

## Additions to *Plesiophthalmus* and its Allied Genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini) from East Asia, Part 4

**Kimio MASUMOTO**

Institute of Human Culture Studies, Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, 102–8357 Japan

and

**Katsumi AKITA**

Hisai-iba-chô 66, D-304, Tsu City, Mie Pref., 514–1108 Japan

**Abstract** Twelve new species belonging to *Plesiophthalmus* are described from East Asia under the following names: *Plesiophthalmus becvari* sp. nov.; *P. brancuccii* sp. nov.; *P. balkei* sp. nov.; *P. schawalleri* sp. nov.; *P. chifengi* sp. nov.; *P. namthaensis* sp. nov.; *P. gedensis* sp. nov.; *P. brantlovai* sp. nov.; *P. taibaishanensis* sp. nov.; *P. kucerai* sp. nov.; *P. sawaiaae* sp. nov., and *P. fujianensis* sp. nov.

A key to the species of the relatives of *Plesiophthalmus perpulchrus* is also presented.

From 1999 to 2001, the first author of the present paper (K. M.) described thirty new species in three parts of the “Additions to *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini) from East Asia”. These series were supplemented to his revisional study during 1988 to 1991. In 2005, one *Plesiophthalmus* species was described by the same author from Taiwan, and in 2008 three more new species were added from the same island by MASUMOTO, AKITA and LEE.

In these several years, many friends of the first author offered and loaned precious materials from various areas for continuous research. Therefore, he asked the second author to join for reviewing this group and again started the present study. In this paper they are going to describe twelve new species of this group.

Before going into further details, they would like to express their cordial acknowledgement to Ing. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, České Budějovice, Dr. Michel BRANCCUCI, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Dr. Wolfgang SCHAWALLER, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Dr. Martin BAEHR, and Dr. Michael BALKE, Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, Osaka, Dr. Hans J. BREMER, Melle, Germany, Chi-Feng LEE, Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Wufeng, Dr. Ottó MERKL, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, and Dr. Takeshi YORO,

Kamakura City, for offering materials. They also thank Dr. Makoto KIUCHI, Tsukuba City, for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper. Finally, they wish to express their deepest appreciation to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, Emeritus Curator of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, for his constant guidance on their taxonomic study.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: NHMB = Naturhistorisches Museum Basel; ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung, München; SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; NMNS = National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung; NMPC = National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic; NSMT = National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

### Descriptions of New Species

#### *Plesiophthalmus becvari* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 13–17)

Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad; dorsal surface brownish black with feeble coppery tinge, ventral surface dark reddish brown, antennae, mouth parts, ventral side of head and legs reddish brown, hairs on legs pale yellow; head feebly and somewhat sericeously shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra rather strongly, metallicly shining, metasternum moderately, rather vitreously shining, abdomen with 1st sternite to major medial part of the 4th gently, somewhat alutaceously shining, lateral parts of 4th and 5th (anal sternite) moderately shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, apico-interior parts of tibiae and ventral sides of tarsi finely haired.

**Male.** Head transversely subelliptical, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, slightly concave in middle; clypeus transversely semicircular, truncate at apex, weakly, rather transversely convex, closely, finely punctate, each puncture with a minute hair, fronto-clypeal border impressed and extending to outer margins; genae (ocular lobes) subparallelogrammatic, rather strongly raised outwards, punctulate, with outer margins obtusely produced antero-laterad; frons rather obpentagonal, more irregularly and coarsely punctate than on clypeus, with a shallow, longitudinally subovate concavity; diatone (distance between eyes) about 0.6 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes obliquely comma-shaped in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, inlaid into head behind genae. Antennae subfiliform, ratio of the length of each segment from base to 10th (11th lost in the type specimen): 0.63, 0.20, 0.71, 0.42, 0.61, 0.52, 0.41, 0.53, 0.52, 0.52, –.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, twice as wide as length; apex slightly sinuous on each side, bordered and rimmed; front angles obtusely angular, hind angles slightly acute; base feebly produced in middle, truncate opposite to scutellum, gently sinuous on each side, not bordered; sides with anterior parts steeply declined and posterior parts moderately so to lateral margins, which are weakly rounded, grooved and finely rimmed, the rims in basal halves visible from above; disc strongly convex, rather closely and

irregularly scattered with small, feebly ovate punctures, each with a microscopical hair, those in basal-lateral parts becoming smaller and denser. Scutellum equilateral triangular with feebly rounded sides, almost flat, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures in lateral parts, with lateral margins feebly reflexed.

Elytra subovate, 1.33 times as long as wide, 3.33 times the length and 1.29 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small, slightly ovate and microscopically haired punctures, which become larger and connected one another with longitudinal grooves in lateral parts; intervals almost flat in interior parts, feebly convex in exterior parts, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, each with a minute bent hair; 5th and 6th rows of punctures depressed and forming impression close to base of elytra; humeri weakly swollen; apices not produced but simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi nearly securiform with straight outer side about 1.35 times the length of the inner, and 0.77 times that of the apical. Mentum rather obtusoid, feebly alutaceous, weakly raised in intero-apical part, feebly concave in postero-lateral parts, with apical margin membranous and gently produced, posterior margin weakly reflexed; gula triangular, bordered by impressions. Prosternum short, with apex strongly rimmed, with prosternal process bluntly produced and gently depressed in apical part. Mesosternum short, major anterior part beneath prosternum, posterior part rather bold Y-shaped, flat and at the same level as metasternum, with two apices pointed. Metasternum rather wide, smooth in major parts, weakly convex in postero-lateral parts, sparsely scattered with punctures, with a longitudinal groove along the midline, and a pair of transverse grooves along posterior margins. Abdomen weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather longitudinally wrinkled, scattered with small punctures; anal sternite gently convex in apico-medial part, sparsely pubescent, finely bordered along outer margin, feebly truncate at apex.

Profemur with anterior face spined at apical 1/3, the spine directed antero-exteriad; protibia strongly curved at apical 3/7, with interior face noticeably gouged in basal 5/9 and finely haired in apical 2/5; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad; metatibia nearly straight; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.33, 0.23, 0.21, 0.24, 1.01; 0.63, 0.34, 0.28, 0.31, 0.99; 1.11, 0.39, 0.38, 1.06.

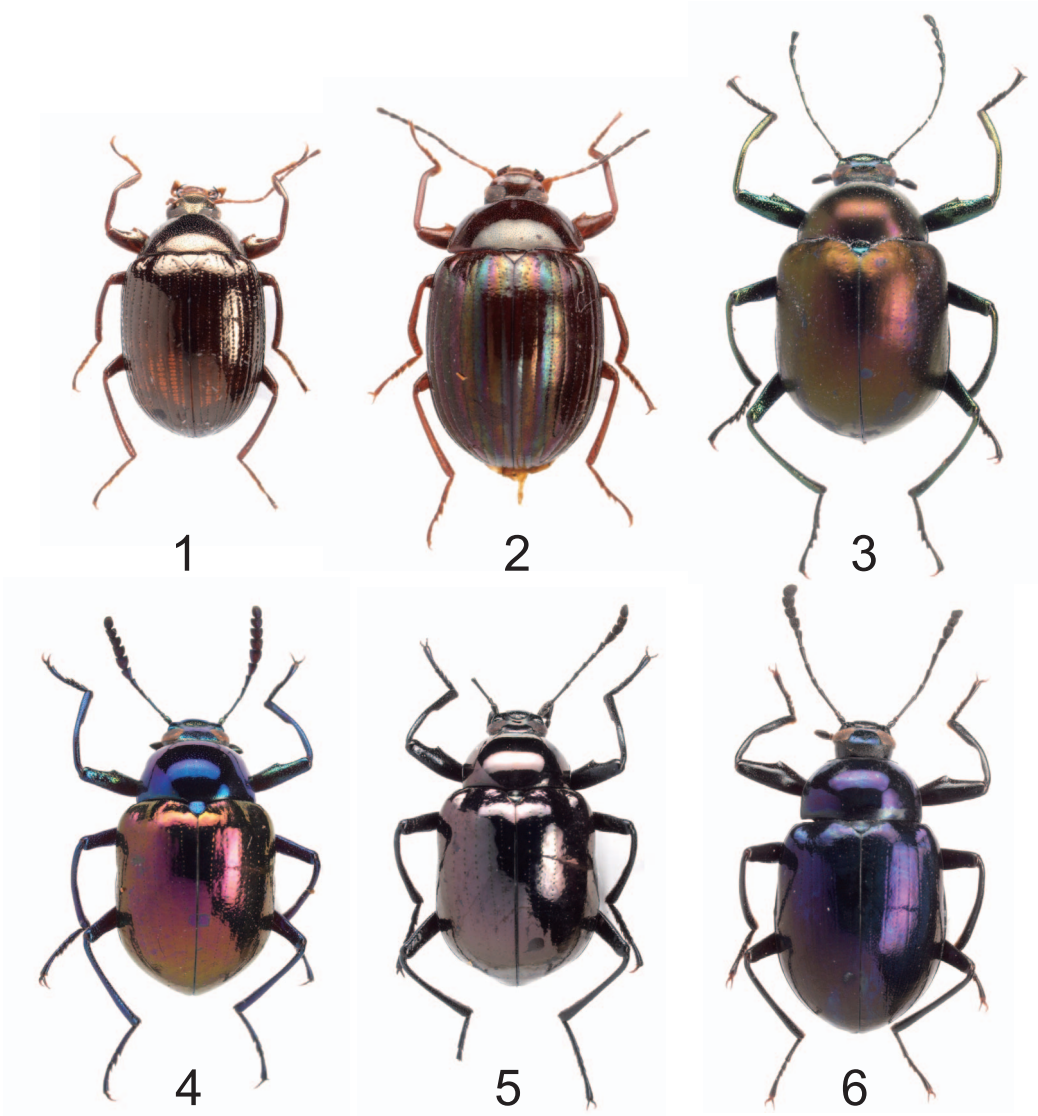
Male genitalia subfusiform, 2.16 mm in length, 0.45 mm in width, basal piece gently curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.62 mm in length, longitudinally impressed on midline, with apical halves flat and noticeably spatulate.

Body length: 5.5–7.3 mm.

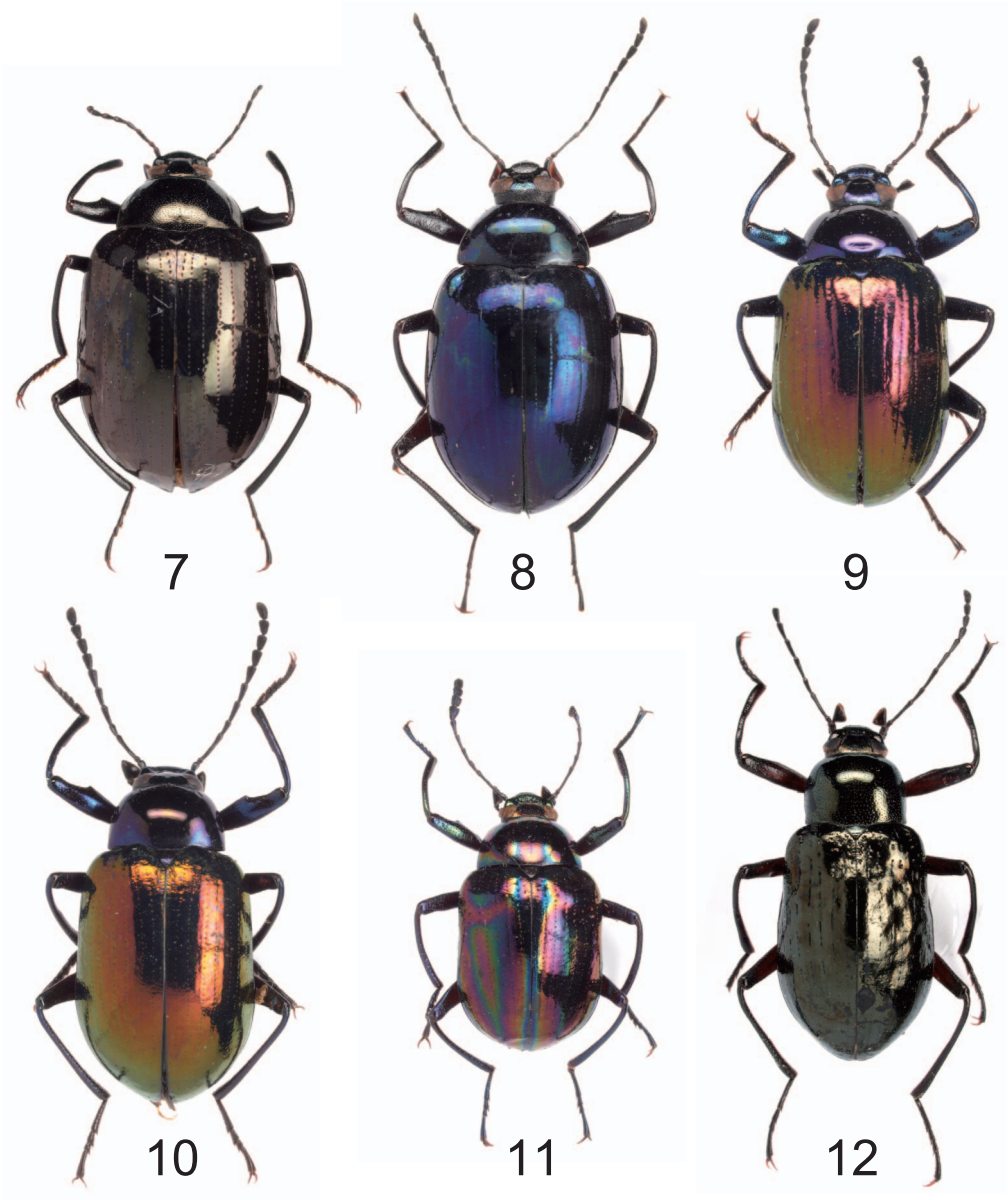
*F e m a l e.* Protibia simple in shape; eyes smaller and less strongly convex laterad.

*Holotype:* ♂, "S. INDIA, KERALA, Thekkady; / Periyar Lake; 9. 34 N, 77. 10 E; / 900–1000 m; 19.–27. iv. 1997; / DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg." (NHMB). *Paratypes:* 3 exs., same data as for the holotype.

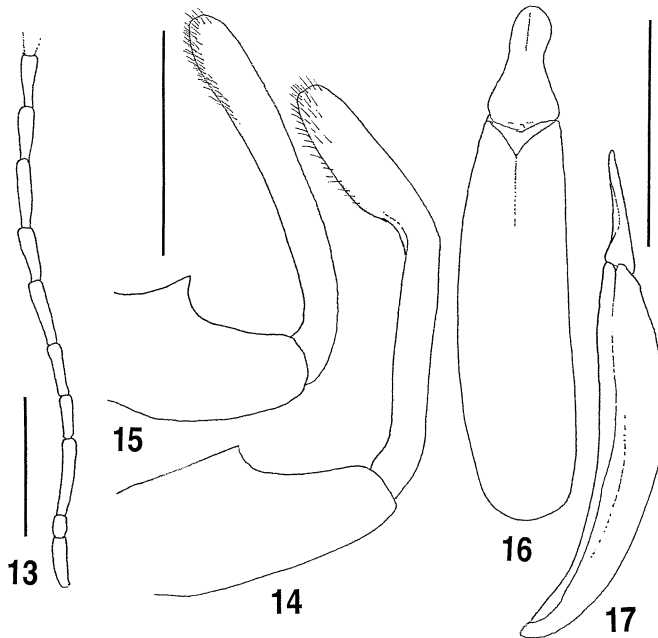
*Notes.* According to the key to the species of male *Spinamarygmus* by MASUMOTO (1988, p. 81), this new species resembles *S. obscurus* KULZER, 1950, originally described from Shembaganur, Madura, India, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the



Figs. 1–6. Habitus of *Plesiophthalmus*. — 1, *P. becvari* sp. nov., male, holotype; 2, *P. brancuccii* sp. nov., male, holotype; 3, *P. balkei* sp. nov., male, holotype; 4, *P. schawalleri* sp. nov., male, holotype; 5, *P. chifengi* sp. nov., male, holotype; 6, *P. namthaensis* sp. nov., male, holotype.



Figs. 7–12. Habitus of *Plesiophthalmus*. — 7, *P. gedensis* sp. nov., male, holotype; 8, *P. brantlovai* sp. nov., male, holotype; 9, *P. taibaishanensis* sp. nov., male, holotype; 10, *P. kucerai* sp. nov., male, holotype; 11, *P. sawaiae* sp. nov., male, holotype; 12, *P. fujianensis* nov., male, holotype.



Figs. 13–17. *P. becvari* sp. nov. — 13, Male antenna, 14, male profemur & protibia, 15, female profemur & protibia, 16, male genitalia (dorsal view), 17, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

ovate body (rather subparallel-sided in *O. obscurus*), with the pronotum gently narrowed anteriorly, and front angles not produced (almost parallel in basal halves and then strongly narrowed apically, and the front angles produced anteriorly in *O. obscurus*), the elytra obviously wider than the pronotum, three internal rows of punctures not deeply impressed, and intervals finely punctate (of the same width as the pronotum, three internal rows of punctures deeply impressed, and intervals impunctate in *O. obscurus*).

The specific name is given in honor of Ing. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, who assisted the present authors for preparing of this paper.

PIC (1915, p. 7) erected the genus *Spinamarygmus* for *S. indicus*, and later KULZER revised the genus in 1950. His study concerning *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera (1988 to 1991) was followed by MASUMOTO in the historical treatment. Dr. H. J. BREMER considers that this genus is nothing but a junior synonym of *Plesiophthalmus*. The main characteristics of the members of this genus are their legs strongly bent in male. “Strongly or weakly” is a matter of degree. The present authors basically agreed with his opinion. Thus, the new species should be a member of the genus *Plesiophthalmus*.

*Plesiophthalmus brancuccii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 18–21)

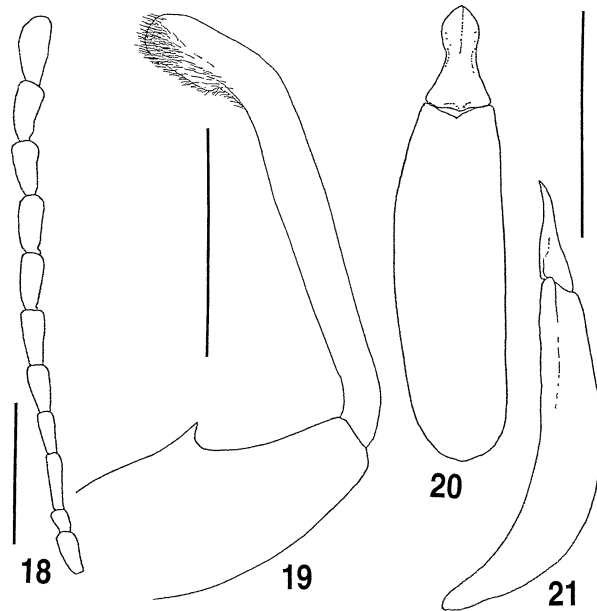
Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad; dorsal surface brownish black, head, pronotum and scutellum with feeble coppery tinge, elytra rather longitudinally iridescent, four basal segments of antennae, ventral side of head and legs dark reddish brown, the remaining antennal segments almost black, ventral surface rusty yellowish brown, hairs on legs pale yellow; head moderately shining, pronotum and scutellum rather strongly, metallicly shining, elytra rather weakly, feebly sericeously shining, ventral surface weakly, feebly alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, antennae clothed with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae clothed with fine hairs, which are longer than those on antennae, ventral sides of tarsi densely tufted.

**Male.** Head transversely subelliptical, partly covered with weak isodiametric microsculpture, slightly concave in anterior part; clypeus transversely semicircular, truncate at apex, weakly convex broadly in middle, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a minute hair, fronto-clypeal border finely impressed and extending to outer margins; genae raised antero-laterad and subcrescent-shaped, sparsely punctulate, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat bold Y-shaped and rather flat, gently declined to fronto-clypeal border, irregularly punctate, punctures in posterior part (area of vertex) becoming smaller and closer; diatone about 0.67 times the width of eye transverse diameter. Eyes obliquely ovate, invaded by posterior part of genae, gently convex laterad, moderately inlaid into head in dorsal view. Antennae subfiliform, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.53, 0.20, 0.55, 0.39, 0.48, 0.51, 0.41, 0.53, 0.64, 0.62, 0.61.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, twice as width as length; apex weakly emarginate and slightly sinuous on each side, bordered and finely rimmed; front angles subrectangular and directed anteriorly, hind angles rounded; base slightly produced, truncate opposite to scutellum, gently sinuous on each side, not grooved but with a row of small punctures along margin in lateral parts; sides moderately declined to lateral margins, which are feebly and roundly produced, grooved and finely rimmed, the rims entirely visible from above; disc moderately and rather transversely convex, scattered with small punctures, each with a minute hair. Scutellum triangular with feebly rounded sides, slightly convex, sparsely scattered with smaller punctures than those on pronotum.

Elytra subovate, 1.24 times as long as wide, 3.11 times the length and 1.28 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/7; disc punctato-striate, the punctures in striae small, slightly ovate, and rather closely set, basal parts of 5th and 6th striae fused each other and depressed close to base; intervals weakly convex, rather sparsely scattered with minute punctures (each with a microscopical bent hair), feebly aciculate, 1st intervals with sutural area feebly raised and forming a very low ridge, several lateral intervals more strongly convex than in interior ones; humeri weakly swollen; apices not produced but simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform with straight outer side about



Figs. 18–21. *P. brancuccii* sp. nov., male; 18, antenna, 19, profemur & protibia, 20, genitalia (dorsal view), 21, same (lateral view). Scales=1 mm.

1.36 times the length of the inner, and 0.72 times that of apical. Mentum rather obtrapezoidal, somewhat coriaceous, weakly raised in intero-apical part, with apical margin membranous and produced anteriorly, and posterior margin truncate; gula rather triangular, somewhat coriaceous. Prosternum short, with apex rimmed, intercoxal space longitudinally grooved in medial parts, prosternal process triangular and depressed. Mesosternum short, most of anterior parts beneath prosternum, posterior part raised and almost of the same level as metasternum, anterior margin of posterior part ridged with a pair of tubercles, area between these emarginate. Metasternum rather wide, covered with isodiametric microsculpture and scattered with rather coarse punctures in basal-lateral parts, with a longitudinal groove in apical 3/4 along the midline, a pair of transverse grooves along posterior margins. Abdomen rather sparsely scattered with small punctures (each with a microscopical bent hair), 1st sternite to basal-lateral parts of the 3rd longitudinally wrinkled, anal sternite with apex feebly emarginate.

Profemur with anterior face sharply spined at apical 1/3 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia strongly bent at apical 1/4, with interior face gouged in apical 1/4 and finely haired in apical 2/5; mesotibia bent at apical 1/3 and directed intero-ventrad, with ventral face gently gouged at apical 1/3; metatibia nearly straight; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.33, 0.23, 0.25, 0.24, 1.24; 0.76, 0.47, 0.32, 0.24, 1.31; 1.34, 0.52, 0.47, 1.21.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 1.78 mm in length, 0.47 mm in width, basal piece rather



strongly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.45 mm in length, flat with apices noticeably spatulate.

Body length: 7.3 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "S. INDIA, TAMIL, NADU; 1997 / 17.–22.v. 1997; 15 km SE. Kotagiri; / 11.22 N, 76.56 E; Kunchappanai; / DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO" leg. (NHMB).

*Notes.* According to the key mentioned above, this new species is placed near "*Spinamarygmus confusus* KULZER, 1950", originally described from "Indien, Madura, Shembaganur", but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the protibia strongly bent at apical 1/4, with interior face gouged in apical 1/4 (the protibia strongly bent at apical 1/3 and becoming bolder in apical 1/3 in *S. confusus*), and the mesotibia bent at apical 1/3 with ventral face gently gouged at apical 1/3 (mesotibia slightly bent after the middle and then slightly bolder in *S. confusus*), the elytra obviously wider than pronotum (only slightly wider than pronotum in *S. confusus*), with the base simple (with three small tubercles in *S. confusus*).

The specific name is dedicated to Dr. Michel BRANCUCCI, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, who permitted to loan the authors many invaluable specimens for a long period.

*Plesiophthalmus balkei* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 22–25)

Body short ovate, strongly convex dorsad, rather hunchbacked; anterior part of head, scutellum and major parts of legs green partly with golden tinge, posterior part of head and elytra reddish brown with weak golden tinge and partly darkened, pronotum purple with feeble greenish golden tinge in anterior and lateral parts, major parts of ventral surface dark blue, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi brownish black to black; anterior part of head, femora and tarsi metallicly shining, posterior part of head, pronotum and elytra weakly, rather sericeously shining, scutellum strongly shining, metasternum and abdomen gently, rather metallicly shining; body almost glabrous, seven apical segments of antennae with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, ventral sides of tarsi densely tufted.

M a l e. Head nearly rounded, slightly concave in areas of fronto-clypeal and clypeo-genal borders, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture in posterior parts; clypeus transversely hexagonal, gently, transversely convex, closely punctate, each puncture with a minute hair, fronto-clypeal border nearly straightly impressed, bent in lateral parts, and extending to outer margins; genae subparallelogrammatic, gently raised outwards, sparsely punctate, with outer margins obtusely, obliquely produced; frons somewhat bold X-shaped, gently inclined anteriorly, irregularly scattered with round punctures; diatone almost of the same width as eye diameter. Eyes comma-shaped in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head behind genae. Antennae

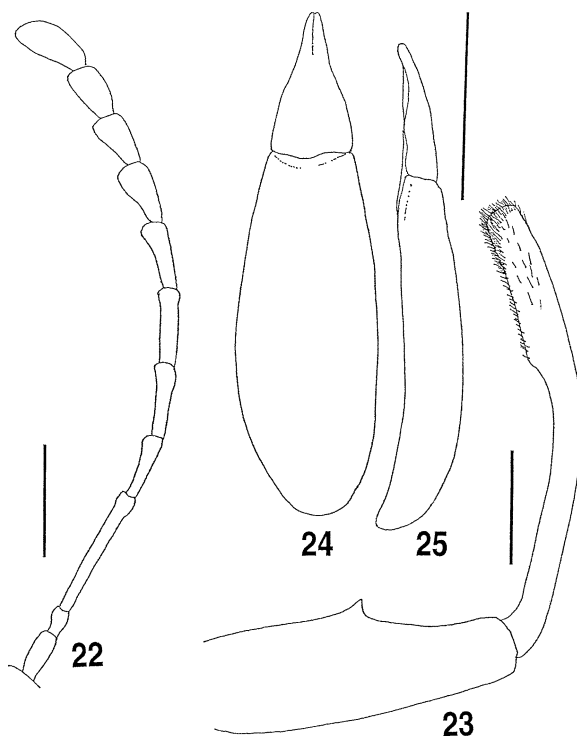
subfiliform, feebly widened apicad, reaching apical 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.32, 0.20, 1.17, 0.51, 0.53, 0.55, 0.52, 0.50, 0.49, 0.46, 0.57.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal in dorsal view, wider than long (5 : 3); apex nearly straight, finely rimmed; front angles rectangular, though they are not visible from above, hind angles obtusely angular; base widely triangular, emarginate opposite to scutellum, gently sinuous on each side, not bordered; sides with anterior parts convex and steeply declined, and posterior parts moderately so to lateral margins, which are gently rounded, grooved and very finely rimmed, the rims with basal halves visible from above; disc strongly convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with small, round punctures, these in lateral parts becoming larger and closer. Scutellum subcordate, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, elevated in major anterior part, sparsely, irregularly scattered with small punctures, which are obviously larger than those on pronotum.

Elytra subovate, 1.27 times as long as wide, 2.67 times the length and 1.37 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc covered with isodiametric microsculpture, very weakly aciculate, with rows of small, sparsely set punctures, which become larger and coarser in lateral parts; intervals wide and flat, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, 5th and 6th intervals weakly depressed close to base; base finely crenulate; humeri weakly swollen; lateral margins grooved with rows of punctures and finely rimmed; apices simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi nearly securiform, with straight outer side about 1.62 times the length of the inner, and 0.84 times that of apical. Mentum subcordate, rather asperate, raised in intero-apical part; gula triangular, weakly depressed, bordered by impressions, transversely wrinkled. Prosternum short, with apex coarsely rimmed, intercoxal area longitudinally rather deeply bi-grooved, with medial ridge, which extends to the narrow prosternal process. Mesosternum short, anterior part with a deep triangular declivity, posterior part almost of the same level as metasternum, coarsely wrinkled, ridged along edges of the declivity. Metasternum rather short and wide, gently raised in postero-lateral parts, feebly covered with microsculpture, sparsely scattered with minute punctures and shallowly and sparsely wrinkled in major central parts, strongly wrinkled along basal margin, with a longitudinal medial groove near anterior margin to posterior margin, also with a pair of transverse grooves along posterior margins. Abdomen finely, somewhat transversely punctate and weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture from 1st to 4th sternites, rather longitudinally wrinkled in lateral parts of 2nd and 3rd sternites, anal sternites rather closely scattered with haired punctures, which are larger and stronger than those on other sternites, apical margin finely punctate grooved.

Profemur with anterior face spined at apical 2/5 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 3/5, weakly gouged in the middle, and thickened and finely haired in apical 2/5; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged at the middle; metatibia weakly curved



Figs. 22–25. *P. balkei* sp. nov., male; 22, antenna, 23, profemur & protibia, 24, genitalia (dorsal view), 25, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

interiad and feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.32, 0.23, 0.24, 0.24, 0.78; 0.72, 0.27, 0.28, 0.27, 1.02; 1.37, 0.32, 0.26, 1.03.

Male genitalia short fusiform, 2.62 mm in length, 0.60 mm in width, basal piece slightly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 0.63 mm in length, longitudinally impressed on the midline, with apical half rather noticeably narrowed.

Body length: 9.8–10.1 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, “LAOS centr.; / Khammouan Prov., / Nakai vic., 17°43’N, / 105°09’E, 500–600 m, / 22. V.–8. VI. 2001, / E. JENDEK & O. ŠAUŠA leg.” (ZSM). Paratype: 1 ex., “LAOS: Xamneua, / Ban Saleui, 1350 m / 21–24. V. 2004, / leg. C.-F. LEE.”

*Notes.* This new species closely resembles “*Eumolpocyriogeton convexus* PIC, 1922”, originally described from Tonkin, but can be distinguished from the latter by the eyes more approximate to each other (diatone 1.5 times the width of eye diameter in the latter), the pronotum more strongly narrowed anteriorly, with the disc more finely punctate, the elytra with rows of punctures finer, male profemora more acutely spined, the male genitalia shorter and wider, and the body coloration different.

PIC (1922, p.305) erected the genus *Eumolpocyriogeton* for *E. convexum*. MASUMOTO (1988 to 1991) followed this arrangement and described several new species. Dr. H. J. BREMER considered that this genus is also a junior synonym of *Plesiophthalmus* for the same reason.

The specific name is given in honor of Dr. Michael BALKE, Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, who permitted the authors to loan invaluable materials for the present study.

*Plesiophthalmus schawalleri* sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 26–29)

Body short ovate, strongly convex dorsad, rather hunchbacked; major parts of head bluish green, area around fronto-clypeal border brownish golden, major central part of pronotum deep purple, partly with dark greenish tinge and lateral parts dark greenish blue, scutellum dark greenish blue, elytra purple, with basal parts reddish brown, antennae with apical halves dark violet and basal halves dark greenish blue, profemora dark green, mesofemora and metafemora, pro-, meso-, and metatibiae darker in color than profemora, ventral surface mostly bluish green, epipleura rather strongly bluish, anal segment dark brown; head weakly shining, pronotum and scutellum strongly, rather vitreously shining, elytra rather strongly, metallicly shining, metasternum and abdomen weakly, somewhat alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, seven apical segments of antennae with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts of hairs.

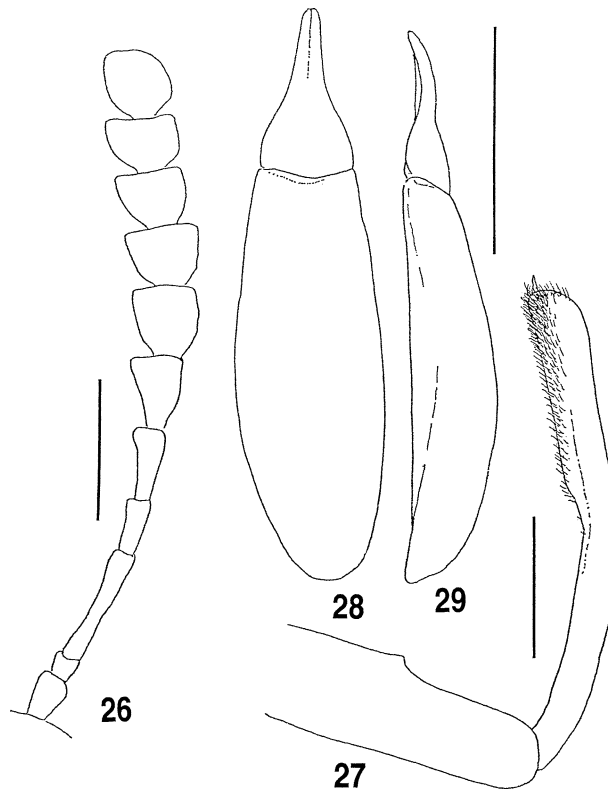
**Male.** Head transversely subelliptical, transversely depressed in area along fronto-clypeal border, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a microscopical hair; clypeus transversely hexagonal, gently, transversely convex, fronto-clypeal border nearly straightly impressed, bent in lateral parts, and extending to outer margins; genae obliquely subrhombic, gently raised outwards, sparsely punctate, with obtuse outer margins; frons somewhat wide X-shaped, gently inclined anteriorly, weakly impressed in the middle of posterior part; diatone slightly narrower than eye diameter. Eyes subreniform in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head behind genae. Antennae with seven apical segments widened, forming a flattened club, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.26, 0.14, 0.68, 0.31, 0.36, 0.37, 0.39, 0.37, 0.35, 0.34, 0.37.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal in dorsal view, 1.47 times wider than long; apex nearly straight, bordered and finely rimmed; front angles obtusely angular, visible from above, hind angles obtusely angular; base widely triangular, emarginate opposite to scutellum, gently sinuous on each side, not bordered; sides with anterior parts convex and steeply declined, and posterior parts comparatively moderately so to lateral margins, which are gently rounded, punctate-grooved and very finely rimmed, the rims with basal halves visible from above; disc strongly convex, smooth, rather sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, these in lateral parts becoming larger and coarser. Scutellum

equilateral triangular with gently rounded sides, very weakly convex, sparsely, irregularly scattered with small punctures, which are larger than those on pronotum.

Elytra subovate, 1.43 times as long as wide, 3.04 times the length and 1.29 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small, sparsely set punctures, which become larger and coarser in lateral parts; intervals wide, flat in interior parts, feebly convex in lateral parts, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, 5th interval weakly depressed close to base; base finely crenulate; humeri weakly swollen; lateral margins with rows of irregularly set punctures and finely rimmed; apices simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with straight outer side about 1.75 times the length of inner, and 0.74 times that of apical. Mentum obtrapezoidal, ruguloso-punctate and pubescent, raised in intero-apical part, with apex weakly produced; gula triangular, weakly depressed, bordered by impressions. Prosternum short, with apex coarsely rimmed, intercoxal space shallowly depressed, with prosternal process rather large and produced, strongly depressed. Mesosternum very short, anterior



Figs. 26-29. *P. schawalleri* sp. nov., male; 26, antenna, 27, profemur & protibia, 28, genitalia (dorsal view), 29, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

part strongly depressed, posterior part almost of the same level as metasternum, anterior margin of posterior part steeply emarginate with both ends of the emargination sharply angular. Metasternum rather wide, longitudinally grooved on the midline in posterior 3/4, gently convex in postero-lateral parts, weakly covered with microsculpture, rather obliquely wrinkled, sparsely scattered with minute, haired punctures. Abdomen finely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled in 1st sternite to the 3rd and basal part of the 4th, ruguloso-punctate in medial part of 4th sternite, anal sternite rather closely punctate, with apical margin finely bordered, and truncate in the middle.

Profemur with anterior face bearing a blunt spine at apical 2/7 directed antero-externiad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 4/7, weakly gouged in the middle, thickened and finely haired in apical 2/5; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged slightly behind the middle; metatibia nearly straight and feebly becoming bolder apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.32, 0.19, 0.20, 0.17, 0.80; 0.63, 0.26, 0.23, 0.22, 0.81; 1.29, 0.28, 0.24, 1.00.

Male genitalia short fusiform, 2.51 mm in length, 0.58 mm in width, basal piece weakly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.63 mm in length, abruptly narrowed in apical 3/5, longitudinally impressed on the midline.

Body length: 9.8 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "Chiang Mai / Thailand // 4. V. 1964, / leg. Sab. Steinke // Doi Pui // Sammulung / H. SCHINDLER." (SMNS).

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Plesiophthalmus semipurpureus* (PIC, 1917), originally described from Bengal, but can be distinguished from the latter by eyes more approximate to each other, the pronotum covered with microscopical punctures, the elytra with rows of smaller punctures, and the male genitalia differently shaped (fused lateral lobes abruptly narrowed in apical 3/5 in this new species, instead, simply narrowed apicad in *P. semipurpureus*).

The specific name is given in honor of Dr. Wolfgang SCHAWALLER, who permitted to examine the type specimen of the present new species.

*Plesiophthalmus chifengi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 30–33)

Body short ovate, strongly convex dorsad, rather hunchbacked; central part of head, pronotum, and elytra piceous with feeble dark purplish tinge, scutellum with very weak dark greenish tinge, terminal segment of maxillary palpi with feeble dark bluish tinge; head weakly, partly sericeously shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra strongly, vitreously shining, ventral side weakly, somewhat alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, particularly five apical segments, with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts.

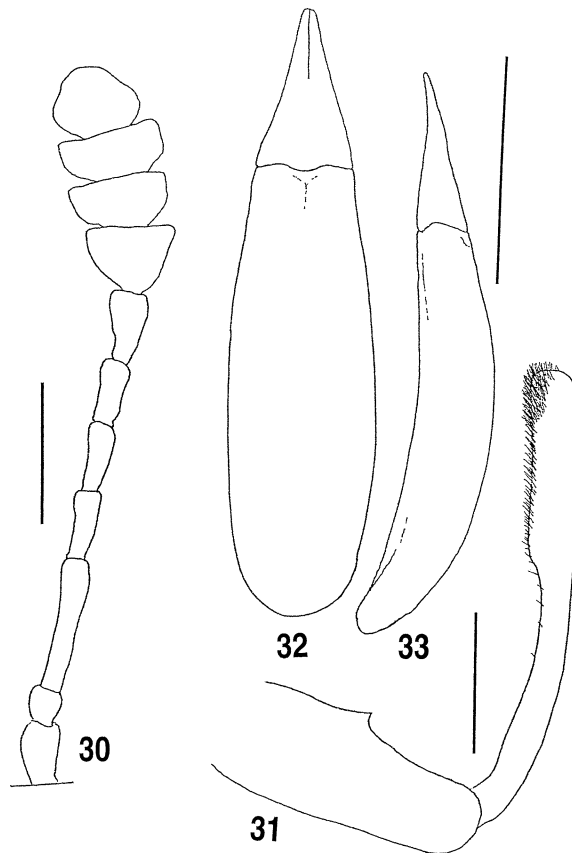
M a l e. Head subelliptical, rather semicircularly depressed in area around fronto-

clypeal border, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture; clypeus semicircular, irregularly punctate, depressed in basal part, gently, transversely convex in middle, gently bent in apical part, fronto-clypeal border roundly concave, with lateral parts finely impressed and extending to outer margins; genae obliquely subrhombic, gently raised outwards, sparsely punctate, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat wide X-shaped, gently inclined anteriorly, almost smooth and very sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, with a pair of weak impressions in middle; diameter of the same width as eye diameter. Eyes invertedly comma-shaped in dorsal view, moderately convex laterally, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae with five apical segments widened, forming a flattened club (5th segment widest), reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.54, 0.20, 1.02, 0.48, 0.51, 0.49, 0.47, 0.43, 0.39, 0.37, 0.39.

Pronotum subquadrate in dorsal view, wider than long (4 : 3); apex slightly emarginate in the middle, very feebly produced on both sides, grooved and finely rimmed; front angles obtusely angular, visible from above, hind angles more obtusely angular; base widely triangular, emarginate opposite to scutellum, feebly sinuous on each side, not bordered; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are gently rounded, punctate grooved and very finely rimmed, the rims almost wholly visible from above; disc strongly convex, smooth, rather sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, with a shallow medial line in anterior half. Scutellum hexagonal, feebly convex antero-medially, sparsely, irregularly scattered with microscopical punctures.

Elytra subovate, 1.34 times as long as wide, 2.73 times the length and 1.52 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/8; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small, sparsely and irregularly set punctures, which become larger and coarser in lateral parts; intervals wide, almost flat, almost impunctate (punctures not recognizable even under a high magnification), 5th row impressed and 5th interval depressed close to base; base finely crenulate in lateral parts; humeri weakly swollen; lateral margins with rows of irregularly set punctures and finely rimmed; apices feebly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with gently curved outer side about 1.69 times the length of the inner, and 0.94 times that of the apical. Mentum obtapezoidal, coriaceous and sparsely pubescent, raised in medio-apical part, with membranous apex weakly produced; gula triangular, weakly depressed and longitudinally wrinkled, bordered by impressions. Prosternum short, apex rugulosely ridged, intercoxal area gently steeply declined to prosternal process, which is triangularly produced and depressed. Mesosternum short, anterior parts steeply inclined, posterior part rather raised in a V-shape, coarsely wrinkled. Metasternum rather short and wide, rather smooth, shallowly wrinkled, entirely, longitudinally grooved along the midline, with a pair of coarse grooves along basal margins, also with a pair of finer transverse grooves along posterior borders. Abdomen finely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled in 1st sternite to the 3rd and lateral part of the 4th, finely, somewhat transversely punctate in medial part of 4th sternite, rather closely punctate broadly in middle in anal



Figs. 30–33. *P. chifengi* sp. nov., male; 30, antenna, 31, profemur & protibia, 32, genitalia (dorsal view), 33, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

sternite, with apical margin truncate at the middle.

Profemur with anterior face sharply spined at apical 2/7 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 4/7, feebly gouged in the middle, thickened and finely haired in apical 3/7; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged slightly behind the middle; metatibia nearly straight and feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.36, 0.24, 0.21, 0.20, 0.79; 0.61, 0.32, 0.28, 0.23, 0.78; 1.24, 0.36, 0.26, 1.02.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 2.54 mm in length, 0.53 mm in width, basal piece weakly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes rather nib-shaped, 0.65 mm in length, longitudinally impressed on the midline in apical part.

Body length: 9.6 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.



Holotype: ♂, "LAOS: Xamneua, / Ban Saleui 1350 m / 21–24. V. 2004 / leg. C.-F. LEE." (NMNS).

*Notes.* The nearest species might be *Plesiophthalmus sparsepunctatus* (PIC, 1925), originally described from Tonkin, but the type is a female. The present new species can be distinguished from the type of *P. sparsepunctatus* by the head less closely punctate, the pronotum punctate with microscopical punctures, with the medial longitudinal impression obviously weaker, the elytra with rows of punctures more sparsely set, with the lateral margins clearly bordered and visible from above, and the femoral spines sharper.

The specific name is given in honor of Dr. C.-F. LEE, in Taiwan Agriculture Research Institute, who collected the type specimen.

*Plesiophthalmus namthaensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, 34–37)

Body ovate, strongly convex dorsad; central part of head, lateral parts of pronotum, basal parts of elytra, prepisternum and metasternum dark blue, major parts of pronotum and also elytra dark purple, mouth parts and claws dark brown; head weakly shining, pronotum and elytra moderately shining, legs, prepisternum and metasternum rather weakly shining, abdomen feebly, alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, antennae, particularly five apical segments, with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, and ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts.

*Male.* Head rather round, depressed in areas around fronto-clypeal and fronto-genal borders, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture; clypeus rather obtrapezoidal, slightly convex in basal part on each side, rather steeply inclined in apical part, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a minute bent hair, fronto-clypeal border shallowly impressed and gently curved posteriad, with each lateral end bent anteriad and extending to outer margins; genae obliquely subrhombic, strongly raised outwards, sparsely punctulate, with obtuse outer margins; frons somewhat wide T-shaped, rather steeply inclined anteriad, very sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, which become closer in areas near fronto-clypeal border and interior parts along eyes, with a shallow groove in middle; diatone 0.77 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes subreniform in dorsal view, moderately convex laterad, rather obliquely, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae with five apical segments widened, forming a flattened club, 8th segment widest, reaching basal 3/10 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.35, 0.18, 1.11, 0.45, 0.52, 0.52, 0.53, 0.52, 0.38, 0.40, 0.59.

Pronotum wider than long (5 : 3); apex slightly emarginate in middle, very feebly produced on both sides, grooved and finely rimmed; front angles being actually subrectangular, but seemingly obtusely angular in dorsal view, hind angles subrectangular with corners weakly produced posteriad; base very widely triangular, feebly emarginate opposite to scutellum, weakly sinuous widely in lateral parts, not bordered; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are subparallel in basal 2/5, roundly narrowed apicad in the remaining parts, rather noticeably grooved, and finely rimmed, the rims entirely

visible from above; disc moderately, somewhat transversely convex, smooth, rather sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures. Scutellum widely subcordate, feebly convex broadly in antero-medial part, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, weakly, microscopically ruguloso-punctate.

Elytra subovate, 1.25 times as long as wide, 3.01 times the length and 1.44 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of small and irregularly set punctures, which are often finely striated; intervals rather wide, slightly convex, scattered with small punctures, which are 1/3–1/4 times the diameter of those in rows; areas in 5th and 6th intervals gently depressed close to base; base finely crenulate in interior halves (except for parts around scutellum); humeri gently swollen; lateral margins grooved, feebly explanate, and finely rimmed, the rims entirely visible from above; apices feebly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with feebly curved outer side about 1.60 times the length of inner, and 0.72 times that of apical. Mentum rather narrow and obtrapezoidal, finely pubescent, strongly raised in medio-apical part, grooved on each side; gula triangular, somewhat alutaceous, with impressions along lateral margins. Prosternum short, with apex slightly rugosely rimmed, intercoxal space gently grooved in medial part, with prosternal process rather wide in basal part, abruptly narrowed and pointed in apical part. Mesosternum very short, anterior part depressed, posterior part almost of the same level as metasternum, with steep triangular declivity opposite to prosternal process, upper margin of the declivity slightly ridged. Metasternum rather short and narrow, feebly convex in postero-lateral parts, obliquely wrinkled in antero-lateral parts, scattered with small punctures, with longitudinal groove along the midline, also with a pair of transverse grooves along posterior borders. Abdomen finely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled in 1st and 2nd sternites, basal half of 3rd and lateral parts of 4th, finely, somewhat transversely punctate in medial parts of 2nd to 4th sternites, anal sternite rather closely punctate broadly in middle, with apical margin emarginate in the middle.

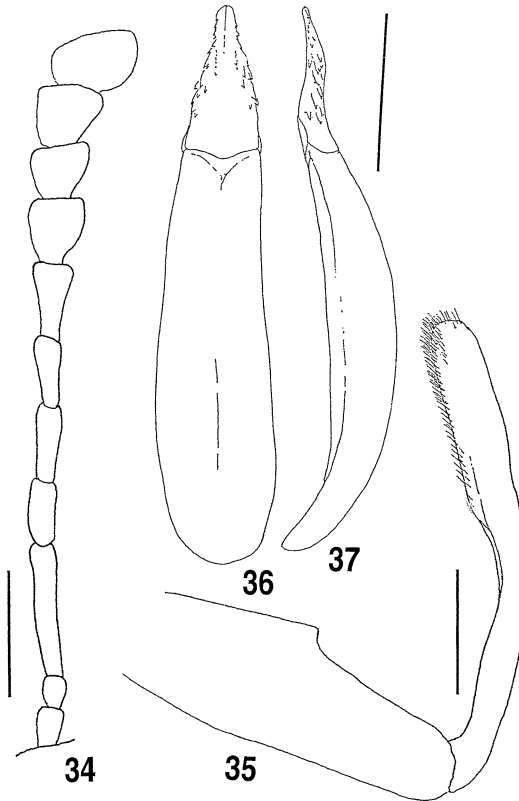
Profemur with anterior face sharply spined at apical 3/7 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 4/7, feebly gouged and twisted in the middle, thickened and finely haired in apical 3/7; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged slightly behind the middle; metatibia nearly straight and feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.38, 0.22, 0.20, 0.14, 0.76; 0.43, 0.27, 0.22, 0.19, 0.82; 0.97, 0.26, 0.21, 0.88.

Male genitalia elongated subfusiform, 3.47 mm in length, 0.63 mm in width, basal piece gently curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes rather nib-shaped, 0.98 mm in length, raspish in antero-lateral parts, weakly prolonged in apical part.

Body length: 10.8 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "LAOS, Louang Namtha pr., / 21°09'N 101°19'E. / Namtha→ Muang Sing, / 5–31. V. 1997, 900–1200 m, / Vít KUBÁŇ leg." (NMPC from BEČVÁŘ



Figs. 34–37. *P. namthaensis* sp. nov., male; 34, antenna, 35, profemur & protibia, 36, genitalia (dorsal view), 37, same (lateral view). Scales=1 mm.

Collection).

*Notes.* This new species resembles in general features and coloration a male of *Plesiophthalmus yukae* MASUMOTO, 2000, originally described from N. Thailand, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, the antennae obviously widened in apical parts, the eyes obviously smaller with diatone 0.77 times the width of eye diameter (about 0.3 times that in *P. yukae*), the elytra minutely punctate, the profemur more acutely spined, the protibia slightly twisted, and male genitalia slenderer with lateral lobes noticeably raspish in lateral parts.

The specific name is given after the name of the place, where the holotype was collected.

*Plesiophthalmus gedensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 38–41)

Body ovate, strongly convex dorsad; piceous in most part of body, posterior part of head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra with feeble blassy tinge, surrounding parts of elytral punctures with very feeble coppery tinge, each apical part of antennal segments, tarsi and claws brownish black to dark brown, mouth parts and trochanters yellowish brown to dark reddish brown, hairs on tibiae and tufts of hairs on tarsi brownish yellow; anterior parts of head weakly, feebly sericeously shining, posterior part of head, pronotum and femora moderately shining, scutellum and elytra strongly, rather metallicly shining, tibiae rather weakly shining, ventral surface weakly, rather alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, antennae with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, and ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts of hairs.

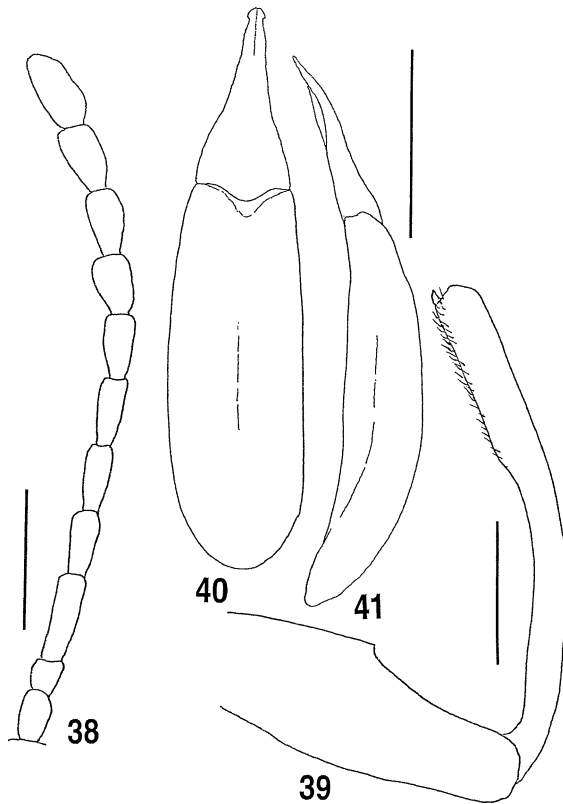
**Male.** Head rather transversely elliptical, feebly convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture in anterior parts; clypeus rather transversely hexagonal, slightly convex in middle, gently inclined in apical part, rather closely, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a minute bristle, fronto-clypeal border straight and deeply impressed with each lateral end bent anteriorly and extending to outer margins; genae gently raised outwards, strongly depressed in areas before eyes, rugoso-punctate, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat bold I-shaped, feebly convex, irregularly scattered with small punctures, which become closer in posterior part; diatone 0.77 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes somewhat comma-shaped in dorsal view, moderately convex laterad, rather obliquely, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae subfiliform, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.32, 0.20, 0.61, 0.44, 0.45, 0.44, 0.43, 0.38, 0.34, 0.32, 0.47.

Pronotum 1.89 times as wide as long; apex gently emarginate, grooved and rather boldly rimmed, the groove interrupted at the middle; front angles acutely angular, hind angles slightly obtusely angular in dorsal view; base feebly produced, emarginate opposite to scutellum, weakly bisinuous on each side, not bordered; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are subparallel-sided in basal 2/5, roundly narrowed apically in the remaining parts, rather noticeably grooved, and finely rimmed, the rims entirely visible from above; disc moderately, somewhat transversely convex, very weakly impressed on the midline, rather closely, irregularly scattered with small punctures, which are of the same size as those on frons. Scutellum widely triangular with gently rounded sides, feebly depressed in postero-medial part, almost smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, with outer margins very weakly serrate.

Elytra subovate, 1.35 times as long as wide, 3.84 times the length and 1.61 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small and irregular-sized punctures; intervals rather wide, flat and almost smooth; 6th intervals depressed close to base; humeri gently swollen; lateral margins bordered by irregularly shaped punctures and finely rimmed, the rims visible from above almost in all the area except near apices due to the sides lying over the rims

near apices; apices feebly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with feebly curved outer side about 1.58 times the length of inner, and 0.89 times that of apical. Mentum obtrapezoidal, feebly covered with microsculpture, raised in medio-apical part, obliquely grooved, punctulate and haired on each side, with apical part membranous and produced; gula triangular, somewhat alutaceous, with impressions along lateral margins. Prosternum short, rimmed along apex, gently, longitudinally depressed in intercoxal area, with prosternal process boldly triangularly produced, not depressed as in some other species. Mesosternum very short, anterior part strongly depressed, posterior part almost of the same level as metasternum, with steep triangular declivity opposite to prosternal process. Metasternum rather wide, longitudinally grooved on the midline, gently, somewhat transversely convex on each side, shallowly, obliquely wrinkled, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, with a pair of transverse grooves along posterior borders. Abdomen finely punctate, each with a fine bent hair; 1st and 2nd sternites, and lateral parts of the



Figs. 38-41. *P. gedensis* sp. nov., male; 38, antenna, 39, profemur & protibia, 40, genitalia (dorsal view), 41, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

3rd and 4th longitudinally wrinkled; anal sternite with apical margin finely impressed, and very feebly emarginate in the middle.

Profemur with anterior face rather sharply spined at apical 1/3 and directed antero-externally; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 4/7, feebly gouged in middle, thickened and rather sparsely and finely haired in apical 3/7; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged slightly behind the middle; metatibia nearly straight and feebly thickened apically; ratios of the lengths of pro- (all segments of the protarsi are lacking in the type specimen), meso- and metatarsal segments: -, -, -, -, -; 0.37, 0.32, 0.28, 0.29, 0.88; 0.68, 0.32, 0.27, 0.98.

Male genitalia short subfusiform, 2.87 mm in length, 0.61 mm in width, basal piece weakly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.96 mm in length, gently prolonged in anterior part, with apices with small semicircular modification.

Body length: 11.8 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "W. Java prov., / Mt. Gede res. / VII 1996, 1200m / St. Jákl leg." (NMPC from BEČVÁŘ Collection). Paratype: 1 ex., "INDONESIA: E Java / Ijend pl. Nat P 1800 m / Sodong 26.-27. II. 1994 / BOLM leg." (SMNS).

Notes. This new species rather resembles *Plesiophthalmus javaensis* MASUMOTO, 1999, originally described from "Ost-Java, Idjen", but can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum smaller compared with the elytra, scattered with larger punctures, the elytral intervals flat and almost impunctate, the protibiae with the interior face thickened and rather sparsely and finely haired in apical 3/7, and the male genitalia with lateral margins of parameres not rasp-like, and the apices semicircularly modified.

The specific name is given after the name of the place, where the holotype was collected.

*Plesiophthalmus brantlovai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 8, 42-45)

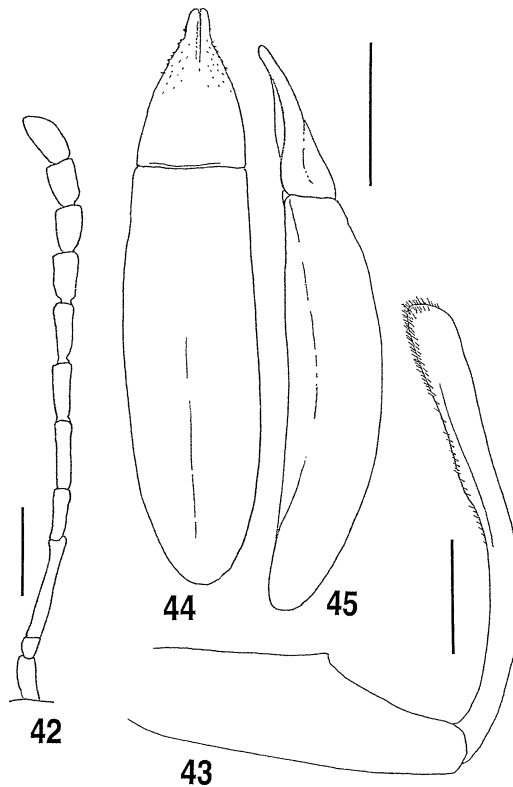
Body ovate, strongly convex dorsad; posterior half of head greenish blue, pronotum dark blue, partly with yellowish green tinge in major central parts, scutellum piceous with feebly purplish tinge, elytra dark purple partly with dark greenish blue, and with dark golden tinge near humeral parts under certain light, basal parts of antennae, mouth parts, gula, trochanters, membranous parts of abdomen, anal sternite, tibiae and claws dark reddish brown, hairs on antennae and legs yellowish brown; anterior part of head and tibiae weakly shining, posterior part of head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra strongly, rather metallicly shining, femora moderately shining, central part of prosternum (intercoxal space), posterior part of mesosternum, major central parts of metasternum rather strongly, vitreously shining, lateral parts of metasternum and abdomen somewhat alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, apical parts of antennal segments with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, and ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts.

**Male.** Head rather transversely elliptical, depressed in areas around fronto-clypeal and fronto-genal borders; clypeus rather transversely hexagonal, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, transversely convex in middle, gently inclined apicad, rather closely, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a minute bent hair, fronto-clypeal border widely U-shaped and extending to outer margins; genae obliquely subrhombic, strongly raised outwards, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, with outer margins obtusely produced; frons somewhat wide T-shaped, slightly convex in middle, gently inclined anteriorly, sparsely, irregularly scattered with punctures, very weakly, somewhat longitudinally impressed between eyes, with area behind fronto-clypeal border impunctate; diatone about 0.63 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes rather comma-shaped in dorsal view, rather strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae slender and subfiliform, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.48, 0.20, 1.19, 0.46, 0.71, 0.52, 0.50, 0.50, 0.49, 0.42, 0.53.

Pronotum wider than long (5 : 3), widest at base; apex nearly straight, finely grooved and rimmed; front angles actually rectangular in lateral view, but seemingly acute in dorsal view, hind angles subrectangular, slightly produced posteriorly; base weakly produced, feebly emarginate opposite to scutellum, weakly bisinuous on both sides, not bordered; sides rather steeply inclined in anterior parts, moderately so in posterior parts, with lateral margins rather noticeably grooved, and finely rimmed, the rims entirely visible from above; disc moderately, somewhat transversely convex, rather closely scattered with shallow microscopical punctures. Scutellum subequilateral triangular with slightly rounded sides, feebly convex, almost smooth, very sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra subovate, 1.23 times as long as wide, 3.10 times the length and 1.56 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 4/9; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 3/10; disc with rows of small, rather closely set and irregular-sized punctures, which are often connected with one another by fine grooves; intervals rather wide, feebly convex, scattered with microscopical punctures and very weakly transversely aciculate sculpture visible under high magnification; 5th and 6th intervals depressed close to base; humeri rather noticeably swollen; lateral margins bordered by elongated punctures, slightly explanate and finely rimmed, the rims almost entirely visible from above except for apical parts, where the rims are feebly covered by produced sides; apices rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with nearly straight outer side about 1.67 times the length of the inner, and almost of the same length as the apical. Mentum rather obtrapezoidal and convex in antero-medial part, shagreened and pubescent in lateral parts, with apex membranous and produced; gula rather parabolic, depressed, somewhat alutaceous, and impressed along lateral margins. Prosternum short, with apex V-shaped, and coarsely rimmed, intercoxal space longitudinally, weakly depressed, with prosternal process triangular, gently depressed, bordered along outer margin. Mesosternum short, strongly depressed in anterior part, raised posterior part, with steep triangular concavity opposite to prosternal process. Metasternum wide, longitudinally grooved along the midline, gently raised posteriorly on both sides, scattered



Figs. 42–45. *P. brantlovai* sp. nov., male; 42, antenna, 43, profemur & protibia, 44, genitalia (dorsal view), 45, same (lateral view). Scales=1 mm.

with shallow, feebly transverse punctures, rugoso-punctate near lateral margins. Abdomen longitudinally wrinkled in 1st and 2nd sternites, basal half and lateral parts of the 3rd and lateral part of the 4th, finely punctate in medial parts of 1st sternite and whole parts of 2nd to anal sternites, and finely impressed along apical margin of anal sternite.

Profemur with anterior face rather sharply spined at apical 1/3 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal half, very feebly gouged and twisted in the middle, thickened and finely haired in apical 2/5; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged slightly before the middle; metatibia nearly straight and very feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.57, 0.26, 0.22, 0.20, 1.02; 0.68, 0.40, 0.25, 0.20, 1.18; 1.29, 0.36, 0.24, 1.12.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 3.72 mm in length, 0.79 mm in width, basal piece feebly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes rather nib-shaped, 1.23 mm in length, feebly raspish in antero-lateral parts, weakly prolonged in apical part.

Body length: 12.3 mm.



F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "N. VIETNAM, SaPa / 11-19. VI. 1990 / BRANTLOVÁ lgt." (NHMB).

*Notes.* In general features and coloration, this new species resembles *Plesiophthalmus subovatus* MASUMOTO, 1990, originally described from N. Thailand, but can be distinguished from the latter by larger body with wider diatone (0.5 times the width of eye diameter in *P. subovatus*), the pronotum wider and less strongly narrowed apicad, with the disc smoother, the scutellum equilaterally triangular (subcordate in *P. subovatus*), the elytra with intervals smoother, and the male genitalia obviously slenderer.

The specific name is given in honor of the collector of the type specimen.

*Plesiophthalmus taibaishanensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 46-49)

Body ovate, strongly convex dorsad; apical parts of head dark blue, major posterior part of head, pronotum and major anterior part of scutellum deep purple, elytra reddish purple, posterior parts of 8th interval and whole of 9th violet, blue, green or yellow, prepisterna purple, pro- and mesofemora with apical halves of ventral sides, metasternum, abdomen with 1st and 2nd sternites, and major parts of 3rd and 4th (except for postero-medial parts) dark blue, postero-medial parts of 3rd and 4th and whole of the 5th black with feeble golden tinge, apical parts of antennae, ventral side of head, pro- and mesosterna, basal parts of profemora, whole tibiae black, basal parts of antennae and mouth parts brownish black, tarsi blackish brown, hairs on antennae almost black, tufts of hairs on ventral sides of tarsi brownish yellow; head, pronotum and scutellum strongly, metallicly shining, elytra rather strongly, metallicly shining, femora and basal halves of tibiae moderately shining, apical halves of tibiae and tarsi weakly shining, ventral side of head, pro- and mesosterna almost mat, metasternum and abdomen weakly, rather alutaceously shining; body almost glabrous, apical segments of antennae with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, and ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts of hairs.

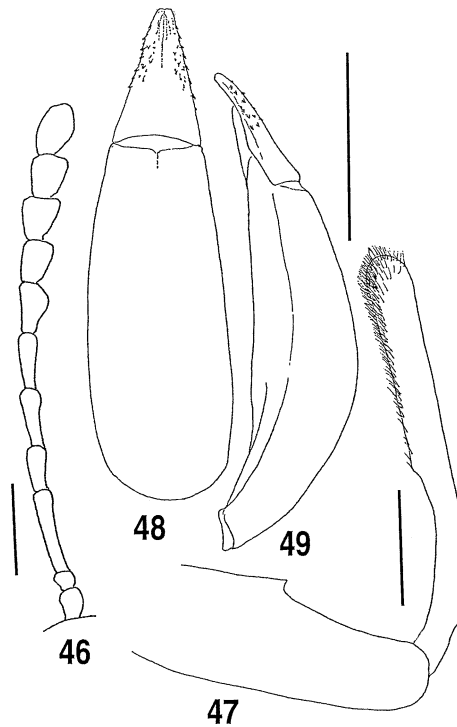
M a l e. Head subhexagonal; clypeus transversely hexagonal, transversely convex in middle, gently inclined apicad, closely, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a minute bent hair, fronto-clypeal border slightly bulged in middle and rather strongly impressed in lateral parts, with each end bent anteriorly and extending to outer margins; genae obliquely subrhombic, strongly raised outwards, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, with outer margins obtusely produced; frons subquadrate, gently inclined anteriorly, with a transverse impression in middle, sparsely, irregularly scattered with minute punctures, which are about a half width of those on clypeus; diatone about 1.20 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes somewhat reniform in dorsal view, moderately convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae subfiliform, feebly thickened apicad, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.55, 0.20, 0.91, 0.51, 0.68, 0.62, 0.56, 0.51, 0.47, 0.46, 0.60.

Pronotum 1.85 times as wide as long (5 : 3), widest at base; apex feebly produced in middle, very slightly sinuous on each side, finely grooved and rimmed; front angles actually rectangular in lateral view, but invisible from above, hind angles slightly obtuse; base feebly produced, slightly emarginate opposite to scutellum, weakly bisinuous on both sides, not bordered; sides steeply inclined, particularly in anterior parts, moderately so in posterior parts, with lateral margins finely grooved and rimmed, the rims barely visible from above; disc strongly convex, scattered with microscopical punctures, which are smaller (1/3 to 1/4 times the width of diameter) than those on head. Scutellum subequilateral triangular with slightly rounded sides, feebly convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with small (about twice the width of diameter of those on head) punctures.

Elytra subovate, 1.54 times as long as wide, 3.77 times the length and 1.64 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/5; disc punctate grooved, the punctures small and somewhat irregularly set, the grooves shallow, 5th groove reaching base; intervals feebly convex, micro-aciculate, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures; humeri rather longitudinally ridged; lateral margins bordered by elongated punctures and finely rimmed, the rims visible from above in basal 4/5, the remaining parts invisible due to the convex sides feebly overlying the rims; apices simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with weakly curved outer side about 1.53 times the length of the inner, and slightly shorter than the apical. Mentum obtrapezoidal and longitudinally convex in antero-medial part, sparsely scattered with punctures, depressed in lateral parts, membranous and produced in apical parts, ridged along lateral margins; gula triangular, almost smooth in anterior part, rather alutaceous and longitudinally wrinkled in basal part, strongly impressed along lateral margins. Prosternum short, rather deeply, longitudinally grooved, with apex wide V-shaped and coarsely rimmed, prosternal process bluntly produced and rather strongly depressed. Mesosternum rather strongly depressed in anterior part, gently raised and rather closely punctate in posterior part, with moderate declivity in the middle opposite to prosternal process. Metasternum rather wide, longitudinally impressed along the midline in apical 3/4, weakly convex in lateral parts, shallowly, obliquely wrinkled, sparsely scattered with shallow microscopical punctures, with a pair of deep transverse grooves along the posterior borders. Abdomen finely punctate, mostly longitudinally, partly obliquely wrinkled in 1st sternite, lateral parts of the 2nd, basal and lateral parts of the 3rd and also the 4th, and simply scattered with small punctures and finely impressed along apical margins in anal sternite.

Profemur with anterior face sharply spined at apical 1/3 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 2/5, and thickened and finely haired in apical 3/5; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged in basal 3/7; metatibia nearly straight and very feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.60, 0.26, 0.24, 0.21, 0.89; 0.59, 0.27, 0.22, 0.19, 0.98; 0.87, 0.32, 0.22, 0.91.



Figs. 46–49. *P. taibaishanensis* sp. nov., male; 46, antenna, 47, profemur & protibia, 48, genitalia (dorsal view), 49, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

Male genitalia short fusiform, 2.52 mm in length, 0.60 mm in width, basal piece rather strongly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes rather isosceles triangular, 0.67 mm in length, feebly raspish in antero-lateral parts, longitudinally impressed in apical part.

Body length: 11.7 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "CHINA, Shanxi 1200 m / Taibaishan, 20 km S / Wangzhuangbu, 1988, / BOLM lgt., 23.–26. Jul." (NMPC from BEČVÁŘ Collection).

*Notes.* This new species resembles *Plesiophthalmus crescentus* MASUMOTO, 1991, originally described from "Montes Mauson, Tonkin" in general features and coloration, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger body with the wider diatone (0.5 times in *P. crescentus*), the pronotum shorter and more strongly narrowed apicad, the scutellum wider and obviously finely punctate, intervals of the elytra with noticeably aciculate sculpture, the legs slenderer with profemoral spines sharper, the male genitalia shorter and strongly curved, and the elytra lacking lateral bluish patches.

The specific name is given after the type locality.

*Plesiophthalmus kucerai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 10, 50–53)

Body slightly elongated ovate, strongly convex dorsad; antennae, ventral side of head, coxae and trochanters black to feebly brownish black, apical parts of head dark blue, major posterior part of head violet, pronotum and scutellum deep purple, elytra reddish purple with lateral margins finely golden brown to dark blue, pro- and mesepisterna, legs except for tarsi and claws dark blue to dark violet, metasternum dark greenish blue, abdomen with 1st to 4th sternites dark blue to dark violet, 5th sternite piceous, epipleura golden reddish green to dark blue, claws yellowish brown, hairs on antennae, femora and tibiae brownish black, tufts of hairs on tarsi dark brown; head with anterior parts weakly, rather sericeously shining, major posterior parts strongly shining, pronotum and scutellum strongly, metallicly shining, elytra gently, rather alutaceously shining, ventral side of head mat, proepisterna weakly, rather alutaceously shining, metasternum rather weakly, feebly alutaceously shining, mesepisterna moderately shining, abdomen with 1st and 2nd sternites, and major basal part of the 3rd gently, rather alutaceously shining, apical part of 3rd, 4th and anal sternites moderately shining; body almost glabrous, apical parts of antennae with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, and ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts of hairs.

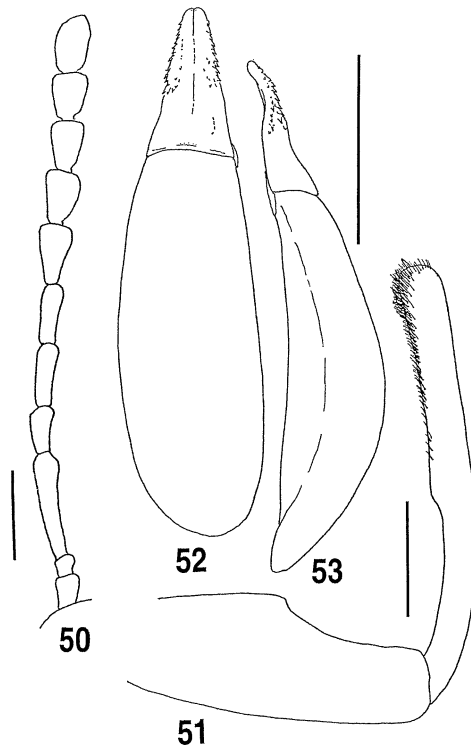
**Male.** Head transversely oval; clypeus transversely hexagonal, rather strongly convex in middle, rather steeply inclined apicad, very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely, irregularly punctate, sparsely intermixed with microscopical punctures, fronto-clypeal border straight, deeply impressed, with each end bent anteriorly and extending to outer margins; genae obliquely subelliptical, strongly raised outwards, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, with outer margins roundly produced; frons somewhat bold T-shaped, rather steeply inclined anteriorly, obliquely aciculate in corners near genae, sparsely, irregularly scattered with minute punctures, which are about 1/4 times the width of those on clypeus; diatone about 1.11 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes somewhat reniform in dorsal view, rather strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae subfiliform, feebly thickened apicad, reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.48, 0.21, 1.18, 0.53, 0.69, 0.63, 0.61, 0.59, 0.48, 0.49, 0.63.

Pronotum 1.85 times as wide as long (5 : 3), widest at base; apex feebly produced in middle, very slightly sinuous on each side, finely grooved and rimmed; front angles actually rectangular in lateral view, but invisible from above, hind angles slightly obtuse; base feebly produced, slightly emarginate opposite to scutellum, weakly bisinuous on both sides, not bordered; sides steeply inclined particularly in anterior parts, moderately so in posterior parts, with lateral margins finely grooved and rimmed, the rims barely visible from above; disc strongly convex, scattered with round, microscopical punctures, which are smaller (1/3 to 1/4 times the width of diameter) than those on head. Scutellum subequilateral triangular with slightly rounded sides, feebly depressed against elytra, scattered with small punctures, which are slightly larger than those on pronotum

and rather ill-shaped.

Elytra subovate, 1.54 times as long as wide, 3.77 times the length and 1.64 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/5; disc punctate grooved, the punctures small and somewhat irregularly set, the grooves shallow, 5th groove reaching base; intervals feebly convex, micro-aciculate, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures; humeri rather longitudinally ridged; lateral margins bordered with elongated punctures and finely rimmed, the rims visible from above in basal 4/5 (the sides are slightly produced over the lateral margins, and the rims are invisible from above in apical 1/5); apices simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with weakly curved outer side about 1.73 times the length of the inner, and 0.79 times the length of apical. Mentum rather elongated obtapezoidal and longitudinally convex in antero-medial part, somewhat sericeous and rugoso-punctate, depressed in postero-lateral parts, membranous and produced in the apical parts, rimmed along postero-lateral margins; gula with major parts under prosternum. Prosternum short, with apex widely emarginate and rimmed, interocular space gradually inclined posteriad, gently, longitudinally depressed, proster-



Figs. 50–53. *P. kucerai* sp. nov., male; 50, antenna, 51, profemur & protibia, 52, genitalia (dorsal view), 53, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

nal process triangularly produced. Mesosternum very short, rugulose, strongly depressed in anterior part, almost vertically, triangularly declivous in middle opposite to prosternal process, upper edges of the declivity pointed, raised in posterior part, with a moderate inclined triangular concavity at the middle. Metasternum rather narrow, longitudinally impressed along the midline in apical 3/4, weakly convex in posterior parts on each side, shallowly, obliquely wrinkled, scattered with microscopical punctures, with a pair of deep transverse grooves along the posterior borders. Abdomen finely punctate, longitudinally, partly obliquely wrinkled in 1st sternite to the 3rd and lateral parts of the 4th, smooth in major central part of the 4th and whole of anal sternite; anal sternite impressed along outer margin, with apex feebly truncate.

Profemur with anterior face rather sharply spined at apical 1/3 and directed antero-exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 3/7, and thickened and finely haired in apical 4/7; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged in basal 3/7; metatibia slightly curved and very feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.42, 0.22, 0.17, 0.16, 0.78; 0.62, 0.34, 0.28, 0.22, 0.93; 1.22, 0.46, 0.23, 1.03.

Male genitalia short fusiform, 2.68 mm in length, 0.63 mm in width, basal piece moderately curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes rather isosceles triangular, 0.67 mm in length, finely raspish in antero-lateral parts, longitudinally impressed in apical part.

Body length: 10.6–12.4 mm.

**F e m a l e.** Body relatively large, antennae shorter and reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, legs not modified.

**Holotype:** ♂, "CHINA, YUNNAN pr. / LIJIANG, 1,800 m / 23. VI.–21. VII. / 26,53N; 100,18E / lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ, 1992". (NMPC from BEČVÁŘ Collection). **Paratypes:** 4 exs., the same data as for the holotype; 4 exs., "China – Yunnan / Lijiang, 11. 6.–15. 6. 1995 / E. KUČERA leg."

**Notes.** This new species resembles the preceding new species *Plesiophthalmus taibaishanensis* sp. nov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the slightly slenderer body with the antennae slenderer, the pronotum narrower, particularly at the apex, the scutellum smaller and feebly depressed, the elytra with intervals not so convex, the protibia less sharply spined, the male genitalia slenderer, and the lateral margins of elytra without iridescent stribes.

The specific name is given in honor of Mr. E. KUČERA who collected the type specimens.

*Plesiophthalmus sawaiae* sp. nov.

(Figs. 11, 54–57)

Body short ovate, strongly convex dorsad, rather hunchbacked; anterior part of head golden green, major part of head dark purple, postero-central part of head dark green, pronotum with a pair of large ovate iridescent patches, elytron with a round

iridescent patch in humeral part, and also with a larger iridescent elongated patch lying from basal 1/3 to near apical part, ventral sides mostly dark greenish blue, posterior part of metepisternum and outer margin of epipleura deep violet, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi brownish black with feeble bluish tinge, hairs on antennae and legs almost black; posterior part of head and scutellum weakly shining, anterior part of head and pronotum strongly, metallicly shining, elytra gently, feebly sericeously shining, femora and basal halves of tibiae rather strongly and metallicly shining, apical halves of tibiae and tarsi gently shining, ventral side of head almost mat, pro- and mesosterna gently, somewhat metallicly shining, metasternum and abdomen rather weakly, metallicly shining; body almost glabrous, apical segments of antennae with short fine hairs, apico-interior parts of tibiae with fine hairs, ventral sides of tarsi with dense tufts.

**Male.** Head transversely subelliptical, feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus semicircular, fronto-clypeal border gently curved and grooved, reaching outer margins; genae obliquely subrhombic, gently raised outwards, sparsely punctate, with obtuse outer margins; frons rather wide X-shaped, feebly convex in middle, gently inclined anteriorly, weakly depressed near neck; diatone about 1.2 times as wide as diameter of an eye. Eyes somewhat comma-shaped in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, roundly, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae with five apical segments noticeably widened and forming a flattened club, two segments behind the clubbed ones (6th and 7th segments) feebly widened apically, reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.41, 0.14, 0.91, 0.48, 0.53, 0.51, 0.48, 0.57 (widest), 0.39, 0.37, 0.56.

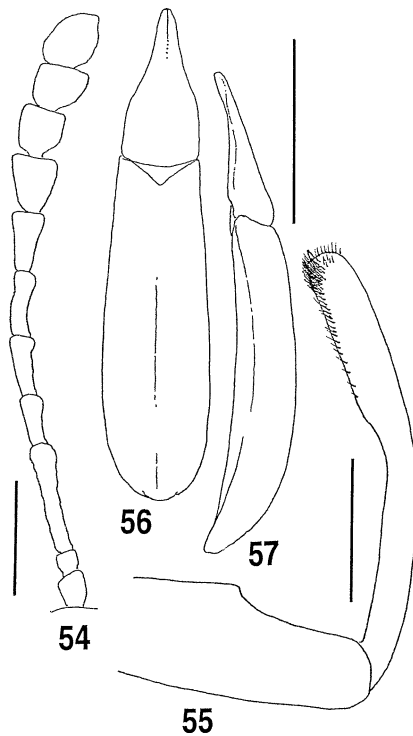
Pronotum subtrapezoidal in dorsal view, 1.60 times wider than long; apex nearly straight, bordered and finely rimmed; front angles obtuse angular, barely visible from above, hind angles obtusely angular; base slightly produced, feebly emarginate opposite to scutellum, gently sinuous on each side, bordered by finely punctate stria; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are gently rounded and widest at base, irregularly punctate grooved and finely rimmed, the rims barely visible from above; disc strongly convex, smooth, scattered with small punctures, these in lateral parts becoming larger, closer and coarser. Scutellum equilateral triangular with gently rounded sides, flat, irregularly scattered with small punctures, which are almost of the same size as those on pronotum.

Elytra subovate, 1.23 times as long as wide, 3.04 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 2/5; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of punctures, which are often connected with one another by fine striae, and become finer and closer in lateral and posterior parts, with a pair of transverse concavities across outer part of the 4th to 7th intervals at basal 1/4; intervals nearly flat, micro-aciculate and scattered with minute puncture, sutural intervals gently ridged in medial and posterior parts, 5th interval depressed close to base; base crenulate; humeri weakly swollen; lateral margins coarsely punctate-grooved and finely rimmed; apices simply rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with gently curved outer side

about 1.82 times the length of the inner, and of the same length as that of the apical. Mentum semicircular in major basal part, raised in intero-apical part, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, ruguloso-punctate and pubescent in posterior part, with apex narrowly produced and membranous; gula triangular, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, wrinkled, bordered by impressions. Prosternum short, rugulose and sparsely pubescent, with apex widely emarginate and coarsely rimmed, interocular space longitudinally grooved and gently declined to prosternal process, which is subcordately produced and depressed. Mesosternum short, coarsely rugoso-punctate, strongly depressed in anterior part, strongly raised in posterior parts, steeply emarginate at the border of anterior part, both sides of emargination pointed. Metasternum rather narrow, longitudinally impressed on the midline in apical 3/4, weakly raised in postero-lateral parts, obliquely wrinkled, sparsely scattered with small, rather transverse, haired punctures. Abdomen finely punctate, longitudinally wrinkled in 1st to 3rd sternites and basal part of the 4th, ruguloso-punctate in medial part of the 4th; anal sternite rather closely punctate, with apical margin very finely bordered and truncate in the middle.

Profemur with anterior face bluntly spined at apical 1/3 and directed antero-



Figs. 54–57. *P. sawaiae* sp. nov., male; 54, antenna, 55, profemur & protibia, 56, genitalia (dorsal view), 57, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.



exteriad; protibia gently curved, with interior face thinned in basal 4/7, weakly gouged slightly before the middle, thickened and finely haired in apical 2/5; mesotibia gently curved intero-ventrad, with interior face very weakly gouged slightly behind the middle; metatibia slightly curved and feebly thickened apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.24, 0.21, 0.20, 0.19, 0.76; 0.62, 0.24, 0.22, 0.21, 0.81; 0.96, 0.33, 0.27, 0.90.

Male genitalia short fusiform, 2.54 mm in length, 0.52 mm in width, basal piece weakly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.76 mm in length, rather abruptly narrowed in apical 3/5, longitudinally impressed on the midline in anterior 2/3.

Body length: 9.0–11.3 mm.

Female. Larger in size, antennae and legs shorter, protibiae not modified.

Holotype: ♂, “Phuping Palace / Chiang Mai City / Chiang Mai Prov. / N. Thailand / 20–21. V. 1985 / M. SAWAI leg.” (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ex., “THAI, Mae Hong Son Pr. / 19°27'N, 98°20'E, 1500 m / Soppong, 7.–12. 5. 1996 / lgt. Vit KUBÁŇ”; 1 ex., “Thai, 28–31/5 1995 / 19.27N 98.20E / Soppong 1500 m / Vit KUBÁŇ”; 1 ex., “NW – THAILAND, 7–12. 5. / Mae Hong Son distr. 1996 / Soppong - pai; 19°27', 98°20' / J. Horak lgt.; 1500 m; 1 ex., “Doi Pui, 1400- / 1500 m, Chiang Mai, / 18–VI–1983 / T. SHIMOMURA leg.”

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Plesiophthalmus perpulchrus* (PIC, 1930), originally described from Yunnan, and also *P. pici* MASUMOTO, 1990. The present authors therefore prepared a key to the species of this group.

The specific name is given in honor of Ms. M. SAWAI, who collected the type specimen of the present new species.

#### Key to the Species of *Plesiophthalmus perpulchrus* and its Relatives

- 1(4) Elytra with posterior iridescent patch elongated triangular.
- 2(3) Body larger (ca.11 mm); diatone 1.6 times the width of eye diameter in male; protibia with interior face thinned in basal 3/5; Yunnan, W. Nepal..... *Plesiophthalmus perpulchrus* (PIC, 1930)
- 3(2) Body smaller (9.0–9.5 mm); diatone 1.2 times the width of eye diameter in male; protibia with interior face thinned in basal 4/7; N. Thailand..... *P. sawaiiae* sp. nov.
- 4(1) Elytra with posterior iridescent patch ring-like ovate.
- 5(6) Body larger (12.5–13.5 mm); head with diatone 1.3 times the width of eye diameter; male genitalia bolder; male protibia with interior face thinned in basal half; N. Vietnam (Tam Dao) ..... *P. pici* MASUMOTO, 1990
- 6(5) Body smaller (less than 12 mm); male genitalia slenderer.
- 7(8) Head with diatone 1.25 times the width of eye diameter; pronotum mildly rounded in basal parts, then roundly narrowed apicad; male genitalia slenderer (4.25 mm); legs slender, male protibia with interior face thinned in basal 4/7; N. Vietnam (Cao Bang) ..... *P. caobangensis* MASUMOTO, 2000

- 8(7) Head with diatone 1.1 times the width of eye diameter; pronotum wholly roundly narrowed anteriorly; male genitalia bolder (3.4 mm); legs less slender, male protibia with interior face thinned in basal 3/5; N. Thailand (Chiang Mai) ...  
 ..... *P. thaiperpulchrus* MASUMOTO, 2000

*Plesiophthalmus fujianensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 12, 58–61)

Body oblong-ovate, gently widened posteriorly, strongly convex dorsad; brownish black, femora except for apical parts and claws dark reddish brown, major posterior parts of head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra with coppery tinge, hairs on antennae and major parts of ventral surface black, those on postero-medial part of abdomen and tarsal tufts of hairs yellowish brown; head gently shining, pronotum and scutellum strongly, metallicly shining, elytra moderately, rather metallicly shining, legs and metasternum moderately shining, ventral side alutaceous; dorsal surface almost glabrous, apical parts of antennae with fine short hairs, ventral surface with rather long bent hairs, tarsi with thick tufts beneath.

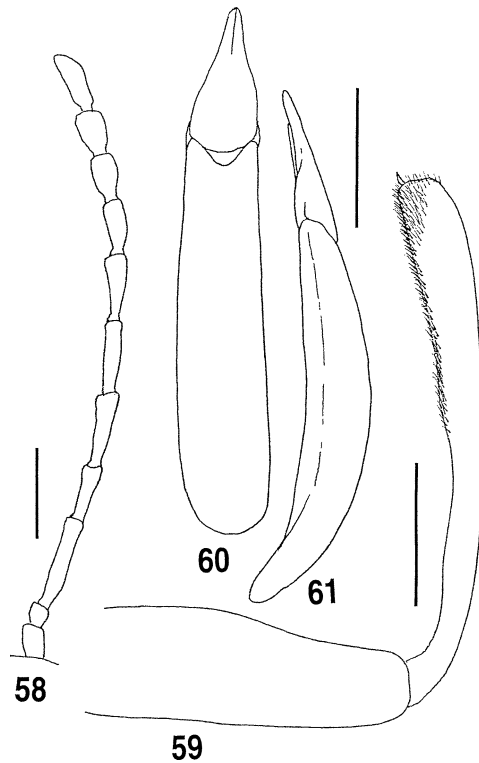
**Male.** Head subdecagonal, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather closely, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a short bent hair; clypeus rather transverse hexagonal, rather steeply inclined in apical half, fronto-clypeal border finely impressed, very weakly curved in middle, rather strongly curved in lateral parts, and extending to outer margins; genae somewhat elongated quadrate, weakly raised in outer parts, with outer margins weakly produced; frons rather wide, gently declined to fronto-clypeal border; diatone 1.30 times the width of eye diameter. Eyes rather comma-shaped in dorsal view, gently convex laterad, rather shallowly inlaid into head. Antennae filiform, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.42, 0.21, 1.02, 0.56, 0.77, 0.69, 0.65, 0.53, 0.47, 0.45, 0.62.

Pronotum rather trapezoidal, wider than long (4 : 3), widest at the middle; apex nearly straight and rimmed; base weakly produced, emarginate opposite to scutellum, gently sinuous on each side; sides steeply declined to lateral margins (particularly so in anterior parts), which are finely rimmed, the rims invisible from above; front angles rectangular, hind angles rather acute; disc strongly convex, very weakly, obliquely impressed at basal 1/3 on each side and also very faintly impressed on the midline in medial 1/3, rather irregularly scattered with small, round punctures, each with a microscopical short hair. Scutellum equilateral triangular with feebly rounded sides, slightly convex, sparsely scattered with small punctures, with a transverse impression near apex.

Elytra subovate, 1.58 times as long as wide, about 3 times the length and 1.62 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 4/9; dorsum strongly convex, sutural parts rather ridged in anterior part and highest at basal 1/3; disc very weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, weakly wrinkled, and with rows of punctures, which are sparse, irregularly set and often fused with one another to longitudinal impressions and

shallow concavities; intervals very weakly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, and weakly aciculate; humeri swollen; apices feebly, roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, nearly straight outer side about 2.1 times the length of inner, and slightly longer than apical. Mentum sublinguiform, convex antero-mediad, scattered with small haired punctures except for apical part, impunctate in apical part, rugulose in baso-lateral parts; gula subelliptical, rather coriaceous, with impressions along lateral margins. Prosternum short, with apex widely emarginate and slightly coarsely rimmed, interocular space raised and, weakly concave in the middle, prosternal process triangular, coarsely granulate, and inclined apicad. Mesosternum punctate and haired, with anterior part strongly depressed and inserted into prosternum in repose, middle part triangularly raised posteriad opposite to prosternal process, and posterior part somewhat V-shaped and nearly impunctate, and the outer edges of V-shape rugose. Metasternum rather short, scattered with small, haired punctures, shallowly obliquely wrinkled in lateral parts, rather closely punctate and haired near lateral margins, longitudinally impressed on the midline in posterior 3/5, with a small wrinkled swelling at the middle close to base, a pair of strong grooves with



Figs. 58–61. *P. fujianensis* sp. nov., male; 58, antenna, 59, profemur & protibia, 60, genitalia (dorsal view), 61, same (lateral view). Scales = 1 mm.

wrinkles along basal margins, and also with a pair of deep transverse grooves along the posterior borders. Abdomen alutaceous, rather closely punctate and bent haired; anal sternite impressed along outer margin, with apex feebly truncate; male anal sternite rounded, with very finely rimmed apex.

Profemur with anterior face angulate at apical 2/5; male protibia curved, with interior face gouged in basal halves; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.51, 0.27, 0.24, 0.25, 1.01; 0.58, 0.35, 0.30, 0.27, 1.03; 1.24, 0.36, 0.27, 1.08.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, 3.52 mm in length, 0.63 mm in width, curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 1.05 mm in length, with apices gently prolonged.

Body length: 12.3 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "CHINA: Fujian Prov., / Wuyi Shan, ca. 800 m., / Sangan, 7. vi. 2001 / N27° 74' E117° 67' / Leg., J. Cooter." (NMNS).

Notes. This new species resembles *Plesiophthalmus anmashanus* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2008, originally described from Anma-shan, Taichung Hsien, Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body smaller, the head with interocular space wider, the pronotum more convex, smooth and more strongly punctate, the elytra gently ridged in anterior parts, legs shorter, and male genitalia slenderer and not serrate in antero-lateral parts of lateral lobes.

The specific name is given after the name of the type locality.

## 要 約

益本仁雄・秋田勝己：キマワリ属 (*Plesiophthalmus*) とその近縁属についての追加研究 (その 4)。—— キマワリ属 (*Plesiophthalmus*) とその近縁属についての追加研究の第 4 回として 12 新種を記載した。すなわち, *Plesiophthalmus becvari* sp. nov.; *P. brancuccii* sp. nov.; *P. balkei* sp. nov.; *P. schawalleri* sp. nov.; *P. chifengi* sp. nov.; *P. namthaensis* sp. nov.; *P. gedensis* sp. nov.; *P. brantlovai* sp. nov.; *P. taibaishanensis* sp. nov.; *P. kucerai* sp. nov.; *P. sawaiae* sp. nov., および *P. fujianensis* sp. nov. である。 *Plesiophthalmus perpulchrus* とその近縁種についての検索表も用意した。

## References

- KULZER, H., 1950. Revision der Gattung *Spinamarygmus* PIC. *Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges.*, **40**: 306–314.  
 MASUMOTO, K., 1988. *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmmini). Part 1. *Kontyû, Tokyo*, **56**: 78–101.  
 ——— 1990. Ditto, Part 9. *Ibid.*, **58**: 475–505.  
 ——— 1991. Ditto, Part 11. *Ibid.*, **59**: 1–36.  
 ——— 1999. Additions to *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmmini) from East Asia, Part 1. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **27**: 353–370.  
 ——— 2000. Ditto, Part 2. *Ibid.*, **28**: 145–161.  
 ——— 2001. Ditto, Part 3. *Ibid.*, **29**: 57–73.  
 ——— 2005. A new *Plesiophthalmus* species (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from Taiwan. *Ibid.*, **33**: 76–78.

- , K. AKITA & C.-F. LEE, 2008. New tenebrionid beetles from Taiwan (3). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **62**: 213–222.
- PIC, M., 1915. Generes nouveaux, Especes et Varietes nouvelles. *Mél. Exot.-ent.*, *Moulins*, (16): 2–13.
- 1917. Descriptions abregées diverses. *Ibid.*, (23): 1–20.
- 1922. Sur les Hétéromères Amarygminae (Col.). *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.*, **1922**: 303–306.
- 1925. Nouveautés diverses. *Mél. Exot.-ent.*, *Moulins*, (44): 1–32.
- 1930. Ditto. *Ibid.*, (56): 1–36.

*Elytra*, Tokyo, **37**(1): 141–142, May 29, 2009

New Distributional Record of *Cercyon* (*Cercyon*) *numerosus*  
(Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae) from Oki Islands  
off Northwestern Honshu, Japan

Masahiro ÔHARA<sup>1)</sup> and Jun'ichi FUJIWARA<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> The Hokkaido University Museum, Hokkaido University, N10 W8, Sapporo, 060–0810 Japan

<sup>2)</sup> Laboratory of Insect Science, Department of Biological and Environmental Science,  
Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Kobe University,  
Nada, Kobe, 657–8501 Japan

*Cercyon* (*Cercyon*) *numerosus* SHATROVSKIY, 1989 has been described from Primorsky Kray, Russia (type locality) and Misaki, Kyushu, Japan (SHATROVSKIY, 1992). The species was additionally recorded from Kuril Islands, Hokkaido and its peripheral Islands, Japan (SHATROVSKIY, 1989, ÔHARA & JIA, 2006, KILS, 1999 and ÔHARA, 2008), but not from Honshu, Japan. Under a series of faunal researches of the supralittoral insects of the Oki Islands off Honshu, we have had the opportunity to examine a single specimen collected under seaweeds on a shingle beach. This is the first record of this species from the Honshu region, Japan. We thank Mses. Y. KAWAKAMI and K. NUMATA who provided comments and helped with field work.

*Cercyon* (*Cercyon*) *numerosus* SHATROVSKIY, 1989

*Cercyon* (*Cercyon*) *numerosus* SHATROVSKIY, 1989, 281 [Primorskiy; Kyushu]; ÔHARA & JIA, 2006, 134 [redescription, key].

*Cercyon* sp.: KAWAKAMI *et al.*, 2009, 154 [Dôgo, Oki Islands].

*Specimen examined.* [Dôgo (Island), Oki Islands off northwestern Honshu, Japan] 1 male, near Obomi-bashi, River mouth of Senji-gawa (river), Okino-shima-chô, 36° 11' 24" N 133° 14' 41" E, 12-X-2008, J. FUJIWARA and K. NUMATA leg., under seaweeds on a shingle beach.



Fig. 1. Habitat of *Cercyon numerosus*, at Dôgo, Oki Islands, Japan.

### References

- KAWAKAMI, Y., J. FUJIWARA & K. NUMATA, 2009. List of marine Coleoptera appeared in October 2008 from Oki Islands, Shimane prefecture, Japan. *Bull. Hoshizaki Green Found, Izumo*, (12): 149–161. (In Japanese, with English title and abstract.)
- Kushiro Insect Lover's Society (KILS), 1999. Chapter 6. A list of Insects of the Nemuro peninsula. In KILS (ed.), *Insect of the Nemuro peninsula. Sylvicola, supplement*, 3: 143–318. (In Japanese, with English title and summary.)
- ÔHARA, M., 2008. New Records of the Supralittoral Species of the Genus *Cercyon* (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae) from the Peripheral Islands off Hokkaido, Japan. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **36**(2): 343–348.
- & F. JIA, 2006. Terrestrial Hydrophilid beetles of the Kuril Archipelago (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae). *Biodiversity and biogeography of the Kuril Islands and Sakhalin*, **2**: 129–150.
- SHATROVSKIY [as "SHATROVSKIY"], A. G., 1989. Hydraenidae, Hydrophilidae (pp. 260–293). In LER, P. A. (ed.) *Opredelitel' nasekomykh Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR v shesti tomakh*. Vol. 3. Zhestkokrylye, ili zhuki (part 1). 572 pp. Nauka, Leningrad.
- 1992. Novye i maloizvestnye vodolyubovye (Coleoptera, Hydrophiloidea) iz yuzhnogo Primor'ya i sopredel'nykh territorii. (New and little known Hydrophiloidea (Coleoptera) from southern Primorye territory and adjacent regions). *Ent. Oboz.*, **71**: 359–371.