



Ten new species of *Wakarumbia* Bocak, 1999 from Sulawesi (Coleoptera: Lycidae), with a key to males of the genus

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Abstract

The recently collected material of the genus *Wakarumbia* Bocak, 1999 from Sulawesi revealed a high number of endemic species. Ten new species are recognized: *W. aurea* sp. nov., *W. decepta* sp. nov., *W. hanae* sp. nov., *W. hirsuta* sp. nov., *W. kundratai* sp. nov., *W. linearis* sp. nov., *W. obscura* sp. nov., *W. obstinata* sp. nov., *W. pendolensis* sp. nov. and *W. pseudofasciata* sp. nov. Their descriptions are provided and male genitalia are figured. The key to males of all 31 species of *Wakarumbia* is given.

Key words: new species, Coleoptera, Lycidae, *Wakarumbia*, key, Sulawesi

Introduction

The taxonomical knowledge on tropical Lycidae remains very incomplete and the Sulawesi fauna is no exemption. Very few species of net-winged beetles were described from the island until recently when Bocak (1999, 2000, 2001), Bocak & Jass (2004), Bocak & Matsuda (1998), Tvardik & Bocak (2001), Bocak *et al.* (2006), Bocakova (2006) and Dvorak & Bocak (2007) described from Sulawesi over seventy new species from several genera. Besides extraordinary species richness, these studies showed the very high level of endemism. Three Metriorrhynchini genera, *Wakarumbia* Bocak, 1999 (31 spp.), *Broxylus* Waterhouse, 1879 (11 spp.) and *Sulabanus* Dvorak and Bocak, 2007 (25 spp.), are endemic to Sulawesi and islands separated only by shallow shelf sea. Similarly, all but one species from the widespread genera *Plateros* Bourgeois, 1879, *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 or *Leptotrichalus* Kleine, 1925 are endemic to the island too.

Herein, ten new species of *Wakarumbia* are described. The genus is known only from the Sulawesi and Buton islands and the closely related genera *Achras* Waterhouse, 1879 and *Hemiconderis* Kleine, 1926 occur in Australia and New Guinea, respectively (Bocak 2002). Although *Wakarumbia* was only recently described, altogether 21 species had already been reported from Buton Island (1 sp., Bocak, 1999), the northern Sulawesi (8 spp., Bocak, 2000) and the mountains in the central Sulawesi (12 spp., Bocak 2001). The new species described herein were recently collected in the central and southwestern Sulawesi.

Materials and methods

A total of over 60 specimens recently collected in Sulawesi were used in the study. The apical part of the abdomen was removed and kept shortly in hot 10% aqueous potassium hydroxide. Male genitalia of all available specimens were dissected and figured in ventral and lateral views. Illustrations were derived from photographs taken with a digital camera attached to a stereoscopic microscope. Female genitalia were not studied as previous studies showed their low interspecific morphological variability for species identification