

New taxa of Nitidulidae (Coleoptera) from the Indo-Malayan fauna

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Abstract — The following new taxa (2 genera and 22 species) are described: *Brachypterus angusticollis* sp. n., *B. malaisei* sp. n., *Grouvellia* gen. n., *Trimenus accomodus* sp. n., *T. confusus* sp. n., *Eupuraea ornatula* sp. n., *E. sjobergi* sp. n., *Omosita excellentis* sp. n., *Atarphia brunnea* sp. n., *A. pallentis* sp. n., *A. uhligi* sp. n., *Lordyrodes affinis* sp. n., *L. kaszabi* sp. n., *Pocadius decoratus* sp. n., *P. kabakovi* sp. n., *P. majusculus* sp. n., *P. martini* sp. n., *Tricanus ruficolor* sp. n., *Cychramus brunnicolor* sp. n., *C. malaisei* sp. n., *Xenostrogylus philippinensis* sp. n., *Taenioncus* gen. n., *T. micros* sp. n. and *Colopterus vieticus* sp. n. Keys were constructed for the genera *Brachypterus*, *Trimenus*, *Cychranus* and *Xenostrogylus*. With 154 figures.

This paper deals with new taxa proposed by the author who has for some years been working on the materials of the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad (ZIN)*, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest (TM)*, Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, DDR (MHU)*, British Museum (Natural History), London (BM)*, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (NMB)*, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (NR)*, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NMW)*, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta (ZS)*, Zoologisk Museum, København (ZM)*, Zoological Museum at the Moscow University (ZU)*, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNP)*, Rijkmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RNH)*, Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Bruxelles (KIB)*, Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Eberswalde-Finow (IP)*. The author is much indebted to the colleagues who were so kind as to arrange for loans of specimens for study: Z. KASZAB (TM), O. L. KABAKOV (ZIN), M. UHLIG (MHU), R. J. W. ALDRIDGE (BM), W. WITTMER (NMB), P. LINDSKOG (NR), F. JANCZYK (NMW), T. SENGUPTA (ZS), O. MARTIN (ZM), A. DESCARPENTRIES (MNP), N. B. NIKITZKY (ZU), L. DIECKMANN (IP), R. DAMOISEAU (KIB), J. KRIKKEN (RNH).

To clarify the diagnoses of the new species, structural characters and other data, including new synonymies of several species already described but difficult to identify are reported with reference to the origin of the studied museum specimens.

Brachypterus malaisei sp. n. (Figs. 1–6)

Material. 1 ♂, holotype (NR) and 5 ♂, ♀, paratypes (N and ZIN): NE Burma, "S. Shan States, Road 40 km E of Taunggyi, 25 September — 13 Oct. 1934, R. MALAISE; 1 ♂, paratype (ZIN): ibid., "Sadon" 1200 m, 28 June — 5 July 1934, R. MALAISE.

Male. holotype. Length 1.8, breadth 1.0, height 0.7 mm. Oval, fairly well convex; dark brown, mouth parts, antennae, abdomen and legs lighter (reddish); shiny; with not dense, moderately long and scarcely conspicuous, yellowish grey pubescence.

Head nearly shorter than wide between eyes, weakly convex and a little concave between antennal insertions. The surface with oval punctures about as large as eye facets, separated by punctures 0.9–1.3 mm in diameter, the intervals between them smooth and shiny. Antennae approximately as long as width of head, their club composing 1/3 total antennal length twice as wide as scapus.

* Abbreviations adopted in this paper.

— **Pronotum** convex, with rather steep sides, having edges narrowly ridged and hind corners obtusely blunt. Surface as on head, but with punctures somewhat larger. — **Scutellum** subtriangular with gently rounded margins and apex narrowly rounded off, its surface as on head, but at basis a dense reticulation exposed. — **Elytra** with moderately raised shoulders and narrowly ridged side edges almost invisible from above. Surface as on pronotum. — **Pygidium** widely and shallowly emarginate at apex, from under which moderately long anal sternite exposed. Surface more sparsely and finely punctured. — **Ventral surface** as pubescent as dorsal one; on metasternum in the middle as pygidial surface but the surface at its sides as well as abdominal sterna with smaller and sparser punctures, space between which somewhat smoothly reticulated. Metasternum with medial line in the distal 1/2. Last abdominal sternite widely rounded at apex. — **Tibiae** gradually broadened towards apex, fore as wide as antennal club, intermediate and hind ones somewhat wider. Femora 1.5 times wide as tibiae. Tarsi 1/5 as wide as fore tibia, their claws weakly toothed at basis. — **Genitalia**: Aedeagus well sclerotised.

Female. Differs from male only in pygidial apex being widely rounded without evident anal sternite. — **Genitalia**: Ovipositor moderately sclerotised.

Variation. Length 1.5–1.9, breadth 0.9–1.0 mm. Some paratypes show traces of reticulation on the pronotal surface.

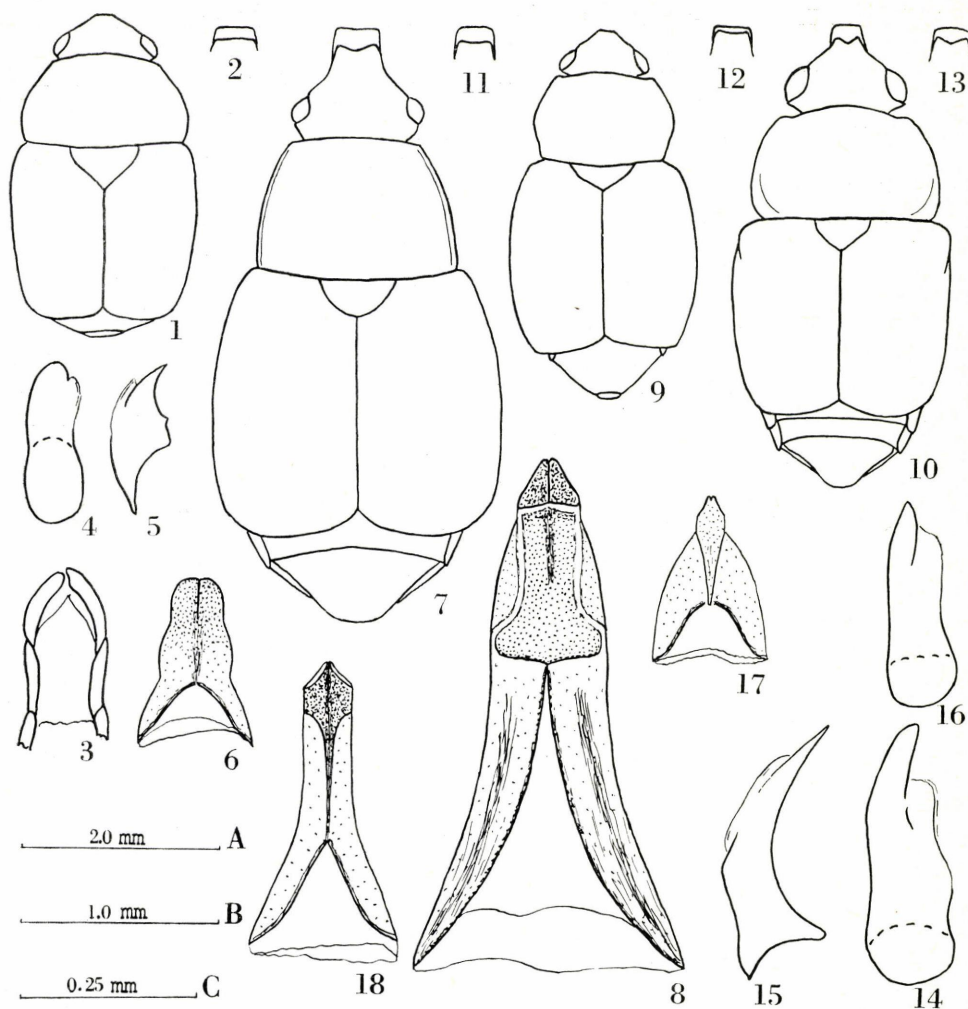
Diagnosis. — *B. malaisei* sp. n. is partly similar to *B. kraatzi* comb. n. and *B. horii* comb. n. in its small and robust body, but differs from the former in its body coloration, pronotal shape with abrupt hind corners, scutellum less pentagonal-like as well as in its genital structures and from the latter one in its shorter pronotum with sides more rounded off, scutellum subtriangular and, perhaps, tarsal claws feebly raised.

***Brachypterus angusticollis* sp. n. (Figs. 7–8)**

Material. 1 ♀, holotype: N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 29 May 1934, R. MALAISE (NR), with name label "*Brachypterus angusticollis* sp. n. det. O. SJÖBERG".

Female, holotype. Length 2.8, breadth 1.4, height 0.8 mm. Elongate oval, not strongly convex; brown, antennae, except club, and legs somewhat lighter; shiny; with thin, moderately long, yellowish pubescence. — **Head** distinctly longer than wide between eyes, with concave line between antennal insertions, its anterior margin 1/3 as wide as head on the whole. The surface with oval punctures 2.0–2.5 times larger than eye facets, separated by about distance equal to a puncture diameter, the space between punctures smooth and shiny. Antennae longer than width of head, its apex reaching to middle of pronotum, with club composing 1/3 of total antennal length. — **Pronotum** with gently convex sides, its basal and lateral edges narrowly bordered. The surface as on head but somewhat more sparsely punctured. — **Scutellum** subhemicircular, its surface nearly as on head. — **Elytra** with well raised shoulders. The surface as on head and pronotum, but punctures larger (approximately thrice larger than eye facets) and the intervals between them less than diameter of puncture. — **Pygidium** with apex widely rounded off, its surface as well as one of the exposed tergites with punctures somewhat smaller and denser than those on pronotum. — **Ventral surface** similar to dorsal one, but punctures smaller, the intervals between them everywhere smoothly reticulated, except smooth ones on metasternal middle. Apex of last abdominal sternite widely rounded off. — **Fore tibia** scarcely narrower than antennal club, intermediate and hind ones hardly wider. Femora about twice wider than tibiae. Fore tarsus 4/5 as wide as fore tibia, intermediate and hind ones somewhat narrower, their claws with stout tooth at basis. — **Genitalia**: Ovipositor slightly sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *B. angusticollis* sp. n. seems to be closely related to *B. yuki-koae* comb. n. but is clearly distinct from it in the absence of bronze lustre on its dorsal surface and perhaps the less conspicuous pubescence its finer punctures on the anterior part of frons are wider and more strongly emarginate, it has shorter antennae and more slender pronotum with almost straight sides.



Figs. 1-6. *Brachypterus malaisei* sp. n. ♂: 1 = body shape, 2 = anterior part of frons, 3 = tegmen, ventral view, 4 = penis, dorsal view, 5 = idem, lateral view, 6 = ♀ ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 7-8. *Brachypterus angusticollis* sp. n. ♀: 7 = body shape, 8 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 9-18. *Brachypterus kraatzii* (Grouv.) comb. n. ♂: 9 = body shape, ♀: 10 = idem, ♂: 11-13 = anterior part of frons of various specimens from Darjeeling, 14 = penis, dorsal view, 15 = idem, lateral view, 16 = idem of another specimen, dorsal view, ♀: 17 = ovipositor, ventral view, 18 = = idem of specimen drawn on Fig. 10. — A = scale to Figs. 1, 7, 9, 10; B = scale to Figs. 2, 11-13; C = scale to Figs. 3-6, 8, 14-18

KEY TO THE INDO-MALAYAN SPECIES OF *BRACHYPTERUS* KUGELANN, 1794

- 1 Dorsum dark brown, with bronze lustre. Pronotal sides subparallel in basal 1/2; antennal club reaching to hind pronotal corner; tarsal claws strongly toothed. 2.0–2.8 mm. ♂: apex of penis trunk bluntly oblique (Fig. in HISAMATSU, 1976: 19 and 21). — Taiwan
B. yukikokae (HISAMATSU, 1976) comb. n.*
- Dorsum without any metallic lustre 2
- 2 Pronotum widest at hind corners, distinctly pointed, sides almost straightly convergent towards apex, pronotal sides and basis distinctly and narrowly ridged; tarsal claws strongly toothed; brown with antennae and legs slighter. 2.8 mm. Figs. 7–8. — NE Burma
B. angusticollis sp. n.
- Pronotum with more or less rounded sides, not straightly convergent towards apex 3
- 3 Pronotum considerably narrower than elytra 4
- Pronotum weakly narrower than elytra 5
- 4 Larger: 2.5–2.9 mm; darker (nearly chestnut) with antennae and legs slighter; pronotum about 1.25 times as wide as long. ♂: apex of penis trunk sharply pointed (JELINEK 1978: 177, Fig. 5). ♀: coxites much shorter valvifer. — Himalaya
B. longicollis JELINEK, 1978*
- Smaller: 1.6–2.3 mm; slighter (yellow reddish to brownish) with antennae and legs somewhat slighter; pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long. ♂: apex of penis trunk bluntly pointed. ♀: coxites much longer than valvifer. Figs. 9–14. — NE India, ?Vietnam
B. kraatzii (GROUVELLE, 1903), comb. n.*
- 5 Pronotum widest at hind corner, in basal third its sides parallel; scutellum subsemicircular; reddish brown. 2.0 mm (Fig. in HISAMATSU, 1976: 21, Fig. 10). — Taiwan
B. horii (HISAMATSU, 1976), comb. n.*
- Pronotum widest at basal third, somewhat narrower towards its hind corners; scutellum subtriangular, with apex pointed; dark brown, antennae, abdomen and legs slighter (reddish). 1.5–1.9 mm. Figs. 1–6. — NE Burma
B. malaisei sp. n.

Grouvellia gen. n.

Type-species: *Haptoncus piceus* REITTER, 1873.

Small, robust, somewhat flattened, scarcely pubescent. Head short, transverse, with mouth parts strongly prolonged. Labrum bilobed, exposed from under frons fairly well far ahead. Mandibles hardly prolonged with sharp apices. Mentum subsquare. Last maxillar and last labial palpal segments thin, subcylindrical. Antennae moderately short with compact, elongate, 3-segmented club. Antennal furrows hardly expressed. Pronotum with sides gently convex. Elytra not covering pygidium, with subsutural lines closely approaching the suture, their epipleura upwardly sloped laterally. Pygidium

* *B. yukikokae* comb. n. and *B. horii* comb. n. (*Parabrachypterus yukikokae* HISAMATSU, 1976: Trans Shikoku Ent. Soc., 13, 1–2: 20; *B. horii* HISAMATSU, 1976: loc. cit.: 22) known to the author only by the original descriptions, are obvious members of the genus *Brachypterus*. Dr. S. HISAMATSU reported no essential character which distinguishes *Brachypterus* from the "new genus" proposed by him. Therefore I believe it is better to regard them as synonymous and finally *Parabrachypterus* must be considered as a junior synonym of *Brachypterus*.

B. longicollis JELINEK, 1978 is known to the author from a study of the type series from NMB.

B. kraatzii comb. n. (*Heterhelus kraatzii* GROUVELLE, 1903: Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 72:108) postulated by the author on the ground of the original description and many specimens from Darjeeling (Typical locality). This species is rather variable and some of the studied specimens correspond to the description but others with smaller body have straight anterior edge of the frons. This species differs from most of its congeners in its tarsal claws being weakly raised as in *B. malaisei* sp. n. So far the author has studied the following specimens of *B. kraatzii* comb. n.: 3 ♂, ♀: India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling, Distr. Ghum, 1800 m, 12 Oct. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL (TM) and (ZIN); 3 ♀: ibid., 1800 m, 11 Oct. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL (TM) and (ZIN); 1 ♀: ibid., North Point, 1000–1300 m, singled material, 15 Oct. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL (TM); 1 ♀: ibid., 3 km S of Ghum, extracted mosses, 19 Oct. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL (TM); 2 ♀: ibid., 2200 m, 5 Oct. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL (TM) and (ZIN); 3 ♂, ♀: ibid., Lopchu, 1607 m, on bush, 1 May 1976, A. R. RHANNUK (ZS) and (ZIN). A young slightly sclerotised specimen, possibly belonging to *B. kraatzii* was collected in Vietnam: Prov. Laocai, Sapa, 1050 m, 22 Sept. 1963, T. Pöcs (TM).

of male truncate, that of female rounded off. Prosternal process rhombus-like at apex. Caudal marginal lines of both intermediate and hind coxae following closely coxal margin. Legs fairly thin, hardly dilated, with 1st to 3rd tarsal segments narrow and slightly bilobed, their claws rather thin. — Genitalia more expressed. Aedeagus of male and ovipositor of female similar to those in the remaining genera of the *Epuraea*-complex.

D i a g n o s i s. — *Grouvellia* gen. n. is clearly distinct from all the genera of the *Epuraea*-complex (see JELINEK, 1977) in features of the mouth parts, and especially the shape of the mentum. This genus seems to be closely related to *Haptoncus* MURRAY, 1864, *Haptonconura* JELINEK, 1977, and *Haptoncognathus* GILLOGLY, 1962 as it is similar to them in external appearance, its larger eyes consisting of large facets, structural characters of legs as well as genital peculiarities. *Grouvellia* gen. n. is probably in part similar to *Propetes* REITTER, 1875, known only from the original description and is somewhat similar to the genera of the *Mystrops*-complex, but differs from the former in its long labrum, narrower pronotum, thin and hardly dilated legs and in its tarsal claws without any trace of tooth as well as from the latter one in features of its mouth apparatus, especially the shape of the mentum, and the clearly distinct absence of sexual dimorphism in antennal structures.

***Grouvellia picea* (REITTER, 1873), comb. n. (Figs. 19—29)**

Haptoncus piceus REITTER, 1873, Verh. Nat. Ver. Brünn, 12: 178. — *Pria mirmidon* GROUVELLE, 1913, Rec. Ind. Mus. Calcutta, 8, 2: 101, **syn. n.**

Material. 1 ♀, lectotype designated by the author: "Fieber, Mulmein, 1871" with a little black square and with a label written by E. REITTER (NMW); 1 ♀, lectotype of *Pria mirmidon*, designated by the author: "Dibrugarh, Abor, 2 exp, Kemp" with label written by A. GROUVELLE (MNP); 10 ♂, ♀: Vietnam Tuonglinh, near Phuly, 24–28 May 1966, from blossoming *Pandanus* sp., Gy. TOPÁL (TM) and (ZIN).

Of both type series the author has studied only a female of *H. piceus* and a female of *Pria mirmidon*. They show extremely strong resemblance, distinguished only by little differences in dorsal puncturation and genital structures which must be regarded as intra specific deviation.

Length 1.5–1.8, breadth 0.8–0.9, height 0.5 mm. Robust, somewhat flattened: brown with slight fat shine; anterior part of head, antennae, last abdominal sternite and legs reddish; with short and fine, almost inconspicuous golden pubescence. Dorsal surface with oval shallow punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1.0–2.0 times diameters of puncture, the intervals strongly, finely and densely reticulated. Ventral surface more sparsely punctured than dorsal, but the last abdominal sternite with shallower and smaller punctures. Aedeagus moderately sclerotised and ovopositor slightly sclerotised.

***Trimenus accomodus* sp. n. (Figs. 30—35)**

Material. 1 ♂, holotype, 1 ♀, paratype: N.W. Vietnam, W. Sapa, 1800–2000 m, 7 Aug. 1962, O. KABAKOV (ZIN).

Male, holotype. Length 5.4, breadth 2.2, height 1.1 mm. Elongate, flattened; dark reddish brown, pronotal disc as well as disc of each elytron blackish, antennal club and fore legs lighter; with feeble shine and with short, sparse contrast golden pubescence. — **Head** with deep transverse depression between antennal insertions. Surface with oval shallow punctures nearly subequal with eye facets, separated at the most by distance equal to 1/3 puncture diameter, space between punctures smoothly reticulated (almost smooth and shiny). Antennae 1–2 times as long as head wide, their club composing 2/7 total antennal length. — **Pronotum** narrowly bordered just as well at lateral margins as at fore and hind ones, except the scutellar part of the latter, its sides widely subexplanate. Surface similar to that on head, but punctures larger and sparser. — **Scutellum** subtriangular with apex rounded off. — **Elytra** with widely explanate sides and without visible subsutural lines. Surface more shallowly and finely punctured than rest of dorsum, slightly rasp-like, intervals with more or less distinct mesh reticulation. — **Pygidium** bluntly pointed towards apex. — **Ventral surface** almost inconspicuously pubescent with finer and sparser puncturation than on dorsal one. Prosternal process rhomb-like at apex, 1–25 times as wide as antennal club. Metasternum weakly

longitudinally depressed in middle. Last abdominal sternite with apex rounded off. — *Legs* thin, not dilated. Fore tibia somewhat narrower than antennal club, intermediate one subequal and hind $2/3$ as wide as antennal club. Shape of intermediate tibia as in *T. parallelopipedus*. Fore tarsus $2/3$, intermediate one $1/3$ and hind $1/4$ as wide as for tibia, their claws simple. — *Genitalia*: Aedeagus moderately sclerotised.

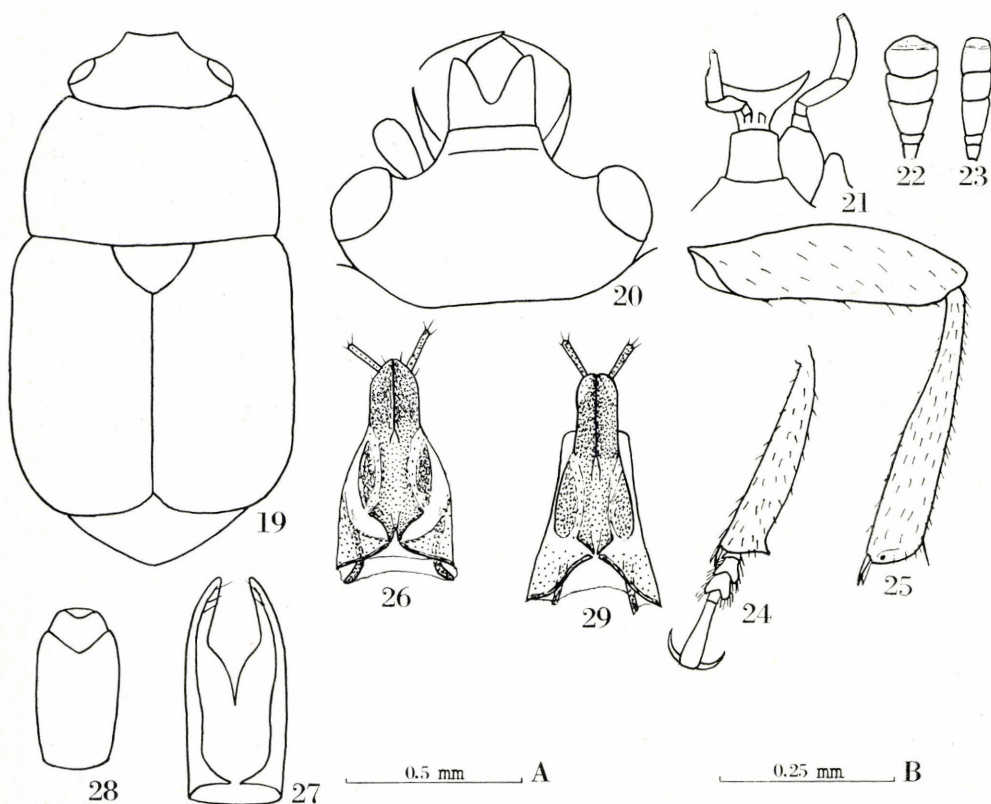
Female. Length 4.7, breadth 2.0 mm. Outwardly differs from male in its acuminate elytral apices, pygidial apex rounded off, fore tarsus about $1/2$ wide as fore tibia. Fore and intermediate tibiae simple, $2/3$ as wide as antennal club. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor moderately sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — See diagnosis of the following species and the key to the Oriental species of *Trimenus*.

***Trimenus confusus* sp. n. (Figs. 36—38)**

Material. 1 ♀, holotype: India, Darjeeling, "Juni, Frühstorfer" (MHU).

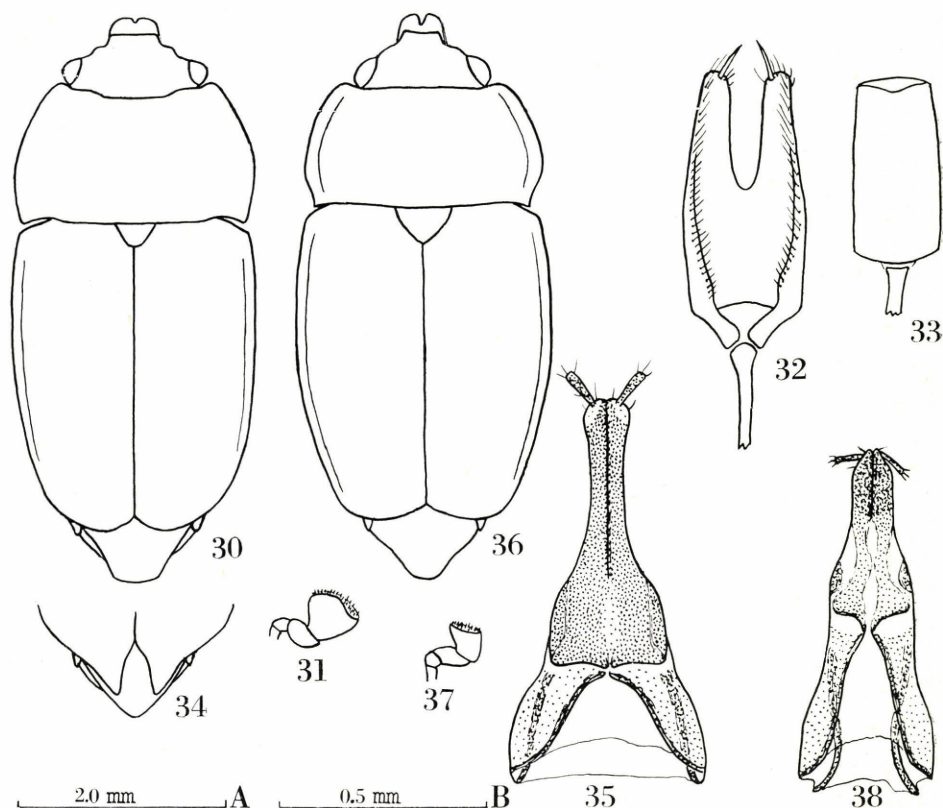
Female, holotype, Length 5.2, breadth 2.3, breadth 2.3, height 1.1 mm. Elongate, flattened; reddish brown, antennal flagelli, mouth parts, ventral surface, pygidium and legs lighter (light brownish), but lateral parts of elytra at explanate margins blackened; somewhat shiny; with moderately



Figs. 19–29. *Grouvellia dubia* (Reitter) comb. n., lectotype of *Pria mirnidon* GROUV., ♀: 19 = body shape, 20 = head, dorsal view, 21 = mentum, labium and maxillar palpus, 22 = antennal club, dorsal view, 23 = idem, lateral view, 24 = fore tibia and tarsus, 25 = hind femur and tibia, 26 = ovipositor, ventral view; lectotype of *Haptoncus piceus* REITTER, ♀: 27 = idem, ♂: 28 = tegmen, ventral view, 29 = penis, dorsal view. — A = scale to Fig. 19; B = scale to Figs. 20–29

long, thin feebly conspicuous yellowish pubescence. — Head flattened, with small fossae at antennal insertions. Surface with oval shallow punctures distinctly larger than eye facets, separated by distance about equal to $1/3$ puncture diameter, space between punctures finely and densely reticulated. Antennae somewhat longer than head wide, their club nearly $1/3$ total antennal length, twice as long as wide, with more pointed apex than in *T. accomodus* sp. n. — Pronotum narrowly bordered just as well along lateral margins as along anterior and hind ones; its sides widely explanate. Surface as on pronotum but intervals with strongly fine reticulation. — Pygidium rounded at apex, with small and shallow punctures the space between which finely reticulated. — Ventral surface rather shortly inconspicuously pubescent and punctured nearly as on pygidium, but punctures on metasternum deeper and denser, the intervals smoothly reticulated. Prosternal process comparatively wide at middle with apex rounded off. Distance between all coxal cavities subequal. Metasternum flattened, with distinct medial line and hind margin between hind coxae excised. Apex of last abdominal sternite rounded off. — Tibiae nearly $2/3$ as wide as antennal club. Fore tarsus 1:2, intermediate and hind ones $1/3$ as wide as tibiae, their claws simple. — Genitalia : Ovipositor moderately sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *T. accomodus* sp. n. is fairly similar to *T. confusus* sp. n. and are both at once distinct from *T. parallelopipedus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863) (= *M. adpressus* MURRAY, 1864, **syn. n.**) and *T. piceus* (GROUVELLE, 1897) in pronotal shape. They are distinguished by characters adopted in the key given below:



Figs. 30-35 *Trimenus accomodus* sp. n. ♂: 30 = body shape, 31 = labial palpus, 32 = tegmen, ventral view, 33 = penis, dorsal view; ♀: 34 = elytral and abdominal apices, 35 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 36-38. *Trimenus confusus* sp. n. ♀: 36 = body shape, 37 = labial palpus, 38 = ovipositor, ventral view. — A = scale to Figs. 30, 34, 36; B = scale to Figs. 31-33, 35, 37, 38

KEY TO THE INDO-MALAYAN SPECIES OF *TRIMENUS* MURRAY, 1864

- 1 Pronotum almost parallel-sided in basal half 2
- Pronotum narrowing towards hind corners 3
- 2 Lighter: yellowish or light brown; more coarsely punctured. 4.3–5.6 mm. — Japan, Indo-Malayan Region, Australia
 - ***T. paralleloepidus*** (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863)*
 - Darker: dark brown; more finely punctured. 5.0 mm. — Sumatra
 - ***T. dubius*** GROUVELLE, 1897*
- 3 Elytra distinctly punctured, nearly as head and pronotum; pronotal sides explanate; apex of prosternal process rounded off, about as wide as antennal club; dark reddish brown, ventral surface and pygidium light brownish. 5.2 mm. ♀: elytral apices truncate. Figs. 36–38. — N. E. India
 - ***T. confusus*** sp. n.
 - Elytra indistinctly punctured, almost rasp-like; pronotal sides subexplanate; prosternal process rather bluntly pointed at apex, about 1.25 times as wide as antennal club; dark reddish brown; ventral surface and pygidium not lighter than dorsum. 4.7–5.3 mm. ♀: elytral apices strongly acuminate. Figs. 30–35. — N. Vietnam
 - ***T. accomodus*** sp. n.

***Epuraea sjoeborgi* sp. n. (Figs. 39–47)**

Material. 19 ♂, ♀: holotype ♂ and paratypes ♂, ♀: "Java, Sindanglash, Xantus leg.", 1 ♂, paratype: "Java, Palaboen, XANTUS"; 1 ♂: "Java, Megamendong, XANTUS"; holotype and most of the paratypes in (TM) the further paratypes in (ZIN), all the studied specimens have an additional label: "Epuraea dentipes, O. Sjöberg det.", but indeed this species has not yet been formally described.

Male. holotype. Length 3.2, breadth 1.6, height 0.7 mm. Elongate oval; weakly convex: yellowish, pronotal disk slightly darker; elytra, except wide scutellar areas and narrow strip along their lateral and apical margin, dark reddish brown, almost black; shiny; with moderately dense, not long, rather contrast golden pubescence. — **Head** somewhat shorter than distance between eyes, feebly convex, but between antennal insertions hardly concave. Surface without evident puncturation, almost sparsely and finely granulate. Antennae nearly as long as head wide, with 4th and 5th segments subequal. — **Pronotum** with sides gently subexplanate, basis not bordered and its hind corners distinctly blunt. Surface about as on head but granules somewhat more distinct. — **Elytra** with sides narrowly subexplanate, shoulders weakly raised, subsutural lines not expressed. Surface as on pronotum. — **Pygidium** with apex widely abrupt, its surface with granulation coarser than that on pronotum and elytra. — **Ventral surface** more finely pubescent than dorsal one, less shiny; granulation and reticulation as on pronotum and scutellum, but on middle of metasternum with almost distinct punctures twice smaller than eye facets, separated by distance equal to a puncture diameter. Last labial palpus segment securiform, 1.5 times as wide as long, prosternal process roof-like at apex. Distance between intermediate coxae nearly 1.5 times, but distance between hind ones 3.0 times as large as that between fore. Metasternum hardly concave, with hind margin between hind coxae widely shallowly angulately excised. Apex of last abdominal sternite widely rounded off and shallowly emarginate at sides. — **Fore tibia** with shape in part similar to intermediate one, but projection on its inner edge considerably less exposed. Fore tibia about as wide as prosternal club, intermediate somewhat narrower. Fore and intermediate femora twice as large as fore tibia, their edges gradually rounded off. Hind femur 2.5 times as wide as fore tibia with medial projection pointed. Fore tarsus 4/5 as wide as fore tibia, intermediate and hind 3 times narrower; their claws slightly toothed at basis. — **Genitalia:** Aedeagus moderately sclerotised.

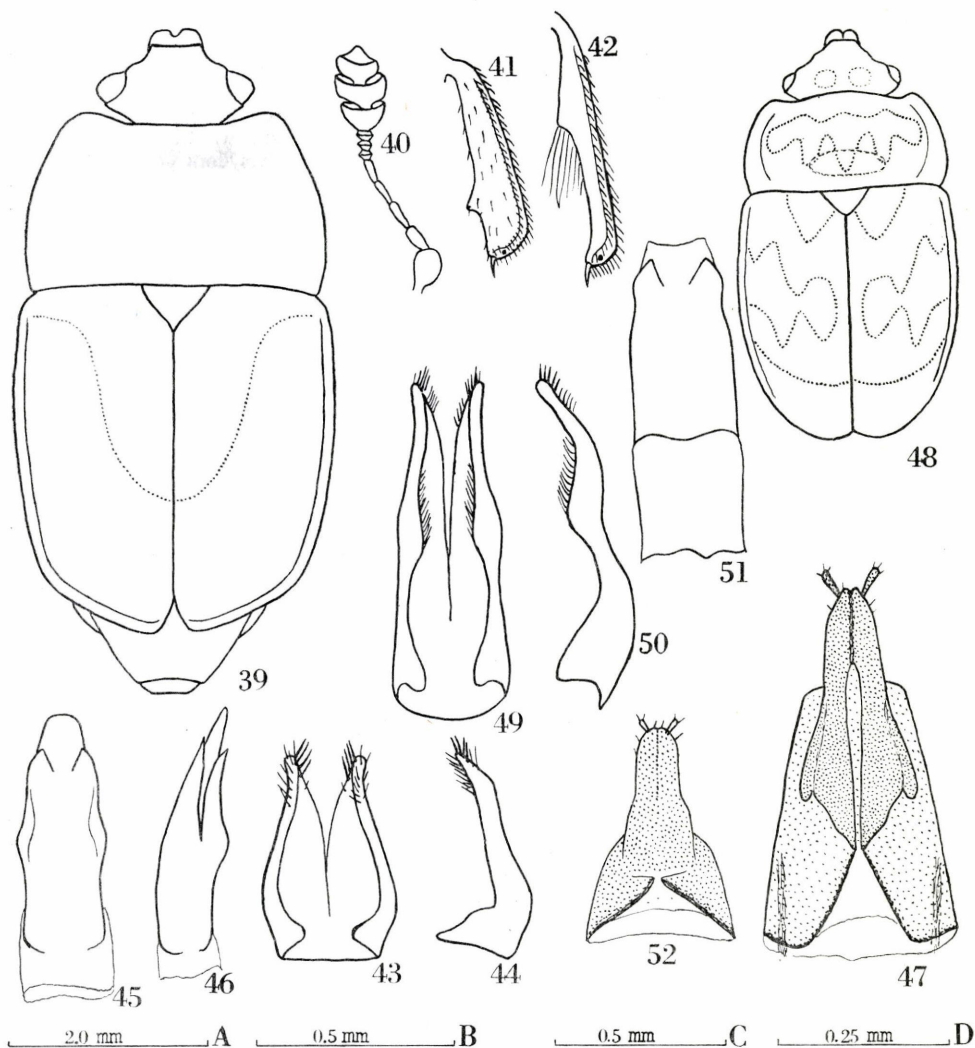
Female. Differs from male in its pygidial apex and in having one of its last abdominal sternites rounded off. All tibiae and femora simple, fore tibia 3/4, intermediate one 2/3 and hind 1/2

* The author has studied a type of *Trimenus paralleloepidus* (a specimen with MOTSCHULSKY's labels: "Epuraea paralleloepida Motsch., Ind. or., Ceyl., H.T." and "typus" ZU) which must undoubtedly be regarded as a senior synonym of *T. adpressus*, 1864, syn. n. As to *T. dubius* no specimen of this species is known to the author.

as wide as antennal club. Fore tarsus hardly wider than intermediate and hind ones. — **Genitalia:** Ovipositor slightly sclerotised.

Variation. Length 2.8–3.3, breadth 1.5–1.6 mm. The dark pigmentation may be slightly expressed or absent. Sometimes the dorsum is with faint shine and reticulate. The elytrae of some paratypes are not wider than pronotum.

Diagnosis. — *E. sjoeborgi* sp. n. is undoubtedly a member of the *braeti*-group formulated by JELINEK (1978) but distinct from all other species of this group in its acuminate



Figs. 39–47. *Epuraea sjoeborgi* sp. n. ♂: 39 = body shape, with contour of pattern, 40 = antenna, 41 = intermediate tibia, 42 = hind tibia, 43 = tegmen, ventral view, 44 = idem, lateral view, 45 = penis, dorsal view, 46 = idem, lateral view, ♀: 47 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 48–52. *Epuraea ornata* sp. n. ♂ 48 = body shape, with contour of pattern, 49 = tegmen, ventral view, 50 = idem, lateral view, 51 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 52 = ovipositor, ventral view. — A = scale to Figs. 39, 48; B = scale to Figs. 40–42; C = scale to Figs. 43–47; D = scale to Figs. 49–52

elytra as well as in its shape of intermediate and hind tibiae. Moreover, the new species differs from *E. braeti* GROUVELLE, 1894 in its simple intermediate femur such as in *E. parab-raeti* JELINEK, 1978, but from *E. parabraeti* in its pronotal shape not narrowing towards the basis as well as 4th and 5th antennal segments being subequal, and finally from *E. confinis* JELINEK, 1978 in its simple intermediate femur and lighter body coloration.

***Epuraea ornatula* sp. n. (Figs. 48—52)**

Material. 3 ♂, ♀, holotype ♂ and paratypes ♂, ♀: India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Ghum, 2200 m, sifted moss samples, 5 Oct. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL; holotype and one paratype in (TM) and a second paratype in (ZIN).

Male. holotype. Length 2.0, breadth 1.1, height 0.6 mm. Elongate oval, fairly convex; reddish, pronotal and elytral sides as well as mouth parts, antennae and legs somewhat sligher; with not strong shine; with dense, somewhat erected, rather contrasting, comparatively long golden and brownish pubescence (the areas of dark hairs shown in Fig. 48 with dotted lines). — **Head** rather distinctly concave between antennal insertions, as long as distance between eyes. Surface with oval punctures indistinctly bordered, nearly twice as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1/3 puncture diameter, space between them smoothly reticulated. Antennae with length somewhat more than head breadth, their second segment about as long as 4th and 5th, but 3rd one distinctly longer; their club composing 1/3 total antennal length, approximately 1.5 times as long as wide, their last segment hardly longer than the preceding one. — **Pronotum** with sides widely explanate and foveola at each scutellar corner, its hind corners bluntly pointed. Surface as on head, but more densely punctured. — **Scutellum** subtriangular with apex rounded off, its surface as on head and pronotum but puncturation shallower and smoother. — **Elytra** with shoulders well raised and sides moderately narrowly explanate. Surface as on head and pronotum but with puncturation denser and somewhat rasp-like. — **Pygidium** with apex widely rounded off, under from which a short anal sclerite is exposed, its surface as on elytra. — **Ventral surface** more finely pubescent than dorsal one, puncturation nearly as on pygidium and elytra, but on middle of metasternum and 1st abdominal sternite slightly granulate. Distance between intermediate coxae 1.3, that between hind 3 times as large as distance between fore. Prosternal process gently convex at rounded apex. Apex of last abdominal sternite, widely rounded off. Elytral epipleura upwardly sloped laterally. — **Tibiae** simple, fore one nearly 3/4, intermediate 2/3, but hind one almost 1/2 as wide as antennal club. Femora about twice wider than intermediate tibia. Fore tarsus 1/2, intermediate and hind ones 1/3 as wide as antennal club, their claws slightly toothed at basis. — **Genitalia:** Aedeagus slightly sclerotised.

Female. Differs from male only in having the pygidial apex more narrowly rounded off and fore tarsus scarcely wider than the intermediate and hind ones. — **Genitalia:** Ovipositor slightly sclerotised.

Variation. Length 1.9–2.0 mm. The areas with golden hairs and those with dark ones are rather variable.

Diagnosis. — *E. ornatula* sp. n. seems to be closely related to *E. exulta* GROUVELLE, 1913, but at once distinct from it in smaller and lighter body, bifoveate pronotum, more or less distinct puncturation on dorsum and, features in antennal structures. Perhaps this new species is identical with the type specimens of *Omosita ornata* GROUVELLE, 1903. However, the name "*ornata*" is preoccupied (*Epuraea longula* var. *ornata* REITTER, 1872 and *E. ornata* GROUVELLE, 1903), therefore in case of identity of *E. ornatula* sp. n. with *Omosita ornata*, the name proposed here must be regarded as one that is available.

***Omosita excellentis* sp. n. (Figs. 53–56)**

Material 1 ♀, holotype: Vietnam, "Oguyho", 25 Nov. 1971, Gy. TOPÁL (TM).

Female. Length 4.0, breadth 2.2, height 1.0 mm. Elongate, somewhat flattened; pitchy black, mouth parts, antennae and tarsi dark brown, 3 spots on each elytron yellow; shiny; with long and thin, moderately dense, scarcely visible, grey yellowish pubescence, among these longer and much stouter, contrasting yellow hairs forming on elytra sparse bunches. — **Head** considerably

shorter than distance between eyes, comparatively deeply concave behind antennal insertions. Surface with shallow oval punctures, 1.0–1.5 times as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1/4 to 3/4 puncture diameter, intervals sparsely and smoothly reticulated. Antennae nearly as long as head wide, with club composing 1/3 total antennal length. — *Pronotum* bifoveate at scutellum, with sides widely explanate and basis more or less distinctly bordered. Surface similar to as on head but punctures larger (twice larger than eye facets) and the space between them more smooth. — *Scutellum* subsemicircular, its surface as on head, but reticulation more distinct. — *Elytra* with strongly raised shoulders, sides moderately widely explanate and without evident subsutural lines. Surface as on pronotum, but punctures somewhat larger, shallower and sparser at distal 1/2. — *Pygidium* with apex strongly widely rounded off; its surface almost granulate and densely reticulate. — *Ventral surface* with short and fine, almost inconspicuous pubescence; puncturation nearly as on head, but on abdominal sternites punctures reduced and intervals on prosternal process coarsely and convexly reticulated. Prosternal process flattened, twice wider than antennal club. Distance between intermediate coxae subequal and that between hind ones 1.5 times as large as that between fore. Metasternum feebly convex, with almost straight hind margin between hind coxae. Apex of last abdominal sternite widely rounded off. Elytral epipleura weakly upward-sloping laterally. — *Tibiae* simple, 2/3 as wide as antennal club and femora 2.5 times wider than tibiae. Tarsi nearly 1/4 as wide as tibiae, their claws simple. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor well sclerotised.

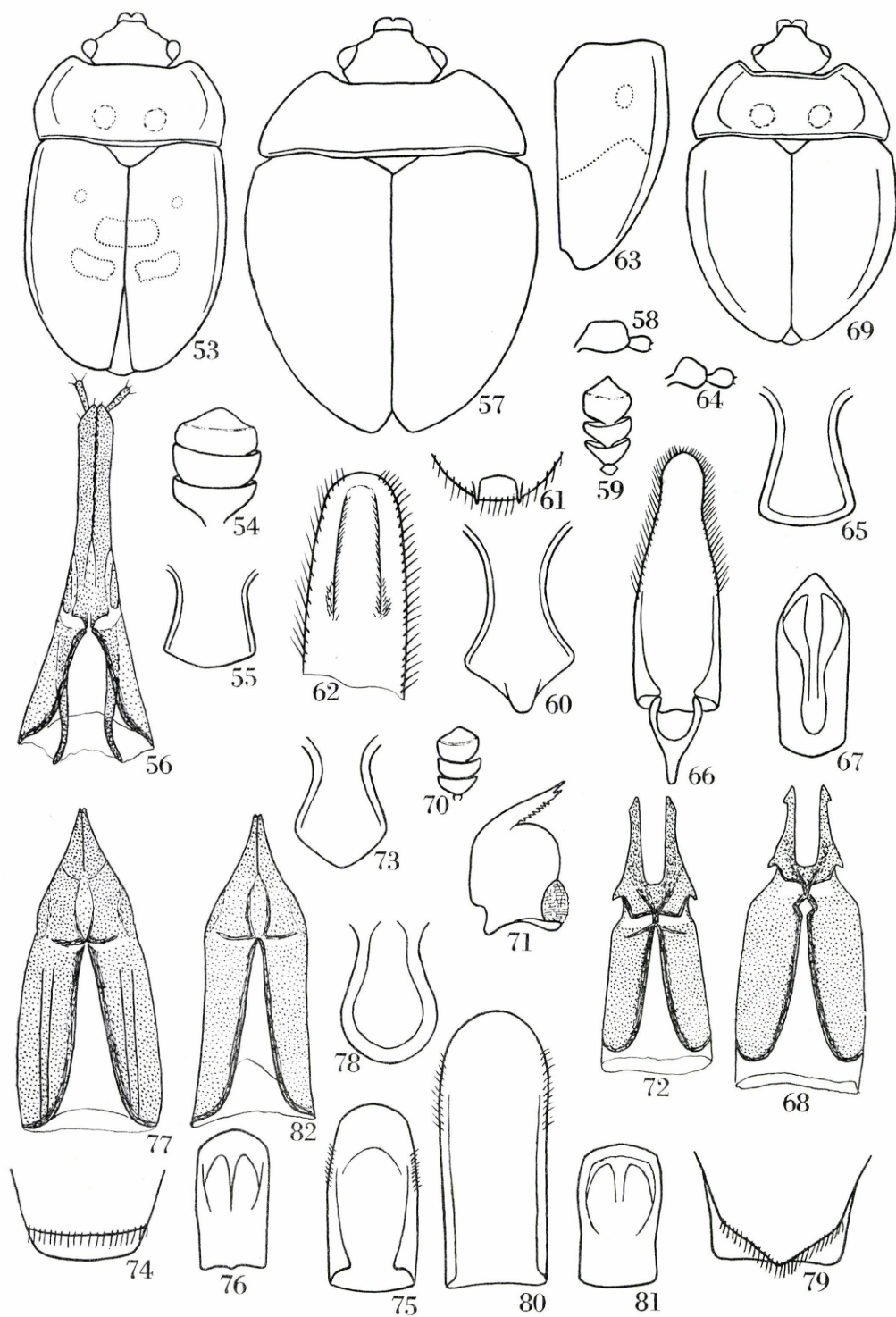
Diagnosis. — *O. excellentis* sp. n. is well characterised by its coloration, elytral pattern and other peculiarities.

Atarphia pallentis sp. n. (Figs. 57–62)

Material. 1 ♂, holotype: N. E. Burma, Kambaiti, 2000 m, 12–17 June 1934, R. MALAISE (NR).

Male. Length 4.5, breadth 3.2, height 1.7 mm. Oval, strongly convex; pale yellowish, antennal club dark brown; weakly shiny; with moderately dense, semierect, fine and not-long, feebly conspicuous yellowish pubescence; pronotal and elytral sides as well as pronotal basis shortly and extremely densely ciliate. — **Head** as long as distance between eyes and transversely strongly concave behind antennal insertions. Surface with very shallow oval punctures, 3 times as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1/4–1/2 puncture diameter, space between them finely alutaceous. Antennae 1.25 times as long as head wide, their club nearly 2/5 total antennal length. — *Pronotum* with scarcely visible foveolae and distinct border along as anterior as posterior margins, its sides widely subexplanate. Its surface as on head. — *Scutellum* subtriangular with apex narrowly rounded off, its surface as on head and pronotum. — *Elytra* with shoulders moderately raised, subsutural lines closely approaching suture, sides widely subexplanate. Sutural corner almost straight, inner apical margin of elytra not excised. Surface about as on head and pronotum, but punctures larger and shallower. — *Pygidium* almost transversely abrupt, with hardly visible medial excision, its surface as on head and pronotum, but punctures smaller. — *Ventral surface* nearly inconspicuously pubescent, nearly as punctured as on head and pronotum, but on middle of metasternum with oval punctures only scarcely larger than eye facets, separated by distance equal to 2–3 puncture diameters, intervals with fine crossundulate reticulation. Apex of prosternal process not flattened, roof-like and distinctly pointed. Distance between intermediate coxae subequal, but that between hind ones somewhat more than that between fore. Metasternum slightly convex with hind margin between hind coxae emarginate. Apex of last abdominal sternite gently rounded off. Elytral epipleura more or less distinctly downwardly sloped laterally. — *Tibia* thin and subparallelsided, 2/3 as wide as antennal club, femora slightly more than twice wide than tibiae. Tarsi subequal, 1/3 as wide as tibiae. — *Genitalia*: Aedeagus slightly sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *A. pallentis* sp. n. and *A. uhligi* sp. n. are somewhat reminiscent of the *Lordyrodes* species, nevertheless they must be put in *Atarphia* because of their strongly convex elytra, semierect pubescence on dorsum and characters of pregenital and genital structures. Unlike the rest of the *Atarphia* species, *A. pallentis* sp. n. has unicolorous pale body, quite different pubescence and prosternal process.



***Atarphia uhligi* sp. n. (Figs. 63–68)**

Material. 2 ♂, holotype (MHU) and paratype (ZIN), ♀, paratype (MHU): N. Vietnam, "Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April–May 2–3000, H. FRÜHSTORFER".

Male, holotype. Length 3.7, breadth 2.5, height 1.3 mm. Oval strongly convex; yellow with paler legs and antennae including club, medial part of pronotum somewhat darker, dorsum of head, except apical and basal parts and pattern on elytra reddish black; shiny; with long semierect sparse yellowish pubescence, with large brushes of especially long hairs on elytral shoulders; pronotal and elytral sides as well as pronotal basis sparsely and shortly ciliate. — **Puncturation** of dorsum: head with oval punctures, twice as large as eye facets, separated distance equal to about 1/5 puncture diameter, intervals almost smooth and shiny; pronotum with punctures and intervals as on head, but separated by distance equal to 0.5–1.0 puncture diameter; elytra with irregular punctures, on average 3 times as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1/6–1/2 puncture diameter and with hardly visible tendency to form longitudinal rows, space between punctures smooth and shiny. Pygidial apex almost transversely abrupt. Middle of metasternum nearly as punctured as pronotum. Elytral epipleura more or less horizontal. — **Tibiae** about 4/5 as wide as antennal club, intermediate and hind ones with apical outer corner somewhat projected laterally. — **Genitalia**: Aedeagus well sclerotised.

Female. Outwardly differs from the male only in pygidial apex being widely rounded off. — **Genitalia**: Ovipositor moderately sclerotised.

Variation. Length 3.7–3.9, breadth 2.5–2.6 mm.

Diagnosis. — This species is similar to *A. pallentis* sp. n. but distinct from it in its body coloration, shiny dorsal surface, its pronotum being widest at basal third and hardly narrowing to the basis, inner edge of elytral apices emarginate, long and irregular pubescence with brushes on elytral shoulders, apex of its prosternal process flattened and rounded off, different shape of scapus and its last antennal club segment being distinctly shorter than the 2 preceding ones together as well as in its tegmen apex.

***Atarphia brunnea* sp. n. (Figs. 69–72)**

Material. 1 ♀, holotype: N. E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 28 May 1934, R. MALAISE (NR).

Female. Length 3.6, breadth 2.2, height 1.2 mm. Oval strongly convex; brown with sparse and indistinct blackish spots on dorsum, antennal club black; with weak shine; with rather long, contrasting yellowish grey pubescence forming some brushes or longer hairs on pronotum and elytra; pronotal and elytral sides as well as pronotal basis hardly conspicuously ciliate. — **Head** somewhat concave behind eye insertions. Surface with oval punctures, scarcely 1.5 times larger than eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1/4–1/2 puncture diameter, intervals smoothly reticulated. Antennae nearly as long as head broad, their club somewhat more than 1/3 total antennal length, scapus as in *A. uhligi* sp. n., 4th and 2nd segments subequal as well as 3rd and 5th ones somewhat longer. — **Pronotum** bifoveate at basis with sides widely explanate and distinct basal and apical borders. Surface as on head, but punctures somewhat larger. — **Scutellum** subsemicircular, with sparse

Figs. 53–56. *Omosita excellentis* sp. n. ♀: 53 = body shape with contour of pattern, 54 = antennal club, 55 = prosternal process, 56 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 57–62. *Atarphia pallentis* sp. n. ♂: 57 = body shape, 58 = antennal scapus, 59 = antennal club, 60 = prosternal process, 61 = anal sclerite, 62 = tegmen apex, ventral view. — Figs. 63–68. *Atarphia uhligi* sp. n. ♂: 63 = elytron with contour of pattern, 64 = antennal scapus, 65 = prosternal process, 66 = tegmen, ventral view, 67 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 68 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 69–72. *Atarphia brunnea* sp. n. ♀: 69 = body shape, 70 = antennal club, 71 = mandible, dorsal view, 72 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 73–77. *Lordyodes kaszabi* sp. n. ♂: 73 prosternal process, 74 = abdominal apex from above, 75 = tegmen, ventral view, 76 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 77 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 78–82. *Lordyodes affinis* sp. n. ♂: 78 = prosternal process, 79 = abdominal apex from above, 80 = tegmen, ventral view, 81 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 82 = ovipositor, ventral view. — A = scale to Figs. 53, 57, 58, 63, 69; B = scale to Figs. 55, 59, 64, 70; C = scale to Figs. 54, 56, 60–62, 65–68, 73–82; D = scale to Fig. 71

and very shallow punctures and crossundulate reticulation. — *Elytra* with well raised shoulders and some tubercles hardly defined and covered with brushes of long hairs, their sides widely explanate and subsutural lines approaching the suture. Pygidium with apex widely rounded off. — *Ventral surface* with very short and sparse pubescence; puncturation as on head and pronotum, but sparser (especially on middle of metasternum, where distance between punctures is about 1/2–1 puncture diameter). Prosternal process as in *A. uhligi* sp. n., nearly twice as large as antennal club, slightly convex at apex. Distance between intermediate coxae subequal, but that between hind ones 1.3 times as large as that between fore. Apex of last abdominal sternite widely rounded off. Elytral epipleura weakly upwardly sloping laterally. — *Tibiae* subparallelsided, 3/4 as wide as antennal club. Femora nearly twice wider than tibiae. Tarsi almost 1/4 as wide as tibiae, their claws slightly dilated at basis. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor moderately sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *A. brunnea* sp. n. is in part similar to *A. fasciculata* REITTER, 1884, but distinct from it in its lighter coloration, slighter and denser pubescence on dorsum; somewhat more slender body shape, pronotal surface being more gently convex and its sparser tubercles with long hairs on the elytra.

***Lordyrodes kaszabi* sp. n. (Figs. 73–77)**

Material: 1 ♂, holotype (TM) and 1 ♀, paratype (ZIN): India, W. Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Debrapani, 1700 m, from mushroom, 1 June 1980, Gy. TOPÁL.

Male. Length 3.7, breadth 2.2, height 1.1 mm. Almost oviform, rather convex: reddish, antennae, except 1st and 2nd segments, darker, nearly black; shiny; with not dense, moderately long, yellow pubescence, forming on each elytron 9 longitudinal rows of longer hairs, pronotal and elytral sides as well as pronotal basis being inconspicuously ciliate. Antennal apices surpassing pronotal basis at scutellum. — *Genitalia*: Aedeagus moderately sclerotised.

Female. Length 3.6 mm. Differs from the male only in pygidial apex being widely rounded off and in absence of anal sclerite exposed. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor well sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — This species as well as the following one are closely related and fairly similar to *L. latipes* REITTER, 1984, but both of them are distinct from it in their narrower and not-curved fore tibiae. Both new species are distinguished from one another only in shapes of prosternal process, pygidial and anal sclerite apices of male and also in genital structures of male as well as of female.

***Lordyrodes affinis* sp. n. (Figs. 78–82)**

Material. 1 ♂, holotype (ZIN): Vietnam, mountains near Sapa, 2100 m, 23 May 1963, O. KABAKOV; 1 ♂, paratype (ZIN): ibid., mountain Fansipan, 2100 m, 25 May 1963, O. KABAKOV; 3 ♂, paratypes (MHU and ZIN): N Burma, "Ober-Burmah, Ruby-Mines, 5000–7500 feet, V. HEYNE"; 1 ♀, paratype (NR): NE Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 4–8 June 1934, R. MALAISE.

Male, holotype. Length 3.6, breadth 2.4, height 1.2 mm. Almost oviform; reddish, antennal club darker (dark brown); shiny; as pubescent as preceding species. Antennal apices scarcely reaching to pronotal basis at scutellum. — *Genitalia*: Aedeagus well sclerotised.

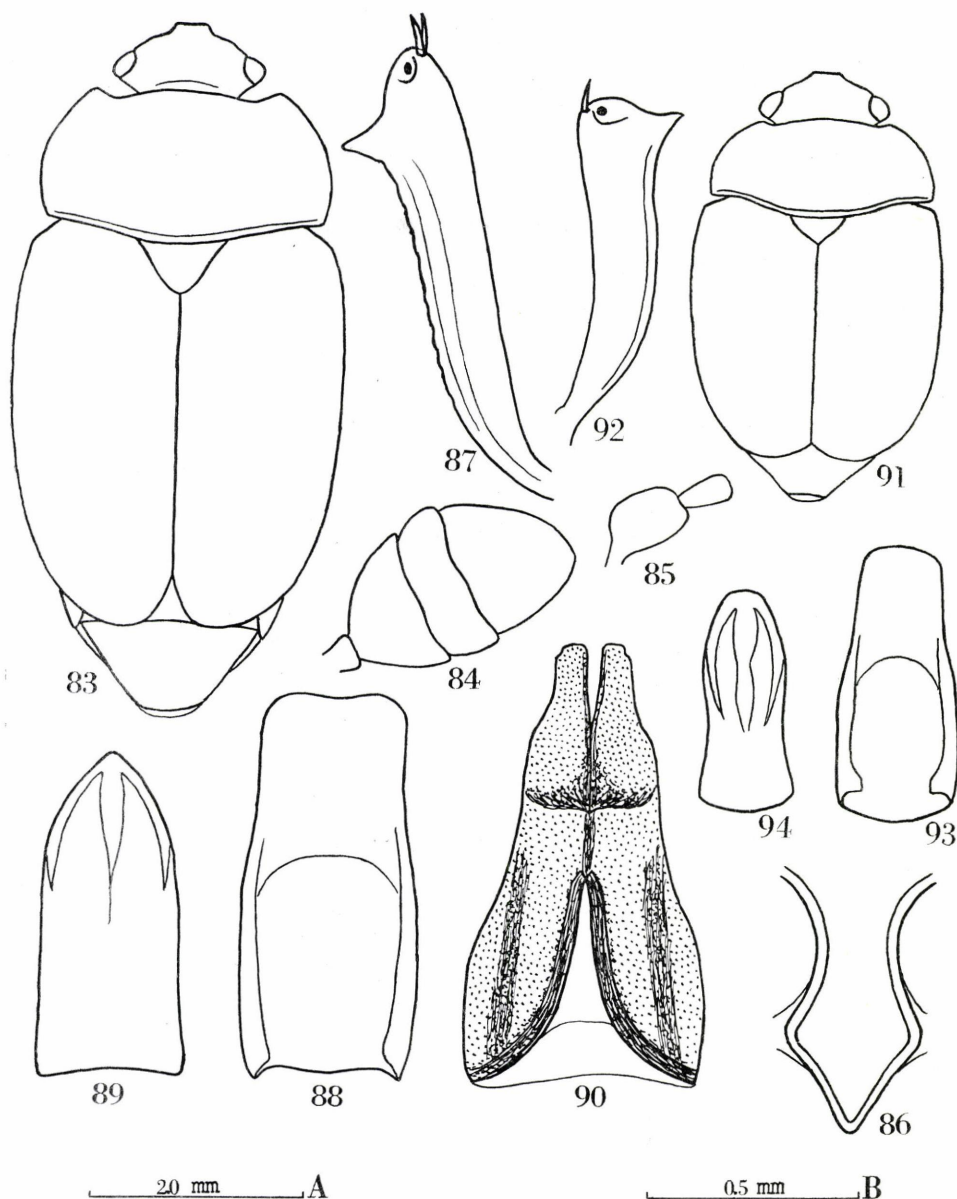
Female. Pygidial apex almost as acute as the one in the female. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor well sclerotised.

Variations. Length 3.6–3.8 mm.

***Pocadius majusculus* sp. n. (Figs. 83–90)**

Material. 6 ♂, ♀, holotype (ZM) and paratypes (ZM) and (ZIN): N. Thailand, Doi Suter, 1100 m, 19 June 1958, B. DEGERBØL.

Male, holotype. Length 7.0, breadth 3.3, height 2.0 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex; slight brown; moderately shiny; with short, sparse, feebly conspicuous yellowish pubescence, elytral and pronotal sides sparsely and finely ciliate. — *Head* widely and shallowly concave, with anterior



Figs. 83-90. *Procadius majusculus* sp. n. ♂: 83 = body shape, 84 = antennal club, 85 = antennal scapus, 86 = prosternal process, 87 = fore tibia, 88 = tegmen, ventral view, 89 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 90 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 91-94. *Procadius testaceus* GROUVELLE, ♂: 91 = body shape, 92 = fore tibia, 93 = tegmen, ventral view, 94 = penis, dorsal view. — A = scale to Figs. 83, 91; B = scale to Figs. 84-90, 92-94

edge weakly emarginate and corners rounded off. Surface with irregular shallow punctures thrice as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to $1/3-1/2$ puncture diameter. Intervals alutaceous. Antennae almost $4/5$ as long as head wide, their club composing $2/5$ total antennal length. — *Pronotum* with hind corners rounded off, its sides narrowly subexplanate, distinctly bordered as laterally as along posterior and anterior margins. Surface about same as on head with punctures sparser and with very small punctures (smaller than eye facets) between larger ones. — *Scutellum* subsemicircular, its surface approximately as on head. — *Elytra* with well raised shoulders, subsutural lines visible in distal $1/2$ and sides not subexplanate, rather narrowly bordered. Surface with 9 longitudinal rows on each elytron of large punctures, somewhat larger than those on head and elytra, between rows with centrally placed irregular lines of fairly small punctures. — *Pygidium* with apex transversely abrupt and rounded off at sides, much more densely and finely punctured than head and pronotum. — *Ventral surface* as pubescent as dorsal, puncturation about same as on pygidium but on middle of metasternum with punctures considerably smaller and sparser. Prosternal process rhomboid, with apex rounded off. Distances between intermediate and hind coxae 1.2 times as large as that between fore ones. Metasternum widely and shallowly depressed in middle with shallow angular hind margin between hind coxae. Apex of last abdominal sternite rounded off. Elytral epipleura upwardly sloping laterally. — *Fore tibia* narrow with strong projection on its outer edge before apex, intermediate and hind ones somewhat narrower and apical projection much less expressed and displaced to apex. Tarsi about $1/4$ as wide as fore tibia, their claws thin. — *Genitalia*: Aedeagus strongly sclerotised.

Female. Externally differs from male only in pygidial apex being widely rounded off, without visible anal sclerite. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor well sclerotised.

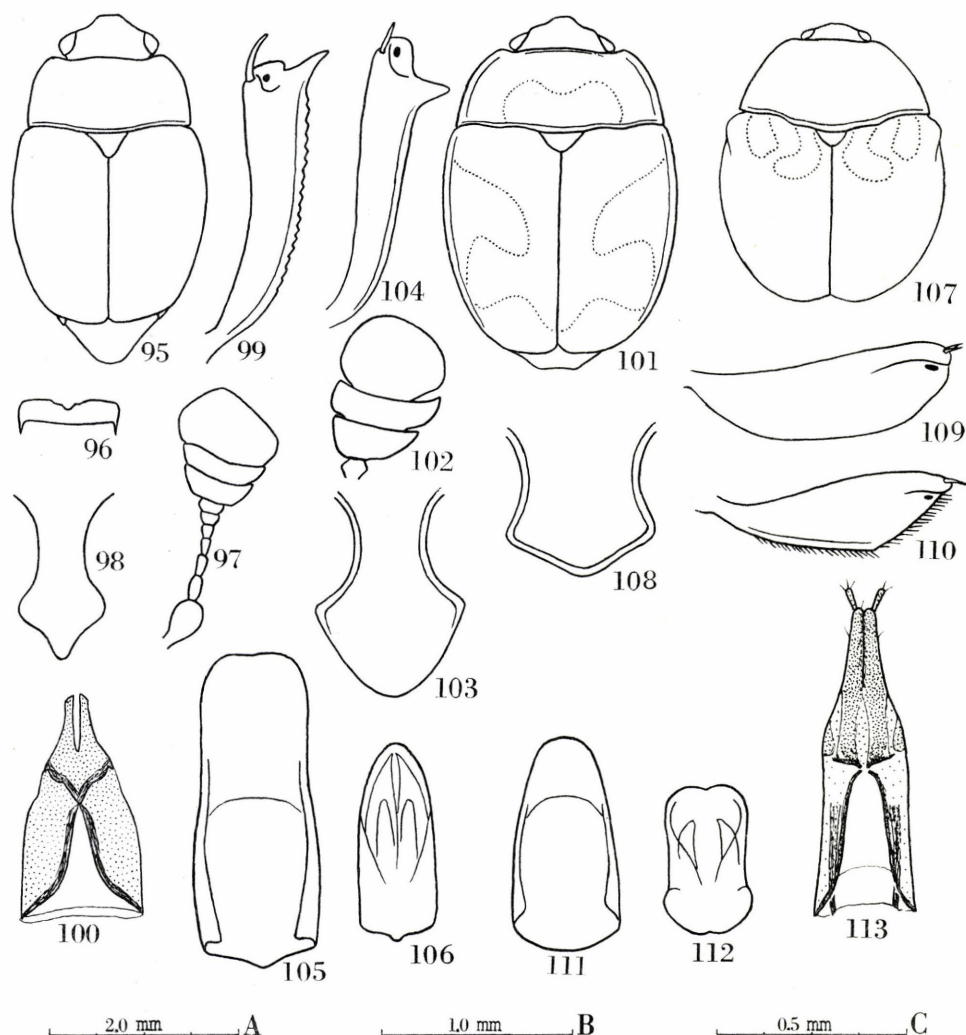
Variation. Length 5.5–7.0 breadth 3.0–3.3 mm. Antennal club and ventral surface of some paratypes are in part darkened. Certain variability is found in the puncturation of the surface.

Diagnosis. — *P. majusculus* sp. n. is the largest among the known species of *Pocadius*. It is most similar to *P. tastaceus* GROUVELLE, 1892; known to author only from a specimen, male with label "Ind. or. BIRÓ, 1902, Matheran, 800 mm" (TM), but distinct from it in having larger and denser punctures, in the shapes of the prosternal process and scapus (Figs. 91–92) as well as aedeagus structures (Figs. 93, 94).

Pocadius martini sp. n. (Figs. 95–100)

Material. 1 ♀, holotype: "Philippines, Palawan, Mantalingajan, Pinigisan, 600 m, caught in Malaise trap, 4 Sept. 1961, Noona Dan exp." (ZM).

Female. Length 3.3, breadth 1.8, height 0.9 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex; brown (nearly chesnut), tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter, with yellowish spot at sutural corner on elytra; shiny; with pronouncedly sparse, somewhat shortened yellowish grey pubescence forming on each elytron longitudinal rows (about 18), pronotal and especially elytral sides and pronotal basis distinctly ciliate, hairs along elytral margin as long as on disc of pronotum and elytra. — *Head* shorter than distance between eyes, comparatively deeply concave behind antennal insertions, its anterior margin with indistinct clypeus. Surface with oval, somewhat shallow punctures, 1.0–1.5 times as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 0.5–1.0 puncture diameter, space between them densely and finely alutaceous, almost smooth and shiny. Antennae slightly longer than distance between eyes. — *Pronotum* with gently convex sides not widely subexplanate and basal border distinct. Surface nearly as on head, but intervals much more than a puncture diameter. — *Scutellum* subtriangular with apex widely rounded off, its surface only with some very small punctures and traces of reticulation at pronotal edges. — *Elytra* with shoulders moderately raised and sides narrowly bordered, their subsutural lines visible in distal $1/2$. Surface with 9 longitudinal rows of shallow punctures on each elytron, about 2.5 times as large as eye facets, separated in the rows by distance equal to $1/2$ diameter of large puncture, between the rows nearly 1.5 times of a diameter puncture, between rows of large punctures rows sparse with very small punctures, intervals smooth and shiny. — *Pygidium* with apex rounded off, its surface with dense punctures, 1.5 times as large as eye facets, intervals with traces of crossundulate reticulation. — *Ventral surface* inconspicuously pubescent puncturation on prosternum nearly as on head, but one on metasternum about same as on scutellum. Abdominal sterna with strongly shallow punctures, intervals as well as those of sterna of thorax smooth or finely alutaceous. Prosternal process flattened, with apex pointed. Metasternum rather convex with hind margin between hind coxae shallowly emarginate. Distance between intermediate coxae subequal to that between fore and hind ones. Caudal marginal lines of hind coxal



Figs. 95-100. *Pocadius martini* sp. n. ♀: 95 = body shape, 96 = anterior part of frons, 97 = antenna, 98 = prosternal process, 99 = fore tibia, 100 = ovipositor, ventral view. Figs. 101-106. *Pocadius decoratus* sp. n. ♂: 101 = body shape with contour of pattern, 102 = antennal club, 103 = prosternal process, 104 = fore tibia, 105 = tegmen, ventral view, 106 = penis, dorsal view. — Figs. 107-113. *Pocadites kabakovi* sp. n. ♂: 107 = body shape with contour of pattern, 108 = prosternal process, 109 = fore tibia, 110 = intermediate tibia, 111 = tegmen, ventral view, 112 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 113 = ovipositor, ventral view. — A = scale to Figs. 95, 101, 107; B = scale to Fig. 96; C = scale to Figs. 97-100, 102-106, 108-113

cavities following closely their posterior edge. Apex of last abdominal sternite widely rounded off. Elytral epipleura feebly upwardly sloping laterally. — Tibiae subequal and thin, 2/5 as wide as antennal club, whitened projection at their apical outer corner. Femora 2.5 times wider than tibiae. Tarsi nearly 1/4 as wide as tibiae, their claws fairly thin. — Genitalia: Ovipositor slightly sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *P. martini* sp. n. is especially outwardly similar to *P. nobilis* REITTER, 1873 (= *P. yunnanensis* GROUVELLE, 1910, **syn. n.***) but differs from it in its weakly pubescent and more shiny body, type of puncturation, antennal club shape as well as in its distinct ovipositor.

***Pocadius decoratus* sp. n. (Figs. 101–106)**

Material: 1 ♂, holotype: N. Vietnam, Thanhuyen, 50 km N.O., 9 Jan. 1964, O. KABAKOV, (ZIN).

Male. Length 4.1, breadth 2.2, height 1.3 mm. Ovipiform, moderately convex; reddish with black pattern on dorsum (see Fig. 101); shiny; with sparse, moderately long, feebly conspicuous yellowish pubescence, pronotal and elytral sides sparsely and finely ciliate. — Head not deeply concave behind antennal insertions, its anterior margin straight with corners narrowly rounded off. Surface with shallow oval punctures, 2–3 times as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1/3–2/3 puncture diameter, intervals smooth and shiny. Antennae 3/4 as long as head wide, their club composing 2/5 antennal total length. Pronotum distinctly bordered as laterally as along anterior and posterior margins, its sides subexplanate in anterior 1/2. Surface as on head, but punctures sparser. — Scutellum semicircular, with very sparse smallest punctures. — Elytra with well raised shoulders, subsutural lines visible in distal 1/2 and their sides narrowly subexplanate and bordered. Surface with 9 longitudinal rows of punctures somewhat larger than largest ones on head and pronotum and very small, irregular punctures between rows, space between them smooth and shiny. — Pygidium with apex transversely abrupt, its surface about same as on head but with space between punctures close-meshly reticulated. — Ventral surface almost inconspicuously pubescent and considerably more sparsely punctured. Prosternal process slightly convex before apex. Distance between all corresponding coxae subequal. Metasternum weakly depressed in distal 1/3 before hind edge, between hind coxae shallowly emarginate. Apex of last abdominal sternite almost bisinuate. — Tibiae narrow, fore hardly more, intermediate subequal and hind distinctly less than 1/2 antennal club. Tarsi about 1/3 as wide as fore tibia, their claws simple. — Genitalia: Aedeagus moderately sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *P. decoratus* sp. n. is clearly distinct from all the species formerly described as members of *Pocadius*. This species together with *P. nobilis* and *P. martini* sp. n. from a group of closely related species (*nobilis*-group). Except coloration *P. decoratus* sp. n. differs from both species in its larger body with oviform shape, antennal club and tibiae with fairly prominent subapical projection.

***Pocadius kabakovi* sp. n. (Figs. 107–113)**

Material. 5 ♂, ♀, holotype ♂ (ZIN) and paratypes ♂, ♀, (ZIN) and (TM): N. Vietnam, 40 km NO of Thanhuyen, Sammak, 13–15 Jan. 1964, O. KABAKOV; 2 paratypes: ibid., 50 km NO of Thanhuyen, 12 Jan. 1964, O. KABAKOV (ZIN); 5 specimens, paratypes: ibid., Binhtrhien, 40 km NW of Donghoi, 23–27 March 1963, O. KABAKOV (ZIN).

Male. holotype. Length 3.4, breadth 2.1, height 1.3 mm. Oval, robust, rather convex; elytra black with reddish pattern at basis, pronotum, head, scutellum and subsutural strips on elytra dark reddish brown; pygidium, ventral surface, legs and antennae reddish; almost dull; with dark (nearly black), moderately long and sparse, semi-erect hairs with blunt apices, but these dispersed together with pale ones on head, pronotum and elytral apices; elytral reddish spots covered only by yellowish ones; pronotal and elytral sides without distinct ciliation. — Dorsal surface very similar

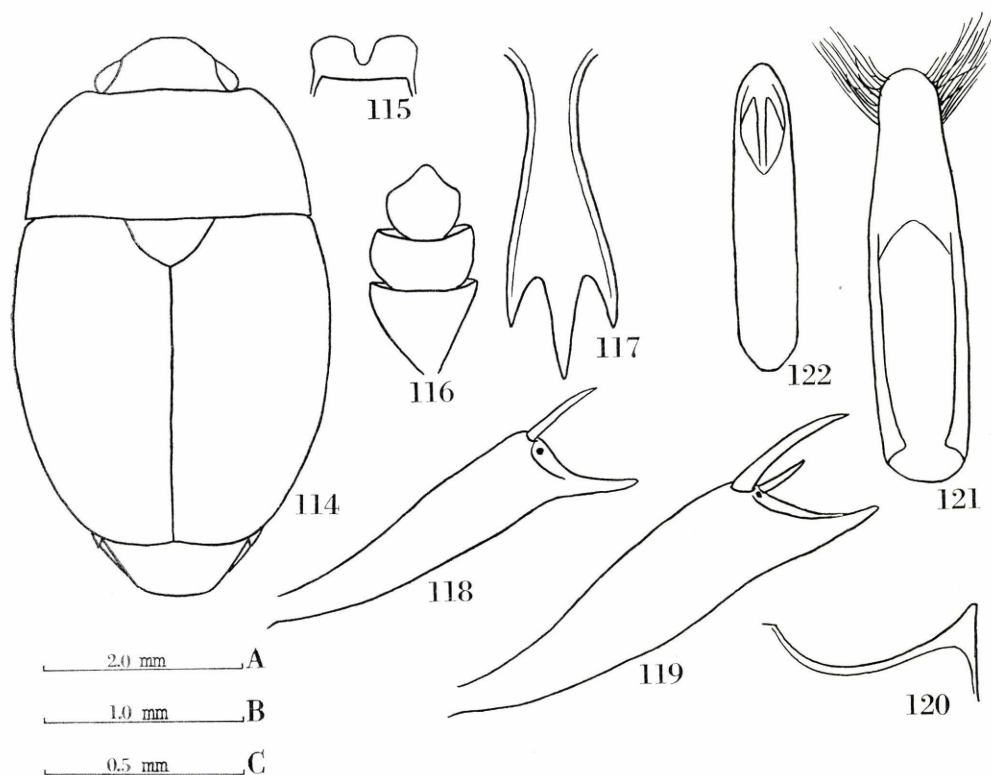
* This synonymy is based on a study of many specimens of *P. nobilis* and the type series of *P. yunnanensis* from (RNH) with labels "Yunnan mission", "*Pocadius yunnanensis* cotype Grouv." the lectotype is designated here.

to that of *P. dilatimanus* REITTER, 1884. Ventral one less conspicuously pubescent with sparse tuberculae. Pygidium with apex abrupt. — *Fore tibia* rather dilated, nearly as wide as antennal club, intermediate one somewhat and hind one twice narrower than fore. Tarsi extremely narrow with simple claws. — *Genitalia*: Aedeagus well sclerotised.

Female. Outwardly differs from the male only in scarcely narrower than fore tibia and pygidial apex widely rounded off. — *Genitalia*: Ovipositor slightly sclerotised.

Variation. Length 2.7–3.9 breadth 2.0–2.3 mm. The type series shows great variability in coloration: brown with larger yellowish pattern to deeply black almost unicolorous with small reddish brown spots in the form of a circle.

Diagnosis. — *P. kabakovi* sp. n. seems to be a member of the *rufobasalis*-group (*P. rufobasalis* REITTER, 1884, *P. dilatimanus* REITTER, 1877; *P. chujoi* HISAMATSU, 1959), but its body size and shape and especially the features of pubescence are rather similar to the *japonus*-group (*P. japonus* REITTER, 1877 ? = *P. hilleri* REITTER, 1877; *P. insularis* GROUVELLE, 1908). *P. kabakovi* sp. n. differs from the species of both of the groups in its outer edge of fore tibia nearly gradually rounded off and has distinct genitalia just as in the male as in the female.



Figs. 114–122. *Tricanus ruficolor* sp. n. ♂: 114 = body shape, 115 = anterior part of frons, 116 = antennal club, 117 = prosternal process, 118 = fore tibia, 119 = hind tibia, 120 = marginal caudal line of the intermediate coxa, 121 = tegmen, ventral view, 122 = penis, dorsal view. — A = scale to Fig. 114; B = scale to Figs. 115, 121, 122; C = scale to Figs. 116–119

***Tricanus ruficolor* sp. n. (Figs. 114–122)**

Material. 1 ♂, holotype: N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 26 April 1934, R. MALAISE (NR).

Length 5.4, breadth 3.2, height 1.2 mm. Oval, rather convex; reddish, almost brownish, shiny; dorsum inpubescent, venter with hardly visible, thin and short pubescence on abdomen. — **Head** as long as distance between eyes, feebly concave between antennal insertions. Antennae 3/4 as long as head wide. Pronotum gently convex at sides, not bordered at basis, with hind corners bluntly pointed. Scutellum with apex rounded off. Elytra with weakly raised shoulders, its sides not explanate. Pygidium with abrupt apex and corners rounded off. — **Surface** of head, pronotum and scutellum with oval punctures somewhat more than eye facets, separated by a distance equal to about a puncture diameter, the intervals finely alutaceous. Surface of elytra with 9 longitudinal rows of dense punctures twice as large as eye facets, interstices with irregular and small punctures, space between them smooth and shiny. — **Ventral surface** extremely finely and sparsely punctured and alutaceous or shiny. Distance between intermediate and hind coxae approximately 1.7 times more than that between fore ones. Metasternum flattened with hind margin between hind coxae moderately emarginate. Apex of last abdominal sternite rounded. — **Femora** 3 times as wide as tibia. — **Genitalia**: Aedeagus moderately sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *T. ruficolor* sp. n. is clearly distinct from all its known congeners in its much more slender and unicolorous body as well as its particularities of prosternal process, tibiae and genital structures.

***Cychramus malaisei* sp. n. (Figs. 123–127)**

Material. 1 ♂, holotype (NR) et 20 specimens, paratypes (NR and ZIN): N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 2000 m, 1 May — 9 June 1934, R. MALAISE.

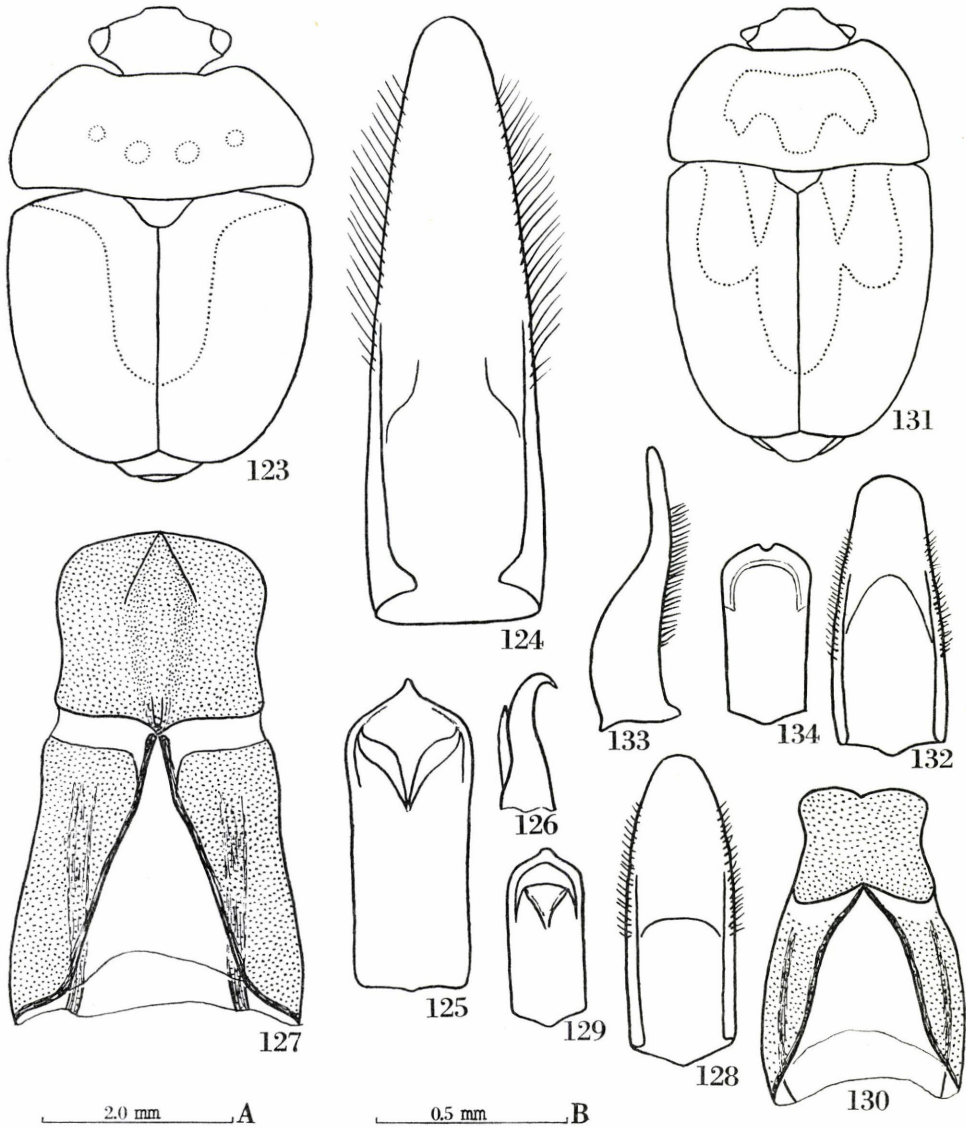
This species is fairly similar to *C. variegatus* (HERBST) and partly to the following species. A complete description of this species is not necessary and therefore many features which are in common with these in other mentioned *Cychramus* species are omitted in the forthcoming section.

Male, holotype. Length 5.7, breadth 3.3, height 1.7 mm. Oval dorsum evenly convex, venter flat; dark pitchy brown; prothorax, except 4 almost black points on pronotum, mouthparts, antennal flagelli, basis and subsutural strips on elytra as well as fore and intermediate legs, hind tibiae and tarsi considerably lighter (brown), but most part of elytra and antennal club almost black; moderately shiny; very densely pubescent with long hairs on dark pronotal points and dark part of elytra blackish, but yellowish on rest of dorsum; pronotal sides moderately and elytral ones strongly ciliate. — **Head**, pronotal and pygidial surface with oval punctures ever so less than eye facets separated by a distance somewhat more than a puncture diameter, interstices finely mesh-reticulated. Elytral one with feebly visible and sparser punctures hardly rugose, but interstices smoothly reticulated. Ventral surface nearly as punctured as dorsal one, but with punctures larger and interstices with more distinct reticulation. Posterior pygidial edge slightly arcuate and apex of last abdominal sternite widely rounded off. — **Genitalia**: Aedeagus heavily sclerotized.

Female. Head with 2 large and deep fossae at inner margin of eyes just the same as in female of *C. variegatus* (HERBST), with extremely long hairs around fossal edge. — **Genitalia**: Ovipositor well sclerotized.

Variation. Length 4.1–5.7, breadth 2.6–3.3 mm. Pronotal dark points occasionally not well expressed. Reticulation on dorsum of some paratypes fairly weakened. Density of puncturation somewhat variable.

Diagnosis. — This species as well as the next one are distinguished from other species of *Cychramus* of the Palearctic and Indo-Malayan regions by using the key adopted here. Thanks to a number of specimens studied by the author, it may postulate that the name "*dorsalis*" is better regarded as an obvious junior synonyms of "*luteus*". The species-taxon "*beccarii*" must be referred to *Aethina* species and not *Cychramus* (KIREJTSHUK in litt).



Figs. 123–127. *Cychramus malaisei* sp. n. ♂: 123 = body shape with contour of pattern, 124 = tegmen, ventral view, 125 = penis, dorsal view, 126 = apex of penis, lateral view, ♀: 127 = ovopositor, ventral view. — Figs. 128–130. *Cychramus brunnicolor* sp. n. ♂: 128 = tegmen, ventral view, 129 = penis, dorsal view, ♀: 130 = ovopositor, ventral view. — Figs. 131–133. *Cychramus chloroticus* FAIRMAIRE, ♂: 131 = body shape with contour of pattern, 132 = tegmen, ventral view, 133 = apex of penis, lateral view, 134 = penis, dorsal view. — A = scale to Figs. 123, 131; B = scale to Figs. 124–130, 132–134

Cychramus brunnicolor sp. n. (Figs. 128–130)

Material. 1 ♂ holotype (NR) and 6 specimens, paratypes (NR and ZIN): N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 2000 m, 25 May — 26 June 1934, R. MALAISE.

Male, holotype. Length 5.0, breadth 3.0, height 1.4 mm. Oval, dorsum evenly convex, venter flat; chestnut brown, anterior part of head with mouth apparatus, antennal flagelli, pronotal and elytral sides, propleura and elytral epipleura, abdominal tip as well as apical femoral thirds, tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter, pronotal disc and antennal club nearly black; shiny; pubescent with long dense yellowish hairs, forming herewith not quite distinct rows on elytra of longer and darker hairs; pronotal and elytral edges moderately ciliate. — Head and pronotal surface with oval punctures nearly as large as eye facets separated by a distance equal to about one-third puncture diameter, interstices smooth and shiny. Elytral one with comparatively sparse and extremely small indistinct punctures and with a reticulation somewhat smoothed. The ventral surface less densely and contrastly pubescent and less shiny than dorsal; prosternum scarcely punctured, but rest of sterna with considerably larger punctures than on pronotum separated nearly by a half puncture diameter, with interstices distinctly reticulated. — Head and dorsum flat. Antennae 1.5 times as long as head broad, their club composing about third of total antennal length. Pygidium scarcely emarginate at apex. Last abdominal sternite almost abrupt. Tibiae feebly widened towards their apices. — **Genitalia:** Aedeagus heavily sclerotised.

Female. Outwardly differs from male only in abrupt apex of pygidium. — **Genitalia:** Ovipositor well sclerotised.

Variation. Length 3.3–5.0, breadth 2.2–3.0 mm. A certain extend of variation is shown in the density of puncturation and coloration (some paratypes are almost unicolorous, but the pronotal disc, head basis, antennal clubs, metasternum and proximal 2/3 femora are always clearly darker).

**KEY TO THE CYCHRAMUS SPECIES OF THE PALAEARCTIC AND
INDO-MALAYAN REGIONS**

- 1 Dorsal head surface of female with a deep and large levigate concave on each side of vertex, but in male nearly flat; pronotum with 4 dark spots transversely arranged, sometimes 2 or all spots reduced; elytra along pronotal basis usually contrasting lighter than rest of surface 2
- Dorsal head surface without secondary sexual character; pronotum without small spot or with large discal mark with indistinct margin; elytra unicolorous or with other coloration 3
- 2 Darker, pitchy brown; antennal club twice longer than flagellum; elytral surface with reduced puncturation and more shiny; male genitalia considerably longer, with penis apex acute. 4.1–5.7 mm. — Burma

C. malaisei sp. n.

- Lighter, brown, rarely less light or slightly darker; antennal club nearly 1.5 times as long as flagellum; elytral surface dull with distinct puncturation; male genitalia shorter, penis apex blunt. 4.3–7.3 mm. — Palaearctic Region, Burma (a dozen specimens collected by R. MALAISE [NR and ZIN] in the same locality as 2 species recently described)

C. variegatus (HERBST, 1972)

- 3 Robust, subquadrate as in *C. variegatus* and *C. malaisei* sp. n. 4
- Distinctly slender 5
- 4 Inner apical corner of male fore tibia strongly projected inwards; dorsum except head, pronotal disc and large central marking on each elytron yellowish brown or reddish brown but sometimes entirely yellowish brown. 4.5 mm. — Japan

C. plagiatus REITTER, 1884

- Fore tibia without any trace of sexual dimorphism; chestnut brown, antennal club and pronotal disc nearly black. 3.3–5.0 mm. — Burma

C. brunnicolor sp. n.

- 5 Elytral length much more than their combined breadth; dark pattern (if visible) on dorsum with more or less contrasting margins, with a dark and a slight stripe on each elytron at both sides of scutellum; penis trunk widened towards its excised apex. 3.3–7.0 mm. — Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia (= *henoni* FAIRMAIRE, 1867, **syn. n.**; = *algiricus* PIC, 1894, **syn. n.**)*
- Elytral length subequal or hardly more than their combined breadth; dark pattern on dorsum (if visible), as a rule with indistinct margins and without consequent stripes of dark and light colour, or with only a subsutural light stripe on each elytron; penis subparallel-sided with apex nearly rounded off or weakly projected and abrupt, 3.0–6.1 mm. — Palaearctic Region. (= *dorsalis* REITTER, 1884, **syn. n.**)**

C. luteus (FABRICIUS, 1787)

***Xenostrogylus philippinensis* sp. n. (Figs. 135–137)**

Material. 1 ♂ holotype (MHU) and 1 ♂, paratype (ZIN): "Philippinen, Mindoro, Mangarin, 11. 1917, S. BÖTTCHER".

Male, holotype. Length 2.2, breadth 1.6, height 0.7 mm. Oval, dorsum evenly convex; yellowish brown; shiny; dorsum contrastingly pubescent with short dense and relatively stout yellowish hairs covering the surface, except oval central mark behind scutellum where hairs ever so less contrasty; body sides not ciliated. — **Head** short and flat, its frons scarcely projecting with straight anterior margin and side corners widely rounded off. Surface with shallow punctures considerably smaller than eye facets separated by distance equal to 1/4–2/3 puncture diameter, interstices smooth and shiny. Antennae 3/4 as long as head wide, their oval club 1.3 times as long as wide, composing about 2/5 of total antennal length. — **Pronotum** without any trace of basal border, but side ones feebly raised, its corners very widely rounded off. Surface about same as on head but punctures denser, larger and more distinct. — **Scutellum** triangular, its surface almost as on head but with less distinct and denser punctures. — **Elytra** with shoulders hardly expressed and subsutural lines closely approaching suture. Surface as on pronotum but with denser punctures. — **Pygidium** with outer edge gently and widely rounded off. — **Ventral surface** approximately like dorsal on head, with fine and long, non-contrasting yellow hairs. Prosternal process narrow, weakly widened before its rhomboid apex, 2/5 as wide as antennal club. Distance between intermediate coxae twice longer than that between fore ones and that between hind ones 4 times longer than the latter. Metasternum flat with almost hind margin between hind coxae. Caudal marginal line of hind coxal cavities following closely to hind edge of coxae. Last abdominal sternite shallowly emarginate at apex. — **Tibiae** wide and depressed, almost as wide as antennal club. Femora twice wider than tibiae. Fore tarsi nearly 2/3, and intermediate and hind not more 1/2 as wide as fore tibia. Claws simple short and thick. — **Genitalia:** Aedeagus moderately sclerotised.

Variation. The second specimen (paratype) is very similar to the holotype but is slightly larger with its length of 2.4 mm.

* Evidence of new synonymy of *C. chloroticus* became clear to the author after having studied some specimens from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco which show a great degree of variation and comparison of their characters with the original descriptions of *C. chloroticus* and its variations described as "distinct" taxa. As a result the complete synonymy may be listed as follows:

Cychramus chloroticus FAIRMAIRE, 1860, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (3) 8: 168;
= *henoni* FAIRMAIRE (nec REITTER), 1867, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4) 7: 395, **syn. n.**
= *chloroticus* var. *fairmairei* PIC, 1894, Feuille Jeunes Nat., 44; Exchange, 10: 134.
= *algiricus* PIC, 1894, Exchange, 10: 133 et 134; **syn. n.**;
= *testaceus* PIC, 1894, Exchange, 10: 133;
= *henoni* REITTER (nec FAIRMAIRE), 1895, Wien Ent. Zeit., 14: 164.

The author has knowledge of specimens with the following labels: 1 ex.: "Algir, Bou Berak", "*chloroticus* FRM., coll. REITTER" (TM); 1 ex.: "Algir", "*chloroticus* FRM., coll. REITTER" (TM); 1 ex.: Morocco, "Alg.", "Atlas, Dovup", "*chloroticus* FRM., coll. REITTER" (TM); 1 ex.: "Tunis, Ain Draham, B. v. BODEMEYER", "*chloroticus* FRM., coll. REITTER" (TM); 1 ex.: "Algir, coll. REITTER", "*Cychramus fairmairei* PIC", type, "Algirien, coll. REITTER" (TM); 1 ex.: "Algeria, coll. REITTER", "*Cychramus henoni* FRM." (ZIN); 1 ex.: "Ph. Ville, DEBROCHER" (ZIN).

This species differs from *C. luteus* in its more slender body shape, particularities of dark pattern on dorsum (Fig. 131) as well as in its male genital structures, including sharp dorsoventral curving of tegmen (Figs. 132–134).

** Looking through hundreds of specimens of the most common *Cychramus* species from various parts of the Palaearctic Region enabled me to reach a conclusion on the synonymy of *C. luteus* and *C. dorsalis*. Dark specimens, especially among females occur in Japan, the Primorie Territory, Sakhalin and Kuril Islands and other Asiatic and East European localities in the USSR.

Diagnosis. — This species is distinct in the genitalia of its sexes but externally it may be identified from the following key. Incidentally, *X. variegatus* FAIRM. has been becoming increasingly common from year to year as from 1980 in the Primorie Territory (USSR), where it had not been recorded before.

KEY TO THE INDO-MALAYAN SPECIES OF THE *XENOSTRONGYLUS* WOLLASTON

- 1 Head about twice as broad as long; dark brown, with light (nearly silver) pubescence on dorsum, except pronotal discal spot with dark hairs as well as hoop-shaped one with light center behind scutellum, transverse one in distal third of elytra and longitudinal along their side margins. 2.2–2.8 mm. On *Brassica* and *Cardamine* spp. and other Brassicaceae. — Primorie Territory, South China

X. variegatus FAIRMAIRE, 1891

- Head about 3 times as broad as long; lighter, brown or reddish brown with other coloration of pubescence, at least pronotum unicolorously pubescent and light 2
- 2 Clypeal area scarcely projecting, nearly forming a continuous arc together with side parts of frons eye edges; dorsal pubescence considerably shorter, yellowish, without any dark hair. 2.2–2.4 mm. — Philippine Islands

X. philippinensis sp. n.

- Clypeal area feebly projecting ahead; dorsal pubescence longer, nearly golden, with dark hairs on elytra over around and dark surface mark behind scutellum and on longitudinal stripe along but separated from elytral outer edges. 2.3–2.7 mm. — Widely distributed in South India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam

X. dorsalis GROUVELLE, 1908

Taenioncus gen. n.

Type-species: *Carpophilus cylindricus* MURRAY, 1864.

Elongate, subparallel-sided, evenly convex; dorsum and venter with distinct pubescence. — Head weakly convex, its anterior margin abrupt, feebly angulately projected at antennal insertions. Labrum narrowly and deeply excised. Antennae about as long as head broad with compact 3-segmented club. Pronotum strongly bordered along sides but without any trace of basal border, all corners rounded off. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra with moderately raised shoulders and abrupt as apex, their subsutural lines following extremely closed along the suture. Two last tergites as well as pygidium exposed from under elytral apices. Pygidial apex almost abrupt in male and rounded off in female. — Ventral surface more convex than dorsal. Antennal furrows convergent. Mentum subpentagonal, with base widest. Last segment of labial palpi approximately as long as wide, dilated towards abrupt apex. Fore coxae incompletely closed: lateral fold of propleura and apex of prosternal process approaching but not fusing. All pairs of coxae drawn together. Elytral epipleura sloping upwardly laterally. — Tibiae narrow and feebly bilated towards their apices, fore with irregular crenulation at outer edge. First 3 segments of tarsi cordiform.

Male. Anal sclerite hardly exposed and not curving towards ventral surface. Tegmen deeply excised with fused fork-sclerite. Penis trunk not shorter than tegmen.

Female. Ovipositor with more or less distinct valvifer and coxite with styli, but inner and outer lodes not isolated.

Diagnosis. — *Taenioncus* gen. n. occupies an intermediate position between Nitiulinae (*Epuraea* genera-complex, in particular allies of *Haptoncus*) because of its structure of the abdominal tip, especially the position of the anal sclerite and, on the other hand, *Carpophilinae* (*Carpophilus* genera-complex) in its body shape, exposed last abdominal tergites, convex venter, legs and antennae. It is likely to have many symplesiomorphies and it is best regarded as a group as a whole hardly modified from its possible ancestors of *Carpophilinae*. I think this genus must be treated as an archaic member of the latter subfamily.

Composition of *Taenioncus* gen. n.

1. *Taenioncus cylindricus* (MURRAY, 1864), comb. n.
Carpophilus (Myothorax) cylindricus MURRAY, 1864, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **24**: 382 et 397; India, Indochina, New Guinea.
2. *Taenioncus tenuis tenuis* (MURRAY, 1864), comb. n.
Carpophilus (Myothorax) tenuis MURRAY, 1864, loc. cit.: 382 et 397, East China, Japan.
Taenioncus tenuis hana (Nakane, 1959), comb. n.
Carpophilus (Myothorax) tenuis hana NAKANE, 1959, Sci. Rep. Kyoto prefect Univ. (Nat. Sci.) **3**:54; Japan.
3. *Taenioncus micros* sp. n. Philippine Islands.
4. *Taenioncus longior* (GROUVELLE, 1912), comb. n.
Carpophilus longior GROUVELLE, 1912, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **56**: 11; Zaire, Ethiopia*.

***Taenioncus cylindricus* (MURRAY, 1864), comb. n.**

(Figs. 138–146)

Material. 25 specimens: India, W. Bengal, Birsivpur, fruits of *Ficus*, 13 Jan. 1967, Gy. TOPÁL (TM and ZIN); 1 ex.: ibid., Calcutta, Ramakrishna Miss., Guest House, at light, 16–20 Dec. 1979, Gy. TOPÁL (TM); 4 specimens: Vietnam, Cucphonug, Ninhbinh, from blossoming *Dracena*, 11–17 May 1966, Gy. TOPÁL (TM and ZIN); 1 ex.: "Brit. New Guinea, leg. MAZALAN", "*Epuraea longicollis* Sjöberg, sp. n." (inedit.) (TM).

Length 1.8–2.5, breadth 0.6–0.8, height 0.5–0.6 mm. Elongate, parallel-sided; straw yellow to light brownish; dull; with fairly well dense and long, contrasting golden pubescence. — **Head** surface with oval punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by distance equal to less than 1/2 puncture diameter, intervals closely mesh-reticulated. Pronotal surface more sparsely punctured, with distance between punctures 1/2 to 1.0 puncture diameter, but elytral one much more sparsely punctured. — **Genitalia**: in both male and female slightly sclerotised.

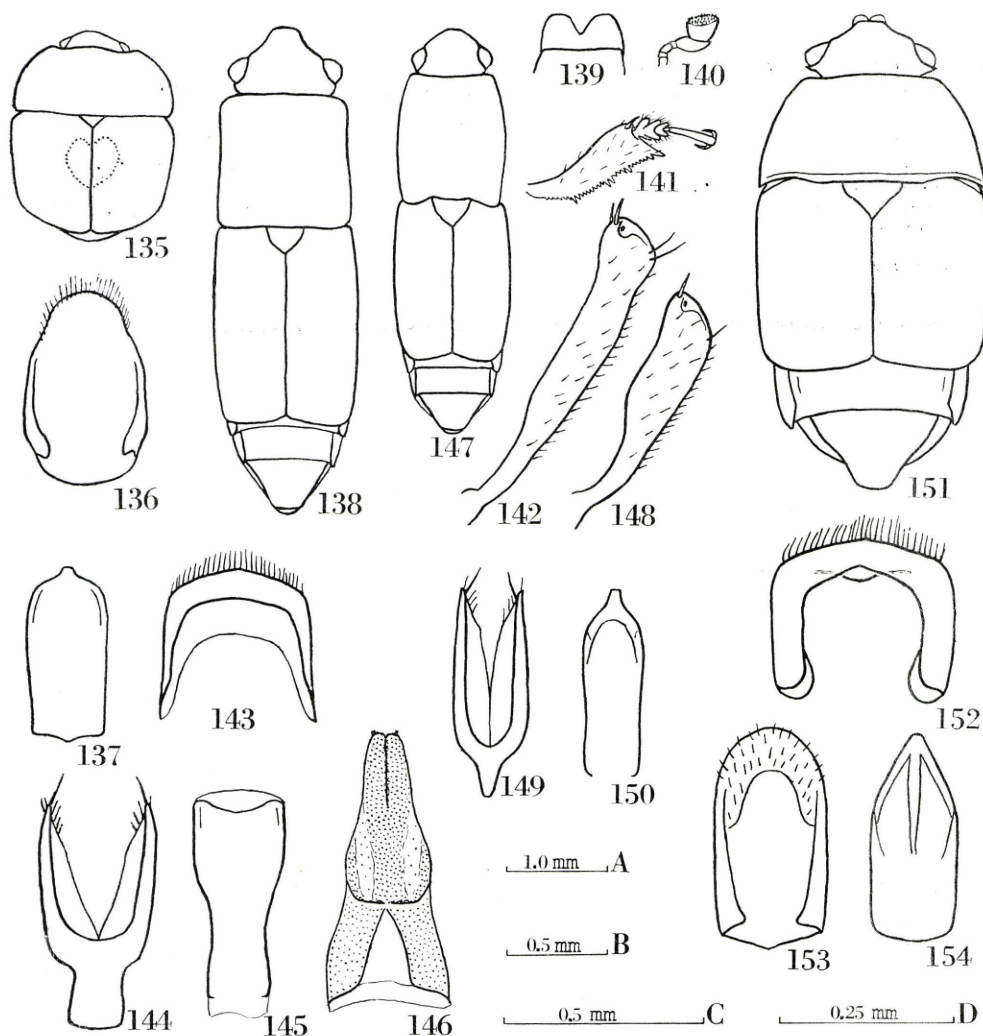
***Taenioncus micros* sp. n. (Figs. 147–150)**

Material. 1 ♂, holotype: "Philippines, Balabac, Dalawan Bay, 8 Oct. 1961, Noona Dan exp.", "Caught by Mercury-light", "19.00–23.30" (ZM).

Male, holotype. Length 2.1, breadth 0.6, height 0.4 mm. Elongate, subparallel-sided, moderately convex; light brownish; dull; with long and sparse, not strongly contrasting golden pubescence. — **Head** with oval punctures about as large as eye facets separated by distance equal to half to third puncture diameter, intervals closely reticulated. Pronotal surface nearly same as on head, but punctures almost 1.5 times larger than eye facets. Elytral one with punctures subequal to those on pronotum separated approximately distance equal to a puncture diameter, intervals closely reticulated. Hind tibia shorter than antenna. — **Genitalia**: Aedeagus slightly sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *T. micros* sp. n. is similar to *T. cylindricus* comb. n. and *T. tenuis* comb. n. but distinct from them in its slender body shape, short and stouter tibiae as hind as fore and intermediate as well as in its male genital structures. Pronotal shape of new species seems to be clearly different from those of other congeners. Moreover, *T. micros* sp. n. differs from *T. longior* comb. n. in its unicolorous and smaller body, unbroadened inner edge of fore tibia, genital structures and so on.

* *Taenioncus longior* comb. n. is known to the author from specimens on loan from the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale: Zaire, Elisabeth ville, Sept. 1959, Ch; Seydel & Ethiopia, Illubabor prov., Pokwo, Baro riv. 25 Aug. 1972, R. O. S. CLARKE.



Figs. 135-137. *Xenostrogylus philippinensis* sp. n. ♂: 135 = body shape with contour of pattern, 136 = tegmen, ventral view, 137 = penis, dorsal view. — Figs. 138-146. *Taenioncus* gen. n. *cylindricus* (Murray), comb. n. ♂: 138 = body shape, 139 = anterior part of frons, 140 = labial palpus, 141 = fore tibia, 142 = hind tibia, 143 = anal sclerite, ventral view, 144 = tegmen, ventral view, 145 = penis, dorsal view: ♀: 146 = ovipositor, ventral view. — Figs. 147-150. *Taenioncus micros* sp. n. ♂: 147 = body shape, 148 = hind tibia, 149 = tegmen, ventral view, 150 = penis, dorsal view. — Figs. 151-154. *Colopterus vieticus* sp. n. ♂: 151 = body shape with contour of pattern, 152 = anal sclerite, ventral view, 153 = tegmen, ventral view, 154 = penis, dorsal view. — A = sclae to Fig. 135; B = scale to Figs. 138, 147, 151; C = scale to Figs. 139, 141-146, 148-150; D = scale to Figs. 136, 137, 140, 152-154

***Colopterus vieticus* sp. n. (Figs. 151–154)**

Material. 1 ♂, holotype: N. Vietnam. Thainguyen, 300 m, 5 Febr. 1963, O. KABAKOV (ZIN).

Male, holotype. Length 2.3, breadth 1.2, height 0.6 mm. Elongate oval, flattened; reddish with black lateral and apical parts of elytra, rather shiny; with short, moderately dense and fairly well contrasting yellowish pubescence; pronotal and elytral sides finely and shortly ciliate. — **Head** almost flat with labrum moderately exposed and distinctly bilobed. Surface with oval punctures about as large as eye facets, separated by distance equal to 1.5 puncture diameter. Intervals nearly smooth. Antennae 3/4 as long as head broad, their club elongate nearly twice in length 1/3 of total antennal length. — **Pronotum** with narrowly bordered sides and wide basal border. Surface with oval, almost shallow punctures twice as large as eye facets forming indistinct transverse rows, distance between which being somewhat less than distance equal to a puncture diameter, space with mesh reticulation slightly smoothed. — **Scutellum** subtriangular, its central surface nearly same as on pronotum and smooth and unpunctured at sides. — **Elytra** with well raised shoulders and sides narrowly explanate. Surface with distinct longitudinal rows of punctures as large as ones on pronotum, interstices with rows of small and shallow punctures and space smooth; punctures of both sizes bearing hairs as long as ones on rest of dorsum and arranged in regular lines. Pygidium as well as exposed tergite with small and hardly visible punctures, closely reticulated. — **Ventral surface** shiny and less pubescent than dorsal one; thoracic sterna with shallow and sparse punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, intervals with traces of reticulation; sternites with similar puncturation but space between punctures with relief and strongly closed reticulation. Distance between intermediate coxae subequal to one between hind one and almost twice more than one between fore. Caudal marginal lines of intermediate, and hind coxal cavities following closely their hind edges. Last abdominal sternite bisinuate at apex. — **Tibiae** feebly widened towards apices, their greatest width somewhat less than that of antennal club. Femora twice wider than tibiae. Fore tarsi 2/3, and intermediate and hind about 1/2 as wide as tibiae, tarsal claws thin and simple. — **Genitalia:** Aedeagus well sclerotised.

Diagnosis. — *C. vieticus* sp. n. is rather distinct from its other Indo-Malayan congener (*C. modiglianii* GROUVELLE, 1897) fairly well common in Indochina in its body coloration, the sharp hind corners of the prothorax, the puncturation as a whole, including punctural lines on the elytra as well as its genital structures.

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