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Tenebrionidae of East Asia

(I) Tenebrionid Beetles from South Sumatra Collected by Mr. Hiroshi MAKIHARA in 1983

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Abstract Nine new species of Tenebrionidae from South Sumatra collected by Mr. Hiroshi MAKIHARA are described and a list of the collection is also given.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hiroshi MAKIHARA (Forestry and Forest Products Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery), I had an opportunity of examining many tenebrionid specimens collected in Benakat, southern Sumatra. I tried to determine them by comparing with the identified material at Budapest, Paris and London in February, 1985. I was able to determine most of them including some new species, but was compelled to leave some species undetermined.

From Sumatra, FAIRMAIRE, GEBIEN and some other authors described many tenebrionid species. Besides, not only the above authors but also PIC, BLAIR, KASZAB, KULZER and others described numerous species from adjacent regions. In some cases, a species was given several names by different authors. I am certain that there are other new species among the undetermined material, but prefer to refrain from describing them as new ones because more careful examination is needed for avoiding further confusion.

In this paper, I am going to describe 9 new species and also to give a list of determined and undertermined species with some comments.

Dr. Z. KASZAB (Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest) kindly helped me to determine the names of many specimens, Dr. C. GIRARD (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) permitted me to examine the tenebrionid specimens under his care, and Messrs. M. E. BACCHUS, M. J. D. BRENDELL and L. JESSOP (British Museum (Natural History), London), gave me the opportunity of comparing Sumatran specimens with identified material from adjacent regions. Mr. S. KONDO gave me valuable information, Mr. T. ENDO prepared the fine figures and Prof. M. SATÔ (Nagoya Women's University) kindly read the manuscript of this paper. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of the above gentlemen for their kind support and assistance.

All the holotype specimens are preserved in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

Descriptions of the New Species

Falsonannocerus makiharai sp. nov.

Brown, with inner sides of eyes, lateral portions of pronotum, tops of catenules on elytra, tibiae and tarsi blackish brown; moderately, somewhat vitreously shining; surface partly covered with yellowish secretion. Elongate; subcylindrical.

Head transverse-oblong, rather vertical against pronotum in repose, closely, deeply punctate, finely tubercular, raised posteriorly, with fronto-clypeal border deeply sulcate and arcuate posteriad; clypeus transversely elliptic, microscopically tuberculate and reticulate, weakly truncate in front; genae obliquely, feebly produced; eyes medium-sized, convex laterad, distance between them about 2.8 times their transverse diameter; ocular sulci very deep; tempora slightly pointed laterad just behind eyes; antennae medium-sized, reaching basal 2/5 of pronotum, 6 apical segments flattened and club-like, 10th widest, 11th ovoid, relative length of each segment from basal to apical as follows: 2.2, 1.0, 1.9, 0.9, 0.8, 1.1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.6.

Pronotum trapezoid, 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest just behind the line across front angles, gradually narrowed to rear; front border rather remarkably arcuate forward; basal border feebly arcuate posteriad; sides rather steeply declined with lateral margins weakly explanate anteriorly, crenulate and distinctly so in middle; front angles narrowly rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disk strongly convex longitudinally, coarsely pitted with protruding tubercles throughout. Scutellum subcordate, slightly elevated, sparsely tuberculate.

Elytra approximately twice as long as broad, 3.5 times the length and 1.5 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical 1/3, weakly narrowed to front and moderately narrowed to rear, narrowly rounded in apical portion; dorsum rather strongly, longitudinally convex, thickest at middle, lightly flattened behind scutellum; disk punctate-striate, punctures in striae small and rather closely set; intervals feebly convex, very conspicuously, irregularly catenulate in 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th, with catenules in outer intervals smaller and more even with one another.

Mentum subcordate with truncate apex; gula rather wide and parabolic; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about 1.7 times the length of inner, 1.3 times the length of apical.

Prosternum microreticulate, strongly raised in intercoxal space; prosternal process semicircular, rimmed and depressed; mesosternum depressed, coarsely punctate anteriorly, rather strongly raised in Y-shape and coriaceous in posterior portion; metasternum coarsely punctate, weakly microreticulate laterally, scattered with fine tubercles. Abdomen strongly punctate, punctures finer and closer to apical portion.

Legs rather stout, coarsely and closely punctate, and more or less finely tuberculate, with each tibia weakly indented just before apex of inner side, relative length of each segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsi from basal to apical as follows: 1.8, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 5.4; 1.6, 1.4, 1.5, 1.3, 5.6; 2.6, 1.7, 1.8, 6.0, respectively.

Body length: 5.2–6.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (agroforestry), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 2. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 4 exs., plantation site, 9. II.; 1 ex., nursery site, 25. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 26. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 28. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 4. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

This new species is discriminated from the other known *Falsonannocerus* species by its body being coarsely punctate and finely tuberculate, pronotum with arcuate front border, and elytra conspicuously catenulate on 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th intervals.

Chaetopsia sumatrensis sp. nov.

This new species resembles *C. angusticollis* GEBIEN, 1925, but is distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Head strongly raised with obliquely protruding tubercles posteriorly; clypeus weakly and roundly produced forward; antennae with relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 3.2, 1.2, 2.0, 1.1, 0.9, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 3.0.

Pronotum about 0.9 times as broad as long, broadest at the line across front angles, strongly convex above and produced anteriorly; front border overlying vertex; disk very unevenly rugoso-punctate, sparsely covered with rod-like bristles, with longitudinal tumidities in anterior half. Scutellum linguiform, feebly elevated.

Elytra twice as long as broad, 3 times the length and 1.5 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical 3/7; disk with rather irregular rows of non-striated punctures, rather sparsely covered with short rod-like bristles; catenules in intervals longer and stronger, not becoming smaller in outer portions; lateral margins more widely enveloping meso- and metasterna.

Under surface rather closely punctate, almost without bristles.

Legs with relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 2.0, 1.1, 1.3, 1.8, 4.5; 2.1, 1.4, 1.3, 1.5, 4.8; 3.8, 1.4, 1.4, 5.0, respectively.

Male genitalia as shown in Figs. 5–6.

Body length: 3.8–6.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (plantation site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 23. II. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., plantation site, 9. II.; 1 ex., nursery site, 22. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 25. II.: 1 ex., ditto, 7. III.; 1 ex., natural forest, 17. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 1 ex., Allas Valley, vic. of Gumpang, N. Sumatra (in Természettudományi Múzeum).

Cneocnemis sumatrensis sp. nov.

Reddish brown, with head, lateral margins of pronotum and abdomen in parts darkened, eyes nearly black; moderately shining. Oblong; rather subparallel-sided; moderately, longitudinally convex.

Head somewhat transverse-octagonal, weakly convex above, moderately closely, fairly strongly punctate, punctures sparser in middle, closer and finer anteriorly; fronto-clypeal border slightly depressed with very fine suture; outer margin widely and

weakly arcuate in front, oblique on both sides, then feebly produced to both eyes; eyes transverse, weakly convex laterad, distance between them about 3 times their diameter; antennae medium-sized and club-like, reaching middle of pronotum, 6th to 10th segments dilated and transverse, 11th noticeably large and ovoid, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.9, 0.8, 1.3, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.4, 1.6, 2.5.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest at basal 3/5; front border weakly trisinuate; basal border very slightly arcuate posteriad, feebly sinuate on both sides and shortly straight in median 1/5; sides gradually declined to sulcate lateral margins; front angles subrectangular with rounded corners; hind angles obtuse but angulate; disk moderately convex, rather strongly punctate, punctures closer laterally. Scutellum subcordate, smooth, sparsely scattered with fine punctures in basal portion.

Elytra about 1.7 times as long as broad, 2.4 times the length and nearly the same breadth of pronotum, broadest at middle, feebly narrowed forward and moderately, roundly so to rear; dorsum moderately convex above; disk rather strongly punctate-striate, punctures in striae rather small, distance between them about 1.5–2.5 times their diameter; intervals very feebly convex, weakly, rather transversely microreticulate, scattered with minute punctures; sides softly enveloping hind body.

Mentum short pentagonal and densely haired in male, closely punctate in female; gula short and inverted U-shaped; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about 1.8 times the length of inner, 1.5 times the length of truncate apical.

Prosternum rather closely punctate, finely so in raised intercoxal space, with blunt prosternal process; mesosternum strongly depressed, coarsely punctate, with V-shaped elevation on hind border; metasternum moderately closely punctate, with median impression in posterior 2/3. Abdomen rather closely punctate, with 3 basal sternites nearly wholly wrinkled and each basal portion of 2 apicals wrinkled longitudinally.

Protibiae in male peculiar, gradually widened, a little twisted and thickened to apex, dentate downwards in apical half along outer margin, bent at apical 2/5 on inner margin, ridged from before middle to apex on the under surface along inner margin and pointed both at apical 1/3 and just before apex; in female, gradually widened to apex, dentate in apical 3/5 along outer margin, very weakly but widely arcuate and shortly emarginate near base on inner margin.

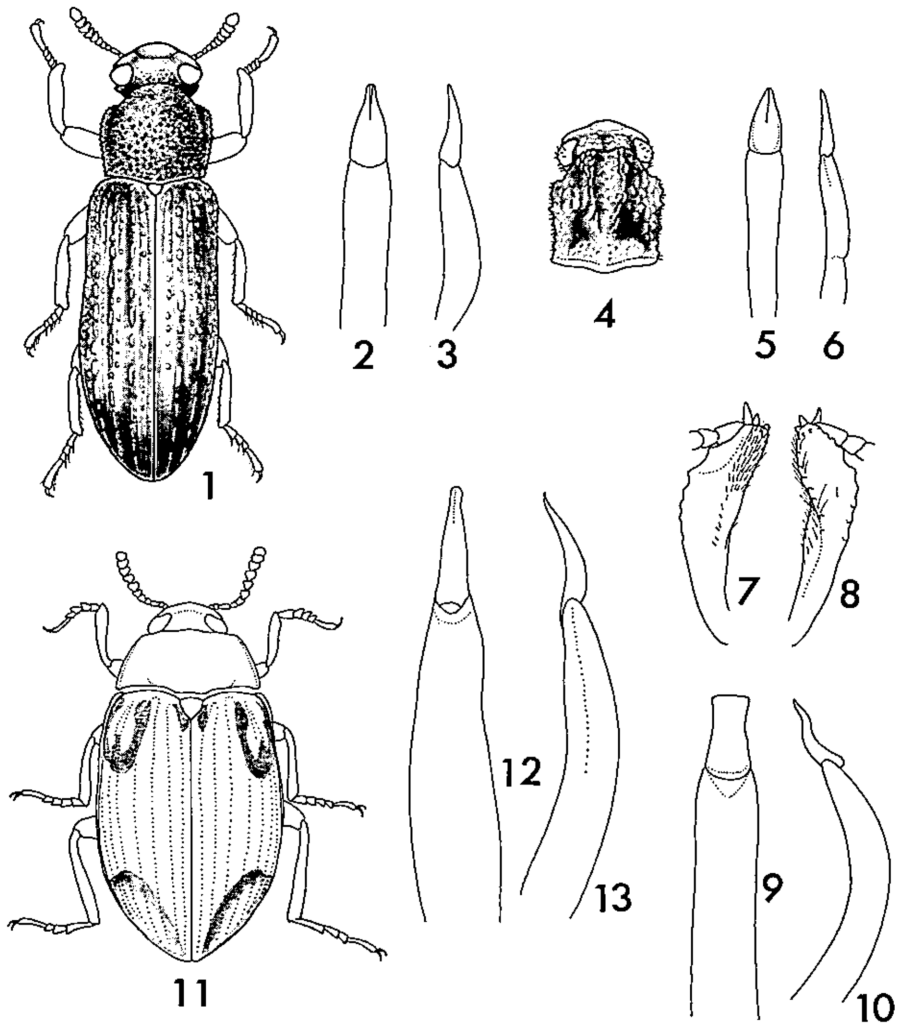
Body length: ca. 7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 10. II. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., nursery site, 5. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 6. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 7. II.; 3 exs., ditto, 9. II.; 2 exs., ditto, 10. II.; 2 exs., ditto, 16. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 7. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

This new species is easily distinguishable from other *Cneocnemis* species by its remarkable protibiae, male mentum and genitalia.

Hemicera empatanda sp. nov.

Dark blackish brown, with basal half of each antenna, mouth parts, gula, meso-



Figs. 1–13.——1, *Falsonannocerus makiharai* sp. nov., dorsal view; 2, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 3, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 4, *Chaetopsia sumatrensis* sp. nov., fore body; 5, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 6, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 7, *Cneocnemis sumatrensis* sp. nov., protibia (dorsal view); 8, ditto, protibia (ventral view); 9, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 10, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 11, *Hemicera empatanda* sp. nov., dorsal view; 12, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 13, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view).

sternum, basal portion of each leg, and tarsi more or less lighter in color, upper surface bearing reddish violet tinge, head and pronotum partly feebly cyanetic, elytra with iridescent, somewhat oblong patches in humeral portions and postero-lateral portions, and with small cyanetic part just after scutellum on each elytron; fore body moderately

shining and elytra more strongly so, under surface bearing dark cyanetic tinge and moderately shining. Oblong; strongly convex above.

Head somewhat transverse-hexagonal, weakly convex and moderately closely, finely punctate, punctures small but often intermixed with larger ones; fronto-clypeal suture straight, with both ends hardly reaching ocular sulci; clypeus transverse, nearly straightly truncate in front with both ends feebly produced; genae rather oblique triangular with gena-clypeal border indistinct; eyes very large, roundly produced laterally, distance between them a little shorter than their transverse diameter; antennae reaching base of pronotum, 6 apical segments flattened and club-like, 10th widest, 11th oval, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 2.6, 0.6, 1.3, 0.8, 0.7, 1.2, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2.4.

Pronotum a little less than twice as broad as long, broadest at base, gradually narrowed to front; front border feebly arcuate posteriad, finely margined but the margin is interrupted in median 1/5; basal border bisinuate, shortly truncate opposite to scutellum; lateral margins rather distinctly sulcate; front angles obtuse and with rounded corners; hind angles subrectangular; disk moderately convex, moderately closely, finely punctate, punctures a little larger and sparser than on head, with short oblique impressions at base on both sides. Scutellum triangular with rounded sides.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as broad, 3.7 times the length and 1.8 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at middle, roundly narrowed fore- and backward, weakly roundly produced in apical portion; dorsum strongly convex above, thickest at basal 2/5; disk with rows of punctures, often striated, distance between them inconstant and approximately 1.5–2.5 times their diameter; scutellar strioles very short; intervals nearly flat in middle, feebly convex laterally, rather sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined with lateral margins distinctly sulcate.

Mentum subquadrate and coriaceous, raised antero-medially, weakly V-shaped in front; gula nearly triangular, strongly impressed along borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus strongly dilated, with arcuate outer side twice the length of inner one and nearly the same length of apical.

Prosternum short, coriaceous, margined in front and pointed medially, intercoxal space rather noticeably, fusiformly raised and rimmed, with prosternal process acute; mesosternum deeply depressed, with short Y-shaped elevation on hind border and coriaceous; metasternum broad, finely punctate and shallowly wrinkled, with median impression in posterior 3/5. Abdomen rather closely, finely punctate, somewhat longitudinally wrinkled in 3 anterior sternites and also in basal half of 4th.

Legs medium-sized; each tibia moderately widened to apex, relative length of each segment of tarsi: 2.6, 1.5, 1.4, 1.0, 4.0; 3.0, 2.0, 2.0, 1.2, 4.1; 4.2, 2.0, 1.6, 4.5, respectively.

Body length: 6.0–9.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 5. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., nursery site, 25. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 5. III.; 1 ex.,

ditto, 7. III.; 2 exs., ditto, 10. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 11. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 13. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 15. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

This new species has noticeable 4 patches on elytra. I have some specimens allied to this new one from Malaysia, though some differences are observed probably due to local variation.

Hemicera tabatai sp. nov.

Dark blackish brown, bearing dark greenish bronzy tinge on upper surface, with mouth-parts and basal half of each antenna lighter in color, femora and tibiae having dark cyanetic luster; strongly metallically shining above. Oblong oval; strongly convex above.

Head transverse, moderately convex, finely punctate; frons rather steeply declined to nearly straight, finely but clearly impressed fronto-clypeal suture, both ends of which are connected with ocular sulci; clypeus short, somewhat transversely crescent-shaped, very feebly bisinuate in front; genae small and oblique-triangular; eyes large and oblique, roundly produced laterally, distance between them about 3/5 times the length of their transverse diameter; antennae reaching basal 2/5 of pronotum, 6 apical segments rather strongly flattened and widened, 10th widest and 11th ovoid, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 2.1, 0.5, 0.8, 0.6, 0.5, 0.9, 1.0, 1.3, 1.2, 1.4, 1.8.

Pronotum 1.8 times as broad as long, broadest at base, gradually and roundly narrowed to front; front border nearly straight, rather distinctly margined, basal border bisinuate and very slightly bisinuate again in each sinuation, shortly truncate opposite to scutellum; lateral margins rather strongly sulcate and weakly reflexed; front angles obtuse with rounded corners; hind angles subrectangular; disk moderately strongly convex, finely punctate, faintly depressed near base on both sides. Scutellum subcordate, smooth but sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as broad, about twice the length and 1.3 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical 1/3, weakly narrowed to front and roundly narrowed to rear, slightly, roundly produced apically; dorsum strongly convex above, thickest at middle, with surface very weakly microsculptured; disk with rows of small punctures, which are often striated and intermixed with smaller ones and distance between them about 3–5 times their diameter, with 5th row strongly impressed in basal portion; intervals nearly flat, scattered with microscopic punctures which are approximately 1/4 of larger ones (in rows) in size; sides rather abruptly declined and lateral margins rather distinctly sulcate.

Mentum trapezoidal and feebly coriaceous, raised antero-medially; gula parabolic, finely impressed along borders on both sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about 1.7 times the length of inner or apical.

Prosternum fairly short, finely margined in front, very feebly microreticulate, with intercoxal space fusiformly raised, flattened on surface and rimmed along margin,

rather acute at posterior apex (=prosternal process); mesosternum also short, strongly depressed anteriorly, raised somewhat in X-shape posteriorly; metasternum relatively broad, very feebly microreticulate, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, shallowly, obliquely wrinkled antero-laterally, with median impression in posterior 2/3. Abdomen microscopically punctate, very feebly microreticulate in 3 anterior sternites and basal half of 4th, weakly wrinkled in 2 anterior sternites and basal portion of 3rd.

Legs medium-sized, apical half of each tibia rather remarkably haired on inner side, relative length of each tarsal segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.9, 0.6, 0.6, 0.5, 1.6; 1.4, 0.7, 0.7, 0.5, 1.8; 2.2, 1.1, 1.0, 2.0.

Body length: 6.2–7.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (natural forest), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 19. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., nursery site, 10. II.; 2 exs., natural forest, 18. III.; 2 exs., ditto, 19. III.; 2 exs., ditto, 21. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

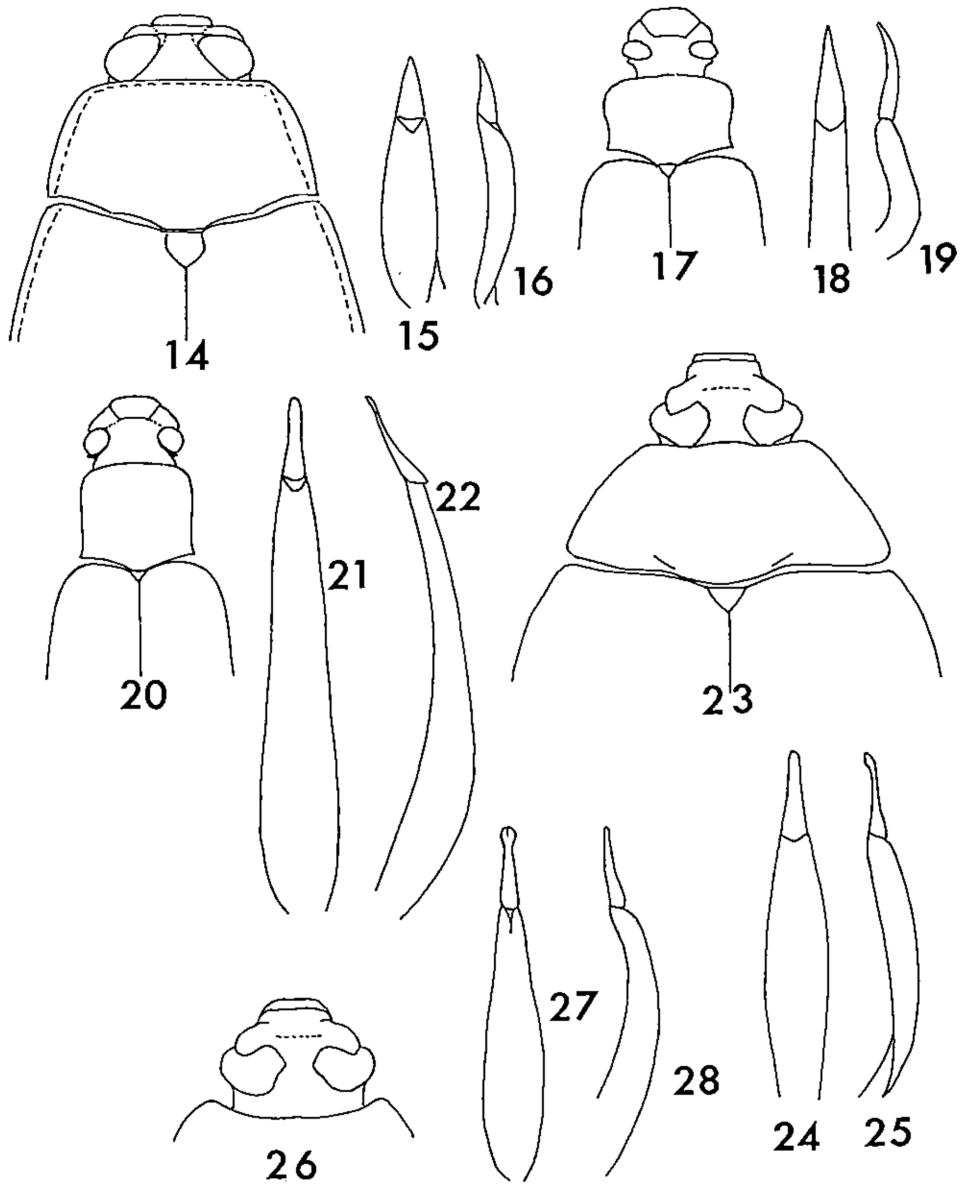
This new species is allied to *Hemicera tsuyukii* MASUMOTO from Formosa, but is distinguishable from the latter by its body being more elongate and more finely punctate above, and punctures in rows on elytra distinctly finer.

Simalura yamatei sp. nov.

Dark reddish brown to blackish brown, with head and pronotum tinged with bluish to purplish color and shining, elytra reddish coppery to greenish brassy and strongly metallically shining, under surface moderately shining. Elongate oval; convex and widened posteriad.

Head transverse-elliptic, moderately convex above, weakly depressed in middle, rather closely and strongly punctate, punctures smaller to apex; fronto-clypeal border nearly straight and impressed, impression obliquely reaching outer margin; clypeus wide, nearly straight and weakly bent downward in front, without membranous area; genae nearly horizontal, with outer margins weakly, obliquely produced; eyes fairly large, convex laterad, distance between them about 1.9 times their transverse diameter; tempora a little narrower than breadth between genae, slightly pointed just behind each eye; antennae medium-sized, reaching basal 1/4 of pronotum, 6 apical segments flattened and noticeably widened, 6th triangular, 7th to 10th nearly trapezoidal, 11th oval, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 4.0, 1.6, 2.4, 1.8, 2.0, 2.5, 2.7, 2.5, 2.7, 2.6, 4.2.

Pronotum subrectangular, about 1.5 times as broad as long, broadest at anterior 1/3, roundly narrowed to front and gradually narrowed to rear, weakly sinuate before base; front border weakly arcuate forward, finely margined; basal border more strongly arcuate posteriad; sides moderately declined to sulcate lateral margins; front angles rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disk strongly convex anteriorly, moderately closely, finely punctate, with spot-like faint impressions at anterior 1/3 on both sides, transversely depressed in basal 2/7. Scutellum small, triangular with slightly rounded sides, scattered with small (sometimes intermixed with larger) punctures.



Figs. 14–28.——14, *Hemicera tabatai* sp. nov., fore body; 15, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 16, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 17, *Simalura yamatei* sp. nov., fore body; 18, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 19, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 20, *Thesilea ariharai* sp. nov., fore body; 21, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 22, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 23, *Amarygmus katoi* sp. nov., fore body; 24, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 25, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view); 26, *Elixota ohtai* sp. nov., fore body; 27, ditto, male genitalia (dorsal view); 28, ditto, male genitalia (lateral view).

Elytra about 1.6 times as broad as long, 4 times the length and 1.6 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical 2/5, feebly narrowed to front, roundly narrowed to rear, very narrowly, roundly produced at apex; dorsum strongly convex above, thickest at basal 2/5; disk punctate-striate, striae fine, punctures in them about 1–3 times their diameter apart; intervals feebly microsculptured, microscopically punctate; epipleura rimmed along inner margin opposite to meso- and metasterna.

Mentum trapezoid, raised antero-medially, obliquely gouged behind middle on both sides; gula large and parabolic, finely impressed along borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about twice the length of inner, 0.8 times the length of straight apical.

Prosternum medium-sized, coriaceous anteriorly, raised and rather smooth between coxae, with prosternal process triangular and pointed; mesosternum a little short, depressed anteriorly, elevated in Y-shape in posterior portion; metasternum medium-sized, rather smooth, feebly microreticulate and shallowly wrinkled laterally, scattered with microscopic punctures, each one of which has a minute bristle. Abdomen rather closely punctate, punctures finer to apex, a litttle rugose in each basal portion of 3 anterior sternites.

Legs without any particular characteristics, relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 2.0, 1.7, 1.5, 1.1. 6.0; 2.5, 1.6, 1.5, 1.3, 6.1; 4.6, 2.4, 1.7, 5.8.

Body length: 5.6–7.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 18. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., ditto, 3. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 4. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 5. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 10. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 11. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 13. III.; 2 exs., ditto, 15. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

This new species may belong to KULZER's lst group of the genus *Simalura*, but the present one has no special characteristics along the inner margin of each protibia in male.

Thesilea ariharai sp. nov.

Blackish brown, with head, pronotum, scutellum and upper side of each leg except tarsus indigo-bluish, elytra purplish, and underside dark bluish; strongly metallically shining. Elongate; strongly convex longitudinally.

Head rather transverse-octagonal, strongly raised posteriorly, moderately closely punctate, punctures finer to apex; frons a little sparsely punctate, steeply declined to clearly impressed fronto-clypeal border, impression reaching outer margin; clypeus short, feebly convex transversely, truncate in front; genae oblique, raised along outer margins and depressed along fronto-genal border; eyes medium-sized, roundly convex laterad, distance between them about 2.6 times their diameter, with ocular sulci deep; tempora feebly pointed postero-laterad just behind eyes; antennae medium-sized, reaching basal 1/3 of pronotum, 6 apical segments flattened and club-like, 11th ovoid and largest, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 3.2, 1.7, 2.6, 2.3, 2.2,

2.3, 2.2, 2.5, 2.3, 2.5, 4.1.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at anterior 2/5; front border moderately arcuate, not margined; basal border weakly arcuate posteriad and entirely margined; sides gradually declined and lateral margins finely margined, sinuate in basal 2/5; front angles narrowly rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disk rather strongly convex, especially distinct anteriorly, rather closely, finely punctate, each puncture with a very short, microscopic bristle. Scutellum small, triangular, slightly depressed and smooth.

Elytra 1.8 times as long as broad, 3.5 times the length and 1.6 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical 2/7, weakly narrowed to front, roundly so to rear, feebly, roundly produced in apical portion; dorsum rather strongly convex, thickest at basal 2/5, weakly but rather noticeably depressed behind scutellum; disk with rows of punctures, which are often striated, distance between them about 0.8–2.0 times their diameter; intervals nearly flat in inner portion, feebly convex laterally, weakly microreticulate, scattered with fine punctures, each with a very minute bristle (visible under ×20); sides rather steeply declined but sulcated lateral margins are visible from above.

Mentum subcordate, coriaceous, raised antero-medially, upper side straight, basal margin feebly rimmed; gula parabolic, impressed along borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about 1.8 times the length of inner, nearly of the same length as apical.

Prosternum coarsely, closely punctate, finely margined in front, strongly raised between coxae, with prosternal process subcordate and depressed, blunt at apex; mesosternum depressed and coarsely punctate in anterior half, raised and roughly coriaceous in Y-shape in posterior half, with low prominence at middle; metasternum rather broad, feebly microreticulate, sparsely, finely punctate (each puncture with microscopic bristle), convex in middle, with median impression in posterior 3/5, rather noticeably raised in area between coxae. Abdomen fairly closely, finely punctate, punctures finer to apex, weakly wrinkled in basal half.

Legs without special characteristics, relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 2.9, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 5.9; 2.6, 2.2, 2.1, 2.1, 6.1; 6.0, 3.2, 3.0, 6.1, respectively.

Body length: 8.3–10.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 22. II. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., plantation site, 9. II.; 1 ex., nursery site, 22. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 25. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 27. II.; 1 ex., ditto, 12. III.; 1 ex., ditto (from *Albizia falcata*), 14. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 19. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

This new species somewhat resembles *Gauromaia* species, but is easily distinguishable from them by having narrower head and pronotum with the front border not margined.

Amarygmus katoi sp. nov.

This new species is allied to *Amarygmus aeneus* WIEDEMANN, first described from

Java and also found in Sumatra, but is discriminated from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body larger and more convex laterad. Head and pronotum bearing bluish green and elytra brassy green metallic luster.

Head more weakly and sparsely punctate; frons shorter, with fronto-clypeal border impressed and shortly arcuate; clypeus nearly vertical; antennae a little shorter and thicker, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.3, 0.5, 1.3, 1.1, 1.1, 0.9, 0.9, 0.8, 0.8, 0.9, 1.2.

Pronotum more transverse, about twice as broad as long; front border arcuate posteriad, nearly straight in median half.

Elytra a little less than 1.4 times as long as broad, 4 times the length and 1.4 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at middle and thickest a little before middle; disk punctate-striate, punctures in striae more closely set to each other and 1–2 times their diameter apart; intervals nearly flat, scattered with minute punctures.

Mentum subcordate, raised antero-medially, shortly truncate at hind apex; gula triangular, depressed postero-medially, impressed along borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate side about 1.4 times the length of inner, nearly of the same length as apical.

Prosternum short and coriaceous, margined in front, rather widely raised between coxae and depressed medially, with prosternal process subcordate and rather conspicuous; mesosternum short, strongly depressed in front, hollowed V-shaped in middle, elevated posteriorly; metasternum medium-sized, feebly coriaceous, with median impression in posterior 2/3. Abdomen rather closely punctate, punctures closer and finer to apex, wrinkled in 3 anterior sternites, 1st sternite with crenulate impression along basal border on each side.

Legs comparatively short, relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.2; 0.9, 0.5, 0.4, 0.4, 1.4; 2.3, 0.7, 0.5, 1.4, respectively.

Male genitalia slender in basal portion, slightly hooked at apex.

Body length: 8.8–9.6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 23. II. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 9 exs., same data as the holotype.

The holotype specimen was captured on the bark of *Ablizia falcata*.

Elixota ohtai sp. nov.

This new species resembles *Amarygmus sakaii* MASUMOTO from Formosa but is discriminated from the latter by the following characteristics:

Reddish brown to blackish brown with upper surface bearing greenish brassy metallic luster. Oblong oval; strongly convex above.

Head comparatively narrow; eyes invading more deeply into frons, distance between them about a half their diameter; frons depressed anteriorly; genae smaller but more strongly raised along outer margins and narrowly produced; antennae slightly

slender, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 3.9, 1.6, 3.7, 2.9, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0, 2.9, 2.7, 3.2.

Pronotum 1.9 times as broad as long, broadest at base, minutely, unevenly punctate; disk often with a pair of spot-like weak impressions near front border, also with short, oblique, sublinear ones at base, and small semicircular one just opposite to scutellum in some individuals.

Elytra 3.8 times as long as broad, about twice the length and 1.3 times the breadth of pronotum, broadest at basal 1/3 and thickest at a little before the broadest part; disk with rows of elongate punctures, which are all finer than in *A. sakaii*, often striated in inner portion; intervals weakly microreticulate, scattered with fine punctures.

Mentum subcordate, raised medially, with lateral margins rimmed; gula triangular, rugose posteriorly, impressed along borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus large and strongly dilated, with arcuate outer side about 1.6 times the length of rounded inner one, 0.8 times the length of apical.

Prosternum short, rimmed in front, strongly raised between coxae, lightly depressed medially, with prosternal process ligulately protruding in upper part, triangularly so at base; mesosternum also short, strongly depressed in anterior half, deeply hollowed in V-shape in middle, elevated and rugose posteriorly, impressed at base medially; metasternum medium-sized, rather smooth, finely punctate, shallowly wrinkled antero-medially, with median impression in posterior 4/5. Abdomen finely punctate, punctures finer to apex, very shallowly wrinkled in 3 anterior sternites.

Legs comparatively short and stout, with inner margin of mesotibia feebly indented in apical 2/3, relative length of each tarsal segment as follows: 4.0, 2.9, 2.2, 2.0, 7.2; 5.4, 3.5, 3.0, 2.5, 8.0; 14.0, 4.2, 3.4, 8.1, respectively.

Male gentialia slender, with small spatulate apex.

Body length: ca. 9.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 23. II. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., plantation site, 23. II.; 1 ex., nursery site (from *Albizia falcata*), 7. III.; 1 ex., ditto, 12. III. 1983, H. MAKIHARA leg.

The holotype specimen was captured on the bark of *Albizia falcata*.

List of Tenebrionidae from Benakat, South Sumatra

Tribe Heterotarsini

1. *Heterotarsus inflatus* LACORDAIRE, 1859
   Specimens examined: 8 exs., nursery site and plantation site.

Tribe Opatrini

2. *Gonocephalum adpressiforme* KASZAB, 1951
   Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site.

Tribe Bolitophagini

3. *Falsonannocerus makiharai* sp. nov.

4. *Chaetopsia sumatrensis* sp. nov.
5. *Bradymerus clathratus* SCHAUFUSS, 1887
   Specimens examined: 3 exs., nursery site (light trap).
6. *Atasthalus callosus* GEBIEN, 1914
   Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.

Tribe Diaperini

7. *Platydema detersum* (WALKER, 1858)
   Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
8. *Ischnodactylus* sp.
   Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
   Though *I. gradatus* GEBIEN is known from Sumatra, this species rather resembles *I. luzonus* GEBIEN. The specimen is a female.
9. *Ceropria induta* (WIEDEMANN, 1819)
   Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site (light trap).

Tribe Leiochrini

10. *Leiochrinus rufofulvus* WESTWOOD, 1883
    Specimen examined: 1 ex., plantation site.
11. *Leiochrodes rufofulvus* WESTWOOD, 1883
    Specimens examined: 6 exs., nursery site (from *Ficus* sp.).
12. *Leiochrodes harpagon* KASZAB, 1961
    Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site (from *Ficus* sp.).

Tribe Ulomini

13. *Cneocnemis sumatrensis* sp. nov.
14. *Cneocnemis haemorrhoa* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893)
    Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site (light trap).
15. *Uloma javana* GEBIEN, 1912
    Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site.
16. *Uloma contracta* FAIRMAIRE, 1882
    Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site (light trap).
17. *Uloma* sp.
    Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site.
    Resembles *U. rufilabris* FAIRMAIRE, 1882.
18. *Eutochia lateralis* (BOHEMAN, 1858)
    Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site.

Tribe Tenebrionini

19. *Encyalesthus aeruginosus* (FABRICIUS, 1787)
    Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site (on the bark of *Albiza falcata*).
20. *Encyalesthus* sp.
    Specimen examined: 1 ex. (♀), natural forest.
    Resembles *E. exularis* GEBIEN, 1913.

21. *Cryphaeus gazella* (FABRICIUS, 1798)
Specimens examined: 2 exs. (♂♀), nursery site.

Tribe Lupropini

22. *Luprops tebingensis* KASZAB, 1939
Specimens examined: 3 exs., nursery site.
23. *Luprops* sp.
Specimens examined: 10 exs., nursery site.
24. *Xanthalia* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.

Tribe Cnodalonini

25. *Tetraphyllus corruscus* FAIRMAIRE, 1882
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
26. *Tetraphyllus politus* KASZAB, 1944
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
27. *Tetraphyllus marginicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1893
Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site (light trap).
28. *Tetraphyllus cyaneicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1893
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
29. *Artactes nigritarsis* PASCOE, 1868
Specimens examined: 2 exs., plantation site and nursery site (from *Albizia falcata*).
30. *Hemicera splendens* (WIEDEMANN, 1823)
Specimens examined: 31 exs., nursery site, same (from *Albizia falcata*), plantation site and natural forest.
31. *Hemicera* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., natural forest.
Resembles *H. splendens*.
32. *Hemicera* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
Resembles *H. splendens*.
33. *Hemicera femoralis* PIC, 1921
Specimens examined: 5 exs., nursery site and same (from *Albizia falcata*).
34. *Hemicera* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
Resembles *H. fukiensis* KASZAB, 1954.
35. *Hemicera multicolor* FAIRMAIRE, 1893
Specimens examined: 5 exs., nursery site (on the bark of *Albizia falcata*).
36. *Hemicera compacta* FAIRMAIRE, 1882
Specimens examined: 8 exs., nursery site.
37. *Hemicera empatanda* sp. nov.
38. *Hemicera tabatai* sp. nov.
39. *Hemicera* sp.

Specimens examined: 2 exs., nursery site.
Resembles *A. brendelli* KASZAB, 1980.

76. *Amarygmus* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
Resembles *A. lucens* KASZAB, 1980.

77. *Amarygmus* sp.
Specimens examined: 3 exs., nursery site.
Resembles *A. sericeus* GEBIEN, 1927.

78. *Amarygmus* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
Belongs to "*Pseudamarygmus*" (sensu PIC).

Tribe Strongyliini

79. *Strongylium subimpressum* FAIRMAIRE, 1903
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.

80. *Strongylium* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
Resembles *S. varians* PASCOE, 1883.

81. *Strongylium* sp.
Specimen examined: 1 ex., nursery site.
Resembles *S. binhense* PIC, 1922.

摘　　要

槇原 寛氏が，南スマトラのブナカで，1983 年に採集されたゴミムシダマシ類の新種 9 種を記載し，採集された全種をリストにした．