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Tenebrionidae of East Asia

(VII) Two Misolampine Genera from Northwest Thailand

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Abstract Two misolampine genera, *Promorphostenophanes* KASZAB, 1960, and *Hexarhopalus* FAIRMAIRE, 1891 (Tenebrionidae), are recorded for the first time from Northwest Thailand. Of these, the former is described under the name of *P. koyamai* sp. nov., and the latter is identified with *H. sculpticollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1891, originally described from Chang Yang, China.

In late August, 1989, Mr. Hanmei HIRASAWA, one of the best colleagues of mine, brought me a beautiful unknown misolampine species collected in Northwest Thailand. Two months later, Mr. Manit YIMYAEM, who has assisted my field survey in the same district, obtained a few more specimens of the same species. Besides, I collected another unknown species by traps also in Northwest Thailand.

At that time, I considered both of them to be new to science, but Dr. Ottó MERKL, Természettudomànyi Múzeum, Budapest, kindly suggested that the latter might be a named species. After a careful re-examination, I have concluded that the former is new to science, but the latter belongs, though some minor differences are recognized, to FAIRMAIRE's species, which is first recorded from Thailand.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to the above colleagues and cooperators, and also to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance to my study. Special thanks are due to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, Tokyo, to whom I gave trouble in taking the photograph inserted in this paper.

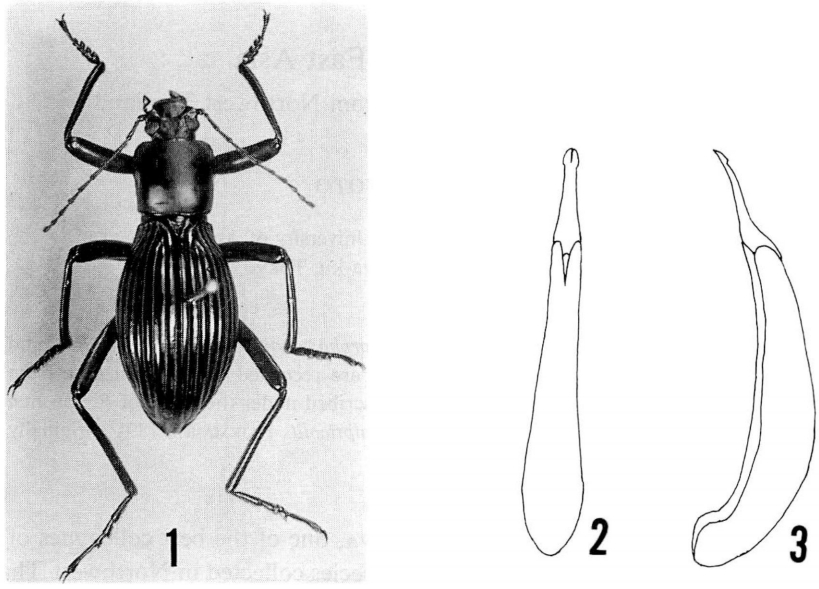
The holotype to be designated herein will be preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Promorphostenophanes koyamai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Piceous, with antennae, mouth parts, legs, etc., more or less lighter in colour; fore body above sericeously shining, elytra strongly, metallically shining with feeble coppery tinge. Elongate and strongly convex above; distinctly constricted between pronotum and elytra.

Head rather transverse elliptic, feebly convex above though gently flattened in middle, micro-shagreened and finely punctate; clypeus wide, flattened basally, gently narrowed towards apex, which is bent downwards and feebly sinuous in middle, with



Figs. 1–3. *Promorphostenophanes koyamai* sp. nov. —— 1, ♂, holotype; 2, male genitalia (dorsal view); 3, same (lateral view).

fronto-clypeal sulcus widely arcuate; genae subrectangular with corners rounded, depressed posteriorly before eyes; eyes transverse, gently, obliquely inlaid in head, roundly produced laterad in dorsal view, distance between them about twice width of eye diameter. Mentum semicircular, alutaceous, strongly raised antero-medially, sparsely pubescent apically; gula triangular, impressed along lateral borders anteriorly; terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, with outer side longer than apex. Antennae slightly thickened towards apices, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.0, 0.28, 1.6, 1.45, 1.4, 1.4, 1.35, 1.3, 1.28, 1.2, 1.3.

Pronotum trapezoidal, about 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at apical 1/3, gradually narrowed towards base and roundly so towards apex; apical margin nearly straight, finely rimmed; base very slightly arcuate posteriad, bordered and rather noticeably rimmed; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed and gently sinuous, visible from above in anterior 3/5; front angles rounded and feebly produced forwards; hind angles subrectangular though almost vertical; disc convex above, micro-shagreened and finely punctate, with spot-like impression on each side. Scutellum wide, finely punctate, feebly raised along base.

Elytra about 1.9 times as long as wide, 3.2 times length and 1.5 times width of pronotum, widest at a little before the middle; dorsum strongly convex above, thickest at apical 1/3; disc distinctly grooved; intervals fairly distinctly convex above, more or less aciculate and finely punctate along each lateral portion; sides arcuate laterad, clearly bordered by 9th groove, steeply declined to lateral margins, which envelop

the hind body so solid that they are invisible from above; epipleura finely rimmed along outer margins; apices gently produced posteriad and slightly dehiscent.

Prosternum medium-sized and rather coriaceous, strongly raised between coxae and shallowly grooved medially in anterior half, apical margin widely arcuate; prosternal process bluntly produced posteriad, depressed and wrinkled; mesosternum very short, coriaceous, triangularly excavated; metasternum short, rather alutaceous, with a somewhat Y-shaped depression in middle. Abdomen rather large, 2 basal sternites and basal portion of 3rd shallowly wrinkled, remainders almost smooth though microscopically punctate, anal sternite finely rimmed along outer margins, without any peculiarities at apex.

Legs long but rather solid; pro- and mesotibiae feebly elongate, weakly thickened towards each apex, gouged and haired in apical half of each inner side, with apex shortly though rather distinctly bent in- or downwards; pro- and mesotarsi rather distinctly dilated towards each apex, ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres from basal to apical: 0.68, 0.47, 0.4, 0.4, 1.63; 0.8, 0.63, 0.42, 1.76; 1.96, 0.97, 0.67, 2.3. Genitalia distinctly elongate, fairly strongly curved in lateral view, with apex spatulate.

Body length: 23–27 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Near Fang, Chiang Mai Prov., Northwest Thailand, 1,730 m alt., 10～16–VI–1987, N. KOYAMA leg. Paratypes. 1 ex., Fang, Chiang Mai Prov., 24–VIII–1989, native collector leg.; 2 exs., Doi Mon Ang Ket, Somoeng, Chiang Mai Prov., 3–X–1989, Manit Y. leg.; 3 exs., Doi Saket, Chiang Mai Prov., 22–IX–1989, native collector leg.; 1 ex., same locality, 5–X–1989, M. ITOH leg.

Notes. This new species resembles *Promorphostenophanes atavus* KASZAB, 1960, from Yunnan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more slender and more distinctly constricted between fore and hind bodies, the elytral intervals more strongly convex, the apices of elytra more distinctly dehiscent, the pro- and mesotibiae more elongate and more distinctly curved, with apical half of each inner side gouged and haired, and the pro- and mesotarsi more distinctly dilated towards each apex.

Hexarhopalus sculpticollis FAIRMAIRE, 1891

Hexarhopalus sculpticollis FAIRMAIRE, 1891, Comp.-rend. Soc. ent. Belg., **1891**, p. XIX.

Distribution. China; Northwest Thailand (new record).

Specimens examined. 6 exs. (Chiang Mai Prov.: Ang Khang, Doi Suthep/Pui).

要　　約

益本仁雄: 北西タイ産ヒサゴゴミムシダマシ族の 2 属について.—— 北西タイから，ヒサゴゴミムシダマシ族 (Misolampini) の *Promorphostenophanes* 属と *Hexarhopalus* 属を新たに記録した．そのうち，前者は雲南より記載された *P. atavus* KASZAB に近縁の新種で，*P. koyamai* MASUMOTO と

命名した．後者は，中国から知られている *H. sculpticollis* FAIRMAIRE である．

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A New Record of the Taiwanese Opisthiine *Paropisthius masuzoi* (Coleoptere, Carabidae)[1)]

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Paropisthius masuzoi KASAHARA (1989, Elytra, Tokyo, **17**, p. 114, figs. 1–3) was described from three localities in the northern part and one locality in the southern part of the Taiwanese high mountains. Through the autumn expedition made in 1990, a new locality of this interesting carabid beetle was found by Mr. Kun Fu SHIH in the central part of the island. The collecting data are as given below.

1 ♀, Kuan-kao on the Yü-shan Mountains, 2,550 m in altitude, in Hsin-i Hsiang of Nan-t'ou Hsien, central Taiwan, 26–X–1990, K. F. SHIH leg. (NSMT).

Like the original material, the specimen recorded above was found from beneath a stone lying in a very wet spot at the side of a narrow stream which cascaded down a steep slope in a coniferous forest.

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