

New Tenebrionid (Coleoptera) Beetles from Taiwan

(10) Descriptions of Four New Tenebrionidae and a Revival of Synonymized Species

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Abstract Taiwanese tenebrionid beetles are dealt with. Four new species are described: *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) suzukii* sp. nov.; *Plesiophthalmus hsinhuiae* sp. nov.; *Derispia akiyamai* sp. nov.; *Derispia liyuanensis* sp. nov. A revival of a synonymized species is also proposed.

As the tenth part of our series dealing with the Taiwanese tenebrionid beetles, we will describe four new species, and propose a revival of a synonymized species.

We would like to express our cordial thanks to the authorities concerned our field surveys (the Headquarters of Kenting National Park, the Administration of the Taroko National Park, the Dongshih Forest District Office, Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, and the Agriculture Bureau, Taichung City Government), and Dr. Ming-Luen JENG and Dr. Mei-Ling CHAN (the National Museum of Natural History, Taichung) for the application arrangement of research permission. We also thank Dr. Yen-Chiu LAN (Kang Ning University) for conducting the Kenting Research, and Mr. Tai-Chuan WANG (Kaohsiung City), Mr. Kuo-Hung CHUANG (Taoyuan District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan), Mr. Shih-Chieh HUANG (International Flyer Pacific Corporation), Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI (Ushiku City) and Ms. Hsin-Hui TSENG (Xinbei City) for assisting our ongoing field surveys. We are indebted to Dr. Wataru SUZUKI (Tokyo), and Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA (Yokohama City), for offering materials for the present study. Thanks should be also expressed to Dr. Jing-Fu TSAI (Hokkaido University) for giving us invaluable advice. We also thank Dr. Kenji KOHIYAMA (Tokyo), for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper. Finally, special thanks should be expressed to Emeritus Curator Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO (the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba) for his constant guidance to our taxonomic study.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: NMNST=National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung; NSMT=National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba; TARI=Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Wufeng.

Descriptions of New Taxa

Subfamily Tenebrioninae

Tribe Amarygmini

Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) suzukii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 7–10)

M a l e: Body oblong-ovate, somewhat parallel-sided, strongly convex dorsad; head and scutellum nearly black, pronotum, and elytra brownish black with feeble dark greenish tinge, antennae,

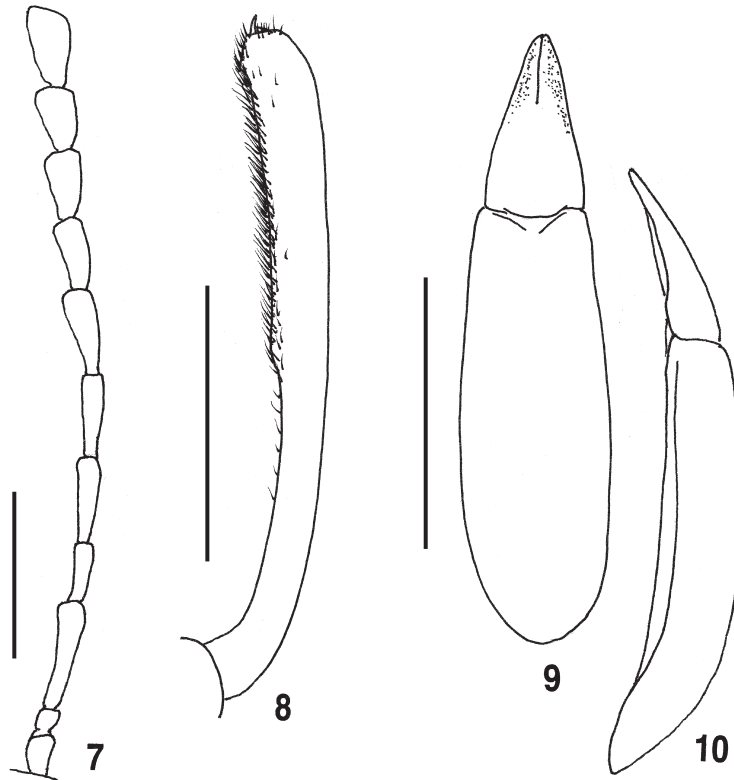


Figs. 1–6. Habitus, holotypes, ♂♂. — 1, *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) suzukii* sp. nov.; 2, *Plesiophthalmus hsinhuiae* sp. nov.; 3 & 4, *Derispia akiyamai* sp. nov.; 5 & 6, *Derispia liyuanensis* sp. nov. — 1–3 & 5, Dorsal view; 4 & 6, lateral view.

legs, and major ventral side dark brown, hairs on surfaces mostly brownish yellow; dorsal surface strongly, rather vitreously shining, ventral surface and legs mostly, moderately shining; each surface almost glabrous, apical parts of antennae, intero-ventral sides of tibiae, and ventral sides of tarsi densely haired.

Head nearly vertical in repose, weakly microsculptured; clypeus transverse, weakly produced ventrad, semicircularly depressed in basal part, scattered with finely haired punctures, transversely convex in medial part, bent and truncate in front, fronto-clypeal sulcus roundly curved but not clearly defined; genae obliquely raised and produced antero-laterad, finely punctate; frons somewhat quadrate, steeply inclined forwards, depressed in lateral parts, finely punctate; vertex sparsely punctate, the punctures larger than those on frons. Eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, gently convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 1.3 times the eye diameter. Antennae filiform, tip of terminal segment reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, 11th the widest, length ratio from basal to apical segments: 0.37, 0.18, 0.71, 0.30, 0.57, 0.46, 0.39, 0.36, 0.33, 0.31, 0.34.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal, about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at base, weakly nar-



Figs. 7–10. *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) suzukii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 7, Antenna; 8, protibia; 9, male genitalia (dorsal view); 10, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.0 mm.

rowed anteriorly in basal 3/5, and then rather strongly narrowed apicad; apex nearly straight, clearly bordered and rimmed; base weakly produced in middle, truncate opposite of scutellum, weakly sinuous and bordered by a row of small punctures on each side; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, the rims visible from above in basal halves; front angles subrectangular with rounded corners, hind angles angular and slightly produced in dorsal view; disc strongly convex, smooth, rather sparsely scattered with minute punctures. Scutellum triangular, weakly depressed, noticeably covered with isodiametric microsculpture, sparsely scattered with small punctures.

Elytra rather subparallel-sided, weakly constricted at basal 1/3, about 1.5 times as long as wide, 3.83 times the length and 1.47 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 4/9; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/9, weakly, obliquely depressed in areas behind scutellum; disc with rows of punctures, those of 1st and 2nd rows small, irregularly, rather closely set, those of 3rd to 8th becoming larger and coarser, often forming foveae, and sparsely set, and those in apical portions becoming smaller; intervals very slightly convex, partly undulate in medial portion, very weakly microsculptured, very sparsely, minutely punctate; humeri moderately swollen; apices slightly explanate and roundly rimmed.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpus rather large and subsecuriform, curved exterior side about twice the length of the nearly straight interior, slightly longer than the weakly curved apex. Mentum sublinguiform, weakly microsculptured, sparsely and minutely punctate, raised medio-anteriorly, weakly depressed in lateral parts, with lateral margins slightly reflexed. Gula triangular, slightly concave in

medial part, with the borders finely impressed in apical parts, major medial and basal parts concealed under prosternum and invisible.

Prosternum short; apex rather widely V-shaped and rimmed; area between procoxae strongly raised, longitudinally depressed and minutely punctate in medial part, raised and rugulose in lateral parts; prosternal process triangular and strongly depressed, sparsely granular, with apex rather sharply pointing. Mesoventrite short; anterior portion strongly depressed, rather closely punctate; medial portion steeply, triangularly raised, forming coarse V-shape ridge; posterior portion in area between mesocoxae with a fine longitudinal ridge on midline, and also with curved ridges along the borders of coxae, areas between those ridges longitudinally grooved. Metaventrite rather short, rather strongly depressed along mesocoxae, with a longitudinal medial impression in basal 1/4, which is traceable to apical 1/4; major medial portion weakly convex, almost smooth, sparsely punctulate, minutely haired and weakly wrinkled; lateral portions microsculptured and shallowly punctate. Abdomen wide, weakly microsculptured, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a minute hair; anal ventrite less strongly microsculptured, sparsely pubescent in lateral parts near apex, with apex very weakly bent in middle.

Profemur with anterior face produced at apical 1/3; protibia gently prolonged and curved, with interior face gouged in basal 3/7 and rather densely haired in apical 4/7; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.28, 0.19, 0.20, 0.17, 0.60; 0.34, 0.23, 0.21, 0.15, 0.59; 0.67, 0.27, 0.21, 0.68.

Genitalia 2.18 mm in length, 0.47 mm in width, weakly curved in lateral view; basale elongated ovate, though the apex is truncate; apicale nearly triangular, 0.68 mm in length, microscopically punctate, with apices somewhat nib-shaped.

Body length: 7.6 mm.

F e m a l e: Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, "Taiwan, Nantou, / Meifeng, FIT. / 15–16, VII, 2012 / W. Suzuki leg." (NSMT).

Notes. This new species resembles *Amarygmus* (*Pyanirygmus*) *chujoi* (MASUMOTO), originally described from Fushan Botanical Garden, Ilan Hsien, and also from Szuling, Nantou Hsien (MASUMOTO, 2005), but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, the head and pronotum more finely and sparsely punctate, the elytra not striate but with rows of punctures which are more irregularly set and often form foveae in antero-lateral portions, and the male genitalia with the obviously smaller apicale.

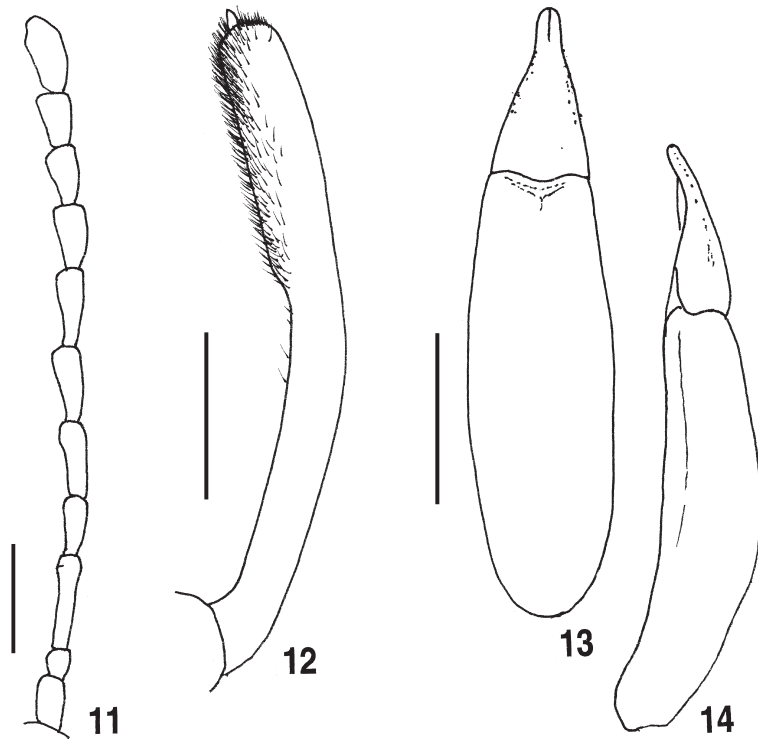
Etymology. The specific epithet of the present new species is given in honor of Dr. Wataru SUZUKI who collected the holotype.

Plesiophthalmus hsinhuiae sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 11–14)

M a l e: Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad; head, ventral side and femora almost black, tibiae and tarsi mostly brownish black, antennae with apical parts of the 1st, 3rd, 4th and terminal segments, and the whole of 2nd segment dark reddish brown; head and legs moderately, slightly sericeously shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra metallicly shining, ventral side rather weakly, somewhat sericeously shining; each surface mostly glabrous, antennae finely haired, intero-ventral faces of tibiae with setiferous hairs in apical parts, tarsi beneath densely tufted.

Head almost vertical in repose; clypeus somewhat transversely elliptical, weakly convex in middle, pubescent in apical part, closely scattered with small punctures, each with a minute hair; genae rather strongly dilated and weakly raised antero-laterad, minutely, irregularly punctate, with external margins weakly roundly produced; frons somewhat wide-T-shaped, hardly punctate in antero-medial



Figs. 11–14. *Plesiophthalmus hsinhuiae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 11, Antenna; 12, protibia; 13, male genitalia (dorsal view); 14, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.0 mm.

part, rather sparsely punctulate in lateral and posterior parts; vertex closely, finely punctate. Eyes somewhat comma-shaped in fronto-dorsal view, convex laterad, rather obliquely, widely inlaid into head, with diatone about 0.7 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae subfiliform, apex of terminal segment reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, length ratio of basal to apical segments: 0.62, 0.19, 0.82, 0.47, 0.63, 0.60, 0.50, 0.48, 0.47, 0.46, 0.59.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal with rounded sides, wider than long (5 : 3), widest at middle; apex very slightly emarginate in middle, entirely grooved and rimmed; base weakly produced, sinuous on each side, not bordered; sides convex laterad, and then rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are grooved and rimmed, the rims in anterior halves hardly visible from above; front angles rectangular, and hardly visible from above, hind angles obtusely angular; disc strongly, rather transversely convex, steeply inclined apicad, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, which are obviously smaller and sparser than on the head, and each with a minute, subdecumbent hair. Scutellum short-triangular with rounded sides, depressed, very weakly convex in medial part, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.29 times as long as wide, 3.19 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc very weakly, finely aciculate, with rows of punctures, which are small but clear, often connected with one another by fine striae, and become much smaller and closer apicad; intervals weakly convex, scattered with microscopic punctures, which are sparser than those on pronotum; humeri gently swollen; lateral portions weakly oppressed from sides at basal 1/5; apices slightly dehiscent.

Maxillary palpus rather large, terminal segment subsecuriform, with weakly curved exterior side about 1.6 times the length of the nearly straight interior, about 1.1 times the length of nearly straight apex. Mentum short-sublinguiform, though the basal part is truncate, raised medio-anteriad, weakly microsculptured, sparsely and minutely punctate, each puncture with a minute decumbent hair. Gula triangular, weakly depressed, impressed along lateral borders.

Prosternum very short; apex ridged in extreme-V-shape; medial portion grooved and strongly rugose in area between procoxae, interior margins of procoxae raised and forming longitudinal swellings; prosternal process wide-subcordate, strongly depressed and rugose. Mesoventrite short; anterior portion strongly depressed and concealed under prosternum; medial portion forming Y-shape ridge at middle, rugose in lateral parts; posterior portion with a pair of depressions before the border of metaventrite which is transversely ridged. Metaventrite rather short, weakly microsculptured and microaciculate, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, each with a decumbent minute hairs; anterior part transversely depressed; medial and posterior parts weakly convex in middle, with a longitudinal impression along midline traceable in basal 3/4. Abdomen wide, microsculptured, rather closely scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a minute hair; 1st ventrite, lateral parts of the 2nd to 4th somewhat longitudinally, coarsely wrinkled; anal ventrite more closely and finely punctate, each puncture with a decumbent hair, apico-lateral parts rather noticeably pubescent, with apex obviously emarginate.

Profemur with anterior face produced around apical 2/5; protibia gently prolonged and curved, with interior face gouged in basal 4/7 and rather densely haired in apical 1/3; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.32, 0.19, 0.16, 0.17, 0.76; 0.63, 0.29, 0.23, 0.17, 0.97; 1.13, 0.35, 0.31, 1.03.

Genitalia subfusiform in dorsal view, gently curved in lateral view, 3.39 mm in length, 0.69 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.90 mm in length, obviously prolonged in apical 1/3, with lateral margins serrated, apices nib-shaped.

F e m a l e: Body slightly larger, anal ventrite not emarginate at apex, and legs, particularly in anterior tibiae, not modified.

Body length: 11.3–12.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, “Taiwan, Pingtung Co. / Nanrenshan, / 6–8. V. 2014 / K. Takahashi leg.” (NMNST). **Paratypes:** 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype (NSMT).

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Plesiophthalmus paiwanus* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, originally described from Taimali, Taitung, and its neighboring areas (MASUMOTO, AKITA & LEE, 2008), but can be distinguished from the latter by the body smaller, the head with the wider diatone (half the width of an eye diameter in *P. paiwanus*), the pronotum evenly convex and without impression, the elytra with lateral portions oppressed from side at basal 1/5, and the male genitalia weakly prolonged in apical parts.

Etymology. This new species is named after the honor of Ms. Hsin-Hui TSENG, who has been supporting our field survey for these four years.

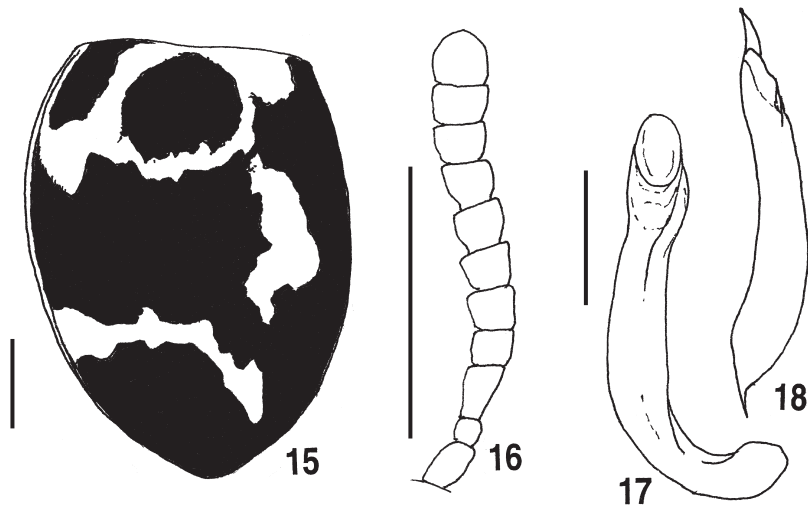
Subfamily **Diaperinae**

Tribe **Leiochrinini**

***Derispia akiyamai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3–4, 15–18)

M a l e: Body hemispherical; antennae, head, pronotum, scutellum, patches on elytra and ab-



Figs. 15–18. *Derispia akiyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 15, Left elytron; 16, antenna; 17, male genitalia (dorsal view); 18, ditto (right lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

domen except medial portion brownish black, elytra except patches mostly yellow and partly becoming darker, medial portion of abdomen dark reddish brown, legs light brown, ventral side of body except abdomen dark brownish yellow, hairs on antennae mostly black, those on legs brownish yellow; head and anterior portion of pronotum gently, somewhat sericeously shining, posterior portion of pronotum, scutellum, elytra, two basal ventrites and lateral parts of the 3rd and dorsal side of legs moderately shining, medial part of 3rd and two apical ventrites rather strongly shining, ventral side of body except abdomen and legs mostly alutaceously shining; body mostly glabrous, antennae minutely haired, tibiae and tarsi, particularly intero-ventral sides rather densely haired.

Head somewhat transversely elliptical, gently inclined apicad in repose; clypeus short and transverse, weakly, transversely convex in middle, widely truncate at apex, very weakly microsculptured, sparsely, irregularly scattered with microscopic punctures; fronto-clypeal sulcus slightly curved; genae weakly raised antero-laterad, with exterior margins undulate; frons rather broad and nearly flat, weakly depressed in area behind fronto-clypeal border, sparsely scattered with punctures. Eyes obliquely subovate, rather strongly convex antero-laterad, gently, roundly inlaid into head, with diameter a little more than five times the width of eye diameter. Antennae compact, slightly becoming bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/6 of elytra, 6th the widest, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.08, 0.06, 0.07, 0.09, 0.08, 0.09, 0.08, 0.09, 0.12, 0.07, 0.08.

Pronotum wide and subtrapezoidal, wider than long (7 : 3), widest at apical 1/4; apex widely emarginate and gently produced in middle, moderately sinuous and grooved in lateral parts; base weakly, widely rounded and weakly margined, gently produced in middle, sinuous in lateral parts, weakly truncate opposite to scutellum; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are weakly, obliquely rounded, slightly explanate and reflexed; front angles rounded and weakly reflexed, hind angles rounded; disc strongly convex, weakly microsculptured, sparsely scattered with minute punctures. Scutellum a little wide-triangular, very slightly convex, partly weakly microsculptured.

Elytra nearly round in dorsal view, though the basal portion is truncate, 2.31 times the length and 1.43 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of small punctures, which become a little stronger exteriorad; intervals nearly flattened

to very weakly convex, sparsely scattered with small punctures, which are slightly smaller than those in the rows; patches on disc as shown in fig. 15; sides steeply, roundly declined to lateral margins, which are grooved, feebly explanate, and very finely rimmed, the rims visible from above in basal 5/7; humeri indistinct; apices weakly, roundly produced postero-ventrad; epipleuron very wide, tapering apicad, and deeply depressed in basal part, disappeared in apical 1/6. Hind wings extremely atrophied.

Maxillary palpus rather short, terminal segment subovate, though the apical part is obliquely truncate. Mentum semicircular, weakly raised apicad, depressed in basal and lateral parts, irregularly punctate. Gula subquadrate with rounded sides, longitudinally raised along midline, weakly microsculptured.

Prosternum short and somewhat T-shaped; apex weakly, widely emarginate and reflexed; medial and posterior (area between procoxae) parts flattened and microsculptured; prosternal process truncate and nearly lacking, with posterior margin rimmed. Mesoventrite short, weakly convex in anterior part, irregularly punctulate, sparsely, finely haired. Metaventrite short and wide, weakly inclined laterad and posteriad, sparsely punctulate. Abdomen rather wide, weakly depressed in lateral portions, 1st ventrite to basal half of the 3rd weakly microsculptured, rather closely punctulate and wrinkled, apical half of the 3rd and 4th rather smooth and sparsely punctulate; anal ventrite smooth, with basal half almost impunctate, apical half rather closely punctate in medial part, with apical margin noticeably widely rounded.

Femora short, elongated subelliptical, and concealed under the body above in dorsal view; tibiae weakly becoming bolder apicad with exterior margins very weakly rounded; tarsi weakly dilated to each apex, length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.08, 0.04, 0.05, 0.03, 0.15; 0.11, 0.05, 0.04, 0.03, 0.18; 0.20, 0.05, 0.04, 0.19.

Genitalia elongate, noticeably asymmetric and twisted in basal part, 1.35 mm in length and 0.20 mm in width, basale strongly curved in lateral view; apicale 0.20 mm in length, rather spatulate in dorsal view.

F e m a l e: Head less strongly produced anteriad; pronotum narrower, with hind angles acute; elytra less clearly punctate.

Body length: 2.6–2.7 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Taiwan, Pingtung Pref. / Shizi Township, Neiwen / Vill., 29. IV. 2013 / H. Akiyama leg." (NMNST). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype (NSMT).

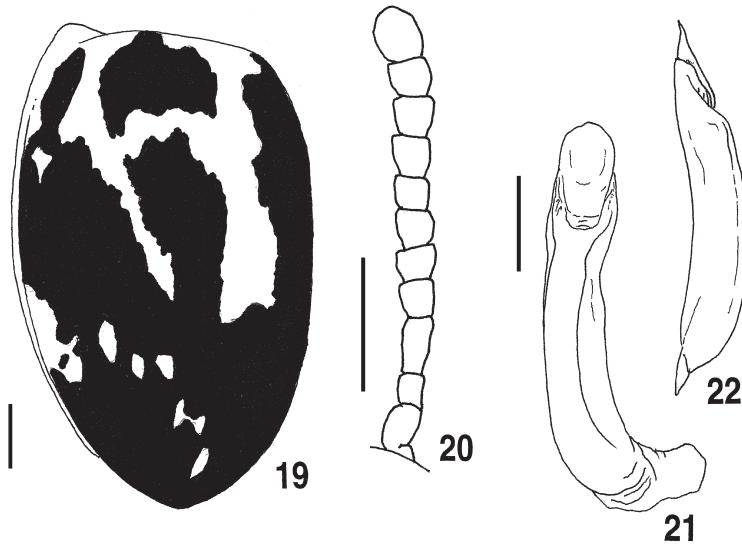
Notes. From Taiwan, three small (less than 3 mm in length) species of the genus *Derispia* have ever been known, *D. klapperichi* KASZAB, *D. nanshanchiensis* MASUMOTO, and *D. takahashii* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, (KASZAB, 1942; MASUMOTO, 1981; MASUMOTO, AKITA & LEE, 2013). The present new species is also a small one, but the pattern of the elytral patches and the shape of male genitalia (Figs. 17, 18) are quite different from other three, thus it can be easily distinguished.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given in honor of Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA, Yokohama City, who collected the type series.

Derispia liyuanensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 5–6, 19–22)

M a l e: Body hemispherical; basal portion of head, major medial and posterior portions of pronotum, metaventrite and abdomen brownish black, three apical segments of antennae, major anterior portion of head, and scutellum, prosternum and mesoventrite dark reddish brown, eight basal segments of antennae, elytra except patches, epipleura, ventral side of head and legs brownish yellow, el-



Figs. 19–22. *Derispia liyuanensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 19, Left elytron; 20, antenna; 21, male genitalia (dorsal view); 22, ditto (right lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

ytal patches black, hairs on surfaces mostly yellow with feeble brownish tinge; dorsal surface, four basal segments of antennae, ventral side of head, prosternum, mesoventrite and ventral sides of femora and each side of tibiae strongly shining, seven apical segments of antennae and tarsi moderately shining; body glabrous, except antennae, apico-ventral sides of tibiae and tarsi.

Head transversely subelliptical, minutely punctate; clypeus somewhat extremely transverse-hexagonal and flattened, sparsely, minutely punctate, each puncture with a fine hair, the hairs becoming longer apicad, apex truncate; fronto-clypeal sulcus widely emarginate, rather noticeably impressed in lateral parts, with both lateral ends reaching exterior margins and notching them; genae with frontal borders indefinite, sparsely scattered with minute punctures with nearly erect hairs, very weakly raised antero-laterad, with exterior margins weakly rounded in major anterior and medial parts and sinuous before eyes; frons wide, weakly convex, mostly smooth, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, sparsely clothed with suberect fine hairs in lateral parts; vertex flattened, weakly inclined postero-laterad, sparsely punctulate. Eyes oblique in dorsal view, roundly convex antero-laterad, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 5.3 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae rather compact, weakly flattened, weakly becoming bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, 4th the widest, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.18, 0.09, 0.20, 0.16, 0.09, 0.13, 0.12, 0.11, 0.10, 0.09, 0.18.

Pronotum rather transverse, narrowed apicad, 2.47 times as wide as long, widest slightly after middle (=hind angles); apex widely emarginate, weakly produced in middle, sinuous in lateral parts, finely grooved and rimmed; base widely rounded, very slightly produced in middle; sides gradually declined to lateral margins, which are obliquely, slightly roundly narrowed anteriorly, wholly grooved and finely rimmed; front angles obtuse with rounded corners, hind angles slightly obtusely angular; disc moderately transversely convex, smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, which are smaller than those on the head. Scutellum widely triangular, smooth.

Elytra slightly narrower than long, 3.53 times the length and 1.32 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/8; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 3/7; disc with rows of small punctures,

which often become irregular and curved or interrupted; intervals weakly convex, sparsely, irregularly punctulate, the punctures smaller than those in the rows; patches on disc as shown in fig. 19; sides steeply, roundly declined to lateral margins, which are grooved, feebly explanate, and very finely rimmed, the rims visible from above in basal half; humeri indistinct; apices weakly, roundly produced; epipleuron very wide and deeply concave in basal parts, tapering posteriad, disappeared in apical 1/7. Hind wings extremely atrophied.

Maxillary palpus rather short, with terminal segment bold and subovate. Mentum subhexagonal, with apical 2/5 weakly convex medially, microsculptured, sparsely punctate and haired in lateral parts, basal 3/5 bordered from apical part by transverse ridge, inclined posteriad, rather smooth, minutely haired. Gula narrowly, longitudinally bordered from other parts of head, slightly convex, rather smooth, with a pair of small, subovate impressions on the borders.

Prosternum short and somewhat widely T-shaped; apex widely emarginate and finely margined; medial part gently, longitudinally raised and weakly microsculptured; posterior part (inter-procoxal space) subquadrate, weakly concave and microsculptured, with lateral parts raised; prosternal process straightly truncate. Mesoventrite very short, sparsely, minutely punctate; anterior part weakly raised, with frontal margin (opposite to prosternal process) noticeably straight; medial and posterior parts gently inclined. Metaventrite short; anterior part slightly depressed, roundly produced in area between mesocoxae, microsculptured and ruguloso-punctulate; posterior part rather smooth, sparsely scattered with large punctures laterally. Abdomen rather wide, gently depressed in lateral portions; 1st and 2nd ventrites to basal and lateral part of 3rd microsculptured and rather transversely micro-aciculate, and microscopically punctate; apico-medial half of 3rd to 4th smooth, sparsely scattered with small punctures in transverse row; anal ventrite rather smooth, irregularly scattered with larger pubescent punctures, and also more closely with smaller punctures near rounded apex.

Femora wholly concealed under the body above in dorsal view, subelongated elliptical, flattened, sparsely microscopically punctate and very sparsely, finely haired; tibiae weakly becoming wider apicad, rounded on exterior faces, and closely punctulate and haired, pro- and mesotibiae densely, microscopically setaceous in apical half on interior face, metatibia so in apical 2/3; tarsi rather long, densely haired, particularly on ventral surfaces, length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.16, 0.10, 0.08, 0.04, 0.29; 0.26, 0.15, 0.08, 0.06, 0.33; 0.41, 0.13, 0.07, 0.34.

Genitalia elongate, asymmetric, 1.75 mm in length and 0.30 mm in width; basale rather strongly curved in lateral view, twisted in medial part; apicale 0.46 mm in length, subspatulate in dorsal view.

F e m a l e: Body slightly longer, less strongly convex; eyes smaller; antennae shorter and slenderer.

Body length: 4.3–4.8 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Taiwan: Taitung / Liyuan (栗園) / 19. VI. 2013, leg. / C.-F. Lee" (TARI). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

Notes. The new species rather closely resembles *Derispia tatchianensis* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, described from Tatchia, Nantou Co. (MASUMOTO, AKITA & LEE, 2013), in having the similar elytral patch pattern, but can be distinguished from the latter by the ratio of each body part different, and the male genitalia quite different in shape and size.

Etymology. The specific name is given after the locality, Liyuan, Taitung Co., where the type series were collected.

Revival of Synonymized Species

Hemicera (Hemicera) nakamurai MASUMOTO, 1982, bona species

Hemicera nakamurai MASUMOTO, 1982: 56.

Hemicera kurosawai: ANDO, 2003: 389. [nec MASUMOTO, 1981].

Notes. ANDO (2003) regarded *Hemicera nakamurai* MASUMOTO, as a junior synonym of *H. kurosawai* MASUMOTO, 1981, without any comment of the reason. On this occasion, we re-examined both species and concluded that the former can be separated from the latter and is a good species. Compared with the latter, the former possesses the body relatively larger, with the elytra more parallel-sided and less strongly convex, the pronotum scattered with smaller and shallower punctures, and the male genitalia obviously larger and the apicale comparatively small.

要 約

益本仁雄・秋田勝己・李 奇峰：台湾産ゴミムシダマシ科甲虫の新種。(10) 4新種の記載と1異名種の復活。——台湾からゴミムシダマシ亜科キマワリ族の *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) suzukii* sp. nov., *Plesiophthalmus hsinhuiae* sp. nov., キノコゴミムシダマシ亜科テントウゴミムシダマシ族の *Derispia akiyamai* sp. nov., *D. liyuanensis* sp. nov. の計4種を新種と認め、命名記載した。また、ANDO (2003) によって *Hemicera kurosawai* MASUMOTO, 1981 の新参異名とされた *H. nakamurai* MASUMOTO, 1982 は、これとは別の独立種であるので、ここに復活させた。

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