

A New *Falsocamaria* Species (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Stenochiinae, Cnodalonini) from South Vietnam

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Abstract A new *Falsocamaria* species (Tenebrionidae, Stenochiinae, Cnodalonini) is described from South Vietnam: *F. kurosai* MASUMOTO, KONDO et AKITA, sp. nov.

The genus *Falsocamaria* was erected by PIC (1917 b) for *F. obscura* PIC, 1917 (= *F. microdera* FAIRMAIRE, 1899) from China. Nine species were recorded from the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions by PASCOE (1860), FAIRMAIRE (1899, 1903), PIC (1917 a, b, 1930, 1934), KASZAB (1954), and MASUMOTO (1990, 1993 a, b), respectively. Of those, three species are enumerated in the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Volume 5 (LÖBL & SMETANA, 2008). Later, WANG *et al.* (2012) reviewed this genus and described two new species from China. In this paper, we are going to describe a new species from South Vietnam.

The late Dr. Kazuyoshi KUROSA had been an active acarology scholar for a long time, and was one of our very old friends in entomology since 1970s. He was delighted at the publication of our color book entitled “The Tenebrionid Beetles of Japan” in 2016 as if it were his own affair. We were very shocked and deeply saddened at the news of his passing away in his mid-90s. We have many good memories with him, which cannot be shared herein due to space constraints. Instead, we honor his memory by presenting, as a dedication, the description of a large and beautiful new species of the genus *Falsocamaria*, belonging to the family Tenebrionidae.

Before going into the new species description, we wish to express our cordial thanks to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO (Tokyo), who is in charge of editing the memorial part of the late Dr. Kazuyoshi KUROSA in the autumn issue of the journal *Elytra*, *New Series*, for allowing us to offer this article for it. We also thank Mr. Masayuki FUJIOKA (Tokyo), for offering the invaluable specimen to be described, Dr. Makoto KIUCHI (Tsukuba), for taking a beautiful photograph inserted in this paper, and Dr. Michiya KAWAI (Huron University College, Canada) for his critical reading of this manuscript.

Falsocamaria PIC, 1917

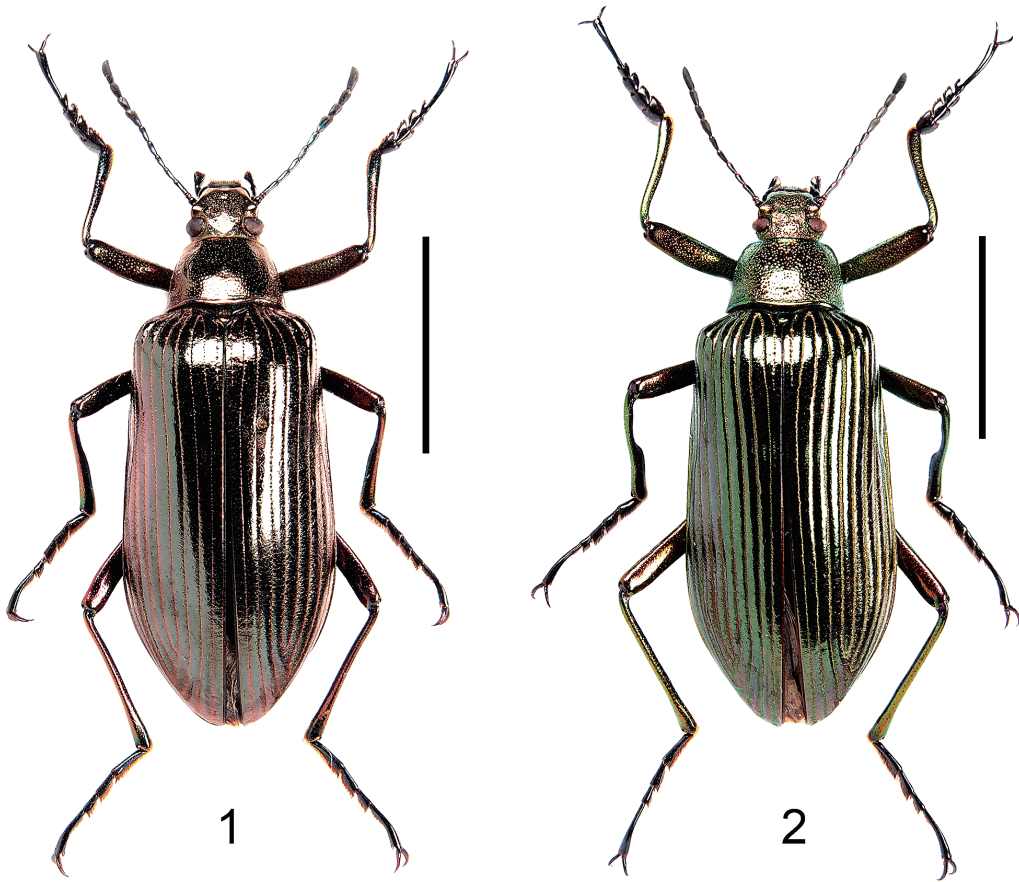
Falsocamaria PIC, 1917 b: 19. Type species: *Falsocamaria obscura* PIC, 1917; GEBIEN, 1942: 324 [722]; KULZER, 1954: 59; MASUMOTO, 1990: 93–100; WANG *et al.*, 2012: 305–324.

Eucamaria GEBIEN, 1919 [1917]: 149. Type species: *Camaria spectabilis* PASCOE, 1860 (synonymized by MASUMOTO, 1990).

Falsocamaria kurosai MASUMOTO, KONDO et AKITA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 3–5)

Male. Body 25.5 mm in length and 8.8 mm in width, elongate, weakly widened posteriad, longitudinally, moderately convex dorsad; dorsal surface blackish brown with coppery luster; ventral surface somewhat rust in color; elytral striae, pro- and mesotibiae, and metafemora with reddish brown

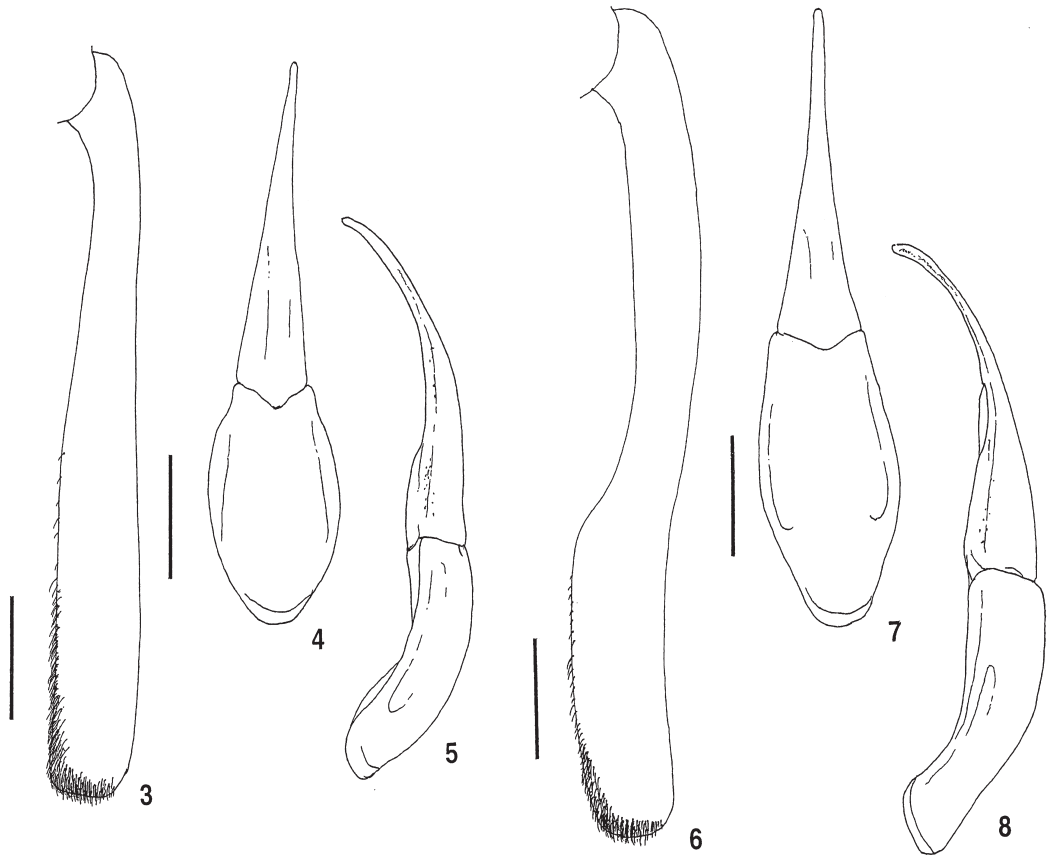


Figs. 1–2. *Falsocamaria* spp., ♂, habitus (dorsal view). — 1, *F. kurosai* sp. nov., holotype; 2, *F. distinctestriata* (Pic, 1917). Scale: 10.0 mm.

tinge; hairs on ventral sides of tarsi dark brownish yellow; dorsal surface strongly, rather metallicly shining; ventral surface weakly, partly sericeously shining; apical four antennae rather matt; dorsal and ventral surfaces almost glabrous, except for ventral sides of tarsi.

Head subhexagonal, gently, somewhat inverted triangularly elevated in middle and posterior portions, fairly closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus weakly depressed against frons and flattened in basal part, gently narrowed apicad, with apex roundly emarginate; each side of the emargination produced anteriad; fronto-clypeal border almost straight widely in middle, bent forward and obliquely impressed, with each end fairly reaching exterior margin; genae weakly raised and obtusely produced antero-laterad, rather distinctly depressed in posterior parts; frons hardly raised, and ridge near eyes; vertex not raised but weakly concave, the concavity continued on posterior portion of head; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, roundly produced laterad, roundly inlaid into head, distinctly sulcate along inner margin of each eye; inter-ocular space 2.0 times the transverse diameter of eye.

Mentum subhexagonal, raised medial part, longitudinally ridged in apical half; basal half minutely punctate, and apical half almost smooth. Gula parabolically, finely bordered, weakly convex, slightly micro-shagreened, with an oblique impression on each apical part. Maxilla with apical palpomere



Figs. 3–8. *Falsocamaria* spp., ♂. — 3–5, *F. kurosai* sp. nov., holotype; 6–8, *F. distinctestriata* (Pic, 1917) — 3 & 6, Mesotibia; 4 & 7, aedeagus (dorsal view); 5 & 8, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.00 mm.

moderately dilated and obliquely truncate at apex. Antennae subfiliform, apex of antennomere XI reaching basal 1/4 of elytra; VIII to XI gently flattened and slightly dilated to each apex, length of antennomeres I to XI (in mm): 0.68, 0.22, 0.88, 0.62, 0.60, 0.58, 0.64, 0.79, 0.63, 0.61, 1.22.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at base, gradually narrowed anteriorly from base, weakly sinuous at basal 1/3; apical margin 0.69 times the width of base, almost entirely, rather thickly marginate, the margination very weakly convex, microscopically reticulate, and sparsely, microscopically punctate; basal margin widely, gently sinuous on each side, weakly, produced in medial portion, more strongly but less thickly marginate than apical margin, with surface rather smooth but very sparsely microscopically punctate; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are clearly bordered by fine groove, and visible from above; front angles obtuse with rounded corners; hind angles subrectangular, and very slightly produced posteriorly in dorsal view; disc gently convex, weakly micro-reticulate, irregularly, finely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and closer laterad. Scutellum subcordate, slightly convex, weakly micro-reticulate, and very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra elongate-subovate, 2.0 times as long as wide, 5.0 times the length and 1.7 times the width of pronotum; dorsum longitudinally convex, thickest at basal 1/3; disc finely punctato-striate, the stri-

ae micro-reticulate, the punctures in striae small and rather closely, irregularly set; intervals gently convex, weakly micro-reticulate, rather transversely micro-aciculate and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides declined to lateral margins, rather steeply in anterior and moderately in posterior portions; humeri fairly distinctly swollen; apices not acuminate but narrowly rounded.

Prosternum short, fairly strongly raised in area between coxae, and weakly, longitudinally concave in medial part; apical margin weakly marginate; prosternal process triangularly pointed posteriad. Mesoventrite short, strongly depressed in anterior portion, strongly raised in V-shape in posterior portion. Metaventrite rather wide, weakly micro-reticulate and rather obliquely wrinkled, with fine median impression from basal portion to posterior margin.

Abdomen rather long and wide; ventrites I to IV micro-reticulate, with scattered microscopic punctures in medial portions, and microscopically wrinkled in lateral portions; ventrite V fairly smooth, gently convex in basal part, with apex rounded.

Legs fairly long. Protibiae gently thickened apicad; mesotibiae weakly gouged in basal half on interior face; metatibiae slender and gently thickened apicad. Tarsi dilated to each apex, the most distinctly so in protarsi; lengths of pro-, meso-, and metatarsomeres from baso- to apicomeres (in mm): 1.00, 0.94, 0.62, 0.51, 2.09; 1.10, 0.90, 0.63, 0.58, 1.34; 1.80, 1.26, 0.91, 2.26.

Aedeagus 3.68 mm in length (measured from above), 1.02 mm in width (measured at the middle of basale), noticeably narrowed apicad in dorsal view, rather strongly vent at the border of basale and apicale in lateral view; basale 1.46 mm in length, subovate, convex dorsad; apicale 2.60 mm in length, extremely prolonged triangular, gradually curved ventrad, with apex acutely pointed.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype: ♂, “VIETNAM: / Lam Dong Prov. / Bi Doup 1500m / 07. MAY 2011. / T. Miyagawa-leg.” (FUJOKA Collection, donated to the Collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan).

Etymology. The specific name is given after the late Dr. Kazuyoshi KUROSA who was our old friend for long time.

Diagnostic notes. The present new species resembles *Falsocamaria distinctestriata* (PIC, 1917 a) (= *Cerocomptus distinctestriata* PIC, 1934) (Figs. 2 & 6–8) from “Chapa”, North Vietnam. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the dorsal surface of body remarkably, metallicly shining, the head more finely punctate, the eyes more roundly produced laterad, with the ocular sulci deep and strongly inlaid into the head, the pronotum rather smooth and only very finely punctate, the sides of pronotum obviously steeply inclined laterad, the scutellum subcordate (sublinguiform in the latter), the elytra remarkably finely punctato-striate, the intervals of elytral striate less strongly convex, the male mesotibiae weakly gouged in basal half on interior face (strongly gouged in basal 3/5 on interior face in the latter), and the male aedeagus shorter, 3.68 mm in length (4.95–5.26 mm in the latter) with the basale a little bolder.

要 約

益本仁雄・近藤茂昭・秋田勝己：ベトナム産 *Falsocamaria* (鞘翅目ゴミムシダマシ科ナガキマワリ亜科ニジゴミムシダマシ族) の1新種。——— *Falsocamaria* は、PIC (1917) によって設立された属で、これまでに11種が知られている。この属を検討した結果、南ベトナム・ランドン省産の1未記載種を見出した。この美しい新種を、著者らにとって古くからの親しい友人であった故・黒佐和義博士に献名し、*F. kurosai* MASUMOTO, KONDO et AKITA, sp. nov. として、命名記載した。

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