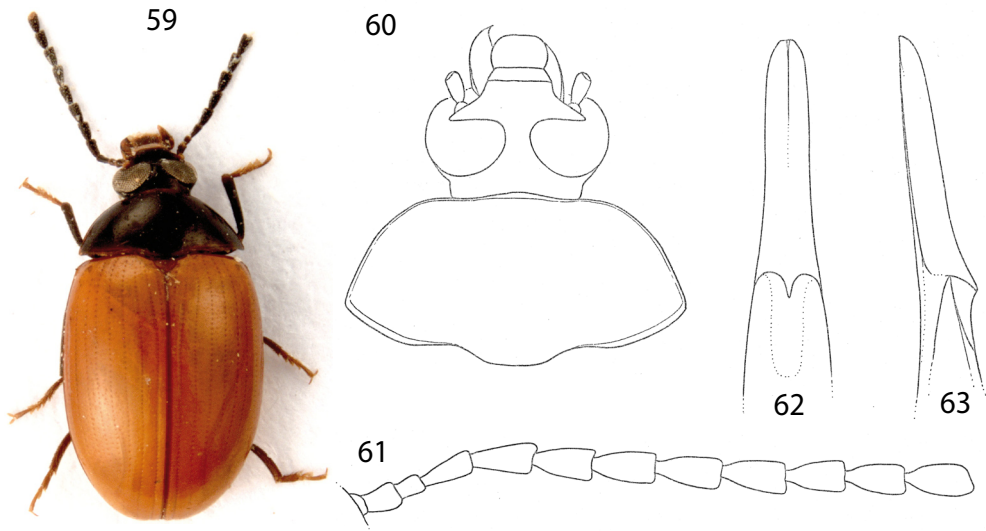
Female without distinct differences.

**Variation.** Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Specimens (n=19). BL 5.17 mm (4.48-5.64 mm); HL 0.56 mm (0.48-0.67 mm); HW 1.13 mm (0.96-1.25 mm); OI 15.39 (11.28-18.73), PL 0.82 mm (0.67-0.91 mm); PW 2.22 mm (1.87-2.59 mm); PI 37.14 (31.79-40.45); EL 3.79 mm (3.33-4.23 mm); EW 2.75 mm (2.41-3.09 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela vietnamica* sp. nov. clearly differs from most of the similar species *Stilbocistela baloghi* sp. nov., *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov., *S. missimica* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. wauica* sp. nov. mainly by antennae shorter and broader (antennomeres 8-10 less than 2 times longer than wide); while *S. baloghi*, *S. mindanaoica*, *S. missimica*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. wauica* have antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide). *S. vietnamica* is clearly different from other similar species *S. biroi* (Pic, 1956) and *S. nitidior* (Pic, 1956), mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 2; while *S. biroi* and *S. nitidior* have space between eyes distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2. *S. vietnamica* clearly differs from the similar species *S. cameronica* sp. nov., *S. luzonica* Borchmann, 1932, *S. malaica* Novák, 2009, *S. manoiensis* Borchmann, 1935, *S. merkli* sp. nov. *S. nigrosuturata* (Borchmann, 1937) comb. nov., *S. rostislavi* Novák, 2009 and *S. rufomarginata* (Pic, 1930) comb. nov. mainly by space between eyes approximately as broad as length of antennomere 2; while other species have space between eyes distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2. *S. vietnamica* is clearly different from similar species *S. jambiica* sp. nov. and *S. jelineki* Novák, 2009 mainly by body more vaulted from lateral view; while *S. jambiica* and *S. jelineki* have body more flat from lateral view. *S. vietnamica* clearly differs from the similar species *S. sedlaceki* sp. nov. and *S. szentivanyi* sp. nov. mainly by body ochre yellow or partly ochre yellow from dorsal view; while *S. sedlaceki* and *S. szentivanyi* are dark brown or blackish-brown from dorsal view.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the name of one state (Vietnam), where the new species was collected.





Figs 59-63: *Stilbocistela vietnamica* sp. nov.: 59- Habitus of male holotype; 60- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 61- Antenna of male holotype; 62- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 63- Aedeagus, lateral view.

**Distribution.** Laos, Vietnam.

***Stilbocistela wauica* sp. nov.**  
(Figs 64-69)

**Type locality.** Papua New Guinea, Wau.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): w1: New Guinea: Wau, Bishop / Museum, Field Station / 15.-25. IV. 1965. [pb] // Coll. Dr. J. Balogh et / Dr. J. J. Szent-Ivány [pb], (HNHM); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC).

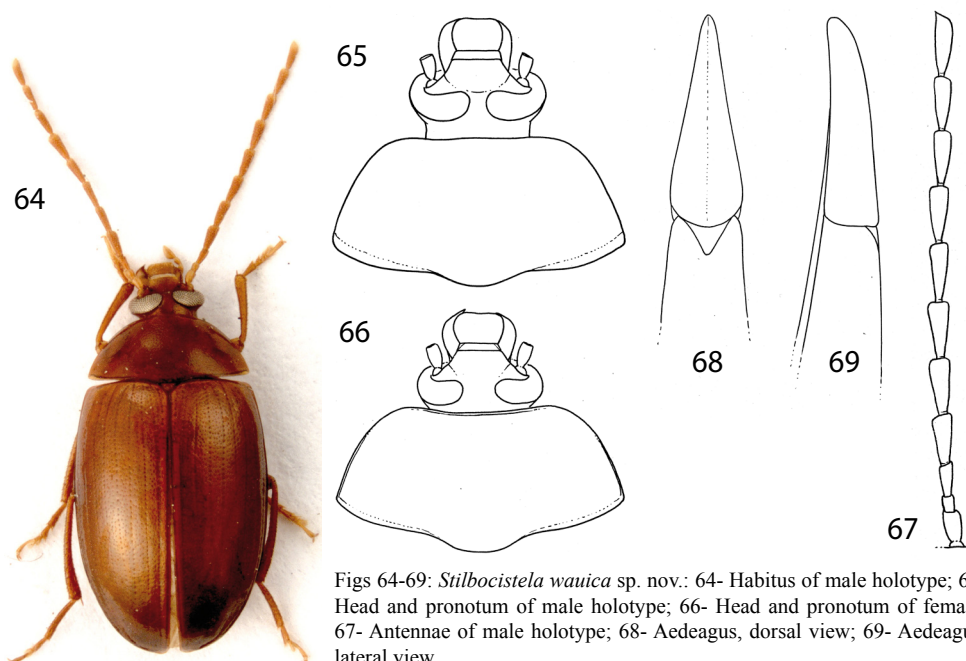
**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 64, body egg-shaped, vaulted, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny, brown. BL 6.03 mm, broadest near middle of elytra BL/EW 2.20.

Head (Fig. 65) short, finely transverse, brown, shiny, slightly narrower than anterior part of pronotum with fine microgranulation, small and shallow punctures. Clypeus distinctly paler than posterior part, with fine transverse rugosities and pale brown setation. Eyes large, transverse, deeply excised, space between eyes very narrow, as broad as antennomere 2 long. HW 1.07 mm; HL 0.97 mm; HW/PW 0.47; OI equal to 13.83.

Antennae (Fig. 67) long and narrow, more filiform, brown with pale brown setation, microgranulation and small, white punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 very finely broadest on apex. AL 3.82 mm; AL/BL 0.63. RLA (1-11): 0.92 : 0.63 : 1.00 : 1.67 : 1.77 : 1.84 : 1.86 : 1.97 : 1.81 : 1.75 : 1.91. RL/WA (1-11): 1.64 : 1.58 : 2.27 : 2.53 : 2.90 : 2.92 : 2.86 : 2.81 : 2.97 : 3.07 : 3.98.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with microgranulation and pale brown setation. Ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 65). Glabrous, shiny, brown, transverse. Lateral and anterior margins



Figs 64-69: *Stilbocistela wauica* sp. nov.: 64- Habitus of male holotype; 65- Head and pronotum of male holotype; 66- Head and pronotum of female; 67- Antennae of male holotype; 68- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 69- Aedeagus, lateral view.

distinct, posterior margin, bisinuate, near sides indistinct. Posterior angles slightly, anterior margin straight, anterior angles more obtuse, rounded. Surface with small and relatively dense punctures and fine microgranulation. PL 1.08 mm; PW 2.28 mm. PI equal to 47.48.

Ventral side of body dark brown, with punctuation. Abdomen brown, ventrites with microgranulation, longitudinal rugosities and sparse, very small punctures.

Elytron. Oval, brown, glabrous, shiny. EL 3.98 mm. Broadest near middle of elytron, EW 2.74 mm. EL/EW 1.45. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces more flat, with fine microgranulation, small and dense punctures. Punctures in striae larger than those in interspaces. Elytral suture narrowly darker.

Scutellum. Large, broadly triangular, glabrous, shiny, as colour as elytron itself with sides narrowly darker.

Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, glabrous, shiny, regularly narrowing to abdominal ventrite 1, then running parallel to rounded apex.

Legs. Brown, slightly paler than dorsal surface, narrow. Tarsi with dense and long, pale brown setation. Tibia with shorter and relatively sparser setation, with microgranulation and rugosities, dilated anteriorly. Posterior tibia slightly rounded before apex. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsi broadened and lobed. RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to: 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.52 : 0.80 : 1.28 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.38 : 0.46 : 0.92 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.25 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs 68, 69). Pale brown, shiny. Basal piece in posterior part rounded then in

anterior part straight laterally and regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece knife-shaped laterally and longitudinally triangular dorsally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 3.85.

Female (Fig. 66). Space between eyes distinctly broader than that in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** (for details see the key above). *Stilbocistela wauica* sp. nov. is clearly different from most of the similar species mainly by antennae narrow and longer (antennomeres 8-10 more than 2.5 times longer than wide), while most of the species have antennomeres short and broad (antennomeres less than 2 times longer than wide). *S. wauica* clearly differs from similar species *S. baloghi* sp. nov., *S. sulawesica* sp. nov. and *S. mindanaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes as broad as length of antennomere 2; while *S. baloghi*, *S. sulawesica* and *S. mindanaoica* have the space between eyes distinctly broader than length of antennomere 2. *S. wauica* is clearly different from similar species *S. missimica* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 1.7 times longer than antennomere 3; while *S. missimica* has antennomere 4 2.3 times longer than antennomere 3.

**Name derivation.** Patronymic, after the type locality Wau.

**Distribution.** Papua New Guinea.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Sincere thanks are due to Ottó Merkl (HNHM), Jerome Constant (IRSNB), Antoine Mantilleri (MNHN), Michael Brancucci (NMBS), Matthias Hartmann (NMEG), Jiří Hájek (NMPC) and Kai Schütte (ZMUH) for loans of type material or material for study under their care. Special thanks are due to Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) for making digital photographs and Zuzana Čadová (Liberec, Czech Republic) for excellent drawings.

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