

New Tenebrionid (Coleoptera) Beetles from Taiwan

(8) Descriptions of Six New Species and New Occurrence Records of Four Species from Taiwan

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Abstract In the present article concerning the Taiwanese tenebrionid beetles, six new species are described: *Platydema toyamai* sp. nov., *Crypsis shanglongae* sp. nov., *Neoplamius oharai* sp. nov., *Strongylium lanhai* sp. nov., *Stenochinus akiyamai* sp. nov. and *S. mysticus* sp. nov. Furthermore, four species are newly recorded: *Byrsax spiniceps* LEWIS, 1894, *Platydema monoceros* GEBIEN, 1925, *Xanthalia* sp. and *Luprops* sp.

As the eighth part of our series dealing with the Taiwanese tenebrionid beetles, we will describe six new species, and record four species as new members of the fauna of Taiwan

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The abbreviations used herein are as follows: NMNST – National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung; NSMT – National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba.

Descriptions of New Taxa

Subfamily Diaperinae

Tribe Diaperini

Platydema toyamai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 10–13)

Male. Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad; piceous, antennae, maxillary palpi, lateral margins of pronotum, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, hairs on surfaces mostly yellow with feeble brownish tinge; head rather strongly shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra strongly, feebly vitreously shining, antennal segments, except terminal ones and legs, moderately shining, ventral surface weakly, sericeously shining, terminal segments of antennae rather mat; antennae and terminal segments of maxillary palpi finely, densely haired, dorsal surface almost glabrous, ventral surface microscopically haired, tibiae and tarsi rather densely haired.

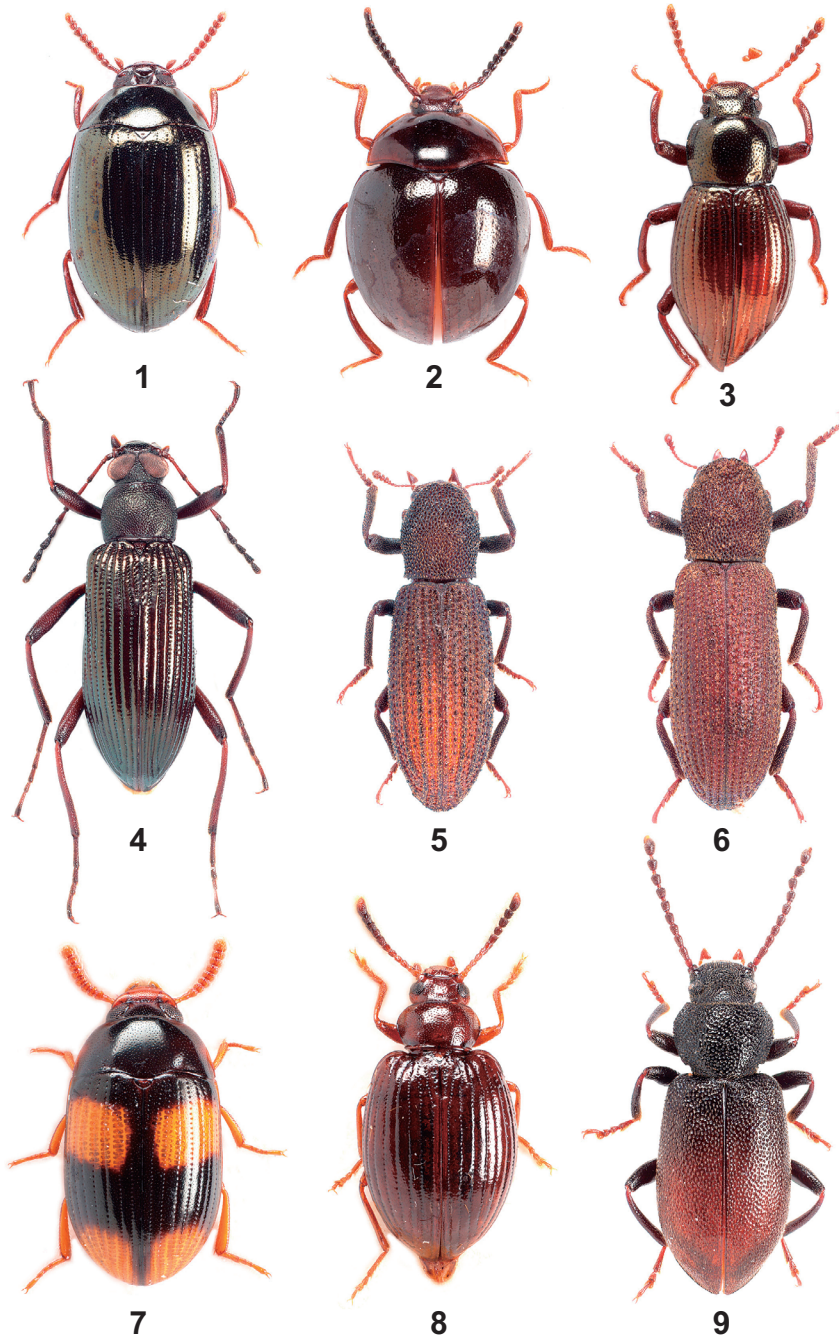
Head transversely elliptical, though the posterior portion is concealed under the anterior portion of pronotum, depressed in antero-lateral portions; clypeus transversely obpentagonal, gently convex in middle, slightly dilated apicad, slightly rounded at apex (without projection at the middle), rather closely scattered with small punctures; fronto-clypeal border widely V-shaped in medial part, bent anteriorly in lateral parts, with each end reaching to exterior margin; genae strongly dilated, weakly raised towards gently rounded exterior margins, depressed in interior parts, closely scattered with small punctures, which are smaller than those on clypeus; frons rather narrow, fairly steeply inclined anteriorly, hollowed in somewhat Y-shape in medial part, closely, minutely punctate, with a pair of subconical, anteriorly inclined horns on the insides of eyes (the horns become longer in larger individuals; those of the holotype (Fig. 10) are barely developed because it is rather small); vertex concealed under the anterior portion of pronotum in repose. Eyes subovate in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, deeply, obliquely inlaid into head, with diameter about the same width of an eye diameter. Antennae weakly becoming bolder apicad, segment IX the widest, tip of the terminal segment fairly reaching to basal portion of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.19, 0.06, 0.17, 0.16, 0.14, 0.14, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.13, 0.17.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal in dorsal view, 2.40 times as wide as long, widest at the middle (=hind angles); apex nearly straight, entirely rimmed, the rim becoming bolder and grooved in lateral parts; base gently, roundly produced in medial part, sinuous in lateral parts of the production, finely bordered by a punctate-stria in medial part, which becomes indistinct in lateral parts; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are obliquely rounded, grooved and rimmed, the rims entirely visible from above; front angles obtuse, hind angles subrectangular; disc rather transversely convex, fairly closely scattered with microscopic punctures, which are smaller than those on the head. Scutellum slightly widely triangular, flattened and smooth, with apex very slightly, acutely projected.

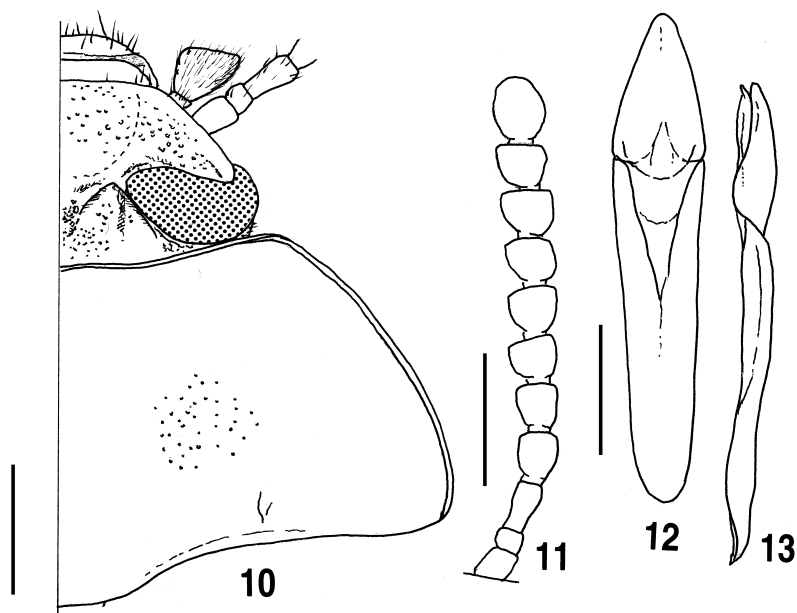
Elytra subovate in dorsal view, though the basal portion is truncate, 3.64 times the length and 1.17 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/7; disc with rows of small punctures, which are round to subovate and rather closely set; intervals nearly flattened to very weakly convex, irregularly scattered with minute punctures, whose sizes are slightly smaller than those on the pronotum; sides rather steeply, roundly declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by grooves, very feebly explanate and very finely rimmed, the rims almost entirely visible from above; humeri weakly swollen; epipleura entire, tapering apicad, and minutely punctate; apices roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi securiform, gently curved exterior side which is about 1.4 times longer than the weakly curved interior, about 1.3 times the length of the nearly straight apical. Mentum subquadrate, though the sides are produced laterad in anterior 1/3, strongly convex in antero-medial part, depressed in lateral parts, rather smooth in medial part, weakly coriaceous in lateral parts; gula weakly convex, covered with microsculpture, with a pair of oblique impressions near apex.

Prosternum rather short and extremely widely Y-shaped, widely emarginate, shallowly grooved and noticeably ridged along apex, depressed and rugose in lateral portions, longitudinally raised and punctulate in medial portion, inter-coxal space raised, flattened, ruguloso-punctate, and sparsely haired; prosternal process triangularly produced, weakly inclined posteriorly. Mesoventrite very short, strongly depressed in anterior part, ridged in V-shape, coarsely punctate, and sparsely haired in posterior part. Metaventrite rather short and wide, longitudinally, moderately raised in medial portion, strongly depressed and wrinkled along anterior margins in lateral portions, sparsely punctate and shallowly grooved in basal portion, sparsely punctate in postero-lateral portions, longitudinally impressed in posterior 3/4 on the midline, with an impunctate area in postero-medial portion. Abdominal ventrites rather short and wide, moderately, longitudinally raised in medial portion, gently depressed in



Figs. 1–9. Habitus of Tenebrionidae spp. — 1, *Platydema toyamai* sp. nov.; 2, *Crypsis shanglongae* sp. nov.; 3, *Neoplamius oharai* sp. nov.; 4, *Strongylium lanhai* sp. nov.; 5, *Stenochinus akiyamai* sp. nov.; 6, *S. mysticus* sp. nov.; 7, *Platydema monoceros* GEBIEN, 1925; 8, *Xanthalia* sp.; 9, *Luprops* sp.; 1–6, holotype.



Figs. 10–13. *Platydema toyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 10, Head and pronotum; 11, antennae; 12, male genitalia (dorsal view); 13, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

lateral portions, weakly covered with microsculpture, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent hair, ventrites VI and V (=anal ventrite) each with a noticeable transverse groove along basal border; anal ventrite sparsely scattered with minute punctures, which become closer apicad, with rounded apex.

Femora rather short, concealed under the pronotum and elytra in dorsal view, weakly becoming bolder apicad; tibiae weakly becoming bolder apicad, densely clothed with seta-like hairs, with exterior margins finely serrate and furnished with setae; tarsi rather slender, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.11, 0.07, 0.07, 0.08, 0.26; 0.23, 0.07, 0.07, 0.07, 0.25; 0.39, 0.14, 0.09, 0.28.

Male genitalia elongated subfusiform, weakly curved in lateral view, slightly asymmetric and weakly twisted in basal part, about 1.7 mm in length and 0.25 mm in width, basale bilobed in anterior half in dorsal view; apicale about 0.8 mm in length, inlaid into basale in basal half, somewhat triangular and convex in apical half, weakly impressed in apico-medial part in dorsal view; parts of ventral side produced anteriorly and visible from above.

F e m a l e. Antennae a little shorter; cephalic horns shorter and not acute at apices; space between horns not concave.

Body length: 5.2–5.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “Nanshanchi / Nantou HSIEN / FORMOSA / 03–V–1979 / M. TÔYAMA leg.” (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, “Malibulu, Taimali / 28–IV–1986 / K. MASUMOTO leg.”; 1 ♂, “Palin. / Taoyuan Pref. / TAIWAN. 28–III–1986 / M. ÔHARA leg.”; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, “Taiwan, Taitung / Pref., Shouka, 5. VI. 2013, / K. TAKAHASHI leg.”; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Taiwan, Pingtung Pref., Shizi Township, Shouka, / 3. V. 2013, / H. Akiyama leg.”

Notes. The new species somewhat resembles *Platydema prachalceum* MASUMOTO, 1982, which is originally described from “Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, Formosa,” but can be distinguished from

the latter by the body stouter and more strongly convex, the head with horns in males, the pronotum more strongly narrowed apicad, the elytra with rows of stronger, closely set punctures, and the intervals more strongly punctate.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Masao TÔYAMA who collected the holotype.

Tribe **Leiochrinini**

Crypsis shangrongae sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 14–16)

M a l e. Body hemispherical; brownish black, head and sutural parts of elytra lighter in color, four basal segments and apical parts of terminal segments of antennae, mouth parts, ventral side of head, lateral margins of pronotum and legs light brown, hairs on head, antennae and legs yellowish brown; head moderately, slightly sericeously shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra moderately, slightly vitreously shining, four basal segments of antennae, ventral side of head and legs moderately shining, prosternum alutaceous, meso- and metaventrites and abdominal ventrites moderately, rather vitreously shining, seven apical segments of antennae weakly shining; each surface, except apical part of head, seven apical segments of antennae and legs, almost glabrous.

Head weakly covered with microsculpture, subhexagonal, though the basal part is concealed under the anterior portion of pronotum; clypeus roundly produced anteriorly, weakly convex in middle, scattered with small punctures, each with a long seta; fronto-clypeal border not defined; genae strongly depressed in lateral parts, with exterior margins slightly produced antero-laterad, areas before eyes (above antennal sockets) convex; frons rather broad, gently inclined anteriorly, scattered with smaller and closer punctures than those on clypeus, each with a fine decumbent seta; vertex rather flattened, closely, irregularly punctate, particularly so in lateral parts. Eyes oblique-transverse and short in dorsal view, strongly convex antero-laterad, rather triangularly inlaid into head, with diameter about 2.5 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae becoming bolder and flattened apicad, tip of the terminal segment hardly reaching to basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.29, 0.11, 0.31, 0.16, 0.18, 0.19, 0.17, 0.18, 0.17, 0.16, 0.28.

Pronotum semicircular in dorsal view, though the anterior portion emarginate; apex widely emarginate, very weakly produced in middle, feebly sinuous, finely bordered and reflexed in lateral parts; base gently produced posteriorly widely in medial portion, feebly sinuous in lateral portions, not margined, very weakly impressed along base on both sides; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are roundly narrowed anteriorly, rather boldly bordered by grooves and finely reflexed; front angles obtuse with rounded corners, hind angles slightly acute with corners slightly produced laterad; disc gently, transversely convex, weakly covered with microsculpture, irregularly scattered with microscopic punctures, which are smaller than those on head. Scutellum widely triangular, weakly depressed, flattened, and weakly covered with microsculpture.

Elytra about 2.5 times the length and 1.30 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3, roundly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of minute punctures, which are not distinct; intervals not convex, rather closely, irregularly scattered with minute punctures, whose sizes are slightly smaller than those in row; sides steeply, roundly declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by rather bold grooves and narrowly reflexed; humeri not swollen; apices very feebly, roundly produced; epipleura very wide in basal portions, tapering apicad, disappeared in apical 1/5, with surface wrinkled. Hind wings brachypterous.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subelliptical, weakly curved exterior side which is about 1.4 times the length of the curved interior, about 2.8 times the length of the obliquely truncate apical. Mentum obtapezoidal, roundly narrowed basad, feebly emarginate at apex, wide-triangularly raised at base, weakly covered with microsculpture, coarsely punctate, each with a long decumbent hair at the center; gula weakly convex, rather smooth, triangularly bordered, impressed in inverted V-shape at apex.

Prosternum short, rather wide in anterior portion, alutaceous, rimmed along apex; inter-procoxal space rather wide, finely haired; prosternal process wide, truncate at apex. Mesoventrite extremely short, deeply, transversely hollowed in middle, transversely ridged in posterior portion. Metaventrite rather short and wide, weakly, transversely aciculate, feebly, transversely convex in lateral portions, sparsely, irregularly scattered with minute punctures, sparsely clothed with long decumbent hairs in medial portion. Abdominal ventrites rather short, weakly convex in medial portions, very weakly microsculptured and rather transversely aciculate, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, very sparsely, finely haired, ventrites I–IV weakly, irregularly depressed in lateral parts; anal ventrite rather smooth, scattered with small punctures, which are slightly transverse and clothed with decumbent hairs, with apex widely rounded.

Legs rather short; femora somewhat short-clavate, sparsely, finely punctate, with setae along anterior margin of profemur and posterior margins of meso- and metafemora; tibiae gently curved interiad, finely haired, the hairs becoming denser on apico-interior faces; tarsi rather slender, clothed with rather long hairs, the hairs becoming bolder and denser on ventral face, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.19, 0.08, 0.06, 0.09, 0.29; 0.25, 0.19, 0.06, 0.05, 0.31; 0.35, 0.06, 0.09, 0.30.

Male genitalia short subfusiform in dorsal view, 1.26 mm in length, 0.23 mm in width, rather strongly curved in lateral view; fused apicale 0.54 mm in length, nearly equilateral triangular, with apical part gently prolonged and well-fused in dorsal view.

F e m a l e. Body slightly wider; antennae bolder and shorter; pronotum produced anteriorly; elytra slightly more strongly produced posteriorly.

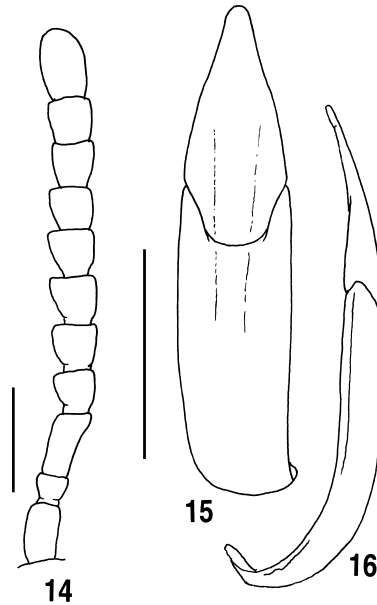
Body length: 5.6–5.9 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "TAIWAN Nantou Co. / Meifeng (Provincial Rd. 14A) / (梅峰 (台 14甲14K)) / 24°05'112"N, 121°10'263"E / 2012. X. 8 / leg. JF Tsai & SR Wei / by Mercury-vapor lamp" (NMNST). Paratypes: 30 exs., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. The new species is the second *Crypsis*-species from Taiwan. The first species is *Crypsis gebieni* KASZAB, 1946, originally described from Hoozan (=Feng Shan) and Kagi (=Chiayi). Compared with *C. gebieni*, this new species is smaller, with the body coloration almost wholly brownish black (lateral portions of pronotum light reddish in *C. gebieni*), and the male genitalia differently shaped.

This new species resembles *Crypsis wrasei* SCHAWALLER, 2005, which is originally described from Daba Shan, Shaanxi-Sichan border, Daba Shan, W. Hubei, and Jinpo Shan, SE. Sichuan, China in having almost uniformly darkened color in dorsal side, but can be distinguished from the latter by the 3rd antennal segment twice the length of the 4th (three times in *C. wrasei*), the pronotum with lateral margins more clearly bordered than in *C. wrasei*, the elytra with rows of very small and weak punctures (lacking rows of punctures or striae in *C. wrasei*), the abdominal ventrites very weakly microsculptured and rather transversely aciculate, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, very sparsely, and finely haired (very finely punctate, without setae or hairs in *C. wrasei*), and the male genitalia differently shaped.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Ms. Shangrong WEI, who collected the type



Figs. 14–16. *Crypsis shanglongae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 14, Antennae; 15, male genitalia (dorsal view); 16, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

series together with Dr. Jing-Fu TSAI.

Subfamily **Stenochiinae**

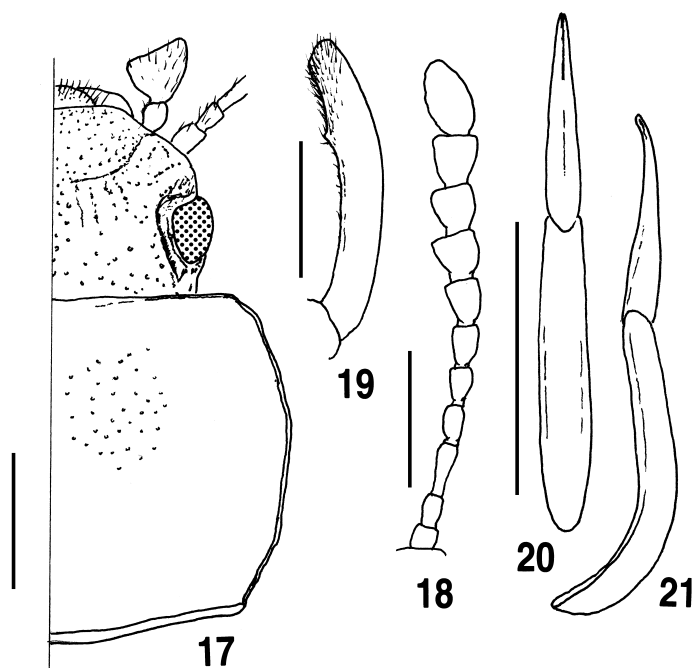
Tribe **Cnodalonini**

Neoplamius oharai sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 17–21)

M a l e. Body elongated ovate, rather strongly constricted at the border of fore and hind bodies, convex dorsad; dark reddish brown, posterior portion of head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra darker in color with coppery to brassy tinge, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi yellowish brown, legs reddish brown, hairs on antennae, apico-interior faces of tibiae and ventral sides of tarsi yellowish brown; dorsal surface metallicly, feebly sericeously shining, six basal segments of antennae and legs moderately shining, major ventral surface weakly, metallicly shining; dorsal surface almost glabrous, antennae, apico-interior faces of tibiae and ventral sides of tarsi haired.

Head rather flat, gently inclined antieriad, rather noticeably covered with microsculpture; clypeus rather transversely hexagonal, weakly convex in intero-medial part, truncate in front, rounded and connected to the borders of genae in lateral parts of apex, rather closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and closer apicad and laterad, and each with a microscopic decumbent seta; fronto-clypeal border transversely sulcate in middle, the sulcus obliquely bent antieriad in lateral parts, and reaching to external margins; genae gently dilated antero-laterad, flattened, depressed before eyes, rather closely punctate, with exterior margin rounded; frons wide, feebly convex in middle, sulcate along interior borders of eyes, scattered with larger punctures than those on clypeus in middle, each with a decumbent seta at the center; vertex very weakly convex, rather sparsely punctate. Eyes trans-



Figs. 17–21. *Neoplamius oharai* sp. nov. ♂. — 17, Head and pronotum; 18, antennae; 19, male protibiae; 20, male genitalia (dorsal view); 21, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

versely subelliptical in dorso-lateral view, roundly convex laterad, gently inlaid into head and the interior margins being nearly straight, with diatone about 4.5 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae weakly thickened apicad, tip of terminal segment reaching to basal 1/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.12, 0.07, 0.18, 0.10, 0.09, 0.11, 0.13, 0.13, 0.12, 0.15, 0.27.

Pronotum subquadrate with rounded sides, wider than long (7 : 5), widest at apical 2/5, more weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture than that on head; apex nearly straight, wider than base, very finely rimmed in lateral parts; base weakly produced in wide-triangle, very slightly sinuous and bordered by a short groove and a fine rim in lateral parts; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by rows of punctures and finely rimmed, the rims visible from above, very weakly serrate; front angles obtusely angular, pointing antero-ventrad, hind angles obtusely angular, pointing postero-laterad; disc gently convex, scattered with smaller punctures than those on head, with a pair of vague oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum semicircular, weakly elevated, flattened and smooth widely in middle, hardly punctate.

Elytra 1.51 times as long as wide, 2.43 times the length and 1.43 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/8, gently narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/7; disc punctato-striate, the striae fine, the punctures round and notching intervals; intervals weakly convex, more weakly covered with microsculpture than that on pronotum, scattered with microscopic punctures, very weakly micro-aciculate; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which envelope the hind body, and are bordered by grooves and fine rims, and invisible from above; epipleura wide in basal portions and tapering apicad, undulate; humeri atrophied; apices rather noticeably produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with rounded exterior side about 2.2 times the length of the rounded interior, nearly the same length of the weakly emarginate apical. Mentum

subhexagonal, though the posterior part is longer than the anterior, strongly convex in antero-medial part and pointed at the middle, ridged on the midline, with a pair of large punctures with long setae near base; gula rather noticeably convex, coriaceous, weakly, transversely wrinkled, with a pair of short, oblique impressions on the borders near apex.

Prosternum short with apex widely emarginate and feebly, rather crenulately margined, transversely rugulose in anterior portion, inter-procoxal space gently raised, longitudinally grooved in lateral parts, sparsely scattered with small punctures; prosternal process rather strongly depressed, tapering apicad, weakly depressed in medial part, rimmed along lateral margins, with apex rather acutely pointed and slightly reflexed dorsad. Mesoventrite short, strongly, triangularly depressed and rugulose in anterior portion, strongly raised in posterior portions, ridged in V-shape, ruguloso-punctate along intero-anterior parts of the V-ridge. Metaventrite very short, weakly microsculptured, rather strongly punctate, weakly, obliquely wrinkled in posterior portion, with a longitudinal impression in posterior half. Abdominal ventrites moderate in size, weakly microsculptured, scattered with shallow punctures, which become finer and slightly transverse apicad, each with a microscopic decumbent hair; anal ventrite with apex very weakly, roundly produced.

Legs rather stout; femora short-clavate, rather closely punctate; tibiae curved interiad, protibia gouged at apical 1/5 on intero-ventral face, bearing a small angular projection at apical 1/3 on intero-ventral face, haired on ventral face, the hairs becoming longer in apical 2/5, mesotibia slightly becoming bolder apicad, haired in apical half on interior face, metatibia very weakly gouged at apical 1/4 on interior face, haired in apical half on interior face; tarsi rather long, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.12, 0.07, 0.07, 0.06, 0.30; 0.11, 0.06, 0.06, 0.05, 0.31; 0.17, 0.07, 0.06, 0.31.

Male genitalia slender, 1.19 mm in length, 0.11 mm in width; basale weakly curved in middle in lateral view; fused apicale 0.48 mm in length, elongated nib-shaped, narrower than basale at base, very weakly curved in anterior 1/3 in lateral view, with apices pointed.

F e m a l e. Body bolder, with dorsal surface more strongly punctate; antennae shorter and bolder, barely reaching base of pronotum; head more strongly convex in posterior portion, diatone about 5.4 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye; elytra more strongly produced apicad; legs bolder; protibia not gouged at apical 1/5 on intero-ventral face, and without angular projection.

Body length: 4.6–5.4 mm.

Type seires. Holotype: ♂, "Taiwan, Taitung, / Dulan, 3. IV. 2012 / K. Masumoto & / K. Takahashi leg." (NMNST). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♀, "Peinan Taitong, / Taitong Pref. / TAIWAN, 24. IV. 1986 / M. ÔHARA leg."; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "TAIWAN, Taitung Pref., / Beinan Township, / Lijia Lindao, 2. V. 2013 / H. Akiyama leg."; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "Lijia Lindao (利嘉林道) / Beinan Township / Taitung County, Taiwan / 2-V-2013 / Tatsuya Niisato leg."

Notes. This new species closely resembles other named *Neoplamius*-species, but can be distinguished from others by the following diagnostic key.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Dr. Masahiro OHARA, who collected one of the type specimens, which is the oldest record of this new species.

Key to Male of All the *Neoplamius*-Species from Taiwan

- 1(2) Body larger (7.9–8.1 mm) in size; interior ocular sulci narrow and deep; pronotum with basal margin hardly bordered, lateral margins slightly undulate in part. Dahanshan (Pingtung Co.)
 *N. yamasakoi* ANDO, 2013.
- 2(1) Body smaller (4.3–7.0 mm) in size; inner ocular sulci rather wide and shallow; pronotum with

- basal margin apparently bordered, lateral margins not undulate 3
- 3(4) Body smaller (4.3–4.7 mm) in size, more stout (pronotum 1.50 times as wide as long, elytra 1.33 times as long as wide) and more strongly convex; legs shorter and bolder, protibiae without an angular projection on intero-ventral face. Tahanshan, Shouchia (Pingtung Co.) *N. akiyamai* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2012.
- 4(3) Body larger (4.6–7.0 mm) in size, slenderer and less convex; legs longer and slenderer, protibia with an angular projection on intero-ventral face 5
- 5(6) Fifth interval with a rather strongly raised tubercle at apical 1/3, 3rd interval with low and small tubercles at apical 1/10. Meifeng, Sungkang, Tsuifeng (Nantou Co.) *N. endoi* MASUMOTO, 1981.
- 6(5) Intervals without tubercles 7
- 7(8) Body larger (5.0–7.0 mm) in size, slenderer and less convex; pronotum wider (1.47 times as wide as long); elytra longer (2.66 times the length of pronotum), intervals less convex and less strongly punctate; protibia with an obtusely angular projection at apical 1/3 on intero-ventral face. Fenchihu, Alishan, Toranzan (Chiayi Co.) *N. zoltani* MASUMOTO, 1981.
- 8(7) Body smaller (4.6–5.4 mm) in size, more stout and more convex; pronotum narrower (1.40 times as wide as long); elytra shorter (2.43 times the length of pronotum), intervals more strongly convex and more strongly punctate; protibia with a small angular projection at apical 1/3 on intero-ventral face. Dulan, Peinan (Taitung Co.) *N. oharai* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, sp. nov.

Tribe *Stenochiini*

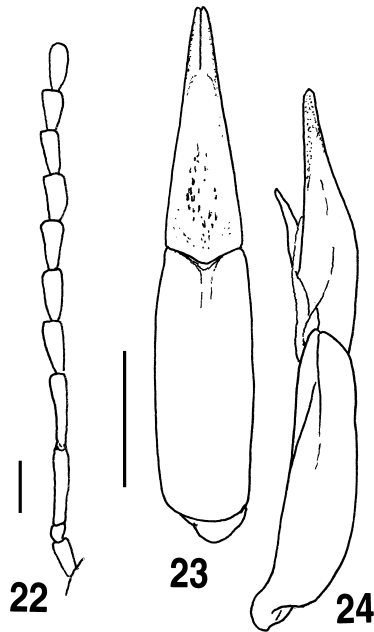
Strongylium lanhai sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 22–24)

Body elongated subfusiform, gently constricted between head and pronotum and also so between pronotum and elytra, rather strongly convex dorsad; dark brown, head and pronotum weakly with dark purplish tinge, elytra with dark coppery tinge, major parts of antennae and legs dark reddish brown, apical part of each antennal segment, apical parts of femora, and apical parts of each tarsal segment brownish black; clypeus weakly shining, middle and posterior parts of head, pronotum and scutellum weakly, rather sericeously shining, elytra moderately shining, ventral part of neck including gula vitreously shining, prosternum with anterior portion dull, and posterior portion weakly shining, anal ventrite weakly, rather sericeously shining; dorsal surface nearly glabrous, seven apical segments of antennae, apico-ventral parts of tibiae, ventral faces of tarsi, anal ventrite clothed with yellowish to brownish hairs.

Male. Head transversely subrhombical, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture; clypeus semicircular, rather broadly flattened in basal part, bent ventrad in apical part, rather sparsely, irregularly scattered with round, microscopically scaled punctures, which become closer and smaller apicad; fronto-clypeal border impressed in wide V-shape; genae strongly, obliquely raised, smooth, sparsely, irregularly punctulate, with exterior margins rounded and weakly produced laterad; frons noticeably Y-shaped and ridged, gently inclined anteriad, depressed in area behind fronto-clypeal border (=before eyes), sparsely, irregularly scattered with punctures; vertex depressed, rugoso-punctate. Eyes very large, subovate in dorsal view, strongly, roundly convex laterad, slightly obliquely inlaid into head, approximate with each other, with diatone about 1/24 time the width of an eye diameter. Antennae subfiliform, reaching to basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.31, 0.12, 0.58, 0.49, 0.43, 0.40, 0.37, 0.35, 0.33, 0.31, 0.29.

Pronotum subquadrate with gently rounded sides, wider than long (6 : 5), widest at anterior 2/5,



Figs. 22–24. *Strongylium lanhai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 22, Antennae; 23, male genitalia (dorsal view); 24, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

covered with isodiametric microsculpture; apex nearly straight, rimmed, the rim sparsely punctulate and tapering laterad; base slightly bisinuous, bordered by a sharp impression and a ridge, the latter is rather bold and sparsely punctulate; sides rather gently and then steeply declined to lateral margins, which are hardly sinuous before bases, finely bordered and rimmed, the rims fairly visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles slightly obtuse; disc gently convex, weakly depressed in medio-posterior portions, impressed in baso-lateral portions, rather closely, shallowly and irregularly punctate, each puncture with a microscopic bent scale at the center. Scutellum sublinguiform, raised, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, longitudinally wrinkled in apical part.

Elytra elongated subfusiform, 2.17 times as long as wide, 4.26 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical $4/9$; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal $1/4$, weakly depressed in areas along scutellary striae; disc grooved and punctate, the punctures round and closely set, becoming smaller posteriad; intervals convex along each exterior side, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, often very weakly micro-aciculate, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri gently swollen longitudinally; apices gently produced and slightly dehiscent.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi securiform, with feebly curved exterior side about twice the length of interior, and nearly of the same length of the apex. Mentum somewhat obtrapezoidal, longitudinally raised in medial part, convex in medio-apical part, ruguloso-punctate. Gula somewhat parabolic, ruguloso-punctulate, with basal and lateral margins rimmed.

Prosternum gently depressed and microsculptured in anterior $1/3$, rugulose along apex, impunctate in antero-medial portion, sparsely scattered with transverse punctures in antero-lateral portions, strongly raised and rather longitudinally rugoso-punctate in inter-procoxal space; prosternal process produced posteriad in medial part, depressed and roundly produced in lateral parts, rugoso-punctate; mesoventrite rather short, triangularly depressed and punctate in anterior portion, obliquely convex and rugoso-punctate in areas before mesocoxae; metasternum moderate in size, weakly microsculp-

tured, convex in middle, weakly, broadly depressed in postero-medial portion, impressed on the midline, coarsely punctate in basal and lateral portions, rather transversely rugoso-punctate in middle, rugulose in posterior portion. Abdominal ventrites rather wide, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, ventrite I scattered with coarse punctures in baso-medial part, weakly, longitudinally wrinkled and sparsely scattered with weak puncture in posterior part, the II wholly, weakly punctate and longitudinally wrinkled, the III wholly scattered with small punctures, and longitudinally wrinkled in basal part, the IV scattered with small punctures in major medial part, and transversely wrinkled in medial part; anal sternite rather closely punctate (each puncture with a rather longer hair), somewhat semicircularly depressed in postero-medial part close to truncate apex.

Legs medium in size in members of *Strongylium*; femora subclavate; protibia nearly straight, with ventral face haired, the hairs becoming longer and denser apicad, mesotibia curved interiad, haired on ventral face, the hairs becoming longer and denser apicad; metatibia weakly twisted at basal 2/5, haired on intero-ventral faces; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.18, 0.13, 0.15, 0.14, 0.60; 0.82, 0.39, 0.36, 0.26, 0.63; 0.80, 0.33, 0.26, 0.64.

Male genitalia 1.78 mm in length, elongated subfusiform, widest at the middle, tapering apicad, and moderately narrowed basad in dorsal view, gently curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.79 mm in length, weakly prolonged apicad, with apices rather nib-shaped.

Body length: 8.4–10.0 mm.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Taiwan, Pingtung / Pref., Kenting Nat. / For., 10–11. VI. 2013, / K. TAKAHASHI leg." (NMNST). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, "Taiwan, Taitung Pref., / Taren Linchuang / 5–7. VI. 2013 / K. TAKAHASHI leg."

Notes. This new species resembles *Stongylium lini* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2008, originally described from Lilongshan, Pingtung Co., but can be distinguished from the latter by the body slightly longer (8.3 mm in *S. lini*), the eyes obviously larger and closely approximate (diatone about 1/8 times the width of an eye diameter in *S. lini*), the pronotum less closely punctate, the elytra with rows of punctures more closely set, and the male genitalia slenderer.

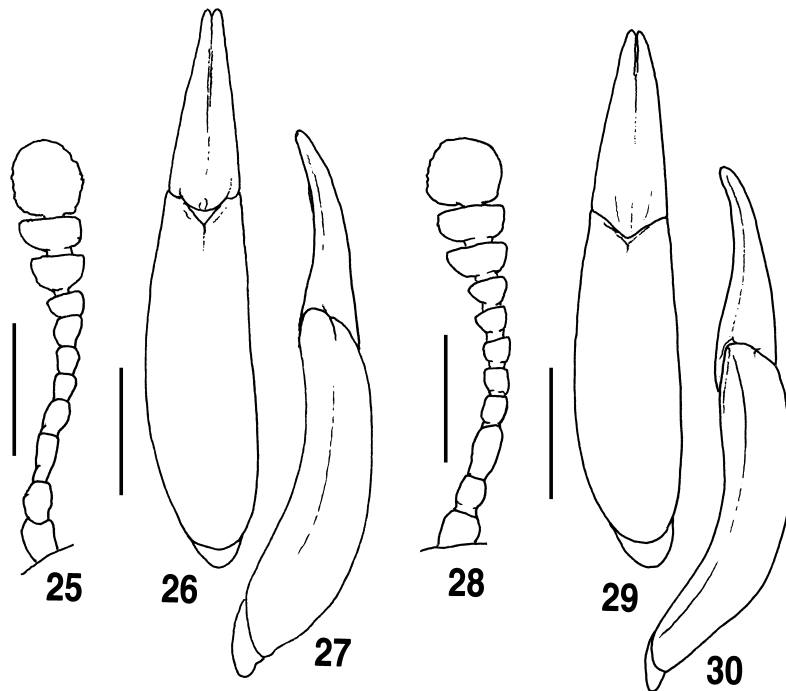
Etymology. The specific name is given after the "blue sea" in Chinese. The type specimens were collected from places surrounded by the beautiful blue sea.

Stenochinus akiyamai sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 25–27)

Body subfusiform, constricted between fore and hind bodies, pronotum convex anteriorly and elytra convex dorsad; dark reddish brown, dorsal surface dusty brownish black, granules on elytra almost black; each surface nearly mat, except for apical part of head and granules on elytra weakly shining; each surface clothed with pale yellowish to golden setiferous or scale-like hairs.

M a l e. Head transversely subelliptical though the basal portion is concealed under the anterior margin of pronotum, gently inclined forwards, closely punctate and clothed with fine, decumbent scale-like hairs; clypeus somewhat elliptical though the border of frons is not defined, slightly convex in middle, widely rounded in front; genae moderately dilated antero-laterad, more finely, densely punctate and haired, with exterior margins gently rounded and notched at the borders of clypeus; frons wide, slightly convex in middle, weakly microsculptured, more strongly and sparsely punctate than clypeus. Eyes convex laterad, triangularly (though the corner is rounded) inlaid into head, margined, the margins becoming deepened posteriorly, with diatone about three times the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view. Antennae clavate, hardly reaching to the midst of pronotum, segments VIII–X wid-



Figs. 25–30. *Stenochinus* spp., holotype, ♂. — 25–27, *S. akiyamai* sp. nov.; 28–30, *S. mysticus* sp. nov.; 25, 28, antennae; 26, 29, male genitalia (dorsal view); 27, 30, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

er than long, XI subovate though the basal part is truncate, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.19, 0.11, 0.14, 0.12, 0.11, 0.11, 0.11, 0.10, 0.14, 0.11, 0.17.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, longer than wide (6 : 4), widest at apex (front angles); apex noticeably produced anteriorly and raised apically like a hood, incised at the middle; base moderately rounded; sides weakly convex laterally, steeply inclined and slightly enveloping ventral parts; front angles acute and directed anteriorly, hind angles subrectangular and the corners directed postero-laterally; disc strongly convex anteriorly, flattened in anterior portion, very weakly depressed near anterior margin; surface closely and coarsely punctate, strongly rugose, sparsely scattered with granules in marginal parts of the flattened portion, clothed with decumbent scale-like hairs, which are slightly dilated to each apex and bolder than those on the head. Scutellum subpentagonal, slightly concave in medial part, slightly micro-granular.

Elytra longitudinally elongated elliptical though the basal portion is truncate, 2.13 times as long as wide, 2.42 times the length and 1.37 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/8; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/9; disc weakly microsculptured, clothed with scale-like hairs, and having rows of punctures, which are rather closely set and provided with a small granule on each side; intervals convex and granular, odd ones strongly convex and coarsely granular; humeri reduced; apices rounded. Hind wings degenerated.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi rather strongly dilated, moderately curved exterior side which is about 1.6 times longer than the weakly curved interior, almost of the same length of the obliquely, weakly emarginate apical. Mentum obtusely trapezoidal though the sides are rounded, convex medio-anteriorly, alutaceous and nearly glabrous, depressed and wrinkled in lateral parts, rather smooth in medial part. Gula subparabolically impressed along the border, weakly convex, rather noticeably

transversely wrinkled.

Prosternum short, roundly emarginate and clearly rimmed along apex, coarsely punctate and clothed with scale-like hairs in narrow anterior portion, longitudinally, strongly raised, punctulate and clothed with finer hairs in medial (inter-procoxal) portion; prosternal process depressed, roundly produced and weakly raised posteriad, with a small protuberance at apex. Mesoventrite short, weakly depressed in anterior part, ridged in T-shape at front margin, coarsely punctate, and microscopically haired in major medial portion, triangularly raised and rugulose in posterior portion. Metaventrite rather short, microsculptured, micro-granular, coarsely punctate and clothed with decumbent scale-like hairs in major portions, impunctate and smooth in medio-posterior portion, with a longitudinal impression in posterior 1/4 on the midline. Abdominal ventrites moderate in size, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent scale-like hair; anal ventrite closely punctate and haired, the punctures becoming smaller and closer, and the hairs becoming finer and denser apicad, and rather noticeably pubescent in apical part.

Legs medium in size, closely punctate and clothed with setiferous hairs; tibiae densely haired in apico-ventral parts; tarsi rather bold, dilated to each apex, ratios of the lengths of each segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.30, 0.16, 0.13, 0.11, 0.46; 0.31, 0.21, 0.15, 0.12, 0.54; 0.32, 0.20, 0.10, 0.49.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 2.00 mm in length, 0.33 mm in width, basale gently curved in middle in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.65 mm in length, gently curved in anterior 1/3 in lateral view, tapering apicad, with apices slightly dehiscent.

F e m a l e. Antennae shorter, eyes smaller, with diatone about 3.5 times the width of eye transverse diameter; front angles less strongly widened antero-laterad; legs less modified, with tarsi less strongly dilated to each apex.

Body length: 9.1–10.2 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Taiwan, Taitung Pref., / Beinan Township, Lijia Lindao, 2. V. 2013, / H. Akiyama leg." (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, "台湾台東縣 / 卑南利嘉林道 / June 4. 2010. / Takeshi Yoro leg."; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "Lijia Lindao (利嘉林道) / Beinan Township / Taitung County, Taiwan / 2–V–2013 / Tatsuya Niisato leg."

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Stenochinus amplus* (GEBIEN, 1913), which is originally described from "Sokutsu: Banshoryo-Dist., Kosempo, and Kankau (Koshun)", Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the slenderer body, with the dorsal surface clothed with much finer and sparser scale-like hairs, the pronotum less strongly depressed in the anterior portion, the elytra more strongly convex dorsad, and the intervals more coarsely ridged and granular, with the apices more narrowly produced, and the male genitalia slenderer.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA who collected the specimens of the type series.

Stenochinus mysticus sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, 28–30)

Body subfusiform, constricted between fore and hind bodies, convex anteriorly in pronotum and dorsad in elytra. Blackish brown, elytra dusty brown with granules almost black; dorsal surface nearly mat, except for apical part of head, rugulosities on pronotum, granules on elytra, and medial and posterior portions of ventral surface weakly shining; each surface sparsely clothed with pale yellowish to golden setiferous or scale-like hairs.

M a l e. Head transversely subelliptic though the basal portion concealed under the anterior margin of pronotum, steeply inclined forward in basal portion, gently so in apical portion, closely

punctate and clothed with minute decumbent scale-like hairs; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, slightly convex in antero-medial part, with apical margin widely rounded, fronto-clypeal border nearly straight but not so clearly defined; genae moderately dilated and weakly raised antero-laterad, more coarsely and closely punctate and haired, with outer margins gently rounded, and notched at the borders of clypeus; frons wide, strongly raised posteriad, more coarsely and closely punctate than clypeus, the punctures somewhat transversely ovate. Eyes roundly convex laterad, triangularly (though the corner is rounded) inlaid into head, margined along the eyes, the margins becoming deepened posteriad, with diatone about 3.5 times the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view. Antennae clavate, hardly reaching the midst of pronotum, segments VII–X wider than long, XI the widest and nearly rounded though the basal part truncate, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.20, 0.09, 0.14, 0.09, 0.08, 0.07, 0.08, 0.08, 0.13, 0.14, 0.23.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, longer than wide (6 : 5), widest at the middle; apex noticeably roundly produced anteriorly and raised apically like a hood, hardly incised at the middle; base moderately rounded; sides steeply weakly convex laterad, inclined and slightly enveloping ventral sides; front angles produced anteriorly, hind angles weakly angular postero-laterad; disc strongly convex anteriorly, flattened in medio-anterior portion, depressed near anterior margin; surface closely and coarsely punctate, strongly rugose, clothed with fine decumbent scale-like hairs, and sparsely scattered with granules on disc. Scutellum triangular, flattened, depressed and rather smooth.

Elytra longitudinally elongated elliptical though the basal portion is truncate, 2.37 times as long as wide, 2.40 times the length and 1.11 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 4/9; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc very weakly microsculptured, rather sparsely clothed with minute scale-like hairs, and having rows of small punctures, which are rather closely set, often fused with one another, and provided with a small round granule on each side; intervals gently convex and irregularly micro-granular, the granules microscopically pitted, the third intervals rather strongly ridged; humeri reduced; apices rounded. Hind wings degenerated.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi rather strongly dilated, moderately curved exterior side which is about 1.7 times longer than the nearly straight interior, and 0.8 times the length of the nearly straight apical. Mentum slightly elongated hexagonal, convex medio-anteriorly, smooth and glabrous in medial part, depressed, rugulose and sparsely pubescent in lateral parts. Gula tallowy and transversely rugoso-punctate, obliquely impressed along the borders in major basal parts, produced anteriorly in apical part, and the apex reaching to anterior margin of head.

Prosternum short, roundly emarginate in apex, strongly depressed, microsculptured, rugoso-punctate and clothed with scale-like hairs in narrow anterior portion, longitudinally, strongly raised, closely punctulate and clothed with finer hairs in medial (inter-procoxal) portion; prosternal process depressed, roundly produced posteriad, with a small protuberance near apex. Mesoventrite short, rather strongly depressed in anterior part, longitudinally ridged on the midline, ruguloso-punctate, and clothed with fine scale-like hairs in major medial portion, strongly raised in V-shape and rugulose in posterior portion. Metaventricle rather short, weakly microsculptured, coarsely punctate and clothed with decumbent scale-like hairs in major portions, impunctate and smooth in medio-posterior portion, with a longitudinal impression in posterior 1/3 on the midline. Abdominal ventrites moderate in size, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent scale-like hair; anal ventrite closely punctate and haired, the punctures subovate, becoming smaller and closer apically, the hairs becoming finer and denser apically, rather noticeably pubescent in apical part.

Legs medium in size, closely punctate and clothed with setiferous hairs; tibiae densely haired in apico-ventral parts; tarsi with segments dilated to each apex, ratios of the lengths of each segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.31, 0.17, 0.15, 0.12, 0.52; 0.43, 0.23, 0.20, 0.12, 0.60; 0.52, 0.25, 0.14,

0.61.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 1.83 mm in length, 0.32 mm in width, basale gently curved in middle in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.68 mm in length, weakly curved in anterior 1/3 in lateral view, tapering apicad, with apices slightly dehiscent.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Body length: 10.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, "TAIWAN: Ilan, / Mysterious Lake (=神秘湖) / 11. VIII. 2004, / S.-P. Wu." (NMNHT).

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Stenochinus amplus* (GEBIEN, 1913), but can be distinguished from the latter by the stouter body, with the dorsal surface more sparsely clothed with minute scale-like hairs, the pronotum more moderately, roundly produced anteriorly, the elytra with rows of smaller punctures, the intervals less strongly ridged, and more finely and closely granular, and the male genitalia longer and slenderer.

Etymology. The specific name is given after the place where the holotype was collected.

A List and Notes of the *Stenochinus*-Species Distributed in Taiwan

Genus *Stenochinus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1859.

Stenochinus MOTSCHULSKY, 1859: 102. Type species: *Stenochinus reticulatus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1859.

Dicraeus MARSEUL, 1876: 103.

Dicraeosis GEBIEN, 1911: 355.

Brachypilium FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 23.

Stenochinus amplus (GEBIEN, 1913)

Dicraeosis amplus GEBIEN, 1913: 8.

Dicraeosis sauteri GEBIEN, 1913: 11. [syn. nov.]

Distribution. Taiwan.

Notes. *Dicraeosis amplus* and *D. sauteri* were described by GEBIEN (1913) from southern Taiwan. In his key (p. 14), he mentioned the differences between these two species as follows:

1. Hood clearly emarginate, pronotum granulo-punctate, alternate intervals weakly raised ... *S. amplus*
2. Hood less emarginate, pronotum simply coarsely punctate, alternate intervals strongly raised
..... *S. sauteri*

In the original description, he mentioned that the type localities of *D. amplus* were "Sokutsu: Banshoryo-Distr."; "Kosempo, Kankau (Koshun)", but did not mention those of *D. sauteri*. Later, from SAUTER's collection, KASZAB (1941) recorded "*D. sauteri*" from "Alikan", where is actually very near to "Kosempo".

We have examined several specimens allied to these "two species" from various areas in Taiwan, and concluded that the above characteristics are within individual variations. Thus, we regard *D. sauteri* as a junior synonym of *D. amplus*.

Stenochinus carinatus (GEBIEN, 1913)

Dicraeosis carinatus GEBIEN, 1913: 12.

Distribution. Taiwan, Japan (S. Kyushu to the Ryukyus), N. Vietnam and Nepal.

***Stenochinus cylindricus* (GEBIEN, 1913)**

Dicraeosis cylindricus GEBIEN, 1913: 9.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Notes. In the past, *Stenochinus cylindricus* was recorded from Ishigaki-jima Is., the Ryukyus, but by our examination it should be a different species, *S. wakoï* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2002.

***Stenochinus furcifer* (SHIBATA, 1980)**

Dicraeosis furcifer SHIBATA, 1980: 73.

Distribution. Taiwan (Lanhsu Is. = Lanyu Is.).

***Stenochinus unicornis* (SHIBATA, 1980)**

Dicraeosis unicornis SHIBATA, 1980: 69.

Distribution. Taiwan.

New Record of Occurrence from TaiwanSubfamily **Tenebrioninae**Tribe **Bolitopagini*****Byrsax spiniceps* LEWIS, 1894**

Byrsax spiniceps LEWIS, 1894: 388.

Byrsax kimurai MIYATAKE, 1970: 118–120, pl. 5, figs. E–H.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “SUNGKANG / TAIWAN / 4. IV. 1970 / T. KOBAYASHI”; 2 ♀♀, “LIUKUEI / TAIWAN / 21–VI–1972 / Y. KIYOYAMA.”

Distribution. Taiwan (New record), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Izu Isls., Tsushima Isls.), S. Korea and Far East Russia.

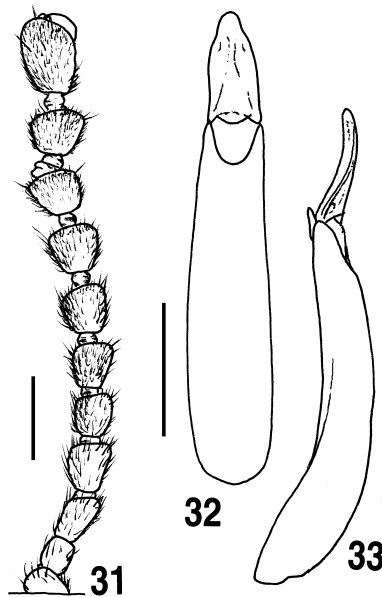
Subfamily **Diaperinae**Tribe **Diaperini*****Platydema monoceros* GEBIEN, 1925**

(Fig. 7)

Platydema monoceros GEBIEN, 1925: 556.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, “Taiwan: Taitung / Lanyu (蘭嶼) / 17. III. 2012, leg. C.-F. Lee.”

Distribution. Taiwan (Lanyu Is.) (New record); W. Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Borneo, Sumatra, Mentawai and Lombok.



Figs. 31–33. *Luprops* sp., ♂. — 31, Antennae; 32, male genitalia (dorsal view); 33, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

Subfamily **Lagriinae**

Tribe **Lagriini**

Xanthalia sp.

(Fig. 8)

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, “Taiwan: Ilan / Yuanyanghu (鴛鴦湖) / 22. VIII. 2011, leg. C.-F. LEE.” (NMNHT).

Notes. This is the first *Xanthalia* reported from Taiwan. We have asked Dr. Ottó MERKL to determine this unknown species, and he kindly replied that there are a number of undescribed *Xanthalia* in Southeast Asia (more than described taxa). The present Taiwanese species seems to be conspecific with *X. sinensis* (PIC, 1918) or *X. reducta* (PIC, 1955), but the body is unusually broadened, and no similar *Xanthalia* have ever been seen.

Distribution. Taiwan (New record).

Tribe **Lupropini**

Luprops sp.

(Figs. 9, 31–33)

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, “Taiwan: Taipei / Pitouchueh (鼻頭角) / 6. III. 2010, leg. C.-F. Lee.” (NMNST).

Notes. This unknown species is similar to *Luprops cribrifrons* (MARSEUL, 1876), but can be distinguished from the latter by the antennae longer (reaching to basal 1/4 of elytra), with joint parts of the segments noticeably long (see Fig. 31), the pronotum wider and about 1.55 times the width

(1.19–1.25 times the width in *L. cribrifrons*), with punctures smaller and sparser, the meso- and metatibiae weakly curved interiad (nearly straight in *L. cribrifrons*), and the male genitalia different in shape.

Dr. MERKL informed us that the habitus of this specimen is very similar to *Luprops yunnanus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1887), but the latter is quite a large species.

Distribution. Taiwan (New record).

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。(8). 6新種と4新分布種。——台湾から *Platydema toyamai* sp. nov., *Crypsis shanglongae* sp. nov., *Neoplamius oharai* sp. nov., *Strongylium lanhai* sp. nov., *Stenochinus akiyamai* sp. nov., *S. mysticus* sp. nov. の6新種を命名記載し, *Byrsax spiniceps* LEWIS, 1894 (キムラチビコブツノゴミムシダマシ), *Platydema monoceros* GEBIEN, 1925, *Xanthalia* sp., *Luprops* sp. の4種を新分布として記録した。また, *Neoplamius* については台湾産種についての検索表を作成した。さらに, *Stenochinus* (クビカクシゴミムシダマシ属) については台湾から記録される種の目録をつけるとともに, *S. sauteri* GEBIEN を *S. amplius* GEBIEN の下位シノニムとした。

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