

A New Species of *Tiberioides* (Coleoptera, Passalidae) from Myanmar, with a Key to the Species of *Tiberioides*

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Abstract A new species of *Tiberioides* is described from Myanmar under the name of *T. kerleyi* sp. nov. *Tiberioides kerleyi* sp. nov. resembles *T. kuwerti* (ARROW) in having the elytron mat in the lateral grooves, but can be distinguished from the latter by the anterior lower tooth simple at the apex. A key to the species of *Tiberioides* is also provided.

The genus *Tiberioides* was established by GRAVELY (1912) for *Tiberius kuwerti* ARROW, 1907. Up to the present, three species of *Tiberioides*, *T. kuwerti* (ARROW, 1907), *T. borealis* (ARROW, 1907), and *T. austeni* GRAVELY, 1914, have been known from the eastern Himalayas and Myanmar (GRAVELY, 1914; ARROW, 1950; KON *et al.*, 1999 a, b).

When we examined a series of *Tiberioides* specimens preserved in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London, we found a series of specimens of a species distinct from all the known members of this genus. After a close examination and comparisons, we concluded that this form was new to science. Thereafter, we obtained some additional specimens of this form collected from Kachin, Myanmar. Thus, we describe a new species of *Tiberioides* from Myanmar based on the above specimens. In addition, we provide a key to the species of this genus.

Tiberioides kerleyi KON et ARAYA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Description of holotype. Male. Body length from anterior margin of head to tip of elytron: 35.0 mm.

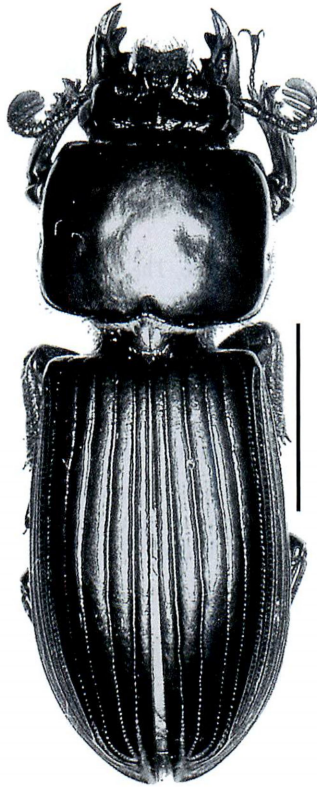
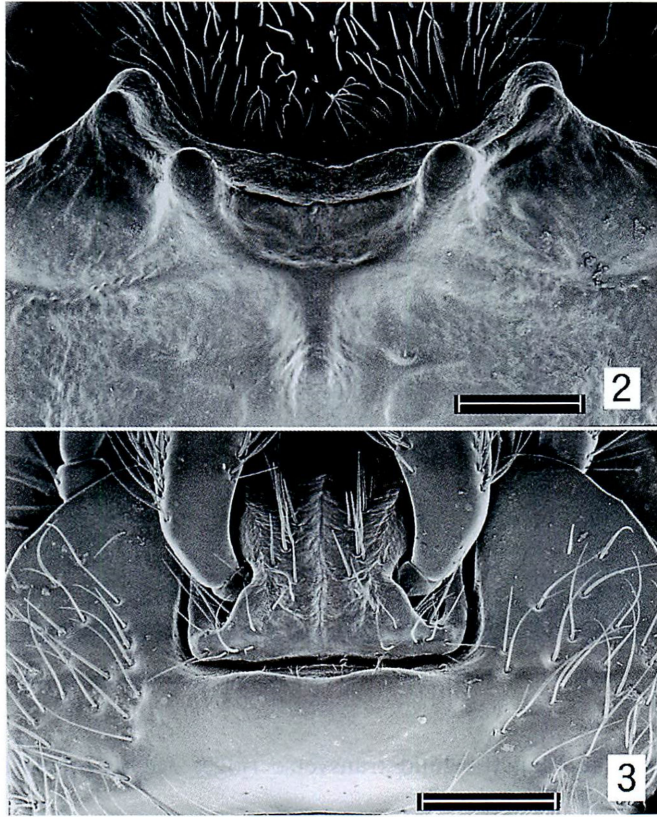


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Tiberioides kerleyi* sp. nov., male, scale, 10 mm.

Anterior angle of head rounded; outer tubercles symmetrical, triangular, vertically bifid at distal ends; lower tip of outer tubercle a little more produced forwards than the upper one; distance between inner tubercles a little longer than that between inner and outer tubercles; tip of inner tubercle much larger than that of outer tubercle; ridge between inner and outer tubercles distinct; ridge between inner tubercles distinct; anterior area between outer tubercles smooth, hollowed a little; upper surface of head impunctate and hairless, rugose in area behind outer tubercle and depressed area, smooth around parietal ridge; parietal ridge blunt; central tubercle low and blunt; canthus not broadened distally, with a ridge on proximal portion of upper surface; frontal ridge vanishing prior to inner tubercle.

Mandibles symmetrical; upper tooth rounded at apex; upper margin of mandible concave behind upper tooth, swollen near base; lower outer margin of mandible angulate near base; lowest terminal tooth larger than anterior lower tooth; anterior lower tooth triangular, simply pointed at apex; upper inner surface of mandible punctured and hairy in proximal portion. Anterior margin of labrum concave, left angle a little more produced forwards than the right one; ligula weakly pointed at the middle of anterior

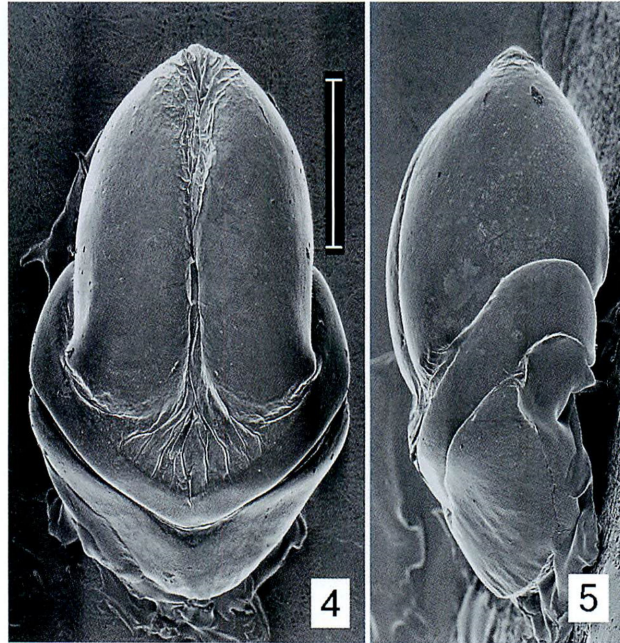


Figs. 2–3. *Tiberioides kerleyi* sp. nov., male, scale, 1 mm; 2, anterior part of head, in dorsal view; 3, mentum and ligula.

margin, with distinct median keel; mentum impunctate and without distinct transverse carina in central portion, punctured and hairy in lateral portion; submentum punctured as a whole; hypostomal process impunctate and hairless. Antennae with six pubescent lamellae, the fourth to sixth lamellae long, the third one 0.5 times as long as the fourth one, the first and second very short.

Pronotum with very slight median sulcus, with shallow lateral scar, with a few fine punctures in lateral scar; posterior plate of prosternum impunctate and hairless; scutellum impunctate and hairless; mesothoracic episternum impunctate and hairless in lower portion, punctured in upper portion; mesosternum impunctate and hairless, with shallow slight scar; posterior intermediate area of metasternum impunctate and hairless, with irregular dents along posterior margin of central area; anterior intermediate area punctured and hairy in inner portion; ridge between lateral and intermediate areas distinct; lateral area densely punctured and hairy; central area impunctate and hairless. Lateral grooves of elytron mat, wider than adjacent ribs, with oblong punctures.

First visible abdominal sternite impunctate and hairless; second visible abdominal



Figs. 4-5. Male genitalia of *Tiberioides kerleyi* sp. nov., male, scale, 1.0 mm; 4, ventral view; 5, right lateral view.

sternite punctured and hairy behind transverse ridge; 3rd to 6th visible abdominal sternites impunctate and hairless.

Penis of male genitalia large, with longitudinal membranous area along midline on ventral side; parameres united on ventral side, shorter than basal piece in ventral view, latero-proximal end pointed proximally like a hook; distal margin of basal piece obtusely V-shaped in ventral view, lateral margins divergent distally.

Variation. No sexual dimorphism is evident. Body length of paratypes, 37.9 mm \pm 1.65, 34.6–40.6 mm (mean \pm SD, range, N=18).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Sin Lum, Bhamo, Upper Burma, 6000 ft, 1908. Paratypes: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, the same data as for the holotype; 1♂, 2♀♀, Bhamo, Upper Burma, 1910; 1♂, 4♀♀, ditto, 1911; 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Dahtingzen, 2000 m, N. E. Kachin, Myanmar, VI-2000. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Mr. M. KERLEY, who gave us kind help during our stay in the Natural History Museum, London.

Notes. *Tiberioides kerleyi* sp. nov. is closely related to *T. kuwerti* (ARROW), but can be distinguished from the latter by having the following characters: the anterior lower tooth simply pointed; the upper tooth rounded; the scar of mesosternum very slight.

Key to the Species of *Tiberioides*

1. Lateral grooves of elytron wide, mat, with oblong punctures2.
- Lateral grooves of elytron narrow, not mat, simply punctured3.
2. Anterior lower tooth simply pointed in dorsal view*T. kerleyi* sp. nov.
- Anterior lower tooth bidentate distalo-proximally*T. kuwerti*.
3. Mentum with strong transverse carina in central portion*T. borealis*.
- Mentum without transverse carina in central portion*T. austeni*.

Specimens compared. *Tiberioides austeni* GRAVELY: cotype, sex unknown, Dikran V., ANDREWES Bequest (in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London); *T. borealis* (ARROW): holotype, sex unknown, Assam Nagas (in the collection of the Natural History Museum, London); *T. kuwerti* (ARROW): holotype, sex unknown, Nepal (in the collection of the Hessischer Landesmuseum, Darmstadt).

Acknowledgments

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要 約

近 雅博・荒谷邦雄: ミャンマーからの *Tiberioides* 属クロツヤムシの1新種と *Tiberioides* 属の種への検索表。—— ミャンマーから *Tiberioides* 属の1新種を記載し, *T. kerleyi* sp. nov. と名付けた。 *T. kerleyi* sp. nov. は, 側面の溝が艶消しの鞘翅をもつ点で *T. kuwerti* (ARROW) に似ているが, anterior lower tooth の先端が単純に尖っていることによって区別できる。さらに, *Tiberioides* 属の種への検索表を作成した。

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A New Record of *Heliocopris tyrannus*
(Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Borneo

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Heliocopris tyrannus THOMSON has been recorded from Myanmar (Tenasserim), the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Java (BALTHASAR, 1963). Through the courtesy of Dr. Y. CAMBEFORT, we have examined a specimen of this species from Borneo preserved in the collection of MNHN, Paris. This is the first record of the genus *Heliocopris* from Borneo as well as that of *H. tyrannus*. The collection data are as follows: 1 ex., Mitten Borneo, 21-X-1925, H. F. SIEDERS leg., R. PAULIAN det.

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