

Tenebrionidae of East Asia

(VI) On the Genus *Falsocamaria* PIC (Cnodalonini)

Kimio MASUMOTO

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
1–1, Sakuragaoka 1-chôme, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 156 Japan

Abstract The genus *Falsocamaria* PIC, 1917, and its type species, *F. obscura* PIC, 1917, are redescribed. *F. nishimurai* sp. nov. is described, and five known species are transferred to *Falsocamaria*: *F. spectabilis* (PASCOE, 1860), comb. nov., *F. microdera* (FAIRMAIRE, 1899), comb. nov., *F. fruhstorferi* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903), comb. nov., *F. imperialis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903), comb. nov., *F. muelleri* (KASZAB, 1954), comb. nov. Key to the genera related to *Falsocamaria* is also given.

The genus *Falsocamaria* was erected by PIC (1917, p. 19) for *Falsocamaria obscura* from “Chine”. Following it on the same page of the paper, the genus *Campsiomorpha* was erected by him for *Camaria lata* PIC, 1915. Since then, many species have been described under the genus *Campsiomorpha*, but the genus *Falsocamaria* has been almost neglected for a long time.

GEBIEN (1942) regarded the genus *Eucamaria*, erected by himself in 1917, as a junior synonym of *Campsiomorpha*. KULZER (1954) omitted the genus *Falsocamaria* from his key for the reason that he did not know it and that PIC’s diagnosis was very ambiguous.

Recently, I had an opportunity of examining the type specimen of *Falsocamaria obscura*, and recognized the true characteristics of the genus. In reality, *Eucamaria* is not a junior synonym of *Campsiomorpha* but that of *Falsocamaria*.

I will hereby redescribe the genus *Falsocamaria* and also its type species. I will describe a new species under this genus. Besides, I will transfer some named species hitherto regarded as members of *Campsiomorpha* to the genus *Falsocamaria*.

I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr. Claude GIRARD, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Dr. Olaf JÄGER, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, and Dr. Ottó MERKL, Természettudományi Múzeum, who kindly permitted me to loan the type materials. I am deeply indebted to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for giving me invaluable advice. Special thanks are also due to Mr. Masahiro NISHIMURA for offering materials and also to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI for taking photographs inserted in this paper.

The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Genus *Falsocamaria* PIC, 1917

Falsocamaria PIC, 1917, Mél. exot.-ent., (26), p. 19. Type species: *Falsocamaria obscura* PIC, 1917. — GEBIEN, 1942, Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges., 32, p. 772. — KULZER, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 5, p. 59.

Original description. Articulis ultimis antennarum elongatis aut non dilatatis; thorace lateraliter minute marginato; elytris elongatis, apice inermibus; mesosterno antice subarcuato, læve, intuberculato.

Supplementary description. Body fairly large (27–34 mm), elongate, rather subparallel-sided, gently widened posteriorly, longitudinally convex above, brownish black, with dorsal surface strongly, metallicly shining and glabrous, ventral surface more or less metallicly shining and almost glabrous.

Head medium-sized, oblique against prothorax, mostly closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus transverse, shortly subparallel-sided, with apex often roundly emarginate; genae obtusely produced obliquely laterad; eyes medium-sized and rather transverse, with inner margins more or less sulcate. Mentum various in shape, raised antero-medially; gula mostly parabolic, impressed along lateral borders; terminal segment of maxillary palpus medium-sized and moderately dilated to apex. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal portions of elytra, with a few apical segments gently flattened and feebly dilated to each apex.

Pronotum rather trapezoidal; apical margin nearly straight, rimmed laterally; base widely sinuous on each side, rather evidently rimmed; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, hardly visible from above; front angles obtuse or rounded; hind angles subrectangular or feebly projected in dorsal view; disc moderately convex above, more or less punctate. Scutellum triangular or sublinguiform, often scattered with small punctures.

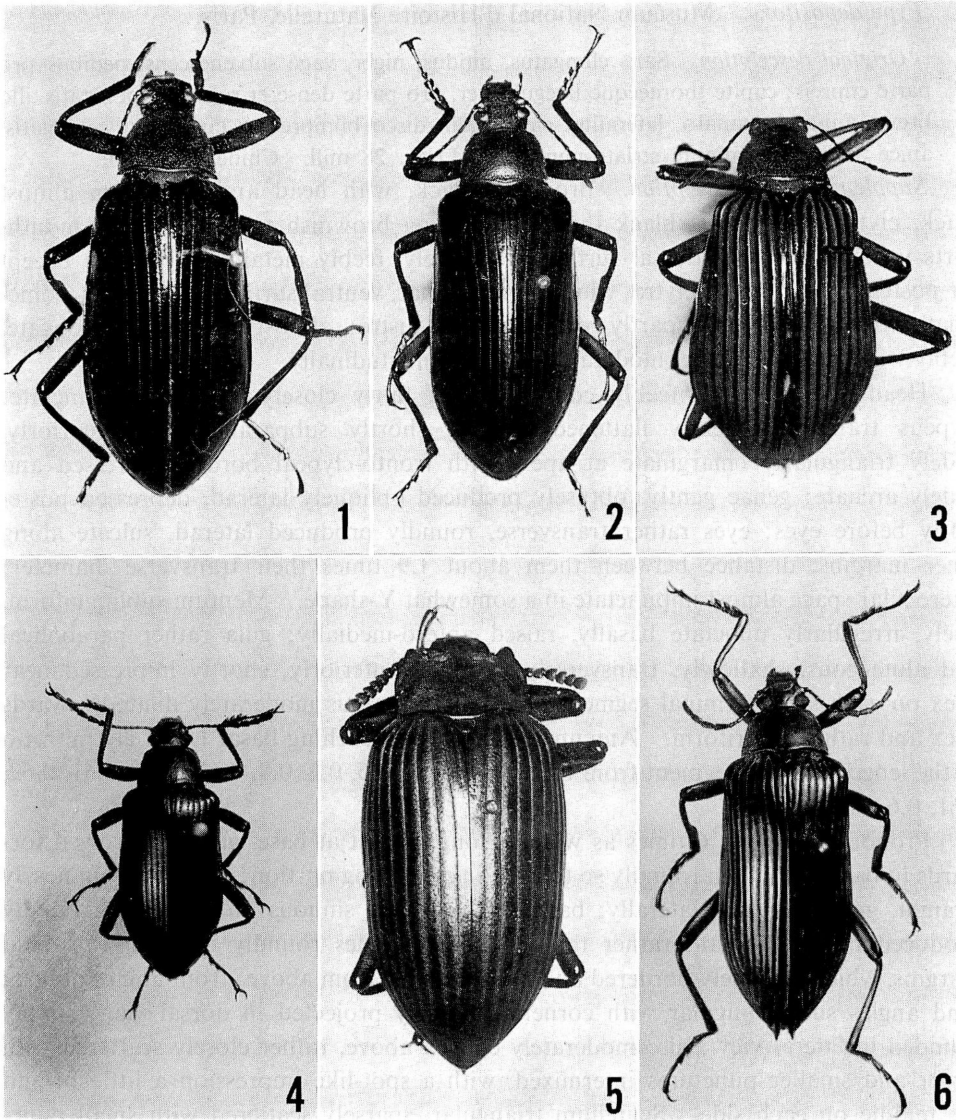
Elytra fairly elongate and longitudinally convex; disc mostly simply punctato-striate; intervals fairly wide, feebly convex, mostly glabrous; sides widest a little behind the middle, declined towards lateral margins, which are narrowly explanate and finely rimmed, visible from above; apices narrowly rounded and not acuminate.

Prosternum short, raised between coxae and grooved medially, apical margin more or less arcuate, prosternal process distinct; mesosternum short, depressed in anterior portion, which is in repose beneath prothorax, semicircularly, often triangularly, rather steeply, sometimes gently, declivous in middle; metasternum fairly broad, almost smooth though rather coriaceous laterally, with a median impression.

Abdomen fairly large, finely aciculate and punctate; male anal sternite without any characteristics, mostly very briefly truncate at apex.

Legs rather long, male protibia feebly thickened towards apex; male mesotibia distinctly thickened nearly in apical 1/2–1/3; tarsi more or less thickened to each apex; claws falciform and sharp.

Distribution. China; Indochina (North Vietnam; Northwest Thailand).



Figs. 1-6. — 1. *Falsocamaria obscura* PIC, ♂ type. — 2. *F. nishimurai* sp. nov., ♂ (holotype). — 3. *Campsiomorpha lata* PIC, ♂. — 4. *Cerocamptus andoi* MASUMOTO, ♂ (holotype). — 5. *Borneocamaria laticornis* WATERHOUSE (*B. atra* PIC, ♂ (type)). — 6. *Cerocamptus oharai* MASUMOTO, ♂ (holotype).

Falsocamaria obscura PIC, 1917

(Fig. 1)

Falsocamaria obscura PIC, 1917, Mél. exot.-ent., (26), p. 19. — GEBIEN, 1942, Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges., 32, p. 722. — KULZER, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 5, p. 59.

Type depositary. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Original description. Satis elongatus, nitidus, niger, vage subaenescens, pedibus pro parte cupreis; capite thoraceque irregulariter, pro parte dense et ruguloso punctatis, illo breve, antice attenuato, lateraliter sinuato, in disco biimpresso; elytris satis elongatis, apice attenuatis, minute striato-punctatis. Long. 28 mill. Chine: Fouchou.

Supplementary description. Brownish black, with head and pronotum almost black, elytra also almost black though becoming brownish towards apices, mouth-parts yellowish brown; dorsal surface moderately, feebly metallicly shining except for posterior portions of elytra, which is rather mat, ventral surface moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, partly with coppery lustre; almost glabrous. Elongate, feebly widened posteriorly, moderately convex longitudinally.

Head suboctagonal, feebly convex above, fairly closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus transverse, gently flattened basally, shortly subparallel-sided anteriorly, widely triangularly emarginate at apex, with fronto-clypeal border impressed and widely arcuate; genae gently, obtusely produced obliquely laterad, depressed posteriorly before eyes; eyes rather transverse, roundly produced laterad, sulcate along inner margins, distance between them about 1.9 times their transverse diameter; interocular space almost impunctate in a somewhat Y-shape. Mentum sublinguiform, finely, irregularly punctate basally, raised antero-medially; gula rather parabolical and alutaceous, shallowly, transversely wrinkled anteriorly, shortly impressed near apex on each side; terminal segment of maxillary palpus moderately dilated towards apex and rather securiform. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.8, 0.62, 0.61, 0.61, 0.62, 0.61, 0.6, 0.59, 1.0.

Pronotum about 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at base, gently narrowed forwards in basal half, then roundly so to apex in remaining portion; apical margin nearly straight, gently rimmed laterally; base gently, widely sinuous on each side, roundly produced in medial half, rather thickly rimmed; sides roundly declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered and hardly visible from above; front angles obtuse; hind angles subrectangular with corners obliquely projected in dorsal view, simply rounded in lateral view; disc moderately convex above, rather closely scattered with larger and smaller punctures intermixed, with a spot-like impression a little behind the middle on each side. Scutellum triangular, sparsely scattered with small punctures, depressed antero-medially.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, 5.1 times length and 1.6 times width of pronotum; dorsum rather strongly convex, thickest at basal 1/3; disc finely punctato-striate, the punctures in striae small and closely set with each other, the striae becoming finer and the punctures also smaller towards apices; intervals wide, feebly convex anteriorly, becoming less convex towards apices, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, almost smooth and only sparsely, finely aciculate in basal half, microshagreened and rather densely aciculate in apical half; sides widest at apical 2/5, gently narrowed towards bases, roundly so towards apices, rather steeply inclined in

basal portions, gradually so in middle and gently so in apical portions, with lateral margins narrowly explanate and finely rimmed, easily visible from above.

Prosternum rather short, fairly strongly convex above and grooved medially, apical margin gently, roundly emarginate, finely rimmed, prosternal process sublinguiform and fairly large; mesosternum very short, major anterior portion depressed and beneath porthorax, gradually, triangularly declivous in middle, with a somewhat V-shaped elevation behind the declivity; metasternum fairly broad and almost smooth, feebly coriaceous laterally, with a fine median groove extending from anterior margin to posterior one, rather distinctly impressed at posterior 1/4. Abdomen subscutiform and fairly large, scattered with microscopic punctures, 3 basal sternites intricately aciculate; anal sternite very briefly truncate at apex.

Legs rather long; male protibia gently thickened towards apices; male mesotibia distinctly thickened in apical 3/5 of inner side; tarsi more or less thickened to each apex, ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.8, 0.65, 0.53, 0.47, 2.28; 0.7, 0.78, 0.75, 0.5, 2.25; 1.72, 1.0, 0.5, 2.3; claws falciform and sharp.

Body length: ca. 28 mm.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Fouchou, Chine (MHNP).

Falsocamaria nishimurai sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 7-8)

Blackish brown, with coppery, partly cyanescent lustre, elytra a little darker in colour, basal portions of antennae and gula reddish brown, mouth-parts yellowish brown; each surface almost glabrous except for tarsi beneath; head, pronotum and scutellum gently shining, partly sericeously so, elytra strongly metallicly shining, ventral surface moderately, or partly feebly metallicly shining. Elongate, feebly widened posteriorly, longitudinally convex above.

Head suboctagonal, gently elevated in middle and posterior portions, fairly closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus depressed against frons and flattened basally, gently narrowed to apex, which is semicircularly emarginate, projected forwards on each side, with fronto-clypeal border almost straight widely in the middle, bent forwards and reaching outer margin on each side; genae obtusely produced obliquely laterad, rather distinctly depressed in posterior portions before eyes; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, roundly produced laterad, roundly inlaid in head, distinctly sulcate along inner margin of each eye, distance between them about twice transverse diameter in male, 2.2 times in female. Mentum sublinguiform, coriaceous, raised antero-medially; gula rather parabolic and convex, transversely wrinkled apically, feebly alutaceous posteriorly, briefly impressed apically on each side; terminal segment of maxillary palpus moderately dilated and subsecuriform. Antennae subfiliform, 4 apical segments gently flattened and feebly dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.55, 0.2, 0.77, 0.65, 0.63, 0.63, 0.63, 0.75, 0.66, 0.64, 0.77.

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at base, gently narrowed forwards in basal half, then roundly so towards apex; apical margin rather narrow, gently rimmed though the rim is almost evanescent medially; base widely, gently sinuous on each side, feebly, roundly produced posteriad in medial 1/3, rather distinctly rimmed; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, hardly visible from above; front angles obtuse; hind angles feebly angulate and produced posteriad in dorsal view, subrectangular with rounded corners in lateral view; disc gently convex above, feebly micro-shagreened, finely punctate, the punctures becoming closer and coarser laterally. Scutellum sublinguiform, feebly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with small punctures.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, a little less than 5 times length and 1.8 times width of pronotum; dorsum fairly strongly, longitudinally convex, thickest at basal 1/3; disc clearly punctato-striate, the striae feebly micro-shagreened, the punctures in striae feebly oblong and rather closely set, the striae and punctures becoming shallower towards apices; intervals gently convex anteriorly, becoming lower towards apices, transversely micro-aciculate and scattered with microscopic punctures, with apical half of intervals micro-shagreened and more distinctly micro-aciculate; sides widest at apical 2/5, gently narrowed towards base, roundly so towards apices; humeri (basal portions of 7th and 8th intervals) fairly distinctly swollen; apices not acuminate but narrowly rounded.

Prosternum short, fairly strongly raised between coxae and gently grooved medially, apical margin widely, gently arcuate and rimmed; prosternal process subcordate and pointed at tip, feebly lobed on each side at bottom; mesosternum short, fairly steeply, semicircularly declivous in middle, posterior edge of the declivity fairly distinctly ridged; metasternum rather broad, shallowly, microscopically wrinkled throughout, somewhat coriaceous antero-laterally, with a fine median impression extending from hind margin nearly to basal one.

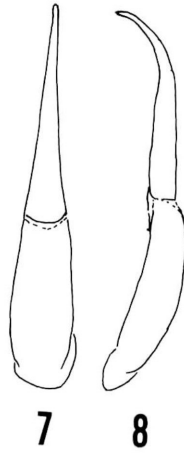
Abdomen rather long, finely punctate; 3 basal sternites and basal portion of 4th micro-shagreened and finely wrinkled; anal sternite without any peculiar characteristics in both sexes.

Legs fairly long; male protibia gently thickened towards apex; male mesotibia distinctly thickened in apical half of inner side; protarsi rather distinctly dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.65, 0.55, 0.45, 1.8; 0.83, 0.72, 0.66, 0.57, 1.97; 1.52, 1.09, 0.82, 2.04, respectively.

Body length: 27.5–29.5 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Wiang Papao, Chiang Rai Prov., Northwest Thailand, 16–VI–1988, native collector. Paratypes. 1 ex., 8–V–1988, 1 ex., 13–V–1988, 3 exs., 29–V–1988, 1 ex., 15–IX–1988, same locality and collector as for the holotype.

Notes. The prosternum of this new species is fairly steeply declivous in middle and the posterior edge of the declivity is rather distinctly ridged. Although these characteristics are, according to KULZER (1954), those of the genus *Cerocamptus* GEBIEN and some other genera, e. g., *Camariomorpha* PIC and *Borneocamaria* PIC,



Figs. 7–8. *Falsocamaria nishimurai* sp. nov.; 7, male genitalia (dorsal view); 8, same (lateral view).

they do not seem to me to be important factors for classifying the genera. Except for it, the body structure of the present species clearly accords with that of the genus *Falsocamaria*.

List of the Known Species of the Genus *Falsocamaria* PIC

- 1) *Falsocamaria spectabilis* (PASCOE, 1860), comb. nov.
Camaria spectabilis PASCOE, 1860, J. Ent., 1, p. 52. North China.
- 2) *F. microdera* (FAIRMAIRE, 1899), comb. nov.
Camaria microdera FAIRMAIRE, 1899, Anns. Soc. ent. Fr., 69, p. 630. Chine.
- 3) *F. fruhstorferi* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903), comb. nov.
Camaria Fruhstorferi FAIRMAIRE, 1903, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., 47, p. 15. Tonkin.
- 4) *F. imperialis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1903), comb. nov.
Camaria imperialis FAIRMAIRE, 1903, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., 47, p. 15. Tonkin.
- 5) *F. obscura* PIC, 1917
Falsocamaria obscura PIC, 1917, Mél. exot.-ent., (26), p. 19. Chine.
- 6) *F. muelleri* (KASZAB, 1954), comb. nov.
Campsiomorpha imperialis ssp. *Mülleri* KASZAB, 1954, Anns. His.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., (s.n.), 5, p. 259. Fukien.
- 7) *F. nishimurai* sp. nov.
Northwest Thailand.

Key to the Genera of Large Flat Camarines from Southeast Asia

- 1 (10) Femora neither distinctly thickened apically, nor thinned in basal portions.
- 2 (9) Elytra with apices not acuminate.
- 3 (8) Pronotum with front angles never projected forwards.

- 4 (7) Pronotum with front angles obtuse or rounded.
- 5 (6) Body rather elongate, almost glabrous; elytra punctato-striate; male mesotibia distinctly thickened nearly in apical portion. *Falsocamaria* PIC
- 6 (5) Body rather oblong, often distinctly widened posteriorly, more or less microshagreened and finely haired, especially so on body beneath; elytra distinctly grooved and then punctato-striate; male mesotibia never thickened in apical portion. *Campsiomorpha* PIC
- 7 (4) Pronotum with front angles distinctly subrectangular. . . . *Cerocamptus* GEBIEN
- 8 (3) Pronotum with front angles distinctly, fairly acutely projected forwards. *Borneocamaria* PIC
- 9 (2) Elytra with apices distinctly acuminate. *Camariomorpha* PIC
- 10 (1) Femora distinctly thickened and rather clavate in apical 1/3, very thin in basal portions. *Neocamaria* KULZER

要 約

益本仁雄: *Falsocamaria* 属とその近縁属のゴミムシダマシについて。 — PIC (1917) によって設立された *Falsocamaria* 属は永いあいだ無視されてきた。同時に設立された *Campsiomorpha* 属には、多くの種が東南アジアから記載されている。今般、Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris の Dr. C. GIRARD のご好意で、*Falsocamaria* 属の基準種である *F. obscura* を検討する機会をえたが、従来 *Campsiomorpha* 属とされていたものの多くは本属とすべきであることが分かった。*Falsocamaria* 属およびその基準種の再記載、*F. nishimurai* の新種記載、属の変更、および近縁属の検索表をこの論文で与えた。

References

- FAIRMAIRE, L., 1899. Descriptions de Coléoptères nouveaux recueillis en Chine par M. DE LATOUCHE. *Anns. Soc. ent. Fr.*, **69**: 616-643.
- 1903. Descriptions de quelques Hétéromères recueillis par M. FRUHSTORFER dans le Haut-Tonkin. *Anns. Soc. ent. Belg.*, **47**: 13-25.
- GEBIEN, H., 1917. Monographie der südamerikanischen Camarien (Coleopt. Heterom.) nebst einer Übersicht über die indischen Gattungen der Camariinen. *Arch. Naturg.*, (A), **83** (3): 25-166, 2 pls.
- 1942. Katalog der Tenebrioniden. *Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges.*, **32**: 706-744.
- KASZAB, Z., 1954. Über die von Herrn J. KLAPPERICH in der chinesischen Provinz Fukien gesammelten Tenebrioniden (Coleoptera). *Anns. Hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung.*, (s.n.), **5**: 247-264.
- KULZER, H., 1954. Achter Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Tenebrioniden (Col.). *Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey*, **5**: 20-73, 3 pls.
- PASCOE, F. P., 1860. Notices of new or little-known genera and species of Coleoptera. *J. Ent.*, **1**: 36-64.
- PIC, M., 1915. Diagnoses d'Hétéromères. *Mél. exot.-ent.*, (16): 14-24.
- 1917. Descriptions abrégées diverses. *Ibid.*, (26): 1-24.