

New species of the genus *Tmesisternus* and *Pascoea* from New Guinea (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Tmesisternini)

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Abstract: Nine new species in the genus *Tmesisternus* Latreille, 1829 and one new species in the genus *Pascoea* White, 1855 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Tmesisternini) have been discovered. Four of the *Tmesisternus* species were found in Papua New Guinea, and five in Papua, Indonesia. The new *Pascoea* species originates from Papua New Guinea. The species are described and a comparison is made between some similar species.

Rangkuman: Ditemukan sembilan spesies pada Genus *Tmesisternus* Latreille, 1829 dan satu spesies *Pascoea* White, 1855 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Tmesisternini). Empat spesies dari *Tmesisternus* ditemukan di Papua New Guinea, dan lima spesies di Papua, Indonesia. Spesies baru *Pascoea* berasal dari Papua New Guinea. Spesies dideskripsi dan dibuat perbandingan di antara beberapa spesies yang tampak sama.

Keywords: *Tmesisternus*, *Pascoea*, new species, New Guinea

Introduction

Tmesisternus Latreille, 1829 is a species rich genus of longhorn beetles of medium size, with most species distributed in the Moluccas and New Guinea. After publication of the comprehensive monograph on *Tmesisternus* by Gressitt (1984) many new species have been described by Weigel (2003; 2006; 2008; 2010), Withaar (2009; 2011; 2013; 2014; 2015) and Weigel & Withaar (2006) and new discoveries are still being made. Recently nine new species to science were discovered in private collections and museum collections. *Tmesisternus oransbarius* **spec. nov.** and *T. testegaus* **spec. nov.** were recently collected in Papua Barat, Indonesia. *Tmesisternus pseudissimilis* **spec. nov.**, *T. parvus* **spec. nov.**, *T. watutius* **spec. nov.**, *T. umboinus* **spec. nov.**, *T. ubelsae* **spec. nov.**, *T. planus* **spec. nov.** and *T. ramues* **spec. nov.** have been found in museum collections and originate from older expeditions in Papua, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Pascoea White, 1855, is an allied genus of *Tmesisternus* in the Tmesisternini. A new species from Papua New Guinea, *Pascoea wareoensis* **spec. nov.**, was found in a museum collection and is also described in this paper.

Abbreviations

BPBM - Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, United States of America
RMNH - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
ZMHB - Museum für Naturkunde (Humboldt Museum), Berlin, Germany
NME - Naturkunde Museum Erfurt, Germany

AWW – private collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany

***Tmesisternus oransbarius spec.nov.* (Figs. 1-3)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2267CC6C-F5C2-4F8B-A87B-BEEBC13C35C8

Holotype: ♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, prov. Manokwari, 14km. N.E. of Ransiki, 2.iii.2007, leg. Weigel [NME].

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, prov. Manokwari, 18 km. N.E. of Ransiki, 2.iii.2007, leg. A. Skale [AWW]; 1 ♀, Indonesia, Papua Barat, prov. Manokwari, Warbiati-Oransbari, 2.iii.2007, leg. A. Weigel [AWW]; 2 ♀♀, Indonesia, Papua, prov. Manokwari, Oransbari, 2.iii.2007, leg. G. Withaar [RMNH].

Description: Total length: 15 mm; width: 6 mm.

Head: Pitch-brown, with ventral side, cheeks, and dorsally covered with yellow-grey pubescence, except for a dorsal, fine grooved central ridge with an elliptical depression, and partially developed lateral ridges. Covered with scattered punctures.

Antenna: Brown, eleven segments and entirely covered with very fine grey pubescence, segment three a little longer than segment four. Scape distally swollen. In female antenna shorter than in male.

Pronotum: Pitch-brown, somewhat smaller than the elytra base. Dorsally covered with yellow-grey pubescence and scattered punctures except for a smooth, small central area, not reaching front and base. Lateral ridges from base tapering to the middle and bending outwards and tapering to apex. A small tubercle present. Lateroventral, dorsally visible, a larger sharp tubercle with some dorsal pubescence.

Scutellum: Pitch-brown, anteriorly rounded and entirely covered with yellow-grey pubescence.

Elytra: Pitch-brown. From base distally narrowing to the truncated apex with a small lateral tubercle. Dorsally entirely covered with yellow-grey pubescence and fine punctures, which are towards apex more scattered, except at the smooth and shiny triangular postscutellar area, which is bordered with a yellow pubescent rim. In the middle of the elytra are lateral short oblique yellow bands, running over the epipleura and anteriorly bordered with a narrow line without pubescence. Near the apex is a large oval area from side to side, running over the epipleura. This area is grey pubescent and anteriorly and distally bordered with a yellow pubescent rim. On the epipleura a round, yellow pubescent spot behind the shoulder.

Legs: Entirely brown with fine grey pubescence.

Abdomen ventrally: Brown with a smooth central longitudinal area and laterally grey pubescence with brown spots.

Etymology: *Tmesisternus oransbarius* is named after the village Oransbari, Birdshead Peninsula, Papua Barat, Indonesia, near where this species was found for the first time.

Diagnosis: *Tmesisternus oransbarius* belongs to a group of similar patterned species which are treated by Gressitt (1984). All possess a black triangular postscutellar area, but have different individual pattern on the elytra (see fig. 2). The group is in need of revision.

***Tmesisternus parvus* spec. nov. (Fig. 4)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:27670311-EB7D-478E-900C-C5856681CC2E

Holotype: ♀, Nederlands Nieuw Guinea, Hollandia, vi-ix.1944 [RMNH].

Description: Total length 9 mm; width 3 mm.

Head: Dark brown, dorsally yellow brown, entirely covered with yellow pubescence except for a smooth longitudinal central area with a fine groove and behind the upper eye lobe a narrow line running to the pronotal apex. Along the central area punctured, without lateral ridges.

Antenna: Yellow coloured. In holotype not complete but the first ten segments present are nearly reaching the elytra apex. Scape is swollen in the middle, the fourth segment longer than the third one.

Pronotum: Dark brown, dorsally red brown, from base tapering to apex. On the lateral ridges a very small blunt anterolateral tubercle just anteriorly of the apex. Entirely covered with yellow pubescence except for a small longitudinal smooth central area, all with scattered deep punctures. More ventrally a very small midlateral tubercle on the dark brown and deep punctured sides.

Scutellum: Red-brown, with a central yellow pubescent line.

Elytra: Dorsally red-brown, entirely with large flocks and areas of yellow pubescence and deep punctures, most of them arranged in rows. The elytra are parallel sided, distally bended to the apex, laterally with a large sharp apical projection, suturally rounded.

Legs: Entirely yellow with very fine grey pubescence and tarsi with stiff long bristles.

Abdomen ventrally: Dark brown, smooth and shiny. Laterally with thin grey pubescence.

Etymology: The name *parvus* refers to the small size of the species.

Diagnosis: Male unknown. This is one of the smallest species in this genus. The colour yellow is not common in *Tmesisternus*. There are no other species similar to this one.

***Tmesisternus planus* spec. nov. (Figs. 5-6)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1B3FB6A5-8E97-44B2-989C-DB97E70C3953

Holotype: ♀, Nederlands Nieuw Guinea, Habbemameer, 3300 m, vi-vii.1938, Leg. Toxopeus [RMNH].

Paratype: ♀, as holotype [BPBM].

Description: Total length 14 mm; width 5 mm.

Head: Red-brown, smooth, shiny and with black eyes. A wide longitudinal ridge with a fine groove and lateral ridges starting at base, bending along antennal insertion, eyes, and

continuing obliquely to labrum. Between central ridge and lateral ridges a deep depression with scattered deep and small punctures. A few white pubescent dots.

Antenna: Red-brown, shiny, with eleven segments and with very fine grey pubescence. Scape a little swollen to the top. Fourth segment longer than the third.

Pronotum: Red-brown, smooth and shiny. At base narrower than elytra base. Lateral ridges bending inwards to the centre and then curved back to a large blunt tubercle anteriorly. Visible from dorsal side a sharp pointed ventrolateral tubercle on downy white pubescent lateral side. Dorsally with deep and large punctures.

Scutellum: Red-brown and shiny with a rounded apex.

Elytra: Olive coloured and shiny. From base parallel sided and then bending to the rounded apex. The elytra completely covered with tiny black dots under a transparent layer. Four transverse bands with white short longitudinal stripes, one on the base in the interstices, a second antemedian one, a third postmedian one and a fourth preapical one. Apex with white long hairs.

Legs: Red-brown and shiny. Covered with contiguous white pubescence, tibia paler, brown-yellow, with some longer stiff hairs.

Abdomen ventrally: Red-brown, laterally with thin white pubescence.

Etymology: This species is named *planus*, Latin for “plain” or “unicolorous”, indicating the complete unicoloured body.

Diagnosis: Male unknown. According to Gressitt (1984) this species belongs to the *sulcatus* group. It is especially allied to some species in that group, *Tmesisternus joliveti* Breuning, 1970, *T. giluwe* Gressitt, 1984 and *T. beehleri* Gressitt, 1984, but *T. joliveti* and *T. beehleri* have different pattern and a black pronotum. *Tmesisternus giluwe* has a different shaped pronotum and elytra apex (see fig. 6b).

***Tmesisternus pseudissimilis spec.nov.* (Figs. 7-8)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EE3B44F4-BC27-44E9-B855-D8D6DE147CA5

Holotype: ♂, Nederlands Nieuw Guinea, Waris, S. of Jayapura 450-500 m, 1.vii.1959 [RMNH].

Description: Total length 13 mm; width 5 mm.

Head: Dark brown. Covered with straggly yellow pubescence, including cheeks, except for a fine grooved, shallow, longitudinal ridge and weak lateral ridges. Some punctures on vertex.

Antenna: Dark brown, with eleven segments, slightly longer than the body and fringed ventrally.

Pronotum: Dark brown, narrower than elytra base. Dorsally and laterally covered with straggly yellow pubescence and wide scattered black punctures. The sides tapering from base with ridges to the front and anteriorly a blunt tubercle. Ventrolaterally a sharp pointed, upwards curved tubercle, which is dorsally visible.

Scutellum: Dark brown, completely covered with yellow pubescence and rounded at base and apex.

Elytra: Dark brown, three longitudinal ridges, entirely punctured and covered with yellow pubescence. Laterally two areas without pubescence, one antemedian and one postmedian, with a small oblique yellow pubescent triangular antemedian spot which points to the scutellum, and a larger round spot in the postmedian area. The elytra apex is truncated with a lateral and sutural spine.

Legs: Orange with fine adjacent pubescence.

Abdomen ventrally: Red-brown with yellow pubescence, except for a small central area.

Etymology: The name *pseudissimilis* refers to the close alliance with *T. dissimilis* Pascoe, 1868 in the *nigrofasciatus* group (Gressitt, 1984).

Diagnosis: Female unknown. Similar to *T. dissimilis* Pascoe, 1868 but the short yellow premedian triangular spot in *T. pseudissimilis* is directed to scutellum, while in *dissimilis* it is directed to the apex. Differences in the genitalia confirm that both are valid species.

***Tmesisternus ramues* spec. nov.** (Figs. 9-11)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1050D1C7-3B06-4A42-A184-2A075DB16C61

Holotype: ♂, [Deutsch Neu Guinea], Frederik Wilhelmshafen, 1.iii.1898, leg. Ramu exp. [ZMHB].

Paratype: 1 ♀, British New Guinea, Albert Mountains, Wanuma, 800-1000 m, 26.x.1958, leg. Gressitt [BPBM].

Description: Total length 18 mm; width 5 mm.

Head: Chestnut coloured, shiny, with large black jaws. Dorsally with a deep grooved, wide longitudinal ridge in the centre. No lateral ridges. Four large yellow dots on cheeks and one on front and vertex. Some punctures on vertex.

Antenna: Chestnut coloured and shiny. In both type specimens antenna not complete. Entirely covered with very short grey pubescence. The scape slightly swollen.

Pronotum: Chestnut coloured and shiny. At base widest with sharp lateral ridges bending to the apex and narrowing in the middle. No lateral tubercle. Ventrolaterally is a sharp tubercle in the middle of the side, dorsally nearly visible. Entirely covered with very short disordered grey pubescence and punctured, except for a small central area. Female with different coloured pronotum, more pitch-brown and yellowish pubescence.

Scutellum: Widely triangular, straight at base and rounded at apex. With grey pubescence.

Elytra: Chestnut coloured and shiny. Slightly tapering to the laterally spined, truncated apex. Entirely covered with very fine grey pubescence except for a few scattered, smooth longitudinal areas and at base. A large white pubescent round spot behind the shoulders at one fourth from base. At one fourth from apex a smaller triangular spot with a short oblique line in basal direction, not reaching sutur. Subapically another faint irregular oblique line from lateral side to sutur.

Legs: Entirely chestnut coloured and covered with short grey pubescence. The middle and the last pair of femora are pedonculate.

Abdomen ventrally: Chestnut coloured, nearly completely covered with grey pubescence except for a small triangular area on each segment in the centre of the base.

Etymology: The name of the species refers to the Ramu expedition in former German New Guinea, during which the holotype was collected.

Diagnosis: Judged from the deep grooved double ridges in front of the head, no lateral ridges and a yellow spot on the front, this species belongs to the *jaspideus* group (Gressitt, 1984). However, the pronotum in male and female are complete different.

***Tmesisternus testegaus spec. nov.* (Figs. 12-14)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:38AAC766-99A1-4328-9CAF-A29BBEBC1756

Holotype: ♂, Indonesia, Papua Barat, Birdshead Peninsula, Mokwam, 1100-1800m. 01°06' 26"S, 133°54'41"E, 24-28.ii.2007, leg. Weigel [NME].

Paratype: 3 ♀♀, as holotype [2 ♀♀, leg. Withaar, RMNH; 1 ♀, leg. Weigel, AWW]; 1 ♀, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Birdshead Peninsula, Mokwam, 1100-1800m. 01°06' 26"S, 133°54'41"E, 19.iv.1993, leg. Weigel [AWW]; 1 ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Birdshead Peninsula, Testega, 1100-1400m. 30.iii-12.v.1993, leg. Riedel [AWW].

Description: Total length 17 mm; width 5 mm.

Head: Pitch-brown, covered with yellow pubescence except for a small area behind the upper eye lobe, lateral ridges, which do not reach the labrum, and a central longitudinal area tapering from base to the pointed apex at the labrum. In the middle on front a depressed area with a few punctures. The head is completely covered with widely scattered punctures.

Antenna: Red-brown, with eleven segments, nearly reaching elytral apex. Very fine grey pubescence and ventrally fringed with stiff hairs.

Pronotum: Pitch-brown, entirely covered with longitudinal yellow pubescence and scattered punctures. A central longitudinal narrow band tapering to front and base. The base of the pronotum smaller than elytra base and the sides tapering to the front with a blunt tubercle behind the anterior corner. Laterally with deep punctures and with a ventrolateral tubercle at one-fourth from base. The pronotum of the female is somewhat wider at base and laterally less straight than in male.

Scutellum: Pitch-brown, rounded at top. On both sides with yellow pubescence.

Elytra: Pitch-brown, from base a little narrowing to the truncate and on both side very fine spined apex. A large square, smooth postscutellar area with at base in the corners a yellow longitudinal pubescent patch, together with the two patches on the scutellum, forming a row of four. The sides of that area are continued in bare black lines which run longitudinal over the elytra, a little bent to the sutur and ending subapically. The rest of the elytra is covered with fine punctures, more scattered and smaller towards the apex, and the pubescence in different shades of yellow. Some dark pubescent areas are prominent: there are two areas obliquely running from the lateral corners of the dark postscutellar area to the sides. These areas are anteriorly bordered by a small brighter yellow area. Another dark

pubescent area forms one patch which is divided by the sutur in the postcentral area, continued by an obliquely zigzagging band to the sides. These areas are at the apical side bordered with brighter yellow areas. In some specimens the pattern is not distinctly defined.

Legs: Femora and tibia olive-green, tarsi red-brown, all with grey pubescence.

Abdomen ventrally: Red-brown, laterally yellow pubescent with brown dots and a smooth central area.

Etymology: This species is named after the village Testega in the Birdshead Peninsula, Papua Barat, Indonesia, where one of the paratypes was found.

Diagnosis: Judged from its pattern this species is corresponding with *Tmesisternus cuneatus* Gressitt, 1984 and *T. attenuates* Gressitt, 1984 in the *trapezicollis* group (Gressitt, 1984). It also more or less resembles *T. mamberamo* Gressitt, 1984, but this species is more narrow to the apex and has a different pattern on the elytra. *Tmesisternus testegaus*, *T. cuneatus* and *T. attenuatus* can only be distinguished from each other by comparison of the pronota and genitalia (see fig 13).

***Tmesisternus ubelsae* spec. nov. (Fig. 15)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B566B19B-32A1-42B8-89FB-974FE13F1593

Holotype: ♀, Papua New Guinea [No other information on label], Gressitt [BPBM].

Description: Total length 14 mm; width 5 mm.

Head: Black and shiny. On front and vertex a longitudinal central grooved ridge. Lateral ridges starting at the end of the upper eye lobe, curved around the antennal insertion and continuing to the labrum but not reaching it. The depressions along the ridges and around the eye lobes with white pubescence. Measured from eye to eye the head is wider than the pronotum apex.

Antenna: Yellow-red, with eleven segments, not reaching the elytra apex. With very fine grey pubescence.

Pronotum: Black, lateral ridges narrowing to the apex and ending in a small blunt tubercle. With scattered punctures except for a wide central area. Covered with white scattered transverse pubescence, but leaving a central bare separation.

Scutellum: Red-brown, rounded at the apex and on both sides covered with white pubescence.

Elytra: Red-brown, parallel sided, narrowing distally and the apex truncate with a strong lateral spine. Entirely covered with scattered punctures and spotty white pubescence, except for a glabrous and shiny postscutellar area and one line, starting from that area and reaching nearly to the spined side of the apex. Another faint lateral line running from base and subapically curved inwards to touch the first line.

Legs: Entirely yellow-brown with very fine white pubescence.

Thorax and abdomen ventrally: Pro- and metasternum chestnut-brown with a smooth central area and laterally grey pubescence with chestnut coloured spots. The abdomen entirely covered with grey pubescence, but each segment with a narrow shiny apical line.

Etymology: This species is named in honour of my lovely and beautiful wife Henny Withaar-Ubels.

Diagnosis: Male unknown. There is no similar *Tmesisternus* species. Judged from the black pronotum and the red-brown elytra it resembles species in the *sulcatus* group (Gressitt, 1984), but those species have no pubescence on the elytra. The habitus and pattern however are similar to *Tmesisternus postglaber* Breuning, 1966, in the *subchlorus* group (Gressitt, 1984), but females of that species have a different pronotum.

***Tmesisternus umboinus spec. nov.* (Fig. 16)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:08B876E2-C659-4DE3-AFE5-DF3F6C2FC71A

Holotype: ♀, Papua New Guinea, Umboi, 1 km. N. of Awelkom, 600 m, 21-28.ii.1967, Leg. Samuelson [BPBM]

Description: Total length 10 mm; width 3 mm.

Head: Black, smooth and shiny. Two wide central ridges with in the middle a depression and two lateral ridges. Together the four ridges form three longitudinal depressions in which some solitary grey hairs and grey pubescence around eyes and labrum.

Antenna: With eleven segments, reaching the elytra apex. The scape is dark brown, the other segments red-brown.

Pronotum: Black and shiny. Longer than wide and from base tapering anteriorly. Entirely punctated and with two small lateral tubercles, one just behind the apex and the second ventrolateral, in the middle.

Scutellum: Black, rounded at apex and with white hairs along the sides.

Elytra: Black and shiny, at base much wider than pronotal base. From base gradually tapering to the truncated apex with a lateral sharp spine. Entirely covered with very thin white yellow pubescence, except for a large postscutellar area and a typical ridge, starting postcentrally of the elytra, running parallel along the sutur and gradually bending to the lateral spine of the apex. Some larger punctures at base and in the postscutellar smooth area, the rest of the elytra with finer punctures.

Legs: Femora dark brown, pedonculate, with short grey pubescence. Tibia and tarsi red-brown.

Abdomen ventrally: Dark brown and shiny, covered with grey pubescence, except for a small central area.

Etymology: The name of this species refers to the village Umboi in Papua New Guinea where the holotype was found.

Diagnosis: Male unknown. Judged from the appearance it belongs in the *transversus* group

(Gressitt, 1984), in contrast to that group *T. umboinus* is black and shiny and has a large postscutellar area.

***Tmesisternus watutius spec.nov.* (Fig. 17)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4E2F2211-2BAF-4BE1-B6A9-8B863EBC4570

Holotype: ♀. Papua New Guinea, Morobe distr., Watut-Asseki Div., 1800 m, 13.iv.1974, leg. Gressitt [BPBM].

Description: Total length 12 mm; width 4 mm.

Head: Dorsally black, ventrally brown. Dorsally covered with yellow pubescence, except for a longitudinal central line with a groove and lateral ridges connected with the central line by a transverse line on the front. The vertex with thinner pubescence and with some punctures.

Antenna: With eleven segments, reaching the elytra apex. Coloured red-brown, except segment three, four and five and scape being greenish with red apex. The scape swollen in the middle. Some stiff hairs ventrally.

Pronotum: Black, trapezoidal, longer than wide, covered with thin transverse yellow pubescence, except for a small central line and scattered punctures. Laterally behind the apex a sharp tubercle and ventrolateral a second sharp tubercle at one quarter of base.

Scutellum: Red-brown, a round apex and yellow pubescence, except for a narrow lateral area.

Elytra: Black, gradually tapering to the truncated apex, with a sharp and large lateral spine. Marbled with short yellow and dark brown pubescence, except for a large smooth and shiny postscutellar area and some fine ridges on the elytra. Sprinkled with numerous punctures. The yellow pubescence is lacking on a postmedian, zigzagging transverse band.

Legs: Yellow, smooth, with short grey pubescence. Tibia are greenish.

Abdomen ventrally: Red-brown, smooth and shiny, laterally with grey pubescence.

Etymology: The name of the species refers to the village Watut in Papua New Guinea where the holotype was found.

Diagnosis: Male unknown. Judged from its appearance this species is most allied to *Tmesisternus bolanicus* Breuning, 1939, but that species is much longer, has on the head no transverse connection of the frontal ridges and the elytra have no yellow pubescence.

***Pascoea wareoensis spec. nov.* (Figs. 18-20)**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C6CC1241-A7A5-4C0E-A6D2-BB5B1B2857DC

Holotype: ♂, Papua New Guinea, Wareo [no additional details] [ZMHB].

Paratype: 1 ♀, Papua New Guinea, Sattelberg [no additional details] [ZMHB].

Description: Total length 28 mm; width 10 mm.

Head: Chestnut-brown, triangular, strongly narrowing behind the divided eyes and jaws. Depressed in the centre with some punctures. Covered with short grey pubescence, including the cheeks, except for a fine smooth line, running on vertex from centre to base with some punctures along both sides. Some yellow pubescent spots around the antennal insertions, on the rim with the clypeus, a narrow longitudinal spot behind the upper eye lobes and two faint small spots on vertex.

Antenna: Chestnut-brown, in the types not complete. Scape with long white contiguous yellow pubescence and some stiff hairs. The other segments hairy fringed ventrally. Segment four much longer than three.

Pronotum: Chestnut-brown, slightly broader than base of elytra. Covered with grey-brown pubescence, except for a smooth and shiny central area with a widened base and a fine smooth and shiny line along the anterior rim. Scattered punctures. Two depressions at base along the smooth central area. At base and apex some yellow pubescence. The pronotum of the female of different shape, not so wide and laterally with two sharp angles (see fig. 19).

Scutellum: Red-brown, triangular with in the centre a circle of yellow pubescence.

Elytra: Chestnut-brown. At base with wide arched expanded shoulders, strongly narrowing and tapering to the lateral long spined apex. On the shoulders a high crest. The elytra each with five strong and smooth ridges including the sutural one. All ridges run from base to apex, except for the fourth which has its origin on the shoulder and fades subapically. The second ridge starts very wide with a depression and is ending halfway the elytra. The third and fifth ridge are fused next to the apex and shortly run together. None of the ridges is reaching the apex. Laterally with deep punctures, including the epipleura from shoulder to one third of the elytra, continued by four weak ridges. The elytra completely covered with very fine dark pubescence, except for the smooth ridges. Pubescence between ridges greyish to yellow. At least with two transverse bands of yellow spots. The premedian band with one longitudinal spot between sutural ridge and the second ridge, an anteriorly shifted round spot between the second and third ridge and a third round spot lateral of the fifth ridge. The postmedian band consist of two longitudinal spots, respectively between the first and second and the second and third ridge, and two distally shifted round spots, respectively between the fourth and fifth ridge and lateral of the fifth ridge. On the apex some faint yellow pubescent spots.

Abdomen ventrally: Red-brown with very fine grey pubescence, except for a narrow smooth central area.

Legs: Red-brown, covered with grey pubescence and some stiff grey hairs.

Etymology: The name of the species refers to the locality Wareo in Papua New Guinea where the holotype was found.

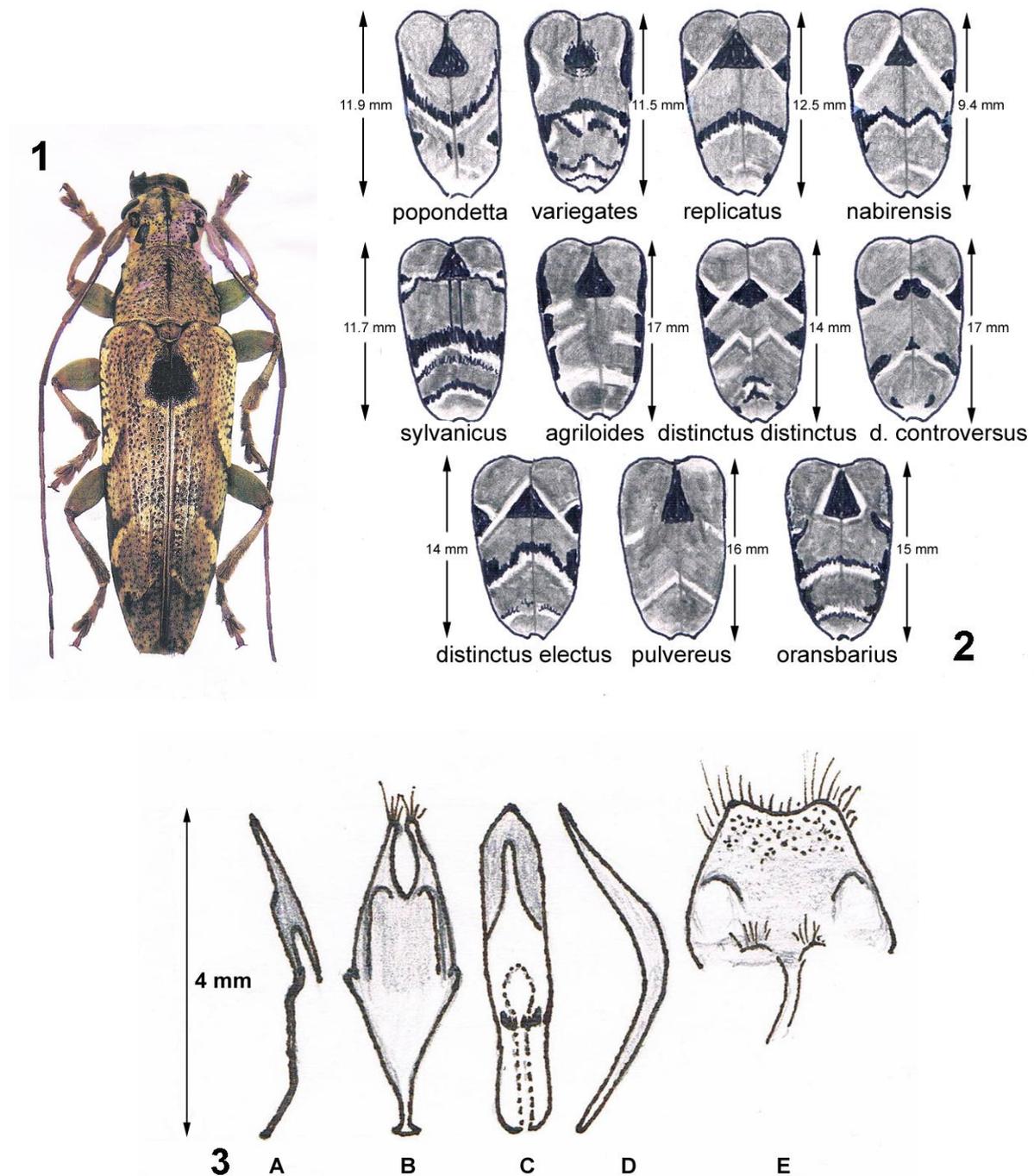
Diagnosis: According to Gressitt (1984) this species belongs to the genus *Pascoea* White, 1855. It is allied to *P. thoracica* (Thomson, 1864) from the Aru Islands from which it differs by the male having a much more widened pronotum base which is different of shape in male and female.

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Explanation of genital structures: A. paramere lateral; B. paramere ventral; C. aedeagus ventral; D. aedeagus lateral; E. 8e ventral tergite

Fig. 1. *Tmesisternus oransbarius* holotype ♂, 14 km NE of Ransiki, Papua Barat, Indonesia [RMNH]; **2.** Schematic comparison with pattern on elytra of similar species in *Tmesisternus*; **3.** Male genitalia of *T. oransbarius*.

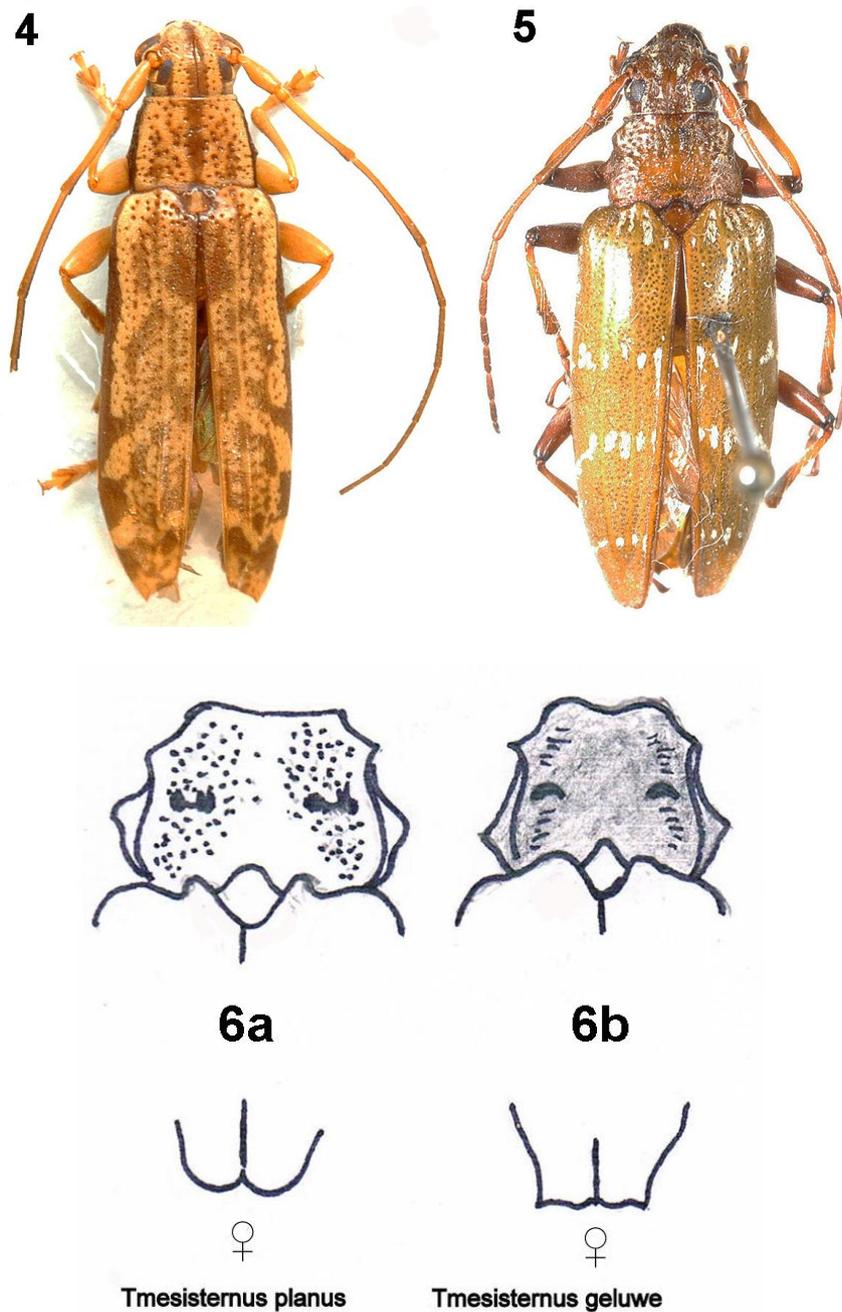


Fig. 4. *Tmesisternus parvus* holotype ♀, Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea [RMNH];
5. *Tmesisternus planus* holotype ♀, Habbemameer, Dutch New Guinea [RMNH];
6a. pronotum and elytra apex *T. planus* ♀; **6b.** pronotum and elytra apex *T. geluwe* ♀.

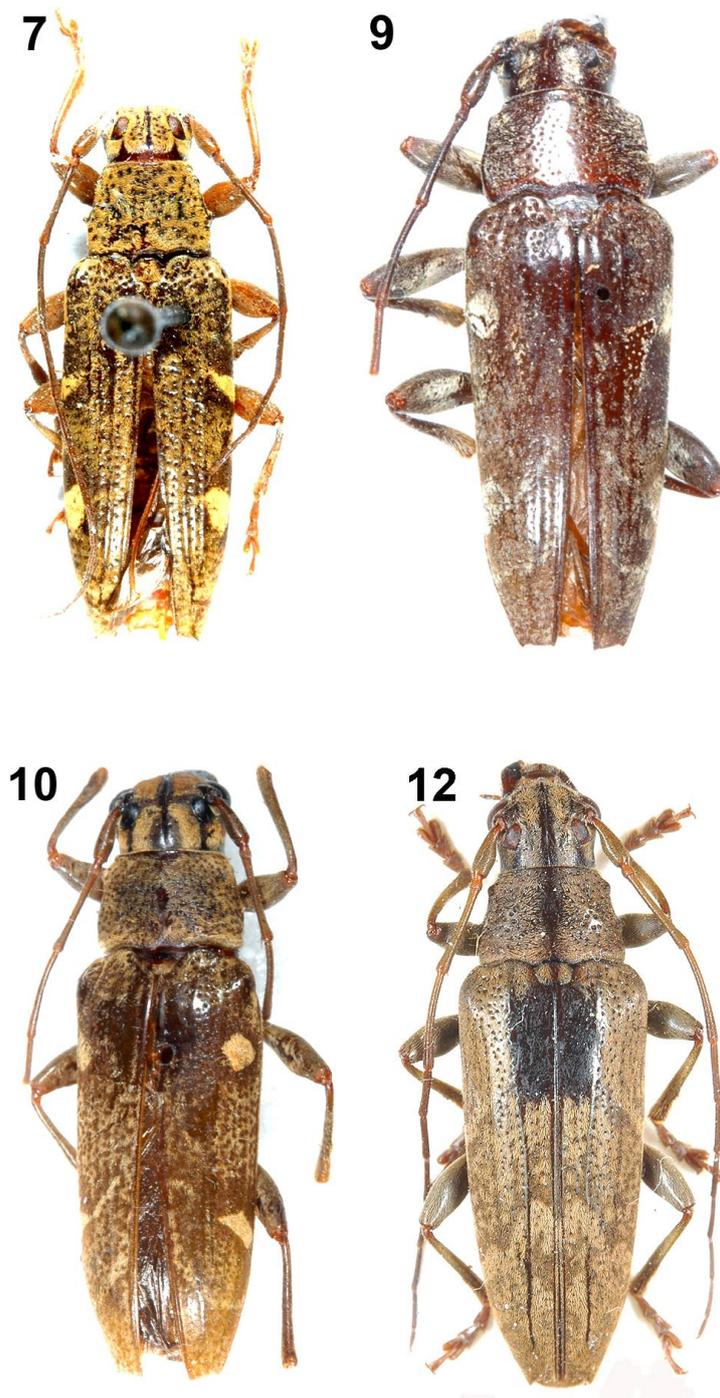


Fig. 7. *Tmesisternus pseudissimilis* holotype ♂, Waris, Dutch New Guinea; **9.** *Tmesisternus ramues* holotype ♂, Frederik Wilhelmshafen, German New Guinea; **10.** *Tmesisternus ramues* paratype ♀, Wanuma, Albert Mts., Papua New Guinea; **12.** *Tmesisternus testegaus* holotype ♂, Mokwam, Papua Barat, Indonesia [NME]

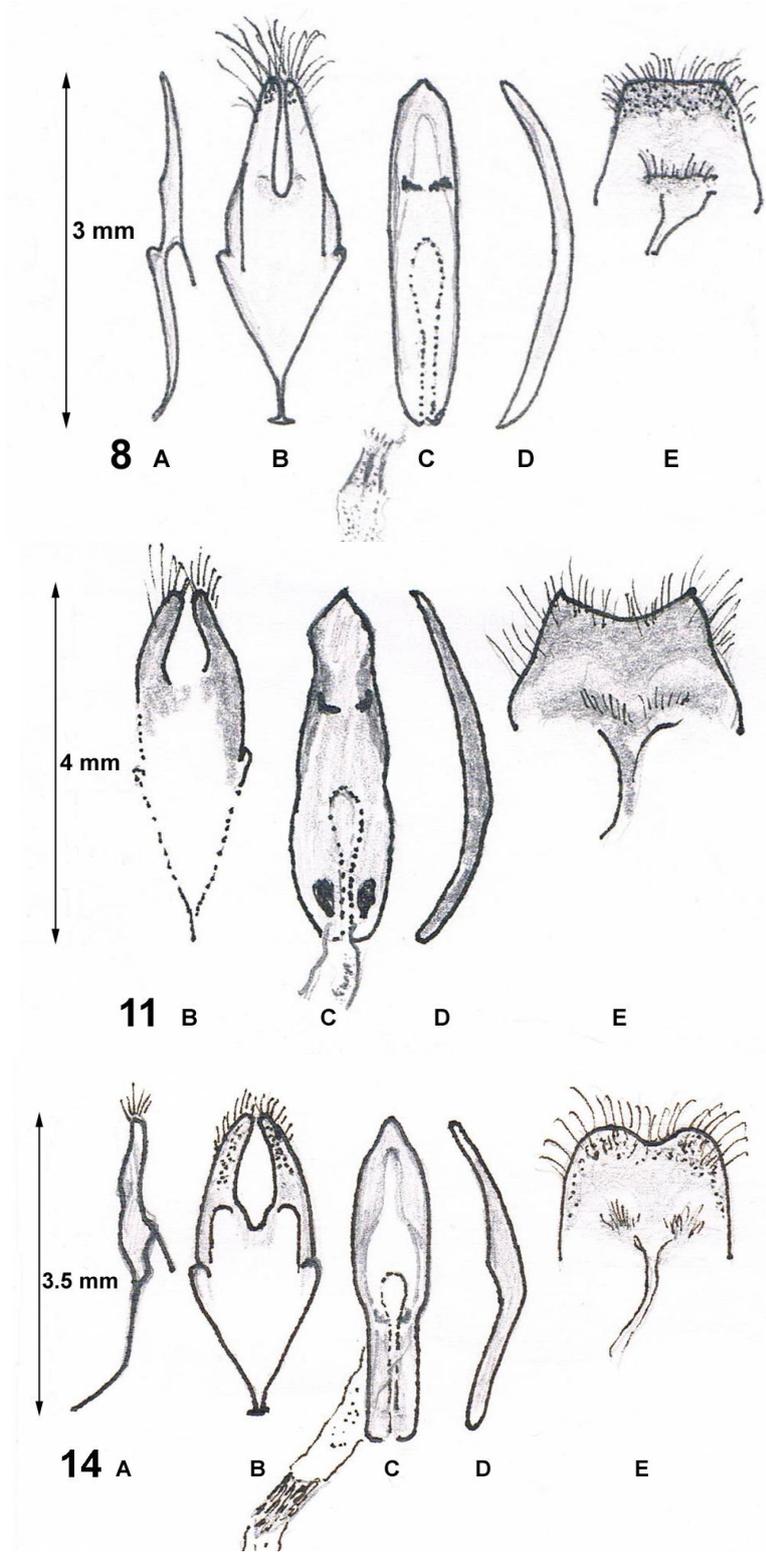


Fig. 8. Male genitalia of *Tmesisternus pseudissimilis*; **11.** Male genitalia of *Tmesisternus ramues*; **14.** Male genitalia of *T. testegaus*.

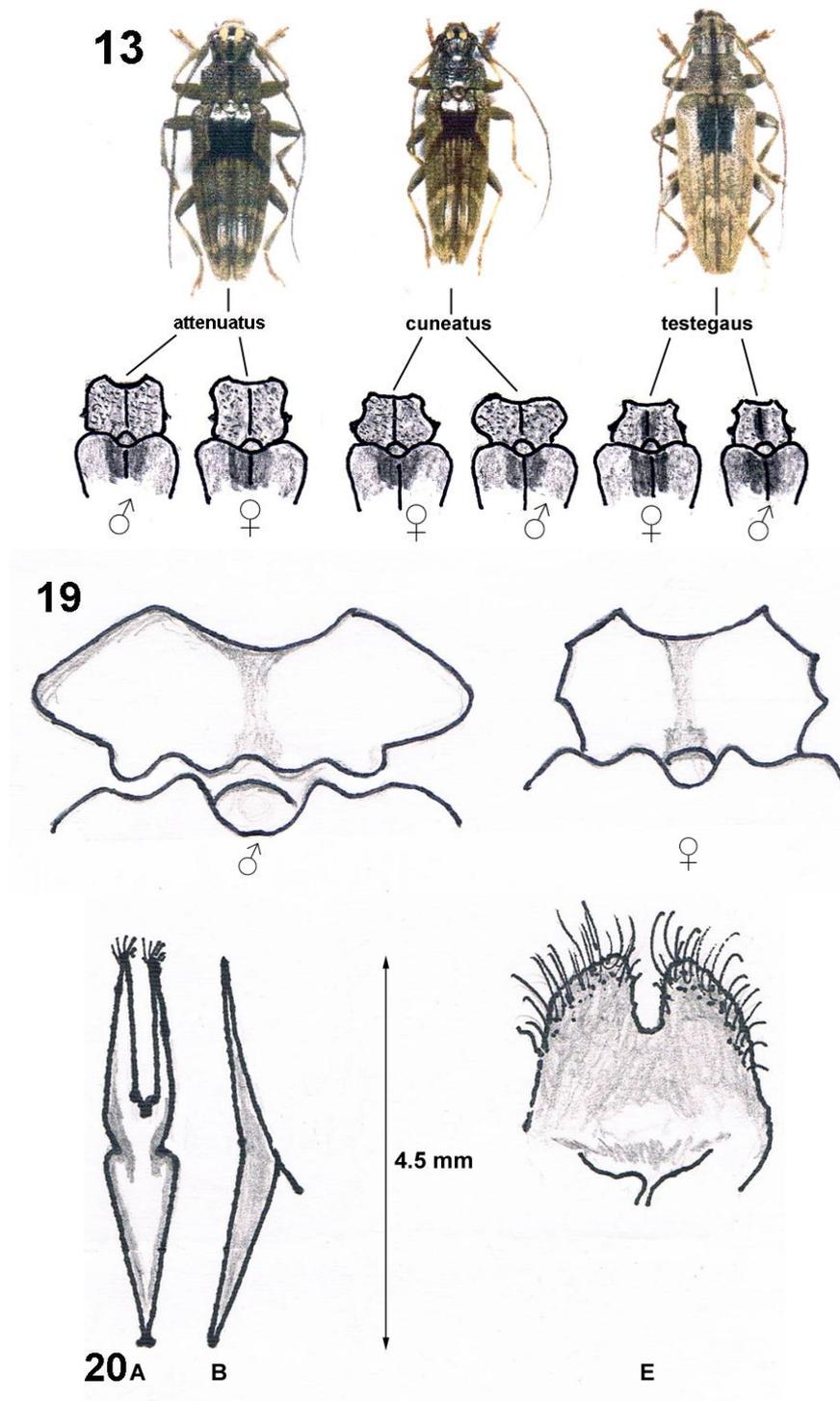


Fig. 13. Comparison of pronota of similar species: *Tmesisternus attenuates*, *T. cuneatus* and *T. testegaus*; **19.** *Pascoea wareoensis*, pronotum of male and female; **20.** Male genitalia of *P. wareoensis*.

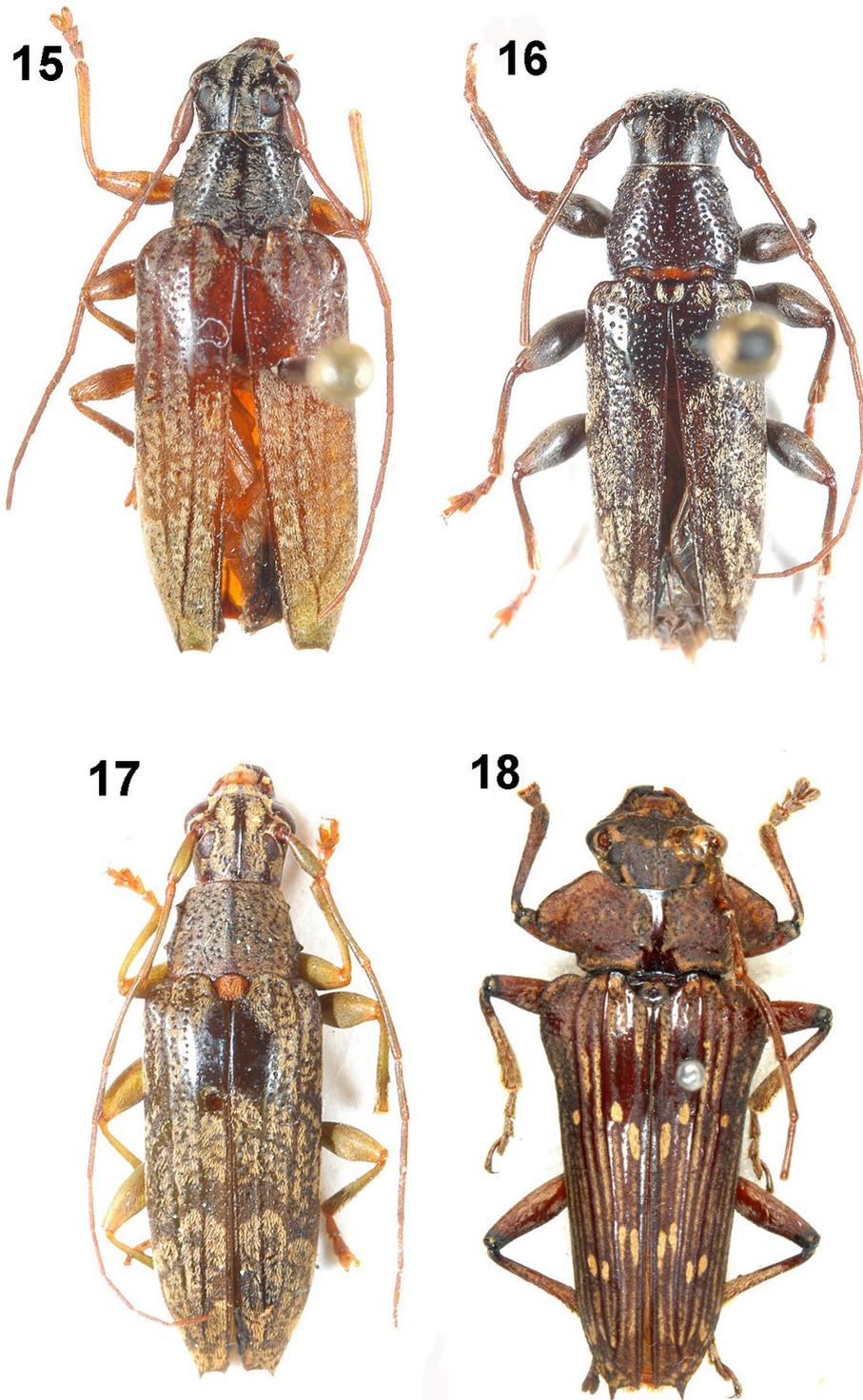


Fig. 15. *Tmesisternus ubelsae* **spec. nov.** holotype ♀, Papua New Guinea [BPBM]; **16.** *T. umboinus* **spec. nov.** holotype ♀, 1 km N of Awelkom, Umboi, Papua New Guinea [BPBM]; **17.** *T. watutius* **spec. nov.** holotype ♀, Watut-Aseki, Morobe District, Papua New Guinea [BPBM]; **18.** *Pascoea wareoensis* **spec. nov.** holotype ♂, Wareo, Papua New Guinea [ZMHB].