

Additions to *Plesiophthalmus* and its Allied Genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmmini) from East Asia, Part 1

Kimio MASUMOTO

Institute of Human Living Sciences, Otsuma Women's University,
Tokyo, 102–8357 Japan

Abstract Ten new species of *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied amarygmne genera and a new amarygmne genus are described from East Asia under the following names: *Plesiophthalmus birmanicus* sp. nov., *P. guizhouensis* sp. nov., *P. sichuanicus* sp. nov., *P. beardae* sp. nov., *P. sericidorsalis* sp. nov., *P. bremeri* sp. nov., *P. javaensis* sp. nov., *P. keralaensis* sp. nov., *Spinodietysus becvari* sp. nov., *Eumolpamarygmus becvari* sp. nov., and *Becvaramarygmus* gen. nov. (with *Dietysus atricolor* PIC as the type species).

From 1988 to 1991, I published a revision of the East Asian species of the tenebrionid genus *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera. In this series of revisional studies, twelve genera and more than 140 species including approximately 60 new species were dealt with. Since then, I have received many interesting materials of this group for examination from my friends in entomology and also from museums in Europe. In this paper, I am going to describe new taxa of the group.

Before going into further details, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Mr. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, Czech Academy of Sciences, Dr. Hans J. BREMER, Heidelberg, Dr. Bernhard MERZ, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Mrs. Jane BEARD, the Natural History Museum, London, and Mr. Kunio KUME, Tokyo, for submitting the materials to me for taxonomic study. Thanks are also due to Mr. Seiji MORITA, Tokyo, for taking photographs inserted in this paper. I deeply appreciate the kindness of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for constant guidance of my entomological studies.

The holotypes will be deposited in the museums cited in the texts. Abbreviations used for the depository of the types are as follows: NSMT=National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; NMNHP=National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha; ZSM=Zoologische Staatssammlung, München; MHNG=Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève; NHML=The Natural History Museum, London.

I. Genus *Plesiophthalmus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857*Plesiophthalmus birmanicus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 12–13)

Dark brown, head and pronotum almost black with coppery lustre, elytra slightly lighter in colour than head and pronotum and also with coppery lustre. Oblong-oval, strongly convex above.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical in frontal view, though the clypeus is vertically projected, rather closely punctate; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, oblique against frons, with short membranous apical part, fronto-clypeal border nearly straight in middle, curved apicad in lateral parts; genae oblique, raised in lateral parts, with outer margins rounded; frons rather broad, almost vertical, though the posterior part between eyes is gently flattened, diatone 0.68 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex inserted beneath prothorax. Eyes large, somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view. Antennae subfiliform in basal part, though the apical 7 segments are lost in the holotype, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.2, 1.0, 0.58, —, —, —, —, —, —, —.

Pronotum 1.67 times as wide as long, widest at basal 2/5; apex almost straight in dorsal view, bordered and rimmed; base weakly produced, very feebly sinuous on each side, not bordered; front angles rectangular though the corners are not angulate, hind angles obtuse though the corners are angulate; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered; disc somewhat transversely convex, smooth but rather frequently, microscopically punctate, with an oblique, vague impression on each side close to base. Scutellum somewhat wide pentagonal, very slightly convex, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 1.47 times as long as wide, 3.7 times the length and 1.58 times the width of pronotum, widest slightly before the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of punctures, which are rounded in middle, and slightly ovate in lateral portions, distance between them 1.5–3 times their own diameter, 5th rows weakly impressed near base; intervals nearly flat and rather wide, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered and weakly impressed at basal 1/3 from each side; humeri gently swollen; apices rounded.

Male anal sternite truncate and feebly emarginate at apex. Legs slender; profemur thickened in middle, with anterior face weakly spined at apical 2/5; male protibia weakly bent in middle, with interio-ventral face gouged in middle; meso- and metatibiae gently, evenly curved inwards; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.45, 0.3, 0.26, 0.27, 1.2; 0.63, 0.38, 0.34, 0.31, 1.21; 1.33, 0.52, 0.29, 1.23.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, 3.35 mm in length, 0.8 mm in width, gently curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 1 mm in length, with apico-lateral parts finely asperate.

Body length: 8–12 mm.

Holotype. ♂, "Birmah, Ruby Mes., DOHERTY, 64749, Fry coll. 1905.100." (NHML).
Paratypes. 5 exs., Taunggyi, Shan State, WS. Burma, I~18-VI-1997, J. KALAB leg.

Notes. This new species belongs to the species-group of *P. gokani* and resembles *P. kurosawai* MASUMOTO, 1991, originally described from northeastern India, but can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum more weakly punctate, the elytra with rows of stronger punctures, the lateral margins almost wholly visible from above, the male meso- and metatibiae obviously gently curved, and the male genitalia slightly slenderer.

Plesiophthalmus guizhouensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 14–15)

Piceous, with dark greenish metallic tinge, mouth parts, palpi, apical portion of 4th visible abdominal and anal segments, claws, etc., more or less brownish; head sericeous, pronotum and elytra strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, ventral surface alutaceous and clothed with fine hairs. Oblong-ovate, rather hunchbacked.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical in frontal view, almost vertical, micro-shagreened, rather closely, finely punctate, though the area between eyes is rather sparsely so, each puncture with a microscopic bent hair; clypeus transversely hexagonal, flattened in basal part, bent downwards in frontal half, fronto-clypeal border slightly arcuate in middle, bent obliquely forwards and reaching outer margins in lateral parts; genae obliquely subrhombical, raised and roundly produced in outer parts, areas before eyes somewhat triangularly depressed; frons rather wide, feebly flattened, diatone 1.5 times the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view; vertex almost beneath pronotum. Eyes transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, moderately, roundly convex laterad. Antennae long though slightly thickened apicad, extending beyond the middle of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.2, 1.0, 0.67, 0.78, 0.71, 0.68, 0.59, 0.63, 0.57, —.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, 1.4 times as wide as long, widest slightly behind the middle, roundly narrowed for- and backwards, slightly sinuous before base; apex almost straight, finely bordered; base slightly bisinuous, feebly emarginate in the opposite to scutellum; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are clearly bordered and visible from above except for the areas near front angles; front angles rectangular with rounded corners, hind angles obtuse though the corners are angulate; disc strongly convex, nearly hemispherical, weakly micro-shagreened, frequently scattered with round microscopic punctures, with a vague, medio-longitudinal impression and two pairs of weak, oblique impressions at posterior 1/4. Scutellum triangular, smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, which are smaller than those on the pronotum.

Elytra somewhat elongated elliptical, 1.6 times as long as wide, 3 times the length and 1.44 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 4/9; dorsum strongly convex, swollen at basal 1/4 and highest at basal 2/9, remarkably depressed in an inverted V-

shape before the swelling, and also obliquely depressed at basal 1/4 in lateral parts of elytra; disc with rows of small punctures, which are slightly ovate and sometimes connected with one another with shallow striae; intervals very slightly elevated, very weakly micro-shagreened, micro-aciculate, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are gently expanded laterad and very finely rimmed; base micro-crenulate; humeri well swollen, hence the lateral margins are invisible from above; apices roundly produced posteriad.

Male anal sternite slightly truncate, not bordered along outer margin. Legs slender; profemur sharply spined at apical 1/4 on front face; male protibia evenly curved, with interio-ventral face thickened and haired in apical 3/5; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.6, 0.33, 0.28, 0.25, 1.2; 1.1, 0.4, 0.27, 0.24, 1.28; 1.8, 0.5, 0.39, 1.3.

Male genitalia fusiform, 2.5 mm in length, 0.6 mm in width, curved near basal part in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.76 mm in length, rather abruptly narrowed apicad from basal 1/3, with acute apex.

Holotype: ♂, Fanjing Shan, Kuaichan, 20 km NW. of Jiangkou, CH-Guizhou NE., China, 27-V~3-VI-1995, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA leg. (NMNHP).

Notes. This new species also resembles *Plesiophthalmus fukiensis* MASUMOTO, 1990, from Fujian (Fukien), belonging to the species-group of *P. fujitai*, but can be distinguished from the latter by the narrower pronotum, the more strongly depressed elytra, with rows of small punctures hardly striated, the male protibia more obviously thickened in the apical part, and the slenderer male genitalia.

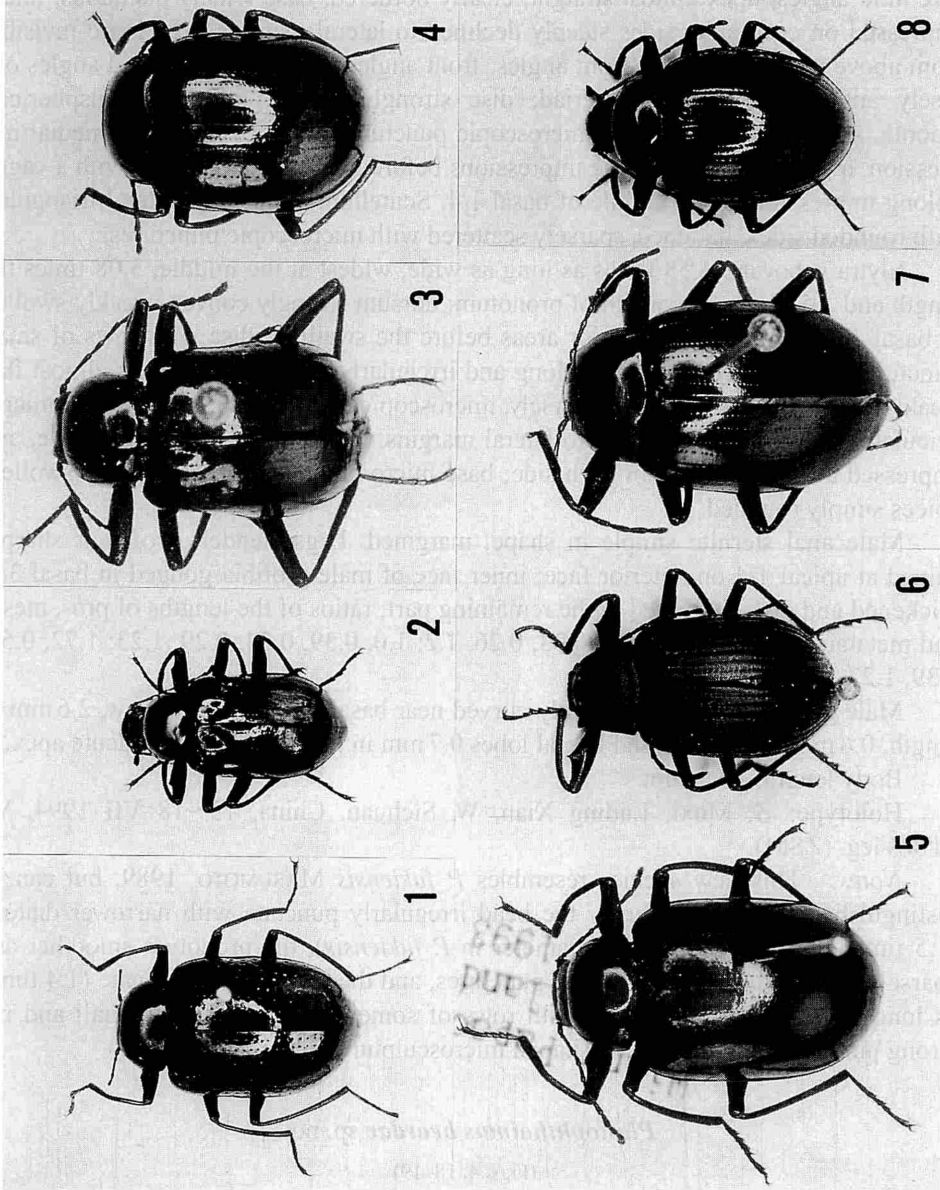
Plesiophthalmus sichuanicus sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 16–17)

Piceous with slightly ferrous tinge, mouth parts and claws slightly brownish; dorsal surface strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, ventral surface somewhat alutaceous. Oblong-ovate, strongly convex above.

Head transversely elliptical in frontal view, micro-shagreened; clypeus transverse, closely punctate, depressed in basal part, bent downwards and truncate in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and finely impressed; genae somewhat obliquely rhombical, frequently punctate, raised laterad, with lateral margins rounded; frons rather steeply inclined forwards, fairly closely punctate in anterior part, becoming sparser and medially impressed in posterior part, diatone 1.35 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex moderately raised though the major parts are beneath pronotum. Eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, gently, roundly convex laterad. Antennae

Figs. 1–8. Habitus. — 1, *Plesiophthalmus birmanicus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2, *P. guizhouensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 3, *P. sichuanicus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 4, *P. beardae* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 5, *P. sericidorsalis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 6, *P. bremeri* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7, *P. javaensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8, *P. keralaensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂.



subfiliform, reaching the middle of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.57, 0.2, 1.28, 0.6, 0.75, 0.79, 0.71, 0.69, 0.64, 0.59, 0.8.

Pronotum quadrate, 1.33 times as wide as long, widest at apical 2/5, sinuous before hind angles; apex almost straight, clearly bordered; base widely bisinuous, finely impressed on each side; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are invisible from above in the parts near front angles; front angles subrectangular, hind angles obtusely angulate obliquely posteriad; disc strongly convex, almost hemispherical, smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, with a very vague medial impression, a pair of vague oblique impressions before the middle, and also with a vague oblong impression at the middle of basal 1/4. Scutellum almost equilateral triangular, with rounded sides, flattened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subovate, 1.58 times as long as wide, widest at the middle, 3.08 times the length and 1.58 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly convex, weakly swollen at basal 1/4, depressed in anterior areas before the swelling; disc with rows of small punctures, which are somewhat oblong and irregularly arranged; intervals almost flat, weakly micro-shagreened, very sparsely, microscopically punctate, very weakly micro-aciculate; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are visible from above, and impressed at basal 3/10 from each side; base micro-crenulate; humeri gently swollen; apices simply rounded.

Male anal sternite simple in shape, margined. Legs slender; profemur sharply spined at apical 1/4 on anterior face; inner face of male protibia gouged in basal 3/7, thickened and densely haired in the remaining part; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.59, 0.32, 0.33, 0.26, 1.2; 1.0, 0.39, 0.34, 0.29, 1.23; 1.72, 0.59, 0.39, 1.27.

Male genitalia fusiform, weakly curved near basal part in lateral view, 2.6 mm in length, 0.6 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.7 mm in length, with rather acute apex.

Body length: 10.5 mm.

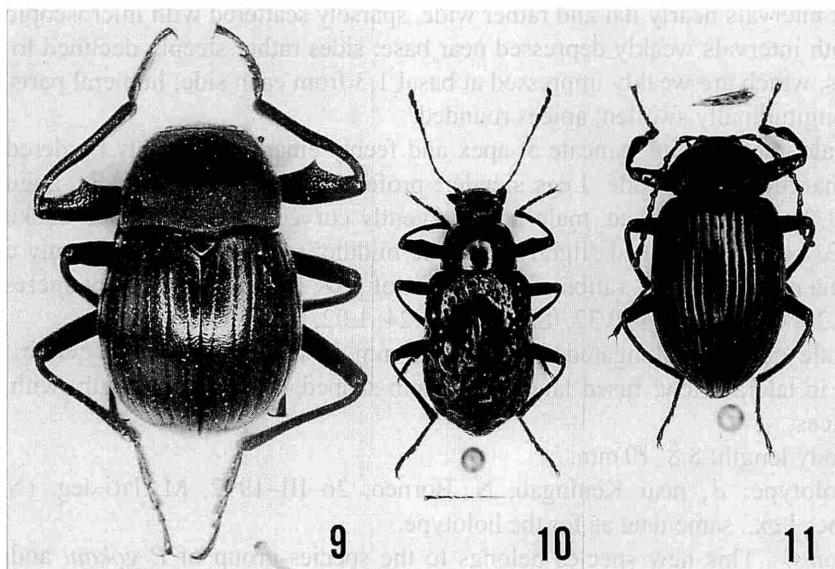
Holotype: ♂, Moxi, Luding Xian, W. Sichuan, China, 13~18-VII-1994, VI. BENEŠ leg. (ZSM).

Notes. This new species resembles *P. fukiensis* MASUMOTO, 1989, but can be distinguished from the latter by the head irregularly punctate with narrower diatone (1.5 times the width of an eye diameter in *P. fukiensis*), the pronotum smoother and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, and the elytra more elongate (1.4 times as long as wide in *P. fukiensis*) with rows of somewhat oblong, very small and not strong punctures and differently shaped microsculpture on the intervals.

Plesiophthalmus beardae sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 18-19)

Brownish black, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra almost black with feeble coppery lustre, lateral portions of pronotum more coppery, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra metallically shining, ventral surface alutaceous. Oblong-oval, strongly con-



Figs. 9–11. Habitus. — 9, *Spinodietysus becvari* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 10, *Eumolpamarygmus becvari* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 11, *Becvaramarygmus atricolor* (Pic), comb. nov., ♂.

vex above.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical in dorsal view, though the clypeus is almost vertically projected, micro-shagreened and rather frequently punctate; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, fronto-clypeal border very widely U-shaped, deeply sulcate; genae expanded, raised laterad, with outer margins rounded; frons somewhat bold T-shaped, almost vertical in major anterior part, sulcate along eyes, diatone 0.74 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex almost concealed beneath pronotum. Eyes rather large, roundly inlaid into head, rather strongly convex laterad. Antennae subfiliform, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.63, 0.2, 0.7, 0.54, 0.56, 0.55, 0.53, 0.51, 0.46, 0.43, 0.58.

Pronotum 1.85 times as wide as long, widest at basal $3/7$; apex almost straight in dorsal view, convex and clearly bordered; base roundly produced in middle, very feebly sinuous on each side, not bordered; front angles rectangular though the corners are slightly hooked, hind angles obtuse though the corners are angulate; sides moderately declined to lateral margins, which are gently produced and bordered; disc somewhat transversely convex, frequently scattered with small punctures, with a medial impression near base. Scutellum subcordate with straight base, very slightly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 1.27 times as long as wide, 3.2 times the length and 1.47 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal $1/4$; disc with rows of small round punctures, distance between them 1.5–3 times their own di-

ameter; intervals nearly flat and rather wide, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, 6th intervals weakly depressed near base; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are weakly impressed at basal 1/3 from each side; humeral parts somewhat longitudinally swollen; apices rounded.

Male anal sternite truncate at apex and feebly emarginate, finely bordered along outer margin on each side. Legs slender; profemur thickened in middle, angulate at apical 1/3 on anterior face; male protibia gently curved, with inner face thickened in apical 3/7, weakly gouged slightly after the middle; mesotibia gently, evenly curved; metatibia nearly straight, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.36, 0.28, 0.26, 0.3, 1.2; 0.61, 0.32, 0.28, 0.26, 1.24; 1.02, 0.48, 0.39, 1.28.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, 2.6 mm in length, 0.6 mm in width, gently curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 0.67 mm in length, with spatulate apices.

Body length: 8.8–10 mm.

Holotype: ♂, near Keningau, N. Borneo, 26-III-1992, M. ITO leg. (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species belongs to the species-group of *P. gokani* and somewhat resembles *P. gokani* MASUMOTO, 1991, originally described from Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller and more ovate body, with male genitalia slenderer and spatulate at apices. This suggests its relationship with *P. shingo* MASUMOTO, 1991, from Thailand, and *P. nakanei* MASUMOTO, 1991, from the Malay Peninsula, though the present new species is far smaller than those species.

Plesiophthalmus sericidorsalis sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 20–21)

Piceous, with antennae, tarsi, mouth parts, etc., lighter in colour, pronotum and elytra with very feeble brownish tinge; head weakly shining, pronotum moderately so, and elytra rather noticeably sericeously shining, ventral surface gently, feebly alutaceous shining. Oblong-ovate, strongly convex above.

Head rather transversely elliptical in frontal view, rather closely, irregularly punctate, the punctures often fused with one another on frons; clypeus semicircular, nearly straight in front, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and finely impressed; genae strongly expanded, raised laterad, with outer margins roundly produced; frons rather narrow, steeply inclined forwards, diameter 0.2 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; vertex almost concealed under pronotum. Eyes large, somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, widely inlaid into head, remarkably convex laterad. Antennae slender, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.62, 0.2, 1.18, 0.38, 0.8, 0.73, 0.65, 0.63, 0.58, 0.62, 0.68.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at basal 1/3; apex very slightly emarginate in dorsal view, clearly grooved; base gently produced in middle, sinuous on each side, neither margined nor bordered; sides rather steeply declined

to lateral margins, which are gradually narrowed apicad and finely grooved; front angles obtuse though the corners are angulate, hind angles obtuse, though the corners are very slightly hooked; disc strongly convex, rather closely, finely punctate, with a faint impression at basal 1/6 in middle. Scutellum subcordate with sublinear base, very weakly depressed, and scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra 1.57 times as long as wide, 3.67 times the length and 1.37 times the width of pronotum; dorsum rather strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of round minute punctures, which are sparsely set; intervals wide, not convex, very weakly micro-aciculate and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are slightly expanded laterad, weakly impressed at basal 1/3 from each side; base crenulate; humeri gently swollen; apices simply rounded.

Profemur noticeably thickened in middle, spined at apical 2/5 on anterior face; protibia remarkably curved, thickened in apical 3/7 of inner face; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.51, 0.29, 0.23, 0.21, 1.2; 0.8, 0.37, 0.29, 0.27, 1.22; 1.5, 0.5, 0.34, 1.24.

Male genitalia nearly fusiform, gently curved in lateral view, 3.6 mm in length, 0.68 mm in width; fused lateral lobes prolonged apicad, spatulate at apex, 1.24 mm in length.

Body length: 13–14 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Wiang Papao, Chiang Rai Prov., N. Thailand, 2–VI–1993, K. KUME leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species resembles *P. thailandicus* MASUMOTO, 1990, from northern Thailand, but can be distinguished from the latter by the dorsal surface more sericeous, and the elytra with rows of remarkably smaller punctures.

***Plesiophthalmus bremeri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 22–23)

Brownish black, elytra slightly lighter in colour, hairs on surfaces pale yellow; head, elytra and ventral surface somewhat alutaceous, pronotum weakly shining. Ob-long-ovate, strongly convex above.

Head somewhat rounded in frontal view, micro-shagreened, closely and coarsely punctate, the punctures sometimes fused with one another and each with a bent hair; clypeus semicircular, oblique against frons, gently bent downwards and truncate at apex, fronto-clypeal border arcuate and impressed; genae oblique, remarkably raised, produced laterad; frons rather wide, weakly concave longitudinally, diatone about 0.9 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex almost concealed under pronotum. Eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view. Antennae subfiliform, extending beyond the middle of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.2, 1.38, 0.8, 1.06, 1.0, 0.98, 0.82, 0.78, 0.77, 0.99.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.39 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex weakly,

widely emarginate and margined; base widely bisinuous, not margined, slightly emarginate opposite to scutellum; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged; front angles rectangular, hind angles slightly obtuse; disc moderately convex, closely, longitudinally sculptured, clothed with pily hairs. Scutellum almost equilateral triangular, though the sides are slightly rounded, finely rugoso-punctate and haired, very weakly concave in posterior part.

Elytra subelliptical, 1.5 times as long as wide, 3.43 times the length and 1.38 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/7; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc punctate and grooved, the punctures very shallow and oblong, whose bottoms are deep and longitudinally elongate; intervals gently convex, very weakly micro-shagreened and micro-aciculate, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a pily hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are visible from above, and weakly impressed at basal 4/9 from each side.

Male anal segment not modified. Legs slender; profemur sharply spined at apical 2/5 on anterior face; male protibia with inner face indistinctly thickened in apical 3/5; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.6, 0.38, 0.36, 0.33, 1.2; 0.59, 0.43, 0.39, 0.33, 1.22; 1.23, 0.57, 0.38, 1.24.

Male genitalia elongate, 5.5 mm in length, 0.9 mm in width, curved in basal part, though the remaining part is almost straight in lateral view, with basal piece longitudinally ridged, constricted in middle; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 1 mm in length.

Body length: 16–17 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Soppong, Pai Distr., 1,800 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., N. Thailand, 1~8-V-1993, PACHOLÁTKO & DEMBICKÝ leg. (ZSM). Paratypes: 3 exs., same data as for the holotype; 1 ex., Laos, MOUHOT leg. (NHML).

Notes. This new species is easily distinguishable from the other known species of the genus *Plesiophthalmus* by the dorsal surface clothed with pily hairs, the profemur with a remarkably acute spine, and the inner face of male protibia only indistinctly thickened in the apical part. *Plesiophthalmus maculosus* (PIC, 1922), from Laos might be the nearest species in general appearance, but this new species possesses no maculation on the elytra.

Plesiophthalmus javaensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 24–25)

Dark reddish brown, head, pronotum, apical parts of femora, tarsi, apices of mandibles, palpi, etc., darker in colour; head, pronotum and scutellum vitreously shining, elytra weakly sericeously shining, pro- and mesosterna, lateral parts of metasternum and abdomen alutaceous, major part in middle of metasternum moderately shining. Oblong-ovate, gently convex above.

Head transversely elliptical in frontal view, weakly convex in middle; clypeus transversely subrhombical, flattened, micro-shagreened, rather closely punctate, frontoclypeal border widely straight in middle, obliquely bent in lateral parts, and reaching

outer margins; genae dilated outwards, rather sparsely, microscopically punctate, raised and rounded in marginal parts, somewhat triangularly bordered in inner parts; frons somewhat thickly I-shaped, sparsely, irregularly scattered with microscopic punctures, diatone about 0.7 times the width of an eye diameter; inner margins of eyes sulcate; vertex almost concealed beneath pronotum, weakly impressed at the middle. Eyes obliquely, roundly inlaid into head in dorsal view, the remaining parts beneath pronotum. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal fourth of elytra; ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.58, 0.2, 0.8, 0.58, 0.7, 0.68, 0.76, 0.74, 0.72, 0.69, 0.74.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, 1.52 times as wide as long, widest at base, gently narrowed from base to the middle, then rather remarkably so apicad; apex gently, evenly emarginate, clearly bordered, indistinctly impressed at the middle; base widely, gently bisinuous, slightly produced in middle, with a fine impression on each side close to base; sides gently inclined laterad, with lateral margins clearly bordered and visible from above; front angles subrectangular, hind angles obtusely angulate; disc moderately convex, rather frequently scattered with microscopic punctures. Scutellum triangular with sides slightly sinuous near base, weakly convex, scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subelliptical, 1.57 times as long as wide, 3.3 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small punctures, which are slightly ovate and set 1–3 times their own diameter apart from one another; intervals almost flat, weakly micro-shagreened, micro-aciculate, rather frequently scattered with microscopic punctures; sides moderately declined to lateral margins, which are clearly grooved; base micro-crenulate in middle; humeri weakly swollen; apices roundly produced.

Male anal sternite slightly truncate at apex, finely margined along outer margin on each side. Legs medium-sized; frontal face of protibia angulate at apical 1/3; inner (ventral) surface of male protibia gouged in basal 2/5, thickened and haired in apical half; inner surface of male mesotibia thickened in apical half; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.39, —, —, —, —; 0.6, 0.4, 0.27, 0.26, 1.26; 1.14, 0.34, 0.33, 1.28.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, gently curved in lateral view, 3.9 mm in length, 0.78 mm in width; fused lateral lobes somewhat arrowhead-shaped, 1 mm in length, medially impressed in apical 3/5, remarkably becoming narrower in apical 2/3 than in basal 1/3, with lateral faces inversely serrate.

Body length: 12.5–15 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Ost-Java, Idjen, H. LUCJHT leg. (ZSM). Paratype: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This is an isolated new species in the genus, but the pronotum somewhat resembles in shape those of the members of the *S. insignis* group.

Plesiophthalmus keralaensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 8, 26–27)

Piceous, apices of antennae, mouth parts, tibiae, etc., brownish; pronotum and elytra strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, head, legs, ventral surface (except for metasternum) rather alutaceous, metasternum moderately shining. Rather ovate, strongly convex above.

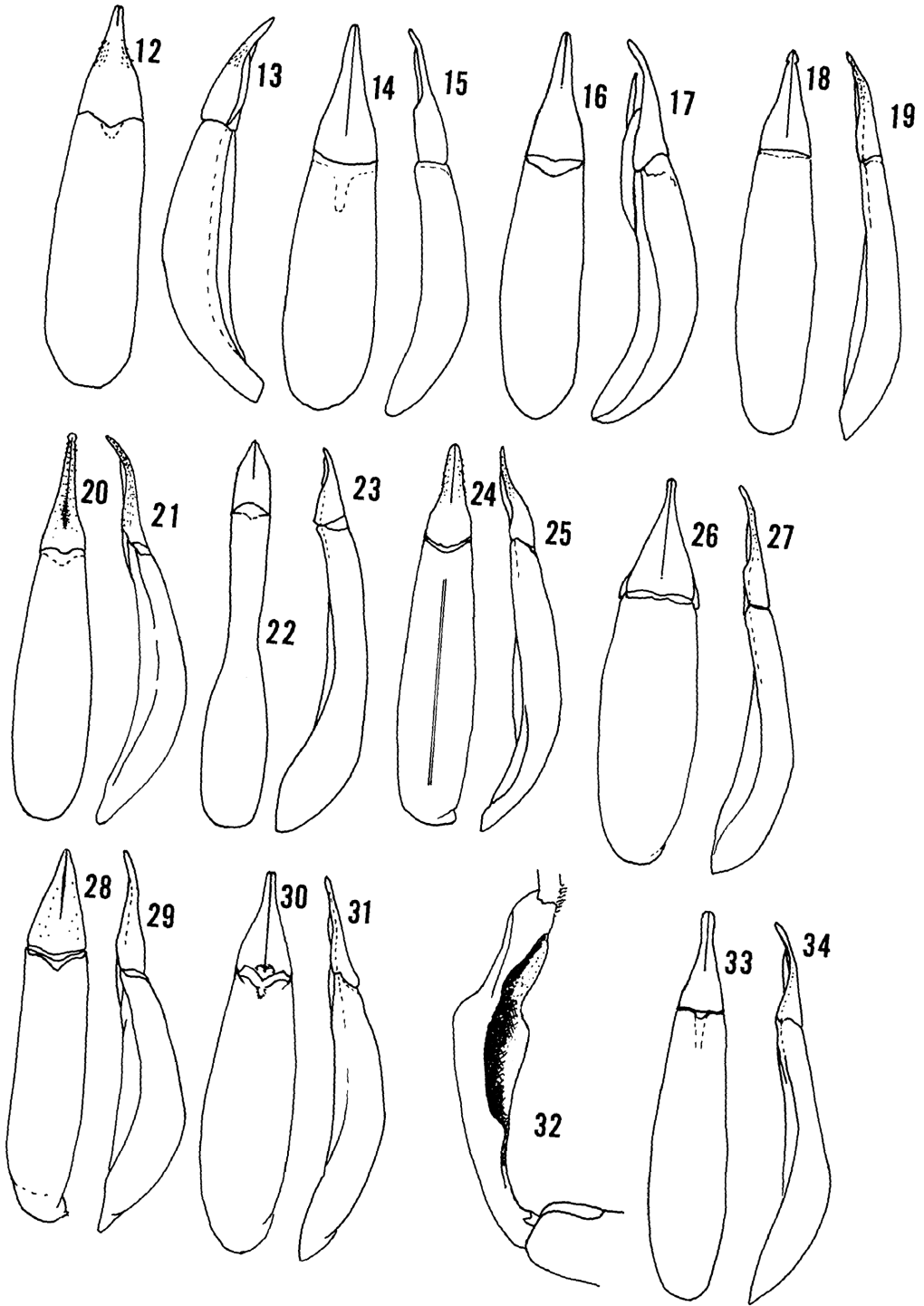
Head transversely elliptical in frontal view, micro-shagreened, closely punctate; clypeus semicircular, flattened in basal part, bent downwards and truncate in front, fronto-clypeal border arcuate and clearly impressed, the impression reaching outer margins; genae obliquely raised, with lateral margins rather obtuse; frons somewhat T-shaped, rather steeply inclined forwards, weakly depressed in posterior part of the area between eyes, diatone 1/4 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex concealed beneath pronotum. Eyes very large, somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, broadly inlaid into head, noticeably broadly convex laterad. Antennae subfiliform, reaching the middle of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.3, 1.5, 0.76, 1.24, 0.98, 0.82, 0.73, 0.67, 0.62, 0.7.

Pronotum transverse, 1.82 times as wide as long, widest slightly behind the middle; apex almost straight, finely though clearly bordered; base widely bisinuous, with a fine impression on each side; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are wholly visible from above; front angles obtuse though angulate at corners, hind angles obtuse; disc strongly, transversely convex, smooth; rather frequently scattered with microscopic punctures, with a very vague transverse impression at basal 1/4. Scutellum subcordate, flattened, sparsely with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subovate, 1.35 times as long as wide, widest at basal 1/3, 3.3 times the length and 1.54 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc punctato-striate, the striae shallow, the punctures rounded, not so large but rather deep; intervals gently convex, rather frequently, microscopically punctate, very weakly micro-aciculate; sides gradually declined to lateral margins, which are gently expanded laterad and easily visible from above, and impressed at basal 1/3 from each side; base micro-crenulate in inner parts; humeri gently swollen; apices roundly produced.

Male anal sternite weakly truncate at apex, with outer margin bordered on each

Figs. 12–34. Male genitalia (12–31, 33–34) and protibia (32). — 12–13, *Plesiophthalmus birmanicus* sp. nov., dorsal view (12), and lateral view (13). — 14–15, *P. guizhouensis* sp. nov., dorsal view (14), and lateral view (15). — 16–17, *P. sichuanicus* sp. nov., dorsal view (16), and lateral view (17). — 18–19, *P. beardae* sp. nov., dorsal view (18), and lateral view (19). — 20–21, *P. sericidorsalis* sp. nov., dorsal view (20), and lateral view (21). — 22–23, *P. bremeri* sp. nov., dorsal view (22), and lateral view (23). — 24–25, *P. javaensis* sp. nov., dorsal view (24), and lateral view (25). — 26–27, *P. keralaensis* sp. nov., dorsal view (26), lateral view (27). — 28–29, *Spinodietys becvari* sp. nov., dorsal view (28), and lateral view (29). — 30–31, *Eumolpamarygmus becvari* sp. nov., dorsal view (30), and lateral view (31). — 32–34, *Becvaramarygmus atricolor* (Pic), comb. nov., protibia in dorsal view (32), male genitalia in dorsal view (33), and same in lateral view (34).



side. Legs a little stout; profemur thickened and obtusely angulate at apical 1/3 on anterior face; inner face of male protibia gouged slightly before the middle, thickened and densely haired in apical half; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.48, 0.28, 0.24, 0.26, 1.2; 0.79, 0.4, 0.37, 0.29, 1.21; 1.82, 0.52, 0.34, 1.22.

Male genitalia short fusiform, weakly curved in dorsal part, 4.3 mm in length, 1.2 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 1.2 mm in length, longitudinally impressed, with remarkably prolonged apex.

Body length: 14–16 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kerala, S. India, IV–1993, S. PERIAR leg. (ZSM). Paratype: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species is so peculiar in the rather ovate outline of the body, that there is no related species ever known.

II. Genus *Spinodietysus* PIC, 1927

Spinodietysus becvari sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 28–29)

Piceous, mouth parts, palpi, claws, etc., brownish, hairs on surfaces dark golden; dorsal surface gently shining, ventral surface somewhat alutaceous; each surface rather closely clothed with bent hairs. Ovate, strongly convex, constricted between fore and hind bodies.

Head transversely elliptical in frontal view, almost vertical, weakly convex in middle, rather closely, irregularly punctate, the punctures often fused with one another, each with a short bent hair; clypeus a little transverse, bent downwards in front, truncate at apex, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate; genae oblique, produced antero-laterad; frons rather steeply inclined, diatone about 1.5 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex almost concealed beneath the prothorax. Eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, though the lateral parts are almost concealed beneath the pronotum, somewhat obliquely, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae subfiliform, reaching the middle of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.77, 0.25, 1.38, 0.79, 1.1, 0.92, 1.0, 0.8, 0.79, 0.7, 0.95.

Pronotum trapezoidal, gently narrowed apicad, 1.33 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apex very slightly sinuous on each side in dorsal view, convex and rimmed; base finely bordered, weakly produced in middle, gently sinuous on each side; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered; front angles rectangular; hind angles slightly obtuse; disc closely punctate, the punctures somewhat elongate and longitudinally fused with one another. Scutellum widely triangular, with base weakly produced, very feebly convex, almost smooth, scattered with small punctures in middle.

Elytra subovate, 1.22 times as long as wide, widest at basal 3/7, about twice the length and 1.3 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal

2/5; disc punctato-striate, the striae fine and shallow, the punctures small and rounded; intervals weakly convex, microscopically aciculate, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a fine bent hair; base weakly crenulate; humeri obtusely angulate; apices rounded.

Anal sternite finely bordered along apex, not modified even in male. Profemur acutely spined at apical 2/7; male protibia gently thickened in apical 4/7, with inner face densely haired; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.77, 0.56, 0.44, 0.33, 1.2; 0.89, 0.48, 0.49, 0.36, 1.25; 1.56, 0.78, 0.4, 1.27.

Male genitalia elongated fusiform, 3.6 mm in length, 0.65 mm in width, weakly curved in lateral view, with basal piece thickened in medial part in lateral view; fused lateral lobes somewhat equilateral triangular, 1.1 mm in length.

Body length: 11.5–13.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., 19.19 N, 97.59 E, Mae Hong Son Prov., N. Thailand, 30-IV~4-V-1991, L. DEMBICKÝ leg. (NSMP). Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as for the holotype; 1 ex., 17~23-V-1991, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 2 exs., Khun Yuan, 800 m alt., N. Thailand, 3-VII-1993, J. SCHNEIDER leg.; 2 exs., Ban Huai Po, 1,700 m alt., 24~30-VI-1993, J. SCHNEIDER leg.; 2 exs., Ban Huai Po, 1,600–2,000 m alt., 9~16-V-1991, J. HORÁK leg.; 1 ex., Ban Si Lang, Mae Hong Son Prov., 23~31-V-1991, J. HORÁK leg.; 1 ex., Pass nr. Soppong, 1,500 m alt., 19.27 N, 98.20 E, Mae Hong Son Prov., 7~10-V-1997, S. BEČVÁŘ leg.

Notes. This new species is a second member of the genus *Spinodietysus* and resembles *S. convexipennis* (PIC, 1927) from North Vietnam, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the body larger, more ovate, strongly convex and blackish, with dorsal surface more closely punctate, front angles of pronotum more produced, base of pronotum bisinuous, scutellum widely triangular, elytral striae clearer, and the male genitalia remarkably more elongate.

A genus whose members are similar in shape to the present genus occurs in Africa. A detailed study concerning comparison and relationship between these genera would be necessary in the future.

III. Genus *Eumolpamarygmus* PIC, 1923

Eumolpamarygmus becvari sp. nov.

(Figs. 10, 30–31)

Piceous, dorsal surface somewhat sericeously shining, head and lateral portions of pronotum with coppery lustre, ventral surface slightly brownish and alutaceous. Ob-long-ovate, strongly convex above.

Head somewhat decagonal in frontal view, micro-shagreened, closely and unevenly punctate, with a weak medial impression in posterior part; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, flattened in basal part, bent downwards in apical part, clothed with rather long hairs, fronto-clypeal border widely arcuate and impressed in middle;

genae somewhat obliquely rhombical, rather strongly raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons rather wide, irregularly impressed in middle, diatone about 1.6 times the width of an eye diameter; vertex gently convex though all the parts are almost concealed under pronotum. Eyes not very large, rather transverse in dorsal view, weakly convex laterad. Antennae subfiliform, extending beyond the middle of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.2, 1.2, 0.6, 0.79, 0.76, 0.79, 0.7, 0.47, 0.49, 0.66.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.47 times as wide as long, widest at the middle; apex almost straight, finely bordered; base very weakly produced in middle, slightly bisinuous, not margined but weakly impressed on each side close to base; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely bordered; front angles obtusely angulate; hind angles obtusely angulate with acute tips; disc strongly convex, rather smooth though micro-shagreened, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a microscopic hair, with a weak longitudinal medial impression in anterior 2/3, and also with two or three pairs of impressions before the middle, at the middle and after the middle. Scutellum almost equilateral triangular, though the sides are slightly rounded, weakly convex above, micro-shagreened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subelliptical, 1.5 times as long as wide, widest at apical 1/3 of elytra; dorsum strongly convex with a remarkable gibbosity at basal 1/3 of each elytron, depressed in the areas before the gibbosity, along sutural part in posterior 1/3 of elytra, and also in posterior halves of elytra at lateral portions; disc with rows of punctures, which are partly grooved, various in size and shape, rounded to elongate, and often form foveae; intervals more or less convex, micro-shagreened and micro-aciculate, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are almost invisible from above and rather remarkably produced laterad in apical 1/3; base micro-crenulate; humeri feebly swollen; apices gently, roundly produced.

Male anal segment without modification. Legs slender; profemur gently spined at apical 2/7 on anterior face; male protibia with inner face indistinctly thickened and densely haired in apical 3/5; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.48, 0.32, 0.3, 0.29, 1.2; 0.8, 0.48, 0.34, 0.27, 1.22; 1.72, 0.39, 0.38, 1.23.

Male genitalia fusiform, 2.6 mm in length, 0.6 mm in width, almost evenly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.7 mm in length, with prolonged apex.

Body length: 10.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Heishui env., 35 km N. of Lijiang, Yunnan Prov., China, 28~30-VI-1994, B. SIŠKA & T. SPEVÁR leg. (NSMP).

Notes. This new species resembles *E. vietnamensis* MASUMOTO, 1989, but can be distinguished from the latter by the dorsal surface more shining, the pronotum obviously transverse, each elytron with a remarkable gibbosity, and the more slender legs.

IV. Genus *Becvaramarygmus* gen. nov.

PIC (1922) described *Dietyus atricolor* (Figs. 11, 32–34) from Laos. In his cata-

logue of the Tenebrionidae, GEBIEN (1943, p. 847) transferred the species to the genus *Amarygmus*. The male of this species possesses very peculiar features, probably overlooked by PIC, particularly in the shape of the antennae and protibiae, so that I am going to erect a new genus for it.

***Becvaramarygmus* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Dietysus atricolor* PIC, 1922.

Oblong-ovate, strongly convex dorsad, medium-sized (14–15 mm) for a member of Amarygmini. Head almost vertical against prothorax in repose. Antennae with 3rd to 6th segments noticeably thickened near each apical part. Pronotum strongly convex transversely; each margin finely bordered. Scutellum triangular. Elytra oblong-ovate, strongly striate. Legs medium-sized; male protibia thickened towards apical third, then rather abruptly narrowed, the narrow part impressed from above, ventral surface hollowed, the upper side lobed inwards at apical 1/3 and the lower side widely lobed inwards at basal 1/4; meso- and metatibiae curved inwards. Male genitalia elongate fusiform, with comparatively short fused lateral lobes.

***Becvaramarygmus atricolor* (PIC, 1922), comb. nov.**

Dietysus atricolor PIC, 1922, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., **1922**: 304.

Distribution. Laos.

Specimens examined. 3 exs. (labeled “types” by PIC in MNHNP); 9 exs. (col. BEČVÁŘ and NHML).

要 約

益本仁雄：キマワリ属 (*Plesiophthalmus*) とその近縁属についての追加研究 (その1)。—— 1988–1991年に発表したキマワリ属 (*Plesiophthalmus*) と近縁属に関して引き続いて研究を行っていたが、今回その第1回として、東アジア産の10種を新種記載した。すなわち、*Plesiophthalmus birmanicus* sp. nov., *P. guizhouensis* sp. nov., *P. sichuanicus* sp. nov., *P. beardae* sp. nov., *P. serici-dorsalis* sp. nov., *P. bremeri* sp. nov., *P. javaensis* sp. nov., *P. keralaensis* sp. nov., *Spinodietysus becvari* sp. nov., *Eumolpamarygmus becvari* sp. nov.である。さらに、*Dietysus atricolor* PICがきわめて特徴のある外部形態 (とくに雄の前脛節と触角) をしているので、新属 *Becvaramarygmus* gen. nov. をたて、*B. atricolor* (PIC), comb. nov. とした。

References

- GEBIEN, H., 1943. Katalog der Tenebrioniden (Coleoptera, Heteromera). *Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges.*, **33**: 826–897.
- MASUMOTO, K., 1988 a. *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini) Part 1. *Kontyû, Tokyo*, **56**: 78–101.
- 1988 b. Ditto (Part 2). *Ibid.*, **56**: 766–788.

- MASUMOTO, K., 1989 a. *Plesiophthalmus* and its allied genera (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Amarygmini) (Part 3). *Jpn. J. Ent.*, **57**: 96–121.
- 1989 b. Ditto (Part 4). *Ibid.*, **57**: 295–317.
- 1989 c. Ditto (Part 5). *Ibid.*, **57**: 536–564.
- 1989 d. Ditto (Part 6). *Ibid.*, **57**: 742–767.
- 1990 a. Ditto (Part 7). *Ibid.*, **58**: 35–64.
- 1990 b. Ditto (Part 8). *Ibid.*, **58**: 243–274.
- 1990 c. Ditto (Part 9). *Ibid.*, **58**: 475–505.
- 1990 d. Ditto (Part 10). *Ibid.*, **58**: 693–724.
- 1991 a. Ditto (Part 11). *Ibid.*, **59**: 1–36.
- 1991 b. Ditto (Part 12). *Ibid.*, **59**: 235–255.
- MOTSCHULSKY, V., 1857. Entomologie speciale. Insectes du Japon. *Étud. ent., Helsingfors*, **6**: 25–41.
- PIC, M., 1922. Diagnoses d'Hétéromères [Col.] de l'Indo Chine. *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.*, **1922**: 208–210.
- 1923. Coléoptères exotiques en partie nouveaux. *Échange, Moulin*, (413): 11–12.
- 1927. Coléoptères exotiques en partie nouveaux. (Suite.). *Ibid.*, (427): 7–8.

Elytra, Tokyo, **27** (2): 370, November 13, 1999

New Records of Staphylinid Beetles (Coleoptera) from the Island of Zamami-jima, the Ryukyus

Yasuaki WATANABE

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
Setagaya, Tokyo, 156–8502 Japan

So far as known to me, no staphylinid beetles have hitherto been reported from the Island of Zamami-jima of the Ryukyus.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Hitoo ÔHIRA, Okazaki, three species of staphylinid beetles obtained by himself on May 4–5, 1999, at Ama on the island were given to me for study. All the species are new to the fauna of the island, as recorded below. I thank Dr. H. ÔHIRA for his kindness in giving me the specimens.

1. *Paederus fuscipes* CURTIS, 1 ♀.
2. *Philonthus lewisius* SHARP, 1 ♂, 10 ♀♀.
3. *Philonthus variipennis* KRAATZ, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.