

## New species of *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 and *Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838 from New Guinea (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

## НОВЫЕ ВИДЫ *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 и *Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838 из Новой Гвинеи (Coleoptera: Lycidae)

Sergey V. Kazantsev  
С.В. Казанцев

Insect Centre, Donetskaya 13–326, Moscow 109651, Russia.

Инсект-центр, ул. Донецкая 13–326, Москва 109651, Россия. E-mail: kazantss@mail.ru

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lycidae, новые виды, таксономия, Папусская область.

**ABSTRACT.** Twenty one new species of *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 and *Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838: *M. amplikefalus*, *M. brunneoflavus*, *M. chamaeleon*, *M. chimaera*, *M. lateanticus*, *M. olivieri*, *M. pallidipes*, *M. platypus*, *M. stenothorax*, *M. stenus*, *M. telnovi*, *M. turbinatus*, *M. tuzovi*, *M. weigeli*, *P. angustifasciatum*, *P. echidna*, *P. fasciapiculatum*, *P. halmaheraensis*, *P. tigroides*, *P. viridum* and *P. wilhelmi* **spp.n.**, are described from New Guinea and adjacent islands. *Metriorrhynchus flavus* Kleine 1926 and *Cladophorus lucinus* Kleine, 1926 are transferred to *Porrostoma* as *P. flavum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.** and *P. lucidum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.** *Metriorrhynchus parallelus* (Guerin-Meneville, 1830) and *Porrostoma flavum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.** are illustrated. Some autapomorphies of the genera *Metriorrhynchus* and *Porrostoma* are discussed.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Из Новой Гвинеи и с прилегающих островов описывается двадцать один новый вид *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 и *Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838: *M. amplikefalus*, *M. brunneoflavus*, *M. chamaeleon*, *M. chimaera*, *M. lateanticus*, *M. olivieri*, *M. pallidipes*, *M. platypus*, *M. stenothorax*, *M. stenus*, *M. telnovi*, *M. turbinatus*, *M. tuzovi*, *M. weigeli*, *P. angustifasciatum*, *P. echidna*, *P. fasciapiculatum*, *P. halmaheraensis*, *P. tigroides*, *P. viridum* и *P. wilhelmi* **spp.n.** *Metriorrhynchus flavus* Kleine 1926 и *Cladophorus lucinus* Kleine, 1926 переносятся в род *Porrostoma* как *P. flavum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.** и *P. lucidum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.** Приводятся иллюстрации *Metriorrhynchus parallelus* (Guerin-Meneville, 1830) и *Porrostoma flavum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.** Обсуждаются некоторые аутопоморфии родов *Metriorrhynchus* и *Porrostoma*.

### Introduction

The genus *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869, distributed in Oriental and Australian regions, is

one of the most common and speciose in the area. However, even the approximate number of its species is hard to estimate, as its concept had long been misinterpreted, as was demonstrated by the study of its type species, *Lycus parallelus* Guerin-Meneville, 1838 [Bocák, 1998]. As a result, many “*Metriorrhynchus*” species described in the XIX and XX centuries [e.g., Waterhouse, 1878; Kleine, 1926] in fact belong in other genera, with true *Metriorrhynchus* sometimes also attributed elsewhere.

The genus *Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838, an endemic of the Australian region (with the Papuan subregion included), had long been considered a synonym of *Metriorrhynchus*, until a study of its type species demonstrated that it is valid, though closely related to *Metriorrhynchus* [Bocák, 1998]. Hence the number of *Porrostoma* species in New Guinea is also hard to estimate, as apparently many of them were described and still are placed in *Metriorrhynchus* and possibly some other metriorrhynchine genera.

This study represents a contribution to the knowledge of these two genera in New Guinea. It is based mostly on examination of lycid specimens from the Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, collected by Dr. Olivier Missa in 1993–1996 in Madang province, Papua New Guinea. Examination of this, as well as some additional material, including that collected on the adjacent islands, allows adding fourteen new species to *Metriorrhynchus* and seven new species to *Porrostoma*. Description of these new taxa, as well as taxonomic notes on and illustrations of some previously described species are given below.

### Material and Methods

Collecting methods yielding all net-winged beetles from Madang were light traps and canopy fogging. The collecting site was located in the centre of Baiteta forest (05°01'S, 145°45'E), 4 km inland from the Papua New

Guinea northern coast in the Madang province and 50–100 meters above sea level. Baiteta forest is a remnant patch of lowland mixed tropical rainforest with a relatively high canopy of 35–40 m [Riedel, 2008].

The studied specimens were glued on cardboard plates. For a detailed examination they were relaxed in

water; then the detached ultimate abdominal segments were treated for several hours in 10% KOH at room temperature, then the extracted genitalia were placed in microvials with glycerin or water for photography and finally glued on cardboard plates, along with the abdominal segments.



Figs 1–5. General view and aedeagi of *Metriorrhynchus* spp.: 1–3 — *M. olivieri* sp.n.; 4–5 — *M. parallelus*; 1–3 — holotype, male; 1 — general view; 2–5 — aedeagi; 2, 4 — ventrally; 3, 5 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 1–5. Общий вид и эдеагусы *Metriorrhynchus* spp.: 1–3 — *M. olivieri* sp.n.; 4–5 — *M. parallelus*; 1–3 — голотип, самец; 1 — общий вид; 2–5 — эдеагусы; 2, 4 — снизу; 3, 5 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1мм.

MSP-1 zoom stereoscopic dissecting microscope with x8 – x80 magnification range was used. Photographs were taken with Canon EOS 6D camera and Canon MP-E 65 mm lens.

The following acronyms are used in the paper: ICM — Insect Center, Moscow; IRSN — Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles; NME — Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt.

## Taxonomy

### *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869

*Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869: 1629.

type species: *Lycus parallelus* Guerin-Meneville, 1838 (designated by Waterhouse, 1878).

### *Metriorrhynchus olivieri* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 1–3

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 16.IV.1994, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 49 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, same label, dates: 10.IV.1993; 21.IV.1993; 22.IV.1993; 16.IV.1994; 1995; IV.1996; 8.IV.1996; 10.IV.1996; 13.IV.1996; 15.IV.1996; 23.IV.1996; 24.IV.1996; 29.IV.1996; 14.V.1996; 16.V.1996; 19.V.1996; 20.V.1996; 23.V.1996; 27.V.1996; 30.V.1996; 3.VI.1996; 4.VI.1996; 5.VI.1996; 10.VI.1996; 12.VI.1996; 14.VI.1996; 18.VI.1996; 20.VI.1996; 25.VI.1996; 27.VI.1996; 1.VII.1996; 4.VII.1996; 10.VII.1996; 18.VII.1996; 25.VII.1996; 3 ♂♂ and ♀, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, fogging, O. Missa leg., dates: 1995; 16.I.1996; 16.V.1996; 20.V.1996; ♀, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Wangaar R., 15 km from seashore, 1–5.II.1995 (ICM, IRCN and NME).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown; pronotum, scutellum, elytra, except at the very apices, and trochanters orange testaceous.

Rostrum absent. Vertex finely punctate, with transverse triangular impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.1 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum slightly wider than long, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 1).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.2 times as wide as long, with almost parallel sides, bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, flattened at sides; with small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, reaching 0.8 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making right angle between them; anterior cells almost not diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, not compressed, with long, bent posteriad hood. Scutellum transverse, slightly narrowing distally, inconspicuously emarginate at apex (Fig. 1).

Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 1).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost all its length.

Aedeagus with long, narrow, gradually widening distally median lobe; internal sac with relatively short, proximally

bent in S-like manner trunk, distal and middle groups of prominent thorns and two pairs of curved distal horns; proximal thorns present (Figs 2–3).

**Female.** Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae somewhat less dentate.

Length: 11.6–16.8 mm. Width (humeral): 2.4–3.8 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after Dr. Olivier Missa who collected the type series.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus olivieri* sp.n. is quite similar to *M. parallelus* (Guerin-Meneville, 1838), easily separable by the non-flabellate, only dentate, male antennae and narrow, bent proximally and gradually widening distally median lobe of the aedeagus, with shorter and bent proximally in an S-like manner trunk (Figs 1–3) vs. straight proximally and more abruptly widening median lobe of the aedeagus, with long, just slightly convex proximally trunk in *M. parallelus* (Figs 4–5).

**VARIATION.** In a number of paratypes of *M. olivieri* sp.n. the elytra are entirely orange testaceous, in some the scutellum is infuscated.

### *Metriorrhynchus amplikeyfalus* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 6–8

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 17.VI.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 34 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, same label, dates: 20.IV.1993; 22.IV.1993; 6.IX.1993; 1995; 8.IV.1996; 9.IV.1996; 15.IV.1996; 16.IV.1996; 25.IV.1996; 27.IV.1996; 29.IV.1996; 13.V.1996; 20.V.1996; 23.V.1996; 29.V.1996; 3.VI.1996; 4.VI.1996; 5.VI.1996; 6.VI.1996; 10.VI.1996; 11.VI.1996; 14.VI.1996; 19.VI.1996; 20.VI.1996; 24.VI.1996; 25.VI.1996; 28.VI.1996; 10.VII.1996; 25.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Testaceous to orange testaceous; vertex, antennae, except antennomere 2, legs, except trochanters and bases of femoris, tibiae and tarsi, and abdomen dark brown.

Rostrum absent. Vertex shining, with broad transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum transverse, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, feebly dentate, attaining to elytral three fourths; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 6).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.25 times as wide as long, with almost straight sides, bisinuate basally and triangularly produced anteriorly, with acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, reaching 0.75 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 110° between them; anterior cells slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, slightly vertically compressed, with long, bent posteriad hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, deeply triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 6).

Elytra long, ca. 3.9 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 6).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi moderately widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost entire its length.

Aedeagus with relatively robust and conspicuously widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus; internal sac with

relatively short, proximally bent in S-like manner trunk, distal and middle groups of thorns and a pair of straight distal horns; distal thorns relatively small; proximal thorns absent (Figs 7–8).

**Female.** Similar to male, but eyes smaller.

Length: 11.0–14.8 mm. Width (humeral): 2.2–3.1 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of new species is derived from the Greek for “broad” and “head”, alluding to the shape of its aedeagus.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus amplikefalus* **sp.n.** is similar to *M. olivieri* **sp.n.**, separable by the generally lighter underside, larger eyes, more narrow and less dentate antennae, noticeably raised lateral pronotal margins and more robust and widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus, with absent proximal and less prominent distal thorns (Figs 6–8).

*Metriorrhynchus tuzovi* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

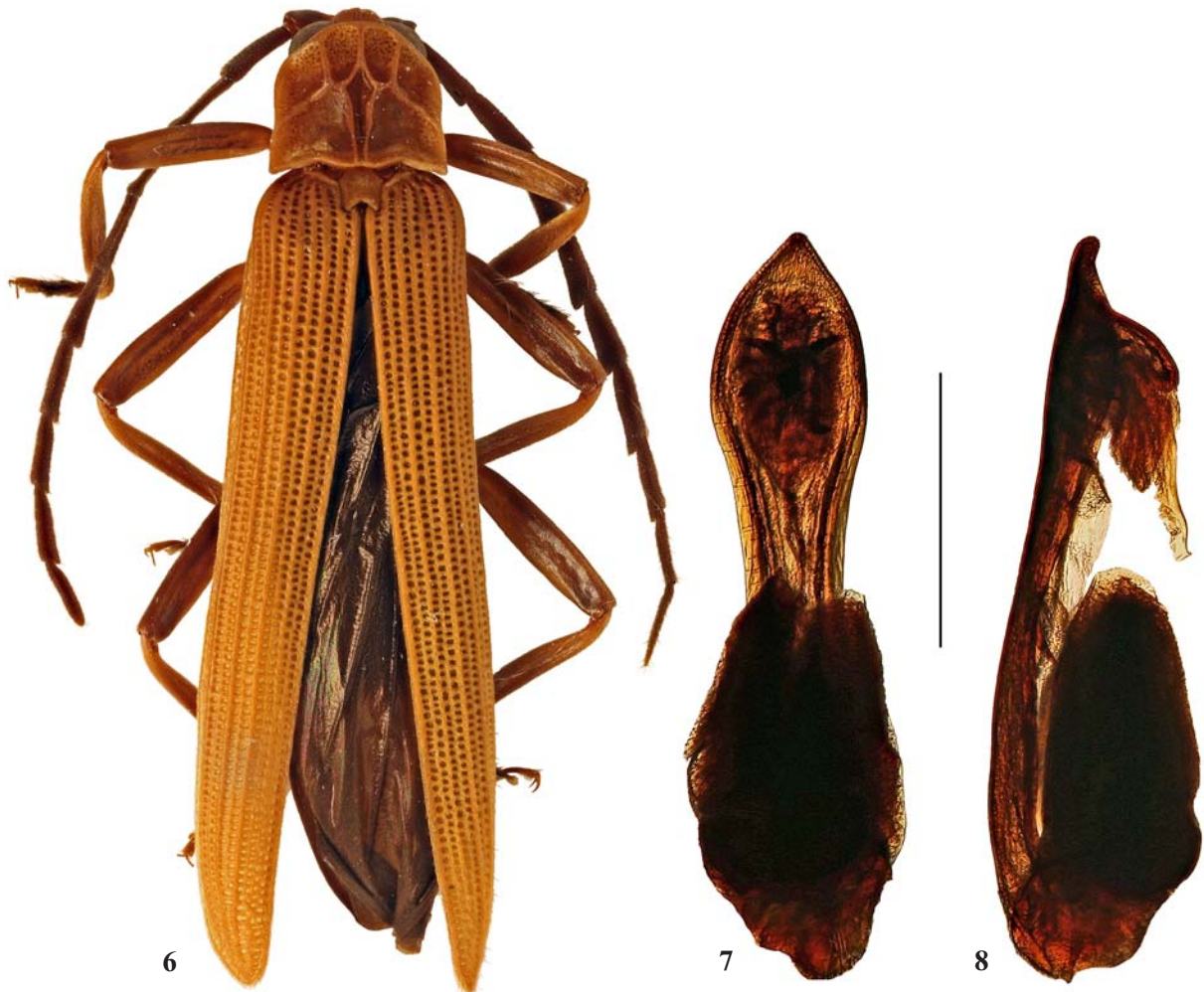
Figs 9–11

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Nabire area, 750 m, 28.V.1995, V. Tuzov leg. (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; trochanters and bases of femoris light brown; pronotum, scutellum and elytra, except at apices, orange testaceous.

Rostrum short, ca. 1.1 times longer than distance between eyes. Vertex finely punctate, with median groove between antennal tubercles and conspicuous M-shaped impression behind them. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance subequal in length to eye diameter. Labrum transverse, narrowing distally, slightly emarginate medially. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral three fourths; antennomere 3 ca. 10 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 9).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, almost straight basally and rounded anteriorly, with elevated sides, small acute posterior and noticeable blunt anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, constricted near apex, reaching ca. 0.75 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 110° between them; anterior cells slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, not compressed, with long, bent posteriad hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, inconspicuously triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 9).



Figs 6–8. General view and aedeagus of *Metriorrhynchus amplikefalus* **sp.n.**, holotype, male; 6 — general view; 7–8 — aedeagus; 7 — ventrally; 8 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.

Рис. 6–8. Общий вид и эдеагус *Metriorrhynchus amplikefalus* **sp.n.**, голотип, самец; 6 — общий вид; 7–8 — эдеагус; 7 — снизу; 8 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish to transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 9).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying all its length.

Aedeagus with relatively robust and noticeably widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus; internal sac with relatively short, bent in S-like manner trunk, distal and middle groups of prominent scarce thorns and two pairs of curved distal horns; proximal thorns present (Figs 10–11).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 15.7 mm. Width (humeral): 3.3 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after Dr. V. Tuzov (Moscow) who collected the type specimen.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus tuzovi* **sp.n.** is quite similar to *M. olivieri* **sp.n.**, separable by the elevated pronotal sides and minute posterior pronotal angles, as well as by the more robust aedeagus with less numerous inner sac thorns in the middle and distal groups (Figs 9–11).

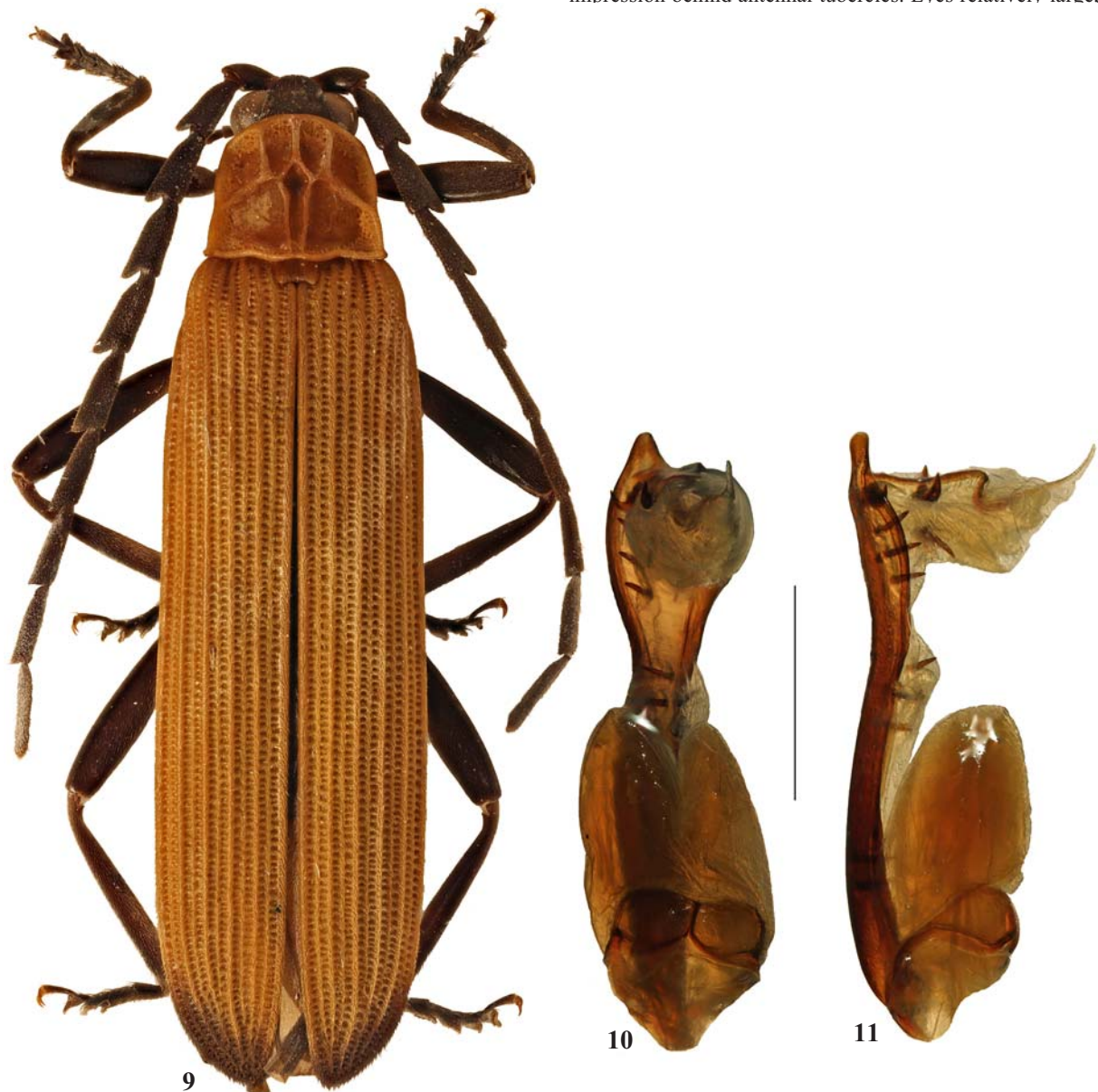
*Metriorrhynchus weigeli* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 12–14

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, 50 km S Nabire, Pusppensat, 750 m, 31.XII.1997, A. Weigel leg. (NME).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Light brown to orange testaceous; antennae, elytral apices and tarsi dark brown.

Rostrum absent. Vertex glabrous, with prominent round impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively large.



Figs 9–11. General view and aedeagus of *Metriorrhynchus tuzovi* **sp.n.**, holotype, male; 9 — general view; 10–11 — aedeagus; 10 — ventrally; 11 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.

Рис. 9–11. Общий вид и эдеагус *Metriorrhynchus tuzovi* **sp.n.**, голотип, самец; 9 — общий вид; 10–11 — эдеагус; 10 — снизу; 11 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum transverse, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, slightly securiform, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral three fourths; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 12).

Pronotum only slightly wider than long, ca. 1.1 times as wide as long, slightly concave at sides, bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with acute posterior and inconspicuous anterior angles; median cell moderately narrow, reaching ca. 0.7 pronotal length; lateral carinae slightly curved; anterior cells slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, not compressed, with long erect hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 12).

Elytra long, ca. 3.6 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish to transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 12).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost entirely its length.

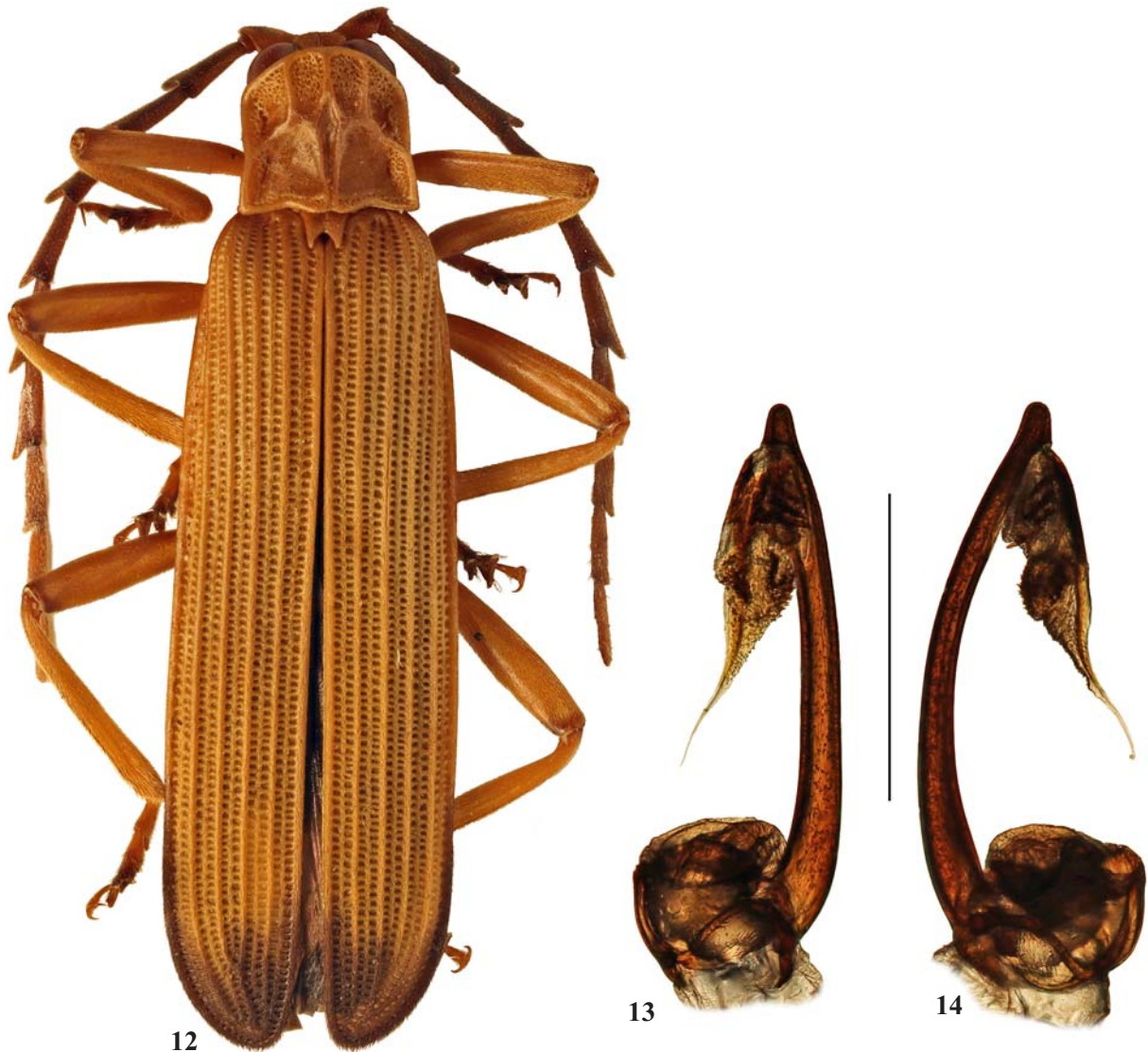
Aedeagus with narrow, evenly curved median lobe, with non-twisted narrow trunk; middle and proximal groups of thorns absent; phallobasal membrane small (Figs 13–14).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 14.3 mm. Width (humeral): 3.1 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after Dr. A. Weigel who collected the type specimen.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus weigeli* sp.n. appears similar to *M. amplikefalus* sp.n., but is easily separable by the infuscated elytral apices and uniformly testaceous legs, as



Figs 12–14. General view and aedeagus of *Metriorrhynchus weigeli* sp.n., holotype, male; 12 — general view; 13–14 — aedeagus; 13 — ventro-laterally; 14 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.

Рис. 12–14. Общий вид и эдеагус *Metriorrhynchus weigeli* sp.n., голотип, самец; 12 — общий вид; 13–14 — эдеагус; 13 — снизу и сбоку; 14 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

well as by the different structure of the aedeagus, with narrow, evenly curved median lobe, absent middle group of thorns, non-twisted trunk and conspicuously smaller phallobasal membrane (Figs 12–14).

*Metriorrhynchus stenothorax* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 15–17

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 15.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 2 ♂♂, same label, dates: 18.III.1993; 12.VI.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; pronotum, scutellum and elytra, except at apices, orange testaceous.

Rostrum short, ca. 1.25 times longer than distance between eyes. Vertex glabrous, finely punctate, with prominent round impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, dentate, slightly reaching over elytral middle; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1

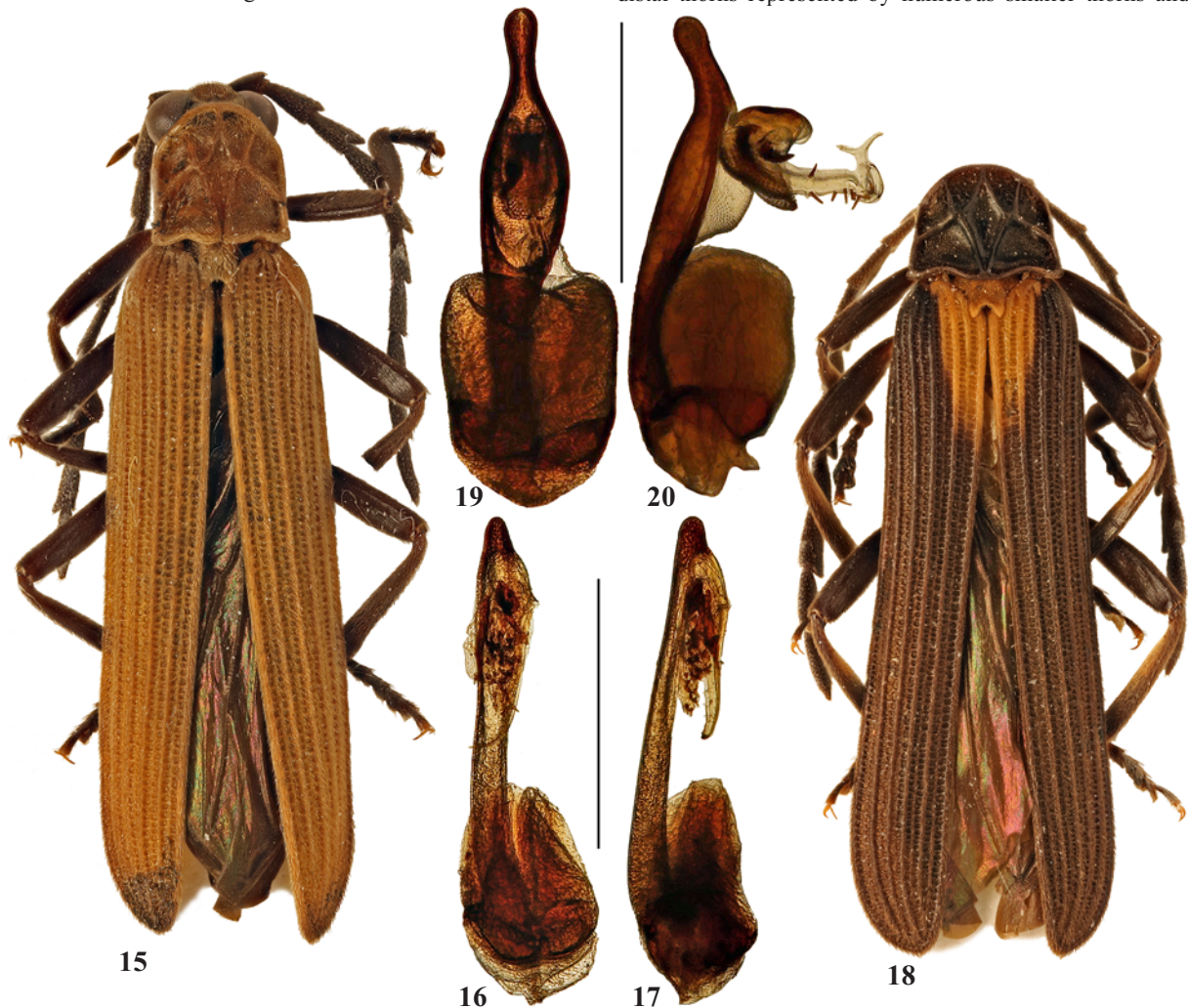
times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 15).

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, bisinuate basally and noticeably produced forward anteriorly, with small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell broad, almost reaching anterior margin; lateral carinae straight, making right angle between them; anterior cells diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, compressed, with long erect hood. Scutellum elongate, parallel-sided, deeply triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 15).

Elytra long, ca. 3.7 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish to subquadrate cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 15).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost all its length.

Aedeagus with relatively short and straight median lobe; internal sac with relatively short, distally bent sideways trunk, distal thorns represented by numerous smaller thorns and



Figs 15–20. General view and aedeagi of *Metriorrhynchus*, holotypes, males: 15–17 — *M. stenothorax* sp.n.; 18–20 — *M. turbinatus* sp.n.; 15, 18 — general view; 16–17, 19–20 — aedeagi; 16, 19 — ventrally; 17, 20 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 15–20. Общий вид и эдеагусы *Metriorrhynchus*, голотипы, самцы: 15–17 — *M. stenothorax* sp.n.; 18–20 — *M. turbinatus* sp.n.; 15, 18 — общий вид; 16–17, 19–20 — эдеагусы; 16, 19 — снизу; 17, 20 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1 мм.

several longer ones; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane ca. two fifths length of median lobe (Figs 16–17).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 9.6–11.0 mm. Width (humeral): 2.0–2.4 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Greek for “narrow” and “chest”, alluding to the proportions of its pronotum.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus stenothorax* **sp.n.** is easily separable from other *Metriorrhynchus* species with entirely orange testaceous upperside by the more elongate pronotum; the aedeagus of *Metriorrhynchus stenothorax* **sp.n.** resembles that of *M. weigeli* **sp.n.**, differing by the shorter and straighter median lobe, shorter and sideways curved trunk and different and differently positioned inner sac thorns (Figs 15–17).

*Metriorrhynchus turbinatus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 18–20

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 11.VII.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 2 ♂♂, same label, date: 18.VII.1996 (2 specimens) (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; antennomere 2, meso- and metaventrite and trochanters light brown; scutellum and triangular spot on elytra around scutellum and spreading along suture to elytral fourth orange testaceous.

Rostrum short, ca. 1.2 times longer than distance between eyes. Vertex finely punctate, with median groove between antennal tubercles and conspicuous bisinuate transverse impression behind them. Eyes moderately large, interocular distance subequal in length to eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, narrowing distally, slightly emarginate medially. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral four fifths; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 18).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell broad, diamond-shaped, reaching anterior margin; lateral carinae straight; anterior cells slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, not compressed, with long hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, deeply triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 18).

Elytra long, ca. 3.7 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish to transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 18).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with skittle-shaped, conspicuously widened around middle, and noticeably curved near apex median lobe; internal sac with a pair of curved horns and coiled and sideways curved bifurcate trunk provided with straight narrow thorns; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane attaining to middle of median lobe (Figs 19–20).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 9.4–10.2 mm. Width (humeral): 2.2–2.3 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “skittle-shaped”, alluding to the shape of its aedeagus.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus turbinatus* **sp.n.** is fairly similar to *M. guttatus* Kleine, 1926, distinguishable by the larger yellow area around scutellum, dark brown procoxae and skittle-shaped median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 18–20).

*Metriorrhynchus stenus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 21–23

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 24.VI.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratype, ♀, same label (IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; frons, antennomere 2, prosternum, meso- and metaventrite, pro- and mesocoxae, trochanters, light brown; mesothoracic spiracles, scutellum and triangular spot on elytra around scutellum embracing humeri and spreading along suture to elytral fifth orange testaceous.

Rostrum short, ca. 1.2 times longer than distance between eyes. Vertex densely and finely punctate, with conspicuous transverse impression behind antennal prominence. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum elongate, narrowing distally, slightly emarginate medially. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral four fifths; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.2 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 21).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, convex basally and rounded anteriorly, with small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell broad, not quite reaching anterior margin; lateral carinae slightly curved; anterior cells slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle large, vertically compressed, with short hood. Scutellum transverse, slightly narrowing distally, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 21).

Elytra long, ca. 3.4 times longer than wide at humeri, conspicuously narrowed below humeri, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular roundish cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 21).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost all its length.

Aedeagus with relatively short, slightly curved, widened before apex median lobe; internal sac with relatively short, robust, sideways curved trunk and distal brush of prominent dense straight horns; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane attaining to middle of median lobe (Figs 22–23).

**Female.** Similar to male, but eyes smaller, antennae more narrow and less dentate.

Length: 9.2–9.5 mm. Width (humeral): 2.2–2.3 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Greek for “narrow”, alluding to its body shape.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus stenus* **sp.n.** is similar to *M. turbinatus* **sp.n.** or *M. guttatus*, distinguishable by the distinctly narrowing distally elytra, broader yellow area around scutellum, embracing the humeri, as well as by the widened near apex median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 21–23).



*Metriorrhynchus chamaeleon* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 24–26

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 9.IV.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same label, dates: 13.IV.1996; 1.V.1996; 23.V.1996; 20.VI.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; partially trochanters and bases of femoris light brown; pronotal sides narrowly and elytra in proximal tenth yellowish testaceous.

Rostrum short, ca. 1.1 times longer than distance between eyes. Vertex finely punctate, with conspicuous transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes small, interocular distance ca 1.2 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum slightly wider than long, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by triangular lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 24).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.3 times as wide as long, slightly trapezoidal, almost straight basally and rounded an-

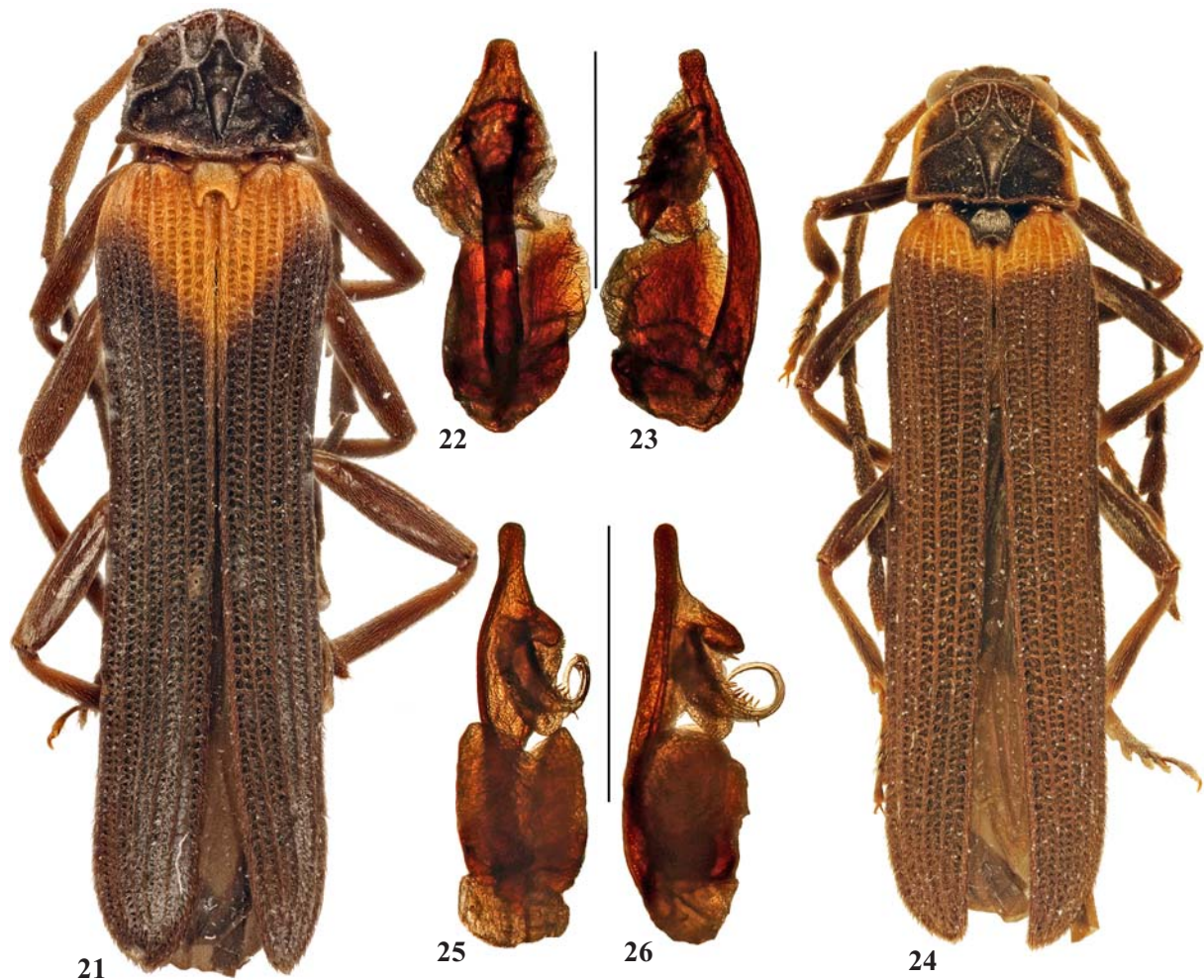
teriorly, with small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell broad, diamond-shaped, narrowly open anteriorly; lateral carinae straight; anterior cells short, diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, slightly compressed, with long erect hood. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, semi-circularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 24).

Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly narrowing distally, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of irregular cells; bottom of cells hairless; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 24).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost all its length.

Aedeagus with skittle-shaped, conspicuously widened around middle, and almost straight median lobe; internal sac with coiled and sideways curved trunk provided with a row of thorns in the middle and a pair of straight thorns at base; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane attaining to middle of median lobe (Figs 25–26).

**Female.** Similar to male, but larger and wider; antennae shorter, elytral reticulation more regular.



Figs 21–26. General view and aedeagi of *Metriorrhynchus*, holotypes, males: 21–23 — *M. stenus* sp.n.; 24–26 — *M. chamaeleon* sp.n.; 21, 24 — general view; 22–23, 25–26 — aedeagi; 22 — dorsally; 25 — ventrally; 23, 26 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 21–26. Общий вид и эдеагусы *Metriorrhynchus*, голотипы, самцы: 21–23 — *M. stenus* sp.n.; 24–26 — *M. chamaeleon* sp.n.; 21, 24 — общий вид; 22–23, 25–26 — эдеагусы; 22 — сверху; 25 — снизу; 23, 26 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1 мм.

Length: 7.6–12.5 mm. Width (humeral): 1.6–3.2 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Greek for “chameleon”, alluding to the shape of its aedeagus.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus chamaeleon* **sp.n.** is similar to *M. stemus* **sp.n.**, distinguishable by the black scutellum, yellowish pronotal sides and irregular cells in elytral interstices, as well as by the coiled and thorn-bearing inner sac trunk of the aedeagus (Figs 24–26).

*Metriorrhynchus chimaera* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 27–29

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 20.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 8 ♂♂, same label, dates: 16.III.1993; 19.V.1993 (2 specimens); 11.IV.1996 (2 specimens); 20.V.1996; 1.VII.1996; 18.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black.

Rostrum short, subequal in length to distance between eyes. Vertex finely punctate, with conspicuous transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.25 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by triangular lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, strongly dentate, almost attaining to elytral third; antennomere 3 ca. 10 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 27).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.2 times as wide as long, slightly trapezoidal, bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with swollen margins, small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell relatively narrow, diamond-shaped, reaching anterior margin; lateral carinae curved; anterior cells diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, compressed, with long erect hood. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 27).

Elytra long, ca. 3.6 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with primary costae 1, 2 and 4 strong and equally developed and costa 3 weaker and becoming obsolete in distal fourth; interstices with double rows of regular roundish cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 27).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying almost all its length.

Aedeagus with straight and relatively short median lobe; internal sac with broad hooked beak above its trunk; inner sac trunk short and narrow, distally slightly bent upwards; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane reaching over middle of median lobe (Figs 28–29).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 7.0–9.2 mm. Width (humeral): 1.7–2.1 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after a monstrous fire-breathing creature from the Greek mythology, alluding to the shape of its aedeagus.



Figs 27–32. General view and aedeagi of *Metriorrhynchus*, holotypes, males: 27–29 — *M. chimaera* **sp.n.**; 30–32 — *M. lateanticus* **sp.n.**; 27, 30 — general view; 28–29, 31–32 — aedeagi; 28, 31 — ventrally; 29, 32 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 27–32. Общий вид и эдеагусы *Metriorrhynchus*, голотипы, самцы: 27–29 — *M. chimaera* **sp.n.**; 30–32 — *M. lateanticus* **sp.n.**; 27–30 — общий вид; 28–29, 31–32 — эдеагусы; 28, 31 — снизу; 29, 32 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1 мм.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus chimaera* sp.n. is similar to *M. ater* Waterhouse, 1879, distinguishable by the longer median pronotal cell, which reaches anterior margin and by the shorter and more robust median lobe of the aedeagus with a broad hooked inner sac beak above its trunk (Figs 27–29). It is readily separable from *M. tenebrans* Kleine, 1926 and *M. loricatus* Kleine, 1926 by the shape of its pronotum and aedeagus.

*Metriorrhynchus lateanticus* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 30–32

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 30.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 5 ♂♂, same label, dates: 13.IV.1996; 23.IV.1996; 30.IV.1996; 10.V.1996; 23.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown; antennomere 2, trochanters and bases of femoris light brown.

Rostrum absent. Vertex finely punctate, shining, with prominent roundish impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum transverse, narrowing distally, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by triangular lamina. Antennae flattened, broad, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral two

thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 6 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 30).

Pronotum slightly wider than long, ca. 1.1 times as wide as long, noticeably widened anteriorly, almost straight basally and rounded anteriorly, with small acute posterior and rounded anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, diamond-shaped, reaching anterior margin; lateral carinae straight, making 90° between them; anterior cells not diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, compressed, with moderately long erect hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 30).

Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, almost parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular subquadrate cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 30).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying ca. two thirds of its length.

Aedeagus with almost straight and narrow median lobe, slightly widened before apex; internal sac with long and narrow, slightly curved trunk and two symmetric longitudi-



Figs 33–38. General view and aedeagi of *Metriorrhynchus*, holotypes, males: 33–35 — *M. platypus* sp.n.; 36–38 — *M. pallidipes* sp.n.; 33, 36 — general view; 34–35, 37–38 — aedeagi; 34, 37 — ventrally; 35, 38 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 33–38. Общий вид и эдеагусы *Metriorrhynchus*, голотипы, самцы: 33–35 — *M. platypus* sp.n.; 36–38 — *M. pallidipes* sp.n.; 33, 36 — общий вид; 34–35, 37–38 — эдеагусы; 34, 37 — снизу; 35, 38 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1 мм.

nal brushes of small dense thorns; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane almost reaching middle of median lobe (Figs 31–32).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 8.5–9.5 mm. Width (humeral): 1.8–2.0 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “with widened anterior”, alluding to the shape of its pronotum.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus lateanticus* sp.n. is similar to *M. chimaera* sp.n., distinguishable by the light brown trochanters and femoral bases, larger eyes and conspicuously widened anteriorly pronotum, as well as differently shaped median lobe and internal sac structures of the aedeagus (Figs 30–32).

*Metriorrhynchus platypus* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 33–35

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 16.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, ♀, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 9.IV.1996, O. Missa leg.; ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 23.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; trochanters and bases of femoris testaceous.

Rostrum absent. Vertex finely punctate, with transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively large, interocular distance interocular distance ca. 1.2 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, narrowing distally, truncate anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 5 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 33).

Pronotum almost as wide as long, with concave before hind angles sides, bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with small acute posterior and noticeable anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, extending to 0.8 pronotal length; lateral carinae slightly concave; anterior cells not diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, not compressed, with very short hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 33).

Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular subquadrate cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 33).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with relatively robust and conspicuously widened in pre-apical part median lobe; inner sac with prominent separate thorns, inner sac trunk provided with conspicuous beard, distally bent upwards; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane reaching over third of median lobe (Figs 34–35).

**Female.** Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae less dentate.

Length: 7.9–8.4 mm. Width (humeral): 1.6–1.8 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after the egg-laying mammal from Australia, alluding to the shape of its aedeagus.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus platypus* sp.n. externally is very similar to *M. chimaera* sp.n., distinguishable only by

the less widened anteriorly pronotum with not quite reaching anterior margin median cell and lighter testaceous trochanters; however, the aedeagus of *M. platypus* sp.n. is conspicuously more robust and more widened in the pre-apical part, the inner sac thorny brushes are replaced with prominent separate thorns, while the truck is provided with conspicuous beard (Figs 33–35).

*Metriorrhynchus pallidipes* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 36–38

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 23.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 2 ♂♂, same label, dates: 20.V.1996; 28.V.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; apices of ultimate palpomeres, antennomere 2, pronotal lateral margins, mesothoracic spiracle and legs testaceous; bottom of median pronotal cell whitish testaceous.

Rostrum absent. Vertex finely punctate, with prominent round impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, from antennomere 3 flabellate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 7 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; flabella of antennomere 3 ca. 1.25 times shorter than stem, flabella of antennomere 4 ca. 1.1 times longer than stem; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 36).

Pronotum almost as wide as long, parallel-sided, slightly bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with developed acute posterior and conspicuous anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, extending to 0.7 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 80° between them; anterior cells elongate, slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, slightly compressed, with short hood. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 36).

Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular subquadrate cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 36).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; femoris posteriorly with relatively long curly pubescence; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with elongate and slightly widened in pre-apical part median lobe; inner sac trunk short, distally slightly bent upwards; distal thorns prominent; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane reaching over third of median lobe (Figs 37–38).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 10.0–11.5 mm. Width (humeral): 2.0–2.4 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “with testaceous legs”, alluding to its coloration.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus pallidipes* sp.n. is somewhat similar to *M. platypus* sp.n., easily separable by the flabellate male antennae, testaceous legs and hairy femoris, as well as by the more elongate and less widened in pre-apical part median lobe and shorter inner sac trunk of the aedeagus (Figs 36–38).

*Metriorrhynchus telnovi* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 39–41

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, E West Papua, Tamarau Mts., 12 km NW Fef vill., 00°46'05"S, 132°19'06"E, 1050 m, primeval lower montane rainforest, MV light, 12–13.II.2012, D. Telnov leg. (NME); paratype, ♀, same label (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; lateral pronotal margins, mesothoracic spiracles, trochanters and bases of femoris orange testaceous.

Rostrum absent. Vertex finely punctate, with two small deep round excavations in transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, narrowing distally, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral three fourths; antennomere 3 ca. 7 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.2 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 39).

Pronotum as wide as long, slightly bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with parallel sides, small acute posterior and inconspicuous anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, diamond-shaped, almost reaching anterior margin; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 90° between them; anterior cells slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight anterolateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, compressed, with

long erect hood. Scutellum transverse, almost parallel-sided, deeply semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 39).

Elytra long, ca. 3.9 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four strong, equally developed primary costae (costa 3 obsolete in distal fourth); interstices with double rows of regular roundish cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 39).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

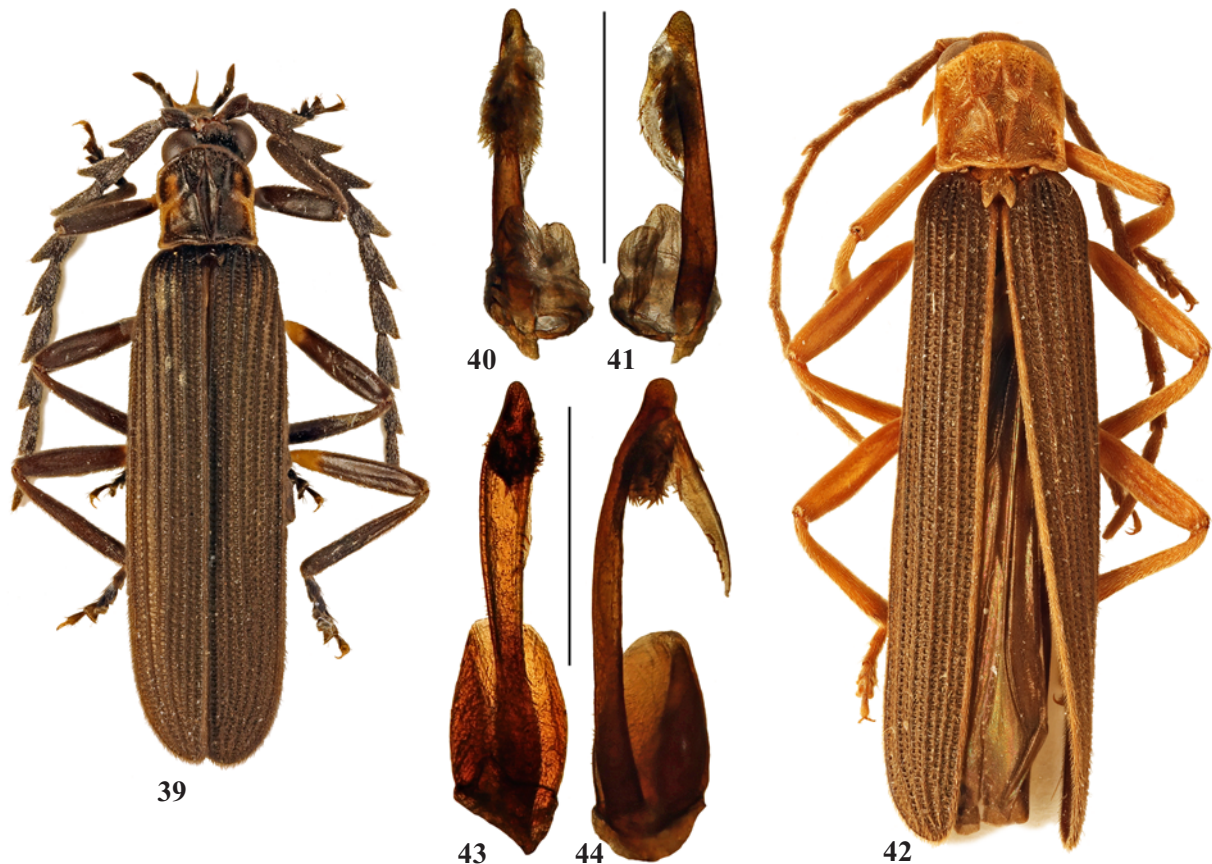
Aedeagus with straight and relatively short median lobe; internal sac with distal longitudinal brushes of prominent dense thorns and robust trunk bearing numerous small thorns in all its length; proximal and middle thorns absent; phallobasal membrane reaching over third of median lobe (Figs 40–41).

**Female.** Similar to male, but larger, eyes smaller, antennae shorter and less dentate.

Length: 9.0–12.5 mm. Width (humeral): 1.8–2.5 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after Dr. Dmitrij Telnov (Riga) who collected the type series.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Metriorrhynchus telnovi* **sp.n.** is similar to *M. angustulus* Waterhouse, 1879, distinguishable by the conspicuously more elongate pronotum; by the structure of the aedeagus *M. telnovi* **sp.n.** resembles *M. lateanticus* **sp.n.**, distinguishable by the robust inner sac trunk bearing numerous small thorns (Figs 39–41).



Figs 39–44. General view and aedeagi of *Metriorrhynchus*, holotypes, males: 39–41 — *M. telnovi* **sp.n.**; 42–44 — *M. brunneoflavus* **sp.n.**; 39, 42 — general view; 38–41, 43–44 — aedeagi; 40 — ventrally; 43 — dorsally; 41, 44 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 39–44. Общий вид и эдеагусы *Metriorrhynchus*, голотипы, самцы: 39–41 — *M. telnovi* **sp.n.**; 42–44 — *M. brunneoflavus* **sp.n.**; 39, 42 — общий вид; 38–41, 43–44 — эдеагусы; 40 — снизу; 43 — сверху; 41, 44 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1 мм.

*Metriorrhynchus brunneoflavus* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 42–44

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 23.V.1996, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 22 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, same label, dates: 13.IV.1996; 27.IV.1996; 23.V.1996; 20.V.1996; 30.V.1996; 4.VI.1996; 12.VI.1996; 15.VI.1996; 20.VI.1996; 24.VI.1996; 25.VI.1996; 26.VI.1996; 27.VI.1996; 18.VII.1996; 27.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

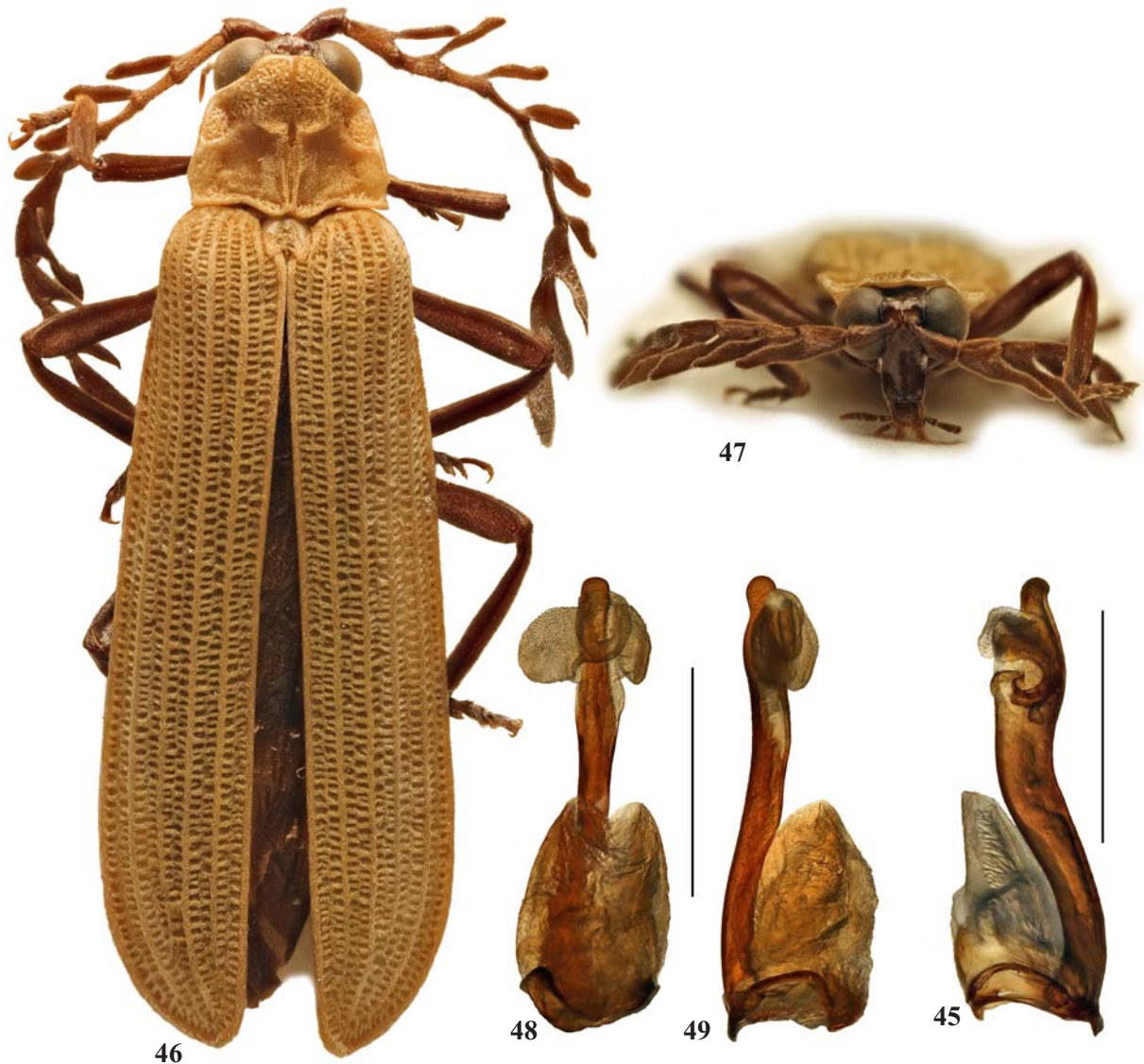
**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Light brown to orange testaceous; antennae, except antennomere 2, elytra, except at suture, and abdomen dark brown.

Rostrum absent. Vertex finely punctate, glabrous, with two small deep elongate excavations in transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes moderately large, interocular distance subequal in length to eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, narrowing distally, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal

sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, strongly dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Fig. 42).

Pronotum quadrate, as wide as long, parallel-sided, slightly bisinuate basally and rounded anteriorly, with small acute posterior and inconspicuous blunt anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, diamond-shaped, extending to ca. 0.85 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 90° between them; anterior cells elongate, slightly diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle small, compressed, with long erect hood. Scutellum transverse, parallel-sided, deeply triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 42).

Elytra long, ca. 4 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular quadrate cells; bottom



Figs 45–49. General view and details of *Porrostoma*: 45 — *P. flavum*; 46–49 — *P. echidna* sp.n.; 46–49 — holotype, male; 46 — general view; 47 — head; 45, 48–49 — aedeagus; 47 — anteriorly; 48 — ventrally; 45, 49 — laterally. Scales: 1 mm.

Рис. 45–49. Общий вид и детали строения *Porrostoma*: 45 — *P. flavum*; 46–49 — *P. echidna* sp.n.; 46–49 — голотип, самец; 46 — общий вид; 47 — голова; 45, 48–49 — эдеагус; 47 — спереди; 48 — снизу; 45, 49 — сбоку. Масштабные линейки: 1 мм.

of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 42).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with narrow, slightly bent in apical third, slightly widening distally median lobe, with robust, slightly curved, tapering apically trunk, provided with a pair of prominent proximal thorns and minute thorns in distal portion; inner sac with numerous middle-sized thorns (Figs 43–44).

**Female.** Similar to male, but larger and antennae shorter.

Length: 8.2–10.8 mm. Width (humeral): 1.8–2.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “brown” and “yellow”, alluding to its coloration.

DIAGNOSIS. *Metriorrhynchus brunneoflavus* sp.n. is easily separable from the congeners by the coloration, with yellow orange pronotum, scutellum and legs in combination with dark brown, except for yellowish suture, elytra, as well as by the narrow, slightly widening distally median lobe of the aedeagus, with robust, tapering apically trunk, provided with minute thorns in distal portion (Figs 42–44).

VARIATION. In some of the female paratypes of *M. brunneoflavus* sp.n. the elytra are entirely dark brown.

#### *Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838

*Porrostoma* Laporte, 1838: 26.

type species: *Lycus rufipennis* Fabricius, 1801 (by monotypy).

#### *Porrostoma flavum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.**

Fig. 45

*Metriorrhynchus flavus* Kleine, 1926: 99.

MATERIAL: 128 ♂♂ and ♀♀, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, O. Missa leg., dates: from 18.III.1993 to 6.IX.1993; from 23.IV.1995 to 2.VII.1995; from 15.IV.1996 to 18.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN); 2 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀, N Moluccas, Halmahera, Talagaranu Mt., 15 km SE Baru, 600 m, primary forest, 22–31.I.1998, V. Sinaev & S. Tarasov leg. (ICM).

REMARKS. *Metriorrhynchus flavus* Kleine, 1926 (Fig. 45) in accordance with the verified concepts of *Porrostoma* and *Metriorrhynchus* [Bocák, 2002] belongs in the genus *Porrostoma* as *Porrostoma flavum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.**

#### *Porrostoma lucidum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.**

*Cladophorus lucidus* Kleine, 1926: 132.

MATERIAL: 147 ♂♂ and ♀♀, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, O. Missa leg., dates: from 18.III.1993 to 19.V.1993; 16.IV.1994; from 9.IV.1996 to 27.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

REMARKS. *Cladophorus lucidus* Kleine, 1926 (the aedeagus illustrated in Kleine, 1926) according to the verified concepts of *Porrostoma* and *Cladophorus* Guérin-Meneville, 1830 [Bocák, 2002] must be transferred to the genus *Porrostoma* as *Porrostoma lucidum* (Kleine, 1926), **comb.n.**

#### *Porrostoma echidna* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 46–49

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, 13.V.1993, O. Missa leg. (IRCN); paratypes, 29 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Papua New Guinea, Madang prov., Baiteta, light, O. Missa leg., dates: 18.III.1993; 21.III.1993; 31.III.1993; 5.V.1993; 13.V.1993; 17.V.1993; 16.IV.1994; 7.VI.1995; 11.IV.1996; 16.IV.1996; 22.IV.1996; 23.IV.1996; 25.IV.1996; 29.IV.1996; 13.V.1996; 15.V.1996; 16.V.1996; 20.V.1996; 23.V.1996; 10.VI.1996; 15.VI.1996; 24.VI.1996; 26.VI.1996; 11.VI.1996; 24.VI.1996; 11.VII.1996; 27.VII.1996 (ICM and IRCN).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Dark brown; pronotum, scutellum and elytra pale testaceous (Fig. 46).

Rostrum relatively long, ca. 1.8 times longer than wide (Fig. 47). Vertex finely punctate, with prominent transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, rounded anteriorly, slightly emarginate medially. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, noticeably narrowed distally, truncate and glabrous at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae narrow, from antennomere 3 flabellate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 9 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.3 times longer than antennomere 4; flabella of antennomere 3 subequal in length to stem, flabella of antennomere 4 ca. 1.5 times longer than stem; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Figs 46–47).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.3 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, bisinuate basally, with strongly produced forward anterior middle half, incised near hind angles sides, small acute posterior and conspicuous blunt anterior angles; median cell narrow, extending to 0.7 pronotal length; lateral carinae concave; anterior cells elongate, diverged near anterior margin, formed by concave antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle large, not compressed, hood absent. Scutellum transverse, slightly narrowing distally, semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 46).

Elytra long, ca. 3.2 times longer than wide at humeri, slightly widening posteriorly, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of rather regular transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 46).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with narrow, slightly bent and incised near apex median lobe; inner sac trilobe, with two short lateral lobes and one short roundish lobe; phallobasal membrane large, about half median lobe in length (Figs 48–49).

**Female.** Similar to male, but eyes considerably smaller, with interocular distance ca. 1.2 times greater than eye diameter, antennae non-flabellate, only strongly dentate.

Length: 10.5–11.8 mm. Width (humeral): 2.6–2.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the Australian egg-laying mammal, alluding to the similarity of its beak to the rostrum of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS. *Porrostoma echidna* sp.n. is similar to *P. lucidum* (Kleine, 1926), easily separable by the paler upperside coloration, conspicuously longer rostrum and shorter median pronotal cell, as well as by the distinctly more slender median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 46–49).

#### *Porrostoma angustifasciatum* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Figs 50–53

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands, Mt. Wilhelm, eastern slopes, 2700–2800 m, 7–9.VII.1999, coll. L. Bass (ICM); paratype, ♂, same label (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Dark brown to black; narrow transverse band at elytral two thirds and three ultimate abdominal segments yellowish (Fig. 50).

Rostrum absent (Fig. 51). Vertex finely punctate, with prominent transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes moderately large, interocular distance subequal in length to eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, conspicuously widened distally, obliquely truncate and glabrous at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae narrow, from antennomere 3 flabellate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 7 times longer than anten-

nomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; flabella of antennomere 3 ca. 1.1 times longer than stem, flabella of antennomere 4 ca. 1.6 times longer than stem; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Figs 50–51).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times as wide as long, strongly trapezoidal, slightly bisinuate basally and produced anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior and inconspicuous anterior angles; median cell broad, extending to 0.8 pronotal length; lateral carinae concave; anterior cells elongate, slightly rounded, formed by convex antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle large, slightly compressed, hood absent. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, slightly semicircularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 50).

Elytra long, ca. 4.2 times longer than wide at humeri,

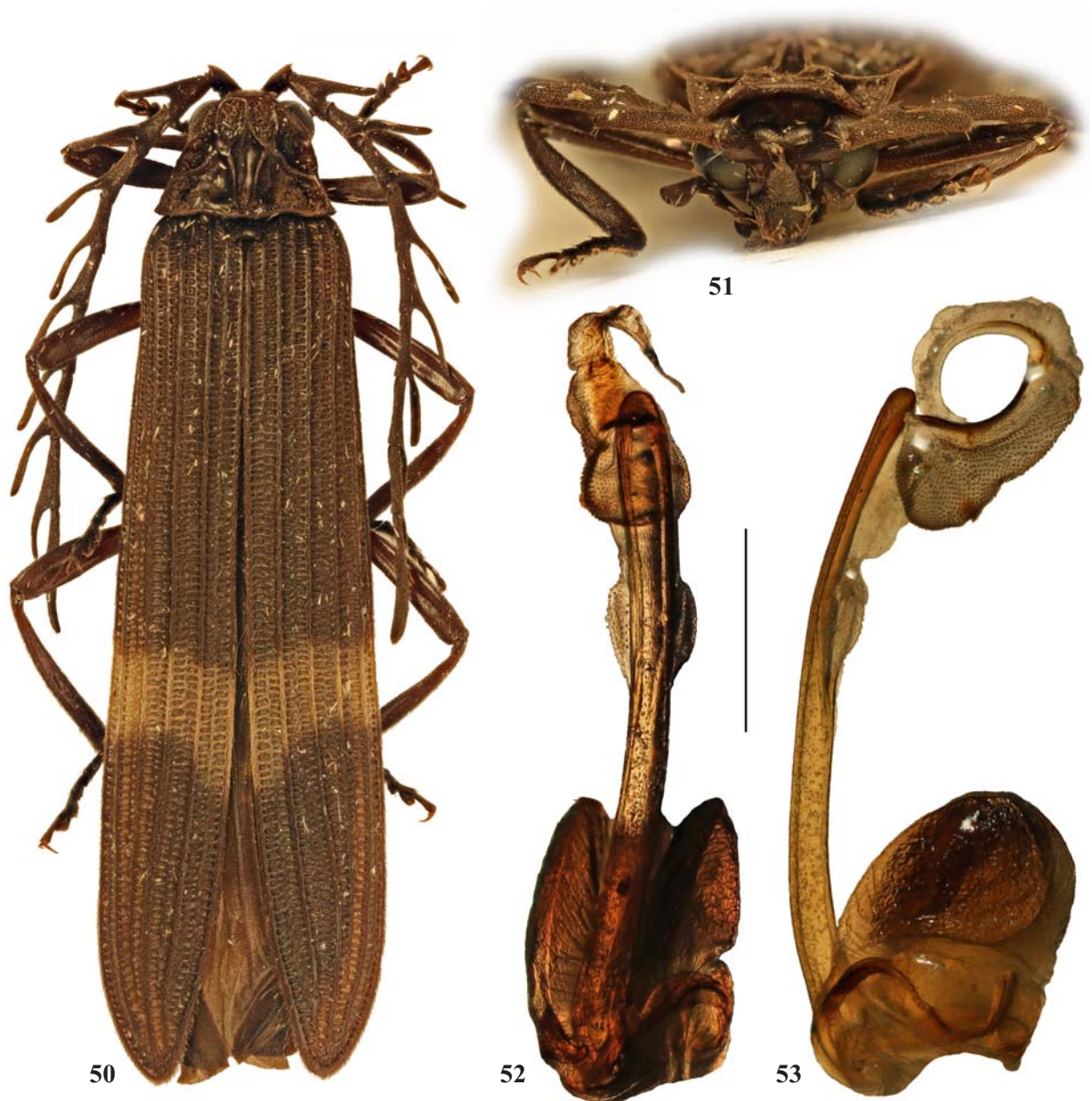
slightly widening posteriorly and diverging in distal third, with four equally developed primary costae, except costa 3 vanishing in distal fifth; interstices with double rows of regular strongly transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 50).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with narrow, slightly bent median lobe; inner sac with elongate tapering distally and coiled trunk; phallobasal membrane small, not exceeding third of median lobe in length (Figs 52–53).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 15.7–20.9 mm. Width (humeral): 3.2–4.4 mm.



Figs 50–53. General view and details of *Porrostoma ansgustifasciatum* sp.n., holotype, male: 50 — general view; 51 — head; 52–53 — aedeagus; 51 — anteriorly; 52 — dorsally; 53 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.

Рис. 50–53. Общий вид и детали строения *Porrostoma ansgustifasciatum* sp.n.: 50 — общий вид; 51 — голова; 52–53 — эдеагус; 51 — спереди; 52 — сверху; 53 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.



ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “narrow” and “stripe”, alluding to coloration of its elytra.

DIAGNOSIS. *Porrostoma angustifasciatum* sp.n. is easily separated from the congeners by the coloration with a relatively narrow yellowish band in elytra and narrow median lobe and elongate inner sac trunk of the aedeagus (Figs 50–53).

REMARKS. The aedeagus of *Porrostoma angustifasciatum* sp.n. with the conspicuous «trunk» of the membranous internal sac is in a somewhat intermediate position between the

*Metriorrhynchus* type with internal sac trunk and prominent sclerotized inner sac thorns and the true *Porrostoma* type with entirely membranous internal sac and without trunk.

*Porrostoma viridum* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Figs 54–59

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Mt.Kaindi, 2400 m, 20–22.II.1995, J.Scott leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, same label (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Dark brown to black; pronotum, except discal spot in proximal half, bluish green; elytra grayish green (Fig. 54).



54



55



56

Figs 54–56. General view and details of *Porrostoma viridum* sp.n., holotype, male: 54 — general view; 55 — head; 56 — pronotum; 55 — anteriorly; 56 — dorsally.

Рис. 54–56. Общий вид и детали строения *Porrostoma viridum* sp.n., голотип, самец: 54 — общий вид; 55 — голова; 56 — переднегрудка; 55 — спереди; 56 — сверху.

Rostrum absent (Fig. 55). Vertex finely and densely punctate, with inconspicuous transverse impression behind antennal sockets. Antennal tubercles not bulging. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.4 times greater than eye diameter. Labrum transverse, triangularly produced anteriorly. Palps robust, ultimate palpomeres elongate, conspicuously widened distally, obliquely truncate and glabrous at apex. Antennal sockets separated by narrow lamina. Antennae flattened, broad, dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 10 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times longer than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Figs 54–55).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.4 times as wide as long, semicircular, slightly bisinuate basally, with right posterior and noticeable blunt anterior angles located in pronotal proximal third; median cell narrow, extending to 0.7 pronotal length; lateral carinae almost obsolete; anterior cells absent, antero-lateral carinae obsolete. Mesothoracic spiracle large, strongly compressed, with short broad hood. Scutellum elongate, narrowing distally, truncate at apex (Fig. 56).

Elytra long, ca. 3.2 times longer than wide at humeri, conspicuously widening posteriorly, with four strong equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 54).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about two thirds of its length.

Aedeagus with short, robust, split and diverged apically median lobe; inner sac trilobe, with two tapering apically lateral lobes and one roundish lobe; phallobasal mem-

brane large, exceeding half median lobe in length (Figs 57–59).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 18.0–18.5 mm. Width (humeraly): 4.3–4.8 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “green”, alluding its coloration.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Porrostoma viridum* sp.n. is easily separated from the congeners by the coloration and short robust median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 54–59).

*Porrostoma wilhelmi* Kazantsev, sp.n.

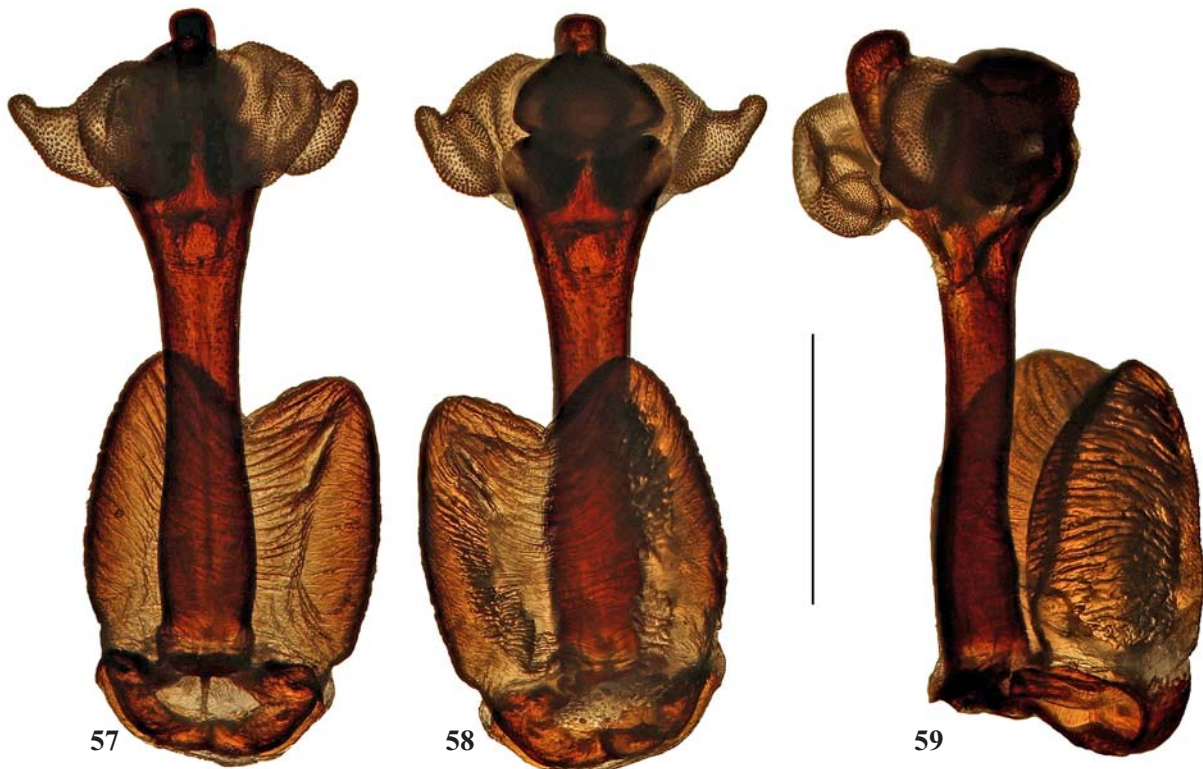
Figs 60–64

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands, Mt. Wilhelm, eastern slopes, 2700–2800 m, 7–9.VII.1999, coll. L. Bass (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION.** **Male.** Dark brown to black; posterior pronotal margin and primary elytral costae yellowish brown (Fig. 60).

Rostrum short, ca. 1.1 times longer than wide (Fig. 61). Vertex densely punctate, with prominent transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Antennal tubercles not bulging. Eyes large, interocular distance ca. 1.3 times shorter than eye diameter. Labrum subquadrate, rounded anteriorly. Palps narrow, long, ultimate palpomeres elongate, parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous at apex. Antennal sockets separated by minute lamina. Antennae broad, dentate, hardly attaining to elytral middle; antennomere 3 ca. 9 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4; antennomeres 3–11 with short decumbent pubescence (Figs 60–61).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.5 times as wide as long, triangular, bisinuate basally, with rounded sides and pro-



Figs 57–59. Aedeagus of *Porrostoma viridum* sp.n., holotype, male: 57 — dorsally; 58 — ventrally; 59 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.  
Рис. 57–59. Эдеагус *Porrostoma viridum* sp.n., голотип, самец: 57 — сверху; 58 — снизу; 59 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

duced forward anterior fourth, small acute posterior and inconspicuous anterior angles; median cell elliptic, extending to 0.6 pronotal length; lateral carinae concave, almost obsolete; anterior cells elongate, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle large, strongly compressed, hood absent. Scutellum elongate, parallel-sided, truncate at apex (Fig. 62).

Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, noticeably widening posteriorly, with four equally developed primary costae; interstices with double rows of regular transverse cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 60).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1

occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with narrow median lobe with long narrow apical process; inner sac trilobe, with elongate, distally curved lobes; phallobasal membrane large, but not exceeding half of median lobe in length (Figs 63–64).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 18.6 mm. Width (humeraly): 4.1 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after the type locality, Mt. Wilhelm in Eastern Highlands, Papua New Guinea.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Porrostoma wilhelmi* sp.n. is easily separated from the congeners by the coloration, as well as by the narrow median lobe with long narrow apical process and elongate lobes of the inner sac of the aedeagus (Figs 60–64).

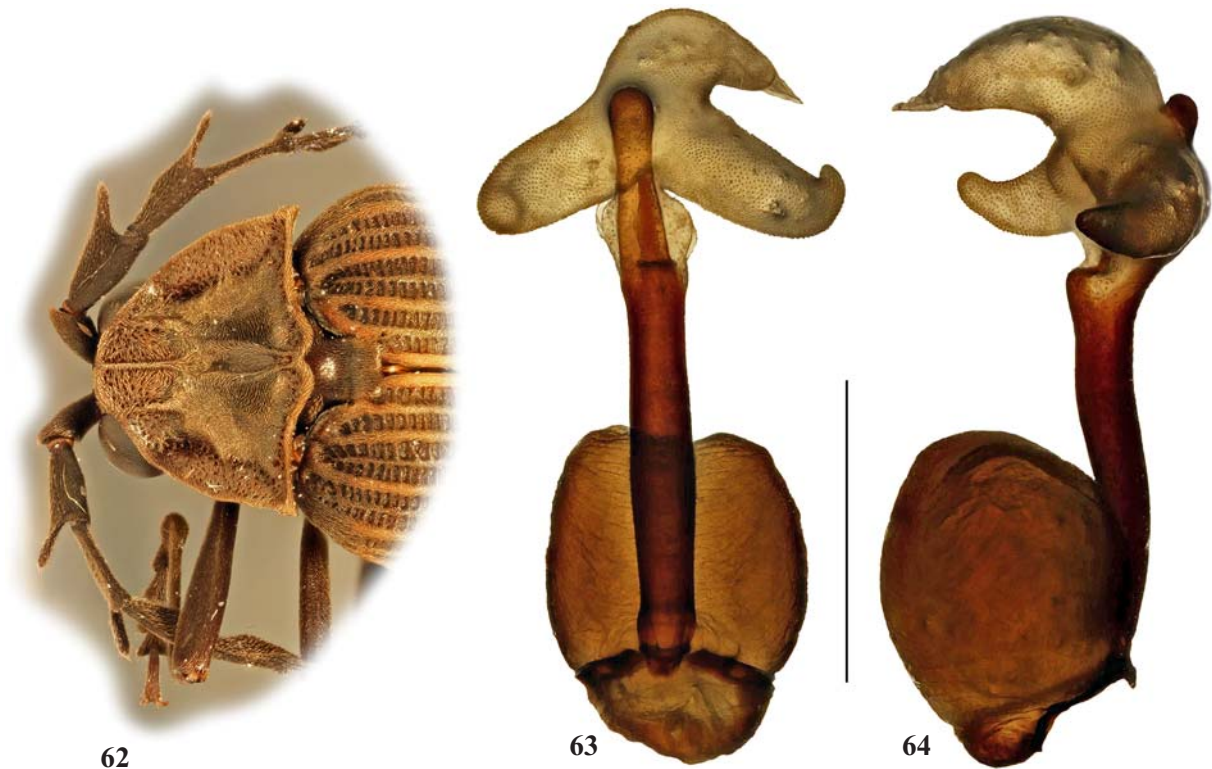


60



61

Figs 60–61. General view and head of *Porrostoma wilhelmi* sp.n., holotype, male: 60 — general view; 61 — head, anteriorly.  
Рис. 60–61. Общий вид и голова *Porrostoma wilhelmi* sp.n., голотип, самец: 60 — общий вид; 61 — голова, спереди.



Figs 62–64. Pronotum and aedeagus of *Porrostoma wilhelmi* sp.n., holotype, male: 62 — pronotum; 63–64 — aedeagus; 63 — dorsally; 64 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.

Рис. 62–64. Переднеспинка и эдеагус *Porrostoma wilhelmi* sp.n., голотип, самец: 62 — переднеспинка; 63–64 — эдеагус; 63 — сверху; 64 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

*Porrostoma halmaheraensis* Kazantsev, sp.n.  
Figs 65–67

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♂, E Indonesia, N Moluccas, SE Halmahera, track from Patani to pond Santosa, NE Patani, 00°17'44"S, 128°47'18"E, 250–300 m, primary lowland rainforest, 11.VII.2013, D. Telnov leg. (NME); paratype, ♂, E Indonesia, N Moluccas, central Halmahera, creek Moreala valley, E Weda, 00°19'47"S, 127°49'57"E, 200–210 m, primary lowland rainforest on limestone, 6.VII.2013, D. Telnov leg. (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Male.** Dark brown to black; pronotal sides and posterior half, scutellum, trochanters and bases of femoris orange testaceous; bases of antennomeres 9–11 pale testaceous (Fig. 65).

Rostrum short (Fig. 66). Vertex finely and densely punctate, glabrous, with transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes relatively small, interocular distance ca. 1.6 times greater than eye diameter. Epistoma with conspicuous triangular median incision. Labrum transverse, short, truncate anteriorly. Palps narrow, slender, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by prominent lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 8 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4; ultimate antennomere relatively short, truncate at apex; antennomeres 3–11 with short sub-erect pubescence and longer apical bristles (Figs 65–66).

Pronotum subquadrate, only about 1.1 times wider than long, feebly bisinuate basally and arcuate anteriorly, with almost parallel sides, small almost right posterior and noticeable blunt anterior angles; median cell relatively

broad, extending to ca. 0.8 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 90° between them; anterior cells elongate, almost not diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle relatively large, compressed, with minute narrow hood. Scutellum transverse, narrowing distally, slightly triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 65).

Elytra long, ca. 4.2 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with primary costae 1–2 noticeably stouter in distal half; interstices with double rows of roundish cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 65).

Tibiae and femoris straight; femoris narrow, posteriorly with relative long curly pubescence; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

Aedeagus with narrow, slightly curved median lobe; inner sac relatively large, roundish; phallobasal membrane narrow, attaining to middle of median lobe (Fig. 67).

**Female.** Unknown.

Length: 9.5–9.6 mm. Width (humeral): 1.8–1.9 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The new species is named after its type locality, the island of Halmahera in the Northern Moluccas.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Porrostoma halmaheraensis* sp.n. is easily separable from other *Porrostoma* species by the coloration, including pale testaceous bases of antennomeres 9–11, truncate at apex ultimate antennomere and hairy pubescence on femoris posteriorly, as well as by the narrow, slightly curved median lobe and roundish inner sac of the aedeagus (Figs 65–67).



Figs 65–67. General view and details of *Porrostoma halmaheraensis* sp.n., holotype, male: 65 — general view; 66 — head; 67 — aedeagus; 66 — anteriorly; 67 — laterally. Scale: 1 mm.

Рис. 65–67. Общий вид и детали строения *Porrostoma halmaheraensis* sp.n.: 65 — общий вид; 66 — голова; 67 — эдеагус; 66 — спереди; 67 — сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

*Porrostoma fasciapiculatum* Kazantsev, sp.n.

Fig. 68

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Nabire area, 750 m, 28.V.1995, V. Tuzov leg. (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Female.** Dark brown to black; trochanters and bases of femoris orange testaceous; bases of antennomeres 9–11 pale testaceous.

Rostrum short. Vertex finely punctate, glabrous, with transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 2 times greater than eye diameter. Epistoma with conspicuous triangular median incision. Labrum transverse, short, triangularly emarginate medially. Palps narrow, slender, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. An-

tennal sockets separated by prominent lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, dentate, attaining to elytral two thirds; antennomere 3 ca. 7 times longer than antennomere 2 and ca. 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4; ultimate antennomere short, truncate at apex; antennomeres 3–11 with short sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 68).

Pronotum subquadrate, as wide as long, bisinuate basally and feebly arcuate anteriorly, with parallel sides, small acute posterior and noticeable blunt anterior angles; median cell broad, extending to ca. 0.8 pronotal length; lateral carinae straight, making ca. 85° between them; anterior cells elongate, almost not diverging anteriorly, formed by straight antero-lateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle relatively large, compressed, without hood. Scutellum trans-

verse, narrowing distally, deeply triangularly emarginate at apex (Fig. 68).

Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, parallel-sided, with primary costae 1–2 noticeably stouter, costa 3 considerably weaker in proximal half and obsolete in distal half; interstices with double rows of regular subquadrate cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 68).

Tibiae and femoris straight, narrow; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

**Male.** Unknown.

Length: 9.6 mm. Width (humeraly): 2.1 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “with a band at the top”, alluding to the coloration of its ultimate antennomeres.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Porrostoma fasciapiculatum* **sp.n.** resembles *P. halmaheraensis* **sp.n.** but may be distinguished by the coloration and obsolete in distal half elytral costa 3 (Fig. 68).

*Porrostoma tigroides* Kazantsev, **sp.n.**

Fig. 69

**MATERIAL:** Holotype, ♀, Papua New Guinea, 38 km N Madang, 2 km NW Matukar, 6.III.1989, M. Holynska leg. (ICM).

**DESCRIPTION. Female.** Dark brown to black; posterior half of pronotum, scutellum, trochanters and bases of femoris orange testaceous; bases of antennomeres 8–11 pale testaceous.

Rostrum short. Vertex finely punctate, with transverse impression behind antennal tubercles. Eyes small, interocular distance ca. 1.7 times greater than eye diameter. Epistoma with noticeable triangular median incision. Labrum transverse, short, truncate anteriorly. Palps narrow, slender, ultimate palpomeres elongate, almost parallel-sided, obliquely truncate and glabrous distally. Antennal sockets separated by prominent lamina. Antennae flattened, narrow, dentate, attaining to elytral three fifths; antennomere 3 ca. 6 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antenno-



Figs 68–69. General view of *Porrostoma*, holotypes, females: 68 — *P. fasciapiculatum* **sp.n.**; 69 — *P. tigroides* **sp.n.**  
Рис. 68–69. Общий вид *Porrostoma*, голотипы, самки: 68 — *M. fasciapiculatum* **sp.n.**; 69 — *M. tigroides* **sp.n.**

mere 4; ultimate antennomere short, truncate at apex; antennomeres 3–11 with short sub-erect pubescence (Fig. 69).

Pronotum transverse, ca. 1.2 times wider than long, conspicuously bisinuate basally and almost straight anteriorly, with parallel sides, small rounded posterior and rounded blunt anterior angles; median cell moderately broad, extending to ca. 0.85 pronotal length; lateral carinae concave; anterior cells, diverging anteriorly, formed by straight anterolateral carinae. Mesothoracic spiracle relatively large, compressed, without hood. Scutellum transverse, emarginate at apex (Fig. 69).

Elytra long, ca. 3.8 times longer than wide at humeri, noticeably narrowing below shoulders, with primary costae 1–2 noticeably stouter and costa 3 obsolete in distal two thirds; interstices with double rows of regular roundish to elongate cells; bottom of cells glabrous; costae with short dense decumbent pubescence (Fig. 69).

Tibiae and femoris straight, femoris relatively broad; tarsi widened, tarsomeres 1–4 with plantar pad, plantar pad on tarsomere 1 occupying about half its length.

**Male.** Unknown.

Length: 9.3 mm. Width (humeraly): 2.1 mm.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “looking like a tiger”, alluding to the coloration of its ultimate antennomeres.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Porrostoma tigroides* **sp.n.** resembles *P. halmaheraensis* **sp.n.**, but may be distinguished by the obsolete in distal half elytral costa 3 and four banded ultimate antennomeres instead of three. It is easily separable from *P. fasciaticulatum* **sp.n.**, also with banded bases of ultimate antennomeres and truncate apex of ultimate antennomere, by the transverse pronotum, orange testaceous posterior pronotal half and scutellum and four banded ultimate antennomeres (Fig. 69).

## Discussion

The aedeagus of *Porrostoma angustifasciatum* **sp.n.** has conspicuous internal sac “trunk”, which possibly indicates it is in a somewhat intermediate position between the *Metriorrhynchus* type with the developed inner sac trunk and heavily sclerotized inner sac thorns and the true *Porrostoma* type with the absent trunk and entirely membranous inner sac.

On the other hand, the group of *Porrostoma halmaheraensis* **sp.n.**, *P. fasciaticulatum* **sp.n.** and *P. tigroi-*

*des* **sp.n.**, which is differentiated from all the congeners by the short labrum and short and truncate apex of ultimate antennomere, seems to represent an apparent clade with an evident autapomorphy. However, the only known male among the three species of the group differs from other *Porrostoma* in the pubescence of its femoris, while similar pubescence of femoris is also characteristic of one of the *Metriorrhynchus* species, *M. pallidipes* **sp.n.** In this respect, as in *Porrostoma halmaheraensis* **sp.n.** only males are known, while in *P. fasciaticulatum* **sp.n.** and *P. tigroides* **sp.n.** — only females, it seems appropriate, until a discovery of both sexes in at least one of the three mentioned species, to place them in *Porrostoma*. It also seems appropriate, pending a more comprehensive morphological analysis of the group, to regard *Metriorrhynchus* and *Porrostoma* as separate genera.

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