

Three New *Phymatosoma* Species (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Stenochiinae, Stenochiini) from Southeast Asia

Kimio MASUMOTO¹⁾ and Katsumi AKITA²⁾

¹⁾ Kamezawa 3-chôme 14–13–1001, Sumida-ku, Tokyo, 130–0014 Japan

²⁾ Higashitakato-machi 170–2, Tsu City, Mie Pref., 514–1136 Japan

Abstract Three new species belonging to the genus *Phymatosoma*, (Stenochiini, Stenochiinae, Tenebrionidae) are described: *Phymatosoma grimmi* sp. nov. (S. Thailand), *P. nakamurai* sp. nov. (N. Borneo) and *P. kaniei* sp. nov. (N. Sumatra). A list of all the known species of the genus *Phymatosoma* is presented.

Members of the genus *Phymatosoma* possess somewhat oblong-ovate and slightly hunchbacked body, with the apical parts of antennae are flattened and subclavate, the pronotum is slightly transverse and not so strongly convex dorsad, and the elytra are provided with a pair of swellings, and also with a pair of humps in some species. The body surface is mostly brownish black, but the swellings, humps, and humeral convexities on the elytra are mostly reddish yellow.

The genus *Phymatosoma* was erected by LAPORTE and BRULLÉ (1831) for “*Phymatisoma tuberculata*” from Java, and placed in the family “Hétéromérés”. Later, MÄKLIN (1864) described two species belonging to the present genus, *Phymatosoma vesiculosum* from Java, and *P. tuberosum* from Borneo, and recognized the genus as a relative of *Strongylium*, family Tenebrionidae. FAIRMAIRE (1896) described *Phymatosoma metallicum* from Java, and PIC (1916) described three new taxa, *P. tuberculatum* v. *obscurithorax* from Java, *P. rufonotatum* from Malacca, and *P. gibbosum* from “?Java”.

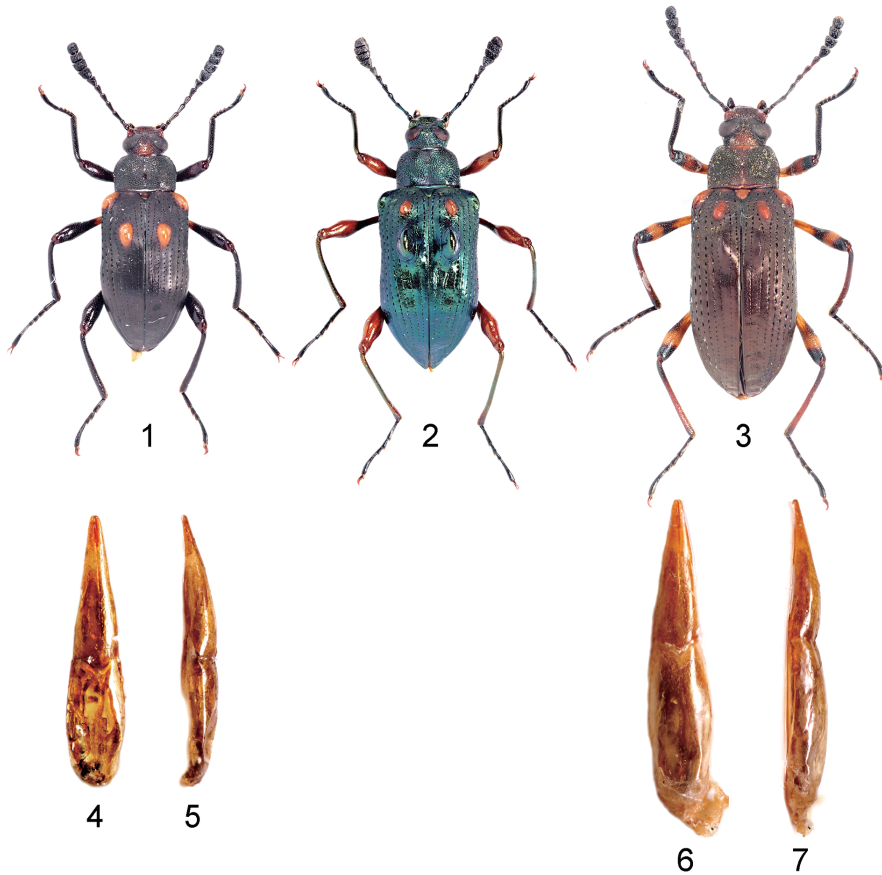
After reviewing species of this genus, MASUMOTO and AKITA (2010) confirmed six good species, and described three additional species. Since then, a few unknown species belonging to this genus have been offered us from our colleagues. Some of those are new to science, therefore, we are going to describe three new species in this paper.

We would like to express our cordial acknowledgement to Dr. Roland GRIMM, Germany, Ing. Stanislav BECVÁŘ, Prague, Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, Osaka Pref., and Dr. Toshihiko TANAKA, Tokyo, for offering us invaluable materials for the present study. We deeply thank Dr. Makoto KIUCHI, Tsukuba City, for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper. Finally, we greatly appreciate Dr. Jun-ichi AOKI, Tokyo, for reading through the manuscript of this paper critically and offering invaluable advice.

Phymatosoma grimmi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 4 & 5)

M a l e: Body suboblong-ovate, fairly strongly convex dorsad. Major portions of body brownish black, posterior portion of head, apical and basal margins of pronotum, scutellum, and areas near basal parts of meso- and metafemora dark yellowish brown, swellings in humeral parts of elytra, mouth parts, gula and 5th ventrite brownish yellow; genae, basal portions of antennae, legs rather strongly shining, pronotum with apical and basal margins, elytral swellings and humeral parts moderately shining, remaining portions of each surface weakly shining to almost mat; dorsal surface mostly glabrous, ventral surface also glabrous, tibiae clothed with setaceous hairs on apico-ventral faces, tarsi clothed



Figs. 1–7. Habitus and male genitalia of *Phymatosoma* spp. — 1, 4, 5, *P. grimmi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *P. nakamurai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 3, 6, 7, *P. kaniei* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 1–3, Habitus; 4–7, male genitalia (odd numbers: dorsal view; even numbers: lateral view).

with setaceous hairs on ventral faces.

Head subdecagonal, though the basal portion concealed under the pronotum, very weakly microsculptured; clypeus semicircular, weakly depressed in basal part, gently inclined anteriorly in middle, bent ventrad in apical part, closely punctate, each puncture somewhat umbilicate and with a minute bent hair at center; fronto-clypeal border indefinitely sulcate; genae noticeably dilated and raised antero-laterad, irregularly punctate and rugulose, with exterior margins rounded; frons somewhat T-shaped, rather steeply inclined anteriorly, longitudinally impressed in posterior part on midline, coarsely rugoso-punctate, each puncture umbilicate. Eyes rather large, subreniform in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, with distance between eyes about 1/3 of the width of eye's transverse diameter. Antennae subclavate, reaching to basal 1/5 of elytra, flattened and widened in apical segments, 9th the widest, length ratio from basal to apical segments: 0.39, 0.12, 0.48, 0.39, 0.33, 0.31, 0.32, 0.34, 0.37, 0.33, 0.33.

Pronotum transversely subquadrate, very weakly microsculptured, wider than long (8 : 5), widest at basal 3/7, gently narrowed anteriorly and weakly so posteriorly from widest point; apex slightly emarginate, bordered and finely ridged, the ridge gently tapering laterad; base bordered and ridged, the

ridge bolder than that of apex; sides gently inclined, with lateral margins weakly, horizontally produced, weakly wrinkled, and inconspicuously notched just behind basal 3/7 in dorsal view; front angles rounded, hind angles rectangular; disc weakly convex, weakly grooved on midline, closely, shallowly punctate, the punctures umbilicate, often fused with one another, each with a minute hair. Scutellum somewhat equilateral triangular, weakly raised posteriad, very slightly convex in medial part, microsculptured, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra somewhat widely cuneiform with rounded apices, 1.81 times as long as wide, 4.20 times the length and 1.39 times the width of pronotum, widest at middle, feebly sinuous at basal 1/3 in dorsal view; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4 (the summits of swellings), weakly depressed behind the swellings; disc with rows of longitudinally ovate to elongate punctures, the rows often finely striated, and punctures become larger and sparser in lateral portions; intervals flattened in medio-interior portion, slightly convex in postero-lateral portions, covered with isodiametric microsculpture and seen like velvet, very sparsely scattered with small punctures, 3rd interval with a subovate swelling at basal 1/4; humeri obliquely convex; apices weakly, roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform. Mentum somewhat wide-cordate, rather smooth, depressed in lateral parts. Gula gently convex in middle, fairly smooth, bordered by short impressions on both sides.

Prosternum fairly short, weakly microsculptured and somewhat sericeous, sparsely scattered with fine punctures in anterior part, gently raised, coarsely punctate, and longitudinally wrinkled in medial part, gently inclined and finely punctate in posterior part; prosternal process triangularly produced posteriad, ridged on midline. Mesoventrite short, weakly microsculptured, triangularly depressed and punctate in anterior part, raised somewhat in wide V-shape and rugulose in posterior part, the medial part of the V being longitudinally depressed. Metaventrite medium-sized, weakly depressed and strongly rugulose in area between metacoxae, weakly convex in major posterior parts on both sides, sericeously microsculptured and weakly wrinkled in lateral parts, impressed in posterior 4/5 on midline. Abdomen weakly microsculptured; three basal ventrites weakly, longitudinally wrinkled and scattered with small, somewhat transverse punctures, each with a minute decumbent hair; 4th ventrite rather closely, minutely punctate in medio-apical part; 5th shallowly punctate, punctures nearly round and each with a fine decumbent hair, which becomes longer apicad; apex of 5th ventrite rounded.

Femora noticeably clavate and closely punctate. Tibiae rather closely punctate, each puncture with a subdecumbent hair; protibia very weakly curved ventrad, weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical half on ventral face; mesotibia weakly curved dorso-interiad, very weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical half on interior face; metatibia very weakly curved dorso-interiad, slightly becoming bolder apicad, very weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical 3/5 on interior face. Tarsi rather slender, length ratios from basal to apical segments of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.18, 0.12, 0.13, 0.11, 0.79; 0.48, 0.27, 0.24, 0.20, 0.82; 0.72, 0.26, 0.22, 0.91.

Male genitalia subfusiform, tapering apicad, weakly curved in lateral view, 1.49 mm in length and 0.26 mm in width; fused lateral lobes 0.75 mm in length, gently narrowed anteriad in basal 2/5, then more strongly narrowed apicad and microscopically punctate, with apices fairly acutely pointed.

F e m a l e: Unknown.

Body length: 7.7 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, "S-THAILAND, Phang-nga / Prov. Lamru distr. 6 km / NE Lam Kaen (white banana waterfall) / 08°37.324 N, 98°18.362 E / 75m, 13.VIII.2012, / leg. A. Weigel PL// Coll. GRIMM". (In the collection of the Stuttgarter Museum für Naturkunde in future).

Notes. The new species resembles *Phymatosoma borneense* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010, originally described from North Borneo, in having the elytra with a pair of subovate, yellowish swellings

on 3rd intervals, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body obviously smaller (9.1 mm in *P. borneense*), the elytral swellings distinguishably subovate (round in *P. borneense*) and located at basal 1/4 (basal 2/9 in *P. borneense*), the humeral brownish yellow parts larger, and the male genitalia obviously smaller (1.69 mm in *P. borneense*).

Etymology. The specific name of the present new species is given in honor of Dr. Roland GRIMM, who is one of our old friends of taxonomy and provided us with the specimen to be the holotype.

***Phymatosoma nakamurai* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

F e m a l e: Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad. Major portion of dorsal surface dark blue and partly with dark greenish tinge, antennae black, a pair of elytral swellings and major dorsal sides of femora yellowish brown, tibiae and tarsi brownish black, major portion of ventral surface dark green, mouth parts, gula, coxae, major ventral sides of femora and anal ventrite yellowish brown to dark brown; head, pronotum and basal and latero-basal portions of elytra weakly, somewhat sericeously shining, medial, posterior and humeral portions of elytra metallicly shining, elytral swellings, seven basal segments of antennae, femora and tibiae moderately shining, four apical segments of antennae mat, anterior and medial portions of ventral surface metallicly shining, the remaining portion of ventral surface weakly shining; dorsal surface almost glabrous, ventral surface clothed with minute, decumbent hairs, antennae clothed with short, fine hairs, tibiae clothed with setaceous hairs on apico-ventral faces, tarsi clothed with setaceous hairs on ventral faces.

Head subdecagonal, though the basal portion concealed under the pronotum, weakly microsculptured; clypeus obtrapezoidal, weakly depressed in basal part, gently inclined anteriad, and weakly widened in middle, bent ventrad in apical part, closely punctate, each puncture being somewhat ovate and slightly umbilicate, and with a minute hair at center; fronto-clypeal border nearly straight and clearly sulcate; genae noticeably dilated and obliquely raised, irregularly punctate and rugulose, with exterior margins rounded; frons somewhat boldly T-shaped, gently inclined anteriad, coarsely scattered with umbilicate punctures, which are often fused with one another. Eyes rather large, subreniform in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with distance between eyes a little shorter than half the width of eye's transverse diameter. Antennae subclavate and flattened tip of terminal segment reaching to basal 1/7 of elytra, 9th the widest length ratio from basal to apical segments: 0.49, 0.12, 0.67, 0.60, 0.38, 0.36, 0.32, 0.37, 0.36, 0.35, 0.35.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, weakly microsculptured, wider than long (3 : 2), widest at base, gently narrowed anteriad, weakly so posteriad and sinuous in basal 1/4; apex nearly straight, bordered by fine groove and weakly ridged in V-shape, the ridge sparsely scattered with small punctures; sides rather steeply inclined and slightly enveloping ventral body, with lateral margins entirely, finely rimmed, the rims invisible from above due to sides convex laterad; front angles rounded, hind angles slightly acute; disc weakly convex, weakly grooved on midline, subovately depressed at anterior 1/3, obliquely impressed at median of base, rather closely punctate, the punctures often fused with one another. Scutellum somewhat linguiform, microsculptured, weakly scattered with aciculate-punctures along margins.

Elytra somewhat widely cuneiform with slightly dehiscent apices, 1.93 times as long as wide, 4.25 times the length and 1.53 times the width of pronotum, widest at humeral portions, then weakly narrowed in basal 3/8, again widened posteriad and also widest at posterior 3/7, after that rather steeply narrowed apicad; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/7 (summits of humps), weakly de-

pressed (behind the humps), weakly undulate at middle, apical 1/4 and apical 1/8; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in striae round to subovate, small and closely set in interior portion, and becoming larger and sparser laterad; intervals flattened in interior portion, slightly convex in lateral portions, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, which are weakly, transversely wrinkled, 2nd interval with a huge, longitudinal hump at basal 3/10, whose summit smooth, 3rd interval a little obliquely with a subovate swelling at basal 1/9; humeri obliquely convex; apices weakly projected.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi moderately dilated. Mentum obtrapezoidal, raised at middle, finely punctate. Gula subparabolically bordered, gently convex in middle, microscopically, transversely wrinkled, with a pair of short impressions near apex.

Prosternum fairly short, weakly microsculptured and rugulose, scattered with fine punctures in anterior part, gently raised, slightly concave and ruguloso-punctate in medial part (= area between procoxal cavities), gently inclined and finely punctate in posterior part; prosternal process wide-triangularly produced posteriad and rugulose, with apex finely rimmed. Mesoventrite short, triangularly depressed, weakly microsculptured, and punctate in anterior part, rugulose, raised somewhat in wide V-shape in posterior part, the medial part of the V longitudinally depressed, and neither rugulose nor punctate. Metaventrite fairly wide and weakly microsculptured, weakly depressed and strongly rugulose in area between metacoxae, transversely convex in posterior parts, sericeously and weakly wrinkled in postero-lateral parts, impressed in posterior 2/3 on midline. Abdomen weakly microsculptured; three basal ventrites and basal part of fourth longitudinally wrinkled and scattered with small punctures, each with a minute decumbent hair; 4th ventrite rather closely, minutely punctate in medial part; 5th slightly truncate at apex, less closely, shallowly punctate than 4th, the punctures nearly round and with fine decumbent hairs, which become a little longer apicad.

Femora noticeably clavate and fairly closely punctate. Tibiae closely punctate, each puncture with a subdecumbent minute hair; protibia very weakly curved ventrad, weakly gouged and setaceously haired in anterior apical 3/5 on ventral face; mesotibia very weakly curved interiad, very weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical half on interior face; metatibia very weakly curved dorsad, slightly becoming bolder apicad, very weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical half on interior face. Tarsi rather elongate, length ratios from basal to apical segments of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.23, 0.13, 0.12, 0.12, 0.77; 0.71, 0.48, 0.32, 0.26, 1.00; 0.80, 0.43, 0.36, 1.02.

M a l e: Unknown.

Body length: 10.2 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♀, "E. MALAYSIA N. Borneo / Sabah near Keningau / IV. 2004, / N. Katsura col." (In the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tukuba).

Notes. The new species somewhat resembles *Phymatosoma barclayi* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010, originally described from North Borneo, commonly in having the elytra with a pair of subovate, yellowish swellings and also with a pair of humps. *Phymatosoma nakamurai* can be clearly distinguished from *P. barclayi* by the body obviously larger (7.4–9.3 mm in *P. barclayi*), the major portion of dorsal surface dark blue and partly with dark greenish tinge, the antennal club obviously compact and smaller, the elytra more strongly produced posteriad, with a pair of humps not yellowish brown, the humeral portions greenish, neither smoothly convex nor yellowish brown. Furthermore, this species distinguishable, even in female, from other *Phymatosoma* species, by possessing the femora rather bold in middle part but distinctly becoming slenderer in basal portions.

Etymology. The specific name of the new species is given in honor of Dr. Toshihiko NAKAMURA who provided us with the specimen to be the holotype.

Phymatosoma kaniei sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 12 & 13)

Body suboblong-ovate, fairly strongly convex dorsad. Antennae, major portions of head, pronotum and ventral surface, apical parts of femora and tarsi brownish black, genae, posterior portion of head, apical and basal margins of pronotum, scutellum, a pair of elytral swellings, humeral parts, and major basal parts of femora reddish brown, tibiae mostly dark brown; genae, pronotum with apical and basal margins and median longitudinal groove; scutellum and legs moderately shining; major portions of head and pronotum, and eight basal segments of antennae weakly shining, major portion of elytra weakly, sericeously shining, three apical segments of antennae mat; dorsal surface almost glabrous, partly covered with pale secretory matter; ventral surface also almost glabrous, antennae densely, finely haired, tibiae clothed with setaceous hairs on apico-ventral faces, tarsi clothed with setaceous hairs on ventral faces.

M a l e: Head subdecagonal, though the basal portion concealed under the pronotum, weakly microsculptured; clypeus subelliptical with apex truncate, depressed and flattened in basal part, gently inclined anteriad and then weakly bent ventrad in apical part, closely punctate, the punctures often fused with one another, fronto-clypeal border clearly arcuate and finely sulcate; genae moderately dilated and noticeably, roundly raised antero-laterad, irregularly punctate in interior parts, minutely punctate and rather smooth in exterior parts; frons somewhat T-shaped, moderately inclined anteriad in major part, nearly vertically inclined just before fronto-clypeal border, coarsely rugoso-punctate, each puncture with minute hair. Eyes large, subreniform in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with distance between eyes about 0.30 times the width of eye's transverse diameter. Antennae subclavate, reaching to basal 1/5 of elytra, flattened in seven apical segments, 10th the widest, length ratio from basal to apical segments: 0.50, 0.17, 0.63, 0.61, 0.47, 0.42, 0.43, 0.43, 0.41, 0.39, 0.47.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, very weakly microsculptured, wider than long (8 : 5), widest at middle, gently narrowed anteriad and posteriad, slightly sinuous in basal 1/5; apex nearly straight, extremely widely triangularly bordered and ridged, the ridge rather closely, finely punctate; base bordered and rimmed, the rim shallowly ruguloso-punctulate, slightly produced in area opposite to scutellum; sides gently inclined, with lateral margins weakly produced laterad, granulo-punctate, and finely rimmed; front angles rounded, hind angles slightly acute; disc weakly convex, weakly grooved on midline, roundly impressed at apical 1/3, shallowly and semicircularly so at base, and strongly impressed in somewhat crescent-shape in basal 1/3 on both sides, closely and irregularly punctate, the punctures often fused one another, each with a minute hair. Scutellum slightly elongated triangular with weakly curved sides, microsculptured, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra longitudinally subelliptical though the basal portion is truncate, nearly twice as long as wide, about 5 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 4/9, slightly narrowed at basal 1/3; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4 (summits of humps), weakly undulate in areas behind humps; disc with rows of longitudinally ovate to elongate punctures, often finely striated, and the punctures in rows becoming larger and sparser in lateral portions; intervals flattened in interior portion, slightly convex in lateral portions, weakly microsculptured, very sparsely scattered with minute punctures, 2nd interval with an oblong-ovate hump at basal 1/4, slopes of the hump extending to 1st and 4th intervals, 3rd interval with a subovate, oblique swelling at basal 1/9; humeri gently, obliquely convex and ruguloso-punctate; apices weakly, roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform. Mentum somewhat obtapezoidal with sides weakly rounded, convex antero-medially, weakly microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures in

basal part. Gula gently convex, fairly smooth, obliquely, slightly roundly bordered, with a pair of short impressions near apex.

Prosternum fairly short, weakly microsculptured and somewhat sericeous, shallowly ruguloso-punctate in anterior part, gently raised, longitudinally wrinkled in medial part, gently inclined and shallowly punctate in posterior part; prosternal process wide-triangularly produced posteriad, ridged on midline. Mesoventrite short, weakly microsculptured, triangularly depressed and shallowly punctate in anterior part, slightly concave and longitudinally rugulose in medial part, strongly, obliquely raised and coarsely rugose in marginal parts along mesocoxae. Metaventrite medium-sized, sericeous, gently convex and weakly wrinkled in medial and posterior parts, impressed in posterior 4/5 on midline, weakly depressed and strongly rugulose in area between metacoxae. Abdomen weakly microsculptured; two basal ventrites and basal part of 3rd longitudinally wrinkled and scattered with small punctures, each with a minute decumbent hair; apical part of 3rd and 4th rather closely, minutely punctate, each with minute decumbent hair; 5th ventrite slightly truncate at apex, shallowly punctate, the punctures nearly round, with fine decumbent hairs, and becoming larger apicad.

Femora noticeably clavate and closely punctate. Tibiae closely shallowly punctate and minutely granulate; protibia very weakly curved dorsad in middle, weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical half on ventral face; mesotibia weakly curved dorso-interiad, very weakly gouged and haired in apical 3/5 on interior face; metatibia very weakly curved dorsad, very weakly gouged and setaceously haired in apical 3/5 on interior face. Tarsi rather long, length ratios from basal to apical segments of pro-, meso- and metatarsi: 0.22, 0.16, 0.17, 0.16, 1.02; 0.80, 0.47, 0.33, 0.31, 1.18; 0.97, 0.46, 0.32, 1.17.

Male genitalia subfusiform, tapering apicad, 2.00 mm in length and 0.35 mm in width; basale weakly curved in lateral view; apicale 0.97 mm in length, and prolonged apicad, microscopically punctate and asperate, with apices fairly acute.

F e m a l e: Antennae shorter, reaching basal 1/9 of elytra; eyes smaller, much more oblique, with distance between eyes about 0.59 times the width of eye's transverse diameter; pronotum wider (5 : 3); elytra more strongly produced in apical parts.

Body length: 11.2 – 11.4 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “Lake Toba / N. Sumatra / Indonesia / 3-IV-1997 / N. KANIE leg.” // “K. ANDO / Collection”. (In the collection of Ehime University Museum, Japan). Paratype: 1 ♀, “Indonesia, Sumatra (Aceh) / 15km SSE TAKENGON / 26 Feb – 13. Mar 1988 / L. Bocák, lgt., 1600m” / COLLECTION / STANISLAV BEČVÁŘ . (National Museum, Prague).

Notes. The new species resembles *Phymatosoma gibbosum* PIC, 1916, original described from “?Java” and recorded from Sumatra, in having the elytra with a pair of humps on 2nd intervals and also with a pair of swellings on 3rd intervals, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body obviously larger (about 9 mm in *P. gibbosum*), the elytra with a pairs of humps neither smooth nor reddish brown, also with a pair of swellings larger and obliquely subovate (smaller and round in *P. gibbosum*), and the male genitalia obviously larger (about 1.7 mm in *P. gibbosum*).

Etymology. The specific name of the present new species is given in honor of Mr. Noboru KANIE who collected the holotype.

List of Species of the Genus *Phymatosoma****Phymatosoma tuberculatum* LAPORTE et BRULLÉ, 1831**

Phymatosoma tuberculata LAPORTE et BRULLÉ, 1831: 408. Type locality: Java.

Phymatosoma tuberculatum: DEJEAN, 1836: 229. [nec. LAPORTE & BRULLÉ, 1831].

Phymatosoma tuberculatum: LACORDAIRE, 1859: 487. [nec. LAPORTE & BRULLÉ, 1831].

Phymatosoma tuberculatum var. *obscurithorax* PIC, 1916: 11. (Java).

Distribution. Java.

***Phymatosoma vesiculosum* MÄKLIN, 1864**

Phymatosoma vesiculosum MÄKLIN, 1864: 400. Type locality: Java.

Distribution. Java.

***Phymatosoma tuberosum* MÄKLIN, 1864**

Phymatosoma tuberosum MÄKLIN, 1864: 401. Type locality: Borneo.

Distribution. Borneo.

***Phymatosoma metallicum* FAIRMAIRE, 1896**

Phymatosoma metallicum FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 234. Type locality: Java.

Distribution. Java.

***Phymatosoma gibbosum* PIC, 1916**

Phymatosoma gibbosum PIC, 1916: 12. Type locality: Java.

Distribution. Java.

***Phymatosoma rufonotatum* PIC, 1916**

Phymatosoma rufonotatum PIC, 1916: 12. Type locality: Malacca.

Distribution. Malacca (Malay Peninsula) and Sumatra.

***Phymatosoma barkerlyi* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010**

Phymatosoma barkerlyi MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010: 47. Type locality: Kimanis RD, Sabah.

Distribution. Borneo.

***Phymatosoma borneense* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010**

Phymatosoma borneense MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010: 49. Type locality: Sapon, N. Borneo, Sabah.

Distribution. Borneo and Celebes? (The collecting data from Celebes is dubious).

Phymatosoma lebongense* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010Phymatosoma lebongense* MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2010: 51. Type locality: Lebong Tandai, W. Sumatra.*Distribution.* Sumatra.***Phymatosoma grimmi* sp. nov.***Distribution.* South Thailand.***Phymatosoma nakamurai* sp. nov.***Distribution.* East Malaysia (North Borneo).***Phymatosoma kaniei* sp. nov.***Distribution.* North Sumatra.**要 約**

益本仁雄・秋田勝己：東南アジア産 *Phymatosoma* 属 (鞘翅目ゴミムシダマシ科ナガキマワリ亜科ナガキマワリ族) 3 新種について。——— ナガキマワリ族の *Phymatosoma* 属 3 新種, *Phymatosoma grimmi* sp. nov. (S. Thailand), *P. nakamurai* sp. nov. (N. Borneo) および *P. kaniei* sp. nov. (N. Sumatra) を記載し, 既知種のリストを付した。

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