

Study of Asian Strongyliini (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)

VI. New *Strongylium* Species from Northern Thailand (Part 2)

Kimio MASUMOTO

Institute of Human Living Sciences, Otsuma Women's University,
12 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102–8357 Japan

Abstract This is the sixth part of the study of the Asian Strongyliini and the second part dealing with the genus *Strongylium* from northern Thailand. Nineteen new species are described as follows: *S. sakaii* sp. nov., *S. horaki* sp. nov., *S. siidum* sp. nov., *S. shimomurai* sp. nov., *S. bremeri* sp. nov., *S. noi* sp. nov., *S. huaipoense* sp. nov., *S. maehongsonense* sp. nov., *S. pacholatkoii* sp. nov., *S. soppongense* sp. nov., *S. kariangense* sp. nov., *S. lisuense* sp. nov., *S. dembickyi* sp. nov., *S. pai* sp. nov., *S. becvari* sp. nov., *S. schneideri* sp. nov., *S. rufabdominale* sp. nov., *S. bilyi* sp. nov., and *S. hmongense* sp. nov. A list of the species distributed in this area is also given.

In the first part of this series of papers, I (1996) described three new *Strongylium* species from northern Thailand, *S. kerleyi*, *S. yucae* and *S. jae*, and twenty other new species in the second part (1996). Later, in the fourth part (1997), I added one more new species, *S. wiseetingum*. Besides, I recorded 7 named species from this area in 1997.

In the course of this study, many other specimens were submitted to me for examination through the courtesy of Mr. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, Dr. Hans J. BREMER, Dr. Ottó MERKL, Dr. Claude GIRARD, and Dr. Wolfgang SCHAWALLER. After a careful study, I have come to the conclusion that further new species and several species newly recorded are included in these materials.

In the present paper, I will describe 19 new species from northern Thailand and give a check list of the genus *Strongylium* distributed in this area.

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ (Czech Academy of Sciences), Dr. Hans J. BREMER (Heidelberg), Dr. Ottó MERKL (Termésettudományi Múzeum, Budapest), Dr. Claude GIRARD (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris), and Dr. Wolfgang SCHAWALLER (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart). Thanks are also due to Mr. Seiji MORITA for taking photographs inserted in the present paper. Finally, I wish to express my deepest appreciation to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, Emeritus Curator of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance on my taxonomic studies.

Depositories of the holotypes of the new species to be designated are given in the text.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: NSMT – National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; MNHNP – Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; ZSM – Zoologische Staatssammlung, München; NMNHP – National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha.

Strongylium sakaii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 20–21)

Piceous, head, pronotum, elytra, femora, tibiae, etc., with feeble brownish tinge, mouth parts, antennae except for terminal segments and tarsi dark reddish brown, terminal segments of antennae and tarsi yellowish brown; head and pronotum alutaceous, elytra and ventral surface feebly shining; each surface almost glabrous. Rather elongate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Head subdecagonal, weakly micro-shagreened, closely and finely punctate; clypeus semicircular, gently inclined forwards, rather strongly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and rather distinctly sulcate; genae oblique, noticeably raised, with rounded outer margins; frons weakly ridged in a T-shape, moderately inclined forwards; eyes rather large, subreniform, remarkably convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diatone about 1/12 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex medially with an oblong impression. Antennae slightly thickened apicad, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.39, 0.2, 0.62, 0.6, 0.36, 0.33, 0.32, 0.33, 0.32, 0.3, 0.33.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.15 times as wide as long; apex almost straight and rimmed, the rim medially slightly thickened; base clearly bordered and ridged, the ridge gently sinuous on each side; sides roundly produced laterad, feebly sinuous before base, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged, anterior halves of the ridges being visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles rectangular; disc gently convex, weakly micro-shagreened, rather closely punctate, with a shallow medial groove in basal half, and a pair of vague impressions close to base. Scutellum subcordate, slightly elevated, though feebly concave in medio-basal portion, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures in lateral parts.

Elytra 2.6 times as long as wide, about 5 times the length and 1.55 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad, widest at apical 3/7; dorsum rather strongly convex longitudinally, highest at the basal 3/7, very weakly depressed along scutellar striae; disc grooved and punctate, the punctures in grooves fine and elongate, those in inner portion small and closely set, those in antero-lateral portions rather large and sparsely set, forming foveae; intervals rather distinctly convex, forming ridges, very weakly micro-shagreened, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a white bent hair, which is visible under 30× magnification; humeri not modified; apices weakly produced posteriad.

Legs medium-sized for the members of this genus, though the tarsi are rather distinctly elongate; metatibiae feebly curved dorsad in apical parts; ratios of the lengths of

pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.54, 0.25, 0.27, 0.26, 1.2; 2.2, 1.1, 0.78, 0.46, 1.27; 2.5, 1.1, 0.48, 1.28.

Male genitalia simply elongated fusiform, gently curved in lateral view, 2.2 mm in length and 0.34 mm in width; fused lateral lobes somewhat nib-shaped, 0.7 mm in length.

Body length: 10.5–11.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Soppong, 1,500 m alt., Pai Dist., Mae Hong Son Prov., 7~12-V-1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 14 exs., same data as for the holotype; 5 exs., pass nr. Soppong, 1,500 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 7~10-V-1997, S. BEČVÁŘ Jr. & Sr. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., 15-V-1996, K. MASUMOTO leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. nigricolor* PIC, 1940, from Tonkin, but can be distinguished from the latter by the narrower and less shining body, with head more distinctly, longitudinally impressed, pronotum more closely punctate, and elytral intervals more noticeably ridged.

These two species seem to form the species-group, the *nigricolor* group; *S. shibatai* NOMURA, 1963, from Amami-Oshima and Iriomotejima, *S. fujitai* MASUMOTO, 1981, from Taiwan, and *S. sawaiae* MASUMOTO, 1996, from northern Thailand, should be included in the same group.

Strongylium horaki sp. nov.

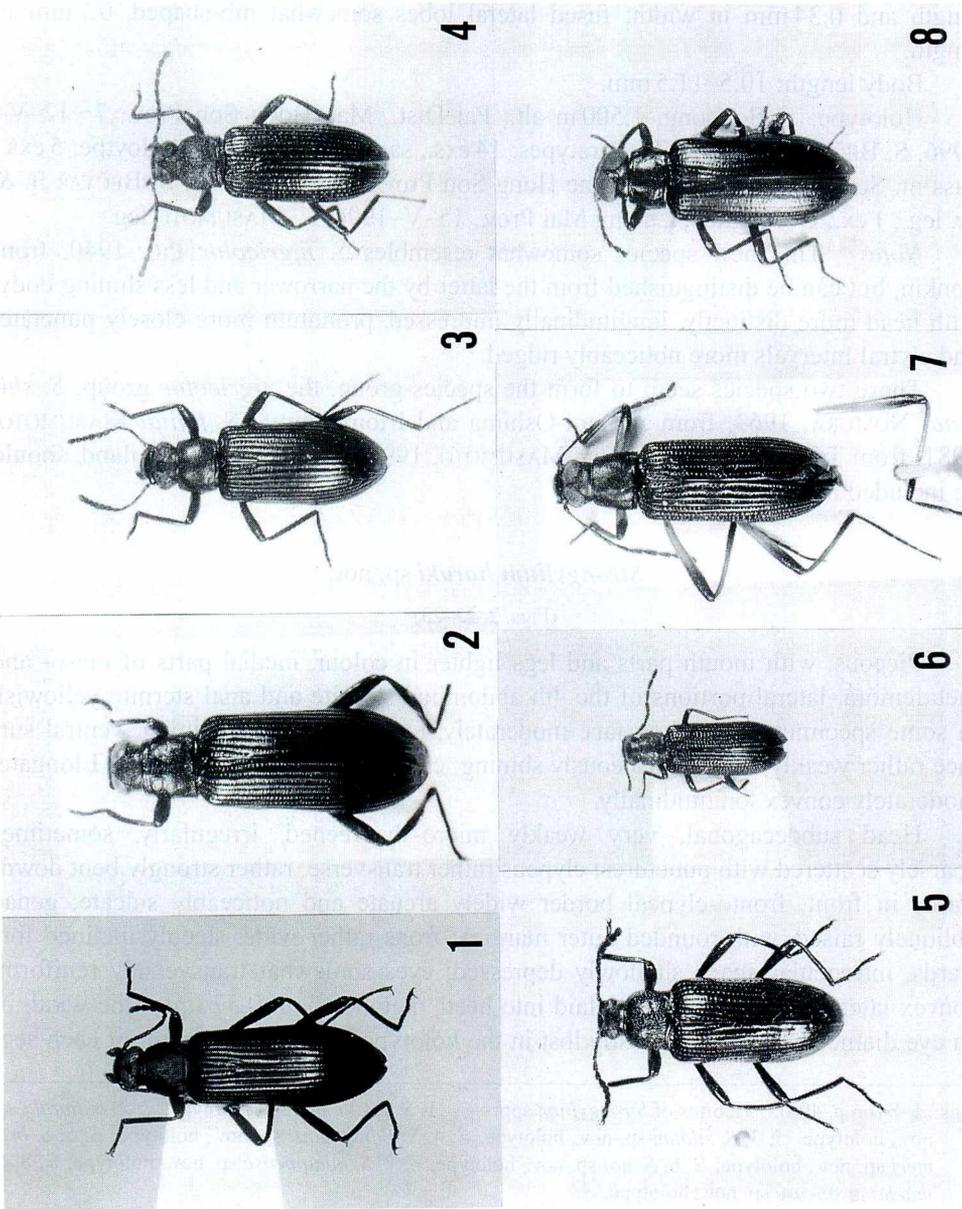
(Figs. 2, 22–23)

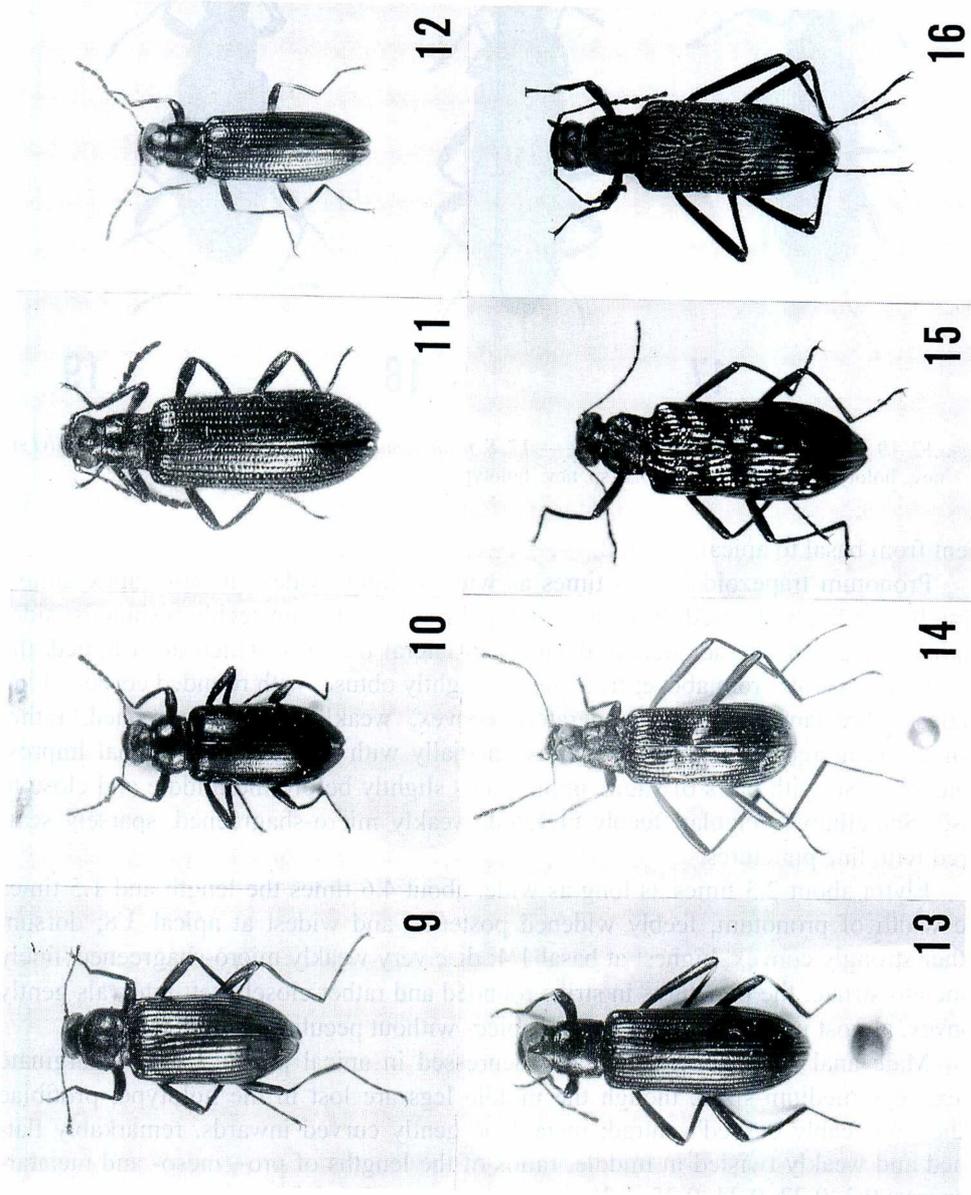
Piceous, with mouth parts and legs lighter in colour, medial parts of meso- and metafemora, lateral portions of the 4th abdominal sternite and anal sternite yellowish in some specimens; dorsal surface moderately, feebly vitreously shining, ventral surface rather weakly, often alutaceously shining; each surface almost glabrous. Elongate; moderately convex longitudinally.

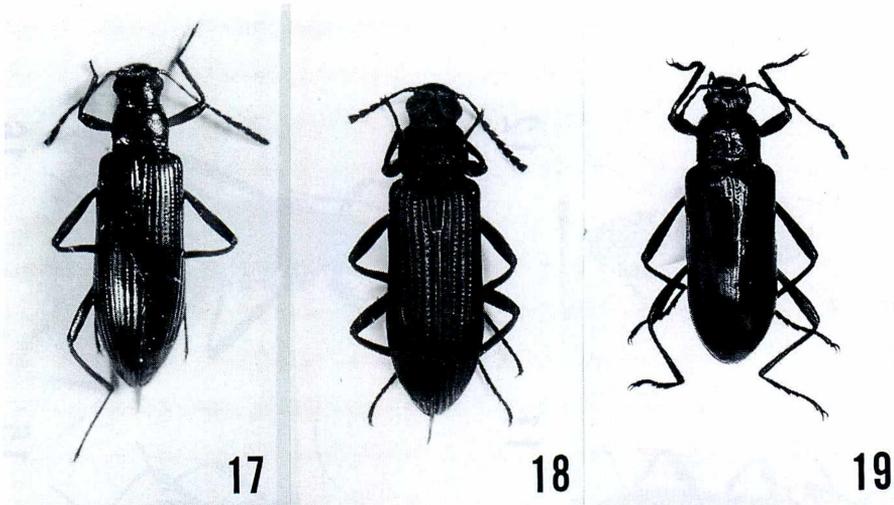
Head subdecagonal, very weakly micro-shagreened, irregularly, sometimes coarsely scattered with punctures; clypeus rather transverse, rather strongly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and noticeably sulcate; genae obliquely raised, with rounded outer margins; frons rather wide, steeply inclined forwards, interocular space shallowly depressed; eyes somewhat transversely reniform, convex laterad, gently, roundly inlaid into head, diatone about 0.57 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae mostly lost in the holotype, ratio of the length of each seg-

Figs. 1–8 (on p. 406). Habitus of *Strongylium* spp. — 1, *S. sakaii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *S. horaki* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 3, *S. siidum* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *S. shimomurai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 5, *S. bremeri* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 6, *S. noi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 7, *S. huaipoense* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 8, *S. maehongsonense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

Figs. 9–16 (on p. 407). Habitus of *Strongylium* spp. — 9, *S. pacholatkoii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 10, *S. soppongense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 11, *S. kariangense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 12, *S. lisuense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 13, *S. dembickyi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 14, *S. pai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 15, *S. becvari* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 16, *S. schneideri* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.







Figs. 17–19. Habitus of *Strongylium* spp. — 17, *S. rufabdominale* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 18, *S. bilyi* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 19, *S. hmongense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

ment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —.

Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.28 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex almost straight and finely rimmed; base bordered and rimmed, the rim feebly bisinuous; sides slightly produced laterad, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are rimmed, the rims barely visible from above; front angles slightly obtuse, with rounded corners, hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, weakly micro-shagreened, rather sparsely scattered with small punctures, medially with a vague longitudinal impression, and also with pairs of vague impressions slightly before the middle and close to base. Scutellum triangular, feebly elevated, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with fine punctures.

Elytra about 2.3 times as long as wide, about 4.6 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad and widest at apical 3/8; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc very weakly micro-shagreened, finely punctato-striate, the punctures in striae rounded and rather closely set; intervals gently convex, almost impunctate; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Male anal sternite semicircularly depressed in apical portion, with emarginate apex; legs medium-sized, though the middle legs are lost in the holotype; protibiae rather noticeably curved ventrad; metatibiae gently curved inwards, remarkably flattened and weakly twisted in middle; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.3, 0.22, 0.24, 0.25, 1.2; —, —, —, —, —; 1.6, 0.78, 0.47, 1.38.

Male genitalia simply fusiform, weakly curved in lateral view, 1.95 mm in length and 0.35 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.6 mm in length, with acutely pointed apex.

Body length: 10–12 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Ban Huai Po, Mae Hong Son Prov., 1,600–2,000 m alt., 9~16-V-1991, J. HORÁK leg. (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ex., Doi Sang, Chiang Mai Prov., 10~13-V-1990, M. ITO leg.; 1 ex., Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 17~23-V-1991, L. DEMBICKÝ leg. (Naturh. Mus. Wien); 1 ex., Doi Suthep, 1,100 m alt., Chiang Mai Prov., 18-V-1982, T. SHIMOMURA leg.; 1 ex., Doi Pui, Chiang Mai Prov., 1,400 m alt., 2~3-VI-1995, V. KUBÁŇ leg.

Notes. The present new species has no close relative previously known in possessing remarkably shaped male legs.

***Strongylium siidum* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 24–25)

Dark castaneous, with head and pronotum almost black, basal halves of antennae, mouth parts, tibiae, etc., lighter in colour; head, pronotum and scutellum feebly, sericeously shining, elytra, legs and ventral surface gently shining; each surface almost glabrous. Oblong-ovate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Head rather transversely elliptical, weakly micro-shagreened, closely, finely punctate; clypeus somewhat transversely elliptical, flattened in basal portion, feebly inclined forwards, gently bent downwards in front, bordered by widely arcuate sulcus from frons; genae obliquely raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons rather wide, fairly steeply inclined forwards, interocular space weakly depressed; eyes large and somewhat reniform, distinctly convex laterad, widely inlaid into head, diatone about half the width of an eye diameter. Antennae subclaviform, reaching basal 1/6 of elytra, 6 apical segments obviously flattened and widened, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, 0.6, 0.50, 0.37, 0.32, 0.27, 0.28, 0.24, 0.24, 0.33.

Pronotum somewhat hexagonal, 1.53 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apex almost straight and rimmed, the rim slightly thickened in middle; base bordered and bisinuously ridged; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are produced laterad, finely ridged, and denticulate at the middle; front angles almost rectangular with rounded corners, hind angles obtuse; disc gently convex, weakly micro-shagreened and irregularly scattered with punctures, which are larger than those on head. Scutellum triangular, slightly convex in medial part, micro-shagreened and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide, 4 times the length and 1.46 times the width of pronotum, weakly widened posteriad, widest at apical 3/8; dorsum moderately convex, slightly flattened in areas around scutellar striae; disc punctato-striate, the punctures small, rounded and rather closely set; intervals gently convex, very weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri without peculiarities; apices feebly produced.

Male anal sternite very weakly, somewhat parabolically depressed in apical portion; legs medium-sized; ventral sides of male protibiae gently gouged in apical halves; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.28, 0.25, 0.25, 0.23,

1.2; 1.85, 0.9, 0.75, 0.35, 1.33; 2.15, 0.8, 0.4, 1.35.

Male genitalia simply elongated fusiform, very weakly curved in lateral view, 1.6 mm in length and 0.33 mm in width; fused lateral lobes thinly nib-shaped, 0.7 mm in length.

Body length: ca. 7.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Konthanthan, nr. Chiang Mai City, Chiang Mai Prov., 1–VI–1986, H. HIRASAWA leg. (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ex., Wieng Ko Sai, Phrae Prov., 18–V–1985, Y. KOMIYA leg.

Notes. The present new species somewhat resembles *S. diversicolor* PIC, 1940, from Tonkin, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger and differently colored body, with apices of the elytra not so much produced posteriad.

***Strongylium shimomurai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 26–27)

Blackish brown, with antennae, base of pronotum, scutellum, legs, etc., lighter in colour; head, pronotum and ventral surface feebly shining, elytra moderately, rather vitreously shining; each surface almost glabrous. Rather elongate; moderately convex longitudinally.

Head subdecagonal, closely punctate, the punctures on vertex fused with one another and forming rugosities; clypeus semicircular, flattened in basal portion, gently inclined forwards, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate, clearly impressed; genae obliquely raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons somewhat T-shaped, steeply inclined forwards; eyes rather large, convex laterad, rather widely, obliquely inlaid into head, diameter about 1/10 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex very vaguely impressed in the middle. Antennae very feebly thickened towards apices, reaching basal 1/10 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.38, 0.2, 0.54, 0.42, 0.4, 0.4, 0.39, 0.39, 0.37, 0.37, 0.44.

Pronotum subquadrate, about 1.2 times as wide as long, widest slightly before the middle; apex almost straight, nearly of the same width as base, finely rimmed; base bordered and thickly rimmed, very slightly bisinuous; sides convex laterad and steeply declined to lateral margins, which are ridged though hardly visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles acute; disc moderately convex, weakly depressed near base on each side, rather closely and coarsely punctate, each puncture with a microscopic bent hair. Scutellum subcordate, somewhat vitreous, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra elongated elliptical, about 2.2 times as long as wide, 3.7 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum; dorsum rather strongly convex though weakly flattened in antero-interior part; disc finely punctato-striate, the punctures in striae rather elongate; intervals gently convex, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a fine bent hair; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Anal sternite in male not modified; legs without peculiarities; ratios of the lengths

of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.38, 0.2, 0.21, 0.23, 1.2; 1.1, 0.58, 0.49, 0.41, 1.21; 1.18, 0.58, 0.4, 1.24.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, weakly curved in lateral view, 1.3 mm in length and 0.25 mm in width; fused lateral lobes almost the same in length as basal piece, with pointed apices.

Body length: 6.5–8.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Pui, 1,400–1,500 m alt., Chiang Mai Prov., 18–VI–1983, T. SHIMOMURA leg. (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ex., Doi Pui, Chiang Mai Prov., 2~3–VI–1995, V. KUBÁŇ leg. (coll. BEČVÁŘ).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles the preceding new one, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, with the dorsal surface more closely punctate, slenderer antennae, lateral margins of the pronotum rounded and not denticulate at the middle, and elytral punctures not rounded but elongate.

***Strongylium bremeri* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

Piceous with dark bluish tinge, head, pronotum and legs dark greenish blue, though the head is more or less brassy, scutellum and elytra dark coppery and partly with feeble reflexion of dark greenish blue under certain light; dorsal surface rather strongly, metallicly shining; ventral surface weakly, alutaceously shining; each surface almost glabrous. Body stout, elongate, rather strongly convex.

Female. Head subdecagonal, weakly, longitudinally impressed in middle, rather closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus semicircular, gently inclined apicad, rather strongly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and clearly sulcate; genae rather wide for a member of the genus, gently raised, with outer margins obtuse; frons rather wide, gently inclined forwards; eyes rather short, subreniform, weakly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diatone about the same in width as an eye diameter. Antennae slightly widened apicad, reaching basal 1/8 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 0.5, 0.63, 0.55, 0.55, 0.52, 0.5, 0.5, 0.62.

Pronotum somewhat quadrate, 1.25 times as wide as long, widest slightly before the middle; apex almost straight, narrower than base, finely rimmed, the rim slightly thickened towards the middle, polished and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; base widely bisinuous, bordered and more thickly rimmed than apex, the rim almost smooth though sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides feebly produced laterad, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are clearly bordered and finely ridged, the ridges barely visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles rather acute; disc moderately convex, weakly impressed longitudinally in the middle, obliquely at basal 1/3 on each side, and also impressed in lateral portions close to base, with surface rather strongly, irregularly punctate, the punctures sparsely intermixed with smaller ones. Scutellum subcordate, slightly elevated, flattened, and sparsely scat-

tered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra elongated elliptical, 2.2 times as long as wide, 3.8 times the length and slightly less than 1.4 times the width of pronotum; dorsum rather strongly convex, weakly depressed along scutellar striae, very slightly undulate before the middle, highest at basal 1/5; disc punctato-striate, though the striae are often indistinct, the punctures slightly elongate and rather closely set, 1st to 5th striae rather strongly impressed close to base; intervals very feebly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Anal sternite in female without any peculiarities; legs not modified; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.29, 0.24, 0.24, 0.26, 1.2; 0.78, 0.52, 0.46, 0.39, 1.49; 0.8, 0.62, 0.39, 1.46.

Body length: ca. 16 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 30–IV~4–V–1994, J. HORÁK leg. (ZSM).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. archardi* PIC, 1940, from Tonkin, but can be distinguished from the latter by the slenderer body, with pronotum more closely punctate, elytra darker in colour, and striae punctures on the elytra comparatively rounded and more closely set.

Strongylium noi sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, 28–29)

Brownish black, with pronotum and abdomen reddish brown; each surface weakly, somewhat alutaceously shining and almost glabrous. Subcylindrical.

Head rather elliptical, slightly micro-shagreened, rather closely scattered with small punctures, each with a microscopic bent hair; clypeus rather transverse, bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and finely sulcate; genae noticeably raised, almost impunctate, with outer margins subrectangular; frons rather wide, steeply inclined forwards; eyes medium-sized, somewhat reniform, rounded laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diameter about 1.3 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex feebly impressed in the middle. Antennae reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, 6 apical segments distinctly larger and longer than the remainders, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.54, 0.2, 0.4, 0.22, 0.3, 0.78, 0.96, 0.93, 0.95, 0.89, 1.06.

Pronotum about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apex very feebly emarginate, slightly wider than base, finely rimmed; base very feebly arcuate forwards, bordered, more thickly rimmed than apex; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are somewhat triangularly produced and ridged, with denticulations at the middle; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, partly, weakly micro-shagreened, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a microscopic bent hair, with a pair of shallow, oblique impressions near base. Scutellum triangular, feebly convex, almost impunctate.

Elytra 2.4 times as long as wide, 5.1 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum, subparallel-sided; dorsum moderately convex, weakly flattened around scutellar striae; disc with rows of punctures, which are closely set and slightly transverse at their upper edges; intervals feebly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a fine bent hair; humeri and apices without modification.

Male anal sternite without peculiarities; legs not modified; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.3, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 1.2; 0.7, 0.4, 0.38, 0.35, 1.2; 0.95, 0.37, 0.31, 1.1.

Male genitalia slightly elongated fusiform, weakly curved in middle in lateral view, 0.75 mm in length and 0.18 mm in width; fused lateral lobes somewhat nib-shaped, almost of the same length as basal piece, with acute apices.

Body length: ca. 4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., 26-IV-1980, S. TSUYUKI leg. (NSMT).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. minutissimum* PIC, 1926, from Tonkin, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, with lateral margins of the pronotum denticulate.

Strongylium huaipoense sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 30)

Brownish black, head dark greenish blue and feebly, metallicly shining, pronotum with purplish or dark bluish tinge and sericeously shining, elytra piceous and somewhat vitreously shining, femora and tibiae brownish yellow with each apical portion almost black and feebly purplish; each surface almost glabrous. Elongate, moderately, longitudinally convex.

Female. Head almost rounded, weakly micro-shagreened, rather closely scattered with small punctures; clypeus transverse, flattened in basal portion, rather strongly bent downwards in front; genae obliquely raised, with outer margins obtuse; frons somewhat T-shaped, steeply declined to widely arcuate fronto-clypeal sulcus; eyes medium-sized, subreniform, rounded laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diatone about 1/5 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex weakly impressed and almost impunctate in middle. Antennae filiform, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, 0.83, 0.81, 0.75, 0.66, 0.64, 0.63, 0.56, 0.55, 0.68.

Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.25 times as wide as long, widest at the base; apex almost straight and finely rimmed; base very slightly bisinuous, rimmed, the rim thicker than that of apex; sides steeply declined to gently produced lateral margins, which are barely visible from above; front angles obtuse with rounded corners, hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, depressed along base, weakly micro-shagreened, scattered with small punctures, with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum triangular, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with microscopic

punctures.

Elytra 2.33 times as long as wide, 4.4 times the length and 1.56 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad, widest at apical 1/3; dorsum moderately convex, highest at basal 2/9, somewhat tri-undulate, the middle undulation being located at basal 1/3 and deepest; disc grooved with rows of punctures, the punctures rather closely set and slightly transverse; intervals very weakly micro-shagreened, those in inner portion gently raised, those in lateral portions ridged; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Female anal sternite obviously semicircularly concave in apical 4/5, with widely emarginate apex; legs distinctly slender; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.23, 0.22, 0.21, 0.23, 1.2; 2.5, 1.0, 0.8, 0.73, 1.74; 3.0, 1.13, 0.75, 1.67.

Body length: ca. 8.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 30–IV~4–V–1992, J. HORÁK leg. (NMNHP).

Notes. I have never examined any other species having the anal sternite concave in female as in male.

***Strongylium maehongsonense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 8, 31–32)

Dark brown, head almost black, 3 basal segments of antennae, mouth parts, etc., yellowish brown; dorsal surface vitreously shining, ventral surface moderately shining; each surface almost glabrous. Rather elongate; moderately convex longitudinally.

Head rather elliptical, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; clypeus short and transverse, strongly bent in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate anteriorly, finely sulcate; genae almost transverse, only slightly raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons extremely thinly T-shaped, almost vertical in front; eyes remarkably large, noticeably convex laterad, broadly inlaid into head, with inner margins very close to each other; vertex feebly alutaceous and micro-aciculate, with a longitudinal impression between posterior parts of eyes. Antennae somewhat filiform, though 8 apical segments (except the lost 11th) are weakly dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of each one from basal to apical: 0.38, 0.2, 0.68, 0.53, 0.5, 0.52, 0.5, 0.48, 0.45, 0.45, —.

Pronotum transversely hexagonal, 1.7 times as wide as long, widest slightly before the middle; apex and base almost of the same width, the former nearly straight and finely rimmed, the latter slightly bisinuous and more thickly rimmed than the former; sides moderately declined to lateral margins, which are somewhat triangular and ridged, the ridge being visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with small punctures. Scutellum linguiform, slightly convex, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with fine punctures.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide, 5.3 times the length and slightly less than 1.5 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/8; dorsum moderately convex, highest at basal 2/7; disc micro-shagreened, with rows of small punctures, which are often shallowly grooved; intervals very weakly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Male anal sternite truncate at apex, the apical margin somewhat bisinuous; male legs rather slender; male protibia with inner margin weakly gouged in apical half, and toothed at apical 1/6; male metatibia with inner margin gently gouged in basal 2/3 and slightly twisted; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.3, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 1.2; 1.8, 0.8, 0.71, 0.48, 1.26; 1.77, 0.65, 0.48, 1.29.

Male genitalia slender, very weakly curved in lateral view, 1.8 mm in length and 0.23 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.65 mm in length, with acute apices.

Body length: ca. 7.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mae Hong Son env., 1,300 m alt., Thai-Burma border, 1993, J. SCHNEIDER leg. (NMNHP).

Notes. This is an isolated species recognized at first sight on its peculiarly shaped head.

Strongylium pacholatko sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 33–34)

Dark brown, head blackish with dark bluish tinge, pronotum partly with bluish reflexion, scutellum and elytra with coppery reflexion; ventral surface feebly shining; each surface almost glabrous. Oblong-ovate, strongly convex longitudinally.

Head almost rounded, very weakly micro-shagreened, closely, finely punctate; clypeus semicircular, moderately bent downwards and widely truncate in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and gently grooved; genae oblique, with outer margins rounded and raised; frons rather wide, steeply inclined forwards; eyes medium-sized, somewhat reniform, rounded laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diameter about a half of an eye diameter. Antennae reaching basal 1/6 of elytra, with 5 apical segments short and dilated, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 1.0, 0.78, 0.65, 0.6, 0.36, 0.32, 0.34, 0.32, 0.39.

Pronotum subquadrate; apex almost straight and rimmed, the rim thickened in middle; base nearly as wide as apex, bordered and ridged, feebly bisinuous; sides gently produced laterad, with ridged lateral margins, which are very feebly crenulate in middle, and obviously denticulate a little behind the middle; front angles obtuse with rounded corners, hind angles obtuse though the corners are angular; disc gently convex, weakly micro-shagreened, irregularly scattered with small punctures, very weakly depressed in postero-medial portion, with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum triangular with feebly rounded sides, very weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, impressed on each side.

Elytra elongated elliptical, slightly less than twice as long as wide, 4 times the

length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad, widest at apical 1/3; dorsum strongly convex, highest at the middle, very feebly depressed at basal 1/5 in middle; disc punctato-striate, the punctures small and rather closely set, with 5th striae deepened in basal portions; intervals feebly convex, very slightly, transversely wrinkled, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri gently swollen; apices horizontally produced posteriad.

Male anal sternite feebly concave in apico-medial portion, with slightly truncate apex; legs rather slender; male protibia with ventral side weakly gouged in apical half; male metatibia with inner side distinctly gouged and flattened in basal 8/9, weakly bent and twisted in middle; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.26, 0.24, 0.25, 0.22, 1.2; 2.1, 1.2, 0.93, 0.52, 1.52; 2.4, 1.13, 0.67, 1.27.

Male genitalia fusiform, weakly curved in lateral view, 1.75 mm in length, 0.37 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.75 mm in length, with acute apex.

Body length: ca. 7.3–9.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Soppong, 1,800 m alt., Pai Dist., Mae Hong Son Prov., 1~8-V-1993, P. PACHOLÁTKO & L. DEMBICKÝ leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 3 exs., same data as for the holotype (coll. BREMER); 1 ex., Doi Pa Muang, Hang Chat, Lampang Prov., 18-V-1985, M. SAWAI leg.; 1 ex., Pha Knab, Nan Prov., 11~15-VI-1993, P. PACHOLÁTKO & L. DEMBICKÝ leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. siidum* sp. nov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the differently shaped antennae and legs.

Strongylium soppongense sp. nov.

(Figs. 10, 35–36)

An isolated species recognized at first glance on its coloration of the dorsal surface and abdomen and the shape of the legs.

Black, head dark indigo-blue, pronotum and elytra almost black with dark bluish reflexion, 2 apical sternites of abdomen yellowish brown; dorsal surface moderately shining. Oblong-ovate and moderately convex longitudinally.

Head somewhat elliptical, micro-shagreened, scattered with small punctures; clypeus rather transverse, bent downwards in apical half, fronto-clypeal border almost straight, with a short transverse impression before the border; genae noticeably oblique, with outer margins obtuse; frons rather wide, noticeably steeply inclined forwards, weakly impressed between eyes; eyes medium-sized, subreniform, roundly convex laterad, gently, roundly inlaid into head, diatone almost of the same width as an eye diameter. Antennae slightly thickened towards apices, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.43, 0.2, 0.67, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.4, 0.4, 0.47.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.7 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apex widely, weakly emarginate and rimmed, the rim slightly thickened in middle; base very slightly bisinuous and rather finely rimmed, almost of the same width as apex, with

area before the base grooved; sides moderately declined to lateral margins, which are roundly produced laterad, crenulate and visible from above; front angles narrowly rounded, hind angles obtuse; disc gently convex, micro-shagreened and scattered with small punctures. Scutellum triangular and almost flat, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra rather oblong, 1.8 times as long as wide, 4.4 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, weakly widened posteriad and widest at apical 3/7; dorsum gently convex, thickest at basal 2/7; disc weakly micro-shagreened, with rows of small punctures; intervals very slightly convex, scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri and apices without any peculiarities.

Male anal sternite semicircularly depressed in apical portion, with truncate and slightly emarginate apex. Legs medium-sized, mesotibiae rather elongate and slightly curved latero-ventrad; metatibiae gently incurved, flattened in apical 3/5; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.25, 0.22, 0.2, 0.18, 1.2; 1.2, 0.8, 0.68, 0.29, 1.3; 1.0, 0.74, 0.24, 1.18.

Male genitalia simply fusiform, moderately curved in lateral view, 1.4 mm in length and 0.36 mm in width; fused lateral lobes about 0.6 mm in length, with pointed apex.

Body length: ca. 5.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Soppong, 1,500 m alt., Pai Dist., Mae Hong Son Prov., 28~31-V-1995, V. KUBÁŇ leg. (NMNHP). Paratype: 1 ex., Soppong, 1,800 m alt., 1~8-V-1993, P. PACHOLÁTKO & L. DEMBICKÝ leg. (coll. BREMER).

Strongylium kariangense sp. nov.

(Figs. 11, 37–38)

Brownish black, head and pronotum black with feeble dark greenish or bluish tinge, elytra dark brown with feeble purplish tinge in one male, and yellowish brown in two females, anal sternite and often apical portion of 4th sternite yellowish brown; dorsal surface rather strongly shining and distinctly clothed with two kinds of long hairs, one shorter and pale yellowish, and the other longer with blackish basal parts and pale yellowish apical parts; ventral surface almost alutaceous and clothed with fine hairs. Rather elongate and gently convex longitudinally.

Head slightly transverse, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a long hair; clypeus semicircular, weakly depressed in middle of basal portion, gently inclined forwards, weakly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and finely sulcate; genae oblique, weakly raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons rather wide, gently inclined forwards, with a noticeable longitudinal impression at the middle; eyes subreniform, convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diatone about 3/4 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae gently thickened apicad and serrate along outer side in male, clavate and serrate along each side in female, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.71,

0.64, 0.57, 0.54, 0.55, 0.53, 0.48, 0.47, 0.58.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex almost straight, rather thickly bordered and irregularly ridged; base almost straight, finely bordered and ridged; sides weakly produced laterad, feebly sinuate before base, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged, almost invisible from above; front angles subrectangular, hind angles rather acute; disc gently convex, weakly depressed in posterior portion, with a pair of oblique impressions close to base, rather sparsely scattered with small punctures, which are slightly larger than those on head, each with a long pily hair. Scutellum triangular, feebly elevated, sparsely scattered with small hairy punctures.

Elytra 2.4 times as long as wide, 5.3 times the length and 1.9 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad, widest at apical 3/8; dorsum moderately convex and very slightly flattened in medial part; disc with rows of small punctures, which are somewhat quadrate and often very shallowly grooved; intervals slightly convex, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a long pily hair; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Male anal sternite widely truncate at apex; legs medium-sized, male protibia with ventral side very weakly gouged and thickly haired in apical 3/5; male meso- and metatibiae feebly curved interiad and ventrad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.28, 0.22, 0.22, 0.22, 1.2; 0.89, 0.53, 0.41, 0.39, 1.24; 0.9, 0.39, 0.46.

Male genitalia simply slender fusiform, moderately curved in lateral view, 1.6 mm in length and 0.3 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.8 mm in length with acute apex.

Body length: 10 mm.

Holotype: ♂, near Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 3–V–1994, K. KUME & H. ITO leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ex., Ban Khap, NE. Thailand, 15–20–V–1992, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg. (Naturh. Mus. Wien); 1 ex., Doi Pa Muang, Hang Chat, Lampang Prov., 19–V–1985, H. AKIYAMA leg.; 1 ex., Wapi, S. Laos, 30–VI–1967, J. RONDON leg.; 1 ex., Ban Van Eua, Vientiane, Laos, 15–VI–1969, J. RONDON leg.; 1 ex., Soppong, 1,800 m alt., Pai Dist., Mae Hong Son Prov., 1–8–V–1993, P. PACHOLÁTKO & L. DEMBICKÝ (ZSM).

Notes. This new species resembles some members of the subfamily Lagriinae at a first glance, and also resembles *S. griseopilosum* Pic, 1917, from Laos, but is distinguishable from the latter by the larger and more elongated body, the pronotum more closely punctate, and the elytra with rows of punctures more clearly grooved.

***Strongylium lisuense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12, 39–40)

A remarkable species with no close relative previously known.

Yellowish brown, dorsal surface, apical portions of femora and tibiae, tarsi, etc., almost black, head with dark brassy tinge, pronotum with dark coppery or iron-coloured tinge, elytra rather brownish; dorsal surface weakly, sericeously shining, ven-

tral surface and legs moderately shining; each surface almost glabrous. Rather elongate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Head slightly transverse elliptical, weakly micro-shagreened, irregularly scattered with small punctures; clypeus semicircular, inclined forwards, weakly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and finely sulcate; genae oblique, weakly raised, with outer margins obtuse; frons rather wide, steeply inclined forwards, with a longitudinal impression in middle; eyes rather large, convex laterad, somewhat obliquely inlaid into head, diameter about 0.6 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex rather wide, not convex above, with an impression at the middle. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, 0.75, 0.7, 0.53, 0.51, 0.48, 0.47, 0.45, 0.43, 0.47.

Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.35 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex very slightly emarginate, very weakly ridged though the ridge is widely interrupted in middle; base rather thickly ridged and very feebly bisinuous; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged, and visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles slightly angulate; disc feebly, broadly convex though gently depressed in posterior portion, weakly micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with small punctures, with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum triangular, slightly convex, rather smooth, scattered with a few microscopic punctures.

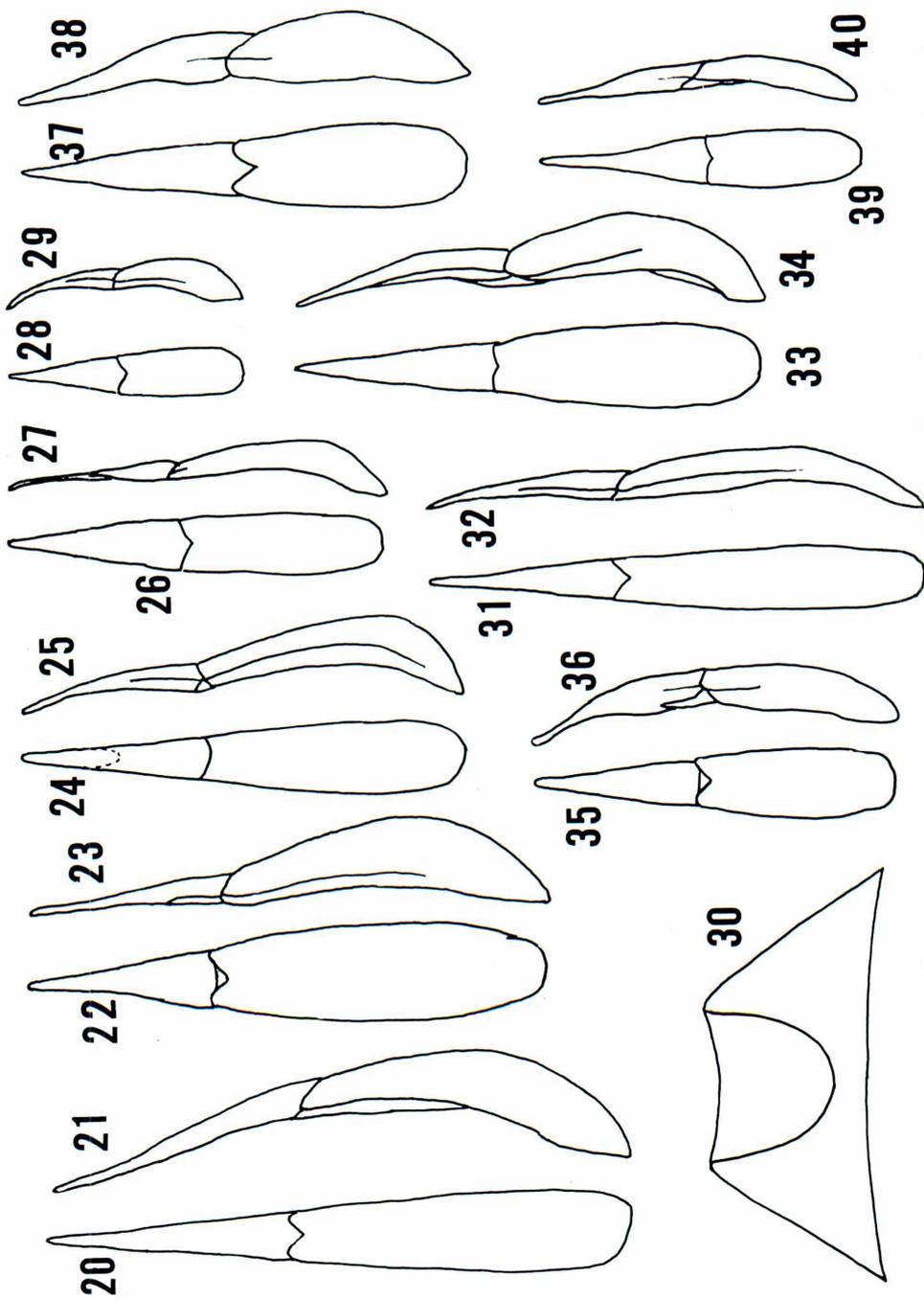
Elytra rather elongate, 2.5 times as long as wide, 4.2 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, very weakly widened posteriad, widest at apical 1/3; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc weakly micro-shagreened, with rows of small punctures, those in lateral portions somewhat transverse, basal parts of 5th rows impressed; intervals very feebly raised, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri weakly swollen; apices roundly produced posteriad.

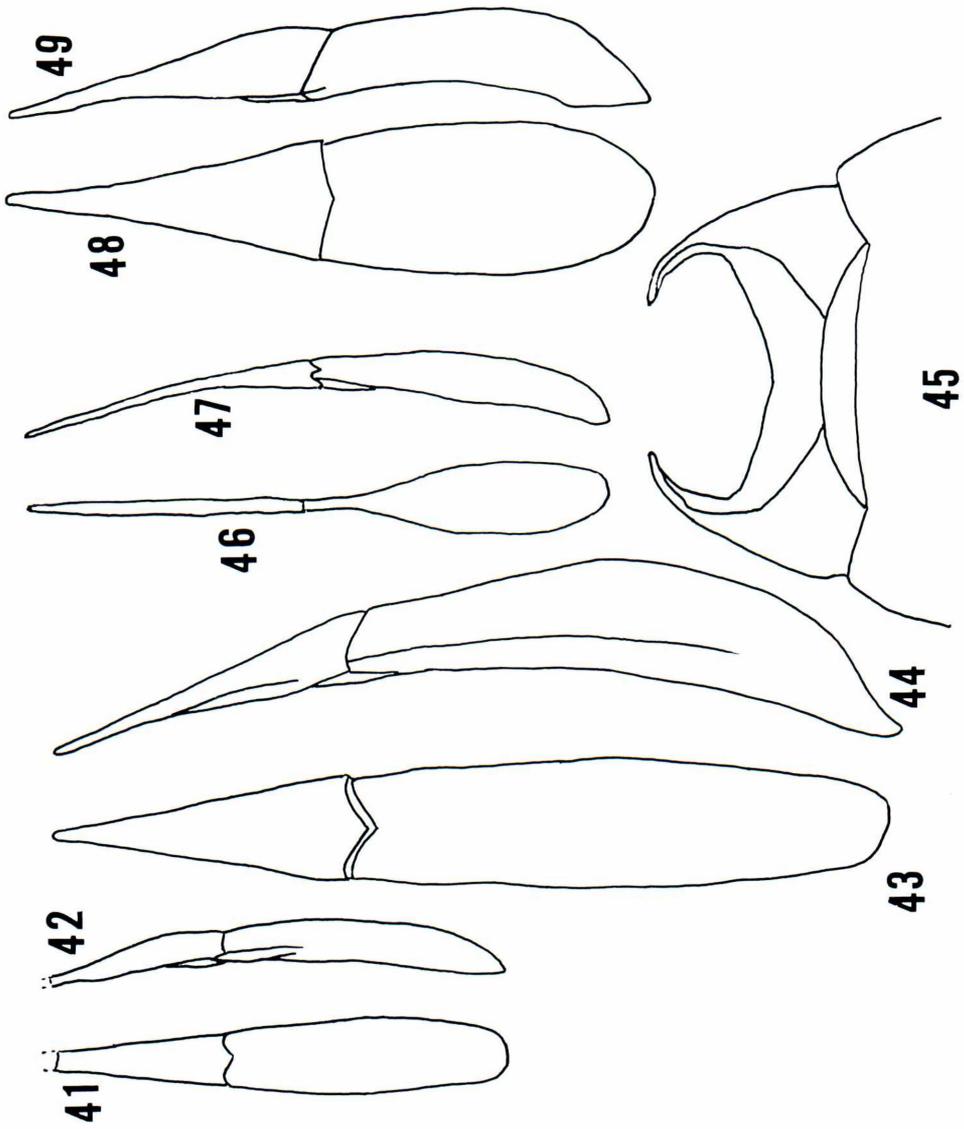
Male anal sternite with emarginate apex; male protibia with ventral side gouged in apical 3/5; male meso- and metatibiae almost simple; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.3, 0.24, 0.22, 0.23, 1.2; 1.7, 0.8, 0.68, 0.48, 1.28; 1.7, 0.73, 0.52, 1.26.

Male genitalia subfusiform, very weakly curved in lateral view, 1.2 mm in length and 0.28 mm in width; fused lateral lobes feebly prolonged, 0.6 mm in length, with

Figs. 20-40 (on p. 420). Male genitalia and anal sternite. — 20-21, *Strongylium sakaii* sp. nov.; 20, dorsal view, 21, lateral view. — 22-23, *S. horaki* sp. nov.; 22, dorsal view, 23, lateral view. — 24-25, *S. siidum* sp. nov.; 24, dorsal view, 25, lateral view. — 26-27, *S. shimomurai* sp. nov.; 26, dorsal view, 27, lateral view. — 28-29, *S. noi* sp. nov.; 28, dorsal view, 29, lateral view. — 30, *S. huaipoense* sp. nov.; female anal sternite. — 31-32, *S. maehongsonense* sp. nov.; 31, dorsal view, 32, lateral view. — 33-34, *S. pacholatkoi* sp. nov.; 33, dorsal view, 34, lateral view. — 35-36, *S. soppongense* sp. nov.; 35, dorsal view, 36, lateral view. — 37-38, *S. kariangense* sp. nov.; 37, dorsal view, 38, lateral view. — 39-40, *S. lisuense* sp. nov.; 39, dorsal view, 40, lateral view.

Figs. 41-49 (on p. 421). Male genitalia and anal sternite. — 41-42, *Strongylium dembickyi* sp. nov.; 41, dorsal view, 42, lateral view. — 43-44, *S. becvari* sp. nov.; 43, dorsal view, 44, lateral view. — 45-47, *S. schneideri* sp. nov.; 45, male anal sternite, 46, dorsal view, 47, lateral view. — 48-49, *S. hmongense* sp. nov.; 48, dorsal view, 49, lateral view.





pointed apex.

Body length: ca. 6.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Ban Huai Po, Mae Hong Son Prov., 1,600–2,000 m alt., 9~16-V-1991, J. HORÁK leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype (coll. BREMER); 1 ex., 20 km NW of Louang Namtha, 900±100 m alt., N. Laos, E. JENDEK & O. ŠAUŠA leg.

Strongylium dembickyi sp. nov.

(Figs. 13, 41–42)

Dark brown, basal portions of tibiae pale yellow; dorsal surface with slightly greenish reflexion; each surface almost glabrous. Rather elongate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Head transversely elliptical, very weakly micro-shagreened, scattered with small punctures; clypeus flattened in basal portion, strongly bent downwards in front, lateral margins very feebly convergent apicad, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate, finely sulcate; genae rather small, obliquely raised, with outer margins obtuse; frons not wide, somewhat Y-shaped, steeply inclined forwards; eyes distinctly large, convex laterad, broadly and roundly inlaid into head, diatone about 1/9 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex with an ovate impunctate part at the middle between posterior parts of eyes. Antennae probably slightly thickened apicad, though the 3 apical segments are lost, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.38, 0.2, 0.88, 0.82, 0.67, 0.61, 0.63, 0.56, —, —, —.

Pronotum subquadrate, slightly wider than long; apex almost straight, finely rimmed; base very feebly bisinuuous, rimmed; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are very weakly produced laterad and finely ridged; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, depressed before base, weakly micro-shagreened, rather sparsely scattered with small punctures, with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, slightly raised, weakly micro-shagreened and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 2.3 times as long as wide, 4.7 times the length and 1.58 times the width of pronotum, weakly widened posteriad, widest at apical 3/7; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4, weakly impressed along scutellar striae; disc punctato-striate, the striae shallow, the punctures small and rather closely set; intervals feebly raised and weakly micro-shagreened, scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri weakly swollen; apices not modified.

Male anal sternite widely emarginate in apical 1/5; legs rather slender; male protibia slightly flattened and curved downwards, with ventral side gently gouged in middle; male metatibia very slightly incurved, with inner surface weakly gouged and haired in middle; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.28, 0.22, 0.25, 0.22, 1.2; 2.0, 0.83, 0.76, 0.62, 1.41; 2.01, 0.81, 0.6, —.

Male genitalia simply elongated fusiform, 1.6 mm in length and 0.3 mm in width;

fused lateral lobes 0.75 mm in length, with acute apex.

Body length: ca. 8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Pha Knab, Nan Prov., N. Thailand, 11~15-VI-1993, P. PACHOLÁTKO & L. DEMBICKÝ leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype (coll. BREMER); 1 ex., Ban Pha Knab, 15~20-V-1992, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg. (Naturh. Mus. Wien); 1 ex., Doi Mae Ya 1,300 m alt., no further detailed locality, Thailand, 14-V-1993, V. KUBÁŇ leg.; 1 ex., Soppong, 1,750 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 13-V-1993, V. KUBÁŇ leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. maehongsonense* sp. nov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the slenderer body, with slenderer antennae, longer pronotum, elytra more clearly grooved, basal portions of tibiae noticeably yellowish and shorter male genitalia.

Strongylium pai sp. nov.

(Fig. 14)

Blackish brown, partly with dark greenish blue tinge, posterior portion of head, pronotum and elytra often rather copper-colored, legs often lighter in colour; head and pronotum feebly sericeous, scutellum and elytra somewhat vitreously shining, ventral surface alutaceous; each surface almost glabrous. Elongate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Female. Head subdecagonal, very weakly micro-shagreened, rather sparsely scattered with small punctures; clypeus semicircular, moderately inclined forwards, rather strongly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate, finely sulcate; genae obliquely raised, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat Y-shaped, moderately inclined forwards; eyes medium-sized, somewhat subreniform, gently convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head, diatone about 1/5 the width of an eye diameter; vertex medially with a longitudinal impression. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.45, 0.2, 0.95, 0.84, 0.81, 0.79, 0.65, 0.58, 0.54, 0.43, 0.58.

Pronotum trapezoidal, slightly less than 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex feebly emarginate and finely rimmed; base very slightly bisinuous and ridged; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed and slightly sinuate before base; front angles rounded, hind angles slightly acute; disc feebly convex, very weakly micro-shagreened and sparsely scattered with small punctures, with a shallow longitudinal impression at the middle, and also with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum slightly elongated triangular, slightly convex in medial part, often weakly impressed in posterior part, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 2.2 times as long as wide, 4.8 times the length and 1.47 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad, widest at apical 3/8; dorsum moderately convex, somewhat penta-undulate, highest at basal 1/4, the second undulation deepest and lo-

cated at basal 1/3; disc punctato-striate, the striae in inner portion often disappearing, the punctures in inner portion small and closely set, those in outer being larger and forming foveae; scutellar striae long, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Female anal sternite simple, weakly swollen on each side; legs distinctly slender; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.22, 0.18, 0.18, 0.19, 1.2; 2.0, 0.87, 0.6, 0.52, 1.52; 2.2, 0.85, 0.77, 1.6.

Body length: 10–11.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., N. Thailand, 9~16-V-1991, J. HORÁK leg. (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ex., Soppong, 1,500 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 15~17-XI-1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg.; 1 ex., Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., 17~23-V-1991, L. DEMBICKÝ leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. horaki* sp. nov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger eyes, vertex with a noticeable longitudinal impression, elytra distinctly undulate, and slenderer and differently colored legs.

Strongylium becvari sp. nov.

(Figs. 15, 43–44)

Brownish black, apical halves of terminal segments of antennae, major portions of mouth parts, epipleura, prothorax, meso- and metepisterna, legs, etc., dark reddish brown, dorsal surface with dark coppery tinge; dorsal surface weakly sericeous, ventral surface gently, alutaceously shining; each surface almost glabrous. Rather elongate and subcylindrical.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical, very feebly micro-shagreened, closely and finely punctate, each puncture with a microscopic bent hair; clypeus weakly depressed in posterior portion, rather noticeably bent downwards in front, with truncate apex, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate, finely and clearly impressed; genae strongly and obliquely raised, with rounded outer margins; frons finely T-shaped, steeply inclined forwards; eyes distinctly large, convex laterad, rather broadly inlaid into head, diatone about 1/10 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex medially with a longitudinal impression. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.47, 0.2, 0.8, 0.7, 0.68, 0.62, 0.6, 0.6, 0.5, 0.5, 0.52.

Pronotum subquadrate, slightly less than 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apex very feebly produced, rimmed, the rim thickened in middle, polished and scattered with small punctures; base finely bordered and rimmed, the rim feebly sinuous on each side, polished and scattered with small punctures; sides gently produced laterad, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged, the ridges being invisible from above; front angles almost rounded, hind angles rather acute; disc gently convex, very weakly micro-shagreened, noticeably, longitudinally grooved at the middle, weakly impressed in the middle on each side and rather strongly so near hind angles, rather closely, irregularly punctate, the punctures often fused with one another.

Scutellum subcordate, slightly convex above, very weakly micro-shagreened, scattered with fine punctures.

Elytra 2.33 times as long as wide, 5.3 times the length and 1.55 times the width of pronotum, very weakly widened posteriad, widest at apical 1/3; dorsum rather strongly convex, penta-undulate, the anterior 2nd undulation most distinct, the 4th and 5th weak; sides weakly impressed at basal 1/3; disc punctato-striate, though the striae are often interrupted by low transverse ridges, the punctures rather longitudinal, those in inner and apical portions small, those in antero-lateral portion large, and those in lateral parts often forming foveae; intervals extremely weakly micro-shagreened, rather sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a microscopic bent hair, often finely, transversely aciculate, odd intervals rather distinctly ridged; humeri weakly swollen; apices feebly produced posteriad and gently bilobed.

Male anal sternite semicircularly depressed in apical portion, with truncate apex; male legs rather slender; male protibia with ventral side of apical part haired; metatibia with inner face weakly gouged in middle; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.45, 0.24, 0.25, 0.23, 1.2; 2.23, 0.98, 0.8, 0.48, 1.24; 2.32, 1.0, 0.58, 1.32.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, weakly curved in lateral view, 2.72 mm in length, 0.5 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 1.2 mm in length, with apex slightly elongated and pointed.

Body length: ca. 14 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Soppong, 1,500 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 19~27-V-1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 1 ex., Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., 8-V-1997, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Ban Huai Po, Mae Hong Son env., 24~30-VI-1993, J. SCHNEIDER leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Doi Pui, 900-1,100 m alt., 11-V-1997, S. BEČVÁŘ Jr. & Sr. leg.; 10 exs., Soppong, 1,500 m alt., 7~12-V-1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg.; 4 exs., nr. Pass Soppong, 1,500 m alt., 7~10-V-1997, S. BEČVÁŘ Jr. & Sr. leg.; 2 exs., Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., 12-V-1998, K. MASUMOTO leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. clermonti* PIC, 1927, from Indochina, but can be distinguished from the latter by the robuster body, with genae remarkably angulate, pronotum more densely and rugosely punctate with a pair of less distinct impressions, scutellum sublinguiform and closely punctate, elytral intervals less noticeably ridged and less so wrinkled, and apices less distinctly produced.

Strongylium schneideri sp. nov.

(Figs. 16, 45-47)

Bronzy black, with mouth parts, claws, etc., blackish brown, lateral parts of elytra noticeably dark blue; dorsal surface feebly metallicly shining, ventral surface gently shining; each surface almost glabrous. Elongated ovate; rather strongly convex above.

Head subhexagonal, very weakly micro-shagreened, rather closely punctate; clypeus transversely pentagonal, gently flattened in basal portion, moderately bent

downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate, finely sulcate; genae rather noticeably, obliquely raised, with outer margins obtuse; frons rather T-shaped, gently inclined forwards; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diatone 1/10 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex with a rhombical impression at the middle between posterior portions of eyes. Antennae in male gently thickened apicad, though claviform in female, reaching basal 1/8 of elytra, 5th to apical segments flattened, 5th to 10th rather noticeably dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.2, 0.95, 0.73, 0.61, 0.60, 0.62, 0.60, 0.58, 0.55, 0.6.

Pronotum subquadrate, very slightly wider than long, apex straight and rimmed, the rim being thickened in middle, clearly bordered; base slightly wider than apex, bordered and rimmed, very feebly sinuous on each side; sides gently produced laterad, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged, the ridges being invisible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, longitudinally grooved in the middle, weakly micro-shagreened, rather closely, irregularly scattered with punctures, which are sparsely intermixed with smaller ones, with a pair of impressions at basal 2/5. Scutellum triangular, slightly convex, very weakly micro-shagreened, feebly wrinkled, and scattered with fine punctures.

Elytra somewhat wedge-shaped, 2.27 times as long as wide, 3.5 times the length and 1.53 times the width of pronotum, widest at base; dorsum rather strongly convex, tri-undulate, the basal undulation being the deepest, the middle one the largest, with a pair of gibbosities at basal 1/8, areas along scutellar striae depressed; disc punctostriate, the striae interrupted by transverse ridges in antero-lateral parts, the punctures in inner portion small, rounded and closely set, those in antero-lateral portions large, sparsely set and often forming foveae; intervals rather noticeably convex in anterior and lateral portions, very weakly micro-shagreened, scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri not modified; apices roundly produced posteriad.

Male 4th abdominal sternite with a rounded impression at the middle; anal sternite distinctly emarginate, apices projected inwards (see Fig. 45). Legs rather slender; male protibia gently curved ventrad, with ventral side rather noticeably gouged and haired in apical half; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.26, 0.18, 0.19, 0.17, 1.2; 3.2, 0.98, 0.7, 0.38, 1.39; 2.7, 0.7, 0.4, 1.6.

Male genitalia extremely elongate (see Figs. 46–47), 3.8 mm in length, 0.6 mm in width, basal piece ovate with anterior part constricted; fused lateral lobes very slender, about 1.75 mm in length.

Body length: 13–15 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Vientiane, Laos, V–1963, A. BAUDON leg. (MNHNP). Paratypes: 1 ex., Ban Huai Po, 1,700 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 24~30–VI–1993, J. SCHNEIDER leg.; 1 ex., Soppong, 1,800 m alt., Pai Dist., Mae Hong Son Prov., 1~8–V–1993, P. PACHOLÁTKO & L. DEMBICKÝ leg. (coll. BREMER); 1 ex., Kvae Noi Rev., C. Siam, 23–IV~5–V–1946, exp. Niki, J. E. JONKERS leg.

Notes. This new species resembles *S. sobrinum* DOHRN, 1880, from Darjeeling,

but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger and slightly robuster body, with quite differently shaped male genitalia.

Strongylium rufabdominale sp. nov.

(Fig. 17)

Brownish black, partly with dark greenish blue tinge, dorsal surface more or less copper-coloured, anterior part of head, scutellum and marginal portions of elytra dark cyaneous, abdomen noticeably reddish brown, three basal segments of antennae and legs often reddish brown; dorsal surface strongly, metallicly shining, ventral surface moderately, somewhat sericeously shining; each surface almost glabrous. Elongate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Female. Head subdecagonal, rather sparsely scattered with small punctures; clypeus semicircular, weakly micro-shagreened, rather noticeably inclined forwards, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate, clearly sulcate; genae noticeably, obliquely raised, weakly micro-shagreened, with rounded outer margins; frons somewhat Y-shaped, almost smooth, sparsely scattered with small punctures in antero-medial and posterior portions, moderately inclined forwards, with a noticeable impression in postero-medial portion; eyes large, subreniform, convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, diameter about 1/2 the width of an eye diameter; vertex rather frequently punctured, medially with a fine longitudinal impression. Antennae weakly flattened and thickened apicad, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.44, 0.2, 1.0, 0.76, 0.64, 0.62, 0.57, 0.56, 0.53, 0.54, 0.63.

Pronotum trapezoidal, slightly less than 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex very slightly emarginate, noticeably bordered and thickly ridged; base bordered, thinly ridged and feebly arcuate; sides steeply inclined, almost devoid of lateral ridges, gently produced laterad in middle and slightly sinuate before base; front angles rounded, hind angles slightly acute; disc gently convex, almost smooth, not closely scattered with small punctures, with a shallow longitudinal impression in the middle, and also with a pair of transverse impressions slightly before the middle. Scutellum triangular, gently elevated, smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 2.4 times as long as wide, 4.6 times the length and 1.62 times the width of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad, widest at apical 3/7; dorsum rather strongly convex longitudinally, highest at basal 2/7, impressed along scutellar striae; disc punctato-striate, the striae rather fine, the punctures in inner portion rather noticeably small and closely set, those in outer larger and sparsely set; 5th stria impressed close to base; intervals gently convex, scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri feebly swollen; apices gently produced apicad.

Female anal sternite simple; legs distinctly slender; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.3, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1.2; 2.4, 0.88, 0.7, 0.63, 1.6; 2.23, 0.8, 0.74, 1.5.

Body length: 9–9.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Pui, 1,000–1,600 m alt., Chiang Mai Prov., N. Thailand, 9–V–1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (NMNHP). Paratype: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. pai* sp. nov., but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the body rather noticeably metallicly shining, with elytra not undulate.

***Strongylium bilyi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 18)

Blackish brown, femora and tibiae reddish brown, mouth parts, three basal segments of antennae, apex of clypeus, genae, claws, etc., lighter in colour; each surface gently, sericeously shining and almost glabrous. Rather elongate, moderately convex longitudinally.

Female. Head subdecagonal, weakly micro-shagreened, rather closely punctate; clypeus transverse, gently inclined forwards in basal portion, rather strongly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border very widely arcuate, finely sulcate; genae obliquely raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons finely T-shaped, moderately inclined forwards; eyes rather large, subreniform, convex laterad, widely inlaid into head, diameter about 1/7 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex medially with an oblong impression. Antennae slightly clavate, 4th to 10th segments flattened and dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical (though the apical segments are lost in the holotype): 0.38, 0.2, 0.62, 0.54, 0.52, 0.53, 0.53, 0.52, 0.49, 0.46, —.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.36 times as wide as long; apex almost straight, widely triangularly ridged in middle; base clearly bordered and rimmed, the rim gently sinuous on each side; sides roundly produced laterad, very feebly sinuous before base, rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, the rims barely visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles rectangular; disc gently convex, weakly micro-shagreened, rather closely, coarsely punctate, with a shallow wide triangular depression behind apex, a depression before base in the middle, and a pair of vague oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum triangular, convex, weakly micro-shagreened, frequently scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 2.33 times as long as wide, about 4.73 times the length and 1.33 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 2/7; disc grooved and punctate, each puncture small and rounded at base, somewhat quadrate at upper edge; intervals distinctly ridged, weakly micro-shagreened, feebly transversely wrinkled, scattered with microscopic punctures; sutural intervals rather noticeably convex; humeri very slightly swollen; apices roundly produced.

Legs medium-sized for a member of this genus, though the tarsi are rather slender; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.38, 0.26, 0.25, 0.26, 1.2; 1.8, 1.1, 0.78, 0.58, 1.5; 1.8, 0.78, 0.62, 1.5.

Body length: ca. 9.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Ban San Pakia, 1,700 m alt., Chiang Mai Prov., 25-IV~7-V-1996, S. BÍLÝ leg. (NMNHP).

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *S. poonmudiense* MASUMOTO, 1997, from southern India, but can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum more transverse, closely though not rugosely punctate, and the elytral punctures not oblong but rounded at each base and quadrate at each upper edge.

***Strongylium hmongense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 19, 48-49)

Although this new species is closely similar to *S. varians* (PASCOE, 1883), from "Gilolo, Penang", which I recorded from northern Thailand (1997), it can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Head and ventral surface of the same colour as *S. varians*, dark blue, but the pronotum and elytra are noticeably purple and the scutellum is feebly dark violet; legs almost black with dark purplish tinge; head, pronotum and scutellum rather strongly, metallicly shining, elytra slightly less shining than fore body above, ventral surface moderately shining; each surface glabrous. Body slightly stouter and larger (ca. 12.5 mm in length).

Head slightly wider, more clearly, longitudinally impressed in middle, rather closely, frequently punctate, without rugosities; clypeus flattened in basal portion, rather strongly bent downwards in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and more clearly sulcate; genae somewhat obliquely rhombical, more strongly raised, with outer margins more noticeably, obtusely angular; frons rather wide, slightly more steeply inclined forwards; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, more strongly convex laterad, more broadly, obliquely inlaid into head, diatone narrower, about 1.25 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae slenderer, reaching basal 2/7 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.2, 0.7, 0.65, 0.76, 0.73, 0.74, 0.74, 0.72, 0.73, 0.78.

Pronotum quadrate, 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at the base; apex feebly produced, rimmed, more thickened in middle; base bordered, more thickly rimmed and bisinuous; sides subparallel, slightly widened basad, less strongly sinuous before base, steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, the rims hardly visible from above; front angles rounded (same as in *S. varians*), hind angles less acute; disc slightly more convex, rather strongly, irregularly punctate, the punctures obviously larger than those in *S. varians*, sparsely intermixed with smaller ones, with an obvious longitudinal impression in the middle, a pair of somewhat transverse impressions at basal 1/3, and also with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum subcordate, not convex but flattened, scattered with small punctures in posterior portions.

Elytra slightly more elongate, 2.34 times as long as wide, 3.6 times the length and 1.39 times the width of pronotum, subparallel-sided, though very slightly constricted at basal 1/3 and also at apical 4/9; dorsum slightly more strongly convex, very slightly

undulate before the middle, highest at basal 2/9; disc with rows of punctures, the punctures elongate, more closely set; intervals almost flattened, less noticeably transversely wrinkled, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri and apices without peculiarities.

Anal sternite more conspicuously, parabolically depressed in the middle; metatibia with inner side more distinctly gouged in basal 2/3; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.26, 0.2, 0.18, 0.2, 1.2; 0.88, 0.53, 0.48, 0.35, 1.32; 0.84, 0.52, 0.49, 1.24.

Male genitalia short fusiform, very weakly curved in lateral view, 2.3 mm in length, 0.4 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 1 mm in length, with acute apices.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Suthep, 1,300 m alt., N. Thailand, 27–IV–1980, K. KINUGASA leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 exs., Khun Yuam, Mae Hong Son Prov., 28~31–V–1996, F. KANTNER leg. (Coll. BEČVÁŘ).

Notes. This new species also resembles *S. merkli* MASUMOTO, 1997, distributed in northern Vietnam, which should be a member of the species-group of *S. varians*.

A List of *Strongylium* Species Distributed in Northern Thailand

Northern Thai Species	Related Species*
<i>S. angustissimum</i> PIC, 1922	
<i>S. auratopubens</i> PIC, 1922	
<i>S. becvari</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. clermonti</i> PIC, 1927
<i>S. bilyi</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. poonmudiense</i> MASUMOTO, 1997
<i>S. bremeri</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. archardi</i> PIC, 1940
<i>S. Chiangdaoense</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	
<i>S. crurale</i> FAIRMAIRE, 1893	
<i>S. dembickyi</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. doipuiense</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. nodieri</i> PIC, 1936
<i>S. doisuthepense</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. carbonarium</i> GEBIEN, 1913
<i>S. erythrocephalum</i> (FABRICIUS, 1801)	
<i>S. fangense</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. longirum</i> FAIRMAIRE, 1903
<i>S. hideoi</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. serricornis</i> FAIRMAIRE, 1888
<i>S. hirasawai</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. subaeneum</i> PIC, 1917
<i>S. hmongense</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. varians</i> PASCOE, 1883
<i>S. horaki</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. huaipoense</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. iricolor</i> ARDOIN, 1973**	
<i>S. jae</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. baudoni</i> ARDOIN, 1976
<i>S. kariangense</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. griseopilosum</i> PIC, 1917
<i>S. kerleyi</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	
<i>S. lanathai</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	
<i>S. lisuense</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. maehongsonense</i> sp. nov.	

<i>S. malengthai</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. subaeneum</i> PIC, 1917
<i>S. miikhonum</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. albopilosum</i> GEBIEN, 1913
<i>S. nakpraati</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. zoltani</i> MASUMOTO, 1981
<i>S. noi</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. pai</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. pacholatkoii</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. phomae</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. infoveatum</i> PIC, 1917
<i>S. phraense</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. azuripes</i> ARDOIN, 1976
<i>S. roifeedaatum</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. cultellatum</i> MÄKLIN, 1864
<i>S. roiyonum</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. cultellatum</i> MÄKLIN, 1864
<i>S. rufabdominale</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. sakaii</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. nigricolor</i> PIC, 1940
<i>S. sawaiaae</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. nigricolor</i> PIC, 1940
<i>S. schneideri</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. sobrinum</i> DOHRN, 1880
<i>S. shimomurai</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. siidemum</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. gardneri</i> BLAIR, 1930
<i>S. siidum</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. siisuai</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	
<i>S. soncai</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. subaeneum</i> PIC, 1917
<i>S. soppongense</i> sp. nov.	
<i>S. sparseimpressum</i> PIC, 1922	
<i>S. taoi</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. carbonarium</i> GEBIEN, 1913
<i>S. tsuyukii</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. sinuatipenne</i> MIWA, 1939
<i>S. viridimembris</i> PIC, 1922	
<i>S. wiseetingum</i> MASUMOTO, 1997	<i>S. insigne</i> MÄKLIN, 1864
<i>S. yukae</i> MASUMOTO, 1996	<i>S. baudoni</i> ARDOIN, 1973
<i>S. sp.</i>	<i>S. cultellatum</i> MÄKLIN, 1864

* For the purpose of future studies based upon species-groups, the previously named species related to those distributed in northern Thailand are listed in the right column.

** New record from northern Thailand.

要 約

益本仁雄：アジア産ナガキマワリ族 (Strongyliini) の研究. VI. 北部タイのナガキマワリ属 (*Strongylium*) の新種 (その2). — アジア産ナガキマワリ族の研究の第6回として、北部タイで採集されたナガキマワリ属を取り上げた。この地域の本属については筆者により、シリーズ第1回 (1996) で3新種、同第2回 (1996) で20新種、別途報告 (1997) で7既知種、および同第4回 (1997) で1新種が報告されている。今回は、新たに19新種を記載し、1既知種および1未同定種 (セスジナガキマワリの近縁種であるが種名決定を留保) を含めた北部タイに分布する全種のリストを作成した。新たに記載した種は、下記のとおりである。

Strongylium sakaii sp. nov., *S. horaki* sp. nov., *S. siidum* sp. nov., *S. shimomurai* sp. nov., *S. bremeri* sp. nov., *S. noi* sp. nov., *S. huaipoense* sp. nov., *S. maehongsonense* sp. nov., *S. pacholatkoii* sp. nov., *S. soppongense* sp. nov., *S. kariangense* sp. nov., *S. lisuense* sp. nov., *S. dembickyi* sp. nov., *S. pai* sp. nov., *S. becvari* sp. nov., *S. schneideri* sp. nov., *S. rufabdominale* sp. nov., *S. bilyi* sp. nov., *S. hmongense* sp. nov.

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Replacement of a Preoccupied Name of a *Strongylium* Species

Kimio MASUMOTO

Institute of Human Living Sciences, Otsuma Women's University,
12 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102–8357 Japan

MASUMOTO (1997) described *Strongylium taoi* from Sulawesi, inadvertently overlooking *S. taoi* MASUMOTO, 1996, originally described from northern Thailand. Since the former became a junior homonym of the latter, a new replacement name is proposed as follows:

Strongylium minorui nom. nov.

Strongylium taoi MASUMOTO, 1997, *Elytra, Tokyo*, **25**: 293 [nec MASUMOTO, 1996].

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