

Two New Species of the Genus *Steneucyrtus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from Hainan Island, with Thirteen New Combinations

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Abstract *Steneucyrtus insularis* sp. nov. and *Steneucyrtus junsukei* sp. nov. are described from Hainan Island, China. The following 13 species of *Tetragonomenes* CHEVROLAT, 1878 are transferred to *Steneucyrtus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: *Tetragonomenes andoi* MASUMOTO, 1996 = *Steneucyrtus andoi* (MASUMOTO, 1996) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes banaszkieviczae* ANDO, 2011 = *Steneucyrtus banaszkieviczae* (ANDO, 2011) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes cupreomicans* ANDO, 2011 = *Steneucyrtus cupreomicans* (ANDO, 2011) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes cylindraceus* ANDO et MERKL, 2015 = *Steneucyrtus cylindraceus* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes electris* ANDO et MERKL, 2015 = *Steneucyrtus electris* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes fossiger* ANDO et MERKL, 2015 = *Steneucyrtus fossiger* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes palpalis* (KASZAB, 1941) = *Steneucyrtus palpalis* (KASZAB, 1941) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes palpaloides* (NAKANE, 1963) = *Steneucyrtus palpaloides* (NAKANE, 1963) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes planiusculus* (KASZAB, 1980) = *Steneucyrtus planiusculus* (KASZAB, 1980) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes septentrionalis* ANDO et MERKL, 2015 = *Steneucyrtus septentrionalis* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015) comb. nov., *Tetragonomenes srilankae* (KASZAB, 1980) = *Steneucyrtus srilankae* (KASZAB, 1980) comb. nov., and *Tetragonomenes yucae* MASUMOTO, 1996 = *Steneucyrtus yucae* (MASUMOTO, 1996) comb. nov. *Tetragonomenes subcostatus excellens* (KASZAB, 1980) is elevated to species rank in *Steneucyrtus*, viz. *Steneucyrtus excellens* (KASZAB, 1980) comb. nov.

Introduction

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine many tenebrionid specimens from Hainan Island, China. In these material, I found two new species of the genus *Steneucyrtus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896, and I will describe them under the names *Steneucyrtus insularis* sp. nov. and *S. junsukei* sp. nov. hereinafter.

The genus *Steneucyrtus* was established for *Steneucyrtus pexicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1896 from Belgaum (Western India) by FAIRMAIRE (1896), and 26 years later, PIC (1922) added a single species, *S. forticornis* PIC, 1922, from Tonkin to the genus. On the other hand, PIC (1934) established the genus *Pseudochariotheca* for *P. minutissima* PIC, 1934 from Tonkin, and described another species, *P. major* PIC, 1934 from China, and also transferred three previously known species of the genus *Chariotheca* PASCOE, 1860 to this genus: *P. angulatipes* (PIC, 1927), *P. dalatensis* (PIC, 1930), and *P. hanoiensis* (PIC, 1928).

KASZAB (1983) transferred or synonymised many species and genera in his study after examining their types deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. In that paper, *Pseudochariotheca* was synonymised with *Steneucyrtus*; *S. forticornis* was transferred to the genus *Eucyrtus* PASCOE, 1866 (later, this species was transferred to the genus *Taichius* ANDO, 1996 by ANDO, 1996); moreover, the genus *Obriomaia* GEBIEN, 1927 was synonymised with the genus *Tetragonomenes* CHEVROLAT, 1878 and most of the species described by PIC under *Chariotheca* were transferred to *Tetragonomenes*.

ANDO (2011) recognised two species-groups in *Tetragonomenes* from Sulawesi on the basis of the characteristics of the head and base of elytra. Later, ANDO and MERKL (2015) reviewed the two

species-groups in detail while studying *Tetragonomenes*. According to these studies, the first species-group including the type species of the genus was characterised by the head gently raised, and the inner ocular sulci adjacent to the eye edge. The second species-group, also called the dolphin head group by ANDO (2011), was characterised mainly by the head extremely raised, frons separated from the margins of eyes with a deep groove, and pronotum extremely convex forwards. Due to its unique features the second species-group was considered by ANDO and MERKL (2015) as a particular group within the genus.

While studying *Steneucyrtus* with detailed examination of these characteristics, it was revealed that the species of the second species-group differ from *Tetragonomenes* and apparently correspond to the genus *Steneucyrtus*. In addition, based on examination of the types of *Tetragonomenes*, 13 species of the genus were concluded to be transferred to *Steneucyrtus*. Taking this opportunity, I propose the taxonomic changes for these species.

The holotypes designated in this paper will be deposited in the laboratory of Environmental Entomology, College of Life Science, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai.

Terminology and abbreviations used in this study follow ANDO (2019).

Depositories of specimens are as follows (the person in charge of each beetle collection at a public institution is noted in parentheses):

BMNH — Natural History Museum, London (Mr. Maxwell BARCLAY);

CHBO — Private collection of Dr. Hans Joachim BREMER, Osnabrück;

CKAO — Private collection of Kiyoshi ANDO, Osaka;

CRGN — Private collection of Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg;

EUMJ — Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama (Dr. Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI);

HNHM — Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Dr. Ottó MERKL);

MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Dr. Antoine MANTILLERI);

SDEI — Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (Dr. Stephan BLANK);

SEHU — Hokkaido University Museum, Sapporo (Dr. Masahiro ÔHARA);

SMNS — Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Dr. Wolfgang SHAWALLER).

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

Genus *Steneucyrtus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896

Steneucyrtus FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 31. Type species. *Steneucyrtus pexicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1896

Pseudochariotheca PIC, 1934: 32. Type species. *Pseudochariotheca minutissima* PIC, 1934

Notes. This genus is very similar in general morphology to the genus *Tetragonomenes*, but is readily separable from the latter in the following character states: head vertical or subvertical; frons and vertex extremely or strongly convex; frons weakly angulate near middle of lateral sides; eyes with deep inner ocular sulci, each sulcus bifurcate behind eye, thence one sulcus continuously running posteriorly along lateral margin of frons, and other sulcus running along posterior margin of eye, then becoming more shallow and wider. Pronotum extremely or very strongly convex forwards, very densely and coarsely punctate, with anterior margin overhanging beyond vertex. Legs unarmed.

Known Species

Steneucyrtus pexicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1896

(Fig. 13)

Steneucyrtus pexicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 31. Type locality. Belgaum (western India).

Steneucyrtus pexicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1896: GEBIEN, 1941: 1144; KASZAB, 1983: 136.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (syntype), Belgaum. N // 1205 // *Steneucyrtus* / *pexicollis* / n sp. Belgaum // TYPE // MUSÉUM PARIS / 1906 / Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE (MNHN).

Notes. FAIRMAIRE (1896) described “*pexicollis*” in the original description, but “*pexicollis*” in the type label (see Fig. 13). So I think that it was of a simple misprinted matter, and use of the latter as the subsequent researchers have referred so far (Article 32.5 in International code of Zoological nomenclature, 2000; e.g. GEBIEN, 1941; KASZAB, 1983).

Distribution. India.

Steneucyrtus angulatipes (PIC, 1927)

(Fig. 14)

Chariotheca angulatipes PIC, 1927: 18. Type locality. Annam.

Pseudochariotheca angulatipes: PIC, 1934: 32; GEBIEN, 1942: 337.

Steneucyrtus angulatipes: KASZAB, 1983: 136.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (syntype), ? Annam // *angulatipes* / n sp // Type // TYPE // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic (MNHN).

Distribution. Vietnam.

Steneucyrtus dalatensis (PIC, 1930)

(Fig. 15)

Chariotheca dalatensis PIC, 1930: 76. Type locality. Annam: Dalat.

Pseudochariotheca dalatensis: PIC, 1934: 32; GEBIEN, 1942: 337.

Steneucyrtus dalatensis: KASZAB, 1983: 136.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (syntype), Dalat / 31.III. ... [unreadable] // Annam // *Pseudochariotheca* // *dalatensis* / n sp // Type // TYPE // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic (MNHN).

Distribution. Vietnam.

Steneucyrtus hanoiensis (PIC, 1928)

(Fig. 16)

Chariotheca hanoiensis PIC, 1928: 24. Type locality. Tonkin.

Pseudochariotheca hanoiensis: PIC, 1934: 32; GEBIEN, 1942: 337.

Steneucyrtus hanoiensis: KASZAB, 1983: 136.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (syntype), Tonkin / Hanoi / 11.XI-1917 / JEANVOINE // *Chariotheca* / *hanoiensis* / n sp // Type // TYPE // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic (MNHN).

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Steneucyrtus major* (PIC, 1934)**

(Fig. 17)

Pseudochariotheca major PIC, 1934: 33; GEBIEN, 1942: 337. Type locality. China: Szechuan.*Steneucyrtus major*: KASZAB, 1983: 136.

Type specimen examined. 1 ex. (syntype), Tatsienlu / Yüling Süd / Szechuan China // E. Reitter
// *Pseudochariotheca* / *major* n sp // TYPE // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic (MNHN).

Distribution. China (Szechuan).

***Steneucyrtus minutissimus* (PIC, 1934)**

(Fig. 18)

Pseudochariotheca minutissima PIC, 1934: 32; GEBIEN, 1942: 337. Type locality. Tonkin: Hoa Binh.*Steneucyrtus minutissimus*: KASZAB, 1983: 136.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (syntype), Hoa Binh // *Pseudochariotheca* / n sp / *minutissima* Pic
// TYPE // Muséum Paris / Coll. M. Pic (MNHN).

Distribution. Vietnam.

New Species***Steneucyrtus insularis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–6 & 21)

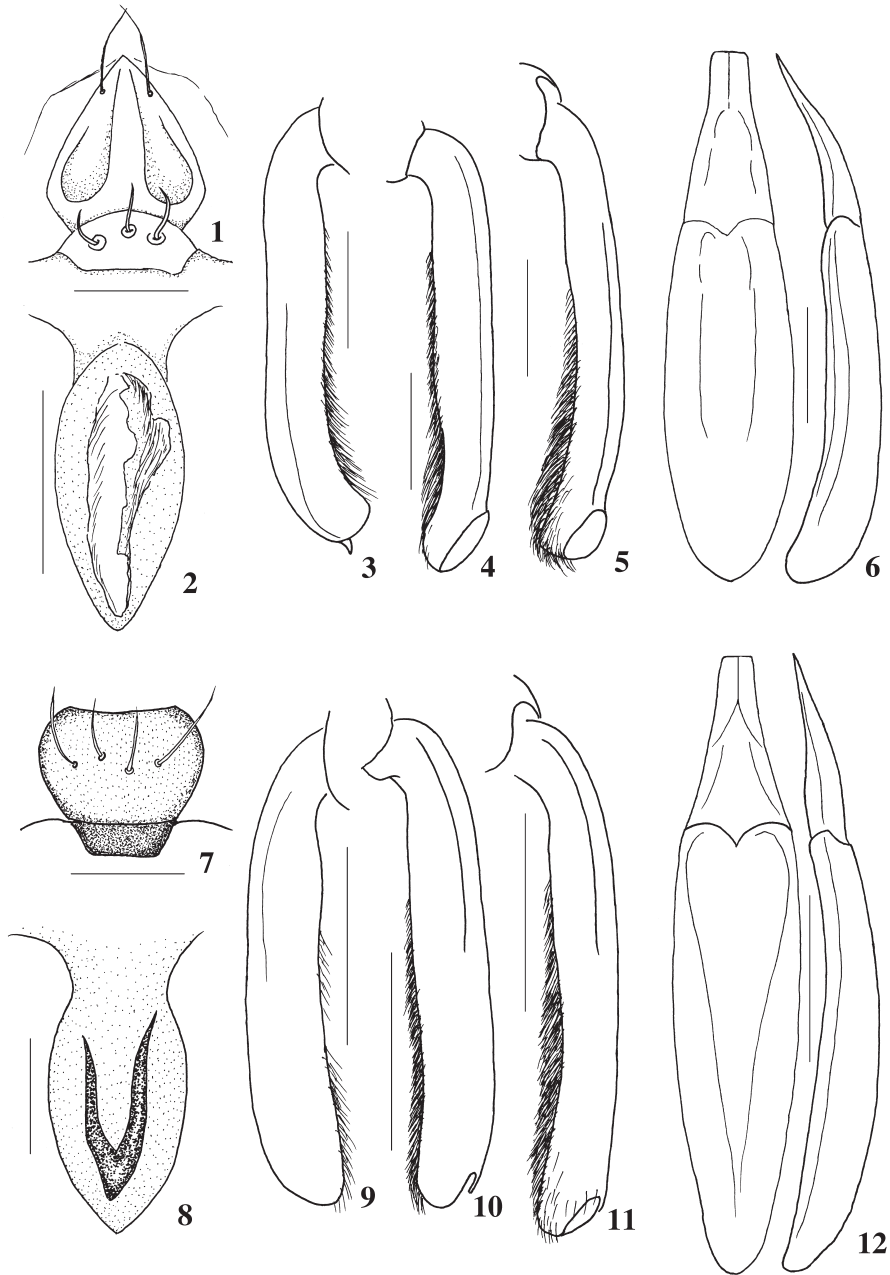
Type specimens. Holotype: ♂, [Hainan: China] Near Tianchi, Jianfengling (Mts.), Jianfeng Township, Ledong County, 18°44'N/108°52'E, Alt. ca. 800 m, 海南省乐东县尖锋镇 near 天池, 13–22. VII.2017, Native leg. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Description. Body length: 6.7–7.6 mm in male; 6.4–7.2 mm in female. Proportions. Male (n = 5): IE/TD 1.13–1.43 (average 1.29); PW/PL 1.27–1.33 (average 1.30); EL/EW 1.70–1.86 (average 1.79). Female (n = 3): IE/TD 1.25–1.54 (average 1.37); PW/PL 1.24–1.30 (average 1.27); EL/EW 1.66–1.80 (average 1.72).

Oblong, strongly convex above, shiny. Colour dark reddish brown; head and pronotum dark greenish brown, with brassy sheen; elytra dark green, reddish purple on 2nd, 3rd, 8th intervals and area behind basal margin of each elytron; antennae paler.

Male. Head transverse, strongly convex posteriad, densely microsculptured; mCG weakly sinuate; punctures piligerous, small and rather sparse on clypeus, small and sparse on genae, large and dense on frons; clypeus gently convex, arcuately rounded at apex; genae short and narrow, wider than long, weakly convex; frontoclypeal suture obscure, indistinct medially and very fine laterally; frons convex posteriad, slightly depressed in middle; eyes moderately convex; inner ocular sulci short and deep, overlapping by lateral margins of frons. Antennae short, reaching middle or before middle of pronotum; distal five antennomeres weakly dilated and forming loosely articulated club. Terminal maxillary palpomeres strongly transverse, with endo-apical angles strongly and acutely produced. Mentum slender, subpentagonal, widest before base, weakly convex in middle and depressed at sides, acutely pointed at apex, with a few long setae in apical portion. Submentum short, obtrapezoidal, with coarse setiferous punctures. Gula transversely rugose.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, widest behind middle or before base; disc strongly convex forwards,



Figs. 1–12. *Steneucyrtus* spp. — 1–6, *S. insularis* sp. nov.; 7–12, *S. junsukei* sp. nov. — 1 & 7, Mentum & submentum; 2 & 8, prosternal process; 3 & 9, protibiae; 4 & 10, mesotibiae; 5 & 11, metatibiae; 6 & 12, aedeagi (right: in lateral view; left: in dorsal view). Scales: 0.2 mm for 1, 7 & 8; 0.5 mm for 2–6, 9–12.

scarcely sulcate but finely depressed along lateral margins, with punctures oblong, very dense and coarse, large and shallow, becoming minute in anterior portions, space between punctures almost smooth, with sparse and microscopic punctures; anterior corners obtusely angulate, posterior ones obtusely rounded, both corners not produced; anterior margin slightly emarginate though roundly and distinctly produced in median 3/5, not beaded; lateral margins gently arcuate, finely beaded; basal margin gently bisinuate, obsoletely beaded. Scutellum depressed, densely and coarsely punctate, without microsculpture.

Elytra elongate, widest at middle, finely beaded at sides; striae finely impressed; stria punctures large and sparse, slightly denser on 3rd and 4th striae, becoming obscure on apical declivity; intervals almost flat, slightly convex on apical portions of 2nd to 7th ones, with sparse and fine punctures and dense microscopic punctures; epipleura unevenly depressed, finely microsculptured, with fine and sparse piligerous punctures.

Prothoracic hypomera distinctly depressed, finely microsculptured and haired, with large and dense rounded depressions; posterior margin triangularly produced at each lateral eighth. Prosternum densely rugose, obscurely beaded at apex, with fine piligerous punctures; prosternal process inverted drop-shaped, horizontal, acute at apex, with median sulcus. Mesoventro-ridge U-shaped, slightly oblique forwards, with anterior angles rectangular in lateral view. Metaventricle strongly convex in middle, covered with moderate piligerous punctures. Abdomen weakly convex, flattened in middle of 5th ventrite, densely microsculptured, with dense and coarse piligerous punctures.

Aedeagus robust; basale weakly curved ventrad, 1.95–2.00 times as long as apicale; apicale depressed in middle dorsally, truncate at apex.

Legs robust. Femora short and thick; anterior margin of profemora and posterior margins of meso- and metafemora ancipital, and pubescent in about basal half. Tibiae short, weakly incurved; inner margin of protibiae pubescent in apical 5/6; inner margins of meso- and metatibiae pubescent in about apical 2/3, respectively. Tarsi slender and long.

Female. Body more dilated; pronotum widest behind middle or at base; pubescence of inner margins of tibiae sparser.

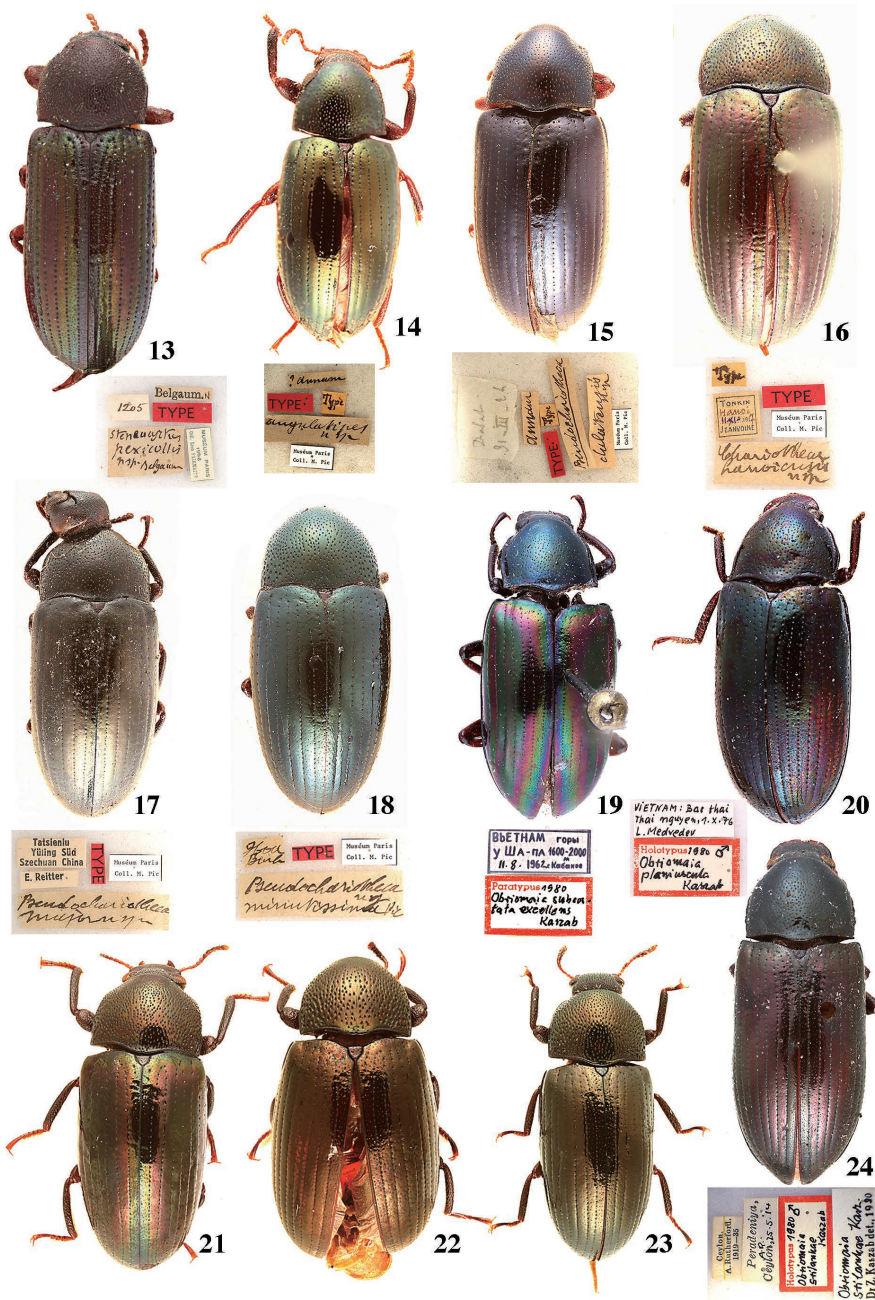
Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Hainan Island, the type locality.

Differential diagnosis. The new species resembles *Steneucyrtus major* (PIC, 1934) from China, but is clearly different from the latter in having the body lighter in colour, elytra with 2nd, 3rd and 8th intervals reddish purple; elytral intervals almost flat; pronotum with punctures oblong, very dense and coarse, large and shallow; and body length 6.7–7.6 mm instead of 9.0 mm in the latter. The new species is also similar to *S. hanoiensis* (PIC, 1928) from Vietnam in external colouration, but is different from the latter in having almost flattened elytral intervals.

Steneucyrtus junsukei sp. nov.

(Figs. 7–12 & 22–23)

Type specimens. Holotype: ♂, [Hainan: China] Mt. Jianfengling, Jianfeng Township, Ledong County, 18°42'N/108°52'E, Alt. 800–1,000 m, 海南省乐东县尖锋镇尖峰岭, 18–22.VII.2017, Native leg. Paratypes. 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 2 ♀♀, [Hainan: China] The peak of Mt. Jianfengling, Jianfeng Township, Ledong County, 18°43'3"N/108°52'17"E, Alt. ca. 1,300 m, 海南省乐东县尖锋镇尖峰岭主峰, 13–14.VII.2017, Native leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 18°42'N/108°52'E, Alt. 1,000–1,300 m, 21.VII.2017, Native leg.; 1 ♀, [Hainan: China] Near Tianchi, Jianfengling (Mts.), Jianfeng Township, Ledong County, 18°44'N/108°52'E, Alt. ca. 800 m, 海南省乐东县尖锋镇 near 天池, 13–22.VII.2017, Native leg.; 2 ♀♀, [Hainan: China] Mingfeng Valley, Jianfengling (Mts.), Jianfeng Township, Ledong County, 18°44'N/108°50'E, Alt. ca. 1,000 m, 海南省乐东黎族自治县尖锋镇鸣凤谷, 19–20.VII.2017, Native leg.;



Figs. 13–24. *Steneucyrtus* spp. — 13, *S. pexicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1896, syntype with the type labels; 14, *S. angulatipes* (PIC, 1927), syntype with the type labels; 15, *S. dalatensis* (PIC, 1930), syntype with the type labels; 16, *S. hanoiensis* (PIC, 1928), syntype with the type labels; 17, *S. major* (PIC, 1934), syntype with the type labels; 18, *S. minutissimus* (PIC, 1934), syntype with the type labels; 19, *S. excellens* (KASZAB, 1980), paratype with the labels; 20, *S. planiusculus* (KASZAB, 1980), holotype with the labels; 21, *S. insularis* sp. nov., holotype; 22, *S. junsukei* sp. nov., holotype male; 23, ditto, paratype female; 24, *S. srilankae* (KASZAB, 1980), holotype with the labels.

1 ♀, ditto, 13.VII.2017, Native leg.

Description. Body length: 5.4 mm in male; 4.7–5.4 mm in female. Proportions. Male (n = 1): IE/TD 1.18; PW/PL 1.25; EL/EW 1.64. Female (n = 9): IE/TD 1.07–1.43 (average 1.23); PW/PL 1.20–1.44 (average 1.30); EL/EW 1.66–1.81 (average 1.70).

Oblong, strongly convex above, shiny. Colour dark reddish brown; dorsal surface coppery, with strong greenish brassy sheen; antennae and tarsi paler.

Male. Head transversely rounded, strongly convex on frons and vertex, finely microsculptured; mCG not sinuate; punctures piligerous on clypeus and genae, rather fine and moderately dense, slightly coarser on frons; clypeus slightly convex, gently rounded at apex together with anterior margins of genae; genae short and transverse, flat, with sparse punctures; frontoclypeal suture obscure, rudimental; frons strongly convex posteriad; frons and vertex coarsely and densely rugose; eyes distinctly convex, strongly produced laterad; inner ocular sulci distinct, bifurcate posteriorly and one of which runs along lateral margins of frons. Antennae short, reaching middle of pronotum; distal six antennomeres dilated and forming weak club. Ultimate maxillary palpomeres extremely dilated, with endo-apical angles strongly and acutely produced. Mentum slender, subpentagonal, widest behind apex, weakly convex in middle and scarcely depressed at sides, emarginate at apex, with some long setae in apical portion. Submentum short, obtrapezoidal, cribrous. Gula transversely rugose.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, widest behind middle; disc strongly convex forwards, neither sulcate nor depressed along lateral margins, with punctures dense and rather shallow, oval to oblong, piligerous in part, becoming minute in anterior portions and larger in latero-posterior portions, space between punctures very finely microsculptured; anterior corners obtusely angulate, posterior ones obtusely rounded, both corners not produced; anterior margin roundly produced, finely beaded in lateral 1/4; lateral margins weakly and roundly convergent forwards, very finely beaded; basal margin gently bisinuate, finely beaded in lateral 2/5. Scutellum flat, finely rugulose, with moderate punctures.

Elytra elongate, widest at apical third, moderately beaded at sides; striae gently impressed, slightly obscure in apical portions; stria punctures large and rather dense, becoming slightly obscure on apical declivity, space between punctures bearing minute puncture almost as large as on intervals; intervals slightly convex, weakly convex on apical declivity, with punctures distinct, sparse and minute; epipleura slightly depressed, finely microsculptured and transversely rugulose, impunctate, with deep longitudinal sulcus along inner margin between 7/9 and 8/9.

Prothoracic hypomera weakly depressed, finely microsculptured, with large and dense rounded depressions, densely and compactly microsculptured within the depressions; posterior margin with oblong, tubercle-like process at each lateral eighth. Prosternum very short, steeply declined in front of coxae, finely beaded at apex; prosternal process leaf-shaped, horizontal, distinctly sulcate in V-shape, acute at apex. Mesoventro-ridge V-shaped, distinctly sloping forwards, with anterior angles rounded, rectangular in lateral view. Metaventricle strongly convex in middle, covered with moderate piligerous punctures. Abdomen gently convex, finely microsculptured, with punctures piligerous, dense and coarse on basal four ventrites, fine on 5th ventrite.

Aedeagus slender, weakly curved ventrad; basale 2.22 times as long as apicale, widest behind apex thence gently tapering towards base; apicale weakly convex dorsally, truncate at apex.

Legs short and robust. Femora short and thick; anterior margin of profemora and posterior margins of meso- and metafemora ancipital, and pubescent in about basal half. Tibiae short, scarcely incurved; inner margin of protibiae slightly sinuate and sparsely pubescent in apical half; inner margins of meso- and metatibiae densely pubescent in about apical 2/3, respectively. Tarsi slender and long.

Female. Body more dilated; pronotum widest at base or widest behind middle, otherwise widest before base; pubescence of inner margins of tibiae sparser.

Etymology. The specific epithet is cordially dedicated to Dr. Junsuke YAMASAKO, who constantly

helped me not only for this study but also for my several important systematic studies of Tenebrionidae.

Differential diagnosis. The new species resembles *Steneucyrtus minutissimus* (PIC, 1934) from Vietnam, but is distinctly different from the latter in having the dorsal surface coppery, with strong greenish brassy sheen, not entire green on dorsum; head and pronotum more densely punctate; punctures on pronotum larger and more distinctly oblong, and not always piligerous; elytra clearly wider than pronotum, with intervals slightly convex, weakly convex on apical declivity, distinctly and more densely punctate; posterior margin of prothoracic hypomera with oblong tubercle-like process at each lateral 1/8; and body length 4.7–5.4 mm instead of 4.0 mm of the latter.

New Combinations

I checked the types of 54 species of the genus *Tetragonomenes*, and herein transfer 13 species from *Tetragonomenes* to the genus *Steneucyrtus*. These species are different from *Tetragonomenes* and fit well *Steneucyrtus* in the characteristics mentioned in the notes of *Steneucyrtus* above.

On the other hand, the following 42 species were recognised to be clearly belonging to the genus *Tetragonomenes*.

Tetragonomenes aeneus (CARTER, 1905), *T. acutangulus* (GEBIEN, 1913), *T. auripennis* (GEBIEN, 1921), *T. borneensis* (KASZAB, 1977), *T. boninensis* (NAKANE, 1977), *T. caeruleicollis* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. ceylonicus* (KASZAB, 1981), *T. clypealis* (GEBIEN, 1913), *T. coloratus* (KULZER, 1951), *T. conspersus* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. crenatus* (GEBIEN, 1921), *T. cyaneus* (GEBIEN, 1927), *T. cyanopterus* ANDO, 2011, *T. exellens* (GEBIEN, 1913), *T. falsocrenatus* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. gibbulus* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. grimmi* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. intercoxalis* (KULZER, 1951), *T. lateralis* (GEBIEN, 1914), *T. ocularis* (KULZER, 1951), *T. pici* KASZAB, 1983, *T. picicornis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893), *T. pseudorufiventris* (MASUMOTO, 1981), *T. puerilis* (KULZER, 1951), *T. quadricollis* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. robusticeps* ANDO, 2011, *T. ruficornis* (CHAMPION, 1904), *T. rufipes* (KASZAB, 1980), *T. rufitarsis* (PIC, 1925), *T. saitorum* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. schawalleri* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. semiviolaceus* (NAKANE, 1968), *T. semirufa* (GEBIEN, 1921), *T. semiviridis* CHEVROLAT, 1878, *T. subapterus* (KULZER, 1951), *T. subcostatus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893), *T. taoi* ANDO et MERKL, 2015, *T. testa-ceipes* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), *T. tibialis* (KULZER, 1951), *T. viridans* (FAIRMAIRE, 1898), *T. viridipennis* (GEBIEN, 1927), and *T. yamasakoi* ANDO et MERKL, 2015.

As for other congeners of the genus, no material was available for this study. The remaining unchecked species of *Tetragonomenes* would be mingled with species of *Steneucyrtus*, and thus I await reports of future researchers in these surveys.

Steneucyrtus andoi (MASUMOTO, 1996), comb. nov.

Tetragonomenes andoi MASUMOTO, 1996: 522; ANDO, 2011: 225; ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 135, 137, 158.

Type specimens examined. 1 ♂ (paratype), Palopo, Sulawesi, 6.II.1985, M. TAO leg. (CKAO); 1 ♀ (paratype), Puncak near Rante Pao, Celebes, 24.III.1981, K. SUGINO leg. (CKAO).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Steneucyrtus banaszkieviczae (ANDO, 2011), comb. nov.

Tetragonomenes banaszkieviczae ANDO, 2011: 219; ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 135, 138, 157.

Type specimens examined. 2 ♂♂ (holotype & paratype), 1 ♀ (paratype), Sulawesi: Kotamobagu, Modinding, Gn. Ambang, 12.XII.1999, 1,200–1,450 m, A. RIEDEL leg. (SMNS & CKAO).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Steneucyrtus cupreomicans* (ANDO, 2011), comb. nov.**

Tetragonomenes cupreomicans ANDO, 2011: 224; ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 135, 138, 157.

Type specimens examined. 2 ♂♂ (holotype & paratype), 1 ♀ (paratype), Kalosi, Alla, Enrekang, S. Sulawesi, 29.XII.1999, K. ANDO leg. (EUMJ & CKAO).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Steneucyrtus cylindraceus* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015), comb. nov.**

Tetragonomenes cylindraceus ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 151.

Type specimens examined. 3 ♂♂ (holotype & 2 paratypes), Mt. Lalonggola, alt. 600 m, Tirawuta, Kolaka, SE. Sulawesi, Indonesia, at light, 1.I.2000, A. Saitô leg. (EUMJ, HNHN & CKAO).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Steneucyrtus electris* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015), comb. nov.**

Tetragonomenes electris ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 153.

Type specimens examined. 3 ♂♂ (holotype & 2 paratypes), Toari, alt. 45–60 m, Pomalaa, Kolaka, SE. Sulawesi, Indonesia, 31.XII.1999, A. Saitô leg. (EUMJ & CKAO); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes), Hutan Beko, Sabilambo, alt. 200 m, Kolaka, SE. Sulawesi, Indonesia, 26.XII.1999 in ♂, 27.XII.1999 in ♀, S. Saitô leg. (SMNS & CKAO).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Steneucyrtus fossiger* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015), comb. nov.**

Tetragonomenes fossiger ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 152.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), Lenganeng (530 m), Tahuna, Sangir Is., N. Sulawesi, Indonesia, at light, 30.IV.2000, A. Saitô leg. (EUMJ).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Steneucyrtus excellens* (KASZAB, 1980), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 19)

Obriomaia subcostata excellens KASZAB, 1980 b: 213.

Tetragonomenes subcostatus excellens: KASZAB, 1983: 134.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (paratype), ВЬЕТНАМ, горы / у Ша-па, 1600–2000 м / 11.8.1962 г. Кабаков [meaning: Vietnam, mountains near Sa Pa, 1600–2000 m, 11.VIII.1962, O. KABA-KOV] // Paratypus 1980 / *Obriomaia subcos- / tata excellens* / Kaszab (HNHN).

Notes. This species was treated as a subspecies of *Tetragonomenes subcostatus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893) by KASZAB (1983). However, it is clearly different from *T. subcostatus* and should be an independent species by the structure of the head. When the species was transferred to *Tetragonomenes*, its name became a junior secondary homonym of *Tetragonomenes excellens* (GEBIEN, 1913), but was not replaced so far. The two species are not treated as congeneric in this study and thus their homonymy is dissolved herein.

Distribution. Vietnam, Thailand, China (Hainan Is.).

Examined specimens for new records from Thailand and China. 1 ♂, NW Thailand, 7–12. V.1996, Mae Hong Son distr., Soppong-pai, 1,500 m, 19°27'N/98°20'E, J. HORÁK leg. (CHBO); 1 ♀,

Mt. Jianfengling, Jianfeng Township, Ledong County, Hainan, China, 18°42'N/108°52'E, Alt. 1,000–1,300 m, 海南省乐东县尖峰镇尖峰岭主峰, 13–15.VII.2017, Native leg. (CKAO).

***Steneucyrtus palpalis* (KASZAB, 1941), comb. nov.**

Obriomaia palpalis KASZAB, 1941: 64.

Tetragonomenes palpalis: KASZAB, 1983: 133.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), Taihorinsho / Formosa / Sauter, VIII__07-09 // Holotype // Typus / *Obriomaia / palpalis* m. / 1939 Z Kaszab // *Obriomaia / palpalis* m. / det. dr. Kaszab // DEI Coleoptera / #200340 (SDEI).

Distribution. Taiwan.

***Steneucyrtus palpaloides* (NAKANE, 1963), comb. nov.**

Obriomaia palpaloides NAKANE, 1963: 28.

Tetragonomenes palpalis palpaloides: KASZAB, 1983: 134.

Tetragonomenes palpaloides: LÖBL *et al.*, 2008: 348; auct.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), TOKARA Is. / Nakanoshima / 12.VI.1953 / S. UÉNO [on ventral side] // *Obriomaia / palpaloides* Nakane / Det. T. Nakane 1963 // 115–19 // NAKANE Coll. / SEHU JAPAN / 1999. (SEHU).

Distribution. Japan.

***Steneucyrtus planiusculus* (KASZAB, 1980), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 20)

Obriomaia planiuscula KASZAB, 1980 b: 212.

Tetragonomenes planiusculus: KASZAB, 1983: 134.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), Vietnam: Bac thai / Thai nguyen, 1.X.76 / L. Medvedev // Holotypus 1980 ♂ / *Obriomaia / planiuscula* / KASZAB (HNHM).

Distribution. Vietnam.

***Steneucyrtus septentrionalis* (ANDO et MERKL, 2015), comb. nov.**

Tetragonomenes septentrionalis ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 150.

Type specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), Mt. Munumpitaeng, alt. 210 m, Manganitu, Sangir Is., N. Sulawesi, Indonesia, 29.IV.2000, A. Saitô leg. (EUMJ); 1 ♀ (paratype), N. Sulawesi, 1 km W, Toraut, 200 m, 0°33'49"N, 123°54'38"E, A. Skale leg. (CRGN).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Steneucyrtus srilankae* (KASZAB, 1980), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 24)

Obriomaia srilankae KASZAB, 1980 a: 312.

Tetragonomenes srilankae: KASZAB, 1983: 134.

Type specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), Ceylon. / A. Rutherford. / 1919–35 // Peradeniya, / A. R. / Ceylon, 25.5.14 [25.V.1914] // Holotypus 1980 ♂ / *Obriomaia / srilankae* / Kaszab // *Obriomaia /*

srilankae / Kasz., / Dr. Z. Kaszab det., 1980 (BMNH); 1 ex. (paratype), Ceylon. A. Rutherford. / 1919–35 // Peradeniya, / A. R. / Ceylon, 25.5.14 [25.V.1914] // Paratypus 1981 / *Obriomaia* / *srilankae* / Kaszab // *Obriomaia* / *srilankae* / Kasz., / Dr. Z. Kaszab det., 1980 (HNHM).

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Steneucyrtus yukae (MASUMOTO, 1996), comb. nov.

Tetragonomenes yukae MASUMOTO, 1996: 524; ANDO, 2011: 221; ANDO & MERKL, 2015: 135, 137, 158.

Type specimen examined. 1 ♂ (paratype), Palopo, Sulawesi / 7.II.1985 / M. TAO leg. (CKAO).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

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要 約

安藤清志：海南島産 *Steneucyrtus* 属の2新種と13既知種の本属との新結合（鞘翅目ゴミムシダマシ科）。—— *Steneucyrtus* は、インド西方で採集された *Steneucyrtus pexicollis* を基準種として創設された属である。KASZAB (1983) はフランスの国立自然史博物館に保管されているゴミムシダマシ類のタイプを検討して、PIC (1934) が創設した *Pseudochariotheca* をこの属のシノニムとした。ANDO (2011) と ANDO & MERKL (2015) は、チビキマワリモドキ属 *Tetragonomenes* の中に異質な外部形態を保有する一群が存在することを報告した。そして今回 *Steneucyrtus* を研究する過程で、先行研究で指摘した頭部や前胸背板の特徴が *Steneucyrtus* 固有のものであることが判明した。本稿では、海南島で今回発見された2新種 (*Steneucyrtus insularis* sp. nov. および *S. junsukei* sp. nov.) を記載し、これまで著者がタイプ標本を確認したチビキマワリモドキ属54種の中から *Steneucyrtus* に移行すべき13種を抽出し、所属の変更を行った。なお今回の処理で、*Steneucyrtus* には日本産種も含まれることとなったので、本属の頭部の特徴からイルカキマワリモドキ属をその和名として提唱する。

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