

New Tenebrionid Beetles (Coleoptera) from Taiwan
(6) Descriptions of Four New Species, and a Comment Concerning a Male
of the Previously Described Species with Figures of the Male Genitalia

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Abstract This is the sixth part of the study on the Taiwanese tenebrionid beetles. Four new tenebrionid species are described from Taiwan under the names, *Cryphaeus kuantoushanus* sp. nov., *Derispia osawai* sp. nov., *Neoplamius akiyamai* sp. nov., and *Strongylium nanrenense* sp. nov. Additional account concerning a male is given towards *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2012, and figures of the male genitalia are also presented for the first time.

In this paper, we are going to deal with the tenebrionid beetles from Taiwan. We will describe four new Taiwanese species, give a comment on the male of *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2012, and present figures of the male genitalia.

Before going further into details, we would like to express our cordial acknowledgement to Dr. Yen-Chiu LAN, University of Kang Ning, Tainan, for permitting us to examine the specimens collected from the Kenting Project, and Dr. Akiko SAITO, Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, for leaving to study the OSAWA Collection preserved in the Museum. We also thank Dr. Syozo OSAWA (Hiroshima City), Mr. Shigeo TSUYUKI (Zushi City), Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA (Yokohama City), Dr. Sadahiro OHMOMO (Ibaraki Pref.), for offering invaluable materials. Thanks are also expressed to Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI (Ushiku City), for assisting us in collecting insect materials, and also to Prof. Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, Hebei University, People's Republic of China, for pointing out about an incorrect citing in our previous paper. Thanks should also be expressed to Dr. Ottó MERKL, the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, and Dr. Wolfgang SCHAWALLER, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, for their constant advice. We thank Dr. Makoto KIUCHI (Tsukuba City), for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper.

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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; NHMIC = Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba.

Descriptions of New Taxa

Subfamily Tenebrioninae

Tribe Toxicini

Cryphaeus kuantoushanus MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 5–8)

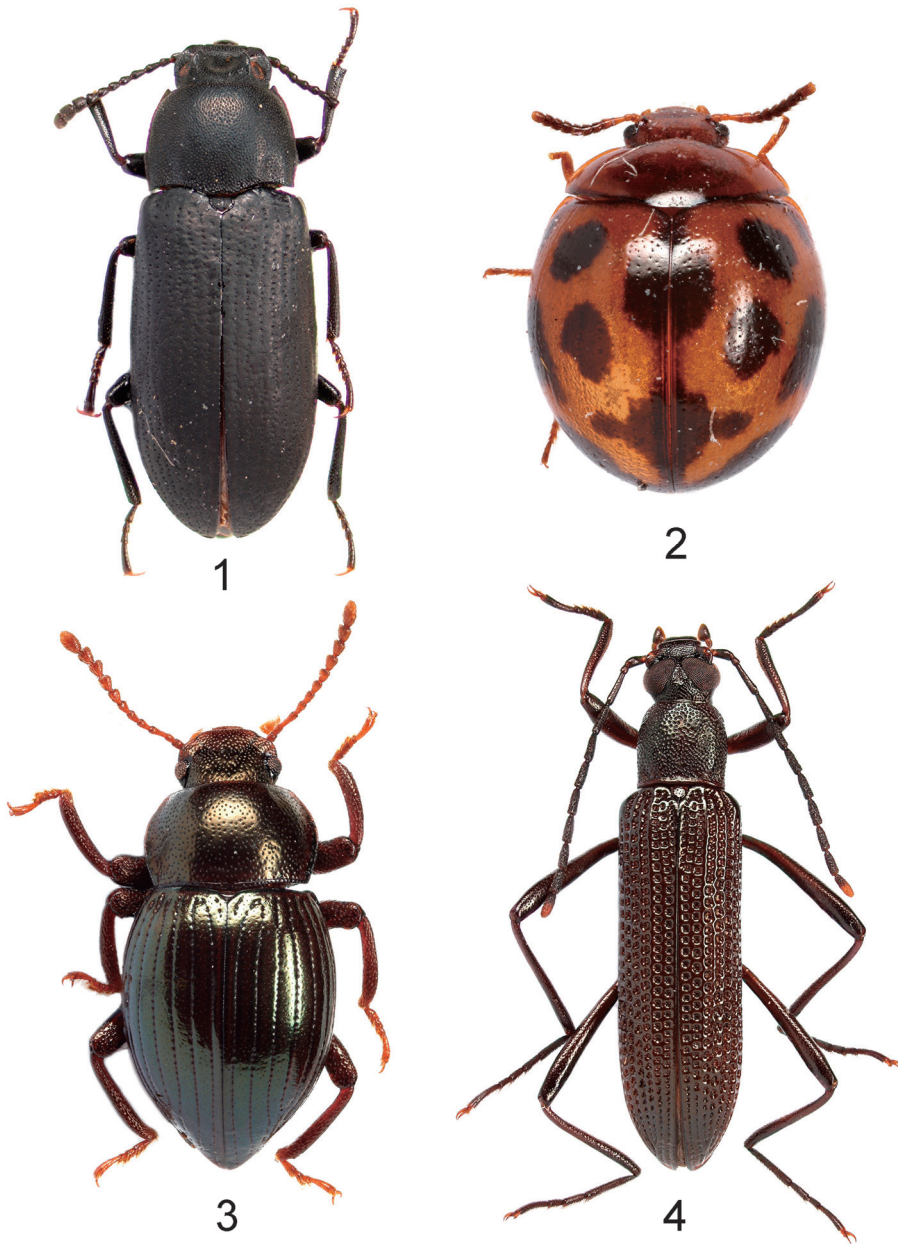
Male: Body rather oblong-oval, moderately convex dorsad; black with feeble brownish tinge, mouth parts, apical parts of terminal segments of tarsi, and claws dark reddish brown; head and pronotum slightly sericeously shining, scutellum and elytra rather mat, ventral face gently alutaceous, legs moderately shining; each surface almost glabrous.

Head transversely subhexagonal, very weakly covered with microsculpture; clypeus semicircular, weakly convex in middle, closely scattered with shallow punctures, with apex truncate and very weakly emarginate, and weakly produced in lateral parts; fronto-clypeal border grooved, with both ends reaching exterior margins; genae oblique, weakly produced antero-laterad, gently bent at anterior 1/3 and inclined anteriorly and posteriorly, weakly depressed near the borders of clypeus and in areas before eyes; frons concave in bold Y-shape, scattered with shallow punctures, those in antero-medial part large, shallow, and feebly umbilicate, those in lateral and posterior parts smaller and closer; interior sides of eyes with a pair of low, rather thin, upright horns, which are obliquely set in dorsal view and closely, minutely punctate, with the summits rounded. Eyes oblique and subovate in dorsal view, divided into dorsal and ventral parts by extension of genae, with diameter about 2.5 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae rather short, subclavate in three apical segments, tip of the terminal segment reaching base of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.29, 0.21, 0.28, 0.26, 0.19, 0.18, 0.18, 0.17, 0.19, 0.21, 0.23.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal with rounded sides, slightly wider than long (12 : 11), widest slightly before basal 1/3; apex nearly straight widely in middle, feebly sinuous in lateral parts, narrower than base, neither margined nor rimmed; base weakly produced posteriorly in medial portion and truncate opposite to scutellum, sinuous in lateral portions, neither margined nor rimmed; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are weakly bordered by punctate grooves, finely margined, the margins feebly extended and visible from above; front angles noticeably, acutely projected anteriorly, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, weakly depressed in lateral portions close to base, very weakly covered with microsculpture, closely, shallowly scattered with rather ovate punctures, which are sparsely intermixed with smaller punctures. Scutellum short-linguiform, weakly elevated, very weakly covered with microsculpture, rather closely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra 1.89 times as long as wide, 3.08 times the length of and 1.17 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/7, feebly narrowed anteriorly and roundly so posteriorly; dorsum moderately convex longitudinally, highest at basal 3/10; disc covered with velvety microsculpture, with rows of small, shallow punctures, which are rather irregularly set; intervals very weakly convex, very weakly wrinkled, sparsely and irregularly scattered with punctures, whose size is nearly the same as those in the rows of punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate grooves and finely rimmed, the rims hardly visible from above in posterior portions; humeri gently swollen; apices weakly, roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi gently dilated, with the weakly curved exterior side 1.67 times the length of the straight interior, 1.35 times the length of the very weakly curved apical. Men-



Figs. 1–4. Habitus. — 1, *Cryphaeus kuantoushanus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *Derispia osawai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 3, *Neoplamius akiyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *Strongylium nanrenense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

tum subcordate with basal part truncate, somewhat granulate; gula slightly convex, weakly, transversely wrinkled, with a pair of short impressions on the borders near apex.

Prosternum rather short, weakly covered with microsculpture, with apex widely emarginate, closely, shallowly punctate in anterior portions, intercoxal space strongly raised, rather smooth, scat-

tered with punctures, and with two longitudinal grooves in medial part; prosternal process sublinguiform, strongly depressed, microscopically rugulose. Mesoventrite rather short, strongly depressed and closely ruguloso-punctate in anterior portion, strongly, triangularly raised in posterior portion, grooved and rugoso-punctate medially, ridged and punctate along the interior borders of mesocoxal cavities. Metaventrite rather short, feebly convex in postero-lateral portions, very weakly covered with microsculpture, scattered with shallow punctures, with the median groove in posterior 3/4. Abdominal ventrites medium in size, very weakly covered with microsculpture, closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller posteriad, baso-lateral parts of segments II–IV longitudinally rugulose; anal ventrite more closely punctulate in apical part, with rounded apex.

Legs without any modification; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.14, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.44; 0.16, 0.13, 0.12, 0.12, 0.47; 0.24, 0.14, 0.15, 0.53.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 1.10 mm in length, 0.23 mm in width, basale weakly curved in lateral view; apicale rather elongated triangular, very weakly curved in lateral view, 0.63 mm in length, with apices weakly prolonged and slightly dehiscent.

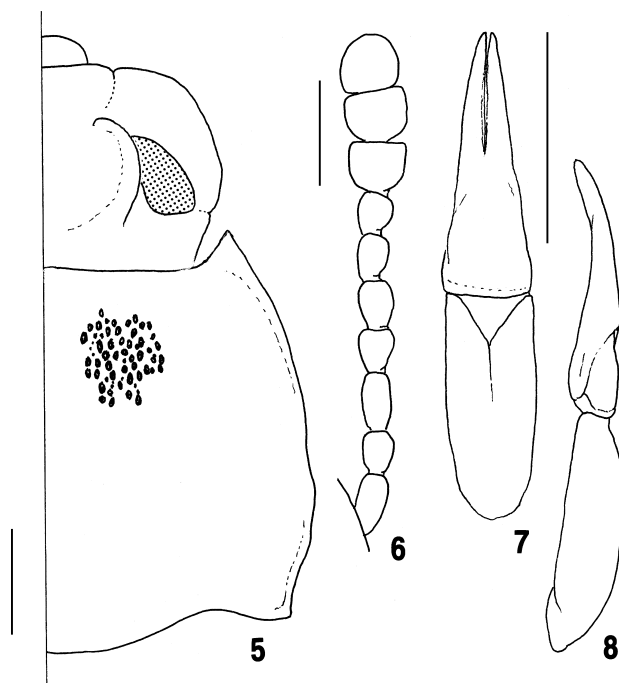
Body length: 7.8 mm.

F e m a l e: Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Mt. Kuantoushan / Nantou, Taiwan / 13. vi. 1993 / Luo Chinchu leg." (NSMT).

Notes. The features of this new species is easily distinguished from other Taiwanese species by the key presented below.

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



Figs. 5–8. *Cryphaeus kuantoushanus* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 5, Head and pronotum; 6, left antenna; 7, male genitalia (dorsal view); 8, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Cryphaeus* from Taiwan

- 1(2) Brown; elytra dully shining; body more elongate, strongly convex longitudinally; dorsum finely haired; Taiwan; 9.0–10.8 mm. *Cryphaeus formosanus* MASUMOTO
- 2(1) Piceous; elytra mat; body less elongate, moderately convex longitudinally; dorsum almost glabrous. 3
- 3(4) Antennae with four apical segments subclavate. 5
- 4(3) Antennae with three apical segments subclavate. 7
- 5(6) Four apical segments of antennae furnished with scale-like hairs on interior faces in male; diatone wider, about 3.5 times the width of an eye diameter; front angles of pronotum more acutely produced anteriorly; Taiwan; 8.4–9.6 mm. *C. lanae* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE
- 6(5) Antennae without scale-like hairs in male; diatone narrower, about 2.3 times the width of an eye diameter; front angles gently, roundly produced anteriorly; Taiwan; 8.1 mm. *C. chengi* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE
- 7(8) Front angles of pronotum rather noticeably, acutely produced anteriorly; male with low and thin horns. 9
- 8(7) Front angles of pronotum rather strongly and roundly produced anteriorly; male with long horns. 11
- 9(10) Pronotum widest slightly before basal 1/3; front angles more acutely projected anteriorly; disc of pronotum covered with ovate punctures; punctures of elytra smaller and shallower; Taiwan; 7.8 mm. *C. kuantoushanus* sp. nov.
- 10(9) Pronotum widest at the middle; front angles less acutely projected anteriorly; disc of pronotum covered with round punctures; punctures of elytra larger and deeper; Taiwan; 7.1–8.9 mm. *C. taiwanus* MASUMOTO
- 11(12) Clypeus with a pair of small projections on both sides; male genae weakly produced anterolaterally; pronotum more closely scattered with larger punctures; elytra with irregularly arranged punctures; Taiwan, Tokara Isls. (Nakano-shima Is.) to the Ryukyus; 7.2–10.0 mm. *C. satoi* KASZAB
- 12(11) Clypeus without projections; male genae strongly produced anteriorly; pronotum more sparsely scattered with smaller punctures; elytra with rows of punctures, intervals scattered with minute punctures; Taiwan; 10.3–12.4 mm. *C. inomatai* MASUMOTO

Subfamily Diaperinae

Tribe Leiochrinini

***Derispia osawai* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 9)

F e m a l e: Body hemispherical; brown and with feeble reddish tinge, basal four segments and the terminal one of antennae, lateral portions of pronotum, and elytra with major portion except patches yellowish brown, elytral patches brownish black, antennal segments from V to X dark brown; dorsal surface and abdominal ventrites moderately, slightly vitreously shining, ventral surface in anterior portion weakly, somewhat alutaceously shining, antennae with seven apical segments weakly shining; each surface, except seven apical segments of antennae and tarsi, almost glabrous.

Head rather transverse, gently inclined apicad; clypeus widely subhexagonal and flat, sparsely

scattered with microscopic punctures, with apex straightly truncate; fronto-clypeal border finely sulcate, weakly curved in middle, with lateral ends reaching exterior margins; genae oblique, very weakly produced antero-laterad, bent and depressed in posterior parts; frons broad, feebly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, which become smaller posteriad. Eyes convex antero-laterad, with diatone about five times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae rather short and subclavate, becoming bolder and weakly flattened from the third segment, tip of the terminal segment hardly reaching base of pronotum, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.41, 0.19, 0.35, 0.31, 0.29, 0.29, 0.31, 0.33, 0.31, 0.30, 0.28.

Pronotum wider than long (7 : 3), widest at basal 1/3 (at hind angles); apex widely emarginate, weakly produced in middle, feebly sinuous in lateral parts, finely margined; base widely rounded, weakly produced posteriad in medial portion and feebly sinuous in lateral portions, neither margined nor rimmed; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are obliquely, weakly rounded and rather noticeably bordered by grooves; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular with rounded corners; disc gently, transversely convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, which are smaller than those on the head. Scutellum lacking in the holotype.

Elytra slightly wider than long, about four times the length and 1.40 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/7, roundly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc with rows of minute punctures; intervals very weakly convex, sparsely and irregularly scattered with minute punctures, whose size is nearly the same as those in the rows; discal patches as shown in fig. 9; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by grooves, weakly explanate and very finely rimmed, the rims visible from above in humeral portions; humeri indistinct; apices very feebly, roundly produced; epipleura very wide in basal part, tapering apically, disappeared in apical 1/5.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subelongate, weakly curved exterior side slightly longer than the curved interior, about 1.3 times the length of the truncate apical. Mentum subquadrate, rather smooth and weakly depressed in basal part, transversely ridged at anterior 1/3, irregularly punctate in apical 1/3, transversely ridged again near anterior margin, feebly, irregularly produced and rugulose in front; ventral side with a pair of longitudinal impressions before gula, whose apices are impressed in subovate-shape; gula bordered in parabola-shape and feebly coriaceous.

Prosternum short and somewhat widely Y-shaped, rimmed along apical, lateral and basal margins, inclined posteriorly in anterior portions, nearly flat and rather smooth in medial portion, gently depressed in posterior portion; prosternal process lacking. Mesoventrite short and rather alutaceous, transversely convex in anterior portion opposite to posterior portion of prosternum, weakly depressed in posterior portion. Metaventricle short and wide, feebly convex in posterior portions, rather smooth, sparsely, irregularly scattered with punctures. Abdominal ventrites medium in size, weakly convex in medial portion, very weakly covered with microsculpture, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, rather longitudinally wrinkled in lateral parts of ventrites I–IV, closely punctate; anal ventrite with widely rounded apex.

Legs rather short; femora somewhat elongated elliptical, hidden under the elytra in dorsal view; tibiae gently curved anteriorly, weakly flattened; tarsi rather slender, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.22, 0.18, 0.20, 0.21, 0.80; 0.50, 0.28, 0.25, 0.21, 0.86; 0.99, 0.34, 0.26, 0.97.

Body length: 3.2 mm.

Male: Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, "Kenting Ntl Pk / Taiwan 14–vii–1994 / S. OSAWA leg" (NHMIC).

Notes. The new species somewhat resembles *Derispia amamiana* MIYATAKE, 1961, originally



Fig. 9. *Derispia osawai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀, left elytron. Scale: 1.0 mm.

described from Amami-Ôshima, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more round, the pronotum not darkened in medial portion, and the pattern of elytral blackish patches different, particularly so in the posterior ones distinctly growing laterad.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Dr. Syozo OSAWA, who collected the holotype.

Subfamily Stenochiinae

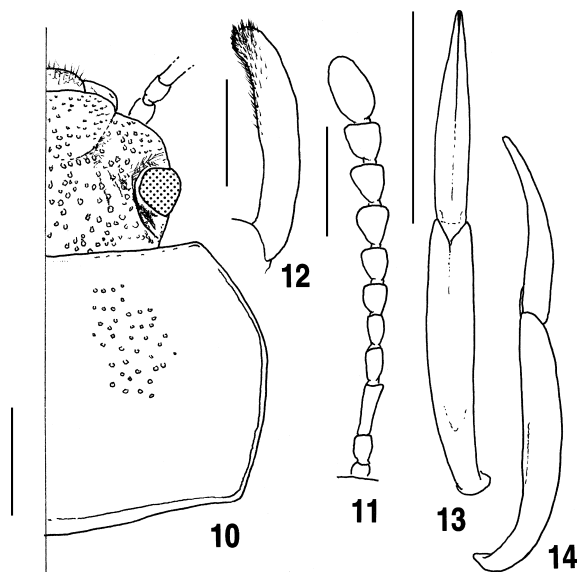
Tribe Cnodalonini

Neoplamius akiyamai MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 10–14)

M a l e: Body suboval, convex dorsad; dark reddish brown, anterior margin of head, tibiae, ventral side of head, and coxae lighter in color, antennae and tarsi reddish brown, maxillary palpi yellowish brown, hairs pale brown; head and pronotum weakly, rather sericeously shining, scutellum and elytra moderately, feebly sericeously shining, five basal segments of antennae and legs moderately shining, prosternum and six apical segments of antennae weakly shining, the remaining portions of ventral side weakly, sericeously shining; each surface almost glabrous, ventral sides of tibiae, tarsi particularly on ventral sides, and antennae finely haired.

Head rather flat, gently inclined anteriorly, weakly covered with microsculpture; clypeus rather obtapezoidal, very weakly depressed in basal and lateral parts, weakly convex in intero-medial part, rather closely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and closer apicad, with apex truncate, rounded and connected to the borders of genae in lateral parts; fronto-clypeal border vaguely impressed, weakly curved in medial part, obliquely bent in lateral parts, and reaching external margins; genae weakly dilated antero-laterad, rather flattened, depressed before eyes, rather closely punctate, with exterior margin gently rounded; frons wide, rather flat, sulcate along interior borders of eyes, scattered with larger punctures than clypeus, the punctures often connected with each other, and forming



Figs. 10–14. *Neoplamius akiyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 10, Head and pronotum; 11, antenna; 12, protibia; 13, male genitalia (dorsal view); 14, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

grooves; vertex weakly convex, rather closely punctate, feebly rugose. Eyes subcordate in dorso-lateral view, gently convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head in anterior part, somewhat straightly so in posterior part, with diatone about 4.5 times the width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae very weakly thickened apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.17, 0.11, 0.22, 0.16, 0.15, 0.13, 0.15, 0.18, 0.18, 0.21, 0.29.

Pronotum subquadrate with rounded sides, wider than long (3 : 2), widest at apical 2/5, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture; apex very weakly, widely emarginate, narrower than base, finely rimmed in lateral portions; base very weakly produced, feebly sinuous in lateral portions, bordered by a fine groove and rimmed, the rim almost impunctate in anterior portion and finely punctulate-striate in posterior portion; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, the rims visible from above; front angles subrectangular, hind angles obtusely angular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, very weakly, transversely impressed in basal 1/4 of medio-basal portion, gently depressed in antero-lateral portions, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a microscopic scale-like hair. Scutellum semicircular, weakly raised posteriad, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra 1.33 times as long as wide, 2.50 times the length and 1.25 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3, gently narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/5; disc punctato-striate, the striae fine, the punctures becoming closer posteriorly; intervals feebly convex to nearly flat, very weakly covered with microsculpture, scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which envelope the hind body, and are invisible from above; epipleura wide in basal portion, tapering apicad; humeri atrophied; apices gently produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi semicircular, with rounded exterior side about 1.57 times the length of the rounded interior, 0.79 times the length of the nearly straight apical. Mentum obtrapezoidal, strongly convex in antero-medial part and pointed at the middle, microscopically punctate in

lateral and basal parts; gula gently convex, coriaceous, weakly, transversely wrinkled, with a pair of short, oblique impressions on the borders near apex.

Prosternum short with apex widely emarginate, weakly covered with microsculpture, sparsely punctate and rugose in anterior portion, inter-procoxal space gently raised, ruguloso-punctate, weakly, longitudinally impressed; prosternal process rather strongly depressed, gently produced laterad at each base, triangularly produced posteriad, irregularly rugulose, and finely rimmed along apical margin on each upper face, with apex pointed. Mesoventrite very short, strongly, triangularly depressed in anterior portion, strongly raised, ridged in V-shape and ruguloso-punctate in posterior portion along mesocoxae. Metaventrite very short, sparsely scattered with strong punctures, rugose in anterior marginal portion, with a longitudinal impression in basal 2/5. Abdominal ventrites rather short, weakly covered with microsculpture, rugose in lateral portions, scattered with shallow punctures, which become finer apicad, each with a microscopic decumbent hair; anal ventrite scattered with shallow and slightly transverse punctures, which become smaller apicad, those in lateral and apical parts with fine hairs, with apex rounded.

Legs stout, femora and tibiae closely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; tibiae curved, weakly gouged near apices on interior faces; tarsi rather long, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.14, 0.07, 0.09, 0.06, 0.35; 0.11, 0.09, 0.06, 0.07, 0.38; 0.17, 0.08, 0.06, 0.40.

Male genitalia slender, 1.12 mm in length, 0.12 mm in width; basale weakly curved near base in lateral view; fused apicale 0.47 mm in length, elongated nib-shaped, narrower than basale at base, gently curved in medial part in lateral view, with apices pointed, and rather strongly curved in lateral view.

Body length: 4.3–4.7 mm.

F e m a l e: Body slightly narrower; antennae shorter and bolder, hardly reaching base of pronotum; elytra more coarsely punctate; legs slightly shorter and finer.

Type seires. Holotype: ♂, "Tahanshan, / Pingtung Co. Taiwan / 1–V–2012 / H. AKIYAMA leg." (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ♀, "Shouchia, / Pingtung Hsien / Formosa / 14. V. 1996 / S. TSUYUKI leg."

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA, who collected the holotype.

Notes. This new species closely resembles *Neoplamius endoi* MASUMOTO, 1981, originally described from Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, C. Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body smaller and more stout, the head more coarsely punctate, the pronotum more strongly, sparsely punctate, and clearly impressed along the base, the elytra more strongly punctato-striate, with intervals more noticeably punctate, the legs shorter and bolder, and the male genitalia with the apicale longer.

Tribe Stenochiini

Strongylium nanrenense MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 15–19)

M a l e: Body elongate, subparallel-sided; brownish black and partly lighter in colour, apical 3/5 of terminal segments of antennae, mouth parts, apical part of anal ventrite and claws yellowish brown, hairs in posterior parts of meso- and metacoxae and posterior parts of meso- and metatrochanters pale yellow; head and pronotum weakly, rather sericeously shining, scutellum, elytra and legs moderately shining, ventral face of head rather strongly, feebly vitreously shining, prosternum, meso- and metaventrites moderately, feebly sericeously shining; dorsal surface almost glabrous, ventral sur-

face partly clothed with fine hairs.

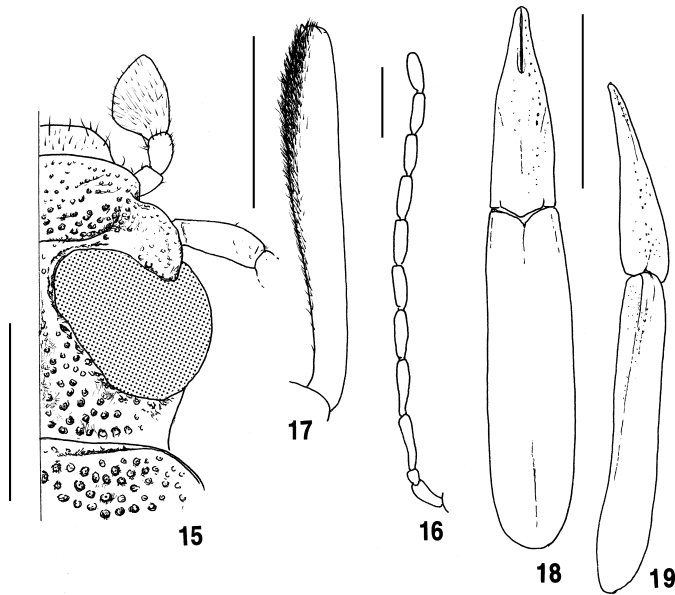
Head feebly convex in middle, gently inclined anteriorly, very weakly covered with microsculpture; clypeus rather obtrapezoidal, depressed and flattened in basal part, gently convex in middle, rather strongly bent ventrad in apical part, rather closely scattered with large punctures in basal part, sparsely so with smaller punctures in middle, and closely so with minute punctures in apical part, each puncture with a minute hair at the centre; fronto-clypeal border extremely widely V-shaped, finely impressed, strongly curved anteriorly in lateral parts, and indefinitely reaching external margins; genae rather strongly, semicircularly raised antero-laterad, sparsely scattered with small punctures, which are rather transverse in interior parts; frons somewhat T-shaped, gently convex anteriorly, ridged in frontal part and steeply declined to fronto-clypeal border, almost impunctate to sparsely punctate in anterior part, convex and rugoso-punctate in posterior part; vertex with a shallow impression at the middle, irregularly rugoso-punctate; occiput inclined posteriorly, closely punctate. Eyes large, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, diameter about 1/9 the width of the transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae subfiliform, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.61, 0.22, 0.73, 0.69, 0.65, 0.59, 0.56, 0.54, 0.51, 0.49, 0.53.

Pronotum subquadrate with gently rounded sides, very slightly longer than wide, widest at the middle, sinuous before base, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture; apex nearly straight, narrower than base, rimmed, the rim tapering laterad, and sparsely scattered with minute punctures in lateral parts; base bordered by a rough groove and rimmed, the rim bolder than those of apex, impunctate in medial part, irregularly ruguloso-punctate in lateral parts; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely ridged, and invisible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles acute in dorsal view; disc gently convex, faintly, longitudinally grooved on the midline, weakly, triangularly depressed in medio-basal portion, and strongly, obliquely impressed in lateral portions close to base, closely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, each puncture with a microscopic scale-like hair. Scutellum equilateral triangle with rounded sides, noticeably elevated, very weakly covered with microsculpture, sparsely scattered with small, shallow punctures.

Elytra 3.27 times as long as wide, 4.50 times the length and 1.27 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3, weakly narrowed anteriorly and roundly so apically, very weakly constricted in area around basal 1/3; dorsum rather strongly convex longitudinally and very weakly depressed from base to slightly before basal 2/9 in interior portion, highest at basal 2/9; disc with rows of punctures, which are small, deep and round at each base, large and subquadrate on each upper face, those in medio-lateral portions large and rather foveolate, and those in interior and posterior portions small and shallowly grooved, each puncture with a pair of tubercles near dorsal surface on each side; intervals very weakly covered with microsculpture, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, gently convex, ridged in basal part of the 3rd interval, transversely united with the 1st to 3rd, 3rd to 6th, and 6th to 8th in basal portions; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by the 9th punctate-grooves, very finely rimmed, and invisible from above due to convexities of the sides; humeri swollen, rather smooth to feebly coriaceous; apices weakly, roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi subsecuriform, with weakly rounded exterior side about 1.67 times the length of the emarginate interior, 1.18 times the length of the weakly rounded apical. Mentum obtrapezoidal, gently raised apically in middle, microscopically punctate, minutely haired, with basal and lateral margins finely rimmed, the former curved anteriorly at the middle; gula gently convex, smooth, very weakly, transversely wrinkled, with a pair of short, oblique impressions on the borders near apex.

Prosternum medium in size with apex feebly emarginate and very finely rimmed, weakly covered



Figs. 15–19. *Strongylium nanrenense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 15, Head; 16, antenna; 17, protibia; 18, male genitalia (dorsal view); 19, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.0 mm.

with microsculpture, transversely grooved and ruguloso-punctate in anterior portion, transversely depressed and sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures in medial portion; inter-procoxal space strongly raised, weakly, longitudinally depressed in medial portion, longitudinally, weakly ridged on the midline, strongly raised and rugulose along interior margins of procoxae; prosternal process subcordate, rather strongly depressed, triangularly produced, irregularly rugulose, finely rimmed along apical margin, with a small, pointed part near apex. Mesoventrite short, triangularly depressed in anterior portion, weakly raised, vitreously smooth and sparsely scattered with strong punctures in antero-medial portion, rugulose in antero-lateral portions, longitudinally depressed in postero-medial portion, antero-interior portions along mesocoxae rather strongly convex, rugulose, and sparsely clothed with pily hairs; posterior portions of mesocoxae and posterior portions of mesotrochanters densely clothed with pily hairs. Metaventrite medium in size, weakly covered with microsculpture, rather closely punctate, the punctures coarse in anterior portion, becoming smaller and closer in medial portion, and finer and sparser in posterior portion, transversely aciculate in postero-lateral portions, closely punctulate and microscopically haired in postero-interior portion, finely punctate, haired and obliquely aciculate in posterior portions, with an impression in posterior 4/5 on the midline. Abdominal ventrites rather long, covered with microsculpture, closely, shallowly punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite semicircularly depressed in posterior part, closely, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair, with apex rounded.

Legs slender; femora subclavate, profemur with anterior face in basal 1/3 microscopically haired, meso- and metafemora with posterior face in basal 2/5 microscopically haired; protibia with interior face rather noticeably clothed with hard hairs in apical 2/5, meso- and metatibiae indistinctly clothed with hard hairs in apical 3/5; tarsi slender, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.28, 0.20, 0.22, 0.22, 0.60; 0.74, 0.36, 0.33, 0.31, 0.62; 1.10, 0.40, 0.32, 0.65.

Male genitalia elongated subfusiform, 3.00 mm in length, 0.41 mm in width, weakly curved in

lateral view, feebly constricted in area between basale and laterale; fused apicale 1.21 mm in length, somewhat nib-shaped, minutely punctate on dorsal surface, with pointed apices.

Female: Body bolder, head and pronotum more irregularly punctate, eyes smaller, inter-ocular space more widely separated, and legs shorter.

Body length: 10.6–12.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “Taiwan, Pingtung / Kending, Mt. Nan Ren / 5–IV–2012 / K. MASUMOTO & K. TAKAHASHI leg.” (NMNHT). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 2 ♂♂, “Taiwan, Kending, Mt. Nan Ren, 4~7–IV–2012, S. OHMOMO leg.”; 1 ♀, “Xinghua, Pingtung Co., Taiwan, 2–V–2012, H. AKIYAMA leg.”; 1 ♀, “Mt. Dahan Shan, Central Mountains, Chunri Township, Pingtung County, Taiwan, 5–V–2012, H. AKIYAMA leg.”

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

Notes. This new species closely resembles *S. longissimum* GEBIEN, 1914, from “Sokutsu: Ban-shoryo-Distr.”, Taiwan, in having the elongated body and the elytra with similar rows of punctures, but can be distinguished from the latter by the head and pronotum less closely punctate with eyes smaller and more obliquely inlaid into the head, the pronotum wider and the longitudinal groove on the midline weaker, the elytra smoother, and the rows of punctures more clearly subquadrate on the dorsal surface, the legs bolder and shorter, and the male genitalia longer and slenderer (2.67 mm in length, 0.42 mm in width in *S. longissimum*).

The present new species also somewhat resembles *S. hsiao* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2008, described from “Shouka, Taitung”, Taiwan, on the basis of females. The female of the new species possesses a little smaller body, the head wider with the eyes more strongly convex laterad, and the diatone narrower, the elytra with rows of punctures subquadrate and with a granules on both sides (the punctures in the elytral striae elongate and simple in structure in *S. hsiao*).

Additional Account of *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi*

Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2012

(Figs. 20–21)

Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2012. Elytra, Tokyo, (n. ser.), 2: 29.

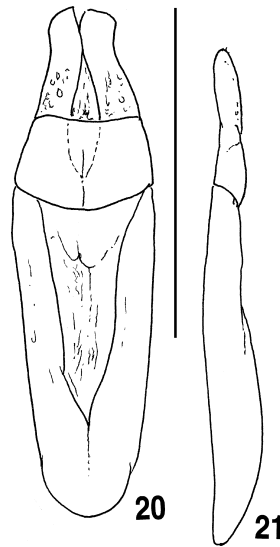
In the previous part (p. 29), we described *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE on the basis of the female. Since then, we had an opportunity of examining additional materials, which Mr. C.-C. CHENG had kindly collected from the same locality. Among those we found male specimens, and are going to mention an additional account of the male.

The body of the male closely resembles that of the female, but minor differences can be observed, e.g., the head slightly wider, the pronotum slightly shorter, with lateral margins more produced ventrad, hairs on the abdominal ventrites slightly bolder, claws of the protarsi finer but longer.

Male genitalia subfusiform, 0.74 mm in length, 0.16 mm in width, almost straight in lateral view; apicale 0.27 mm in length, somewhat triangular in dorsal view, weakly curved in apical part in lateral view, with apices gently produced, bi-forked and blunted at tips.

要 約

益本仁雄・秋田勝己・李 奇峰：台湾産ゴミムシダマシ科の新種について(6)。——筆者らは台湾産ゴミムシダマシ科の再検討を継続的におこなっている。今回は、*Cryphaeus kuantoushanus* sp. nov., *Derispia osawai*



Figs. 20–21. *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* MASUMOTO, AKITA & LEE, 2012, ♂. — 20, Male genitalia (dorsal view); 21, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

sp. nov., *Neoplamius akiyamai* sp. nov., *Strongylium nanrenense* sp. nov. の4新種を命名記載した。また、雌のみによって新属新種で記載した *Taiwanotrachyscelis chengi* MASUMOTO, AKITA et LEE, 2012 の雄を検ることができたので、その交尾器を図示するとともに簡単な記載をおこなった。

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Correction for Errors in the Previous Paper

We correct the errors in our previous part (2012, *Elytra*, Tokyo, (n. ser.), 2: 25–37) as follows:

- P. 28, L. 18 & 21. *Cryphaeus cheni* → *Cryphaeus chengi*
- P. 35, L. 14. Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., 30: 158 → *Annl. Mus. Nat. hung. (Zool.)*, 33: 158
- P. 37, L. 1. Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., 30: 119–235 → *Annl. Mus. Nat. hung. (Zool.)*, 33: 153–160.

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