

A new species of the genus *Diploptera* Saussure, 1864 from Borneo (Dictyoptera: Blaberidae: Diplopterinae)

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Diploptera pulchra sp. n. is described from Borneo Island.

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The terminology used to describe the male genitalia follows Grandcolas (1996). The terminology used by Klass (1997) is given in parentheses.

Diploptera pulchra sp. n. (Figs 1-9)

Holotype. ♂, **Malaysia, Sabah** (N. Borneo), Trus Madi Mt, ~ 1000 m, partly primary/partly secondary forest, 13-25.V.2007 (A. Gorochoy); kept at the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Description. *Male* (holotype). Comparatively small and contrastingly coloured species. Facial part of head, proximal portions of antennae, median areas of pronotum and scutellum (Fig. 2), legs, most of thorax and abdomen from below blackish; eyes, distal parts of antennae, maxillary and labial palpi, abdomen from above lighter, brownish; spots on vertex (Figs 1, 2), lateral areas of pronotum (Fig. 2), meso- and metathorax from above, narrow border of abdomen from below, anal plate and cerci orange-yellowish; semilunar spots above antennal sockets translucent (Fig. 1, *s.s.*); mouthparts partly brownish, partly yellowish; tegmina orange-yellowish, densely speckled with small brownish spots located in depressions of dots; costal vein in proximal 2/3 of tegmina pale; wings translucent. All surfaces smooth; head and pronotum finely punctate; tegmina densely covered with small impressed dots. Antennae covered with short bristles; legs, thorax and abdomen from below with short dense pubescence.

Head more or less rounded (Fig. 1); distance between eyes subequal to length of eye; interval between antennal sockets about 1.1 times the length of scapus. Pronotum as in Fig. 2. Scutellum large. Fore femora with single apical spine on antero-ventral margin. Tegmina completely

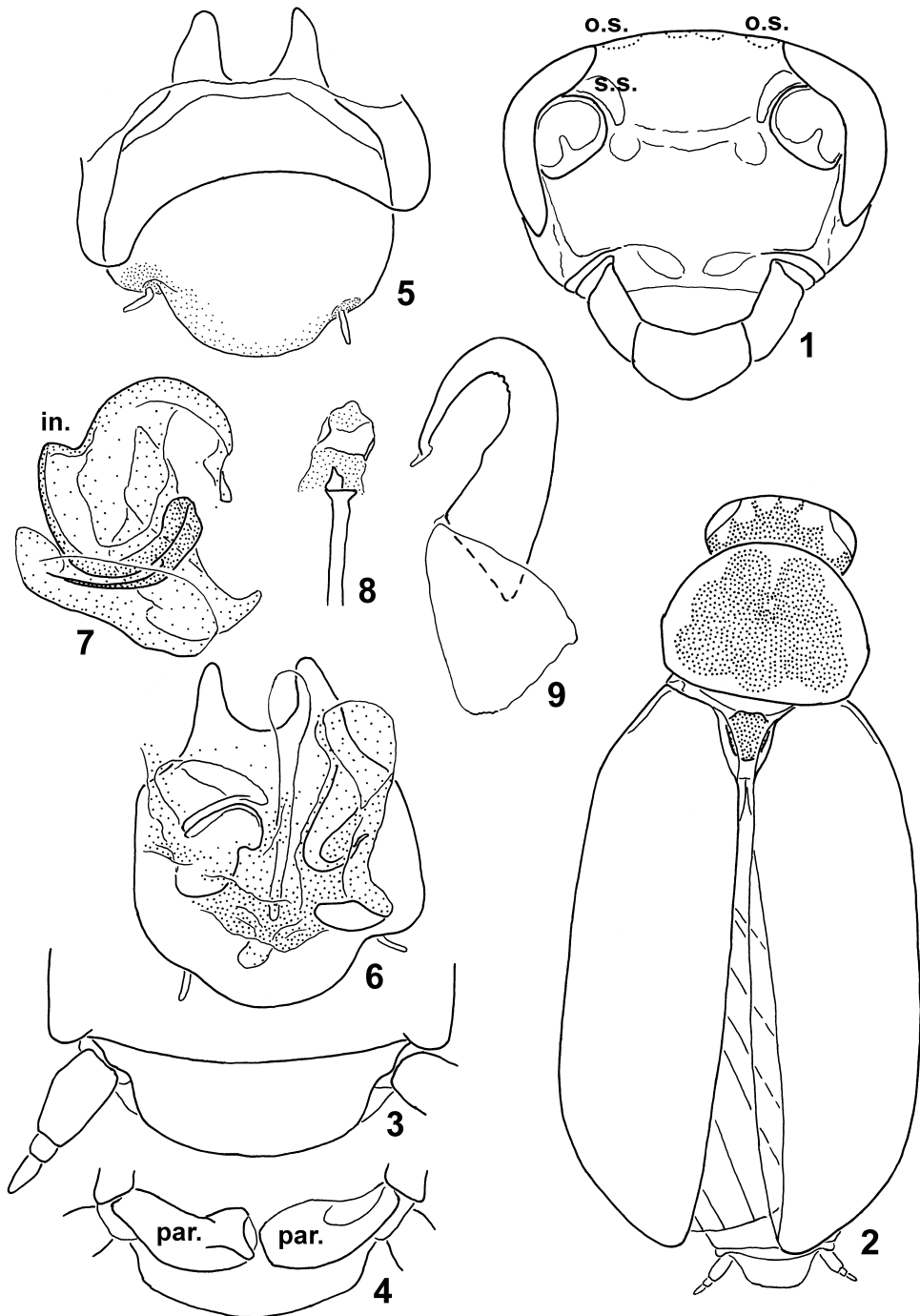
sclerotized, with venation indistinguishable. Wings completely developed, typical of the genus. Tarsal claws symmetrical; arolia large. Anal plate (ultimate, X tergite) transverse, with caudal margin rounded, without median emargination (Fig. 3); cerci 3-segmented; paraprocts asymmetrical (Fig. 4, *par*). Hypandrium asymmetrical (Figs 5, 6), with caudal margin prominent; styli nearly symmetrical, subcylindrical.

Male genitalia (Figs 6-9). Apical sclerite of complex L1 (L2, according to Klass, 1997) weakly sclerotized (Fig. 8); basal part of L1 rod-like, incrassate proximally and well sclerotized (Fig. 6). Sclerite L2d (L3, according to Klass, 1997) well sclerotized, comparatively short, with apex projected (Fig. 9); inner margin of curved portion of L2d with minute undulating irregularities; accessory sclerite (L3d; homologization, according to Klass, 1997, is unclear) well sclerotized (Fig. 6). Complex of sclerites R+N (right phallomere, according to Klass, 1997) well sclerotized, with shape of sclerites as in Fig. 7; sclerite R3d (lower lobe of L1, according to Roth, 1973) with distinct indentation (Fig. 7, *in*).

Female unknown.

Length (mm): head 2.4; pronotum 2.3; tegmen 8.3; fore/middle/hind femora 2.1/2.7/3.5; fore/middle/hind tibiae 1.3/2.2/3.2. Width (mm): head 2.2; pronotum 3.1; tegmen 2.6.

Comparison. According to the catalogues of Princis (1965) and Roth (2003), the genus *Diploptera* numbers 7 species: *D. punctata* (Eschscholtz, 1822), *D. maculata* Hanitsch, 1925, *D. bicolor* Hanitsch, 1925, *D. erythrocephala* Princis, 1950, *D. minor* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865, *D. parva* Princis, 1954 and *D. nigrescens* Shiraki, 1931. *D. pulchra* sp. n. is similar to *D. maculata* and *D. bicolor* in the not



Figs 1-9. *Diploptera pulchra* sp. n. (holotype). 1, head in frontal view; 2, general view from above; 3, abdominal apex from above; 4, abdominal apex from below, hypandrium and genitalia removed; 5, hypandrium and abdominal sternite VII from below; 6, hypandrium and genitalia from above; 7, complex R+N; 8, apical part of sclerite L1; 9, sclerite L2d; *in.* – indentation on sclerite R3d; *o.s.* – orange-yellowish spot on vertex; *par.* – paraproct; *s.s.* – semilunar spot. Dotted area shows dark colour (2), membranous (5, 6, 8) and sclerotized parts (7). General dark colour of facial part of head is not shown in Fig. 1; dotted lines show outlines of orange-yellowish spots (*o.s.*) on vertex. The colour pattern in Fig. 2 is shown only on head, pronotum and scutellum.

uniformly coloured head; other representatives of the genus *Diploptera* are characterized by the uniformly coloured head (Princis, 1954) and readily differ in this feature from the new species. *D. pulchra* sp. n. differs from *D. maculata* and *D. bicolor* in the clearly visible large scutellum and in the colour pattern (compare Fig. 2 with Hanitsch, 1925, Figs 15, 17).

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