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New Tenebrionid Beetles (Coleoptera) from Taiwan

(5) Descriptions of a Species Belonging to a New Genus and Three New Species of Three Different Tribes, and Records of Six Species in New Occurrence

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Abstract A new tenebrionid species belonging to a new genus, and three new species of three different tribes are described from Taiwan under the names: *Cryphaeus lanae* sp. nov., *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* gen. et sp. nov., *Androsus taiwanus* sp. nov., and *Paramisolampidius kentingensis* sp. nov. Six species of new occurrence are also recorded from Taiwan: *Indenicmosoma indochinense* (Kaszab, 1940), *Parloropsis iriei* Masumoto et Grimm, 2004, *Palorus shoreae* Blair, 1930, *Nesocaedius minimus* (M. T. Chûjô, 1966), *Falsocosmonota cheni* Kaszab, 1962, and *Platydema sawadai* Masumoto, 1991.

Succeeding to the previous papers (Masumoto *et al*., 2005 & 2008), the present authors are dealing with four new tenebrionid species and a new genus for one of those from Taiwan. Besides, we are going to record several new occurrences for the fauna of Taiwan.

Before going further into details, we would like to express our cordial acknowledgement to Dr. Yen-Chiu Lan, University of Kang Ning, Tainan, for inviting the first author (K. M.) to "the 2011 Insect fauna survey in Kenting National Park (2)", and permitting us to study the materials collected from Kenting Area. We thank Mr. Mei Hua Tsou (Taipei), Mrs. Hsueh Lee (Taipei), Mr. Chi-Chung, Cheng (Taipei), Mr. Kiyoshi Matsuda (Hyogo), Mr. Kaoru Sakai (Tokyo), the late Mr. Kôyô Akiyama (Tokyo), the late Mr. Ken-ichi Emoto (Tokyo), Mr. Shigeo Tsuyuki (Kanagawa), Mr. Masao Tôyama (Tokyo), Dr. Nobuo Ohbayashi (Kanagawa), Dr. Jun-ichi Aoki (Tokyo) and Dr. Keiichi Takahashi (Ibaraki) for offering invaluable materials for the present study. Thanks are due to Dr. Mei-Ling Chan, National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, for assisting us in various way. Thanks should be expressed to Dr. Otttó Merkl, the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Dr. Wolfgang Schawaller, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, and Dr. Eric G. Matthews, South Australian Museum, for their assistance in determination. We also thank Dr. Makoto Kiuchi, Tsukuba City, for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper. Finally, special thanks should be expressed to Emeritus Curator Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, for his critical reading of our manuscript.

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

Figs. 1–9. Habitus. —— 1, *Cryphaeus lanae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 3, *Androsus taiwanus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *A. amaroides* GEBIEN, 1927, paratype, ♀; 5, *Paramisolampidius kentingensis* sp. nov. holotype, ♂; 6, *P. shirozui* (M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1967), ♂; 7, *Indenicmosoma indochinense* (KASZAB, 1940), ♀; 8, *Palorus shoreae* BLAIR, 1930, ♀; 9, *Falsocosmonota cheni* KASZAB, 1962, ♂.

Descriptions of New Taxa

Subfamily Tenebrioninae

Tribe Toxicini

Cryphaeus lanae sp. nov·

(Figs. 1, 10–12)

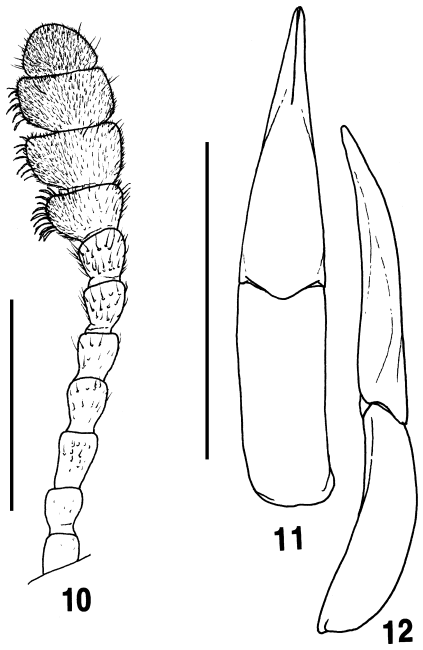
M a l e. Body elongate, subparallel-sided, moderately convex longitudinally; mouth parts, coxae, trochanters, basal part of each abdominal sternite, tarsi and claws blackish brown, hairs on four apical segments of antennae pale yellow; head weakly shining, cephalic horns gently shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra rather mat; ventral side of head, and pro- and mesosterna feebly shining, metasternum and abdomen rather strongly and vitreously shining; each surface almost glabrous.

Head transversely subelliptical; clypeus narrow, transversely quadrate, weakly depressed in basal and lateral parts, slightly convex in middle, closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller apicad, with apical margin feebly produced in middle, and weakly sinuous on both sides; fronto-clypeal border weakly, transversely impressed and slightly sinuous in lateral parts; genae oblique, weakly produced, and declined to clypeus and anterior margins of eyes; frons longitudinally concave, the concavity extending to vertex, inclined anteriad, scattered with punctures, those in medial portion large, shallow, and feebly umbilicate, and those in lateral portions smaller, closer and subovate; interior sides of eyes armed with a pair of bold horns, which are slightly inclined anteriad, incurved, and rather closely punctate. Eyes medium-sized, oblique in dorsal view, divided into dorsal and ventral parts by extension of genae, with diatone about 3.5 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae medium-sized, subclavate in four apical segments, whose interior faces furnished with scale-like hairs (see Fig. 10), tip of the terminal segment reaching the base of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.29, 0.17, 0.25, 0.24, 0.20, 0.18, 0.20, 0.22, 0.26, 0.26, 0.22.

Pronotum subquadrate, wider than long (7 : 5), widest at anterior 2/5; apex emarginate, almost straight widely in middle, not sinuous, with lateral portions obliquely curved and reaching front angles, only feebly ridged near front angles; base weakly produced posteriad in medial portion, feebly emarginate in area opposite to scutellum, sinuous in lateral portions; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are weakly explanate, finely rimmed, slightly irregularly curved; front angles subrectangular with rounded corners, gently produced anteriad, hind angles subrectangular with acute corners; disc gently, broadly convex, weakly covered with velvety microsculpture, rather shallowly punctate, the punctures feebly umbilicate, becoming closer laterad and basad, sparsely intermixed with minute punctures, weakly depressed in medio-basal portion, and obliquely so on both sides close to base. Scutellum subcordate, feebly elevate, flattened, covered with microsculpture, scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 1.96 times as long as wide, 2.81 times the length and 1.07 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7, feebly narrowed anteriad and gently so posteriad; dorsum rather strongly convex longitudinally, highest at basal 2/7; disc covered with velvety microsculpture, with rows of small, deep punctures, which are irregularly set, those in interior and posterior portions becoming smaller and more closely set; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate grooves and finely rimmed; humeri feebly swollen; apices weakly, roundly produced.

Prosternum weakly covered with microsculpture, rather wide in anterior portion, closely, shallowly punctate, rimmed along apical margin, rather strongly raised in intercoxal space; prosternal pro-



Figs. 10–12. *Cryphaeus lanae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. —— 10, antenna; 11, male genitalia (dorsal view); 12, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1 mm.

cess long, weakly grooved and rimmed along lateral margins, weakly depressed in posterior part, ruguloso-punctate, with apex roundly produced. Mesosternum short, strongly depressed and closely punctate in anterior portion, strongly raised in a V-shape and rugoso-punctate in posterior portion along mesocoxal cavities. Metasternum rather short, feebly covered with microsculpture, punctate and clothed with fine decumbent hairs, the punctures in antero-lateral portions large, those in postero-interior part becoming finer and somewhat obliquely arranged, with the median groove in posterior 3/5. Abdomen very weakly covered with microsculpture, closely punctulate and minutely haired; anal sternite more closely punctulate and finely haired in apical part, weakly depressed near base on both sides.

Legs without any modification; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.12, 0.11, 0.11, 0.13, 0.59; 0.21, 0.14, 0.12, 0.12, 0.67; 0.33, 0.15, 0.15, 0.68.

F e m a l e. Head with low humps instead of horns; antennal club without scale-like hairs on interior faces, only irregularly and sparsely with pale short hairs.

Body length: 8.4–9.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Fengchueisha（風吹沙）, Kending (＝Kenting), / Hengchun, Pingtung, /Taiwan, 31. X. 2011 / Y.-C. Lan leg." (NMNST). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Jiupeng（九棚）, Manchou Hsiang, Pingtung Hsien, 8–IV–2012, K. Masumoto leg.

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Cryphaeus cheni* Masumoto, Akita et Lee, 2005, in general features, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by four apical segments of antennae obviously furnished with scale-like hairs on interior faces. The diatone is wider (2.3 times the width of an eye diameter in *C. cheni*), and front angles of the pronotum are noticeably produced anteriad.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Dr. Yen-Chiu Lan, University of Kang Ning, Tainan.

Subfamily Diaperinae

Tribe Trachyscelini

Genus ***Taiwanotrachyscelis*** gen. nov.

Type species: *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* gen. et sp. nov.

Body subovate and strongly convex dorsad, dorsal surface nearly glabrous, ventral surface haired. Head wide, rather steeply inclined anteriad; eyes roundly produced laterad. Antennae with four apical segments forming a compact club, with clumped antennal sensorial. Pronotum narrowed anteriad in dorsal view, widely convex, and steeply inclined laterad, with lateral margins produced ventrad. Scutellum rather large and triangular. Elytra strongly, rather hemispherically convex, striated, though the striae in postero-lateral portions become inconspicuous, epipleura incomplete to the apices. Legs much complicatedly modified.

Notes. The species of this genus resembles those of the genus *Trachyscelis*. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the body larger, rounded and more strongly convex dorsad, the antennae bearing compactly four-segmented clubs, and the legs much complicatedly modified.

Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi gen. et sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 13–15)

F e m a l e. Body strongly convex dorsad and subovate. Yellowish brown to reddish brown, margin of frons, eyes, apico-lateral portions of pronotum, sutural portions and lateral margins of elytra darker in colour, apical parts of femora, apical parts of meso- and metatibiae, particularly spines on their surfaces, ventral surfaces of metatarsi almost black; anterior portion of head weakly sericeously shining, posterior portion of head and elytra moderately, rather vitreously shining, scutellum and elytra rather weakly shining, ventral surface feebly, rather alutaceously shining; dorsal surface nearly glabrous, ventral surface finely haired.

Head wide, rather steeply inclined and feebly convex anteriad; clypeus transverse, irregularly micro-granular, apical margin emarginated at the middle, with lateral parts of emargination roundly produced; genae small and roundly produced laterad, feebly concave, and sparsely micro-granular; frons wide and short, weakly microsculptured and micro-granular in anterior portion. Eyes roundly produced laterad, with diatone about eight times the width of an eye in dorsal view. Antennae rather short, segments VIII–XI compactly connate clubbed, and with clumped antennal sensorials, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.07, 0.04, 0.05, 0.04, 0.04, 0.03, 0.02, 0.06, 0.05, 0.05, 0.05.

Pronotum wider than long (7 : 3), widest near base; apex weakly produced in middle, sinuous and finely bordered in lateral portions; base weakly produced in medial portion, very weakly bisinuous in lateral portions, wholly, finely bordered; front angles rounded, hind angles obtuse in dorsal view; disc widely convex dorsad in middle, covered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are gently produced ventrad and finely bordered; lateral margins sparsely clothed with fine hairs. Scutellum rather large and triangular with rounded sides, covered with mircosculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures in basal part.

Elytra slightly longer than wide, 2.94 times the length and 1.50 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly, rather hemispherically convex, highest at basal 3/8; disc punctato-striated, striae I–V in anterior and medial portions strong and clear, those in posterior portions and the remaining striae

Figs. 13–15. *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♀. —— 13, protarsus; 14, mesotarsus; 15, metatarsus.

becoming weaker, the punctures in striae small and closely set; scutellar strioles short and irregularly punctate; humeri feebly convex; apices slightly produced; epipleura incomplete to the apices.

Prosternum somewhat widely, finely T-shaped and micro-granulate, prosternal process longitudinally subrhombic, inclined posteriad, weakly convex longitudinally, finely haired; mesosternum strongly, triangularly depressed in major anterior portion, triangularly, abruptly raised between mesocoxae; metasternum rather short and somewhat transversely convex, weakly covered with microsculpture, rather closely punctate, the punctures rather small, each with a long hair, with the longitudinal median groove. Abdomen rather short, minutely granulo-punctate, each puncture with a long decumbent hair.

Legs stout; femora bold; tibiae rather short and strongly dilated apicad, spinous and setaceous; tarsi rather short, protarsi short and rather fine, meso- and metatarsi bold and dilated to each apex, spinous and setaceous, protarsus with bold claws, meso- and metatarsi more or less atrophied.

M a l e. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, "Taiwan: Taipei / Laomei （老梅）/ 04. VI. 2011, C.-C. Cheng" (NMNST). Paratypes: 10 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 4 ♀♀, same locality, 3–VII–2010, C.-C. Cheng leg.

Notes. We tried to dissect out the genitalia of the male from almost all the specimens of this new species, but we were not able to find a male specimen.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Mr. C.-C. Cheng, who collected the type materials.

Subfamily Stenochiinae

Tribe Cnodalonini

Androsus taiwanus sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 16–18)

Androsus amaroides: Masumoto et Kondo, 1984, Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol., Tokyo, (1): 22 (nec Gebien, 1927).

Body subquadrate, weakly convex dorsad. Head and pronotum brownish black with weak brassy lustre, scutellum and elytra brownish black with bronzy to brassy lustre, prosternum to metasternum brownish black, abdomen, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, five basal segments of antennae yellowish

brown, hairs on ventral surface and legs pale yellow; head weakly shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra metallically shining, prosternum to metasternum moderately, rather vitreously shining, abdomen and legs weakly shining; dorsal surface nearly glabrous, ventral surface finely haired.

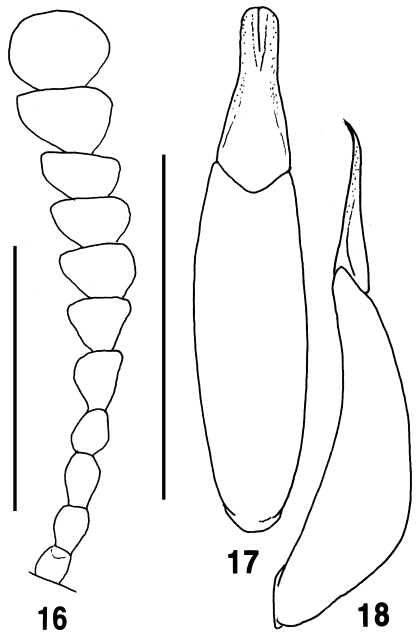
M a l e. Head rather short and semicircular, gradually inclined anteriad; clypeus transverse, feebly convex widely in postero-medial part, weakly depressed in lateral parts, closely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair, apical margin nearly straight widely in medial part, roundly curved in lateral parts and connected to genal margins, fronto-clypeal border nearly straight widely in middle, gently sinuous in lateral parts, and obliquely extending to exterior margins; genae subsecuriform, irregularly punctulate, depressed in interior parts before eyes, raised exteriad, with exterior margins feebly reflexed; frons rather broad, gently convex in medio-basal part, closely punctate, the punctures larger than those on clypeus, and becoming smaller laterad. Eyes subreniform in dorsal view, weakly, roundly produced laterad, obliquely inlaid into head, with diatone about three times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae rather short, tip of the terminal segment reaching the middle of pronotum, segments V to XI subclavate, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.19, 0.09, 0.11, 0.10, 0.10, 0.10, 0.11, 0.11, 0.10, 0.13, 0.12.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (8 : 5), widest slightly behind the middle, moderately becoming narrower towards base and more strongly so towards apex from the widest point; apex widely emarginate, very feebly produced in middle, with lateral portions strongly curved anteriad, finely rimmed near front margins; base gently produced in medial portion, slightly truncate in middle opposite to scutellum, moderately sinuous in lateral portions, finely rimmed near hind angles; front angles roundly produced anteraid and rimmed, hind angles subrectangular and rimmed; disc gently convex dorsad widely in middle, weakly depressed in antero-lateral portions near front angles and postero-lateral portions, closely scattered with small punctures, which become much smaller and denser in antero-lateral portions; sides steeply declined to front angles, moderately so to hind angles, and rather steeply so to lateral margins, which are rounded and rather thickly rimmed. Scutellum rather small and triangular with rounded sides, flattened, and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, 3.08 times the length and 1.22 times the width of pronotum; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc shallowly grooved and with rows of punctures, which are round to ovoid, and closely set; scutellar strioles short and consisting of three to four punctures; intervals flat to feebly convex, very weakly covered with microscuplture, and also covered with minute punctures; humeri weakly convex; apices rounded.

Prosternum somewhat bold T-shape, mildly raised in medio-longitudinal portion, rather closely punctate in anterior and lateral portions, with two longitudinal grooves in the middle, which extend to the apical part of the prosternal process; prosternal process rather wide, flat and roundly produced posteriad. Mesosternum rather short, strongly depressed and ruguloso-punctulate in anterior portion, raised in V-shape and ruguloso-punctulate in posterior portion along the border of mesocoxae. Metasternum weakly convex in medial part, moderately punctate and finely haired, with a longitudinal groove in posterior half. Abdomen covered with microsculpture, closely punctate, the punctures coarse and often longitudinally connected with one another on sternite I, lateral parts of the II and III, and latero-basal parts of IV, those in medial parts of sternites I–IV and V becoming finer posteriad, each with a fine decumbent hair, segment I with a strong semicircular impression at the middle; anal (V) sternite with rounded apex.

Legs simple in shape and clothed with fine hairs; profemora densely haired on posterior face, mesofemora more so on anterior face, and metafemora densely haired on anterior face; tibiae finely haired, the hairs becoming denser apicad on ventral face; tarsi finely haired, the hairs becoming dens-



Figs. 16–18. *Androsus taiwanus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. —— 16, antenna; 17, male genitalia (dorsal view); 18, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

er on ventral face, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.07, 0.06, 0.06, 0.05, 0.25; 0.12, 0.06, 0.05, 0.04, 0.29; 0.17, 0.05, 0.06, –.

F e m a l e. Antennae shorter, eyes less strongly convex laterad, pronotum less strongly expanded laterad, with front angles less strongly produced anteriad, terminal segment of maxillary palpi less strongly dilated, legs shorter, and the first abdominal sternite without impression.

Body length: 4.2–4.7 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "NANSHANCHI / FORMOSA / 3–IV–1971 / K. MATSUDA." (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 exs, Kenting Park, Pingtung Hsien, 28–III–1971, K. Matsuki leg.; 2 exs., ditto, 30–III–1971, K. Matsuki leg.; 4 exs., ditto, 3–V–1971, K. Sakai leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 4–V–1982, N. Ohbayashi leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 17~18–IV–1997, L. Peregovits & A. Kum leg.; 1 ex., Ken ding, 14–IV–1972, X. Zhang leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 31–V–1973, H. Yokoyama leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 23–IV–1978, K. Masumoto leg.; 1 ex., Nanshanxi, 23–IV–1974, K. Masumoto leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 29–IV–1974, K. Masumoto leg.; 1 ex., Nanshanchi, 26–V–1975, K. Akiyama leg.; 1ex., ditto, 30–IV–1978, M. Tôyama leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 28–IV–1979, K. Emoto leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 1–V–1982, N. Ohbayashi leg.; 1 ex., Hongye Wunchuan, 20–IV–1976, J. Okuma leg.; 1 ex., Tokkasha, Nantou Hsien, 29–IV–1978, M. Tôyama leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 30–IV–1979, M. Tôyama leg.; 1 ex., Paling, 28–IV–1979, T. Nakamura leg.; 1 ex., Sankuang, Taoyuan-Hsien, 29–IV–1979, S. Tsuyuki leg.; 1 ex., Yangmingshan, 27–VI–1981, K. Masumoto leg.; 1 ex., Taiyuanshan, 13–VI–1984, K. Masumoto leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Tayuanshan, Liukuei, Kaohsiung, 23–V–1984, Y. Komiya leg.; 1 ex., Polai, Kaohsiung Hsien, 14–V–1996, S. Tsuyuki leg.; 2 exs., Shanmei, 600 m, 23–V–1977, Klapperich leg.; 1 ex., ditto, 2–V–1977, Klapperich leg.; 1 ex., Nchu Hui Sun For. Rec. Area, Nantou Co., 22–V–1997, CW & LB O'Brien leg.; 3 exs., Shiangyuanlin, Wanli, New Taipei City, 5–XI–2011, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.; 1 ex., Chuanfan Rock, Kending, Hengchung, Pingtung, 31–X–2011, Y.-C. Lan leg.; 3 exs., Kendinggongyu-

an, Kending, Hengchun, Pingtung, 1−XI−2011, Y.-C. Lan leg.; 2 exs., Mt. Sheding, Kending, Hengchun, Pingtung, 31−X−2011, Y.-C. Lan leg.; 9 exs., ditto, 2−XI−2011, Y.-C. Lan leg.; 1 ex., Pingdong Co., Sheding, 27−III−2011; 4 exs., Pingtung, Kending, Mt. Nan Ren, 5−IV−2012, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.; 2 exs., same locality and data, S. Ohmomo leg.; 1 ex., Kending, Mt. Sheding, 9−IV−2012, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.; 1 ex., Kendinggonyuan, 8−IV−2012, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.; 2 exs., Kending Siangjiao Bay, 6−IV−2012, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.; 3 exs., Taitung, Dulan, 2~3−IV−2012, S. Ohmomo leg.

Notes. This new species has been known for a long time as *Androsus amaroides* Gebien, 1927, (Fig. 4), occurring in Sumatra. On this occasion, we carefully examined Taiwanese specimens in comparison with a paratype from Sumatra, and concluded the species can be distinguished from *A. amaroides* by the eye smaller, the pronotum wider with the front angles more strongly produced anteriad, the scutellum smaller, and the elytra with rows of stronger punctures.

Etymology. The specific name is given after the area where the new species is distributed.

Paramisolampidius kentingensis sp. nov.

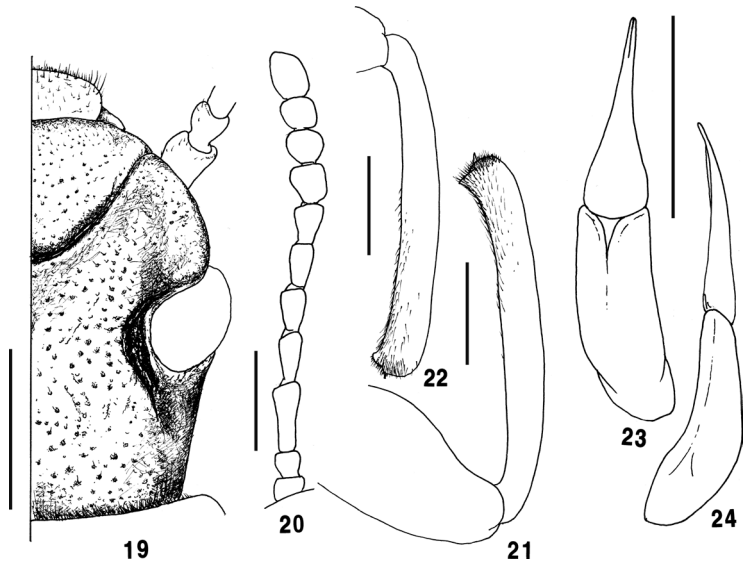
(Figs. 5, 19−24)

Body rather elongate, strongly constricted between fore and hind bodies, rather strongly convex dorsad; brownish black, gula, meso- and metasterna and abdomen lighter in colour, hairs of tibiae and tarsi brownish yellow; dorsal surface weakly, rather sericeously shining, ventral surface weakly, somewhat alutaceously shining; each surface, except apico-ventral parts of tibiae and tarsi, which are almost glabrous.

M a l e. Head gently inclined anteriad, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, minutely punctate, each puncture with a fine bent hair; clypeus rather flattened, weakly produced and gently bent ventrad in apical part, fronto-clypeal border deeply grooved in a wide U-shape; genae feebly raised antero-laterad, depressed before eyes, with exterior margins roundly curved; frons rather broad, gradually declined to fronto-clypeal border, gena-frontal borders not defined, interior margins along eyes deeply sulcate, the sulci extending to postero-lateral portions of head. Eyes oblique and subovate in dorsal view, roundly produced laterad, with diatone about 3.2 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae feebly clavate apicad, tip of terminal segment reaching base of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.32, 0.20, 0.63, 0.45, 0.39, 0.39, 0.35, 0.33, 0.27, 0.26, 0.50.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped in dorsal view, very slightly longer than wide; apex wider than base, very feebly produced, rimmed in lateral portions; base nearly straight, bordered by a groove, which is gently sinuous in major lateral portions, and rather boldly margined, the margin sparsely, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are rounded in dorsal view, though there is no defined mark like a ridge or an impression between the dorsal and ventral portions; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather closely, irregularly punctate, each puncture with a microscopic hair, with shallow longitudinal depressions in medio-lateral portions. Scutellum widely triangular, gently convex in middle, covered with microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra longitudinally elliptical, though the basal portion is truncated, 1.64 times as long as wide, 2.50 times the length and 1.56 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 4/9; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc covered with isodiametric microsculpture, punctato-striate, the striae fine and shallow, the punctures small and sparsely set; intervals rather wide, weakly convex, scattered



Figs. 19–24. *Paramisolampidius kentingensis* sp. nov. holotype, ♂. —— 19, head; 20, antenna; 21, protibia; 22, mesotibia; 23, male genitalia (dorsal view); 24, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1 mm.

with microscopic punctures, rather transversely micro-aciculate and microscopically wrinkled, sutural intervals weakly ridged, the third to seventh intervals united with one another in apical portion and weakly swollen, the swellings visible from above; humeri reduced; apices roundly produced.

Prosternum rather broad in anterior portion, rather closely, transversely ruguloso-punctulate, rimmed along apical margin, rather strongly raised in intercoxal space, though the medial portion is longitudinally grooved; prosternal process sublinguiform, strongly depressed, rather transversely rugulose. Mesosternum short, strongly depressed, closely punctate and finely haired in anterior portion, strongly raised in a wide Y-shape, microscopically punctate and haired in posterior portion, with a small elliptical swelling near the base, which is surrounded by an oblong groove. Metasternum short, feebly covered with microsculpture, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair, the punctures in medial portion connected with one another by oblique wrinkles, with the median groove in posterior half. Abdomen weakly covered with microsculpture, rather closely, finely punctate, each puncture with a minute decumbent hair, punctures in basal part of the sternite IV becoming sparser and larger; anal sternite punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and more closely set apicad, each puncture with a hair, those in basal part becoming pily and extremely longer, with a weak depression in apico-medial part.

Legs medium-sized; femora subclavate, thickened in middle; protibia weakly prolonged and gently curved ventrad, with a small hook at apex of intero-ventral face; mesotibia curved interiad, with a small hook at apex of intero-ventral face; metatibia nearly straight, weakly becoming bolder apicad; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.43, 0.26, 0.23, −, −; 0.56, 0.34, 0.26, −, −; 0.98, 0.46, 0.30, 0.81.

F e m a l e. Body stouter, antennae bolder, head and pronotum less strongly punctate, legs bolder, protibia not curved and without hook, mesotibiae less strongly curved and without hook, metatibia very slightly curved in extremely elongated S-form.

Body length: 13.5−15.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “TAIWAN: Pingtung Co. / Kenting（墾丁）/ 2001. VI. leg. 蔡經甫

(Jing-Fu Tsai).” (NMNST). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species resembles *Paramisolampidius shirozui* (M. T. Chûjô, 1967) (Fig. 6), in general features, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body slenderer, the pronotum more strongly punctate, the elytra with the striae finer and shallower and the intervals less strongly convex and less noticeably wrinkled. It is worth noting that all the hitherto known Taiwanese *Paramisolampidius* species occur in the mountainous areas, but this new species was collected from the lowland of the southernmost part of Taiwan.

Etymology. The specific name is given after the place where the type series were collected.

New Distributions

Subfamily Lagriinae

Tribe Lupropini

Indenicmosoma indochinense (Kaszab, 1940)

(Fig. 7)

Enicmosoma indochinense Kaszab, 1940, Mitt. Münch. ent. Ges., **30**: 158.

Distributions. Indo-China; Nepal; Taiwan [New record].

Specimens examined. 2 exs., Tainan, Chiku（七股）, 20−IV−2010, T.-H. Lin leg.

Subfamily Tenebrioninae

Tribe Palorini

Parloropsis iriei Masumoto et Grimm, 2004

Parloropsis iriei Masumoto et Grimm, 2004, Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka, **59**: 129.

Distributions. Japan (The Ryukyus: Hateruma-jima Is., Iriomote-jima Is., Kohama-jima Is.); Taiwan [New record].

Specimens examined. 2 exs., Fuguijiao, Shimen Dist., New Taipei City, 6−XI−2011, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.; 1 ex., Shiangyuanlin, Wanli, New Taipei City, 5−XI−2011, K. Masumoto & K. Takahashi leg.

Palorus shoreae Blair, 1930

(Fig. 8)

Palorus shoreae Blair, 1930, Ind. For. Rec., Ent. Sr. (Culcutta), **14**: 138.

Distributions. India; Taiwan [New record].

Specimens examined. 2 exs., Puli, Shizitou, 9−V−2009, J. Aoki leg.

Tribe Opatrini

Nesocaedius minimus (M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1966)

Caedius minimus M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1966, J. Fac. Agric. Kyushu Univ., (14): 9.

Distributions. Japan (S. Kyushu, Tanega-shima Is., The Ryukyus: Amami-Ôshima Is. to Yonaguni-jima Is.); Palau Isls.; Taiwan [New record].

Specimens examined. 3 exs., Haikou, Checheng, Pingtung Co., T.-C. WANG leg.; 1 ex., Shuiwaku, Kending, Hengchung, Pingtung, 29~30−V−2011, Y.-C. LAN leg.

Subfamily Diaperinae

Tribe Diaperini

Falsocosmonota cheni KASZAB, 1962

(Fig. 9)

Falsocosmonota cheni KASZAB, 1962. Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., **8**: 77.

Distributions. S. China; Taiwan [New record].

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Taipei, Kueitzukeng（貴仔坑）, 4−II−2011, M.-H. TSOU leg.; 1 ♂, Taipei, Kuanyishan, 7−X−2011, Hsueh LEE leg.

Notes. KASZAB (1962) described this species from S. China. Recently, we were able to examine unknown species from Taiwan. Dr. Ottó MERKL kindly informed us that this species is a new record for Taiwan.

Platydema sawadai MASUMOTO, 1991

Platydema sawadai MASUMOTO, 1991, Elytra, Tokyo, 19: 25.

Distributions. Japan (The Ryukyus: Ishigaki-jima Is.; Iriomote-jima Is.); Taiwan [New record].

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Taipei, Fushan Botanical Garden, 14~20−VII−2006, C.-F. LEE leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 15~17−III−2006, C.-F. LEE leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 7−V−2004, C.-F. LEE Leg.

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．(5)台湾産ゴミムシダマシ科甲虫の1新属新種，3新種，6新分布種．── 台湾から新属新種 *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* gen. et sp. nov.（キノコゴミムシダマシ亜科，ニセマグソコガネダマシ族），新種 *Cryphaeus lanae* sp. nov.（ゴミムシダマシ亜科，ツノゴミムシダマシ族），*Androsus taiwanus* sp. nov., *Paramisolampidius kentingensis* sp. nov.（ニジゴミムシダマシ亜科，ニジゴミムシダマシ族）を命名記載した．*A. taiwanus* sp. nov. は，これまでスマトラ産の *A. amaroides* GEBIEN, 1927 と同種として記録されていたものである．また，台湾から分布記録がなかった *Indenicmosoma indochinense* (KASZAB, 1940), *Parloropsis iriei* MASUMOTO et GRIMM, 2004,（ミナミコクヌストモドキ），*Palorus shoreae* BLAIR, 1930, *Nesocaedius minimus* (M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1966)（コマルチビゴミムシダマシ），*Falsocosmonota cheni* KASZAB, 1962, *Platydema sawadai* MASUMOTO, 1991（サワダキノコゴミムシダマシ）の6種を記録した．

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