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A NEW SPECIES OF *Lycidomorda* HORÁK, 2007 (COLEOPTERA: MORDELLIDAE: MORDELLISTENINI) FROM SULAWESI (CELEBES: INDONESIA)

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Lycidomorda* Horák, 2007 is recorded in Sulawesi for the first time. *Lycidomorda kovalevi* Ruzzier, new species, is described, illustrated, and compared with related species. New faunistic data are provided for other species of the genus.

Key Words: taxonomy, tumbling flower beetles, Oriental, endemic, Philippines, distribution

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The monospecific genus *Lycidomorda* Horák, 2007 (tribe Mordellistenini) is so far known only from two specimens from Mindanao Island (Philippines). Its type species, *L. bolmi* Horák, 2007, is quite characteristic in having an oblong and parallel body profile in dorsal view, short pygidium, and elytra bearing long longitudinal costae, a unique feature within Mordellidae. Examination of further material from Sulawesi and the Philippines uncovered an additional *Lycidomorda* species, described herein, a possibly undescribed species, and a third specimen of *L. bolmi*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All specimens cited in this paper belong to the following institutions and private collections: BMNH, Natural History Museum, London, UK; NHMB, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; ERPC, Enrico Ruzzier private collection, Mirano, Italy.

Lycidomorda kovalevi Ruzzier, new species

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(Figs. 1A–B, 2A–C)

Type Material. Holotype, female, labeled: Sulawesi, Tengah: Mt. Tambusisi, 4000', 1°39' S – 121°21' E. 3-13.iv.1980 (BMNH).

Description. Total length 10.8 mm (Fig. 1A). **Head:** Head hemispherical in lateral view, integument black except for yellowish frontoclypeus and mandibles. Eyes ellipsoidal, finely faceted and glabrous; eyes small (ocular index = 1.2), not

reaching occiput; temporal angles not developed; posterior margin of head straight in dorsal view (Fig. 2B). Maxillary palpi blackish brown, last palpomere elongate. Antennae long, feebly serrate; antennal dilation starting from 5th segment; 5th antennomere 3 times longer than 4th; antennomeres 5–11 1.4X longer than wide; apical antennomere ellipsoidal (Fig. 2A). **Pronotum:** Trapezoidal in dorsal view (Fig. 2B), 1.5X wider at base than at anterior margin; anterior margin sinuate with anterior lobe markedly protruding inwards; anterior angles not visible from above; lateral margins gradually curved from anterior to posterior angles; posterior margin sinuate, posterior lobe slightly protruding backwards. Integument black along midline and anterior margin, integument yellow in posterior half of disc, on lateral margins, and in proximity of posterior angles. Setae black along midline, bright yellow on other parts of disc. **Scutellum:** Triangular, black, covered by black setae. **Elytra:** Elongate, 2.5X longer than combined width across humeri (Fig. 1A); external margins of elytra subparallel in dorsal view; integument black except for yellow transverse band situated between 1/2–2/3 of elytral length; elytra with marked longitudinal costae, starting from humeral region and extending for entire elytral length; costae becoming evanescent in apical fourth. **Venter:** Mesothorax pale yellow, metathorax and metepisterna black; coxal plates bicolored, integument mainly pale yellow-orange except for a black area in coxal plate-episternal-metathoracic suture proximity (Fig. 1B); meso- and metasterna covered by recumbent, yellow

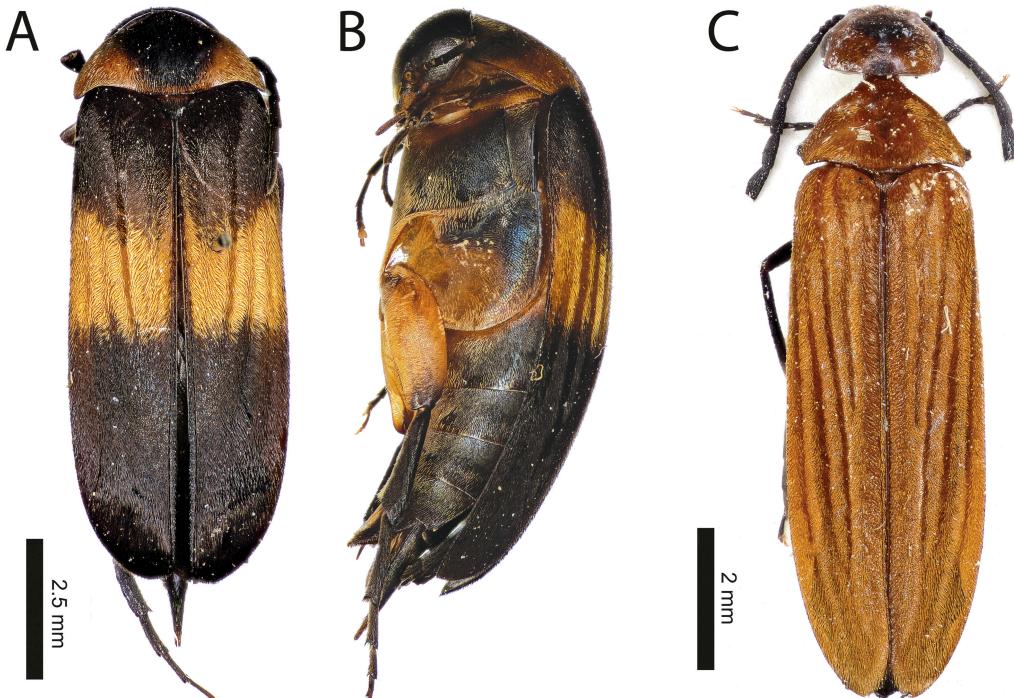


Fig. 1. A) *Lycidomorda kovalevi*, holotype, dorsal view, B) *L. kovalevi*, holotype, lateral view, C) *Lycidomorda* sp.

setae. **Legs:** Anterior and medial legs black. Fourth tarsomere of pro- and mesotarsi expanded and bilobed. Metafemur yellow-orange, darkened apically. Metatibia and tarsus black, bearing ridges; metatibia with 3 ridges, excluding subapical ridge, ridges not running parallel to tibial apex, increasing in size from first, close to apex of tibia, to last, situated at middle of tibia; metatibia bearing 2 yellow spurs, unequal in size. First tarsomere bearing 4 oblique ridges; 2nd tarsomere bearing 2 oblique ridges; 3rd and 4th tarsomeres without dorsal ridges (Fig. 2C). Pygidium straight, conical in dorsal view, 1.9X longer than hypopygium.

Diagnosis. The new species shares with *L. bolmi* the presence of longitudinal costae on the elytra, but can be separated from the latter using the following characters: apical antennomere in *L. kovalevi* elliptical, lanceolate in *L. bolmi*; ridges on the posterior tibiae of *L. kovalevi* of different length, tibial ridges in *L. bolmi* equal in length; elytra black with a yellow band at 1/2–2/3 of the total elytral length in *L. kovalevi*, basal half of elytra orange and apical half black in *L. bolmi*.

Etymology. The author is pleased to name the species after Alexey Kovalev (St. Petersburg, Russia), specialist in Eucnemidae and Throscidae, as a sign of friendship and esteem.

Lycidomorda sp. (Fig. 1C)

Material Examined. One female labeled: Philippines, Mindanao, 30 Km W of Maramag, 28–30 Dec. 1990, 1600 m, Bolm lgt (NHMB).

Remarks. This specimen resembles *L. bolmi* in body size, general aspect, antennal shape, and elytral sculpture (Fig. 1C). However, it presents a different chromatic pattern: elytra are completely orange (bicolored in *L. bolmi*), and the pronotum does not have the black markings typical of *L. bolmi* (illustrated in Horák 2007). Being a damaged specimen lacking antennal apexes and posterior legs, both of which contain relevant diagnostic characters used in Mordellidae identification, I prefer not to describe it as a new species.

Lycidomorda bolmi Horák, 2007

Material Examined. One female labeled: Sierra Madre, Disimongal, Maddela, Quirino, Cagayan Valley, Philippines, March 2016 (ERPC).

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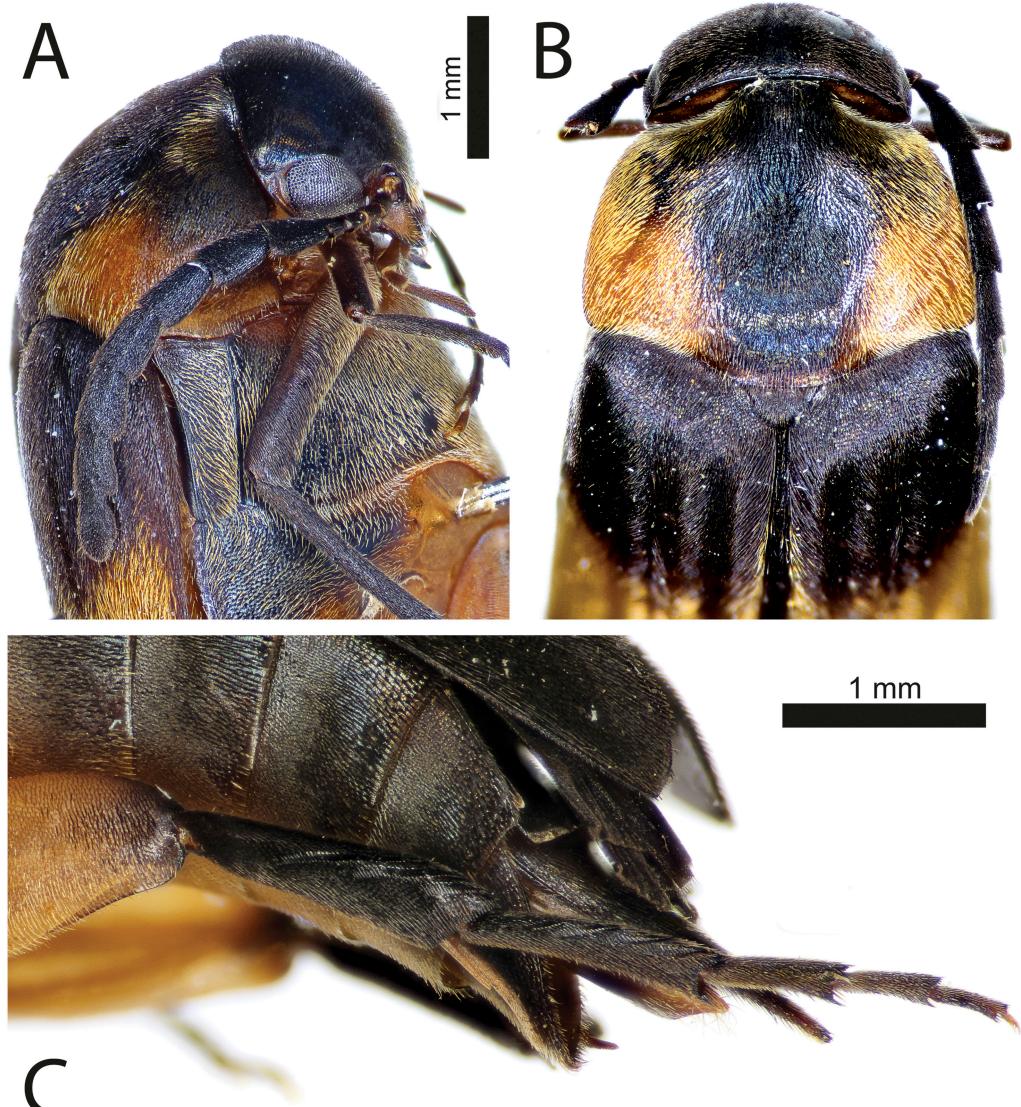


Fig. 2. *Lycidomorda kovalevi*, holotype. A) Head, right antenna, and thorax, B) Pronotum, dorsal view, C) Left metatibia and tarsus.

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