

Four New Species of the Genus *Foochounus* PIC from the Oriental Region (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)

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Abstract Four species new to science of the tenebrionid genus *Foochounus* PIC, 1921 (subfamily Stenochiinae KIRBY, 1837; tribe Cnodalonini GISTEL, 1856) from the Oriental Region are described and figured: *F. reni* sp. nov. from China, Yunnan, *F. ohbayashii* sp. nov. and *F. indochinus* sp. nov. both from Laos, and *F. sulawesensis* sp. nov. from Sulawesi. These four new species share a character, which was unknown so far within the genus, namely the presence of tubercles on the elytral intervals. The new record from Sulawesi is so far isolated from the bulk of the other Oriental congeners.

Introduction

The tenebrionid genus *Foochounus* PIC, 1921 (subfamily Stenochiinae KIRBY, 1837; tribe Cnodalonini GISTEL, 1856) was revised by SCHAWALLER and ANDO (2009). In this revision, the generic characters and systematic position of the genus was discussed, 16 species were recognised and figured, and all former references were cited. Subsequently, only one additional species was described from Taiwan on the base of a single male (MASUMOTO *et al.* 2015). However, the separation of this species is based on quite weak characters, and a reexamination of this taxon seems necessary.

The species of the genus are widespread in the Oriental Region and are known so far from China including Taiwan, India, the Himalayas, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Borneo. In the meantime, newly collected specimens from Yunnan, Laos and Sulawesi came at hands to the authors, which represent four additional species new to science, being described in the present paper. The new record from Sulawesi is so far isolated from the bulk of the other Oriental congeners.

The specimens treated in this study belong to the following institutes or private collections (acronyms in parentheses): Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ); Hebei University Museum, Baoding, China (HBUM); Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS); Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany (ZSM); collection of Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg, Germany (CRGN); and collection of Kiyoshi ANDO, Osaka, Japan (CKAO).

Body length refers to the median length from the apex of labrum to the apices of elytra. Abbreviations of body parts in the descriptions are as follows: mCG — anterior margin of head between clypeus and genae; EL — length of elytra along midline, from anterior margin of scutellum to elytral apices; EW — maximum width of elytra; IE — distance between eyes; PL — length of pronotum along midline; PW — maximum width of pronotum; TD — transverse diameter of an eye in dorsal view.

*Contributions to Tenebrionidae no. 147. For no. 146 see: *Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History*, 8, 2018.

Description of Species

Fochoounus reni ANDO et SCHAWALLER, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Type specimen. Holotype: ♀, Mt. Ailaoshan, Jingdong County, Yunnan Prov., 7–9.VIII.2009, Xu Ji-SHAN, Li-Xiang ZHANG leg., N24°32'30.3" E101°01'35.9" (HBUM, labels in Chinese letters).

Measurements. ♀ (n = 1): body length: 9.95 mm; IE/TD 2.67; PW/PL 1.51; EL/EW 1.80.

F e m a l e. Oblong, gently convex posteriorly, weakly shiny. Colour dark reddish brown, darker on head and pronotum; elytra with greenish dark brassy lustre.

Head transversely semicircular, densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures larger in middle of clypeus and frons, each with a rather long white pubescence; mCG distinctly sinuate; clypeus weakly convex in middle and distinctly depressed at sides, arcuately rounded at apex; fronto-clypeal suture fine and obscure; genae flat, elevated anteriorly, wider than long, evenly rounded at sides; frons unevenly convex, strongly depressed behind fronto-clypeal suture, finely microsculptured in part; eyes strongly convex, produced laterad; inner ocular-sulci broad, very deep and distinct; tempora rounded. Antennae slender, submoniliform, barely reaching base of pronotum; distal five antennomeres dilated and loosely articulate, bead-shaped. Mentum (Fig. 2) subtrapezoidal, broadly and longitudinally elevated in middle, longitudinally and narrowly depressed along sides, coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures setiferous, some of them bearing very long hair. Ultimate maxillary palpomere small, moderately securiform.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest at basal two-fifths; disc weakly convex, gently descendent laterally, not sulcate along lateral margins, coarsely and extremely densely punctate, the punctures irregular in size, but larger than on head, each with a fine white hair; interspace between punctures weakly raised, and seemingly forming a network; anterior margin gently emarginate though evenly produced forwards towards middle in median third, not beaded; lateral margins not beaded, strongly undulate in five times (Fig. 4), though the second undulation before base being weak; basal margin weakly bisinuate, with asperate thick bead; anterior angles acute, strongly and roundly produced in knob-shaped; posterior angles rectangular, not produced. Scutellum transverse, densely covered with coarse punctures and fine microsculpture.

Elytra oblong-elongate, distinctly divergent posteriorly, widest before apical third, moderately convex, weakly ribbed at sides, with irregular rows of punctures without striae; the rows almost longitudinally undulate, and constantly so stronger beside conical tubercles of intervals; punctures in rows small, very variable in size and density; intervals uneven, rather weakly convex, densely covered with fine isodiametric microsculpture, and armed with conical tubercles; the tubercles irregular in size and shape, weak anteriorly and strong posteriorly, surface with several fine white pubescences at each peak, large tubercles mostly situated in posterior third and lateral portions with a puncture at each peak, and the puncture bearing long and fine white pubescence being radiate in all directions (Fig. 5); humeral angles elongate, strongly humped; epipleuron unevenly depressed, reaching just before apex of elytron, densely microsculptured, with sparse and tiny puberulous punctures.

Prothoracic hypomeron weakly convex, densely and very coarsely punctate, the punctures puberulous; interstice between punctures distinctly elevated and seemingly rugose-like. Prosternum short and narrow in front of coxae, 0.40 times as long as coxa, densely rugose and ambiguously punctate, distinctly and thinly beaded at apex; prosternal process (Fig. 3) distinctly bent inwards behind coxae, then becoming disciform, densely rugose, with dense and irregular puberulous punctures.

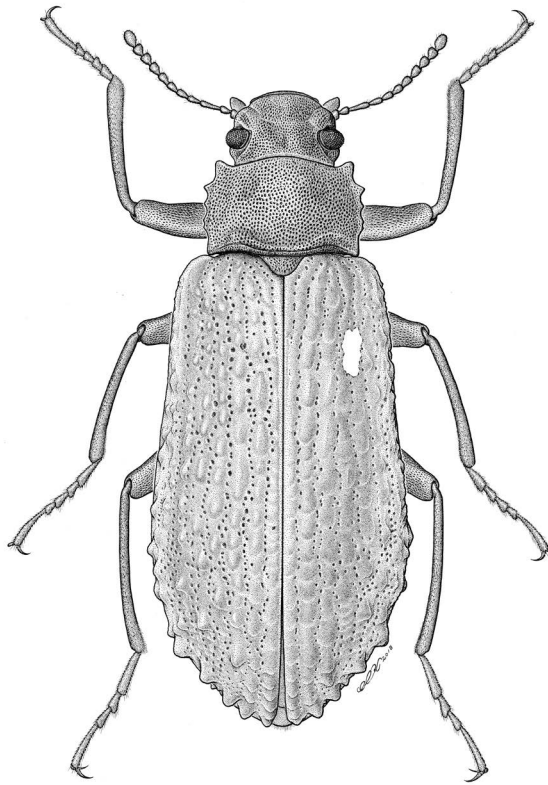


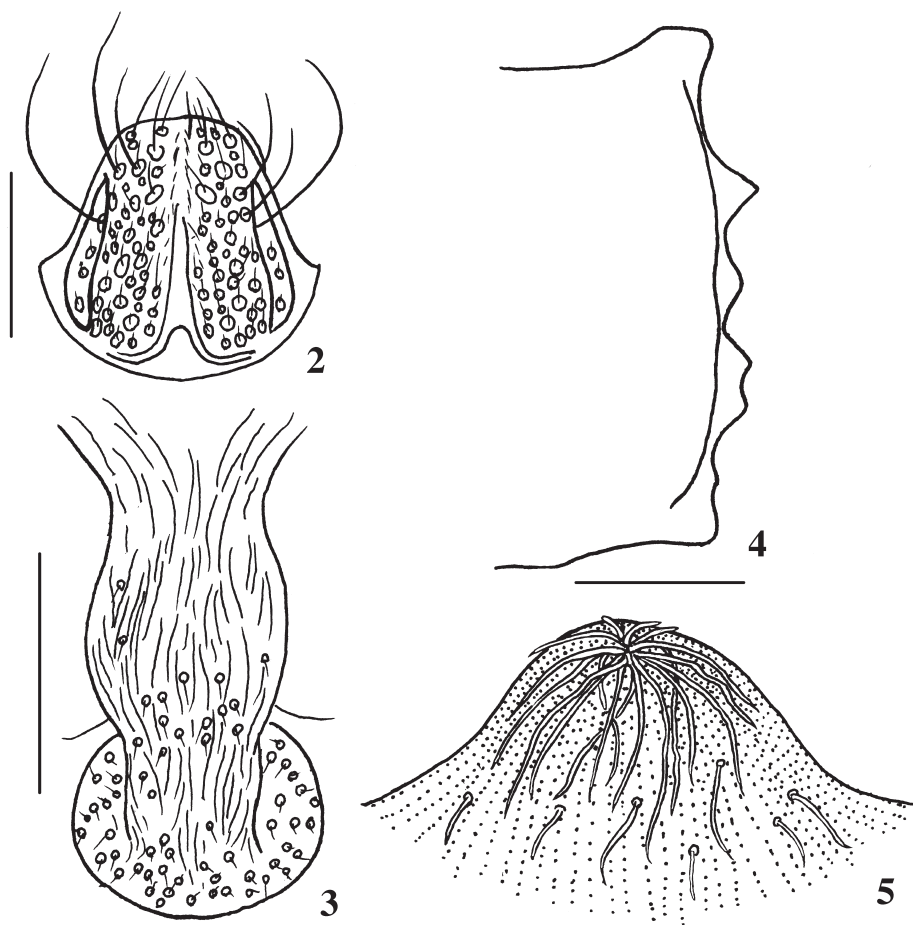
Fig. 1. *Foochounus reni* sp. nov., dorsal view, holotype, ♀.

Mesoventro-ridge shortly V-shaped, asperate and coarsely with puberulous punctures, without anterior angles. Metaventricle distinctly convex, moderately densely punctate, each puncture with a long hair. Abdomen moderately convex, densely and finely punctate, each puncture with a long hair as on metaventricle.

Legs slender. Femora densely and coarsely covered with puberulous punctures. Tibiae long, with long haired and dense punctures. Tarsi long and slender; protarsi with claw palpomere nearly as long as tarsomeres I–IV combined; that of meso- and metatarsi shorter than tarsomeres I–IV in mesotarsi or I–III in metatarsi combined.

Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. The herein described three species *Foochounus reni* sp. nov., *F. ohbayashii* sp. nov., and *F. indochinus* sp. nov. share a character, which was unknown so far within the genus, namely the presence of distinct tubercles on the elytral intervals. *Foochounus reni* sp. nov. can be separated from the other two species besides other characters mainly by the larger body size of nearly 10.0 mm (other two 8.05–8.32 mm), by the more separate eyes with IE/TD 2.67 (other two IE/TD 1.50–1.76), by the pronotum narrowly flattened along lateral margins (other two broadly flattened), by the elytra with a greenish metallic lustre (other two without metallic lustre), by the elytra with finer stria punctures (other two with coarser punctures), by the elytra with dense isodiametric microsculpture (other two



Figs. 2–5, *Foochounus reni* sp. nov. — 2, Mentum; 3, prosternal process; 4, right lateral margin of pronotum; 5, tubercle on elytral interval. Scales: 0.20 mm for Figs. 2 & 5; 0.50 mm for Figs. 3 & 4.

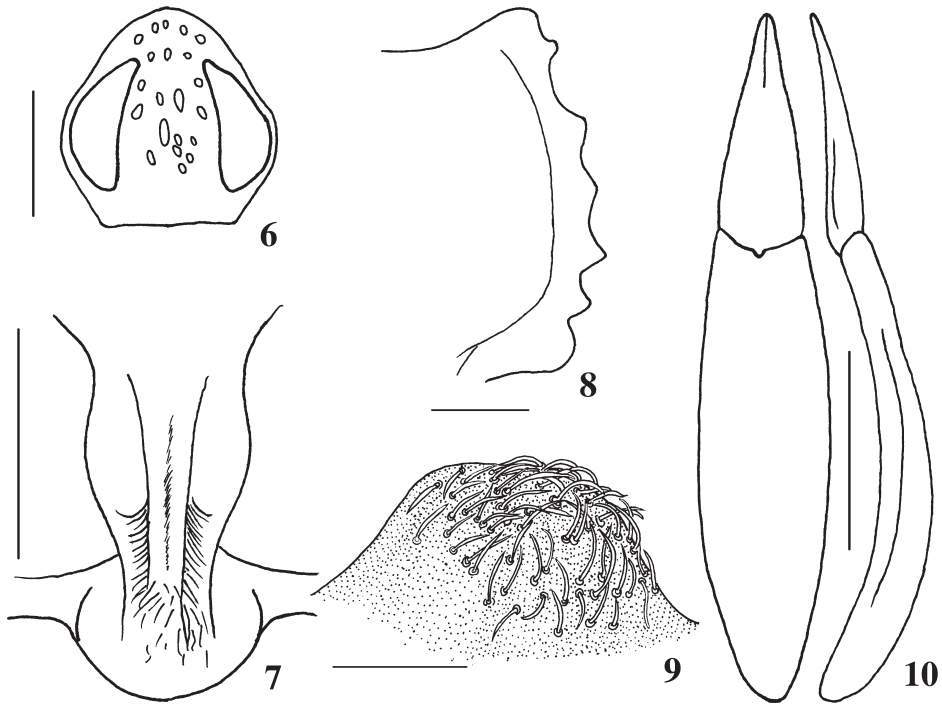
without microstructure), and by the structure of the mentum, and by the shape of the aedeagus. This new species is faintly similar to *Foochounus thailandicus* SCHAWALLER & ANDO, 2009, but clearly different from the latter in having strongly undulate lateral margins of pronotum and presence of distinct tubercles on elytral intervals.

Etymology. Specific epithet is cordially dedicated to Professor Dr. Guodong REN, Hebei University, who is a good friend of the senior author and kindly offered the type specimen for examination.

***Foochounus ohbayashii* ANDO et SCHAWALLER, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6–11)

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Laos Mt. Phu-Pan, Houa Phan Prov., alt. ca 1,700–1,800 m, 17–20. VI.2003, N. OHBAYASHI leg. (EUMJ).



Figs. 6–10, *Foochounus ohbayashii* sp. nov. — 6, Mentum; 7, prosternal process; 8, right lateral margin of pronotum; 9, tubercle on elytral interval; 10, aedeagus (right: lateral; left: dorsal). Scales: 0.20 mm for Figs. 6 & 9; 0.50 mm for Figs. 7–8 & 10.

Measurements. Male (n = 1): body length: 8.32 mm; IE/TD 1.50; PW/PL 1.50; EL/EW 1.64.

Male. Oblong, rather slender, moderately divergent posteriorly, shiny on elytra and dull on head, pronotum and legs. Colour dark reddish brown, darker on head, pronotum and tibiae, lighter on mouthparts, antennae and femora.

Head convex posteriorly, with punctures bearing creamy white pubescence, somewhat oblong, dense and small on clypeus, large and coarse on frons, fine on genae; mCG distinctly sinuate; clypeus moderately produced forwards, weakly convex in middle and reflexed laterally, very weakly rounded at apex; fronto-clypeal suture distinct and tenuous, deeply impressed in middle, obtusely angulate latero-posteriorly; genae weakly convex, wider than long, with outer margins evenly and weakly narrowed in basal two-thirds, steeply so in apical third; frons moderately and obtriangularly depressed, with space among large punctures distinctly elevated and forming a network; eyes strongly convex, well produced laterad; inner ocular-sulci deep and narrow, becoming scarcely shallowed at posterior portion of eyes; tempora asperate, distinctly convex and short, with fine puberulous tiny punctures. Antennae slender, submoniliform, reaching basal angles of pronotum; antennomeres VII–X weakly dilated towards each apex; XI oblong-oval. Mentum (Fig. 6) narrow, nearly half as long as wide, trapezoidal, linguiform in middle, depressed basally. Ultimate maxillary palpomere weakly securiform, obtuse at endo-apical angle, roundly arcuate at apex.

Pronotum quadrate, widest at basal third; disc weakly convex, unevenly flattened along lateral

margins, steeply sloping posteriad in basal third; with puberulous punctures, these being very dense and irregular in size, larger than on clypeus and smaller than on frons; interstices between the punctures narrow and elevated, forming an irregular network; anterior margin distinctly bi-emarginate, finely beaded in each lateral fourth; lateral margins (Fig. 8) weakly rounded, with six undulations at right or five at left margins, and teeth distinctly produced between undulations; basal margin weakly bisinuate, not beaded; anterior angles acutely produced as toothed lobes; posterior angles acutely angulate, feebly produced posteriad. Scutellum wider than long (5 : 4), flat, finely microsculptured, with fine punctures.

Elytra oblong-elongate, moderately convex, gently divergent posteriorly, widest at apical third; striae vestigial; with rows of punctures irregularly undulate owing to tubercles on intervals; punctures in rows large and coarse, diminishing apically; intervals unevenly convex, rather densely covered with puberulous minute punctures, and armed with tubercles; the tubercles (Fig. 9) various in size, larger in apical declivity, with dense short creamy white hairs, which are thick and somewhat ciliate, tapering towards each apex; humeral angles oblong, distinctly humped; epipleuron depressed, densely microsculptured, with fine sparse puberulous punctures.

Prothoracic hypomeron weakly convex, asperate, sparsely punctate, the punctures each with cirrate and clavate scales. Prosternum narrowly and distinctly beaded at apex; prosternal process (Fig. 7) deeply depressed between coxae, distinctly bent inwards behind coxae, flabellate posteriorly. Posterior ridge of mesoventrite V-shaped, coarsely asperate and gently sloping forwards, without anterior angles. Metaventricle strongly convex, distinctly depressed in middle and densely rugulose, with sparse puberulous punctures, pubescence of the punctures medially longer than laterally. Abdomen very densely and coarsely punctate; the punctures puberulous.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) slender and simple, weakly curved ventrad; parameres gently tapering towards apices, 0.49 times as long as basale.

Legs very slender. Femora with very coarse and dense puberulous punctures. Tarsi densely punctate.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Diagnosis. *Foochounus ohbayashii* sp. nov. is quite similar to *F. indochinus* sp. nov., also from Laos. *Foochounus ohbayashii* sp. nov. can be recognised by IE/TD 1.50 (IE/TD 1.76 in *F. indochinus* sp. nov.), by the pronotum with deeper excavation of the anterior margin (shallowly emarginate in *F. indochinus* sp. nov.), by the pronotum with acutely produced anterior corners (truncate in *F. indochinus* sp. nov.), and by different structure of the mentum, the prosternal process, and the aedeagus (compare figures). This new species is also faintly similar to *Foochounus yamasakoi* SCHAWALLER & ANDO, 2009, but clearly different from the latter in having more strongly undulate lateral margins of pronotum and presence of distinct tubercles on elytral intervals, extremely dense pronotal punctures, slender tibiae, and obscure and irregular rows of elytral striae instead of distinct rows in the latter.

Etymology. Specific epithet is cordially dedicated to Professor emeritus Dr. Nobuo OHBAYASHI, who collected type specimen.

***Foochounus indochinus* ANDO et SCHAWALLER, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12 & 14–18)

Type series. Holotype: ♂, (Laos) Ban Saleui, 1,350 m, Xam Nua, Houa Pan, 3–7.V.2002, Native coll. (EUMJ). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype (CKAO).

Measurements. Body length: 8.05 mm in male; 8.94 mm in female. Male (n = 1): IE/TD 1.76; PW/PL 1.54; EL/EW 1.70. Female (n = 1): IE/TD 1.67; PW/PL 1.64; EL/EW 1.79.

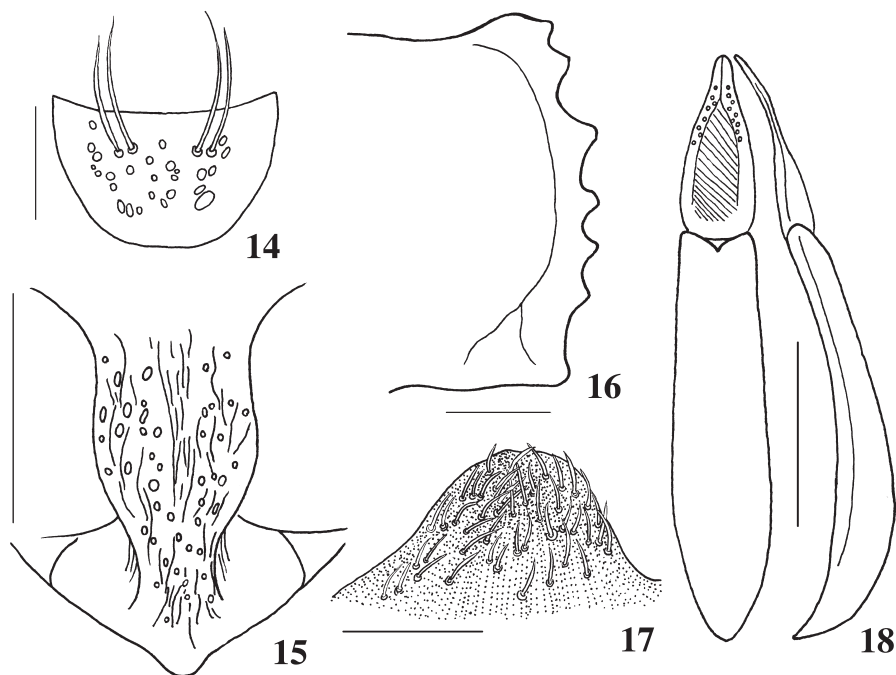


Figs. 11–13. *Foochounus* spp., dorsal views. — 11, *Foochounus ohbayashii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 12, *F. indochinus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 13, *F. sulawesensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

Oblong, weakly convex, weakly divergent posteriorly, dull, with elytra weakly shiny. Colour dark reddish brown; head, pronotum and elytra dark brown in male.

M a l e. Head transversely elliptical, with punctures bearing creamy white pubescences; mCG gently sinuate; clypeus moderately convex, weakly arcuate at apex, feebly reflexed at sides, with punctures dense and moderate in size; fronto-clypeal suture obscure, fine and shallow, rounded at postero-lateral corners; genae flat, wider than long, evenly narrowed at sides in basal two-thirds, with punctures somewhat smaller than on clypeus; frons strongly and unevenly depressed behind fronto-clypeal suture, weakly raised posteriorly, with large and somewhat oblong punctures, these being dense and irregular, pubescence on each puncture divergent to each apex; vertex depressed; tempora short, weakly convex and roughened, finely punctate; eyes very strongly convex, strongly produced laterad, with large facets; inner ocular-sulci deep and rather broad. Antennae slender, missing from antennomere VIII; antennomeres VI and VII weakly triangular. Mentum (Fig. 14) transversely obtapezoidal, 0.60 times as long as wide, roundly produced at apex in median third, narrowly and triangularly convex in middle, asperate and depressed at sides. Ultimate maxillary palpomere large and broad, with subrectangular endo-apical angle and acute ecto-apical angle.

Pronotum transversely quadrate, widest at apical third; disc gently convex, moderately sloping laterally, unevenly flattened along lateral margins, with punctures bearing creamy white pubescence, punctures dense and coarse, irregular and various in size and form, rather oblong and/or elongate; interstices between punctures narrowly elevated and forming rugosity-like carinae; anterior margin moderately bi-emarginate, very finely beaded throughout; lateral margins (Fig. 16) weakly rounded, strongly undulate six times, each peak between undulations acutely produced; anterior angles trun-



Figs. 14–18, *Fochounus indochinus* sp. nov. — 14, Mentum; 15, prosternal process; 16, right lateral margin of pronotum; 17, tubercle on elytral interval; 18, aedeagus (right: lateral; left: dorsal). Scales: 0.20 mm for Figs. 14 & 17; 0.50 mm for Figs. 15–16 & 18.

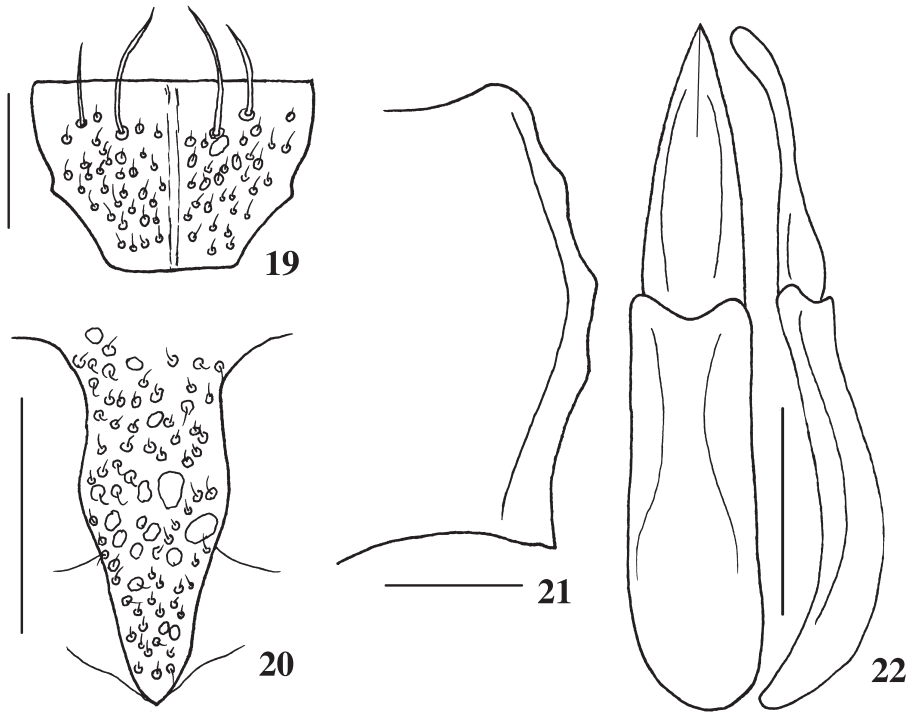
cate, with short tooth; posterior angles acutely angulate, a little produced posterior-laterally. Scutellum a little wider than long (5 : 4), strongly depressed, with some puberulous microscopic punctures.

Elytra elongate, weakly divergent posteriorly, widest at apical third; striae vestigial, weakly depressed; stria punctures large and distinct, irregularly arranged, diminishing apically; intervals moderately and unevenly convex, with sparse puberulous minute punctures, and with irregular tubercles becoming larger in apical declivity, each tubercle (Fig. 17) bearing short and thick creamy white hairs, which are tapering towards each apex; humeral angles small, weakly humped; epipleuron deeply depressed in middle, with moderate puberulous fine punctures.

Prothoracic hypomeron weakly convex, with sparse setiferous punctures. Prosternum short in front of coxae, 0.30 times as long as coxa, feebly beaded at apex; prosternal process (Fig. 15) short, distinctly bent inwards behind coxae, flabellate posteriorly, longitudinally depressed between coxae, coarsely asperate, with fine punctures, each bearing a short slender scale. Posterior ridge of mesoventrite V-shaped, low and a little oblique forwards, coarsely asperate, with scale-bearing sparse punctures. Metaventricle densely and transversely rugulose, medially not rugulose, covered with sparse and coarse puberulous punctures. Abdomen coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures puberulous.

Aedeagus (Fig. 18) slender, weakly curved ventrad; parameres gently tapering towards apices. 0.38 times as long as basale.

Legs very slender, with coarse puberulous punctures. Posterior portions of meso- and metafemora with moderate and long pubescence.



Figs. 19–22, *Foochounus sulawesiensis* sp. nov. — 19, Mentum; 20, prosternal process; 21, right lateral margin of pronotum; 22, aedeagus (right: lateral; left: dorsal). Scales: 0.20 mm for Fig. 19; 0.50 mm for Figs. 20–22.

F e m a l e. Similar to the male except the body slender; pronotum widest at basal third; pubescence on posterior portions of meso- and metafemora shorter.

Diagnosis. See under *Foochounus ohbayashii* sp. nov.

Etymology. Specific epithet is derived from the area of the type locality.

***Foochounus sulawesiensis* ANDO et SCHAWALLER, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13 & 19–22)

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Indonesia, N-Sulawesi, 4 km SE Batu Putih, N1°32'65", E125°07'94", 17.II.2009, A. WEIGEL leg., plantation, 150 m (SMNS). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype (CRGN).

Measurements. Body length: 8.03–8.45 mm in male; 8.18 mm in female. Male (n = 2): IE/TD 2.11–2.50; PW/PL 1.44–1.46; EL/EW 1.68–1.70. Female (n = 1): IE/TD 2.42; PW/PL 1.37; EL/EW 1.78.

Oblong, weakly convex, shiny on elytra and less shiny on head and pronotum. Colour dark reddish brown; mouthparts, basal six antennomeres and tarsi reddish brown; head, pronotum and elytra blackish brown.

M a l e. Head trapezoidal, produced forwards, with punctures oblong, bearing whitish hairs, punctures very dense and irregular in size, moderately large on middle of clypeus and genae, and

smaller on lateral parts, larger on frons, interstices between punctures distinctly raised and forming an irregular network; mCG weakly notched; clypeus weakly convex, slightly depressed laterally, rounded at apex though slightly sinuate in middle; fronto-clypeal suture invisible, obscurely depressed; genae triangular, wider than long, strongly elevated laterally, weakly and evenly narrowed at sides; tempora weakly convex, evenly narrowed posteriad, sparsely punctate; frons weakly convex, steeply sloping forwards; eyes strongly convex, weakly transverse; inner ocular-sulci deeply engraved. Antennae slender, submoniliform and loosely articulate, reaching basal third of pronotum; antennomeres VI–XI distinctly dilated; XI oval. Mentum (Fig. 19) cupulate, strongly and longitudinally elevated in middle like a roof, uneven, irregularly and densely punctate at sides, the punctures setiferous; interstice between punctures irregularly raised. Ultimate maxillary palpomere oblong, very weakly dilated subsecuriform, with both apical angles obtusely rounded.

Pronotum transversely quadrate, widest at apical three-sevenths or at middle; disc strongly convex forwards, steeply sloping laterally and weakly so basally, narrowly flattened along lateral margins, coarsely with large and dense punctures bearing whitish pubescences; anterior margin deeply emarginate, roundly produced in median two-thirds, not beaded; lateral margins (Fig. 21) weakly rounded, weakly bisinuate in anterior half and strongly sinuous before base (anterior curvature weak or irregular in paratypes), irregularly and feebly beaded in posterior half; basal margin distinctly bisinuate, not beaded; anterior angles acutely rounded, distinctly produced; posterior angles acutely pointed, produced posteriad. Scutellum wider than long (5 : 4), depressed, with dense and coarse puberulous punctures.

Elytra oblong, almost subparallel at sides, widest before apical third; striae fine, distinct posteriorly; stria punctures rather large and moderate in density, becoming minuter apically; intervals weakly and unevenly convex, densely with puberulous punctures, with small tubercles irregularly arranged along middle of intervals I, III–VI, and a serrate longitudinal carina on each middle of intervals VII–IX; humeral angles short, weakly raised; epipleuron depressed, covered with coarse and dense puberulous punctures, reaching middle of abdominal ventrite V.

Prothoracic hypomeron weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures becoming larger on median portion, each with a short seta. Prosternum long in front of coxae, nearly as long as coxa, with large and coarse, setiferous punctures; prosternal process (Fig. 20) cuneiform, adunc behind coxae, acute at apex, coarsely and densely punctate. Mesoventro-ridge V-shaped, distinctly oblique forwards, strongly coarsely and densely punctate, with anterior angles obtusely rounded. Abdomen moderately convex, with punctures setiferous, even and very dense, partly coarse.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22) short and slender; parameres gently and evenly convergent towards apices in dorsal view, constricted in middle and strongly tumid at apices in lateral view.

Legs moderate in length. Femora weakly pedunculate; posterior margin of metafemora with tuft of pubescences between basal sixth and middle. Tibiae slender and almost straight. Tarsi long and slim.

F e m a l e. Similar to the male except the pronotum widest before apical third; posterior margin of metafemora without tuft of pubescences.

Diagnosis. *Foochounus sulawesiensis* sp. nov. is characterised by the long subparallel-sided elytra, by the surface of the elytral intervals with an irregular row of tubercles on the intervals I, III–VI and with a serrate carina on the intervals VII–IX, and by the shape of the aedeagus with short and broad basale (Fig. 22). The combination of these characters is unique within the genus. The separation of this species is also confirmed by the position of the type locality on Sulawesi so far isolated from the bulk of the other Oriental congeners.

Etymology. Specific epithet is derived from the island name of the type locality.

Acknowledgements

Dr. Roland GRIMM (Neuenbürg, Germany), Dr. Guodong REN (Hebei University, China), and Dr. Nobuo OHBAYASHI (Miura, Japan) gently supplied specimens for this study. Dr. Li-Zhen LI (Shanghai Normal University) kindly translated Chinese labels into English. We also thank Mr. Itsuro KAWASHIMA (Kanagawa) for nice drawing the holotype of *Foochounus reni* sp. nov. inserted in this paper.

要 約

安藤清志・W. SCHAWALLER：東洋区産の *Foochounus* 属 4 新種の記載(鞘翅目ゴミムシダマシ科)。——
Foochounus 属は東洋区に広く分布しており，SCHAWALLER & ANDO, 2009 のレビジョン発表以降 1 種が追加され，現在 17 種が記録されている。今回新たに 4 新種を確認し記載した。そのうち，1 種は中国雲南省 (*Foochounus reni* sp. nov.)，2 種はラオス (*F. ohbayashii* sp. nov., *F. indochinus* sp. nov.)，そして最後の 1 種はスラウェシ産であった (*F. sulawesensis* sp. nov.)。スラウェシ産の種は本属の同島新記録であるが，東洋区の中でも既知種と遠く隔たった地域で採集されたものであり，その分布は興味深い。

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Manuscript received 24 December 2017;
revised and accepted 27 February 2018.