

## Tenebrionidae of East Asia

### (IV) A New Genus Related to *Trichamarygmus* (Amarygmini) and Two New Species from Northwest Thailand

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**Abstract** A new genus related to *Trichamarygmus* (Amarygmini) is erected for two new Northwest Thai species, *Bunamarygmus thailandicus* gen. et sp. nov. and *B. hirasawai* sp. nov.

In a collection of a large number of tenebrionid specimens made in Northwest Thailand, I found a strange species belonging to the tribe Amarygmini. I have been unable to determine its systematic position for a long time, even the genus to which it belongs. I considered that this unknown species might be a member of the genus *Trichamarygmus*, which was erected by CARTER (1913) for a species from western Australia, but I was unable to confirm it at that time.

When I visited the British Museum (Natural History) in 1987, I had an opportunity to examine the type species of *Trichamarygmus*, and concluded that the unknown species is not only new to science but belongs to a new genus. Recently, when I examined the specimens collected by Mr. Hanmei HIRASAWA at a locality very near to that of the first new species, I found a second species of the same genus to be described in this paper.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Les JESSOP, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, who permitted me to examine the type specimens, and to Dr. S.-I. UENO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, who constantly gives invaluable advice for me. I am also indebted to Messrs. H. AKIYAMA, H. HIRASAWA, M. SAWAI, T. SHIMOMURA, S. TSUYUKI and M. TAO for their contribution of the materials. Special thanks are due to Mr. K. SAKAI, who kindly took photographs for this paper.

The holotypes of the new species are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

The generic name, *Bunamarygmus*, is composed of *Bun* and *Amarygmus*. "Bun" is derived from Thai, meaning a hairy insect.

Genus *Bunamarygmus* gen. nov.

Type species: *Bunamarygmus thailandicus* sp. nov.

Body rather small to medium-sized (7-11.5 mm), oblong oval and strongly convex

above and winged; dorsal surface clothed with noticeably long erect hairs, ventral surface densely covered with rather short appressed hairs.

Head nearly vertical against prothorax; fronto-clypeal border grooved; clypeus short; genae gently oblique and slightly convex; eyes fairly large. Antennae nearly filiform, though gently dilated towards apices.

Pronotum transverse; apical margin finely bordered; base obtusely produced and not bordered; sides subparallel in basal portion, then rounded towards apex, with lateral margins finely bordered and hardly visible from above; disc strongly convex, steeply inclined in front and at the sides, scattered with strong, ocellate punctures, each bearing a long erect hair at its centre, weakly, longitudinally depressed in apical 1/3, distinctly and longitudinally foveolate at the postero-lateral parts before hind angles. Scutellum triangular.

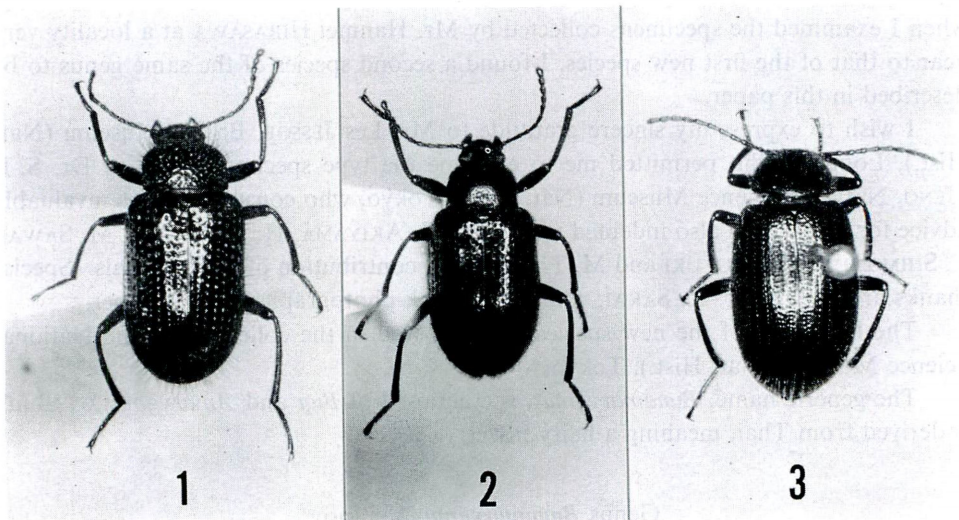
Elytra subparallel-sided, evidently wider than pronotum at the bases which are distinctly crenulate; dorsum strongly convex; disc with rows of large, deep punctures; intervals almost flat and impunctate, though bearing long erect hairs in rows; lateral margins finely bordered, invisible from above; epipleura entire.

Prosternum fairly short, with prosternal process bluntly produced; mesosternum short, strongly depressed anteriorly, triangularly declivous at the middle; metasternum medium-sized, with a median impression posteriorly. Abdomen medium-sized.

Legs rather slender; claws falciform.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform.

*Notes.* As mentioned in the introduction, this new genus superficially resembles



Figs. 1-3. — 1. *Bunamarygmus thailandicus* gen. et sp. nov., ♂ (holotype). — 2. *B. hirasawai* sp. nov. ♂ (holotype). — 3. *Trichamarygmus pilosus* CARTER, 1913, from western Australia (British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London).

the genus *Trichamarygmus* CARTER, 1913, from western Australia, but can easily be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

- 1) The pronotum and elytra are subparallel-sided and the former is evidently narrower than the latter.
- 2) The pronotum is steeply inclined in front and at the sides.
- 3) The postero-lateral parts of pronotum are remarkably foveolate before the hind angles.
- 4) The bases of elytra are crenulate.
- 5) The prosternum is wider in front.
- 6) The mesosternum is less strongly produced forwards medially.

*Bunamarygmus thailandicus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 4-6)

Black, with mouth parts, gula and claws brown; dorsal surface strongly shining, ventral surface gently so, the former bearing long erect hairs, the latter clothed with dense, short and appressed hairs. Oblong-oval, and strongly convex above.

Head transverse elliptic, feebly convex forwards, coarsely punctate and haired; clypeus short, transversely convex; fronto-clypeal border shortly grooved; genae gently oblique and slightly convex; eyes large, somewhat comma-shaped in dorsal view, distance between them about 0.8 times their own diameter; interocular space sparsely punctate, the punctures large and deep. Mentum triangular with briefly truncate base, coriaceous and finely pubescent, raised antero-medially; gula triangular, alutaceous, depressed posteriorly, impressed along lateral borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus strongly dilated with arcuate apex. Antennae nearly filiform though feebly thickened towards apex, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.3, 0.2, 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.25, 0.25, 0.3.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apical margin nearly straight in dorsal view and arcuate in frontal view, finely bordered; base feebly bisinuous, roundly emarginate opposite to scutellum, and moderately oblique on each side; sides subparallel in basal 3/5, then rounded towards apex, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered and hardly visible from above; front angles obtuse and blunt at corners; hind angles obtuse though denticulate at corners; disc strongly convex, steeply inclined apicad and laterad, strongly, ocellately punctate, each puncture bearing a long erect hair at the centre, weakly depressed longitudinally in apical 1/3, sharply and longitudinally foveolate at the postero-lateral parts before hind angles. Scutellum triangular with rounded sides, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra a little less than 1.6 times as long as wide, 3.4 times length and a little more than 1.4 times width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, thickest slightly before the middle, feebly depressed behind scutellum, with sutural portion weakly ridged in middle; disc with rows of large, deep punctures, which be-

come smaller towards apices; intervals almost flat, bearing long erect hairs in rows; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered and invisible from above.

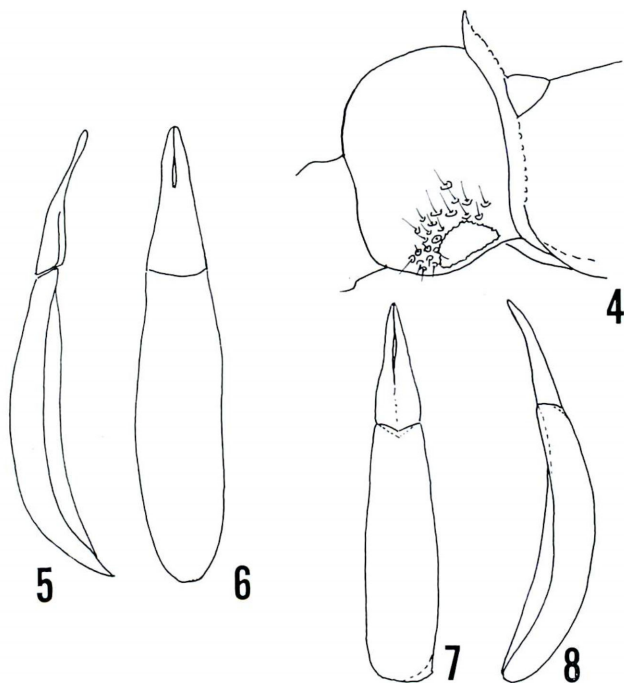
Prosternum fairly short, coarsely rugoso-punctate and pubescent, strongly raised between coxae and longitudinally, shallowly grooved in the middle, apical margin widely emarginate and feebly indented medially, rather noticeably reflexed; prosternal process somewhat rhombic and depressed; mesosternum short and rugose, strongly depressed anteriorly, triangularly declivous in the middle; metasternum medium-sized, scattered with small punctures, shallowly rugose and pubescent, with a median impression in posterior 4/5. Abdomen medium-sized, closely, rather rugosely punctate and densely haired.

Legs rather slender, closely punctate and shortly haired; ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres from basal to apical: 0.3, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 1.2; 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 1.2; 0.8, 0.4, 0.4, 1.2, respectively; claws falciform and sharp.

Male genitalia elongate fusiform as illustrated.

Body length: 9.0–11.5 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Northwest Thailand, 21. V. 1985, M.



Figs. 4–8. — 4–6. *Bunamarygmus thailandicus* gen. et sp. nov.; 4, pronotum and anterior portion of elytra in latero-dorsal view; 5–6, male genitalia: 5, same (dorsal view); 6, same (lateral view). — 7–8. *B. hirasawai* sp. nov.; 7, male genitalia (dorsal view); 8, same (lateral view).

TAO leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., Meo Vil., Chiang Mai, 28. IV. 1980, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ex., Doi Suthep, 19. V. 1982, T. SHIMOMURA leg.; 1 ex., Doi Suthep, 3. V. 1984, H. AKIYAMA leg.; 1 ex., Phuping Palace, Chiang Mai, 21. V. 1985, M. SAWAI leg.; 3 exs., Doi Suthep, 3. V. 1985, M. TAO leg.

*Bunamarygmus hirasawai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 7-8)

This new species resembles the preceding, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body smaller (ca. 7 mm), dorsal surface clothed with pily hairs; head a little more transverse; genae neither strongly dilated nor strongly raised; eyes more rounded laterally, distance between them about 1.3 times their own diameter. Mentum semi-circular. Antennae with ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 0.3, 0.35, 0.3, 0.35, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.5.

Pronotum slightly less transverse, 1.48 times as wide as long, widest at base; apical margin feebly arcuate; sides gently convergent in basal 2/3 though feebly sinuous in dorsal view, then rounded towards apex, with finely bordered lateral margins gently enveloping body and invisible from above; front angles subrectangular; hind angles obtuse but denticulate at corners; disc moderately closely and rather evenly punctate, the punctures about 1/4 times those of the preceding species in size, lacking in medial longitudinal depression. Scutellum pentagonal and hairless.

Elytra 1.56 times as long as wide, 3.5 times length and 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7; dorsum strongly convex though the sutural portion is rather noticeably depressed in basal 2/3; disc with rows of deep punctures, which are rather elongate; intervals almost flat, bearing pily hairs in rows.

Prosternum longitudinally ridged medially in front, then shallowly grooved in middle, apical margin obtusely triangular, prosternal process narrowly linguiform with basal portion bilobed. Abdomen less closely punctate.

Legs with ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres from basal to apical: 0.35, 0.3, 0.3, 0.25, 1.2; 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 1.25; 0.75, 0.35, 0.3, 1.3.

Male genitalia as in Figs. 7-8.

Holotype. ♂, Doi Pui, Chiang Mai, Northwest Thailand, 3. VI. 1986, H. HIRASAWA leg. Paratypes. 2 exs., same data as for holotype.

摘 要

益本仁雄: 東アジアのゴミムシダマシ科. (IV) 北西タイで採集された *Trichamarygmus* 属 (*Amarygmini*) に近縁の1新属2新種. — 西オーストラリア産 *Trichamarygmus* 属 (1属1種が知られている) に近縁の新属と, それに含まれる2新種を, 北西タイより記載し, それぞれ *Bunamarygmus thailandicus* MASUMOTO および *B. hirasawai* MASUMOTO と命名した.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **16** (2): 132, November 15, 1988

## 対馬新記録のベニボタル科2種

佐藤正孝

Masataka SATÔ: Two New Records of Lycid Beetles  
from Is. Tsushima, Japan

対馬のベニボタル科甲虫については、白水・宮田 (1976) のまとめにより3属5種が記録されている。先般、愛媛大学に所蔵されている対馬産のホタル類を調べたところ、つぎのベニボタル科2種は同島から未記録であることがわかったので、ここに記録しておきたい。

ヒメベニボタル *Lyponia delicatula* (KIESENWETTER, 1874)

1♂, Sago (佐護), 16. V. 1978, S. HISAMATSU leg.; 1♀, Mt. Ariake (有明山), 12. V. 1978, S. HISAMATSU leg.

分布: 本州, 四国, 九州, 対馬.

メダカヒシベニボタル *Dictyoptera oculata* (GORHAM, 1883)

1♂, 1♀, Mt. Ariake, 12. V. 1978, S. HISAMATSU leg.

分布: 北海道, 本州, 四国, 九州, 対馬. 東シベリア.

標本を検査する機会を与えられた久松定成氏に厚くお礼を申し上げます。

## 参考文献

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