

- lage. Mit Berücksichtigung der Arten aus dem nördlichen Asien. 83 pp. Modling.
- WEISE, J., 1891. Neue Coccinelliden. *Dt. ent. Z.*, **1891**: 282–288.
- 1899. Coccinelliden aus Deutsch-Ostafrika. *Arch. Naturg.*, **65**: 49–70.
- YANG, C. T., & R. H. WU, 1972. Notes on some Coccinellidae of Taiwan. *Plant Prot. Bull. Taiwan*, **20**: 106–116.
- YU, G., 1995. The Coccinellidae (excluding Epilachninae) collected by J. KLAPPERICH in 1977 on Taiwan. *Spixiana*, **18**: 123–144.

Elytra, Tokyo, **24** (2): 329–330, November 15, 1996

Discovery of *Aesalus yongi* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) from Borneo

Kunio ARAYA

Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies,
Kyoto University, Yoshida, Sakyo, Kyoto, 606-01 Japan

and

Abang Abdul HAMID

Forest Department Sarawak, Wisma Sumbar Alam,
93660 Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia

Aesalus yongi was originally described on the basis of several specimens collected at the Gombak Valley, near Kuala Lumpur of the Malay Peninsula (ARAYA, 1993), but no additional specimens have been recorded since then. Recently, three specimens of this species were found out in the entomological collections of the Forest Research Section of the Forest Department Sarawak, Malaysia. They were kept in a large collections of beetle materials from the Lambir Hills National Park, near Miri, northeast Sarawak. Here we will report the new record of this interesting lucanid beetle from Borneo. In the following description, PEL denotes pronotum-elytra length, and EW elytra width.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Lambir Hills National Park, Miri Division, Sarawak, East Malaysia (60 m in altitude), 2~3-XII-1994; 1 ex., ditto, 9~10-VI-1994; 1 ex., ditto, 7~8-VIII-1994.

Notes. All of these Bornean materials were captured by using ultra violet light-traps set in a tropical lowland dipterocarp forest. This fact indicates that this species is an active nocturnal flier. The Bornean individuals are almost identical with the type specimens of the Malay Peninsula in both their external (Fig. 1) and peculiar bottle-shaped male genitalic morphologies

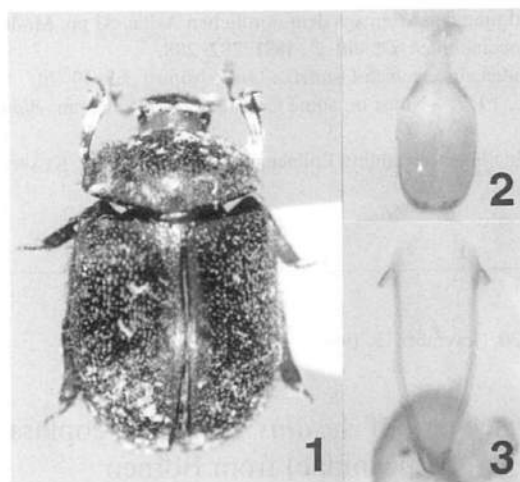


Fig. 1. *Aesalus yongi* from the Lambir Hills National Park in Borneo.

Figs. 2–3. Genital organs of Bornean *A. yongi* observed in 70% ethanol after treated with weak solution of potassium hydroxide.

(Figs. 2–3), though the body of Bornean samples is somewhat larger (PEL: 3.18–3.60, \bar{x} =3.44) and slenderer (EW/PEL: 0.68–0.74, \bar{x} =0.71) than those of the peninsular ones (PEL: 2.75–3.05; \bar{x} =2.90; EW/PEL: 0.80–0.84, \bar{x} =0.81).

The Southeast Asian *Aesalus* shows a remarkable speciation, and until now more than ten species of this genus, including several undescribed species (ARAYA, unpublished), have been recorded from the Malay Peninsula alone (e.g., ARAYA, 1993; ARAYA *et al.*, 1994). It is therefore unexpected that *A. yongi* is discovered from Lambir in Borneo which is about 1,400 km distant from its type locality on the Malay Peninsula. *Aesalus yongi* may be widely distributed over the lowland forests in the Great Sunda.

We thank Prof. T. INOUE and Dr. M. KATO, Kyoto University, and Dr. S. YAMANE, Kagoshima University, for useful information on Bornean materials. We also express our gratitude to Dr. M. MATSUI, Kyoto University, for his kind advice and encouragement during the course of this study. This study was partly supported by the Japan Ministry of Education, Science and Culture Grant-in-Aid for International Scientific Research (Leader: T. INOUE, Nos. 04041067 and 06041013) and was approved by the State Secretary, Sarawak and Director of Forests, Sarawak under the reference number 80/PKM/1335/5/79 on October 6, as "The long term forest ecology research project at Lambir National Park".

References

- ARAYA, K., 1993. Two new species of tropical *Aesalus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) from the Malay Peninsula. *Jpn. J. Ent.*, **61**: 697–710.
- , M. MATSUI, J. NABHITABHATA & S. PANHA, 1995. A new bristly *Aesalus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) from Peninsular Thailand. *G. it. Ent.*, **7** [1994]: 73–77.