

TWO NEW TENEBRIOID SPECIES FROM BORNEO AND THAILAND (COL. : TENEBRIONIDAE & LAGRIIDAE)

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TWO NEW TENEBRIOID SPECIES FROM BORNEO AND THAILAND (COL. : TENEBRIONIDAE & LAGRIIDAE)¹⁾

BY

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This is a supplemental report of the paper written by Kaszab, Kulzer and Chûjô (1964) appeared in "NATURE AND LIFE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA" published by Fauna and Flora Research Society, Kyoto. In that paper they (Dr. Z. Kaszab of Magyar Nemzeti Museum, Hungary, Dr. H. Kulzer of G. Frey Museum, West Germany and Dr. M. Chûjô of Meiji University, Japan) recorded 34 known tenebrionid species collected by the Osaka City University Expedition to South East Asia. I have been able to study the additional materials of the same series through Dr. M. Chûjô. The result of my study is given in this paper.

Before going further I express my cordial thanks to Prof. Emeritus K. Yasumatsu, Prof. T. Shirôzu, Prof. Y. Hirashima and Prof. K. Yano of Kyushu University for their kind guidance. Also, particular thanks are due to Dr. M. Chûjô, mentioned above, who kindly transferred these interesting specimens for my study.

Fam. Tenebrionidae

Diphyrrhynchus latitarsus sp. nov.

Oblong-oval, shiny dark brown, comparatively smooth on surface, without pubescence. Head with fine and dense punctures, clypeus roundly and deeply sinuated in front edge, frontal suture invisible but shallowly canaled, preocular area very weakly convexed. Eyes basal, faceted. Mandible fill up a sinuated space of clypeus. Apical segment of maxillary palpus securiformed. Antennae comparatively slender, 11-segmented, every segment dilated towards apex, 4th to 11th forming a loose club, 1st thick, 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 2nd a little slenderer than 1st and a little shorter than 3rd, 4th nearly equal to 2nd, 5th a little shorter than 4th, 6th a little longer than 5th, 6th to 10th nearly same in

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size and shape, 11th round.

Pronotum weakly convexed, with very fine and sparse punctures, basal foveae very shallow, basal margin weakly bisinuated and not emarginated, sides narrowly emarginated, weakly rounded and narrowed towards apex, apical angle obtuse, width of base and front=6.5:4.0, front not emarginated, widely and shallowly sinuated. Scutellum isoscales triangular, with extremely fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra convexed, punctate-striate, striae shallow at basal half but gradually deepened towards apex, interstices not convexed at basal half convexed, sides narrowly emarginated, very weakly rounded, width of base nearly equal to base of pronotum, but gradually widened towards $3/8$ from base, and then gradually narrowed towards apex.



Fig. 1. *Diphyrhynchus latitarsus* sp. nov.

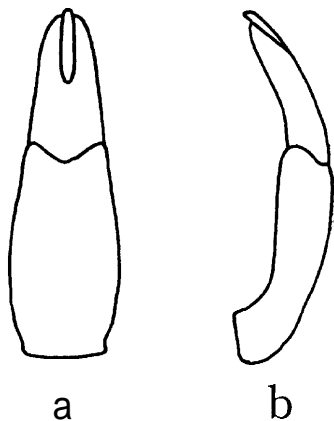


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Diphyrhynchus latitarsus* sp. nov. a: dorsal view. b: lateral view.

Gular depressed. Prosternum convexed, punctured, prosternal process tongue-shaped, but narrowed between front coxal cavities, with two longitudinal punctate-striae. Mesosternum roughly punctate, with deep V-shaped fovea to receive prosternal process, the fovea opened behind. Mesosternum with pubescent punctures. Abdomen evenly punctate, with pubescence, proportion of each segment=2.8:1.7:1.7:1.5:2.0. Front femur thick, surface nearly smooth; front tibia flat, extremely widened towards apex, roughly punctate, with fine pubescence on surface, with short serrated setae on underside of whole margin. Front tarsal segments 1 + 2 + 3 a little longer than 4 + 5, 1 cylindrical, 2 and 3 frabelli-formed, extremely widened towards apex, with short tufty hairs, 4 cylindrical but dilated towards apex, apical segment nearly equal to 2 + 3 + 4 in

length, weakly thickened towards apex. Middle femur nearly oblong-oval, thick, with sparse pubescent punctures ; middle tibia dilated towards apex but not so much as front tibia, with short and thick hairs, outer and apical margin with serrated setae, inner margin with sparse long hairs, inner corner of apex with a thick spine; 1st middle tarsal segment nearly cylindrical, a little thickened at apex, 2nd and 3rd frabellated but not so broad as frontal one, 4th $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as 1st, dilated towards apex, 5th very weakly thickened towards apex, 1st to 4th with dense hairs on under surface. Hind femur flat and broad; hind tibia flat, widened towards apex, weakly bent outwards, upper surface punctured, every puncture with a short hair, under surface with short and thick hairs, outer surface and apical margin with serrated setae, inner apical corner with a spine; hind tarsus comparatively slender, 1st and 4th weakly, and 2nd and 3rd strongly thickened towards apex, 1st longest, 3 times of 3rd, $2nd + 3rd = 4th$, 1st to 3rd. with thick and short hairs. All claws thick and short.

Length : 4.8-5.6 mm. Width : 2.3-2.5 mm.

Type materials : Holotype ♂ (Type No. 2011, Kyushu Univ.), Muara Sea Shore, Brunei, 29. i. 1962, T. Kira leg. Paratypes : 3 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀, same collecting data as holotype.

Type depository : Holotype is preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu Univ.

Distribution : Brunei (in Borneo).

This species is closely allied to *D. caledonicus* Bates, 1872, but is distinguished from the latter in having the following characters: punctures on the whole surface larger and denser, striate-punctures stronger, antennae longer and thicker, 2nd and 3rd tarsal segments more strongly frabellated, and so on.

Fam. Lagriidae

Xanthalia punctata sp. nov.

Elongate, reddish brown except for eyes. Head with pubescence, strongly and roughly punctured, nearly flat, canopy of basal part of antennae weakly convexed, frontal suture grooved and roundly sinuated basally. Eyes golden yellow, large, convexed, faceted, subbasally. Maxillary palpus thick, apical segment securiformed. Antennae densely pubescent, 1st thick, 2nd shortest, $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as 3rd, 3rd a little longer than 1st, each segment of 3rd to 10th strongly thickened towards apex, 4th a little shorter than 3rd, 5th to 10th forming a loose club, 5th and 6th thicker than 4th but nearly equal in length, 7th a little longer than 6th, 7th to 10th nearly equal to each other in shape and length, apical one oblong oval, longest, about 4 times as long as 5th or 6th.

Pronotum with very short pubescence, convexed, strongly and irregularly punctured, basal margin widely emarginated, basal corner weakly expanded, side margin narrowly emarginated, strongly widened towards apex, apical corner rounded, front margin narrowly emarginated. Scutellum tongue-shaped, only central part punctured. Elytra with deep striate-punctures, with erected long

hairs, interstices smooth but weakly convexed, basal margin bisinuated, basal corner rounded, side narrowly emarginated at basal 9/10, weakly widened towards apex, widest at middle, then narrowed towards apex. Gular very weakly depressed.

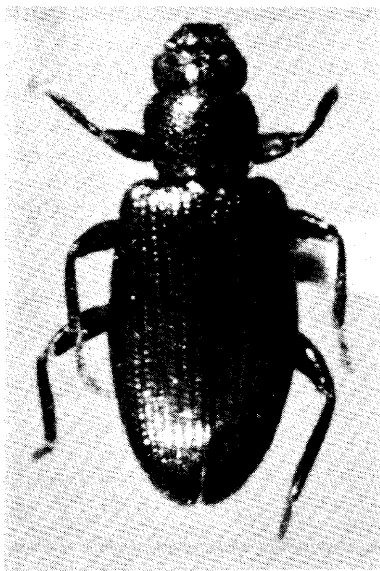


Fig. 3. *Xanthalia punctata* sp. nov.

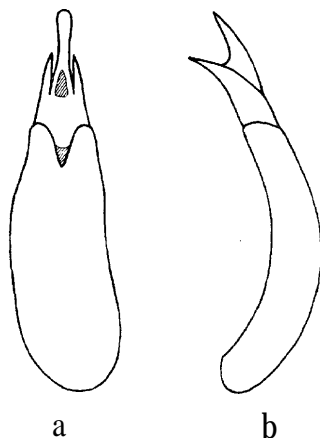


Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Xanthalia punctata* sp. nov.
a: dorsal view. b: lateral view.

Prosternum strongly convexed, rugoused, front margin narrowly emarginated, intercoxal area very narrowed, prosternal process not projected but depressed. Mesosternum strongly punctured, margin of middle coxae elevated with longitudinal groove in median line. Metasternum scarcely but strongly punctured. Abdomen strongly punctured, with pubescence, proportion of each segment = 2.5 : 2.0 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 2.0. Front coxae projected; front femur thick, with very fine pubescence; front tibia with fine pubescence; front tarsus with dense pubescence, 1st 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 2nd 1.5 times as long as 3rd, 4th 2/3 as long as 5th, 4th bilobed, 5th strongly bent beneath. Middle femur comparatively slender, with pubescence on inner surface; 1st middle tarsal segment 2 times as long as 2nd, 2nd a little longer than 3rd, 3rd shortest, 4th nearly equal to 2nd+3rd, bilobed, 5th nearly equal to 1st. Hind femur slender, pubescent; hind tibia with fine pubescence; 1st hind tarsal segment longest, nearly equal to 2nd+3rd+4th, 2nd shortest, 2/3 as long as 3rd, 3rd bilobed, 2/3 as long as 4th, 4th slender and bent beneath.

Length : 4.5-5.0 mm. Width : 1.7-2.0 mm.

Type materials : Holotype ♂ (Type No, 2012, Kyushu Univ.), Sara Buri, Thailand, 8. x. 1961, K. Yoda leg. ; Paratypes: 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Kaleti, Sarawak, 30. i.

1962, G. Imadate leg.

Type Depository : Holotype is preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu Univ.).

Distribution : Thailand & Sarawak.

This species is allied to *X. curticolis* Fairmaire, 1893, but distinguished from the latter in having the following characters: much smaller, the 3rd antennal segment a little longer than 4th, pronotal basal margin widely emarginated, sides of the elytra weakly rounded in both sexes, and so on.