



Eight new species of *Lemodes* (*Lagriomorpha*) (Coleoptera: Anthicidae: Lemodinae) from Indonesian New Guinea, with a revised key to the species

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Abstract

Eight new species of the anthicid genus *Lemodes* Boheman are described from Indonesian New Guinea: *L. elegans*, *L. punctata*, *L. rugosa*, *L. schawalleri*, *L. securiforma*, *L. sulcata*, *L. telnovi*, and *L. triplehorni*. Habitus and salient anatomical images of adults, as well as diagnoses with respect to related species of the subgenus *Lagriomorpha*, are presented. A revised key to the 26 known species of *Lemodes* is also presented.

Key words: Anthicidae, *Lemodes elegans*, *Lemodes punctata*, *Lemodes rugosa*, *Lemodes schawalleri*, *Lemodes securiforma*, *Lemodes sulcata*, *Lemodes telnovi*, *Lemodes triplehorni*, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, New Guinea, taxonomic key

Introduction

Lagriomorpha was described by Champion (1916) for his *L. semicoerulea* from Misool and Waigiou, two small islands off the west coast of New Guinea. Young (1978) added *Lagriomorpha indigacea* from Papua, New Guinea, and discussed the systematic position of the genus; Gressitt and Hornabrook (1977: plate 2, d) provided a full-color illustration.

In 1858, Boheman described *Lemodes* to accommodate his *L. coccinea* of New South Wales, Australia. Several species have since been added to *Lemodes*, including two by Oberthür (1884): *Lemodes albertisi* and *Lemodes atricollis*. Telnov (2004) discussed the relationship between *Lemodes* and *Lagriomorpha*, noting (also, *personal communication*) the primary differences between the two taxa include the position of the mesothoracic glandular duct that opens anterad the mesosternum, and elytral length. On the basis of these and other comparative data, he synonymized *Lagriomorpha*, proposing instead to recognize a single genus *Lemodes* with two species groups: a “*Lemodes coccinea*-Gruppe” and a “*Lemodes semicoerulea*-Gruppe.” The latter is treated herein as the subgenus *Lagriomorpha*, with the type species being *Lagriomorpha semicoerulea* Champion by original designation. In addition to *L. semicoerulea* and *L. indigacea*, Telnov also included Oberthür’s *L. albertisi* and *L. atricollis*, as well as a new species: *Lemodes nigrocaerulea* Telnov in the latter group. In 2007, Telnov added four species from Papua, New Guinea: *Lemodes bicolora*, *L. buratea*, *L. iriana*, and *L. lauta*. In the same paper, *Lemodes isatabua* was described from the Solomon Islands. Two years later Telnov (2009) added three more species from Papua: *L. bellstedti*, *L. finisterrensis*, and *L. jayawijaya*; a key to the 18 species of *Lemodes* was also presented.

Two loans of undetermined pyrochroids and related heteromorous Coleoptera from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, included eight undescribed species of *Lemodes* (*Lagriomorpha*) from “Irian Jaya,” Indonesian New Guinea. I had been holding these specimens for several years in hope of finding additional material, but no additional specimens have surfaced. Thus, they are described below to facilitate return of the loans.

Methods

Specimen dissection. Little obvious sexual dimorphism is recognized in the species of *Lemodes*, and neither male nor female genitalia have been specifically utilized in species recognition or species-level diagnoses. These facts,