

EROTYLID BEETLES FROM THAILAND, LAOS AND VIET-NAM

Studies on the Erotylid Beetles (21)¹

By Michio Chûjô

ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORY, KAGAWA UNIVERSITY,
TAKAMATSU-SHI, JAPAN

This paper treats 38 species of Erotylidae collected for Bishop Museum, Honolulu, from Thailand, Laos and Viet-Nam. Among these, 15 species are described as new, 2 species are newly added to the fauna of Viet-Nam († mark), and 8 species are new records for Thailand (*mark). Besides the 38 species treated in this paper, 84 other species are known from this region (Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Malaya, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, etc.), but these are not found in this present Bishop Museum collection.

Subfamily DACNINAE

1. *Apteronesitis fulgurata* Arrow

Apteronesitis fulgurata Arrow, 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. 2: 333, fig. 3 (Annam = S. Viet-Nam: Dalat).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Mt Lang Bian, 1500-2000 m, Viet-Nam, 19.V-8.VI.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

2*. *Dacne optabilis* Gorham

Dacne optabilis Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, 16: 280 (Tenasserim: Mt Mooleyit, 1000-1900 m).—Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col. Clavicornia (Erotylidae, Languriidae, and Endomychidae): 33.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, (♀, 4.0 mm long), Doi Pui in Chiangmai, NW Thailand, 2.V. 1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma (Tenasserim), Thailand.

3*. *Episcapha (Episcapha) quadrimacula* (Wiedemann)

Engis quadrimacula Wiedemann, 1823, Zool. Mag. 2 (1): 132 (Java).

Dacne quadrimacula: MacLeay, 1825, Annulosa Javanica: 41 (Java).

Episcapha quadrimacula: Lacordaire, 1842, Monogr. Erotyliens, Fam. Ord. Col.: 53 (Java).—Candèze, 1861, Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège 16: 395, pl. vi, fig. 4 (Larva & pupa).—Crotch, 1876,

1. Specimens examined are a result of fieldwork supported by grants to the Bishop Museum from the U. S. Army Med. Res. Development Command (DA-MEDDH-60-r) and the National Science Foundation (NSF-G2127).

Cist. Ent. **1** (13): 408 (Nepal, Ceylon, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Philippine Is., Borneo, Java, Sarawak, Ceram, Boulou & Tonda).—Allard, 1896, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris **2**: 246 (Cambodge).—Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen., ser. 2, **16** (36): 279 (Burma: Bhamò; Tenasserim: Malewoon); 1901, Stett. Ent. Ztg. **62**: 181 (Sumatra: Soekaranda).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 76 (Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore, Ceram & Burma).—Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. **84**, A (8): 67, pl. i, fig. 24. [Himalaya, Annam, Nias, Lombok, Timorlaut (=Tenimber), Palawan, Saleijer, etc].—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 290 (Laos: Vientiane, Cuarao, etc.); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 39, fig. 12 (S. India, United Provinces, Assam, Sikkim & Bengal; Tenasserim, Indo-China, etc); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç., **2**: 330 (Annam: Dalat).—Chûjô, 1936, Fauna Nipponica, ser. 10, **8** (5): 135 (key), 143, 175 (list), fig. 81 (Detailed description of adult, in Japanese).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded., **24** (1-2): 107 (Pulu Tello, Salayar, Pulu Wai, Bangka, Lombok, Nilla Banda, Boengoeran, Tonkin, etc).—Chûjô, 1964, Folia Ent. Hungarica **17** (14): 225 (nota).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 5, Fang, Chiangmai, NW Thailand, 12-19.IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia, Sarawak, Sabah, Philippines, Malaya, Viet-Nam, Laos, Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon.

4. *Episcapha (Psiloscaptha) chapuisi* Dohrn

Episcapha Chapuisi Dohrn, 1878, Stett. Ent. Ztg. **39**: 449 (Burma).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 76 (Burma).—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 291 (Laos & Tonkin, as form of *E. indica* Crotch, 1876); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 43 (Synonymized with *E. indica* Crotch); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 331 (Tonkin & Laos, as *E. indica* Crotch).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Dalat, 1500 m, Viet-Nam, 29.IV.-4.V.1960, S. Quate.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Laos, Viet-Nam.

5*. *Episcaphula andamanensis* Gorham

Episcaphula andamanensis Gorham, 1888, Notes Leyden Mus. **10**: 141 (Andaman I.).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 77 (Andamanen).—Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. **84** A (8): 110, 111 (nota).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. **24** (1-2): 109 (Andaman I.).—Chûjô, 1964, Folia Ent. Hung. **17** (14): 226 (nota).

Megalodacne andamanensis: Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 45 (key), 50-51 (Sikkim, Bengal, Andaman I., Burma & Indo-China); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 330 (Laos: Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Pak Lay & Pou Bia; Birmanie: Bhamo; Tharawaddy; Sikkim: Darjeeling; Andaman Is.).—Chûjô, 1936, Fauna Nippon., ser. 10, **8** (5): 146 (key), 152 & 175. (list), fig. 87 (Detailed description of adult, in Japanese).

Megalodacne affinis Arrow, 1927, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 289 (Upper Mekong R.: Ban Nam Mo, Sala Pang Yok, etc; 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 50 [Synonymized with *M. andamanensis* (Gorham)]; 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 331 [as a synonym of *M. andamanensis* (Gorham)].

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 2, Chiang Dao, 450 m, Chiangmai Prov., NW Thailand, 5-11.IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Andaman Is., E & NE India, Burma, Thailand, Laos.

6*. *Episcaphula eximia* (Arrow)

Megalodacne eximia Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 290 (Upper Mekong: Ban Thiou & Luang Prabang); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 330 (Laos: Luang Prabang & Ban Thiou).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 5, Chiangdao, 450 m, Chiangmai Prov., NW Thailand, 5-11.IV. 1958, Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Laos, Thailand.

7. *Episcaphula tonkinensis* (Heller)

Episcaphula (Isoscaphula) tonkinensis Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. **84** A (8): 83 (Tonkin: Mau-Son).

Megalodacne tonkinensis: Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 45 (key), 50 (Sikkim, Nepal-Sikkim Frontier, Burma, Assam & Indo-China); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 330 (Laos & Burma).

Episcaphula (Isoscaphula) tonkinensis Heller var. *fratria* Heller, Archiv Naturg. **84**, A (8): 83 (Burma: Carin).

Megalodacne major Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 288-89 (Upper Mekong R. & Burma); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 50 [Synonymized with *M. tonkinensis* (Heller)]: 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 330 [as a synonym of *M. tonkinensis* (Heller)].

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 9.VI-7. VII. 1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam, Laos, Burma, Hainan I.

8. *Episcaphula vitalisi* (Arrow)

Megalodacne vitalisi Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 287 (Upper Mekong: Ban Nam Mo, Nam Mat, Pou Bia & Luang Prabang); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 329, fig. 1 (Laos; Annam: Dalat; etc.).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Muong Sing, 650 m, NW of Luang Prabang, Laos, 6-10.VI. 1960, S. & L. Quate.

DISTRIBUTION: Laos, S. Viet-Nam.

9†. *Megalodacne elongatula* Crotch

Megalodacne elongatula Crotch, 1876, Cist. Ent. **1** (13): 417 (Malacca).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 80.—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 287 (Laos: Pak Lay); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 329.—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. **24** (1-2): 112 (Java & Flores).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, 17 km S of Dilinh, 1300 m, Viet-Nam, 6-13.X.1960, C. M. Yoshimoto.

DISTRIBUTION: Malacca, Viet-Nam, Laos, Java, Flores.

10. *Microsternus quatei* Chûjô, new species

Body strongly elongate oblong, widest just behind humeri, markedly convex on dorsum, shiny red-brown in general coloration with antennal clubs piceous to black and elytra rather intricately colored as follows: general color yellow-brown or pale red-brown, each elytron with a basal and a post-median yellowish band (basal band broad, completely touching basal and lateral borders of elytron but neither reaching sutural border nor circa-scutellar area, including a dark brown or blackish-brown roundish marking on humerus, with an emargination at inner border and also with 3 emarginations at posterior border; post-median band short, narrow and not reaching either sutural and lateral borders of elytron, with a rather long branch near middle of front border—this branch showing a tendency to connect with a posterior branch of previous

basal band; area between basal and post-median bands dark brown to blackish brown with exception of sutural and lateral areas of elytron; posterior area of post-median band also dark brown or blackish brown with exception of lateral area of elytron.

Head lightly convex, coarsely punctured. Antenna with segment 3 a little longer than 4 and club-segments distinctly expanded. Pronotum about 2× as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly; front border gently arched forward in dorsal aspect; front corners produced anteriorly; lateral borders obliquely straight for most part but distinctly convergent at anterior part with a gentle curvature, narrowly but distinctly marginate, and this margin distinctly widened at anterior part; basal border with median part distinctly lobed posteriorly; dorsum convex from side to side, strongly and rather closely punctured, with exception of medio-basal area which is finely but very sparsely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum subcordate, broader than long, flat and impunctate on surface. Elytra widened just behind humeral area, then strongly narrowed posteriorly; dorsum rather strongly convex, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron; interstices of these files rather finely and closely punctured on basal 1/2 and lateral areas of elytron, but with a rather regular file of smaller punctures on posterior 1/2 of elytron except for latero-marginal area of this part. Venter rather closely punctured; punctures much stronger on lateral areas than on median area; prosternum with a large central triangular area which is distinctly marginate, much longer than broad, very finely but sparsely punctured on surface; mesosternum almost covered by prosternum; mesocoxal lines well marked, but metacoxal lines absent.

Length: 3.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Holotype (BISHOP 7799), Dak Song, 76 km SW of Ban Me Thout, 870 m, Viet-Nam, 19-21.V.1960, S. & L. Quate.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is allied to *M. tricolor* Lewis, 1887, from Japan, but differs from it in having its body smaller, head and pronotum much more strongly and closely punctured, pronotum more strongly narrowed in front and more strongly deflexed at anterolateral areas, and elytra differently colored.

11†. *Oretylus hislopi* (Crotch)

Episcaphula hislopi Crotch, 1876, Cist. Ent. **1** (13): 412 (Berah).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 78 (India, Berak & Kanara).

Episcaphula (Oretylus) hislopi: Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. **84**, A (8): 56 & 110 (Established a new subgenus *Oretylus* for this and 2 other species).

Megalodacne hislopi: Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 290 (Laos: Xieng Khouang; India, Philippines, etc.); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 45 (key), 56-57 (Burma, S. India, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras & Siam).—Chûjô, 1936, Fauna Nipponica, ser. 10, **8** (5): 145 (key), 146, 176 (list), fig. 82 (Detailed description of adult, in Japanese); 1964, Folia Ent. Hung. **17** (14): 226 (nota).

Megalodacne hislopi: Arrow, 1928, Faune Colon. Franç., **2**: 330 (Laos: Song Khom; Burma: Tharawaddy; Bengal; etc.).

Episcaphula scabra Gorham, 1895, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **39**: 327 (India: Belgaum); 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. **36**: 280 (Burma: Bhamo & Teinzo; India: Belgaum); 1903, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **47**: 344.—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 78 (as a synonym of *E. hislopi* Crotch).—Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 56 [Synonymized with *M. hislopi* (Crotch)].

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Dak Song, 76 km SW of Ban-Me-Thout, 870 m, Viet-Nam, 19-21.V.1960, L. W. Quate.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Viet-Nam.

Notes: *Oretylus* was established by K. M. Heller (loc. cit.) as a subgenus of the genus *Episcaphula* Crotch and 3 species from Luzon—*hislopi* (Crotch), *carinicollis* Heller, 1920, and *punctatissima* Heller, 1920—were established by him as belonging to it. In this paper, I will try to raise its rank from a subgenus of *Episcaphula* to a distinct genus by recognizing that the characters of the *Oretylus* belong to a quite different genealogy than those of the members of the true *Episcaphula*.

Subfamily TRIPLACINAE

Tribe Encaustini

12. *Aulacochilus oblongus* Arrow

Aulacochilus oblongus Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 84 (key), 89 (Sikkim, Assam, Bengal, Burma, Tenasserim, Siam, Indo-China & Cambodia); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. 2: 337 (Tonkin: Hoa-Binh; etc.).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. 24 (1-2): 80 (Borneo).—Chûjô, 1966, Mem. Fac. Educ., Kagawa Univ. 2 (140): 46 (Thailand: Khao Chong).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED; 1, Chiangdao, 450 m, Chiangmai Province, NW Thailand, 5-11. IV.1958, T. C. Maa; 1, 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 9.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Borneo.

13*. *Encaustes cruenta montana* Schenkling

Encaustes montana Schenkling, 1919, Archiv Naturg. 83, A (2): 83 (Tonkin: Mausonberg, 600-900 m).

Encaustes cruenta (MacLeay) var. *montana*: Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1921 (3-4): 292 (Upper Mekong R.: Pou Bia, Nam Mat, Vien Poukha, Tong King, etc.); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 75-76 (Burma & Indo-China); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. 2: 334 (Laos: Hoa Binh, Nam Mat & Vien Poukha; Tonkin: Mauson Mts.).

Encaustes cruenta (MacLeay) subsp. *montana*: Delkeskamp, 1933, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. 19: 193, 197 (list) (Tonkin).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. 24 (1-2): 72.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1, Doi Suthep, 900 m, Chiangmai, Thailand, 14.XI.1957, J. L. Gressitt; 1, Blao (Barao), 500 m, Viet-Nam, 14-21.X.1960, C. M. Yoshimoto.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam, Laos, Thailand, Burma.

14. *Encaustes opaca* Crotch

Encaustes opaca Crotch, 1876, Cist. Ent. 1(13): 477 (Ligor).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk 34: 37 (Ligor).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded., 24 (1-2): 72 (Borneo).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Ban-tin-doi, 310 m, Chiangmai, Thailand, 14.XI.1957, J. L. Gressitt.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Borneo.

15. *Encaustes verticalis malayana* (Guérin-Méneville)

Pselaphacus malayanus Guérin-Méneville, 1841, Rev. Zool.: 157 (Java).

Encaustes malayana: Lacordaire, 1842, Monogr. Erotyl.: 36-37 (Java & Sumatra).—Crotch, 1876,

Cist. Ent. **1** (13): 477 (Tringano & Malacca, etc.).—Gorham, 1901, Stett. Ent. Ztg. **62**: 178 (Sumatra: Soekaranda).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 37 (Borneo, etc.).—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 292 (Laos: Luang Prabang; Upper Mekong R.: Ban Nam Mo, Muong Sai & Vien Poukha); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 70 (key), 71-72 (Burma, Malay Penin., etc.); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 334 (Cambodge, etc.).

Encaustes verticalis (MacLeay) subsp. *malayana*: Delkeskamp, 1933, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl., **19**: 191 (Annam, Malakka & SE Borneo).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. **24** (1-2): 73 (Sumatra, Java & Borneo).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Di Linh (Djiring), Viet-Nam, 27.IX.-14.X.1960, Yoshimoto.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, Malaya, Viet-Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma.

Note: *Encaustes verticalis* MacLeay recorded by E. Allard [1896, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. **2**: 246] from Luang-Prabang, Laos, may be subsp. *flavofasciata* Kuhnt or subsp. *malayana*.

16. *Micrencaustes liturata* (MacLeay)

Engis liturata MacLeay, 1825, Annul. Javanica: 42 (Java); 1833, ed. Lequien: 151 (Java).

Encaustes liturata: Lacordaire, 1842, Monogr. Erotyl.: 43 (Java).

Micrencaustes liturata: Crotch, 1876, Cist. Ent. **1** (13): 103 (Java).—Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. ser. 2, **16**: 277 (Burma & Tenasserim).—Kuhnt, 1908, Deuts. Ent. Zsr.: 630 (Burma: Bhamo); 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 38 (Sumatra).—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 293 (Laos: Luang Prabang, Xieng Khouang, Vien Vai & Ban Sai); 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 78 (Malay Penin. & Borneo); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 335; Tonkin: Hoa Binh; etc.; together with var. *nigripennis* Kraatz, 1908).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. **24** (1-2): 74 (Nias).

Micrencaustes plagiatus Gorham, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: 76-77 (Java?); 1901, Stett. Ent. Ztg. **62**: 179 [Sumatra: Soekaranda; var.? of *M. liturata* (MacLeay)].—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 38 [as a synonym of *M. liturata* (MacLeay)].

Micrencaustes liturata var. *nigripennis* Kuhnt, 1908, Deut. Ent. Ztg.: 630 (Burma: Teinzo); 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 38 (Burma).—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1921** (3-4): 293 (Laos): 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 78; 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 335 (Laos & Tonkin).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Pakchong, 100 m, NE of Bangkok, C. Thailand, 2.XII.1957, Gressitt.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Sumatra, Nias Is., Burma, Laos, Viet-Nam, Hainan Is.

Tribe **Triplacini**

17. *Amblyopus vittatus* (Oliver)

Triplax vittata Olivier, 1807, Entomol. **5**: 490, pl. i, fig. 2 (Bengale).

Amblyopus vittatus: Lacordaire, 1842, Monogr. Erotyl.: 198 (Bengale).—Crotch, 1876, Cist. Ent. **1** (13): 436 (Penang, Java, Ceylon & Tringano).—Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. **36**: 281 (Burma: Carin Chebà; etc.); 1901, Stett. Ent. Ztg. **62**: 190 (Sarawak: Soekaranda).—Csiki, 1902; Termesz. Füz. **25**: 27.—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 45 (Sumatra, etc.).—Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 93 (Sikkim, Assam, Tonkin, Malay Penin., etc.); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 338 (Tonkin: Hoabinh; Annam sept.: Keng Trap, près de Cuarao; Laos: Song Khom; Inde; Malacca; etc.).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. **24** (1-2): 84. Var. A. Lacordaire, 1842, Monogr. Erotyl.: 198 (Bengale).—Gorham, 1895, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **39**: 326.—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 45 (Indien).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1, Di Linh (Djiring), 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 22-28.IV.1960, S. & L. Quate; 3, Dak Song, 76 km S of Ban Me Thout, 870 m, Viet-Nam, 19-21.V.1960, S. & L. Quate.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Ceylon, Burma, Penang, Tringano, Malaya, Laos, Viet-Nam, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

18. *Cyrtomorphus spenceri* Chûjô, new species

Body broadly ovate, very strongly narrowed behind, strongly convex on dorsum. General color deep black, strongly lustrous; head red-brown in posterior area, with front border of this ruddy-colored area deeply emarginate; labrum, maxillae and palpi deep yellow-brown; antenna with segments 1-6 yellow-brown, 7 & 8 dark brown, 9-11 dark piceous, but apical part of 11 rather light piceous; each elytron with an oblique yellow band at base (from inner 1/2 of basal border to just behind humeral area, remaining humeral corner black) and a large subtriangular yellow marking at apical area (closely approaching, but not reaching sutural, and lateral borders); basal 1/2 of elytral epipleuron yellow, with base blackish brown and sides narrowly but distinctly black; abdomen light red-brown, with median area somewhat (of the 5th visible sternite strongly) infuscated; tarsi red-brown.

Head lightly convex, rather strongly and closely punctured, more finely and closely punctured on anterior area than on posterior area; ante-ocular area comparatively short but broad, markedly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side, together with anterior border of clypeus which is distinctly notched; an obtuse lunate impression may be seen between frons and clypeus by the observer's visual angle. Ultimate segment of maxillary palpus triangular, nearly $2\times$ as broad as long. Antenna: segment 3 about as long as 4-6 combined, segment 8 slightly broader than long; club elongate oblong with 1st segment subtriangular, 2nd transverse (but not strongly so) and rather loosely articulated to the 1st, the last (3rd) subpentagonal and distinctly smaller than, and close to 2. Pronotum more than $2.5\times$ (but not $3\times$) as broad as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly with a gentle curvature on each side which is narrowly but distinctly marginate; front border deeply concave as a whole, but median part gently arched forward, very narrowly marginate with exception of median part; basal border strongly arched posteriorly at median part which is immarginate, very narrowly marginate at lateral parts; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum rather lightly convex from side to side, rather strongly, closely and unevenly punctured. Scutellum subcordate, slightly broader than long, unevenly flattish on surface with some distinct punctures. Elytra strongly convex on surface, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron and interstices rather strongly punctured (these interstitial punctures especially strong on inner disc thus making the 1st-3rd files of the primary distinct punctures appear rather indistinct); humeri separately convex, free from distinct puncture but with some fine punctures; elytral epipleura somewhat excavated, finely but sparsely punctulate at basal 1/2. Venter strongly and closely pubescent-punctate; prosternum triangularly raised at its median area, very broad at its basal border which is emarginate, unevenly flattish on its surface with some fine punctures uneven, angulate at its apex which is middle point of front border of prosternum; procoxal lines, along middle part of foregoing triangular area, short, turned inward in a very short length at their apices and very widely separated from each other; meso- and metasternum comparatively short but very broad, respectively; meta-epimera large, impunctate; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed; abdomen with 3rd visible sternite shorter than each of 2nd and 4th visible sternites. Legs moderate in size, structured like those of typical forms of this genus.

Length: 4.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 7800), 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 9.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is very characteristic in its elytral maculation and may easily be distinguished from the other known species of this genus by this character only.

19. *Cyrtomorphus vietnamensis* Chûjô, new species

Body broadly ovate, strongly convex on dorsum. General color black, strongly lustrous; vertex-occipital area red-brown (anterior border of this coloration deeply emarginate); mouth-parts deep yellow-brown, with mandibles piceous to black; antenna yellow-brown, with segment 8 slightly infusate, 9 and 10 blackish, and 11 yellow-brown with basal part infusate; each elytron with a broad brownish-yellow band at base (completely covering lateral, basal and scutellar borders, very nearly approaching but not reaching sutural border) and a subquadrate brownish-yellow band behind middle (arched forward at its front border, rounded at its outer corners, separated from lateral border of elytron by black ground color but completely covering the sutural border, arched backward at its posterior border which is far distant from apex of elytron); elytral epipleura yellow at basal 1/2; prosternum (except basal 1/2), meta-epimera and abdomen dark red brown; legs piceous (partly dark reddish, but more blackish in other parts).

Head lightly convex, strongly and closely punctured (punctures on anterior area smaller than those on posterior area); ante-ocular area very broad but short, narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side, together with front border of clypeus which is distinctly emarginate. Ultimate segment of maxillary palpus triangular, about 2× as broad as it is long. Antenna: segment 3 nearly as long as 4-6 combined; segment 8 slightly broader than long; club elongate oblong with 1st segment subtrigonal and only a little longer than broad, 2nd slightly broader than long and loosely articulated to 1st, last (3rd) subquadrate, much smaller than and rather closely fitting to preceding one. Pronotum about 2.5× as broad as long, markedly narrowed anteriorly and slightly rounded at basal 1/2 of each side; front border deeply penetrate as a whole, but rather markedly arched forward at median part, entirely narrowly marginate; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate; basal border very narrowly marginate, with the exception of median part which is immarginate and strongly lobed posteriorly; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum strongly transversely convex, rather strongly and closely punctured, with punctures on lateromarginal areas rather smaller than those on median disc. Scutellum subcordate, with sides completely markedly rounded, not so sharply angulate at sutural point, slightly emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with some smaller punctures. Elytra strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron and interstices also rather strongly punctured (inner disc with files of primary distinct punctures rather indistinct because the interstitial punctures are comparatively large and rather closely settled; 4th-7th interstices with punctures arranged in a file, and with outermost interstice also closely punctured); humeri somewhat elevated, with some very fine punctures; elytral epipleura somewhat excavated, finely and sparsely punctulate. Venter rather closely pubescent-punctate (punctures on lateral areas stronger than those on median area); prosternum triangularly raised at median area with flat surface, very broad and somewhat emarginate at basal border of this area, and angulate at apical end which is the center of the front border of prosternum; procoxal lines very short, only a little produced beyond front border of procoxal cavity respectively; meso- and metasternum each comparatively short but broad; meta-epimera large, nearly impunctate; meso- and metacoxal lines well-impressed; 3rd visible sternite of abdomen shorter than either 2nd or 3rd sternites. Legs moderate in size, structured as usual.

♂: Mesotibia each with distal 2/3 of inner border distinctly denticulate.

Length: 4.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 7801), 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 6.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

The present new species is very easily separated from the known-species of this genus by its unique body coloration (especially close elytral maculation).

General remarks on the following *Cyrtotriplax*-species

As is well known among the erotyloid specialists', the exact determination of the generic status among Asiatic species of the genus *Cyrtotriplax* (sens lato) is still a considerably difficult problem. All of the following species in this paper once belonged to the genus *Cyrtotriplax* Crotch, 1872 & 1873, from a general standpoint. However, from a specific viewpoint, it is not impossible to separate these species into different subgenera or even into several genera. In any case, however, all of the following characters seen in *Cyrtotriplax bipustulata* (Fabricius, 1775) from Europe to Amur (the genotype-species) are not found in the following species (common characters do occur in every species as they are members of a same genus in a broad sense): (1) prosternum with the front border entirely gently rounded, never angulate at middle; (2) procoxal lines somewhat convergent forward, extending to about the middle part of the pre-acetabular area, strongly incurved at their apices which are widely distant from each other; (3) each maxillary palpus with last segment subtriangular (a little broader than long, somewhat rounded at its lateral borders); (4) legs robust, with the femora thickened and dilated medially, the tibiae strongly expanded terminally and angulated just before the apex of outer border (these expansion and angulation are stronger at the anterior legs than in the posterior ones).

Among the following species, *C. bella*, *cineta*, *maai*, *minima*, *motschulskyi*, *nigriventris* and *repetita* generally speaking, may belong in the same group, and are not in accord with the genotype-species by the following characters: prosternum distinctly sharply angulated at the middle of front border, body more elongate in outline and less convex on dorsum, last segment of each maxillary palpus broader, etc. These characters placed the species into the genus *Ortitma* Heller, 1918 (1920) (= *Cyrtotriplax* Gorham, 1896)—let alone the problem of its validity.

C. acuminata, *buddha*, *decemvittata*, *duodecimpunctata*, *quinquevittata* and *rufobasalis* having some important similarities among them, especially in their outline and dorsal convexity of the body, in the structure of prosternum (especially the middle point of the front border strongly and sharply angulated) and also in the shape of the ultimate segment of each maxillary palpus. These species may belong to the genus *Pseudotritoma* Gorham, 1888, but again the validity of this genus is questionable. This group is far more distantly related to the genotype than the above group.

C. crotchi, *lini*, *quatei*, *spenceri* and *standhali* all possess characteristic structures within themselves. Especially notable is the shape of the prosternum in *lini*, and the outline of the body, shape and size of the pronotum and the shape of the prosternum in *spenceri*. If the genus *Cyrtotriplax* is to be divided into subgenera or even into some genera, a new subgenus or even a new genus may be called for each one of these species.

In the form of legs, *C. crotchi*, *spenceri* and *standhali* is closely similar especially in the shape of its tibiae to the genotype-species. But all other species mentioned above differ from the genotype in having the legs not so robust and the tibiae far less expanded ter-

minally.

At any rate, a detailed revisional work on the determination of genera for all of the Asiatic *Cyrtotriplax*-species in a broad sense and also for their allies may be needed when more individuals of the known and unknown species are available.

20. *Cyrtotriplax bella* (Kuhnt)

Tritoma bella Kuhnt, 1908, Deuts. Ent. Zschr.: 632 (Tonkin: Montes Mauseon).—Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1921 (3-4): 301 (Laos: Vien Poukha; Tonkin): 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. 2: 341 (Laos: Vien Poukha; R. V. de S. Tonkin).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 4, Blao (Balao), 500 m, Viet-Nam, 14-21.X.1960, C. M. Yoshimoto; 1, Fyan, 900-1000 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam, Laos.

Notes: This species was very briefly described by P. Kuhnt in 1908. A more detailed description from present specimens is as follows:

Body ovate, rather strongly convex on dorsum. General color yellow to red-brown, lustrous; antenna with segment 7 slightly infusate at terminal part, segment 8 piceous to blackish, 9 and 10 black, basal part of 11th black but with apical part dark red-brown.

Head very lightly convex, finely but not closely punctured; anteocular area strongly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly marginate at each side, very narrowly marginate at front border which is triangularly but very obtusely emarginate. Maxillary palpus with last segment somewhat thickened, triangular, only a little broader than long. Antenna: segment 3 about equal in length to 4-5 combined; club consisting of the 3 terminal, compactly articulated segments, with the 1st 2 segments strongly transverse but the 3rd subrotundate and only a little narrower than the preceding one. Pronotum transverse, about $2.5\times$ as broad as long; front border narrowly marginate, deeply penetrate as a whole, but the median part gently arched forward; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, distinctly narrowed anteriorly with a distinct curvature (this curvature stronger at apical part, but very weak or nearly straight at median or medio-basal part); basal border narrowly marginate at lateral parts and distinctly lobed posteriorly at median part; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum rather markedly convex from side to side, finely and rather closely punctured—these punctures much finer on lateral areas than on median area. Scutellum subcordate, about as long as broad, slightly emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with a few fine punctures. Elytra rather strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of strong punctures on each elytron; 1st file only noticeable at basal part, interstices comparatively strongly and closely punctured (especially stronger on sutural area); humeri strongly raised, with some fine punctures. Venter pubescent-punctate—the punctures on median area very fine and sparsely settled, but those on lateral areas much coarser; prosternum with median point of front border angulated, but not produced downward, intercoxal area very broad and gently emarginate at posterior border; procoxal lines distinct, convergent forward, sharply turned inward far behind front border of prosternum, widely separated from each other at their apices; mesosternum very broad, strongly and closely punctured; meso- and metacoxal lines well-developed. Length: 3.25-3.75 mm.

21*. *Cyrtotriplax cincta* (Arrow)

Tritoma cincta Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 123 (key), 135 (Tenasserim: Tavoy).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1, Doi Suthep, 900 m, Chiangmai, Thailand, 14.XI.1957, J. L. Gressitt; 1, in a dead tree, Chiangdao, 450 m, Chiangmai Province, NW Thailand, 5-11. IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma (Tenasserim), Thailand.

22. *Cyrtotriplax maai* Chûjô, new species

Body elliptical, moderately convex on dorsum. General color reddish brown, lustrous; antenna with segment 8 somewhat infuscated, segments 9 & 10 black, basal 1/2 of 11th black but with terminal 1/2 yellowish; elytra piceous, but extreme lateral and apical areas, together with medio-basal areas, red-brown; legs deep yellow-brown.

Head lightly convex, finely but rather sparsely punctured; anteocular area distinctly narrowed anteriorly, shallowly depressed along lateral borders which are distinctly marginate, very narrowly marginate and gently emarginate at front border. Maxillary palpus with last segment rather more than 2× as broad as long. Antenna: segment 3 as long as 4-5 combined; club elongate oblong with segments 1 & 2 transverse and loosely articulated to each other, but last (3rd) subrotundate, rather compactly articulated to segment 2 and somewhat narrower than the latter. Pronotum transverse, a little more than 2× broader than long, narrowed in front; front border markedly concave as a whole, but with median part gently arched forward, narrowly marginate throughout; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, convergent anteriorly with a gentle curve; basal border narrowly marginate, but median part, which is markedly lobed posteriorly, rather indistinctly marginate; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum lightly transversely convex, finely and rather closely punctured, but with punctures on lateral areas much finer than those on median disc and far more sparsely settled. Scutellum subcordate, gently emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with a few fine punctures. Elytra moderately convex on dorsum, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron and with interstices very finely but not closely punctured; humeri elevated, without distinct punctures. Venter rather closely pubescent-punctate, these punctures much coarser on lateral areas than on median area; prosternum somewhat angulate at middle of front border, markedly emarginate at middle of basal border which is attended by a transverse row of distinct punctures; procoxal lines well-developed, convergent anteriorly, rather nearly approaching front border of prosternum, strongly curved inward at their apices which are somewhat separated from each other; mesosternum strongly transverse, rather strongly and closely punctured; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed.

Length: Nearly 4.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7802), found in a dead tree, Chiangdao, 400 m, Chiangmai Province, NW Thailand, 5-11.IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand.

This new species is closely allied to *T. minima* (Kuhnt 1910), but is distinguished from it by the following characters: Body less convex on dorsum, pronotum rather narrow but not markedly narrowed anteriorly, scutellum subcordate, elytra not uniformly "rufo-ferrugineus", clypeus not triangularly notched but gently emarginate at its front border, and mesocoxal lines well apart from the lateral suture of metasternum.

23. *Cyrtotriplax minima* (Kuhnt)

Cyrtomorphus minimus Kuhnt, 1910, Deuts. Ent. Zchr.: 233, 236 (key) (Nilgiri Hills); 1911, Col. Cat., Junk 34: 47.

Tritoma minima: Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 122 (key), 131 (S. India: Nilgiri Hills).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. 24 (1-2): 93 (Sumatra & Tonkin).

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, 17 km S of Dilinh, 1300 m, Viet-Nam, 6-13.X.1960, C. M. Yoshimoto.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Viet-Nam, Sumatra.

Notes: The structures of the last segment of the maxillary palpus, pronotum, scutellum, prosternum, procoxal lines and mesocoxal lines were not mentioned in the original description of this species. These are observed in the present example and a description is as follows: Maxillary palpus with last segment about 3× as broad as long; pronotum nearly 3× as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, gently rounded at each side of basal part but more markedly rounded at apical part, finely marginate at lateral parts of front and basal borders; scutellum subpentagonal, with the basilateral borders very short, but the posterolateral borders very long and obliquely straight (not angulate); prosternum with middle point of front border not so sharply angulate; procoxal lines somewhat convergent anteriorly, connected with each other at their apices and forming a wide arch-line just behind front border of prosternum; mesocoxal lines well-developed, extending very close to middle point of lateral suture of present sternum and then running posteriorly.

24*. **Cyrtotriplax motschulskyi** (Bedel)

Triplax Motschulskyi Bedel, 1872, Ann. Soc. Ent. France ser. 5, 2: 408 (nom. nov. pro *Triplax melanocephala* Motschulsky, 1859).

Triplacidea Motschulskyi: Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk 34: 65 (as a synonym of *Triplacidea melanocephala* Motschulsky, 1859).

Tritoma motschulskyi: Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 122 (key), 125 (Tenasserim, Simla Hills & Ceylon); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. 2: 340 (Tonkin).—Deelder, 1942, Zool. Meded. 24(1-2): 93 (Tonkin: Mauson Mts.; Java: Preanger).

Triplax? melanocephalus (nec Latreille, 1804) Motschulsky, 1859, Etud. Ent. 8: 107 (Ceylon: Mont. de Noura-Ellia).

=*Cyrtotriplax* (?) *oppositipunctata* Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 36: 288 (Tenasserim: Thagatà, Mts. between Meekalan and Kyeat, 1000-1400 m).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk 34: 58 (Tonkin).

=*Tritoma oppositipunctata*: Kuhnt, 1908, Deuts. Ent. Zschr.: 632 (Tonkin: Montes Mauson).—Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. 84, A (8): 43 (nota).

Cyrtotriplax (?) *oppositipunctata* Gorham var., Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen. 36: 289 (Tenasserim).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 3, in a dead tree, Chiangdao, 450 m, Chiangmai Province, NW Thailand, 5-11.IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Ceylon, India, Burma, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Java.

25. **Cyrtotriplax nigriventris** Chûjô, new species

Body oval, lightly convex on dorsum. Head deep yellow-brown or reddish brown, with 8 basal segments of antenna light yellow-brown or more yellowish and club segments (except for apical 1/2 of last segment) somewhat infuscated, dorsum of mandible piceous; pronotum yellow-brown, somewhat infuscated at middle of front and basal borders; scutellum and elytra shining black; venter of head and prothorax yellow-brown, with medio-basal area of prosternum piceous to black; meso- and metathorax black, with meso- and meta-epimera light to dark yellow- or red-brown; abdomen black, with lateral and apical marginal areas and median area of 1st visible sternite yellow- to red-brown, sometimes median area of 2nd visible sternite dark red to piceous; legs light to deep yellow-brown, with meso- and metacoxae piceous to black.

Head extremely finely shagreened on derm, finely but not very closely punctured; ante-ocular area strongly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side and also at front border which is gently emarginated. Maxillary palpus with last segment about or rather

more than $2\times$ as broad as long, somewhat thickened. *Antenna*: segment 3 about as long as 4-6 combined, segment 5 distinctly longer than 4 and also 6; 9 and 10 transversely expanded and rather loosely articulated to each other, segment 11 longitudinally ovate, narrower than 10th and compactly articulated with the latter. Pronotum transverse, more than $2.5\times$ as broad as long, narrowed in front; front border deeply penetrated as a whole, but median part gently arched forward, very narrowly (especially at median part) marginated; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, nearly straight, but anterior part distinctly convergent with a gentle curve; basal border narrowly marginate, with median part distinctly lobed posteriorly and almost immarginate or obscurely marginate; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum lightly transversely convex, extremely finely shagreened on derm (this shagreen-structure often rather indistinct on median disc), finely but not very closely punctured. Scutellum subcordate, about as broad as long, nearly straight or slightly incurved at basal border, flat on surface with some fine punctures. Elytra lightly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron and with interstices rather strongly and closely punctured; humeri elevated and finely punctured. Venter rather closely pubescent-punctate (these punctures much coarser on lateral areas than on median area); prosternum sharply angulated at middle of front border, distinctly raised at middle area with flat surface; procoxal lines well-developed, convergent anteriorly, strongly incurved at apical part but well separated from each other at their apices which are situated just behind front border of prosternum; meso- and metacoxal lines well developed. Legs rather robust, with pro- and mesotibiae more strongly triangularly dilated at their apices than corresponding parts of metatibia.

Length: 3.0-4.0 m.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 21, Syntypes (BISHOP 7803), found in dead tree, Chiangdao, 450 m, Chiangmai Province, NW Thailand, 5-11.IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand.

This species is allied to *C. atripennis* (Kuhnt 1908) from Tonkin, *C. cingalensis* (Gorham 1901) from Ceylon, India, Nicobar Is. and Indo-China, *C. indica* (Crotch 1876) from India, *C. nigripennis* (Motschulsky 1858) from India, Burma and Tonkin, *C. praevia* (Gorham 1896) from Burma, *C. recurrens* (Arrow 1925) from India and *C. solitaria* (Arrow 1922) from Laos (all of these species are almost the same in coloration with the present new species, in the dorsum of body (head and prothorax yellow- or red-brown, and scutellum and elytra black), but differs in the color of the venter, with the exception of the head, prothorax and legs which are commonly yellow- or red-brown (viz. — *atripennis*, *cingalensis*, *nigripennis* and *solitaria*: venter entirely yellow- or red-brown; *indica* and *praevia*: venter bright yellow, with metasternum black; *recurrens*: venter bright yellow, with metasternum and abdomen black).

26*. **Cyrtotriplax repetita** (Arrow)

Tritoma repetita Arrow, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1921** (3-4): 303 (Tonkin: Hoabinh); 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 341.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 3, found in a dead tree, Chiangdao, 450 m, Chiangmai Province, NW Thailand, 5-11.IV.1958, T. C. Maa.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam, Thailand.

Note: The present examples are different in the following points from that described by G. J. Arrow, but these differences may be due to individual variation: Body smaller (3.0 mm in length) and not so broadly ovate in outline, head with a large black spot on middle of posterior area, metasternum extremely finely but very scantily punctured on

median area.

27. **Cyrtotriplax acuminata** Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, very strongly narrowed behind, very strongly convex on dorsum. General color light reddish brown, somewhat lustrous; antenna with segments 7 and 8 slightly infusate, 9 and 10 black, 11 black with apical part yellow-brown.

Head small and very narrow as compared to pronotum and elytra, lightly convex on surface, rather strongly and closely punctured, narrowly but distinctly grooved at each side along eye; ante-ocular area distinctly narrowed anteriorly at lateral and front border, the latter rather angularly emarginate. Maxillary palpus with last segment somewhat thickened, subtriangular or subsecuriform, with outer border longer than lower border. Antenna: segment 3 nearly as long as 4-6 combined; club narrow, strongly elongate oblong, with 1st and 2nd segments loosely articulated to each other, the 3rd (last) segment subrotundate, a little narrower than and closely articulated to preceding segment. Pronotum transverse, little more than $2\times$ as broad as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, distinctly rounded at each side; front border much narrower than basal border, very narrowly but completely marginate, deeply concave as a whole, but the median part gently arched forward; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate; basal border very narrowly marginate, with exception of median part which is immarginate and comparatively narrowly lobed posteriorly; dorsum transversely convex, rather closely punctured (these punctures stronger on median disc and finer on lateral areas). Scutellum subcordate, with basal border slightly emarginate, flat on surface with a few fine punctures. Elytra strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 primary files of distinct punctures on each elytron. These files becoming indistinct toward interstitial punctures which are comparatively large and closely settled; humeri separately elevated, finely punctured but free from filed punctures. Venter distinctly pubescent-punctate (these punctures stronger on lateral areas and finer on median area); prosternum very strongly raised at median area, sharply angulate and somewhat produced downward at middle of front border; procoxal lines somewhat convergent anteriorly, turned inward at just behind front border of prosternum and widely separated with each other at their apices; meso- and meta-coxal lines well impressed.

Length: 2.75 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7804), Fyan, 900-1000 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is distinguished from the known species of the present genus by its entirely red-brown body color, punctuation phase of body above, and the special relative size of the head and pronotum, etc.

28. **Cyrtotriplax buddha** Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, rather strongly convex on dorsum. General color deep black, strongly lustrous; mouth-parts, basal segments of antenna, trochanters and tarsi dark yellow-brown or reddish brown; sometimes head more widely dark reddish; each elytron with 2 yellow markings as follows: a large subquadrate one at base (the front border arched forward and touching most of basal border but not laterobasal part of elytron, together with humerus, in black, rarely the laterobasal area also yellowish, closely reaching lateral border of elytron but not covering it, separated from scutellum and elytral suture by some distance); a subquadrate one behind middle (front border arched forward and broader than posterior border which is nearly obliquely truncate and far from apex of elytron, reaches lateral border of elytron at its outer side and nearly approaching but not reaching sutural border at its inner side).

Head lightly convex, rather strongly and closely punctured, anterior punctures smaller than posterior ones; ante-ocular area narrowed forward, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side, nearly immarginate or incompletely marginate and distinctly notched at front border. Maxillary palpus with ultimate segment dilated, triangular, about $1.5\times$ as broad as long. Antenna: segment 3 somewhat longer than 4-5 combined; club elongate oblong, with segment 1 slightly broader than long, distinctly transverse and loosely articulated to 1, the 3rd (last) segment ovate with apex subacuminate and closely fitting segment 2. Pronotum transverse, about $2\times$ as broad as long, somewhat narrowed in front; front border gently arched forward with lateral parts somewhat produced forward, narrowly marginate with median part rather indistinctly so; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, somewhat convergent at apical part with a gentle curve; basal border narrowly marginate, distinctly lobed posteriorly at median part; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum transversely convex, rather strongly and closely punctured on median area and more finely punctured on lateral areas. Scutellum subordate, nearly straight at basal border, flat on surface with some fine punctures. Elytra rather strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron and with interstices rather finely punctured and mostly arranged in a file; humeri somewhat elevated, with some very fine punctures. Venter distinctly and unevenly pubescent-punctate, punctures on lateral areas stronger than those on median area; prosternum with center of front border distinctly angulate; procoxal lines well-developed, extending from basal border of prosternal process to a little beyond front border of procoxal cavities, strongly convergent forward, curved inward and nearly approaching but not touching each other at their apices; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed. Legs relatively long, but structured as usual.

Length: 3.5-3.75 mm,

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7805), and 2 paratypes, 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 9.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is unique in body coloration, especially very characteristic is the color pattern of the elytra.

29. *Cyrtotriplax decemvittata* Chûjô, new species

Body oval, strongly narrowed behind, strongly convex on dorsum. General color brownish red, lustrous; antenna with segments 8-10 slightly infuscated or reddish brown; pronotum with a large, subquadrate (longer than broad) black spot on each side of middle of base (touching basal border, parallel with each other and extending to about middle of disc, interval from lateral border of pronotum to outer border of spot equal with interval of 2 spots); each elytron with 4 black spots as follows: 2 subrotundate spots arranged obliquely before middle of elytron (inner spot much larger than outer one and closer to basal border of elytron) and 2 spots arranged transversely behind middle of elytron (inner spot subrotundate and about equal in size to outer one of the premedian series of spots, but outer one transverse and wider, but shorter than inner one), each spot well separated from lateral and sutural borders of elytron.

Head gently convex, but front-clypeal area flat, rather strongly, sparsely and unevenly punctured; anteocular area rather strongly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side and also at the front border which is gently emarginate. Maxillary palpus with the ultimate segment trigonate. Antenna: segment 3 only a little longer than the 4-5 combined; club consists of loosely articulated 3 terminal segments, comparatively narrow as a whole with segment 1 triangular, 2 slightly transverse, and the last (3rd) subrotundate and a little narrower than 2nd. Pronotum transverse, somewhat narrowed in front; front border nearly straight with lateral parts somewhat produced forward, entirely narrowly marginate; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, nearly straight (only slightly forwardly convergent) at basal 1/3, but

distinctly convergent at anterior $2/3$ with a gently curvature; basal border distinctly arched posteriorly at median part which is immarginate, very narrowly marginate at lateral parts; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum rather strongly convex from side to side, rather strongly and not closely punctured, with sides far more finely and sparsely punctured than on discal area. Scutellum subcordate, only a little broader than long, gently emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with a few very fine punctures on basal area. Elytra strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of distinct punctures on each elytron, interstices rather finely and very sparsely punctured (these interstitial punctures are arranged in a file on each of the 2nd-8th primary files of distinct punctures, except on basal parts of the 2nd-5th files where they are arranged in irregular geminate files), the outermost interstice extremely finely and unevenly punctured; humeri convex, with a few extremely fine punctures. Venter rather sparsely pubescent-punctate, punctures on lateral areas much coarser (especially on lateral parts of metathorax) than those on the median area; prosternum distinctly produced downward and sharply angulated at its middle point; procoxal lines each a little produced beyond front border of procoxal cavity, turned inward at apex and widely separated from each other at their apices; meso- and meta-coxal lines well-impressed. Legs moderate in size.

Length: 2.6-2.8 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. Holotype (BISHOP 7806), Fyan, 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer; 1 paratype, Fyan, 900-1000 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

The present species is somewhat allied to *C. duodecimpunctata* (Heller) and *C. eximia* (Arrow 1925) from Assam, but is distinguished from them by its body being far smaller, each elytron with only 4 black spots, the ultimate segment of maxillary palpus not so broader than long, and many other strictly different structures.

30. *Cyrtotriplax duodecimpunctata* (Heller)

Tritoma duodecimpunctata Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. **84**, A (8): 34, Tab. ii, fig. 44 (Tonkin: Montibus Mauson, alt. 610-915 m).—Arrow, 1928, Faune Colon. Franç. **2**: 339.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1, Fyan, 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

31. *Cyrtotriplax quinquevittata* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, strongly narrowed behind, rather strongly convex on dorsum. General color rather dark red, lustrous; head black, with vertex red; mouth-parts red-brown, with apices of mandibles black; antenna red-brown with segments 7 and 8 infuscated terminally, 9 and 10 black, and 11 black at basal $1/2$ and yellow-brown at apical $1/2$; pronotum with each lateral area broadly black (this color widens at basal part); elytra with 5 black spots as follows: a transverse one just behind scutellum spreading over sutural border, a rotundate one on each side before middle of each elytron and not touching lateral border, and a larger transverse one on each side between middle and apex of elytron and approaching lateral border rather than sutural border: femora and tibiae black, with knees piceous.

Head lightly convex a whole, but rather flattish on interocular area, strongly and closely punctured, but rather sparsely so on vertical area; ante-ocular area narrowed anteriorly, narrowly marginate at each side, immarginate and strongly emarginate at the front border. Maxillary pal-

pus with last segment triangular, a little broader than long. Antenna: segment 3 only a little shorter than 4-6 combined; club consists of 3, compactly articulated terminal segments, of which the 2 basal segments are transverse, but last (3rd) subrotundate and a little narrower than 2. Pronotum transverse, a little narrower at front border than at basal border, gently rounded at anterior 2/3 of lateral borders which are entirely narrow but distinctly marginate; front border gently arched forward at median part which is immarginate, but lateral parts somewhat produced anteriorly and very narrowly marginate; basal border distinctly sinuate, with distinct median lobe, very narrowly marginate at lateral parts but immarginate at median part; 4 corners each with a small fovea-like puncture; dorsum convex from side to side, distinctly and rather closely punctured (these punctures finer on lateral areas than on median area). Scutellum subcordate, slightly emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with some very fine punctures. Elytra strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of punctures on each elytron and with interstices rather closely punctured (as the filed punctures are not much larger than the interstitial ones, the files are not so evident); humeri distinctly elevated, very finely but sparsely punctured. Venter in part rather closely but sparsely pubescent-punctate, the punctures on lateral areas (especially on sides of metathorax) coarser than those on median area; prosternum with median area raised into a triangular plate from middle part of basal border to middle point (strongly angulate) of front border with surface flat; procoxal lines extending a little behind tip of foregoing triangular plate; meso- and metacoxal lines well-developed, especially the latter reaching posterior border of 1st visible sternite of abdomen. Legs moderate in size.

Length: 3.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7807), Fyan, 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII. 1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is very easily separated from the known-species of *Cyrtotriplax* by the peculiar coloration of pronotum and the unique maculation of elytra.

32. *Cyrtotriplax rufobasalis* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, strongly convex on dorsum. Head deep red-brown, lustrous, with interocular area somewhat infuscate; antenna deep red-brown, with 9th, 10th and basal 1/2 of the 11th segments black; palpi yellow-brown; pronotum black, lustrous, with anterior marginal area and lateral areas deep red-brown; scutellum dark red-brown, lustrous; elytra black, lustrous, with each basilateral area red-brown in a large triangular shape and also lateral and apical marginal areas red-brown; venter and legs rather dark red-brown, lustrous, with median area of thorax shining black.

Head comparatively large, markedly convex, closely punctured (punctures large and deeply impressed on basal area, but finer on anterior area); ante-ocular area narrowed anteriorly, narrowly marginate at each side, very narrowly marginate and gently emarginate at front border; eyes comparatively small, far apart from each other. Maxillary palpus with ultimate segment somewhat thickened, triangular, a little broader than long. Antenna: segment 3 rather longer than 4-5 combined; 8 a little broader than long; club rather broad, with its 1st and 2nd segments distinctly transverse and rather loosely articulated to each other, but apical (3rd) segment subrotundate, a little narrower than and closely articulated to 2. Pronotum transverse, a little more than 2× as broad as long, somewhat narrowed in front; front border very weakly arched forward with each lateral extremity a little produced forward and forming the inner side of front corner which is nearly a 90° angle, entirely narrowly marginate; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate; basal corners larger than right angles; basal border immarginate, with lateral parts finely marginate in a short distance, distinctly lobed posteriorly at median part; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum strongly convex from side to side, rather strongly and

and closely punctured on median disc, more finely and sparsely punctured on lateromarginal areas. Scutellum subcordate, nearly straight at basal border, flat on surface with a few extremely punctures. Elytra strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of strong punctures, interstices files rather strongly and closely punctured (especially on medio-basal area); humeri separately elevated, very finely but scantily punctured. Venter rather closely pubescent-punctate (these punctures coarser on lateral areas and finer on median area; prosternum with middle point of front border slightly angulate; procoxal lines well-developed, convergent anteriorly, closely approaching each other just behind middle point of front border; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed. Legs moderate in size, without remarkable characters.

Length: 3.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7808), Fyan, 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VI-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is somewhat allied to *C. basimaculata* (Kuhnt, 1908) from Tonkin, but differs from it by the following characters: Body smaller, antennal club not brown but black, prothorax not entirely brown-yellow, scutellum not black, laterobasal maculation of each elytron not quadrate but triangular, with inner corner developed inward and reaching scutellar area.

33. *Cyrtotriplax crotchi* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, strongly convex on dorsum. General color black, lustrous; head dark piceous (red-brown in immature specimen); mouth-parts dark yellow-brown to red-brown, with mandibles black; antenna with 6 basal segments dark piceous and 5 terminal segments black (basal segments dark red-brown in immature specimen); pronotum with latero-anterior areas dark piceous (in immature specimen the anterior area of pronotum entirely light piceous — this color expanded laterally); elytra brownish yellow, with sutural and lateral borders black, a transverse black band at middle (this band narrowed at each side, but strongly widened medially, especially developed towards scutellum); venter of head and thorax black, with lateral areas of thorax partly dark piceous, but of abdomen rather dark red-brown (in immature specimen venter red-brown with thorax darker than abdomen); legs dark piceous, with a part of each femora and all of trochanters and tarsi rather dark red-brown (in immature specimen legs red-brown with femora and tibiae somewhat infuscated).

Head lightly convex on dorsum, finely but very sparsely punctured on posterior area, more finely but more closely punctured on anterior area; ante-ocular area narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side, immarginate and distinctly emarginate at front border. Maxillary palpus with last segment triangular, about $1.5 \times$ as broad as long. Antenna: segment 3 longer than 4-5 combined but shorter than 6-8 combined, segment 8 rather thickened, a little broader than long, but far smaller than each of club segments; club oblong, with 2 basal segments transverse and loosely articulated to each other, but last (3rd) segment transverse subquadrate, somewhat narrower than and rather closely articulated to 2. Pronotum transverse, slightly more than $2 \times$ as broad as long, somewhat narrowed anteriorly with a slight curvature on each side which is narrowly but distinctly marginate; front border gently arched forward with lateral parts somewhat produced anteriorly, entirely very narrowly marginate; basal border very narrowly marginate, with exception of median part which is distinctly arched posteriorly; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum moderately transversely convex, finely but not closely punctured, punctures on lateral areas much smaller than those on median disc. Scutellum subcordate, about as long as broad, slightly emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with some very fine punctures. Elytra strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of distinct punctures

and interstices rather closely punctured (the 1st file of distinct punctures become indistinct at basal part because the interstitial punctures are only slightly smaller); humeri somewhat elevated, finely but not closely punctured. Venter rather strongly and closely punctured, but median area more or less finely and sparsely punctured than on lateral areas; prosternum elevated into a triangular plate at median area with apex (which is the middle point of front border of prosternum) sharply angulate; procoxal lines well-developed, forming a part of lateral borders of fore-going triangular plate, extending a little behind angulated apex of latter; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed. Legs robust; femora thickened and dilated medially; tibiae strongly expanded terminally with the pro- and mesotibiae each distinctly angulate at a little before apex of outer side.

Length: 4.0 mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7809), and paratype, Fyan, 900-1200 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is very easily distinguished from the known-species of the present genus by the coloration of the body, especially the coloration of elytra. A comparative research with *C. nigrocruciata* (Crotch 1876) from Sarawak may be needed for the present species.

34. *Cyrtotriplax lini* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, rather markedly convex on the dorsum. General color red-brown, somewhat lustrous; head with posterior 1/2 piceous to black (more blackish at posterior part); apices of mandibles and antennal clubs black; pronotum black at median part, piceous on each side, narrowly red-brown on latero-anterior parts and triangularly red-brown on each side of middle of base; scutellum black, lustrous; elytra black, lustrous, with a very large subcordate red-brown marking in middle which spreads over sutural border; lateral areas of venter of thorax partly infuscated.

Head lightly convex, rather finely and closely punctured; anteocular area strongly narrowed forward, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side, narrowly marginate and gently emarginate at front border. Maxillary palpus with last segment somewhat thickened, rather more than 2× as broad as long. Antenna: segment 3 elongate, nearly equal in length to 4-6 combined; club consists of 3 compactly articulated terminal segments, with the 2 basal segments transverse but the last (3rd) subrotundate, longer than broad and somewhat narrower than 2. Pronotum transverse, little more than 2× as broad as long, distinctly narrowed anteriorly; front border deeply concave as a whole and very narrowly marginate, but median part distinctly arched forward; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, mostly obliquely straight, but somewhat convergent forward at apical parts with a gentle curvature on each; basal angles slightly larger than right angles; basal border narrowly marginate at each side, but immarginate at median part which is distinctly arched posteriorly; 4 corners each with a fovea-like puncture; dorsum distinctly convex from side to side, finely but not closely punctured. Scutellum subcordate, gently emarginate at basal border, flattish on surface with a few fine punctures. Elytra markedly convex on dorsum, rather finely and closely punctured, with 4 files of slightly larger punctures on each elytron (these files correspond to the 4th-7th files in the species which have 8 well-developed files of distinct punctures). Venter strongly and closely pubescent-punctate (punctures on lateral areas stronger than those on median area); prosternum very strongly depressed at each side of middle of anterior part which assumes a nipple-like projection with a flat surface; procoxal lines extending near middle part of ante-acetabular area, curved inward, far apart with each other at their apices; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed. Legs rather robust; femora dilated medially.

Length: 3.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7810), Chawang near Nabon, 125 m, Banna, S. Thailand, 6.IX.1958, J. L. Gressitt.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand.

This new species may be included into the genus *Titorma* Heller, 1918 (1920) [Genotype: *T. coccinella* Heller, 1918 (1920) from Luzon—the only known-species of this genus] by the following characters: median part of prosternum distinctly elevated and the ultimate segment of maxillary palpus distinctly transverse, but shape of medioanterior part of prosternum quite different with that of genotype-species together with its body coloration.

35. *Cyrtotriplax quatei* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, rather strongly convex on dorsum. General color red-brown, lustrous; antenna with segments 8-10 somewhat infuscate; pronotum piceous, with lateral areas reddish brown; elytra deep yellow-brown, with blackish markings as follows: a large rotundate blackish marking on middle of base of each elytron (not reaching basal border of elytron), a smaller rotundate pitchy-black marking on each humerus (interspaces of these 2 markings somewhat infuscate), and a large oblique blackish band on middle of each elytron reaching from lateral border to near sutural border (this band rather narrowed and slightly paler at its median part—this character may be an indication that this band is bisected from this point by individuals); venter dark red-brown, but lateral and apical areas of abdomen yellow-brown; legs yellow-brown, with coxae and trochanters dark red-brown.

Head lightly convex, with a shallow depression on each side of middle of frons, rather strongly and not closely punctured; ante-ocular area distinctly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at each side, narrowly marginate and gently emarginate at front border; clypeus separated from frons by an oblique line on each side, but not delimited at middle part, somewhat depressed laterally from (hypothetical) central longitudinal line. Maxillary palpus with last segment trigonate. Antenna: segment 3 distinctly longer than 4-5 combined, but shorter than segments 6-8 combined, club segments moderate in size, closely articulated to another, with 1st and 2nd segments transverse, but 3rd (last) segment subrotundate and slightly narrower than 2. Pronotum transverse, about 2× as broad as long, rather strongly narrowed anteriorly and very gently rounded at side; front border deeply penetrate as a whole, but the median part gently arched forward, entirely narrowly (especially narrow at median part) marginate; lateral borders narrowly but distinctly marginate, with a small fovea-like puncture on anterior and basal end; basal border immarginate, lobed posteriorly at median part which is strongly rounded at border touching scutellum; dorsum rather strongly transversely convex, very finely but not closely punctured. Scutellum subcordate, slightly broader than long, with the basal border slightly emarginate, nearly flat on surface with extremely fine punctures on basal area. Elytra rather strongly convex, with 8 files of punctures and very finely but sparsely punctured in interstices; humeri only a little elevated, with some very fine punctures. Venter finely but not closely pubescent punctate, these punctures coarser on lateral areas than on median area; prosternum angulate at middle of front border, deeply emarginate at middle of basal border; procoxal lines extending a little beyond front border of procoxa, somewhat convergent forward, turned inward at their apices which are widely separated from each other; meso- and metacoxal lines well impressed. Legs moderate in size.

Length: 3.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7811), Dilinh (Djiring), 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 22-28.IV.1960, L. W. Quate.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is separated from the known-species of *Cyrtotriplax* by its unique body coloration, together with the shape of the ultimate segment of maxillary palpus, fine punctation on the dorsum of body, entirely immarginate basal border of pronotum, etc.

36. *Cyrtotriplax spenceri* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, rather markedly convex on dorsum. General color light reddish brown, lustrous, with the 2 basal segments and basal 2/3 of segment 3 of antenna black.

Head very small, firmly inserted into prothorax, thus basal 2/3 of each eye situated behind apex of front corner of pronotum, very lightly convex on surface, rather finely and closely punctured; ante-ocular area markedly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly but distinctly marginate at lateral and front borders, latter border subangularly emarginate. Maxillary palpus with last segment rather more than $2\times$ as broad as it is long. Antenna: segment 3 somewhat longer than 4-5 combined, segments 9 and 10 strongly transverse and loosely articulated with each other, segment 11 subrotundate and rather narrower than 10 to which it is compactly articulated. Pronotum transverse, about $2.5\times$ as broad as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly (therefore, the front border is much narrower than the basal border) and distinctly rounded at each side; front border deeply concave as a whole, but gently arched forward at median part, entirely narrowly marginate; lateral borders distinctly marginate (these margins strongly dilated at each anterior and basal end and furnished with a distinct fovea-like puncture on middle of dilated part); basal border very narrowly marginate, with exception of median part which is immarginate and comparatively narrowly lobed posteriorly; dorsum lightly convex from side to side, finely and rather closely punctured (these punctures larger than those on head), more finely and more sparsely punctured on the latero-marginal areas than on median area. Scutellum subcordate, nearly straight at basal border, flat on surface with some fine punctures. Elytra rather markedly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of punctures on each elytron (1st and 2nd files with finer punctures), interstices very finely and rather sparsely punctured (punctures on the outermost interstice much finer than those on inner interstices); humeri separately elevated, very finely but not closely punctured. Venter strongly and rather closely pubescent-punctate, punctures on median area rather finer than those on lateral areas; prosternum with front border very strongly produced downward at median part (this projection assumes a very narrow tongue-shape in frontal view, not sharply acuminate at its tip) and median area followed with this tongue-shaped projection markedly raised; procoxal lines somewhat converges forward, connected to each other in an arch-line slightly behind front border of prosternum; meso- and metacoxal lines well-developed. Legs robust, with the femora thickened medially and the tibiae strongly dilated terminally.

Length: 5.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7812), 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 6.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is very easily distinguished from all other known-species of *Cyrtotriplax* by the structure of prosternum, together with the comparative size of head and prothorax, etc.

37. *Cyrtotriplax standhali* Chûjô, new species

Body ovate, rather strongly convex on dorsum. Generally, body red at posterior part and black at anterior part, but specifically: Head, prothorax, mesosternum, median area of metasternum, and legs black, lustrous; clypeus with anterior area piceous, labrum red-brown, mandibles piceous

with apices black, palpi yellow-brown, antenna black with 2 basal segments and apical 1/2 of terminal segment red-brown, prosternum with anterior area dark red-brown, coxae and trochanters dark red-brown, dorso-apical 1/2 of each tibia red-brown, tarsi with 2 basal segments and basal 1/2 of segment 3 piceous to black, but claw-segment, claws and apical 1/2 of segment 3 light red-brown; scutellum, elytra, lateral areas of meso- and metathorax and abdomen deep red-brown.

Head lightly convex, rather strongly and closely punctured, narrowly grooved on each side along eye; ante-ocular area distinctly narrowed anteriorly, somewhat depressed at anterior area, narrowly but distinctly marginate at lateral borders, immarginate and gently emarginate at front border—clypeus indistinctly separated from frons by a transverse arched depression which includes a fine line at each lateral part. Maxillary palpus with last segment a little more than $2\times$ as broad as long. Antenna: segment 3 slightly longer than 4-5 combined; segment 8 rather broader than long; club strongly elongate oblong, narrow, with 2 basal segments strongly transverse and rather loosely articulated to each other, but with last (3rd) segment transverse oblong-oval, narrower than segment 2 to which it is compactly articulated. Pronotum transverse, about $2.5\times$ as broad as long, somewhat narrowed in front; front border gently arched forwardly at median part and gently emarginate at lateral parts, entirely narrowly marginate; front corners weakly produced forward; lateral borders nearly straight at basal 1/3 but convergent forward with a distinct curvature at anterior 2/3, narrowly but distinctly marginate; basal border strongly bisinuate and finely marginate at each side of narrow median part which is lobed posteriorly and immarginate; 4 corners each with a small fovea-like puncture; dorsum comparatively strongly convex from side to side, rather strongly and closely punctured. Scutellum subcordate, gently emarginate at basal border, flat on surface with some fine punctures. Elytra rather strongly convex on dorsum, with 8 files of strong punctures on each elytron, interstices rather strongly and closely punctured; humeri somewhat elevated, very finely but sparsely punctured. Venter pubescent-punctate, these punctures coarser on lateral areas and finer on median area; prosternum raised at median area into a large triangular plate which extends from middle point of front border of prosternum to posterior border behind procoxa, narrowly ridged at lateral borders including procoxal lines; meso- and metacoxal lines well-developed. Legs rather robust; femora dilated medially; tibiae each (especially protibia more strongly) expanded triangularly at apical 1/2 part.

Length: 4.0 mm.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: Holotype (BISHOP 7813), Fyan, 1200 m, Viet-Nam, 11.VII-9.VIII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Viet-Nam.

This new species is very easily separated from others by the coloration of body.

38. *Scelidopetalon instabile* (Gorham)

Petaloscelis instabilis Gorham, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Gen., ser. 2, **16**: 283 (Burma: Carin Chebà).—Kuhnt, 1911, Col. Cat., Junk **34**: 46.—Heller, 1920, Archiv Naturg. **84**, A (8): 28 (in key to genera of Triplacini).—Arrow, 1925, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma, Col.-Clavicornia: 100 (key), 101, fig. 20; 1945, Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) **14** (9-10): 117 (a discussion on the validity of *Petaloscelis* Gorham).

Scelidopetalon instabile: Delkeskamp, 1957, Bull. British Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Ent. **6** (3): 82 (transferred to present genus).—Chûjô, 1966, Mem. Fac. Educ., Kagawa Univ. **2** (140): 46 (Viet-Nam: Saigon).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 3, Ban Me Thuot, 500 m, Viet-Nam, 16-18.V.1960, S. Quate & L.

Quate ; 1, 6 km S of Dalat, 1400-1500 m, Viet-Nam, 9.VI-7.VII.1961, N. R. Spencer.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Viet-Nam.

Notes: The coloration of this species (especially of the dorsum) is variable and H. S. Gorham (loc. cit.) and G. J. Arrow (loc. cit., 1925) described some of these variations. Among the four specimens examined, 3 examples agree well with the typical form in color, but one (from Ban Me Thout) has the dark pigment extremely reduced (especially on elytra) and the body coloration turns pale as follows: General color red-brown, lustrous, with clypeus, central rotundate area of frons, antennal clubs, median area of prothorax from base to front border, scutellum, sutural and lateral borders of elytra, and legs (with exception of all tarsi and apical part of each tibia) more or less infuscated. This form is named as "forma *rufescense*" in this paper.