Notes on the Coleopteran Fauna of Malaysia. II*

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Abstract Taxonomic notes are given on two species of Paussidae, one species of Lampyridae, two species of Elateridae, one species of Salpingidae and one species of Pyrochroidae from Malaysia. Most of them are newly added to the fauna.

In 1987, I had an opportunity to visit Malaysia as a member of the research team of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, in cooperation with the University of Malaya. During our three weeks stay in July, I was able to collect many specimens of the Coleoptera. Of these, some interesting species are dealt with in the present paper. Additionally, some records are also included herewith based on the specimens from the collections of my friends.

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Family Paussidae

Cerapterus latipes SWEDERUS

(Fig. 1)

Cerapterus latipes Swederus, 1788, Kongl. Vet. Akad. Handl., 9: 203, pl. 6, fig. 1.

The specimen used in the present paper bears two pairs of distinct yellowish spots at the base and apex of the elytra. The spots do not agree with those given in the original description of the species, though this can be regarded as an infraspecific variation.

This species is first recorded from Malaysia, which limits the eastern end of the distribution of the species.

Specimen examined. 1 ex., Fraser's Hill, Malaysia, 24–IV–1990, Y. Hori leg. Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia.

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Pleuropterus taprobanensis GESTRO

(Fig. 2)

Pleuropterus taprobanensis Gestro, 1901, Annli. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 1901: 821, fig. 2.

This species is new to the fauna of Malaysia.

Specimen examined. 1 ex., Fraser's Hill, Malaysia, 25–IV–1990, Y. Hori leg. *Distribution*. India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia.

Family Lampyridae

Lychnuris consobrina (E. OLIVIER)

(Fig. 3)

Pyrocoelia consobrina E. OLIVIER, 1886, Notes Leyden Mus., 8: 207.

This species resembles L. fumigata (GORHAM) from Malaysia and Thailand in general characters, but the blackish spaces of the elytral apices are more expanded in the latter.

This beautiful species was originally described from Sumatra and Malacca, and seems to be rather common, but no detailed records have been made in recent years.

Specimens examined. 2 exs., Tapah, Malaysia, 9 & 12–IV–1976, M. HATA leg.; 1 ex., Tapah, VII–1976; 1 ex., Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, 1–V–1990, S. NAGAI leg.; 1 ex., Kalangan, Kedah, Malaysia, 7–VII–1988, Y. Kurosawa leg.; 1 ex., Ulu Gombak, Malaysia, 28–VII–1987, M. SATÔ leg.

Distribution. Malaysia, Sumatra.

Family Elateridae

Agraeus mannerheimi CANDÈZE

(Fig. 4)

Agraeus mannerheimi CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elatérides, 1: 166, pl. 3, fig. 4.

This species is characterised by its remarkable form and is distributed over Southeast Asia, though it has not been recorded from Malaysia up to the present.

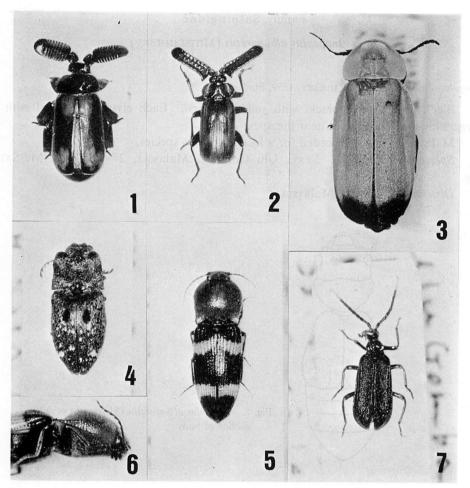
Specimens examined. 3 exs., Ulu Gombak, Malaysia, 27-VII-1987, M. Satô leg. Distribution. Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, Borneo.

Paracardiophorus carduelis (CANDÈZE), comb. nov.

(Figs. 5-6)

Cardiophorus carduelis CANDÈZE, 1865, Elat. nouv., 1:39.

This beautiful elaterid having reddish prothorax and black elytra with two yellowish transverse bands is widely distributed in Southeast Asia, though it has not



Figs. 1-7. — 1-5, 7. Habitus; 1, Cerapterus latipes Swederus; 2, Pleuropterus taprobanensis Gestro; 3, Lychnuris consobrina (E. Olivier); 4, Agraeus mannerheimi Candèze; 5, Paracardiophorus carduelis (Candèze); 7, Ischaria indigacea Pascoe. — 6. Lateral aspect of pronotum of Paracardiophorus carduelis (Candèze).

been recorded from Malaysia. Fortunately, I collected the species in the Batu Caves, in the suburbs of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This may mean that the larvae of the carnivorous species attack small animals abundant in the cave. In this species, each lateral side of pronotum is provided with two carinae stretching from posterior angles. The upper one of them attains to the basal third and the lower one to the middle of pronotum. This character suggests that the species had better be placed in the genus *Paracardiophorus*.

Specimens examined. 6 exs., Batu Caves, Malaysia, 30–VII–1987, M. Satô leg. *Distribution*. Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra.

Family Salpingidae

Inopeplus albonotatus (MOTSCHULSKY)

(Fig. 8)

Euryplatus albonotatus Motschulsky, 1859, Étud. ent., 8: 98.

Black to brownish black, with yellowish tarsi. Each elytron provided with a large whitish rounded spot near the apex.

Malaysia is newly recorded for a locality of this species.

Specimens examined. 5 exs., Ulu Gombak, Malaysia, 27-VII-1987, M. SATÔ leg.

Distribution. India, Malaysia.

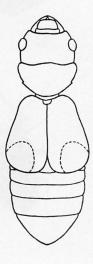


Fig. 8. *Inopeplus albonotatus* (Motschulsky), outline of body.

Family Pyrochroidae

Ischaria indigacea PASCOE

(Fig. 7)

Ischalia indigacea PASCOE, 1860, J. Ent., 1: 54, pl. 3, fig. 6.

Head, pronotum and legs brownish black, elytra violet blue, antennae black with three white terminal segments. Length: 4.8 mm.

This species has not been recorded from anywhere for a long time since its description. However, a unique specimen taken at Ulu Gombak agrees well with PASCOE's original account.

Specimen examined. 1 ex., Ulu Gombak, Malaysia, 28-VII-1987, M. Satô leg. Distribution. Malaysia, Borneo.

要 約

佐藤正孝: マレーシアの甲虫相に関する覚え書き. II. — 1987年にマレーシア (マレー半島) の甲虫相を調査する機会をえたが、その他の機会にえられた甲虫類とあわせて、 とくに注目すべき数種についての覚え書きを以下のように報告した.

ヒゲブトオサムシ科 Paussidae

Cerapterus latipes Swederus

この種は上翅端に2紋を有するが、今回フレーザーヒルで得られた標本は、基部にも紋があることで原記載や再記載と異なる。しかし、ほかの特徴では区別できないので、変異のひとつであろうと判断して報告した。マレーシア新記録。

Pleuropterus taprobanensis Gestro

フレーザーヒルの灯火採集で得られたが、マレーシアからの記録がなかったのでここに報告した. ホタル科 Lampyridae

Lychnuris consobrina (E. OLIVIER)

各地に普通のようであるが、近似の L. fumigata (GORHAM) との関係が明らかでなかったためか、近年の記録がまったくないので報告しておいた。

コメツキムシ科 Elateridae

Agraeus mannerheimi CANDÈZE

特異な形態のはっきりした種で、東南アジアに広く分布しているにもかかわらず、どうしたことか これまでマレーシアからの記録がなかった。

Paracardiophorus carduelis (CANDÈZE)

前胸背板が赤く、上翅は黒色で黄色の2本の帯をもつ美しい種である。バツー洞窟の中で、岩の割れ目から採集したときには驚いたが、よく考えてみると、食肉性の幼虫が、洞内に豊富に生息している小動物を捕食して生活しているようである。

チビキカワムシ科 Salpingidae

Inopeplus albonotatus (MOTSCHULSKY)

上翅後端に白紋を有する明瞭な種で、クアラルンプールの郊外ウルゴンバックで、倒木の樹皮下から採集した。マレーシアからは、この仲間として最初の記録である。

アカハネムシ科 Pyrochroidae

Ischaria indigacea PASCOE

1860年にボルネオから記載されて以降、記録がないので、マレーシアを新分布地として報告した。

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