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A new species of the *Exocelina ekari* group and new faunistic data on 12 species of *Exocelina* BROUN, 1886 from New Guinea (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

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Abstract

Exocelina kowalskii sp.n. (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae) is described from Papua New Guinea (Morobe Province) and placed in the *E. ekari* group based on the structure of the male genitalia. Affinities with morphologically similar species of the group are discussed. The new species is characterized by its male antennae and the shape of the male genitalia. Important diagnostic characters of the new species (habitus, colour, male antenna and protarsomeres 4–5, male genitalia) are illustrated. New faunistic data of 12 other species of *Exocelina* BROUN, 1886 are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dytiscidae, *Exocelina*, new species, faunistics, New Guinea.

Introduction

With 51 species, the *E. ekari* group is the largest species group of *Exocelina* BROUN, 1886 (SHAVERDO et al. 2012, 2014, 2016a). The *E. ekari* group is distributed all over New Guinea with the largest number of species so far encountered in the central part of Papua New Guinea (19 spp.).

In the material collected from localities near Wau Village, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, a new species, *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n., has been discovered. It belongs to the *E. ekari* group based on the characteristically discontinuous outline of the median lobe.

Here, we describe this new species and discuss its morphological affinities with other representatives of the group. Additionally, we present new faunistic data on 12 other species of *Exocelina* from New Guinea.

Material and methods

The studied specimens are deposited in the following collections:

MNHN Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland
NMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria
ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany

The methods follow those described in SHAVERDO & BALKE (2014), and SHAVERDO et al. (2012, 2014). All label data are quoted as they appear on the labels attached to the specimens; comments by the authors are given between square brackets.

The following abbreviations are used: IN (Indonesia), MW (maximum body width), PNG (Papua New Guinea), TL (total body length), TL-H (total body length without head).

Exocelina kowalskii sp.n.

TYPE LOCALITY: PNG: Morobe Province, 12 km NNE Wau, Poverty Creek, ca. 7°13'00.1"S 146°49'00.1"E.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (ZSM): "Poverty Crk. 1600m 12 km NNE of Wau Morobe Province Papua New Guinea", "September 25, 1985 MP Kowalski", "Holotype *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n. des. H.Shaverdo & M.Balke, 2019" [red, printed]. **Paratypes**: 2 ♀♀ (NMW, ZSM): same locality label as holotype; 2 ♂♂ (NMW, ZSM): "PAPUA NEW GUINEA Wau, Morobe Prov. Mt. Missim, 1500 m Coldwater Crk. 3 Nov 1985 Col. by MP Kowalski".

DESCRIPTION: **Body size and form** (Fig. 1): Medium-sized: TL-H 3.95–4.10 mm, TL 4.40–4.50 mm, MW 2.10–2.25 mm (holotype: TL-H 3.95 mm, TL 4.40 mm, MW 2.10 mm), habitus oblong-oval.

Colouration (Fig. 1): Dorsally piceous, with posterior part of head, sides of pronotum, and elytral sutural lines dark brown; head appendages yellowish red, legs yellowish red to reddish brown.

Surface sculpture (Fig. 1): Shiny or submatt dorsally, with distinct punctation and weakly or distinctly impressed microreticulation. Head with very dense, coarse punctation (no spaces between punctures, or spaces 1–2 times as large as punctures), only slightly finer and sparser anteriorly; diameter of most punctures larger than diameter of cells of microreticulation. Pronotum with finer and slightly sparser punctation than on head. Elytra with punctation distinctly finer and sparser than on pronotum. Elytra usually with weakly impressed microreticulation, but some specimens with microreticulation more strongly impressed, dorsally less shiny, submatt. Pronotum and especially head with microreticulation much stronger. Metaventrite and metacoxa distinctly microreticulate, metacoxal plates with longitudinal strioles and transverse wrinkles. Abdominal ventrites with distinct microreticulation, numerous strioles, and fine sparse punctation, denser on last two abdominal ventrites.

Structures: Pronotum with distinct lateral bead. Base of prosternum and neck of prosternal process with distinct ridge, slightly rounded anteriorly. Blade of prosternal process lanceolate, narrow, slightly convex, with distinct lateral bead and numerous lateral setae. Abdominal ventrite 6 broadly rounded.

Male: Antenna strongly modified (Figs. 1–2): antennomeres 3–5 strongly enlarged, 4–5 rectangularly rounded, 3 broadly triangular, 3–4 equally broad (0.16 mm), 5 narrower (0.14 mm); 6 slightly enlarged, 7–9 stout. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 1–4 narrow. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 1–3 with adhesive setae. Protarsomere 4 with medium-sized, slender, slightly curved antero-ventral hook-like seta and seven distinctly smaller setae: one antero-lateral, three antero-ventral and three postero-ventral. Protarsomere 5 ventrally with anterior row of 16 and posterior row of five short setae (Fig. 3). Median lobe with distinctly discontinuous outline in ventral and lateral view; in ventral view, with rather distinct submedian constriction and broad concave apex; in lateral view, apex short, broadened and bluntly pointed (Figs. 5–6). Paramere with shallow dorsal notch; subdistal part elongate, with numerous, densely arranged, long setae; proximal setae short and thin, less conspicuous than subapical ones (Fig. 4). Abdominal ventrite 6 with 7–10 oblique lateral striae on each side.

Female: Antennae simple, somewhat stout, pro- and mesotarsi not modified, abdominal ventrite 6 without striae.

AFFINITIES: Due to the discontinuous outline of its median lobe, *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n. clearly belongs to the *E. ekari* group. Within the group, the new species is placed among species of the *E. edeltraudae*/*bismarckensis* complex. *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n. resembles *E. jimiensis* SHAVERDO & BALKE, 2014 in weaker dorsal punctation and microreticulation and in the shape of the median lobe, whereas, in the shape of the paramere, it is more similar to *E. bismarckensis*

SHAVERDO & BALKE, 2014 and *E. vovai* SHAVERDO & BALKE, 2014. However, from all species of the *E. edeltraudae*/*bismarckensis* complex, the new species can be distinguished by the different male antennae. Antennomeres 3–5 are at least on average larger (antennomeres 3 / 4 / 5: 0.16 mm / 0.16 mm / 0.14 mm respectively) than those of the other species of the complex (0.12–0.14 mm / 0.14–0.16 mm / 0.10–0.14 mm), and in *E. kowalskii* sp.n. the antennomeres 3–4 are equally broad, whereas antennomere 4 is the broadest one in the species of the *E. edeltraudae/bismarckensis* complex. Moreover, the broadly triangular antennomere 3 of the new species is rather outstanding, similar to that of the *E. knoepfchen* complex; antennomere 3 is less prominent in the *E. edeltraudae*/*bismarckensis* complex.

HABITAT: According to the label data the specimens were collected in (or near) streams.

DISTRIBUTION: PNG: Morobe Province, Wau area.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named for Michael Kowalski, its collector. The name is a noun in the genitive case.

Faunistic notes

Exocelina astrophallus (BALKE, 1998)

PNG: MADANG (additional records): 17 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ "V.Kolář Lgt. Papua New Guinea Wanang III, 4-20.7.2013" (MNHN, NMW, ZSM). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 26-28.xi.2012 Wanang FIT-WAN-M-5/8-d10 / Plot 13 / P0648 Vial 22290-CODYTI" (MNHN). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 30.x.-2.xii.2012 Wanang -5,227670193 145, 0797424", "FIT-WAN-O-7/8-d14 / Plot 15 / P0666 Vial 17747-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 20-22.xi.2012 Wanang -5,227670193 145,0797424", "FIT-WAN-P-2/8-d04 / Plot 16 / P0669 Vial 22273-CODYTI" (ZSM). 2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ "Papua New Guinea: Wanang III, gravel bank, 22.ix.2013 Boukal 27/2013" (ZSM).

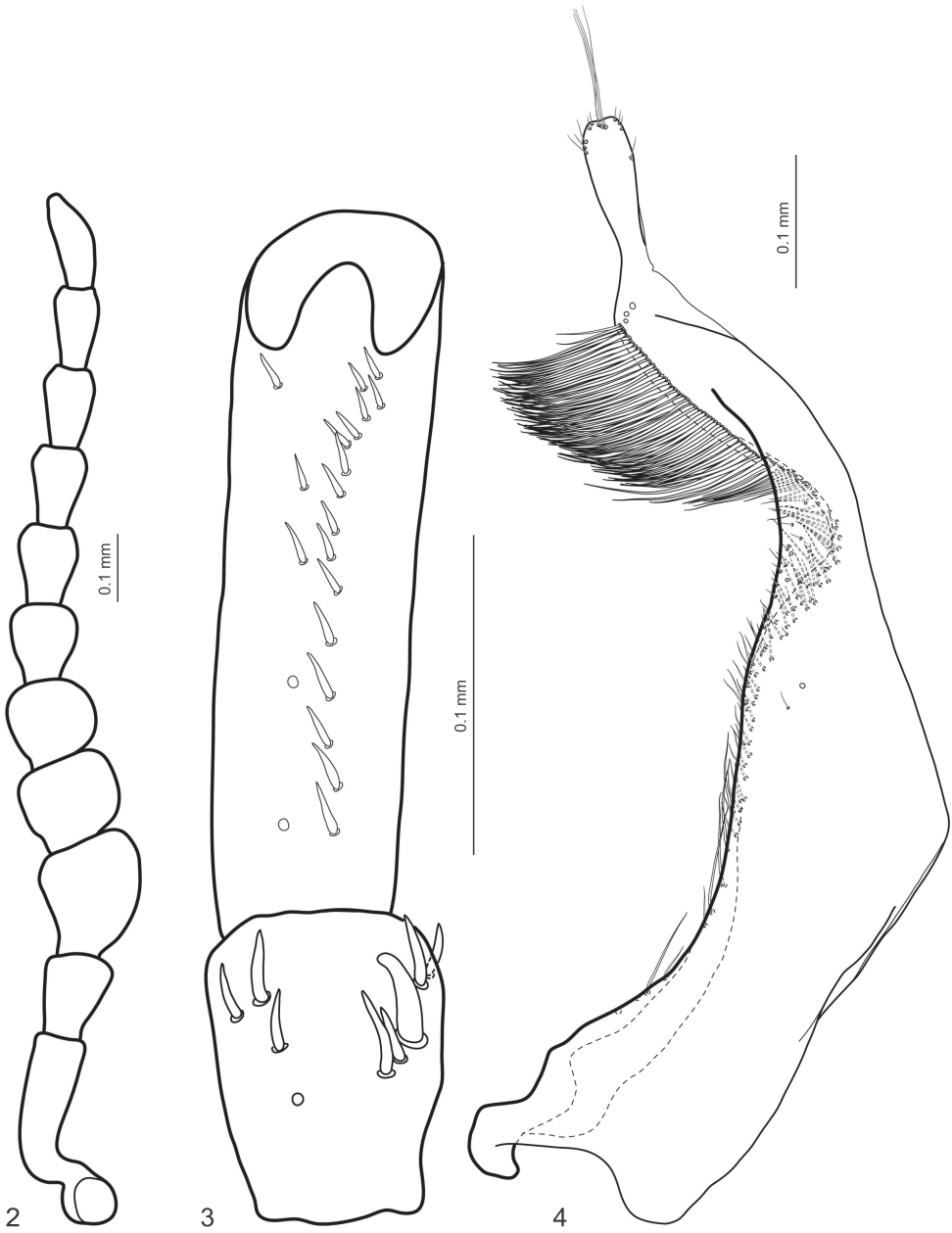
This species is known only from Madang Province in PNG (SHAVERDO et al. 2012).

Exocelina atowaso (SHAVERDO, SAGATA & BALKE, 2005)

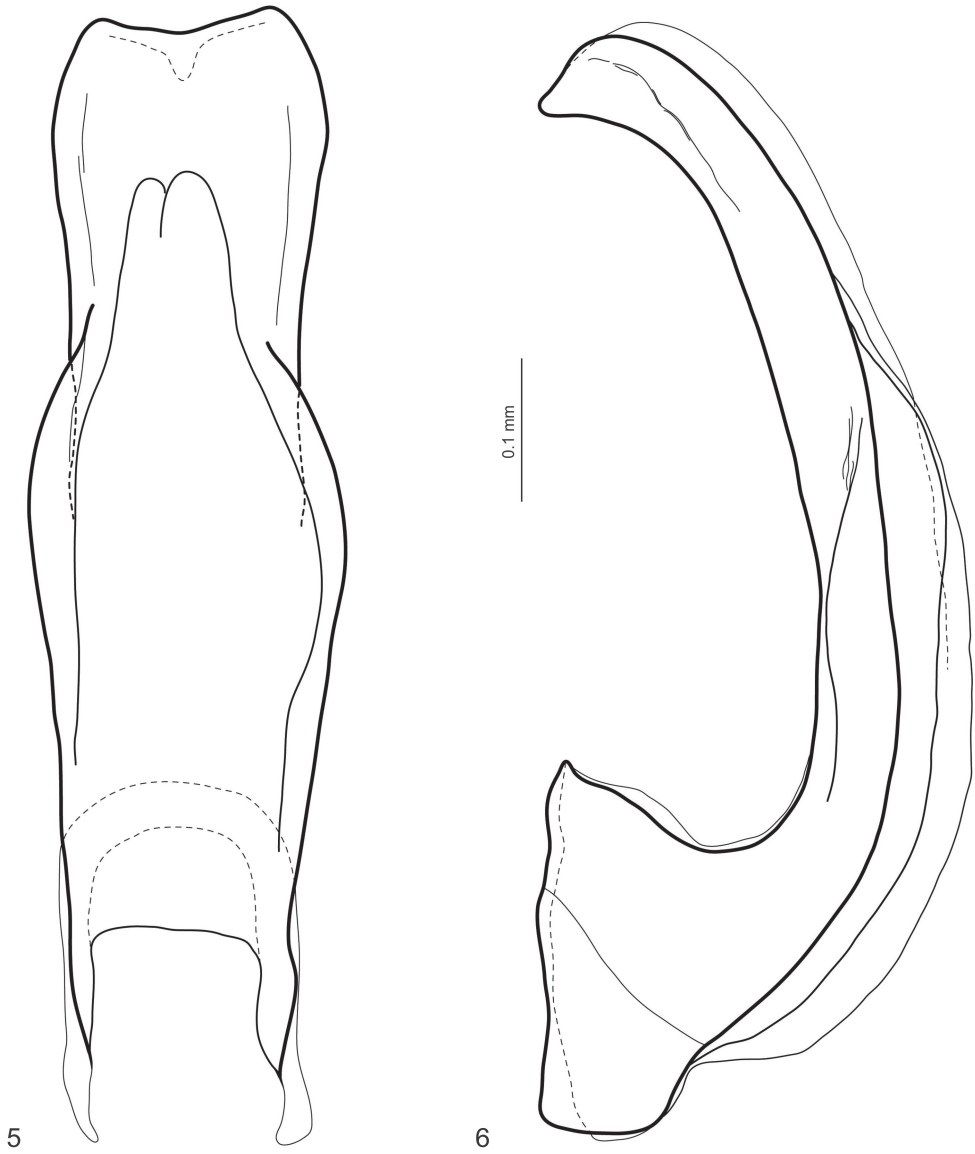
PNG: MADANG (additional records): 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 5-7.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5,731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1183 Vial 16046" (ZSM). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 3-5.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5,731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1222 Vial 16098" (MNHN). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 9-11.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5,731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1193 Vial 16148" (ZSM). 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5,731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1235 Vial 16164" (MNHN, ZMS). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5,731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1179 Vial 16186" (ZSM). 2 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 26-28.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5, 731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1218 Vial 16217" (MNHN, ZSM). 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m -5,731960773 145,221667 MW0700 / P1234 Vial 16270" (MNHN, ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 29-31.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-I-3/8-d05 / Plot 9 / P1164 Vial 07326-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-I-3/8-d03 / Plot 9 / P1163 Vial 15933-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-A-2/8-d03 / Plot 1 / P1099 Vial 15960-CODYTI" (MNHN, ZSM). 3 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 3-5.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-R-5/8-d10 / Plot 18 / P1238 Vial 15969-CODYTI" (MNHN, ZSM). 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 31.x.-2.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-E-4/8-d07 / Plot 5 / P1133 Vial 15919-CODYTI" (NMW, ZSM). 2 ♂♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 3-5.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-K-5/8-d10 / Plot 11 / P1182 Vial 16083-CODYTI" (ZSM). 2 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 700m", "-5,731960773 145,221667 FIT-MW700-F-2/8-d03 / Plot 6 / P1139 Vial 15944-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 11.ix.-11.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 200m -5,739897251 145,3297424 MW0200 / P0803 Vial 14334" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 9-11.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 200m", "-5,739897251 145,3297424 FIT-MW200-T-8/8-d16 / Plot 20 / P0867 Vial 14305-CODYTI" (ZSM).

Fig. 1: Habitus of *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n., holotype.

This species is known from PNG: East Sepik, Enga, and Madang provinces (see also SHAVERDO et al. 2012). In Madang, the species was previously known only from Bundi. The present records are an extension of the known distribution to the southeast.



Figs. 2–4: *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n. 2) right male antenna; 3) right male protarsomeres 4–5, ventral view, 4) paramere, external view.



Figs. 5–6: *Exocelina kowalskii* sp.n. 5) median lobe, lateral view, 6) same, ventral view.

Exocelina brahminensis SHAVERDO, HENDRICH & BALKE, 2012

PNG: MADANG (additional record): 1 ♂ "V.Kolář Lgt. Papua New Guinea Wanang III, 4-20.7.2013" (ZSM).

This is one of the most widely distributed species in PNG. It is known from the Momase Region: Sandaun, East Sepik, Madang, and Morobe provinces (SHAVERDO et al. 2012) and from the Eastern Highlands Province (SHAVERDO et al. 2014).

Exocelina broschii (BALKE, 1998)

PNG: MADANG (additional record): 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 6-8.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1200m", "-5, 720873633 145,2694702 FIT-MW1200-H-7/8-d13 / Plot 8 / P1550 Vial 17070-CODYTI" (ZSM).

The species is distributed in PNG: Eastern Highlands and Madang provinces (see also SHAVERDO et al. 2005, 2016b).

Exocelina bundiensis SHAVERDO, HENDRICH & BALKE, 2012

PNG: MADANG (additional records): 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 25-27.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5, 759910107 145,234726 MW1700 / P1886 Vial 07540" (ZSM). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 31.x.-2.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759910107 145,234726 MW1700 / P1937 Vial 04124" (NHMW). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 31.x.-2.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759910107 145,234726 MW1700 / P1945 Vial 02419" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 1-3.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759910107 145,234726 MW1700 / P2009 Vial 06713" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 2-4.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759910107 145,234726 MW1700 / P1930 Vial 07528" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 6-8.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5, 759910107 145,234726 MW1700 / P1916 Vial 168555" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 25-27.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-D-1/8-d01 / Plot 4 / P 1902 Vial 02409" (ZSM). 3 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 26-28.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-P-1/8-d02 / Plot 16 / P 1998 Vial 05584" (MNHN, ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611", "FIT-MW1700-E-2/8-d03 / Plot 5 / P1911 Vial P1911-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611", "FIT-MW1700-F-2/8-d03 / Plot 6 / P1919 Vial P1919-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611 MW1700 / P1927 Vial 04060" (ZSM). 2 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611 MW1700 / P1943 Vial 04017" (MNHN, ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-A-1/8-d03 / Plot 1 / P 1879 Vial 04079" (ZSM). 3 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611 MW1700 / P1919 Vial 07543" (MNHN, ZSM). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-P-2/8-d04 / Plot 16 / P 1999 Vial 05557" (ZSM). 2 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-M-2/8-d04 / Plot 13 / P 1975 Vial 05760" (MNHN, ZMS). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611", "FIT-MW1700-O-2/8-d04 / Plot 15 / P1991 Vial 05589-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 1-3.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-M-4/8-d08 / Plot 13 / P 1977 Vial 05539" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 2-4.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-F-5/8-d09 / Plot 6 / P 1922 Vial 16590" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 3-5.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-L-5/8-d10 / Plot 12 / P 1970 Vial 06377" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 3-5.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-Q-5/8-d10 / Plot 17 / P 2010 Vial 05651" (ZSM). 5 ♀♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 4-6.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1700-J-6/8-d11 / Plot 17 / P 1955 Vial 16607" (MNHN, NHMW, ZSM). 1 ♂ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 4-6.xi.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1700m -5,759269238 145,235611", "FIT-MW1700-G-6/8-d11 / Plot 7 / P1931 Vial ……..-CODYTI" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 28-30.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 1200m", "-5,759269238 145,235611 FIT-MW1200-R-2/8-d04 / Plot 18 / P0215 Vial 05823" (ZMS). 1 ♀ "Ibisca Niugini, PNG 27-29.x.2012 Mount Wilhelm 200m -5,744789124 145,3271637", "FIT-MW200-C-2/8-d03 / Plot 3 / P0725 Vial 02205-CODYTI" (ZSM).

This species is known from PNG: Eastern Highlands and Madang provinces (SHAVERDO et al. 2012). In Madang, it was previously known only from Bundi.

Exocelina craterensis SHAVERDO & BALKE, 2014

PNG: SIMBU/EASTERN HIGHLANDS (additional record): 1 ♂ "Papua New Guinea: Crater Mountain, Sera - Herowana, upper Oh River, 1200 m, 15IX2002, Balke & Sagata (PNG 012)" (ZSM).

This species in known from the Crater Mountain area, which is situated on the border of Simbu and Eastern Highlands provinces and Marawaka area in the Gulf Province of PNG (SHAVERDO et al. 2014).

Exocelina danae (BALKE, 1998)

PNG: SANDAUN (additional records): 5 ♀♀ "Papua New Guinea: Sandaun, Mianmin (river) 700m, 21.x.2008, 04.52.858S 141.31.706E [4°52.858'S 141°31.706'E] [S.] Ibalim (PNG 197)" (MNHN, NMW, ZSM). 1 ♀ "Papua New Guinea: Sandaun, Mianmin 700m, 21.x.2008, 04.52.858S 141.31.706E [4°52.858'S 141°31.706'E] S. Ibalim PNG 197" (ZSM).

The species is known from Indonesia (Papua Province, Pegunungan Bintang Regency) and PNG (Sandaun Province) (see also SHAVERDO et al. 2016c).

Exocelina marinae (SHAVERDO, SAGATA & BALKE, 2005)

IN (**first record**): PAPUA: Pegunungan Bintang Regency: 1 ♀ "IRIAN JAYA: 12.8.1992, Zentralmassiv, Borme 140°25'E 04°24'S, 900 m, leg. Balke (8)" (NMW).
PNG: SANDAUN (additional record): 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ "New Guinea W-Sepik Prov. 1 km E Telefomin 1500 m; 1.I.1989 [year not well legible], in a wayside ditch leg. R. Hołyński" (ZSM).

So far, the species was known only from the northwestern part of PNG. All its records, except one (Tari-Koroba, Hela Province) are from the south of Sandaun Province: Mianmin area (SHAVERDO et al. 2005, 2016b). The present record confirms its presence in Sandaun and shows that the species occurs not only further southeast (Hela Province, Tari-Koroba) but also further west from Mianmin area. Although the record from Borme is based on one female, identification of the specimen is certain due to the combination of several morphological characters (small size, strong dorsal punctation and microreticulation, presence of a pronotal bead). Moreover, Borme is situated close to Mianmin and Telefomin, and the occurrence of *E. marinae* in this area is very likely.

Exocelina mondmillensis SHAVERDO, SAGATA & BALKE, 2016

PNG: SIMBU (**first record**): 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ "Collection Naturhistorisches Museum Basel", "Papua New Guinea Simbu prov. L. Cizek lgt.", "Kundiawa, Mu vill. 145°02'E 4°42'S [6°05'S 145°02'E] III.2001, 1900m" (NHMB).

The species is widely distributed in PNG: Enga, Madang, Simbu, and Western Highlands provinces (see also SHAVERDO et al. 2016b).

Exocelina pinocchio SHAVERDO & BALKE, 2014

PNG: MADANG (additional record): 3 ♂♂ "Papua New Guinea: Madang Province, Wanang village, ca. 110 m, 20.ix.2013, 05.15.458S 145.02.389E [5°15.458'S 145°02.389'E], David Boukal (PNG2013-13)" (NMW, ZSM).

The species is widely distributed in the Madang Province of PNG. Hitherto, it was recorded only from the type locality: Usino, 5°31.13'S 145°25.32'E (SHAVERDO et al. 2014).

Exocelina ullrichi (BALKE, 1998)

PNG: SIMBU (**first record**): 1 ♀ "Papua New Guinea Simbu prov. L. Cizek lgt.", "Kundiawa, Mu vill. 145°02'E 4°42'S [6°05'S 145°02'E] III.2001, 1900m" (ZSM).

The present record is an extension of the known distribution of the species to the west. It is now known from the Eastern Highlands and Simbu provinces of PNG (see also SHAVERDO & BALKE 2014).

Exocelina wannangensis SHAVERDO & BALKE, 2014

PNG: MADANG (additional record): 1 ♂ "V.Kolář Lgt. Papua New Guinea Wanang III, 4-20.7.2013" (ZSM). 2 ♀♀ "Papua New Guinea: Wanang 23.ix.2013 Boukal 33/2013" (ZSM). 1 ♀ "Papua New Guinea: Digitam creek, small pools, 22.ix.2013 Boukal 31/2013" (ZSM).

This species is known from Usino and Wannang in the Madang Province of PNG (SHAVERDO et al. 2014).

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Zusammenfassung

Exocelina kowalskii sp.n., eine neue Art aus Papua Neu Guinea wird beschrieben. Auf Grund der Struktur des Aedeagus wird die Art der *E. ekari* Gruppe zugeordnet. Neue Daten zur Verbreitung von 12 *Exocelina* Arten werden ebenfalls bereitgestellt.

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