



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0).

Research article

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:C85A43AA-6753-4851-8CEE-88AAE6DF069B

New species of Sericini from Sri Lanka (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae). Part II

Sasanka RANASINGHE¹, Jonas EBERLE², Namal ATHUKORALA³,
Suresh P. BENJAMIN⁴ & Dirk AHRENS^{1,5}

^{1,2,4,5}Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum A. Koenig, Adenauerallee 127, 53113 Bonn, Germany.

^{3,4}National Institute of Fundamental Studies, Hantana Road, 20000 Kandy, Sri Lanka.

*Corresponding author: ahrens.dirk_col@gmx.de, d.ahrens@leibniz-zfmk.de

¹Email: lakmalisanky@gmail.com

²Email: eberle.jonas@gmail.com

³Email: namal_athu@yahoo.com

⁴Email: suresh.benjamin@gmail.com

¹urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:E3B80CA3-910F-4DC0-ACB1-7BBF1B89D923

²urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:3A048DFB-D6E1-4F17-9705-9B2EB2753B94

³urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:860EC4F2-E4E8-4C35-8295-05AD5D2F7718

⁴urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:986CED51-9425-4CB6-84A4-A9464BB9207E

⁵urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:DEDCE5CF-AA11-4BBF-A2C6-D7C815019714

Abstract. Here, we present the results of our field survey in Sri Lanka and describe ten new species of Sericini: *Selaserica fabriziae* sp. nov., *Sel. sororinitida* sp. nov., *Neoserica pophami* sp. nov., *Maladera haniel* sp. nov., *M. kishi* sp. nov., *M. windy* sp. nov., *M. karunaratnae* sp. nov., *M. hiyarensis* sp. nov., *M. dambullana* sp. nov., and *M. deenstana* sp. nov. All seven of the newly described species of *Maladera* belong to the *M. fistulosa* species group, which is an endemic radiation on the island that is characterized by entirely reduced or fused parameres. An updated key to the *Maladera fistulosa* group is provided. Further, new locality records for 23 already known species are given. The genitalia and habitus of all new species are illustrated, the distribution of the new species is shown with maps.

Keywords. Beetles, chafers, Sri Lanka, taxonomy.

Ranasinghe S., Eberle J., Athukorala N., Benjamin S.P. & Ahrens D. 2022. New species of Sericini from Sri Lanka (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae). Part II. *European Journal of Taxonomy* 821: 57–101.
<https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2022.821.1799>

Introduction

The fauna of the Sericini Kirby, 1837 of Sri Lanka has recently been the focus of some intensive investigations (Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014; Ranasinghe *et al.* 2020). Currently, the Sri Lankan fauna of Sericini comprises 81 species (Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014; Ranasinghe *et al.* 2020), 71 of them are endemic.

For a more thorough investigation of the fauna, we carried out a series of recent field expeditions to Sri Lanka, with the aim of collecting fresh material for both morphological and molecular phylogenetic studies. While the results from the first expedition in 2019 were published in Ranasinghe *et al.* (2020), here we present the results of the three subsequent expeditions, during which we were able to discover further ten new species belonging to the genera *Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871, *Neoserica* Brenske, 1894 and *Selaserica* Brenske, 1897. Furthermore, we report new locality records for twenty-three previously known species.

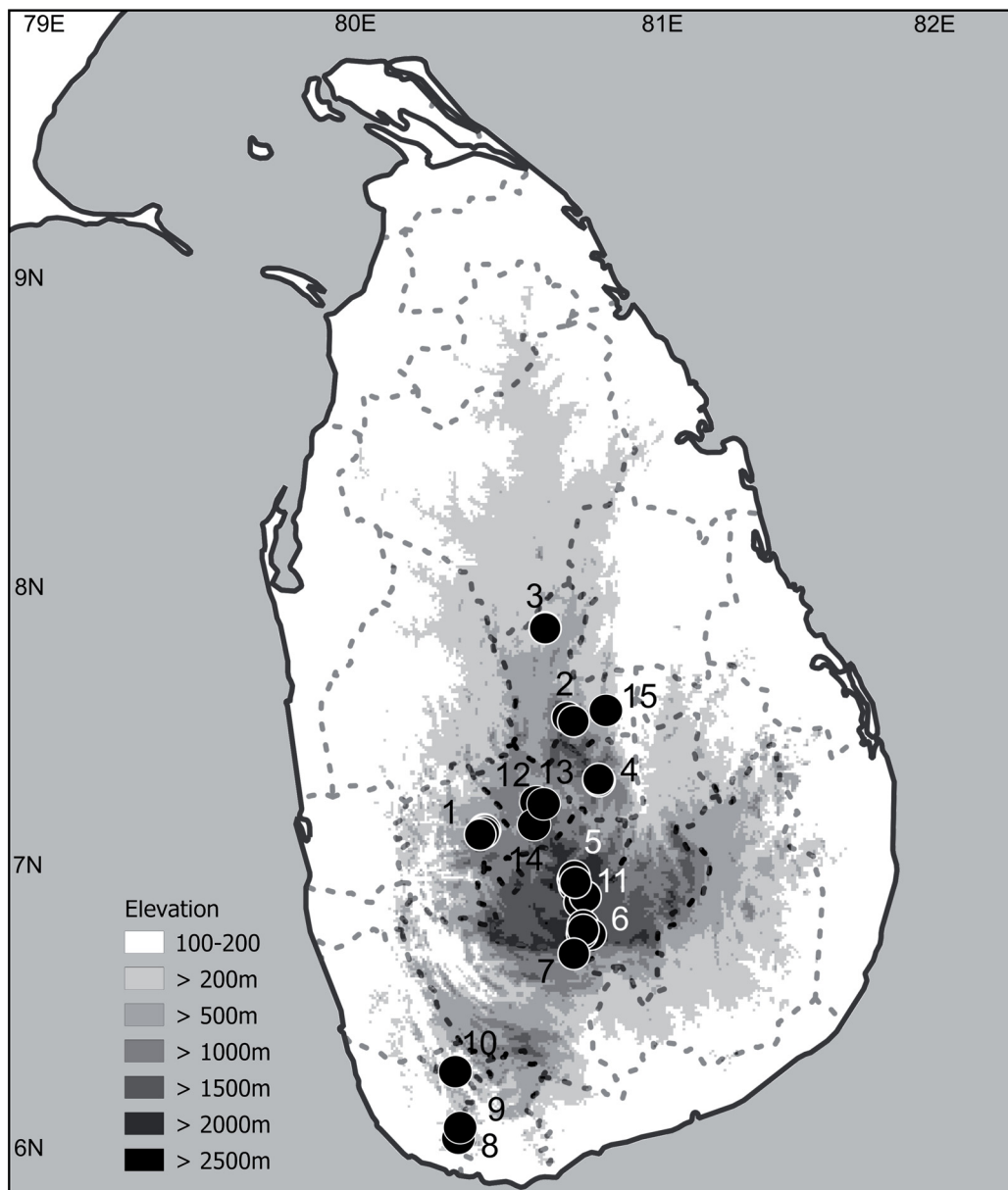


Fig. 1. Map of Sri Lanka showing collecting sites for this study. Numbers refer to major sampling localities. 1 = Aranayake; 2 = Riverston; 3 = NIFS Arboretum; 4 = Deenston; 5 = Nuwara Eliya; 6 = Horton Plains; 7 = Belihuloya; 8 = Hiyare; 9 = Kottawa; 10 = Kanneliya; 11 = Piduruthalagala; 12 = Uda Peradeniya; 13 = Gannoruwa; 14 = Udawattakele; 15 = Sera Ella.

Material and methods

Additional field surveys were carried out in order to collect Sericini beetles (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) in fifteen different Sri Lankan localities (Fig. 1) in Kandy, Kegalle, Matale, Nuwara Eliya and Galle Districts from October to November 2019, June to August 2020 and November to December 2020. Beetles were captured using UV-light traps as explained in Ranasinghe *et al.* (2020) or by manual collecting from a white sheet illuminated with UV light (LepiLED, © WIF, Dr Gunnar Brehm, Jena, Germany). The preserved specimens were examined under a Wild M3Z stereo microscope. All male genitalia were dissected and glued to a card point. Specimens were identified to species level using recent literature (Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2016; Ranasinghe *et al.* 2020) and, in some cases, by additional comparison with previously examined type specimens.

Newly discovered species were photographed using a Zeiss AxioCam HRC camera. Multifocal images were taken using the Zeiss Axio Vision software package, and stacked using Zerene Stacker (www.zerene.com). Maps of sample sites and species distribution were prepared using Quantum GIS ver. 3.6.2 (<https://www.qgis.org>). On the specimen labels, the terms ‘Forest Reserve’ (FR) and ‘Strict Nature Reserve’ (SNR) were abbreviated, respectively.

Institutional abbreviations

NIFS = National Institute of Fundamental Studies, Kandy, Sri Lanka

ZFMK = Zoological Research Museum A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany

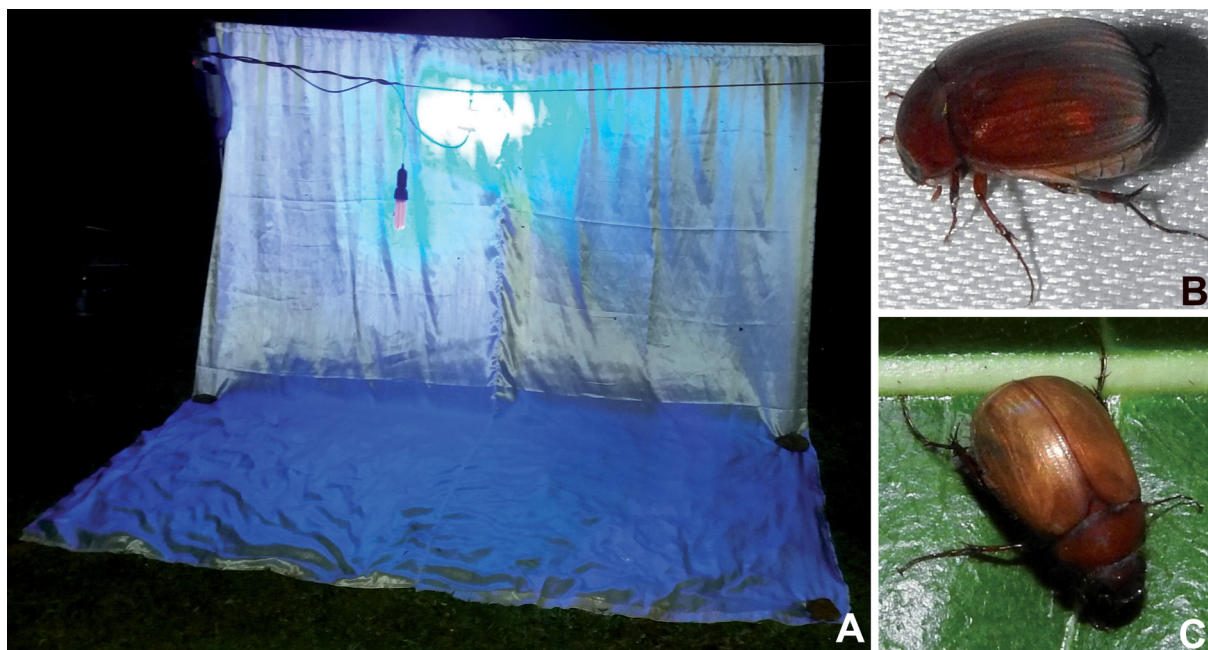


Fig. 2. A. Manual collecting from a white sheet illuminated with UV light in the field. B–C. Live Sericini Kirby, 1837 collected from the field. B. *Maladera bandarwelana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014, male. C. *Maladera* sp., female. Photographs: C. Jayatissa.

Results

Species description

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Subclass Pterygota Lang, 1888
Superfamily Scarabaeoidea Latreille, 1802
Family Scarabaeidae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Melolonthinae Leach, 1819
Tribe Sericini Kirby, 1837
Genus *Selaserica* Brenske, 1897

Selaserica fabriziae sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:12205E52-C260-4128-9A23-4A7F6D9D2067

Figs 3A–D, 7A, 8A

Diagnosis

Selaserica fabriziae sp. nov. is in shape of aedeagus rather similar to *Sel. sericea* (Arrow, 1916), it differs by the shiny dorsal body surface and the shape of the parameres and phallobase: the median dorsoapical situation of the phallobase is much narrower (than in *Sel. sericea*), the parameres are bent dorsally at the apex (not bent in *Sel. sericea*).

Etymology

The new species is dedicated to Silvia Fabrizi, who passed away too early, in memory of her and for all her efforts for Sericini taxonomy (noun in genitive singular case). We will not forget you, Silvia!

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0859, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 26-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK.

Paratypes

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR1948, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 29-30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1956, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 29-30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1957, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 29-30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1958, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 29-30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1959, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 29-30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1960, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 29-30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2118, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2119, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2120, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2121, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2122, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR1961, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 30-VI-2020, Benjamin & Ranasinghe, Black

light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X- SR2123, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09812°N, 80.31610°E, 44m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X- SR2104, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR, 6.09712°N, 80.31666°E; 46m, 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala, Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 8.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.1 mm, width: 5.2 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 3D) AND COLOURATION. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny and glabrous.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface strongly convex medially, weakly shiny, anterior half nearly impunctate, behind finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal to their diameter, with a few fine setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, impunctate but surface slightly concave, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, moderately dense punctures, posterior half impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few setae anteriorly beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna yellowish brown, with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially, anterior margin moderately produced medially; surface densely and coarsely punctate, glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, each bearing a single very minute seta.

ELYTRA. Oblong, widest in posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures partly with minute setae, without longer erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at the convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with generally distributed fine and dense punctures, without a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, punctures with very short or minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little wider than mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.15. Pygidium lost in holotype.

LEGS. Moderately wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, with adjacent continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, nor ventrally nor dorsally serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins in posterior two thirds subparallel, ratio width/length: 1/3.2, dorsally weakly edged, with two groups of spines, basal one at first quarter, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with a very short serrated line; lateral face longitudinally convex, with very

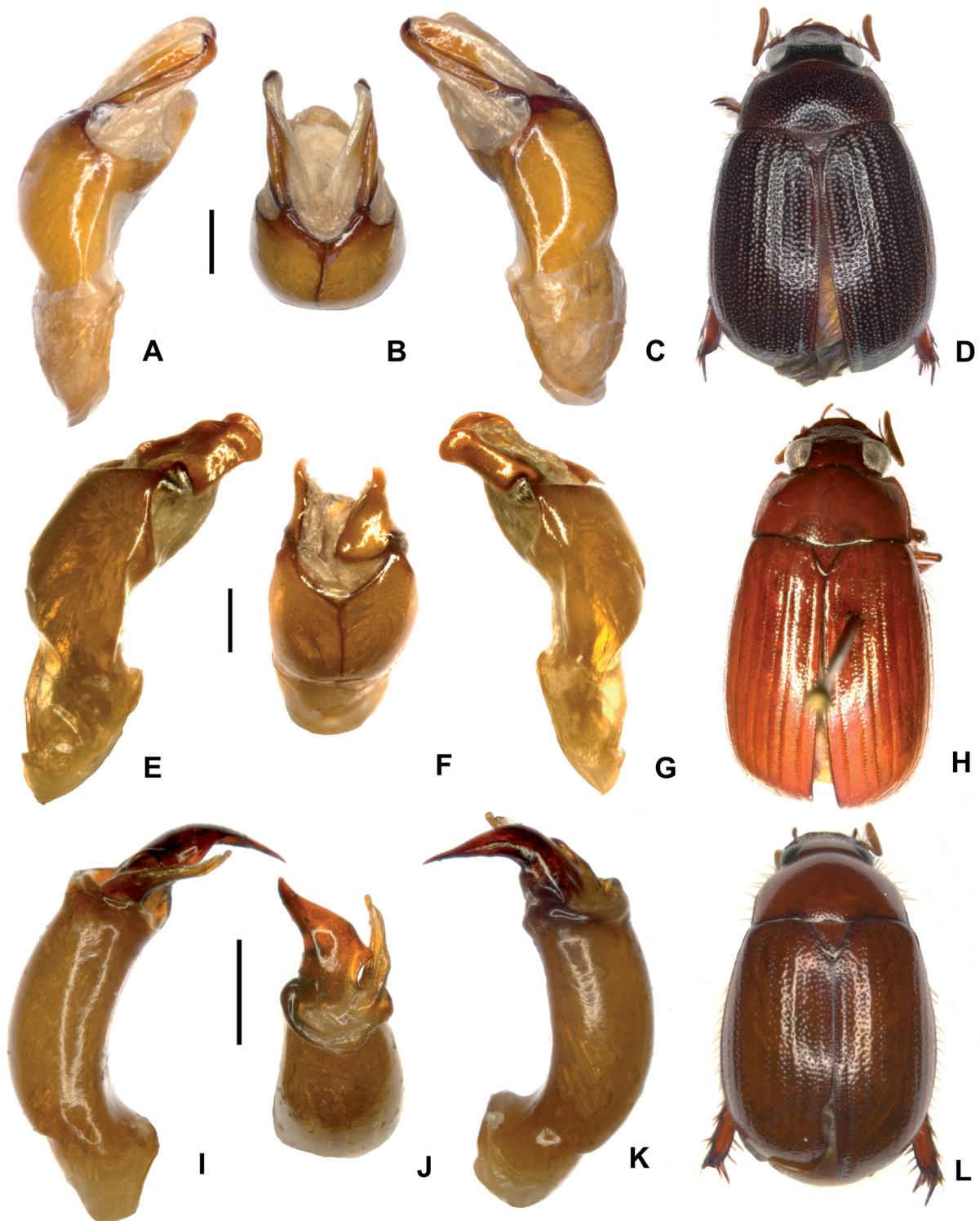


Fig. 3. A–D. *Selaserica fabriziae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). E–H. *Selaserica sororinitida* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). I–L. *Neoserica pophami* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). A, E, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view. C, G, K. Aedeagus, right side lateral view. B, F, J. Parameres, dorsal view. D, H, L. Habitus (not to scale). Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

sparse and fine punctures, punctures glabrous; ventral margin with three strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation distinctly concave. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, ventrally with dense, fine setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is no strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere one quarter of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur, subsequent tarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. Protarsomeres lacking in holotype.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 3A–C.

Variation

Length: 8.2–8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.1–6.25 mm, width: 5.2–5.3 mm. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except some longer setae along the apical margin. First metatarsomere one quarter of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur, slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined. Protibia moderately long, tridentate. Protarsomeres ventrally with some yellow setae, protarsal claws symmetrical, feebly curved and short, with normally developed basal tooth.

Female

Length: 8.8–9.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.2–7.0 mm, width: 5.5–5.7 mm. Eyes as large as in male; antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution

See Fig. 7A.

Selaserica sororinitida sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2B2B4EB0-D50B-409B-8F87-4577B9BC235B

Figs 3E–H, 7B, 8B

Diagnosis

Selaserica sororinitida sp. nov. is in shape of aedeagus and external morphology similar to *Sel. nitida* (Candèze, 1861) and *Sel. knucklensis* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014. *Selaserica sororinitida* differs by the antennal club, which is longer compared to that of *Sel. nitida* but shorter in comparison with that of *Sel. knucklensis*. From both species *Sel. sororinitida* can also be distinguished by the shape of the aedeagus: the right paramere is in the new species shorter and less narrowed before the apex (lateral view); the phallobase is not widened distally as in *Sel. knucklensis*.

Etymology

The name is derived from the Latin noun ‘*soror*’ (sister) with ‘*nitida*’ from the species *Sel. nitida*, with reference to the strong morphological similarity with *Sel. nitida* (noun in nominative case).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0670, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33159°N, 80.86110°E; 1139m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Paratypes

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0224, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 17-18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0227, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 17-18-

District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33501°N, 80. 85966°E; 1171m; 21-II-2019; Eberle & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0186, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 20-II-2019; Eberle & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0239, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0943, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR2194, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 05-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR2184, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33159°N, 80.86110°E; 1139m; 05-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0793, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33501°N, 80. 85966°E; 1171m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0795, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33501°N, 80. 85966°E; 1171m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 10.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.1 mm, width: 5.6 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 3H) AND COLOURATION. Body oblong, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny and glabrous, ventral surface dull.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed; anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface almost flat, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal to their diameter, with a few robust setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and curved medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, sparse punctures, posterior third impunctate, surface glabrous except for a few long setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.9. Antenna yellowish brown, with nine antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and weakly convergent, in anterior half weakly convex and distinctly narrowed towards anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and moderately sharp; anterior margin moderately produced medially, its marginal line complete; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; basal margin without marginal line. Hypomeron ventrobasally not carinate. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, glabrous, apical portion completely impunctate.

ELYTRA. Oblong, widest in posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, sparse punctures, glabrous, only on penultimate lateral interval a few single long, erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending well anterior to convex external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with a narrow rim of short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, with long and dense setae; metacoxa glabrous except for a few long setae laterally; each abdominal sternite with evenly distributed fine and dense punctures, and with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, other punctures with a short or minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little narrower than maximum width of mesofemur.

Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.28. Pygidium weakly convex, shiny, finely densely punctate, with long fine setae along the apical margin, otherwise glabrous.

LEGS. Moderately wide and shiny; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur with acute anterior edge, without an adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost weakly convex, weakly widened in apical half, not serrated, glabrous; posterior dorsal margin smooth, densely shortly setose. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one at first quarter, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, without a serrated line; lateral face longitudinally convex, with very sparse and fine punctures, glabrous; ventral margin serrated, with five robust equidistant spines; medial face smooth; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation concavely emarginate. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, ventrally with dense, long and robust setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a serrated ridge, beside it without additional strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur, distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined. Protibia moderately long, tridentate, basal tooth smaller than the two distal ones. Protarsomeres ventrally with long and dense yellow setae forming a setose pad, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of claws sharply pointed.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 3E–G.

Variation

Length: 9.9–12.0 mm, length of elytra: 7.1–8.1 mm, width: 5.3–5.8 mm.

Female

Length: 12.0–12.2 mm, length of elytra: 8.1–8.3 mm, width: 6.2–6.4 mm. Eyes as smaller than in male; antennal club with three antennomeres and longer than remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution

See Fig. 7B.

Genus *Neoserica* Brenske, 1894

Neoserica pophami sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:86E89148-395A-4509-A223-69CBAC480FBE

Figs 3I–L, 7C, 8C

Diagnosis

Neoserica pophami sp. nov. differs from the very similar *N. kalaarensis* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014 in shape of parameres: the right paramere is slightly longer, medially distinctly bent (lateral view) and much wider (dorsal view).

Etymology

The new species is named after Mr Sam Popham, founder of the NIFS Arboretum (noun in the genitive case).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0346, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E, 167m, 13-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK.

light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR1068, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 174m; 12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 6.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.4 mm, width: 3.5 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 3L) AND COLOURATION. Body oval, light reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal completely shiny, except a few setae on head almost glabrous.

HEAD. Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin slightly sinuated medially, all margins moderately reflexed, lateral margins produce an indistinct angle with the ocular canthus; surface weakly convex medially, densely punctate, coarse and fine punctures mixed, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons with fine, sparse punctures, with a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.75. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

PRONOTUM. Moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, in anterior half weakly convex and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and moderately acute, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost not produced medially, with a robust and complete marginal line, base of pronotum without marginal line; surface finely and densely punctate, punctures glabrous; lateral and lateral anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not ventrally produced. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, moderately dense punctures, glabrous.

ELYTRA. Widest shortly behind the middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and evenly moderately dense punctures, except a few short setae on lateral intervals glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (100×).

VENTRAL SURFACE. In major part dull, some parts shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta, the row of punctures on the first visible basal sternite fused to a robust transverse carina bearing the setae, before the carina the fine punctation extremely dense but glabrous. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as the width of mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.65. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except some longer setae along the apical margin.

LEGS. Wide and moderately long; femur with two longitudinal row of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, behind the posterior longitudinal row of setae punctures finer and slightly denser, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally, strongly widened, posterior margin finely serrated over its entire length dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at apical second third of metatibial length, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at first third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with a few short robust single spines, on basal quarter beside dorsal margin with a short serrated line; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely,

superficially and sparsely punctate, glabrous, widely smooth along the middle; ventral margin finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrated, interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely sinuate. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, ventrally robustly densely setose; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 3I–K.

Variation

Length: 6.0–6.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.3–4.7 mm, width: 3.2–3.6 mm.

Female

Length: 6.8–7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.6–5.0 mm, width: 3.7–4.0 mm. Eyes as large as in male; antennal club shorter little than remaining antennomeres combined, the basal joint of club equals only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the club; pygidium weakly convex.

Distribution

See Fig. 7C.

Genus *Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871

Maladera haniel sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B68147DB-D51A-4D08-8E56-10D1C194889A

Figs 4A–D, 7D, 8D

Diagnosis

Maladera haniel sp. nov. is in external morphology very similar to *M. cervicornis* Ranasinghe, Eberle, Benjamin & Ahrens, 2020, both having in common the tubercle on abdominal sternite III. *Maladera haniel* sp. nov. differs in the setose pronotum, as well as the shape of parameres: the fused parameres are extremely long, as long as the rest of the basal part of the phallobase.

Etymology

The new species is named for Suresh Benjamin's son, Haniel P. Benjamin (noun in apposition).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0251, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E, 1108m, 18-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK.

Paratypes

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0245, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0250, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0947, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0708, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0552, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.33501°N,

80.85966°E; 1171m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0776, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7,3577N, 80,85006E; 980m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “, X-SR0781, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7,3577N, 80,85006E; 980m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0783, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7,3577N, 80,85006E; 980m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.9 mm, width: 4.5 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 4D) AND COLOURATION. Body short oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, finely densely setose.

HEAD. Labroclypeus short and trapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin almost weakly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and bluntly bent medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with a few long erect setae in larger punctures, setae on disc less dense. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.79. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent, in anterior half weakly convex and narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin convexly produced medially; surface finely densely punctate, with moderately dense, short and fine setae and dense long erect setae being directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, with short, dense, fine setae.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with moderately fine, dense punctures and with dense, fine, short setae as well as with sparse long erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa with minute adjacent setae in the punctures except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a wide rim of long white microtrichomes; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, 3rd sternite with a sharp median tubercle being half as high as sternite length, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth chitinous border, which is a quarter as long as the sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.93. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with short and dense, adjacent setae as well as with moderately dense, long, erect setae.



Fig. 4. A–D. *Maladera haniel* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). E–H. *M. kishi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). I–L. *M. windy* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). A, E, I. Aedeagus, left side lateral view. C, G, K. Aedeagus, right side lateral view. B, F, J. Parameres, dorsal view. D, H, L. Habitus (not to scale). Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only little widened in apical half, finely serrate apically, dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very little narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.5, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal serrated line; lateral face almost flat, with dense, large punctures and with minute setae in the punctures; ventral margin with five strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly concave. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 4A–C.

Variation

Length: 8.0–8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.5–6.1 mm, width: 4.3–4.8 mm.

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

See Fig. 7D.

Maladera kishi sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:35A181EA-5701-48E5-9A1F-75906A829611

Figs 4E–H, 7E, 8D

Diagnosis

Maladera kishi sp. nov. is in external morphology very similar to *M. haniel* sp. nov. and differs by the lack of a tubercle on abdominal sternite III as well as by the shape of parameres: the fused parameres (distal aedeagal process) is simply pointed and not bifurcate, while the lateral process on the left side is more robust.

Etymology

The new species is named for Suresh Benjamin's daughter, Kishi P.L. Benjamin (noun in apposition).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0724, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.3389°N, 80.8510°E, 1192m, 18-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK.

Paratypes

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0730, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.3389°N, 80.8510°E, 1192m, 18-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0731, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.3389°N, 80.8510°E, 1192m, 18-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0736, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston,

HABITUS (Fig. 4H) AND COLOURATION. Body short oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, finely densely setose.

HEAD. Labroclypeus short and trapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin not sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and bluntly bent medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, without a short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with a few long erect setae in larger punctures. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.81. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, little longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent, in anterior half weakly convex and narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin convexly produced medially; surface finely densely punctate, with moderately dense, short and fine setae and dense long erect setae being directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, with short, dense, fine setae.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with moderately fine, dense punctures and with dense, fine, short setae as well as with sparse long erect setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa with minute adjacent setae in the punctures except for numerous long setae laterally, apical margin weakly convex, without a wide rim of long white microtrichomes; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth chitinous border, which is a quarter as long as the sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Pygidium moderately convex, moderately finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with short and dense, adjacent setae as well as with dense, long, erect setae.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only little widened in apical half, finely indistinctly serrate apically, dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly only very slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal well behind middle, apical one at four fifths of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing a single robust spine and beside them a longitudinal serrated line; lateral face almost flat, with dense, large punctures and with fine setae in the punctures; ventral margin with five strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly concave. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate but glabrous dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two

tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 4E–G.

Variation

Length: 8.9–9.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.6–7.1 mm, width: 5.1–5.6 mm.

Female

Length: 9.0–9.3 mm, length of elytra: 7.0–7.5 mm, width: 5.4–5.7 mm. Eyes as large as in male; antennal club little shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution

See Fig. 7E.

Maladera windy sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0FAD16C9-9434-4A0F-9D11-42A464F3F2BB

Figs 4I–L, 7F, 8E

Diagnosis

The new species is very similar to *M. pubescens* (Arrow, 1916) and *M. dambullana* sp. nov. as well as *M. bisornata* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014. *Maladera windy* sp. nov. differs from the first two by the distal aedeagal lobe (i.e., the fused parameres) having a basal lateral lobe with grater-like surface, the ventral process of phallobase is shorter, less pointed and not mesally extended; from *M. bisornata*, *M. windy* sp. nov. differs by the longer and slightly reflexed distal aedeagal lobe (i.e., the fused parameres).

Etymology

The name of the new species is derived from ‘Windy Holiday Bungalow’, where the research group stayed during the second expedition in Knuckles region (noun in apposition).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0769, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 17-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK.

Paratypes

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0757, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 17-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0790, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 17-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0580, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 16-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0572, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 16-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0574, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 16-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0575, Sri Lanka, Deenston, Knuckles South, 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E, 980m, 16-X-2019, Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe, Light sheet”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 6.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.1 mm, width: 3.4 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 4L) AND COLOURATION. Body short oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anteriorly distinctly sinuate medially; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture fine and angled medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, finely and densely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with dense short and sparse long erect setae. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.85. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin weakly produced medially; surface finely and densely punctate, with dense moderately long setae being bent posteriorly on entire disc and with a few sparse longer setae being directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest shortly behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, very dense punctures, with numerous fine setae similar to those of the pronotum and a few sparser ones being longer and erect or directed anteriorly, in particular on lateral intervals; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth chitinous border, which is a quarter as long as the sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.9. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and very densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, along the apical margin with a few long erect setae.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate, densely setose; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only little widened in apical half and very indistinctly serrate apically, dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at four fifths of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing single spines and beside them a longitudinal serrated line; lateral face almost flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae; ventral margin with five strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and densely punctate and setose dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following

two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 4I–K.

Variation

Length: 6.0–6.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.0–4.6 mm, width: 3.2–3.4 mm.

Female

Length: 6.5–6.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.6–5.0 mm, width: 3.6–3.7 mm. Eyes slightly smaller than in male; antennal club little shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution

See Fig. 7F.

Maladera karunaratnae sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2393163E-8310-4991-A992-9E16525ABAF3

Figs 5A–D, 7G, 8F

Diagnosis

Maladera karunaratnae sp. nov. is in external appearance similar to *M. anderssoni* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014 and *M. romanoi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014, however, the aedeagus has no ventral hook (lateral view), just a distinct ventral convexity at middle.

Etymology

The new species is named after Prof. Inoka Karunaratne (University of Peradeniya), in gratitude for her kind support for this project (noun in the genitive case).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR1030, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85796°N, 80.67554°E; 181m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Paratypes

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR1010, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1087, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1025, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1029, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1113, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85796°N, 80.67554°E; 181m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0887, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.54976°N, 80.75212°E; 902m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR1088, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum, 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 5.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.2 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 5D) AND COLOURATION. Body oval, brown, antenna, ventral side, and legs yellowish, dorsal surface with iridescent shine, densely shortly setose, elytra with numerous single erect setae.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed; anterior margin weakly emarginate medially; surface shiny, flat, finely and coarsely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae in larger punctures and minute setae in the remaining punctures; frontoclypeal suture finely incised and weakly curved; smooth area in front of eye three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and narrow, sparsely finely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with toment and iridescent shine, with fine, dense punctures and short, erect setae in punctures, with a few long, erect setae on disc and beside eyes. Eyes extremely large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 1.1. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Narrow, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly; anterior angles moderately produced and sharp; anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin weakly produced medially; surface finely and densely punctate, with short erect setae in punctures, and a numerous longer erect setae in anterior part; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures and setae as in pronotum.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, with short setae in punctures; odd intervals with numerous longer, erect setae around which the smaller setae are lacking circularly; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with a rim of short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely shortly setose; metacoxa with numerous long setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a narrow, shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.28. Pygidium weakly convex, finely densely punctate, with short dense setae, and numerous long setae on apical half.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate, densely setose; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half and very indistinctly serrate apically; posterior dorsal margin not serrated, densely setose. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at four fifths of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing single spines and a longitudinal serrated line in basal half; lateral face longitudinal convex, with dense, fine punctures and with fine white setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five strong spines equidistant from each other; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Meso- and metatarsomeres dorsally densely and finely punctate, and densely setose, ventrally with robust, dense, short setae; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ventral ridge, with a strong longitudinal carina

beside it; first metatarsomere as long as two following tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth, protarsal claws asymmetric, basal tooth of inner claw widened and bluntly truncate at apex.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 5A–C.

Variation

Length: 5.6–6.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.0–4.5 mm, width: 2.8–3.4 mm.

Female

Length: 7.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 3.6 mm. Eyes as large as in male; antennal club little shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution

See Fig. 7G.

Maladera hiyarensis sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EA7F3C4B-534E-40E5-ADC5-A5FE770CECEE

Figs 5E–H, 7H, 8G

Diagnosis

Maladera hiyarensis sp. nov. is in external appearance similar to *M. anderssoni* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014 and *M. romanoi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014 being, however, stouter in shape and larger, the aedeagus has the distal part longer and narrower. The aedeagus is also rather similar to that of *M. badullana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014, but the ventral convexity is in this new species less pronounced and the distal portion is longer and reflexed (lateral view).

Etymology

The new species is named after its type locality ‘Hiyare’ (adjective in the nominative singular).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR1946, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Hiyare FR; 6.05959°N, 80.31503°E; 116m; 01-VII-2020; Benjamin & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 6.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 4.1 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 5H) AND COLOURATION. Body oval, reddish brown, frons, disc of pronotum and a few spots on elytra dark brown, antenna and legs yellow, dorsal surface with iridescent shine, densely and shortly setose, elytra with numerous single erect setae.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed; anterior margin very weakly emarginate medially; surface shiny, weakly elevated medially, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures equal their diameter, with a few erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture fine and weakly angled medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with toment and iridescent shine,

with fine, dense punctures and minute setae in punctures, with a few long, erect setae on disc and beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.79. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, straight, 1.1 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and convergent, in anterior half weakly convex and convergent anteriorly; anterior angles moderately produced and sharp; anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin weakly produced medially; surface finely and densely punctate, with short setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, along midline narrowly impunctate.

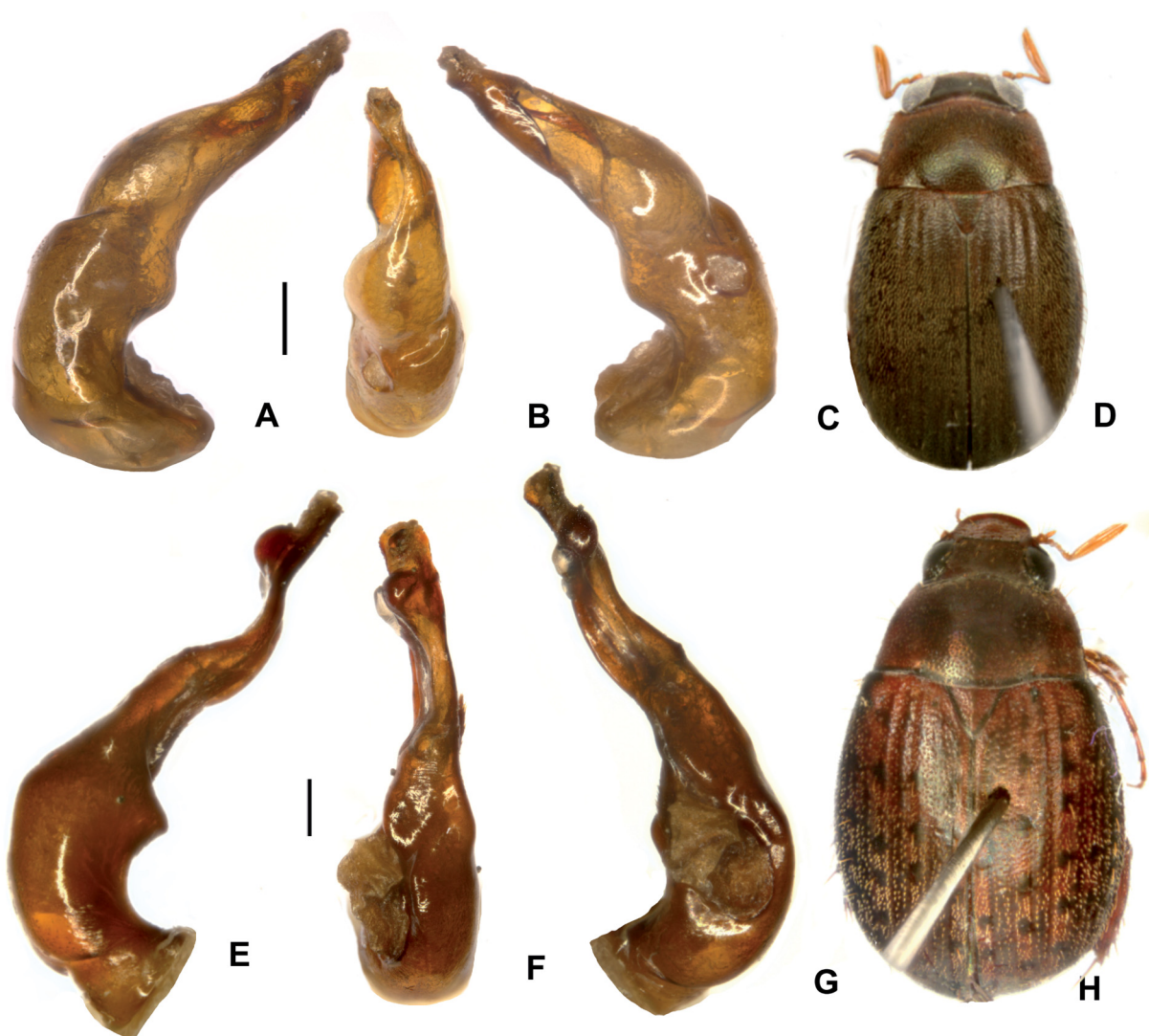


Fig. 5. A–D. *Maladera karunaratnae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). E–H. *M. hiyarensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). A, E. Aedeagus, left side lateral view C, G. Aedeagus, right side lateral view. B, F. Parameres, dorsal view. D, H. Habitus (not to scale). Scale bars = 0.5 mm.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, with short setae in punctures; odd intervals with a few impunctate dots which are darker and each bear at centre an erect seta; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with a rim of short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely shortly setose; metacoxa with numerous long setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a narrow, shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.24. Pygidium weakly convex, finely densely punctate, with short dense setae, and numerous long setae along apical margin.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate, densely setose; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half and very indistinctly serrate apically; posterior dorsal margin not serrated, densely setose. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at four fifths of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing single spines and beside them a longitudinal serrated line; lateral face longitudinal convex, with dense, fine punctures and with short setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five strong spines equidistant from each other; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Meso- and metatarsomeres dorsally sparsely and very finely punctate and with minute setae in punctures, ventrally with robust, dense, short setae; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ventral ridge, beside it with a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as two following tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth, distal protarsomeres lacking in holotype.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 5E–G.

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

See Fig. 7H.

Maladera dambullana sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0605777D-D598-4210-BC74-4534D46DC2A2

Figs 6A–D, 7I, 8H

Diagnosis

The new species is very similar to *M. pubescens* (Arrow, 1916). *Maladera dambullana* sp. nov. differs from *M. pubescens* by the shape of the aedeagus: the ventral distal lobe (i.e., the fused parameres) is not extended mesally but constant in width over its entire length.

Etymology

The name of the new species is derived from its type locality ‘Dambulla’ (adjective in nominative case singular).

SR0501, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0507, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0510, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1049, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0341, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0363, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0414, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85796°N, 80.67554°E; 181m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “SR0301, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0985, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0209, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85907°N, 80.67587°E; 160m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0210, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85907°N, 80.67587°E; 160m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0261, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0263, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 5.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.1 mm, width: 3.1 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 6D) AND COLOURATION. Body short oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface shiny, densely finely setose.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anteriorly shallowly sinuate medially; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with numerous erect setae in larger punctures; frontoclypeal suture almost invisible and strongly angled medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, minutely and superficially punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with long erect setae in the punctures. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.85. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to the anterior third, anteriorly stronger convex, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, anterior marginal line fine but complete medially, anterior margin weakly produced medially; surface finely and densely punctate, with dense moderately long setae being bent posteriorly on entire disc and with a few sparse longer setae being directed anteriorly; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, with fine and dense adjacent setae.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest shortly behind middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, very dense punctures, with numerous fine setae similar to those of the pronotum and a few sparser ones being longer and erect or directed anteriorly, in particular on lateral intervals; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth chitinous border, which is a quarter as long as the sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.93. Pygidium moderately convex, finely and very densely punctate, without smooth

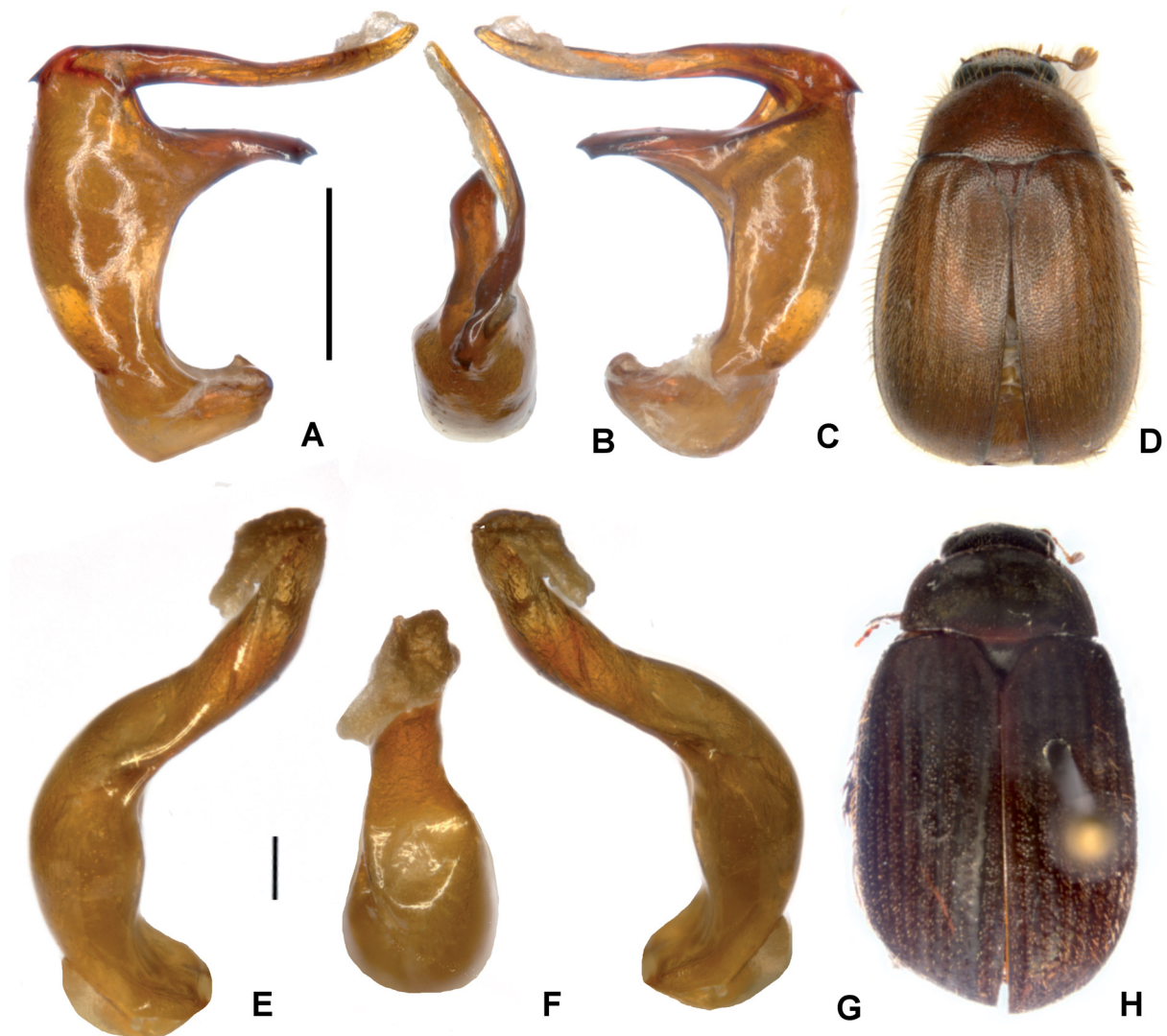


Fig. 6. A–D. *Maladera dambullana* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). E–H. *M. deenstana* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (ZFMK). A, E. Aedeagus, left side lateral view. C, G. Aedeagus, right side lateral view. B, F. Parameres, dorsal view. D, H. Habitus (not to scale). Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

midline, punctures with short and moderately dense, adjacent setae, along the apical margin with a few long erect setae.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate, densely setose; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose, posterior ventral margin straight, only little widened in apical half and very indistinctly serrate apically, dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.18, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing single spines and beside them a longitudinal serrated line; lateral face almost flat, with dense, fine punctures and with minute setae in the punctures; ventral margin with five strong spines equidistant from each other, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Meso- and metatarsomeres finely and densely punctate and setose dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 6A–C.

Variation

Length: 5.6–6.7 mm, length of elytra: 4.1–4.6 mm, width: 3.1–3.5 mm.

Female

Length: 6.0–6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.7–4.9 mm, width: 3.7–3.8 mm. Eyes slightly smaller than in male; antennal club little shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution

See Fig. 7I.

Maladera deenstana sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:054FA7C8-DD22-49C4-8C43-B41E610ADDF6

Figs 6E–H, 7J, 8I

Diagnosis

Maladera deenstana sp. nov. is in external shape and shape of aedeagus similar to *M. weligamana* (Brenske, 1898). The new species differs from *M. weligamana* by the mesally more compressed aedeagus and having the distal part less narrowed towards apex (all lateral view); the apical part is less narrowed a quarter before apex than in *M. weligamana* (dorsal view).

Etymology

The new species is named after its type locality ‘Deenston’ (adjective in the nominative singular).

Type material

Holotype

SRI LANKA • ♂; “X-SR0187, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.330824°N, 80.862032°E; 1108m; 20-II-2019; Eberle and Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Description

MEASUREMENTS. Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.1 mm, width: 4.9 mm.

HABITUS (Fig. 6H) AND COLOURATION. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface dull, densely minutely setose, elytra with moderately dense, short setae.

HEAD. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to widely rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins moderately reflexed, anteriorly distinctly emarginate medially; surface shiny, convexly elevated medially, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures equal their diameter, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture fine and weakly angled medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, finely and densely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, irregularly sparse punctures, with a few longer, adpressed setae on disc and beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.66. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, little shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and anteriorly flattened.

PRONOTUM. Moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and moderately sharp, anterior marginal line fine and complete, anterior margin weakly produced medially; surface finely and densely punctate, with minute

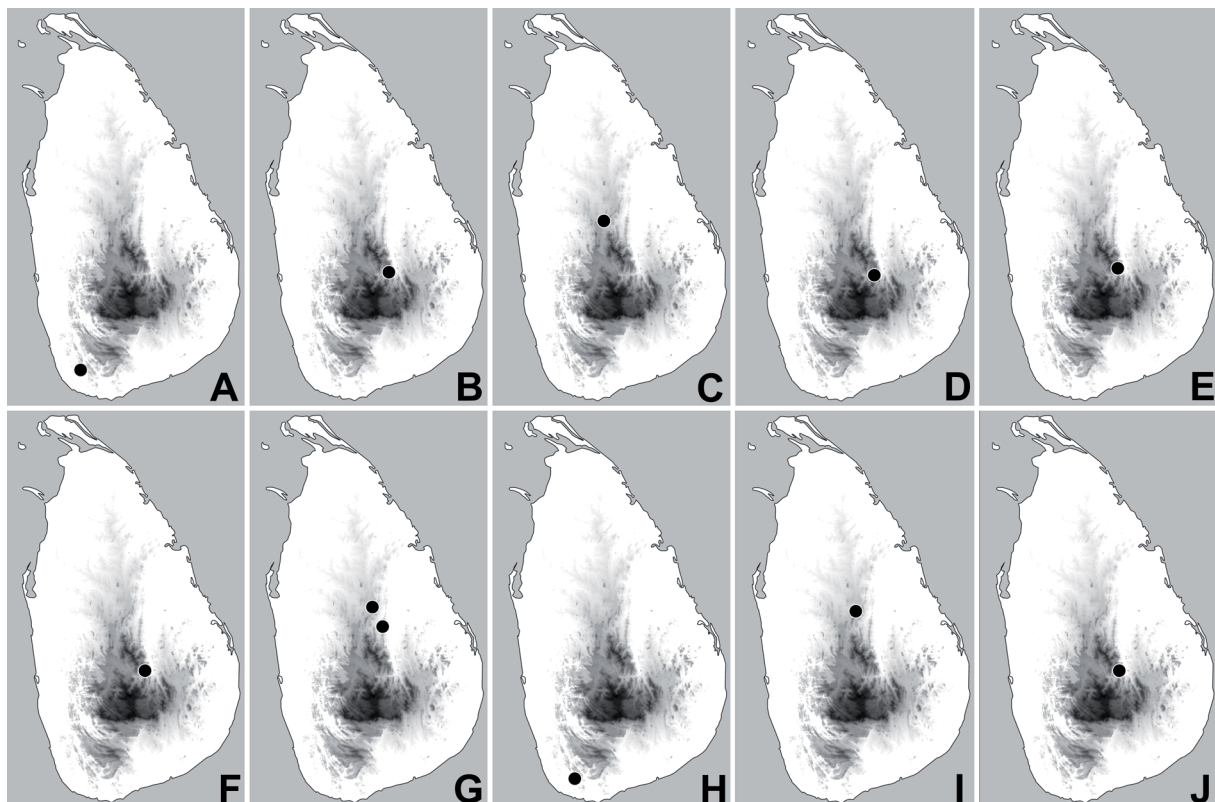


Fig. 7. Distribution of ten new species. A. *Selaserica fabriziae* sp. nov. B. *Sel. sororinitida* sp. nov. C. *Neoserica pophami* sp. nov. D. *Maladera haniel* sp. nov. E. *M. kishi* sp. nov. F. *M. windy* sp. nov. G. *M. karunaratnae* sp. nov. H. *M. hiyarensis* sp. nov. I. *M. dambullana* sp. nov. J. *M. deenstana* sp. nov.



Fig. 8. Photographs of the habitats of the new species. **A.** *Selaserica fabriziae* sp. nov. **B.** *Sel. sororinitida* sp. nov. **C.** *Neoserica pophami* sp. nov. **D.** *Maladera haniel* sp. nov. and *M. kishi* sp. nov. **E.** *M. windy* sp. nov. **F.** *M. karunaratnae* sp. nov. **G.** *M. hiyarensis* sp. nov. **H.** *M. dambullana* sp. nov. **I.** *M. deenstana* sp. nov.

setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron ventrobasally carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum short and wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, along midline impunctate.

ELYTRA. Short oval, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures and a few moderately dense, short setae on lateral intervals and posterior half; epipleural edge fine, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with a rim of short microtrichomes.

VENTRAL SURFACE. Moderately shiny, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, densely minutely setose, metacoxa with numerous long setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to evenly distributed fine and dense punctures bearing each a fine seta, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long and more robust seta, penultimate sternite apically with a narrow, shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semi-circular ridge bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Pygidium lacking in holotype.

LEGS. Short and wide; femur with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate, densely setose; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, ventral surface densely punctate and setose; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half and very indistinctly serrate apically; posterior dorsal margin not serrated, densely setose. Metatibia short, widest at middle, posteriorly slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.9, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at four fifths of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures with serrated margins, each bearing single spines; lateral face longitudinal convex, with sparse, fine punctures and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five strong spines equidistant from each other; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Meso- and metatarsomeres impunctate and glabrous dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as two following tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth, distal protarsomeres lacking in holotype.

AEDEAGUS. Fig. 6E–G.

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

See Fig. 7J.

Updated and corrected key to species of the *Maladera fistulosa* group (♂♂)

1. Pronotum glabrous on disc, sometimes a few sparse setae on lateral pronotal disc. Anterior marginal line of pronotum widely incomplete medially 2
– Pronotum densely setose 13
2. Apical margin of metacoxa slightly concave, glabrous. Metatibia basally with a longitudinal serrated line 3
– Apical margin of metacoxa straight or convex. Metatibia basally without a longitudinal serrated line 5

-
3. Metatibia more stout (ratio width/length > 1/3.2) 4
 – Metatibia more slender (ratio width/length < 1/3.7). Antennal club slightly longer than the remaining antennomeres together. Apex of aedeagus more strongly narrowed apically, median hook absent ventrally *M. hortonensis* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
4. Metatibia ratio width/length: 1/2.8. Antennal club 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres together. Apex of aedeagus apically evenly narrowed and dorsoventrally compressed *M. lindulana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
 – Metatibia ratio width/length: 1/3.2. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres together. Apex of aedeagus apically widened (lateral view), with a median hook ventrally *M. dubia* (Arrow, 1916)
5. Basis of clypeus dull 6
 – Basis of clypeus shiny 9
6. Metatibia wide (ratio width/length: 1/2.4–2.6). Metacoxal apophysis with very dense, evenly short, scale-like setae 7
 – Metatibia slender (ratio width/length: 1/3.0). Metacoxal apophysis without scale-like setae. Aedeagus with a single narrowly extended tube *M. schintlmeisteri* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
7. Body size smaller 10 mm (ca 8.8 mm) *M. woodi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
 – Body size larger 10 mm (ca 11.8 mm) 8
8. Aedeagus apically deeply bifurcate *M. kuruwitana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
 – Aedeagus apically not incised *M. coxalis* (Moser, 1915)
9. Distal operculum of aedeagus enlarged apically 10
 – Apex of aedeagus almost evenly narrowed, distal operculum of aedeagus not significantly enlarged apically 11
10. Aedeagus ventrally with a large convex elevation at middle. Distal operculum of aedeagus moderately large, not half as wide as width of aedeagus *M. fistulosa* (Brenske, 1898)
 – Aedeagus ventrally without a large convex elevation at middle. Distal operculum of aedeagus large, as wide as width of aedeagus *M. poyagana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
11. Aedeagus ventrally with a large convex elevation at middle *M. badullana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
 – Aedeagus ventrally without a large convex elevation at middle 12
12. Aedeagus strongly compressed at middle, its distal part strongly narrowed towards apex (lateral view) and distinctly narrowed a quarter before apex (dorsal view) *M. weligamana* (Brenske, 1900)
 – Aedeagus moderately compressed at middle, its distal part less narrowed towards apex (lateral view) and less narrowed a quarter before apex (dorsal view) *M. deenstana* sp. nov.
13. Elytra with a longitudinal row of widely separated impunctate spots each bearing at centre a coarse puncture with an erect seta 14
 – Elytra without widely separated impunctate spots bearing at centre a coarse puncture with an erect seta 17
14. Body shape more elongate. Distal part of aedeagus short and wide (lateral view) 15
 – Body shape oval. Distal part of aedeagus longer and narrower (lateral view) *M. hiyarensis* sp. nov.

15. Aedeagus with a ventral hook	16
– Aedeagus without a ventral hook	<i>M. karunaratnae</i> sp. nov.
16. Pronotum with double pilosity composed of short adjacent and long erect setae. Aedeagus, with a sharp ventral hook before the middle	<i>M. anderssoni</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
– Pronotum with simple pilosity composed of short adjacent setae. Aedeagus, with a sharp ventral hook before the apex	<i>M. romanoi</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
17. Pronotum and elytra with fine and significantly larger punctures	18
– Pronotum and elytra only with fine, dense punctures. Elytra unicoloured	22
18. Aedeagus simple, without lobes or branches. Elytral intervals with dark stripes	
.....	<i>M. galdathhana</i> Ranasinghe <i>et al.</i> , 2020
– Aedeagus with apical or lateral lobes or branches	19
19. Apical margin of metacoxa without setae	20
– Apical margin of metacoxa with dense short setae	21
20. Median apophysis of metacoxa with dense, evenly short setae. Ventral metatibial spur slightly longer than the basal metatarsomere	<i>M. brincki</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
– Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense, unevenly long setae. Ventral metatibial spur almost as long as the two basal metatarsomeres combined	<i>M. heveli</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
21. Ventral metatibial spur almost straight and not elongated. Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense and unevenly short setae	<i>M. uggalkaltotensis</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
– Ventral metatibial spur strongly curved and almost as long as the three basal metatarsomeres combined. Median apophysis of metacoxa with very dense and evenly short setae	<i>M. diyalumana</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
22. Apical margin of metacoxa with dense, short setae	23
– Apical margin of metacoxa without setae	24
23. Colour reddish brown, body smaller than 7.5 mm	<i>M. tricuspidata</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
– Colour dark reddish brown, body larger than 8.0 mm	<i>M. nilaveliensis</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
24. Body smaller than 7 mm	25
– Body larger than 7 mm	28
25. Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined	26
– Antennal club slightly longer than the remaining antennomeres combined	<i>M. bisornata</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
26. Dorsal distal lobe of aedeagus simple	27
– Dorsal distal lobe of aedeagus with a long lobiform extension at the base	<i>M. windy</i> sp. nov.
27. Ventral distal lobe of aedeagus (i.e., including the fused parameres) extremely extended medially exceeding almost the maximum width of phallobase (dorsal view)	<i>M. pubescens</i> (Arrow, 1916)
– Ventral distal lobe of aedeagus (i.e., including the fused parameres) not extended mesally but constant in width over its entire length and being much narrower than the phallobase (dorsal view)	<i>M. dambullana</i> sp. nov.
28. Aedeagus with at least two apical processes	29
– Aedeagus with a single principal apical process	<i>M. yalaensis</i> Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

29. Aedeagus with at two apical processes. 3rd abdominal sternite without median tubercle 31
 – Aedeagus with at three apical processes 30
30. 3rd abdominal sternite with a median tubercle. Right distal lobe of aedeagus split before apex 34
 – 3rd abdominal sternite without a median tubercle. Right distal lobe of aedeagus not split before apex *M. kishi* sp. nov.
31. Median apophysis of metacoxa with dense, evenly short setae 32
 – Median apophysis of metacoxa with moderately dense, unevenly long setae
 *M. mavilluensis* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
32. Aedeagus in lateral view strongly enlarged ventrally, with a marsupium-like excavation
 *M. flinti* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
 – Aedeagus in lateral not enlarged ventrally 33
33. Right lateral process of aedeagus convex at the tip *M. kandyensis* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
 – Right lateral process of aedeagus acute at the tip *M. hastata* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014
34. Setae on disc of pronotum almost missing. Right distal lobe of aedeagus shorter, shorter than the rest of the basal part of the phallobase, strongly narrowed towards apex
 *M. cervicornis* Ranasinghe *et al.*, 2020
 – Setae on disc of pronotum dense. Right distal lobe of aedeagus extremely long, as long as the rest of the basal part of the phallobase, equal in width over its entire length *M. haniel* sp. nov.

New distribution records

Maladera anderssoni Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0949, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0950, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33082°N, 80.86203°E; 1108m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0704, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0705, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0706, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0707, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0709, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0710, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0711, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33097°N, 80.85934°E; 1190m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0922, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33159°N, 80.86110°E; 1139m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0923, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33159°N, 80.86110°E; 1139m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0559, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deanston, Knuckles South; 7.33501°N, 80.85966°E; 1171m; 18-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera bandarwelana Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0666, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, below the Greenview lodge; 7.53830°N, 80.7511°E; 765m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0881, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, below the Greenview lodge; 7.54976°N, 80.75212°E; 902m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • ZFMK • 1 ♀; “X-SR0882, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, below the Greenview lodge; 7.54976°N, 80.75212°E; 902m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera breviatella Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR2162, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Udawattakele FR; 7.29590°N, 80.64224°E; 26-XI-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera calcarata (Brenske, 1898)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0309, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera cervicornis Ranasinghe, Eberle, Benjamin & Ahrens, 2020

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0621, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53827°N, 80.75°E; 782m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0622, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53827°N, 80.75°E; 782m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0623, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53827°N, 80.75°E; 782m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0624, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53827°N, 80.75°E; 782m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0625, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53827°N, 80.75°E; 782m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0626, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53827°N, 80.75°E; 782m; 14-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0653, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.5491°N, 80.75386°E; 880m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0867, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.5491°N, 80.75386°E; 880m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0868, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.5491°N, 80.75386°E; 880m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0869, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.5491°N, 80.75386°E; 880m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2237, Matale District, Riverston, Thelgamu oya bungalow; 7.5363°N, 80.7723°E; 509m; 02-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera coxalis (Moser, 1915)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0659, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Greenview lodge; 7.53804°N, 80.75027°E; 778m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-

SR0320, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m, 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0328, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m, 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0329, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m, 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0330, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m, 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0991, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0992, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0993, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1004, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1005, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1094, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1099, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203, 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera galdaththana Ranasinghe, Eberle, Benjamin & Ahrens, 2020

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR2048, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28342°N, 80.59840 °E; 592,5 m; 14-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2245, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Thelgamu oya bangalow; 7.53635°N, 80.77234°E; 509 m; 01-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera kandyensis Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR2163, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Udawattakele FR; 7.29590°N, 80.64224 °E; 26-XI-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2045, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28368°N, 80.59874 °E; 578m; 15-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera heveli Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0988, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0989, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0990, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1006, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1089, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1090, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-

X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1091, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1092, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85897°N, 80.67533°E; 203m; 11-12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0404, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.86011°N, 80.67441°E; 187m; 11-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0406, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.86011°N, 80.67441°E; 187m; 11-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1037, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.86011°N, 80.67441°E; 187m; 11-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK.

Maladera iuga Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0543, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Deenston, Knuckles South; 7.35771°N, 80.85006°E; 980m; 17-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2000, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.58507°N, 80.74714°E; 399m; 24-VI-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2022, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.5845°N, 80.7472°E; 396m; 25-VI-2020; Ranasinghe, Athukorala & Jayatissa leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera laterita (Moser, 1915)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0866, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.54911°N, 80.75386°E; 880m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera mollis (Walker, 1859)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR2027, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 02-VII-2020; Eberle, Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera padaviyaensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2016

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR1046, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1915, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85796°N, 80.67554°E; 181m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera rufocuprea (Blanchard, 1850)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0844, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Hiyare FR; 6.05871°N, 80.31538°E; 117m; 22-23-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0845, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Hiyare FR; 6.05871°N, 80.31538°E; 117m; 22-23-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0846, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Hiyare FR; 6.05871°N, 80.31538°E; 117m; 22-23-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0847, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Hiyare FR; 6.05871°N, 80.31538°E; 117m; 22-23-X-2019; Eberle,

light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0877, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.54976°N, 80.75212°E; 902; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0878, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana; 7.54976°N, 80.75212°E; 902; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1082, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera setosa (Brenske, 1896)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR1024, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1035, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1047, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85766°N, 80.67474°E; 174m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0372, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0457, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0460, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0465, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1039, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1052, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85783°N, 80.67391°E; 167m; 12-13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0411, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85796°N, 80.67554°E; 181m; 12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0450, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85796°N, 80.67554°E; 181m; 12-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1013, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0405, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.86011766°N, 80.67441844°E; 187m; 11-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera tricuspidata Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0326, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Dambulla, NIFS Arboretum; 7.85824°N, 80.67506°E; 182m; 13-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Maladera weligamana (Brenske, 1900)

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0815, Sri Lanka, Nuwara Eliya District, Hakgala SNR, Seetha Eliya; 6.9307°N, 80.8134°E; 1773m; 20-XI-2019; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0835, Sri Lanka, Nuwara Eliya District, Hakgala SNR, Seetha Eliya; 6.93045°N, 80.81356°E; 1789m; 20-XI-2019; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Selaserica convexiuscula Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0858, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR; 6.09712°N, 80.3166°E; 49m; 26-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2074, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kottawa FR; 6.09712°N, 80.3166°E; 49m; 11-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Selaserica impexa Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR0855, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Hiyare FR; 6.0587°N, 80.3153°E; 117m; 22-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Light sheet”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0856, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kanneliya FR; 6.2509°N, 80.340130°E; 56m; 26-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0857, Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kanneliya FR; 6.25013°N, 80.338°E; 42m; 26-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Selaserica nuwarana Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR2058, Sri Lanka, Nuwara Eliya District, Hakgala SNR, Seetha Eliya; 6.9299°N, 80.81359°E; 1789m; 21-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2099, Sri Lanka, Nuwara Eliya District, Hakgala SNR, Seetha Eliya; 6.93074°N, 80.81341°E; 1773m; 21-XII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Selaserica praetexta Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Material examined

SRI LANKA • 1 ♂; “X-SR1973, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28329°N, 80.59819°E; 528 m; 16-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1974, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28329°N, 80.59819°E; 528 m; 16-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1975, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28329°N, 80.59819°E; 528 m; 16-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2042, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28329°N, 80.59819°E; 528 m; 15-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2208, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28329°N, 80.59819°E; 528 m; 25-XI-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2209, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28329°N, 80.59819°E; 528 m; 25 Nov. 2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1972, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28342°N, 80.59840°E; 592.5 m; 16-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2046, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Gannoruwa FR; 7.28342°N, 80.59840°E; 592.5 m; 14-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR1970, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Udawattakele FR; 7.29590°N, 80.64224°E; 16-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2159, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Udawattakele FR; 7.29690°N, 80.6448°E; 26-XI-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2160, Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Udawattakele FR; 7.29690°N, 80.6448°E; 27-XI-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2017, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 24-VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR2025, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 23 -VII-2020; Ranasinghe & Athukorala leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0902, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0903, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0904, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0905, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0906, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0907, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0908, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0909, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0910, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0911, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0912, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0913, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK • 1 ♂; “X-SR0914, Sri Lanka, Matale District, Riverston, Pitawala Pathana, 7.55223°N, 80.75293°E, 888m; 15-X-2019; Eberle, Bohacz & Ranasinghe leg.; Black light”; ZFMK.

Discussion

Although the sampling was mainly carried out at the same sites as in the first expedition (Ranasinghe *et al.* 2020), we still found different species within the assemblages, that had not been previously collected at the same site. This might be due to seasonal change, as sampling was performed in both dry and wet seasons. However, more thorough conclusions regarding temporal turnover of assemblages of Sericini would need long-term observation, and these data are analysed in a separate paper, focusing particularly on the synecology of the species in relation to their habitat. The study once more revealed a large amount of endemism, confirming that Sri Lanka remains unexplored, and that night active chafers are still rather poorly represented in material from occasional, non-specialized field surveys.

Acknowledgements

Fieldwork for this study was fully funded by institutional funds of the ZFMK and by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). S.R. was funded by the DAAD; N.A. and S.P.B. were funded by the NIFS. We are thanking to C. Bohacz (ZFMK), D. Bopearachchi, A. Sathkunanathan, M. Tharmarajan, C. Jayatissa and S. Wijesundara of the NIFS for their support in the field and lab. Further, we are grateful to Prof. S. Wijesundara and Mr C. Lekamge for providing facility in the NIFS Arboretum. Thanks to Mr Madhura de Silva and Mr Sampath for providing facility in the Hiyare Conservation Center. Furthermore, we are thankful to all Wildlife Rangers (Nuwara Eliya, Hiyare, Horton Plains), Regional forest officers (Kandy, Knuckles, Nuwara Eliya, Kottawa, Kanneliya) who helped us to conduct fieldwork. S.P.B. thanks to the Department of Wildlife Conservation, Sri Lanka (permit no: WL/3/2/61/18), the Department of Forest Conservation, Sri Lanka (permit no: R&E/RES/NFSRCM/2019-01 & R&E/RES/NFSRCM/EXTENSION/2020), the Divisional Forest Office, Kandy, Sri Lanka (permit no: K/G/01/06/03) for providing research and collection permits.

References

- Ahrens D. & Fabrizi S. 2016. A monograph of the Sericini of India (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Bonn Zoological Bulletin* 65: 1–355.
- Fabrizi S. & Ahrens D. 2014. A monograph of the Sericini of Sri Lanka (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Bonn Zoological Bulletin, Supplements* 61: 1–124.
- Ranasinghe S., Eberle J., Benjamin S.P. & Ahrens D. 2020. New species of Sericini from Sri Lanka (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 621: 1–20.
<https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2020.621>

Manuscript received: 3 December 2021

Manuscript accepted: 23 March 2022

Published on: 30 May 2022

Topic editor: Tony Robillard

Section editor: Max Barclay

Desk editor: Pepe Fernández

Printed versions of all papers are also deposited in the libraries of the institutes that are members of the *EJT* consortium: Muséum national d’histoire naturelle, Paris, France; Meise Botanic Garden, Belgium; Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium; Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands; Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales-CSIC, Madrid, Spain; Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid CSIC, Spain; Zoological Research Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany; National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.