

ALTICINAE OF NEW GUINEA II. AMPHIMELOIDES (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)¹

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Abstract: Thirty-two species of *Amphimeloides* from the Papuan Subregion are described as new. The spermatheca is recognized as a taxonomic character, and it is figured for most of the spp.

Three species of *Amphimeloides* have been previously recorded from the Papuan Subregion. Thirty-two new species are added here.

Material studied: The bulk of the material was collected for the Bishop Museum by the following persons: W. W. Brandt, E. J. Ford, Jr., J. L. Gressitt, T. C. Maa, L. W. Quate, S. Quate and J. Sedlacek. A few other specimens were collected during the Third Archbold Expedition to New Guinea 1938-1939 by J. Toxopeus. Additional material was made available by the following institutions: Australian Museum, Sydney (symbolized as AM) collected by F. H. Taylor, Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest (MNM) by unknown collector in 1899, and Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RNH) by L. D. Brongersma.

Acknowledgements: I am indebted to Dr J. L. Gressitt for making comparisons with type material in Europe and for various assistance, and also to Dr Shinsaku Kimoto of Kyushu University for sending pertinent material for comparison. Many thanks are due to Miss Setsuko Nakata and Mrs Carol Nakashige Higa for valuable assistance, and to Mrs Barbara Downs and Mr T. Nagatani for preparing most of the illustrations.

Genus *Amphimeloides* Jacoby

Amphimeloides Jac., 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1887: 96 (type: *A. dorsalis* Jac.—Ceylon; type in Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.).—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 284, 309.—Chujo, 1935, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 25: 357; 1936, Ibid. 26: 114.—Chen, 1933, Bull. Soc. Ent. France 38: 188; 1936, Sinensia 7(6): 634.—Bryant, 1950, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 12, 3: 744.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746.—Kimoto, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ. 13(3): 447.

Diagnosis and remarks: Subelongate-oval to circular, convex alticines with distant antennal insertions and conspicuous metatibial spine. The dorsum should be regarded as

1. Results of fieldwork made possible by grants to Bishop Museum from the National Institutes of Health (AI 01723); and from the National Science Foundation under the project, "Zoogeography and Evolution of Pacific Insects." Also, partly a result of a grant to J. L. Gressitt from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation (1955-56).

glabrous in generic keys, but most of the Papuan spp. possess a fine dorsal micropubes-
cence visible under a magnification of 80 \times . Wing reduction is frequent with wing length
often reduced to 0.5-1 \times as long as body. When the wing is further reduced to a small
lobe it is regarded as *vestigial*. The spermatheca in alticines thus far examined is a useful
and reliable character in the separation of certain spp. Presently, I provisionally use the
following names for components of the spermatheca: *proximal spermathecal duct* (sym-
bolized as pd, fig. 5a), *distal spermathecal duct* (dd), *spermathecal gland* (g), *receptacle* (r),
pump (p) and *appendix* (a). Measurements of body length and breadth are \pm 0.05 mm.
Asterisks identify names of new spp. in the key. Both *Amphimeloides* and coxae, similar
Sphaerometopa Chapuis have the intercoxal piece of prosternum strongly narrowed between
body form and a conspicuous metatibial spine. *Amphimeloides* differs from the latter by
having anterior margin of labrum emarginate instead of convex or \pm straight, antennal seg-
ment 4 shorter than 3 instead of much longer, and maxillary palpus fairly slender api-
cally instead of subglobular.

Conformation of head and prothorax adequately divide the Papuan spp. into a number
of categories which I presently regard as species-groups. These groups may eventually
prove to be good subgenera. The spp. are treated in the text as they are arranged in
their respective groups as listed below. Names of n. spp. are in bold face.

Exegesis group: *ascensus*, *bolus*, *cassidis*, *cordiformis*, *exegesis*, *gressitti*, *ovatus*, *perulus*,
sedlaceki, *setsukoae*, *tumidus*.

Oculatus group: *carolae*, *ellipticus*, *flavicornis*, *nanus*, *oculatus*, *wauensis*.

Neorthaeoides group: *neorthaeoides*, *pallidus*.

Aptenotes group: *aptenotes*, *novaebritanniae*, *salawaketicus*.

Angulatus group: *angulatus*, *castaneus*.

Cheesmanae group: *acutus*, *aeratus*, *bellus*, *cheesmanae*, *chloroticus*, *confusus*, *laetus*,
muscus, *suturalis*.

Not assigned: *gibbosus*, *viridescens*.

KEY TO NEW GUINEAN AMPHIMELOIDES

1. Pronotum with posterior angle convex or sinuate, anterior angle rounded 2
Pronotum with posterior angle distinctly obtuse or angularly produced, anterior
angle rounded or angulate 5
- 2 (1). Anterolateral sulcus of pronotum deep, anterolateral area usually \pm narrow
with surface flat, evenly convex or weakly concave 3
Anterolateral sulcus obsolete or shallow, anterolateral area broad and either
strongly raised or \pm flat with low irregular swellings. Exegesis Group 6
- 3 (2). Eye small to moderately large; frons well-produced anteriorad of eye; gena
 \pm 1/2 or more as deep as eye 4
Eye large; frons little-produced anteriorad of eye; gena \pm 1/3 or less as deep
as eye. Oculatus Group 16
- 4 (3). Vertex not excavated above eye; pronotum with anterolateral area subtri-
angular, ending at side near middle, posterior angle \pm convex. Aptenotes
Group 21
Vertex gradually inclined anteriorly with deep excavation above upper margin
of eye; pronotum with anterolateral area very narrow and continued along

- side, posterior angle rounded-sinuate. Neorthaeoides Group.....32
- 5 (1). Anterolateral sulcus of pronotum deep, anterior angle briefly rounded. Angulatus Group 23
Anterolateral sulcus shallow, anterior angle obtusely angulate to acute; dorsum sometimes bicolorous. Cheesmanae Group 24
- 6 (2). Anterolateral area of pronotum entirely and strongly raised or moderately swollen on either side of fine anterolateral sulcus 7
Anterolateral area of pronotum \pm flat or unevenly but feebly swollen to weakly swollen submarginally 11
- 7 (6). Anterolateral area of pronotum strongly raised; anterolateral sulcus, if present, elevated above normal curvature of pronotal disc; elytra not jointly cordate in outline 8
Anterolateral area of pronotum moderately swollen on either side of fine anterolateral sulcus; sulcus not elevated above normal curvature of disc; elytra jointly cordate in outline; dorsum glossy black; length 2.7-2.8 mm...**cordiformis***
- 8 (7). Orbital space 0.7-1 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; teroanlateral area of pronotum sulcate.....9
Orbital space 0.3-0.5 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; terolateral area of pronotum not sulcate 10
- 9 (8). Elytron strongly granulate, obscuring outlines of punctures; anterolateral area of pronotum granulate; dorsum dull black; length 2.8-3.0 mm **ascensus***
Elytron not strongly granulate, outlines of punctures distinct; anterolateral area of pronotum smooth; dorsum black; length 2.3-2.7 mm..... **bolus***
- 10 (8). Elytral punctures mostly 0.5-0.7 \times as large as interspaces, interspaces flat; dorsum piceous to black; length 2.6-2.9 mm.....**setsukoae***
Elytral punctures mostly 1.5-2 \times as large as interspaces, interspaces briefly convex; dorsum dark castaneous to black; length 2.5-3.0 mm **tumidus***
- 11 (6). Elytron weakly but distinctly explanate at side along middle; orbital space 1/2 or less as broad as antennal socket; wing fully developed.....12
Elytron not explanate; orbital space usually 1/2 or more as broad as antennal socket; wing normal or reduced.....14
- 12 (11). Elytral punctures 0.5-1.5 \times as large as interspaces; pronotum subgranulate to finely granulate..... 13
Elytral punctures 2-3 \times as large as interspaces; pronotum granulate; antenna entirely pale; dorsum dull black or with slight blue lustre on pronotum and dull red-bronze lustre on elytron; length 2.8-3.2 mm **sedlaceki***
- 13 (12). Antenna with intermediate segments darkened; elytral punctures 0.5-1 \times as large as interspaces; dorsum black to dark castaneous; length 2.7-2.9 mm **ovatus***
Antenna entirely pale yellow-testaceous; elytral punctures 1-1.5 \times as large as interspaces; dorsum black; length 3.4 mm **cassidis***
- 14 (11). Antenna entirely pale; prothorax \pm evenly rounded along side between anterior and posterior punctures 15
Antenna with intermediate segments darker than others, apical 3 segments pale; prothorax abruptly rounded along side; wing reduced; spermatheca with distal part of duct biarculate, as figured; dorsum black with slight

- bronze to violaceous lustre; length 2.9-3.2 mm **perulus***
- 15 (14). Wing strongly reduced; spermatheca with distal part of duct biarcuate; dorsum black with slight bronze lustre; length 2.6-3.1 mm..... **exegesis***
Wing not distinctly reduced; spermatheca with distal part of duct simply arcuate, as figured; dorsum black with slight bronze lustre, some specimens with large dark red area on elytral disc; length 2.8-3.2 mm..... **gressitti***
- 16 (3). Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior punctures 2 × or more as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture... 17
Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture 1-1.4 × as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture.....20
- 17 (16). Antenna with intermediate segments darker than others, apical segments ± stout, segment 10 usually 1-1.4× as long as broad 18
Antenna with all segments pale, apical segments more slender, segment 10 usually 1.4-1.6 × as long as broad; elytral punctures mostly 1/2 as large as interspaces; dorsum dark with blue lustre; 2.7-2.8 mm **flavicornis***
- 18 (17). Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture 2.2-2.8 × as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture; length over 2.5 mm 19
Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture 3.5-4.0 × as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture; elytral punctures deep, 0.6-1 × as large as interspaces; dorsum with blue lustre; length 2.1-2.3 mm..... **nanus***
- 19 (18). Elytron weakly explanate at side along middle; discal punctures mostly 1/2-2/3 as large as interspaces; dorsum dark with blue violaceous lustre; length 2.7-2.9 mm **ellipticus**
Elytron evenly convex to lateral margin along middle; discal punctures fine, mostly 1/4-2/3 as large as interspaces; dorsum dark with blue-green lustre; length 2.7-2.9 mm **carolae***
- 20 (16). Vertex with median longitudinal impression anteriorly; elytral punctures 0.5-1 × as large as interspaces; dorsum shiny black; length 3.3-3.4 mm **oculatus***
Vertex with shallow, transverse impression anteriorly; elytral punctures deep, 2-3 × as large as interspaces; dorsum black with vague bronze-violaceous lustre; length 3.3-3.7 mm..... **wauensis***
- 21 (4). Pronotal disc ± smooth or vaguely subgranulate, discal punctures minute; antenna with only apical 2 or 3 segments pale 22
Pronotal disc distinctly granulate, discal punctures small; antenna entirely pale or with last segment fuscous; dorsum black with dull green to violaceous lustre; length 3.5-3.8 mm..... **aptenotes***
- 22 (21). Elytral punctures minute, mostly 1/5-1/4 as large as interspaces; dorsum bright metallic green to blue; length 2.9-3.5 mm..... **novaebritanniae***
Elytral punctures small, ± deep, mostly 0.5-1 × as large as interspaces; dorsum dark with violaceous lustre; length 2.7-2.8 mm **salawaketicus***
- 23 (5). Antenna pale yellow-testaceous; frons weakly impressed medially; dorsum shiny black with slight blue lustre; length 3.3-3.5 mm **angulatus***
Antenna with intermediate segments darker than others; frons with surface flat to weakly convex; dorsum castaneous, elytron reddish laterally; length

- 2.8-3.1 mm **castaneus***
- 24 (5). Dorsum unicolorous: dark, often with metallic lustre.....25
 Dorsum bicolorous: pronotum entirely or partly yellow to orange-testaceous;
 elytron dark, often with lustre..... 30
- 25 (24). Pronotum with intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior
 puncture subequal in length 26
 Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture longer
 than interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture 28
- 26 (25). Lateral swelling of elytron largely impunctate, elytral punctures mostly 1-1.5
 × as large as interspaces..... 27
 Lateral swelling of elytron moderately punctate, elytral punctures mostly 1.5-
 2 × as large as interspaces; dorsum with green lustre; length 2.8-3.4 mm
 **chloroticus***
- 27 (26). Frons with median impression shallow; postantennal swellings poorly delimit-
 ed from vertex; pronotal punctures mostly 1/3-1/4 as large as interspaces;
 dorsum black; length 3.4-3.8 mm..... **muscus***
 Frons with median impression rather deep and narrow; postantennal swellings
 distinctly delimited from vertex; pronotal punctures mostly 1/2-2/3 as large
 as interspaces; dorsum with metallic red-bronze lustre; length 3.3-3.5 mm
 **aeratus***
- 28 (25). Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture 1.8-2.3
 × as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture 29
 Pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture 1.3-1.4
 × as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture;
 elytral punctures mostly 2 × as large as interspaces; dorsum with green-
 bronze to violaceous lustre; length 3.4-3.6 mm..... **suturalis***
- 29 (28). Anterior angle of pronotum acute, ±65°, apex acute; elytral punctures of
 ± uniform size, mostly 1/2-2/3 as large as interspaces; dorsum with red-
 bronze lustre; length 2.7-3.1 mm **acutus***
 Anterior angle of pronotum barely acute, ±80°, apex briefly rounded; elytral
 punctures of 2 sizes with small ones mostly 1/3-1/2 as large as interspaces
 and larger ones 1-2 × as large as interspaces; dorsum black with slight
 greenish lustre; length 3.2-3.3 mm **confusus***
- 30 (24). Elytral punctures fine, 0.25-1 × as large as interspaces; pronotum flavous or
 orange-testaceous, commonly dark along median part of anterior and pos-
 terior margins, rarely with median region completely dark.....31
 Elytral punctures deep, mostly 2-3 × as large as interspaces; pronotum orange-
 testaceous with complete median dark region; elytron dark with slight green-
 ish lustre; length 3.3-5.3 mm **cheesmanae**
- 31 (30). Interocular space 1.6-1.8 × as broad as depth of eye; apical 2 antennal seg-
 ments paler than others; elytron dark metallic blue; length 3.6-4.0 mm... **laetus***
 Interocular space 1.4-1.5 × as broad as depth of eye; apical 3 antennal seg-
 ments paler than others; elytron dark metallic violaceous; length 3.3-3.5
 mm **bellus***
- 32 (4). Elytron about 2.3 × as long as broad; dorsum black, elytron with slight blue-

violaceous lustre; length 2.3-2.4 mm.....*neorthaeoides**
 Elytron about 2.0 × as long as broad; dorsum entirely yellow-testaceous;
 length 2.1-2.7 mm *pallidus**

Exegesis Group

Amphimeloides ascensus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3a, 4a, 5a.

♂. Body form oval. Dorsum dull black, antenna with segments 1-4 yellowish brown, 5-8 piceous, 9-11 pale testaceous; thoracic sterna, abdomen, femora and tibiae piceous, tarsi brownish. Elytron with sparse micropubescence; abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons swollen anterolaterally, median area shallowly impressed, surface granulate; interantennal space 2.5 × as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket, surface feebly and broadly impressed, granulate; orbital space as broad as antennal socket, surface weakly impressed, granulate; interocular space 1.6 × as broad as depth of eye, surface broadly and shallowly impressed, granulate; gena 6/13 as deep as eye; postantennal area broadly impressed, granulate, swellings obscure; vertex flattened below, convex above, granulate; supraorbital puncture fairly large and placed near oblique groove extending from above antennal socket to nearly upper margin of eye. *Antenna* 6/11 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, gradually thickened apically, 4-7 becoming gradually thicker, 8-10 robust, 10 is 1.1 × as long as broad, last ± flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 12 : 5 : 6 : 5 : 5+ : 6 : 6+ : 7 : 7 : 7 : 12. *Prothorax* 5/9 as long as broad; anterior angle broadly rounded; anterolateral area strongly raised, anterolateral sulcus delimiting highest elevation, area mesad of sulcus lower; side brief, ± straight; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 14 : 9; base convex; disc and anterolateral area granulate. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex acute, surface granulate. *Elytron* 2.2 × as long as broad; side convex, apical angle briefly rounded; epipleuron rather broad and concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically, ending preapically; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures close and vague with sculpture more granulate than punctate. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow, but broadened posteriorly, basal margin weakly convex, surface granulate; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface granulate, vaguely punctured, last sternite with apical margin ± truncate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 18 : 8 : 6+ : 5 : 8. *Legs*: metafemur almost 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, 8/9 as long as femur, apical spine shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 4/7 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* vestigial, reduced to a minute lobe. *Aedeagus* arched, 4.1 × as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.94 mm; breadth 2.24.

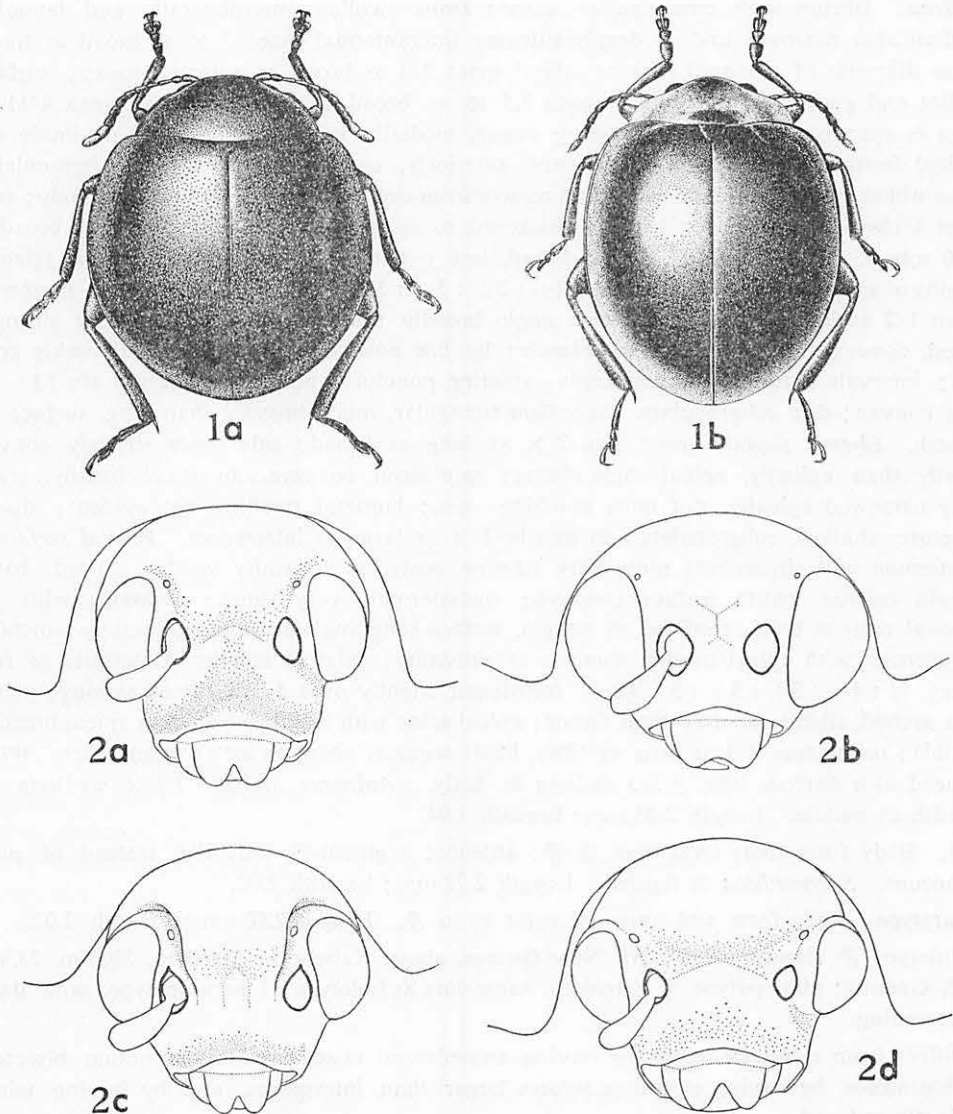
♀. Elytral puncturation more distinct than in ♂. Spermatheca as figured. Length 2.86 mm; breadth 2.13.

Paratypes. Mt Otto and Daulo Pass specimens differing from preceding by having pronotal area mesad of sulcus less abruptly delimited from disc. Length 2.94-3.00 mm; breadth 2.20-2.24.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6865), NE New Guinea: Banz, 1600 m, 9.IX.1959, Maa; allotopo-

type ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 1 paratype, Moife, 2100 m, primary forest, 7-14. X.1959, Maa; 1 paratype, Mt Otto, 2200 m, 24.VI.1955, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Daulo Pass, 2400 m, 7.VII.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *bolus*, n. sp. by having dorsum strongly granulate instead of subgranulate, and by having wing vestigial instead of merely reduced.



Figs. 1-2. 1, *Amphimeloides*, n. spp., dorsal view: a, *salawaketicus*; b, *laetus*. 2. *Amphimeloides*, n. spp., head, frontal view: a, *perulus*; b, *flavicornis*; c, *neorthaeoides*; d, *novaebritanniae*.

***Amphimeloides bolus* Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3b, 4b, 5b.**

♂. Body form subrounded with side of elytron very broad anteriorly and more gradually convex posteriorly making outline feebly wedge-shaped. Dorsum and metafemur black; antenna with basal 8 segments fuscous, apical 3 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs mostly piceous, but tarsi paler than tibiae. Dorsum \pm devoid of micropubescence; abdomen clothed with fine, adpressed silvery hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons swollen anterolaterally and laterally, median area narrowly and \pm deeply sulcate; interantennal space $2 \times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/4$ as broad as antennal socket, surface \pm flat and granulate; interocular space $1.5 \times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $4/11$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings \pm vague, medially by fine impression, distinctly delimited from vertex; vertex \pm flattened anteriorly, convex above, surface subgranulate; supraorbital puncture rather small and remote from eye. *Antenna* $5/8$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 slender basally, thickened to apices, 5-8 gradually becoming broader, 9-10 robust, 10 is $1.45 \times$ as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $8 : 4 : 4+ : 3+ : 3+ : 3+ : 4+ : 5 : 6 : 6+ : 9+$. *Prothorax* about $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle broadly rounded; anterolateral area strongly raised, convex and \pm smooth, but bisected by fine anterolateral sulcus; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $13 : 7$; base convex; disc subgranulate. *Scutellum* triangular, much broader than long, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* slightly more than $2 \times$ as long as broad; side more strongly convex basally than apically, apical angle obtuse; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically, not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures shallow, subgranulate and mostly $2 \times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow, posterior extremity weakly dilated, basal margin convex, entire surface concave; metasternum very short; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin truncate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $11 : 4+ : 3+ : 3+ : 5$. *Legs*: metafemur slightly over $1/2$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, slightly shorter than femur; apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment about as long as remainder. *Wing* reduced to a narrow lobe, $\pm 2/3$ as long as body. *Aedeagus* arched, $3.7 \times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.36 mm; breadth 1.94.

♀. Body form more oval than in ♂; antennal segment 9 brownish instead of pale testaceous. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.72 mm; breadth 2.02.

Paratype. Body form and antennal color as in ♂. Length 2.60 mm; breadth 2.02.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6866), NE New Guinea, above Kabebe nr Mt Otto, 2200 m, 23.VI. 1955, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 1 paratype, same data as preceding.

Differs from *setsukoa*, n. sp. by having anterolateral raised area of pronotum bisected by fine sulcus, by having elytral punctures larger than interspaces, and by having wing distinctly reduced.

Amphimeloides cassidis Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3c, 4c, 5c.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum black with slight greenish blue cast; antenna yellow-testaceous; thoracic sterna and legs mostly piceous; abdomen dark reddish brown. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons swollen laterally, feebly impressed medially, granulate; interantennal space weakly concave medially, nearly 2 × as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 3/7 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.3 × as broad as depth of eye; gena 7/10 as deep as eye; postantennal area medially impressed, swellings vague; vertex subgranulate, micropunctate; supraorbital puncture small, preceded by short oblique groove ending above antennal socket. *Antenna* 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 slender, feebly thickened to apices, 5-7 gradually thickened to apices, 8-10 ± flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is 1.1 × as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 10 : 4+ : 6 : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 9+. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus fine, anterolateral area feebly convex; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 14 : 12; base convex; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, mostly 1/5 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* 2.25 × as long as broad; side convex, most strongly rounded behind middle, explanate along middle, apical angle rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures small, ± deep, mostly 1 × as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow between coxae, dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; metasternum with deep impression between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae well-produced, surface ± smooth medially, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 17 : 6+ : 6 : 5+ : 6+. *Legs*: metafemur 4/7 as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 5/7 as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* moderately arched, 3.9 × as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.42 mm; breadth 2.72.

♀. Ventral surfaces and legs mostly fuscous. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.40 mm; breadth 2.73.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6867), NE New Guinea: Karimui, 1080 m, 13.VII.1963, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype, but 8-10.VII.1963.

Differs from *sedlaceki*, n. sp. by having anterolateral area of pronotum less strongly swollen sublaterally, intercoxal carinae of first abdominal sternite longer, more rounded form of body, and larger size.

Amphimeloides cordiformis Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3d, 4d, 5d.

♂. Body form ± suboval; elytra jointly cordate in outline. Dorsum glossy black; antenna entirely pale testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs piceous to black. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence of fine adpressed hairs arising from punctures; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

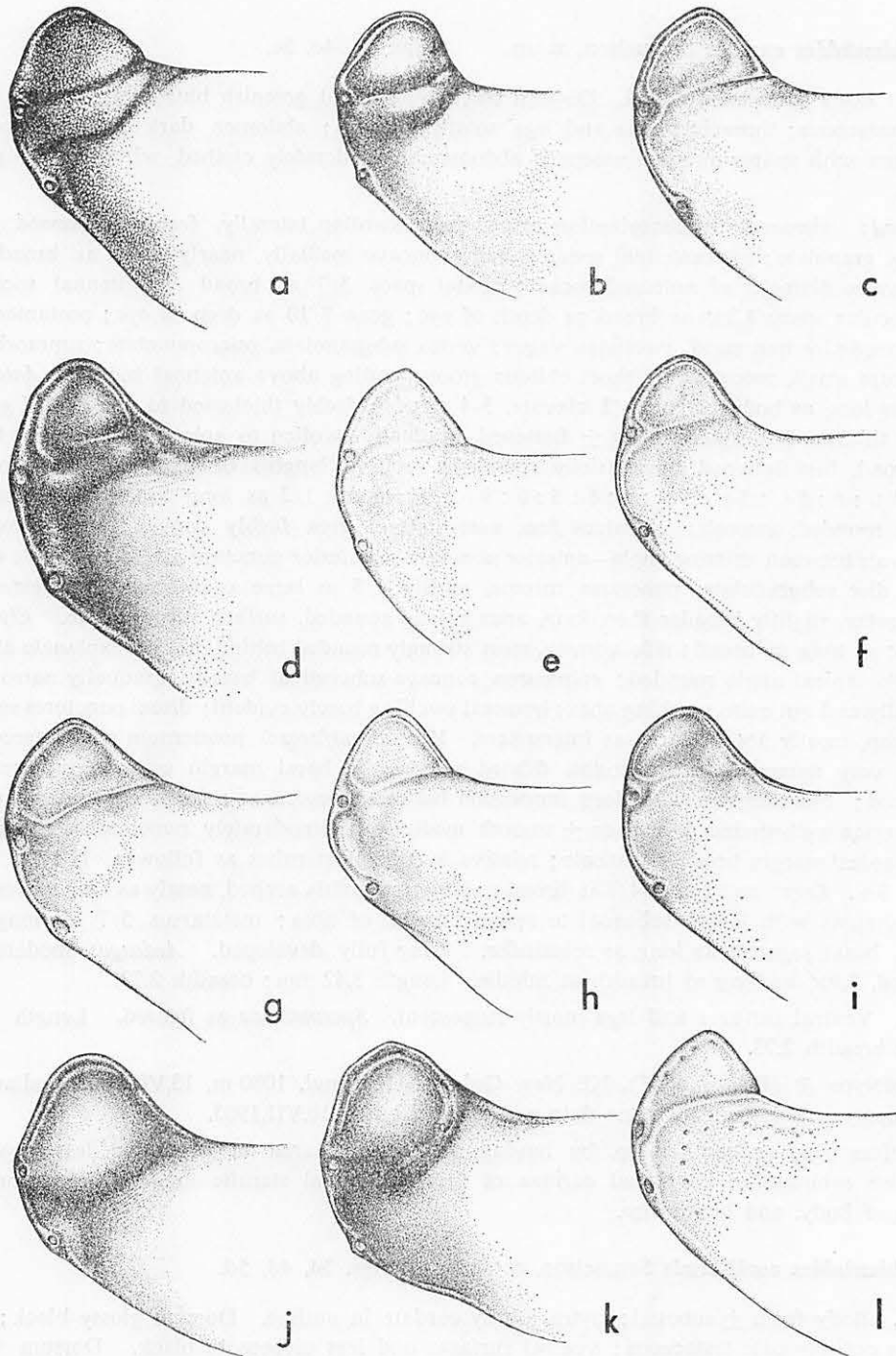


Fig. 3A. *Amphimeloides* n. spp., pronotum, left side, detail of anterolateral area and lateral margin: a, *ascensus*; b, *bolus*; c, *cassidis*; d, *cordiformis*; e, *exegesis*; f, *gressitti*; g, *ovatus*; h, *perulus*; i, *sedlaceki*; j, *setsukoae*; k, *tumidus*; l, *carolae*.

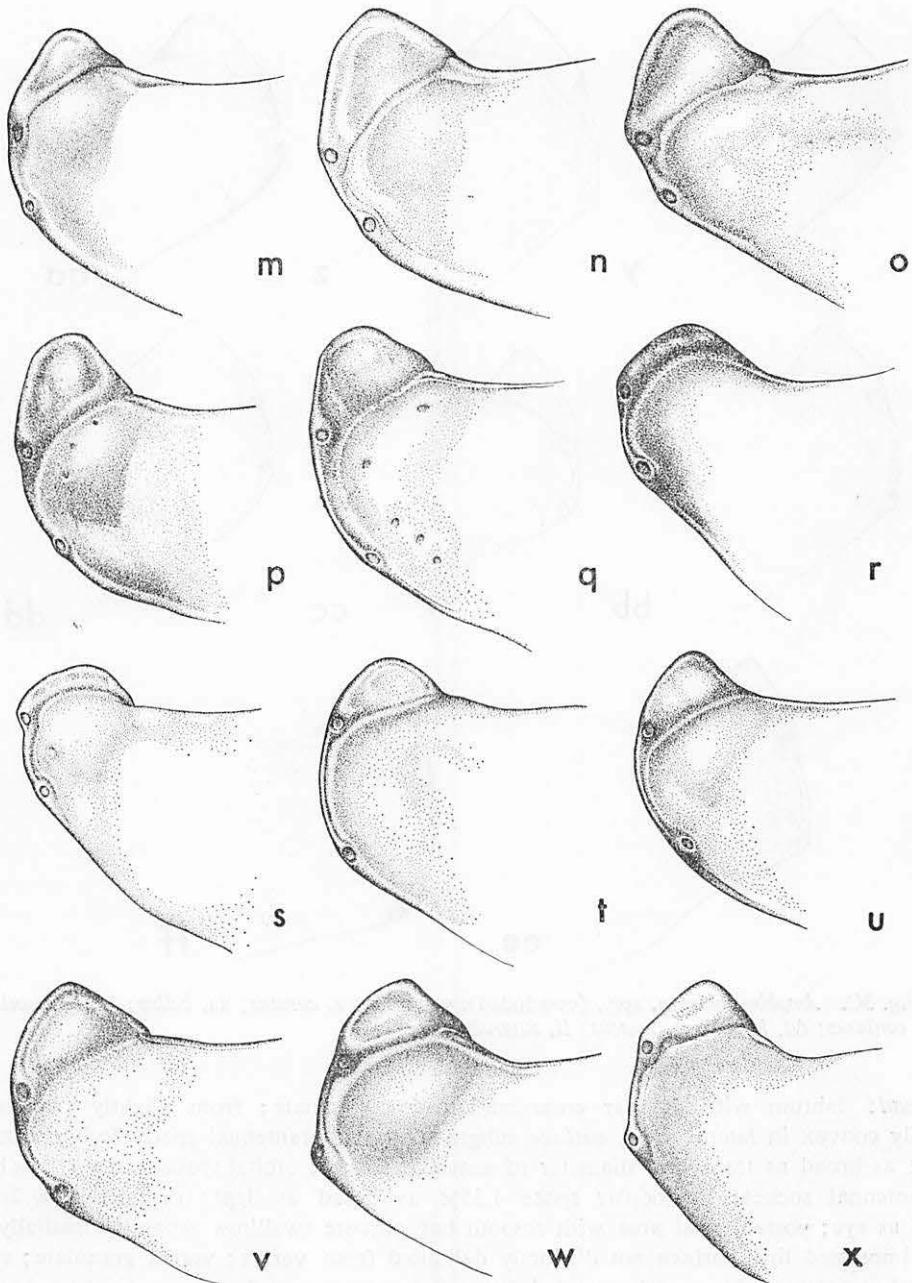


Fig. 3B. *Amphimeloides* n. spp., pronotum (continued): m, *ellipticus*; n, *flavicornis*; o, *nanus*; p, *oculatus*; q, *wauensis*; r, *neorthaeoides*; s, *pallidus*; t, *aptenotes*; u, *novaebritanniae*; v, *salawaketiticus*; w, *angulatus*; x, *castaneus*.

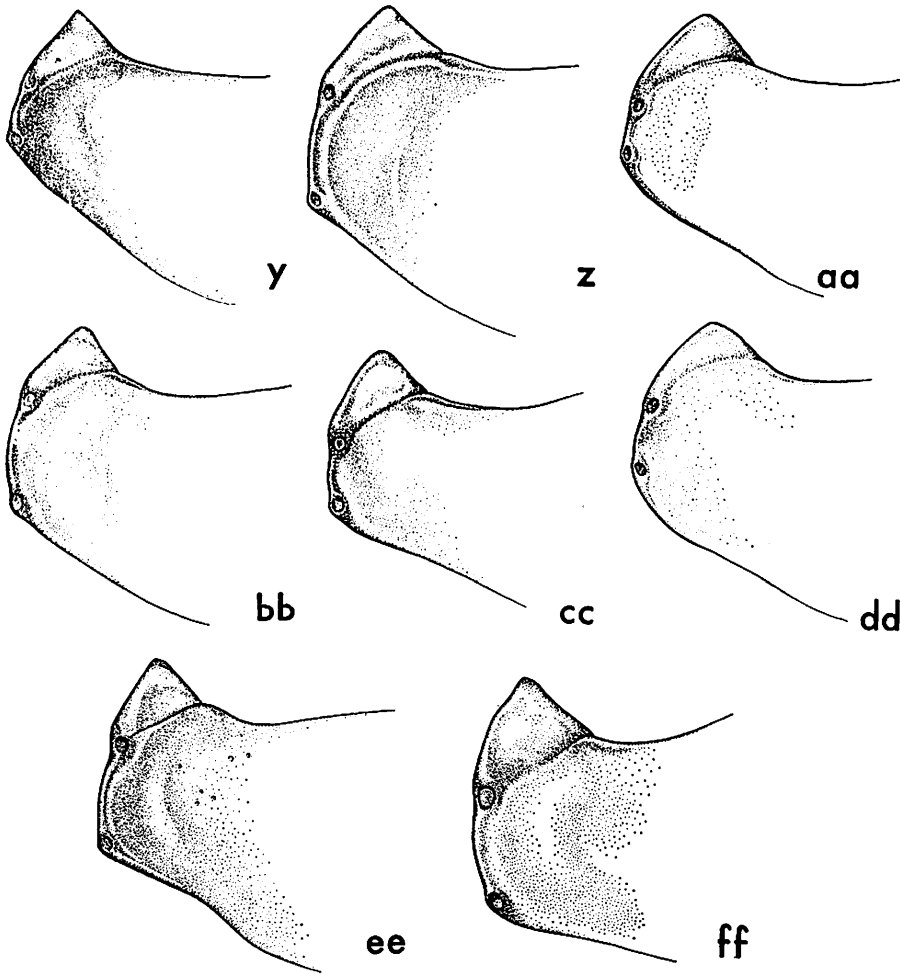


Fig. 3C. *Amphimeloides* n. spp., (concluded): y, *acutus*; z, *aeratus*; aa, *bellus*; bb, *chloroticus*; cc, *confusus*; dd, *laetus*; ee, *muscus*; ff, *suturalis*.

Head: labrum with angular emargination nearly square; frons slightly swollen, \pm evenly convex in lateral view, surface subgranulate; interantennal space feebly concave, $2.1\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space nearly $1/2$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.35\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $2/5$ as deep as eye; postantennal area with smooth but obscure swellings separated medially by a fine impressed line, surface not distinctly delimited from vertex; vertex granulate; supra-orbital puncture \pm large and preceded by a fine groove extending toward antennal socket. *Antenna* $5/8$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-5 slender, 6-7 thickened to apices, \pm cylindrical, 8-10 stout, \pm flattened, 10 is $1.4\times$ as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9 : 3+ : 5 : 5 : 6 : 5+ : 6 : 6 : 6+ : 6 : 9. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle broadly rounded; anterolateral

area unevenly swollen, anterolateral sulcus short with area mesad of sulcus strongly swollen and delimited from disc; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 9 : 7; base convex; disc with minute punctures mostly 1/4–1/3 as large as interspaces, interspaces flat and smooth. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, surface smooth. *Elytron* 2.0× as long as broad; basal breadth greatly exceeding width of pronotum; side convex, apical angle rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, rather evenly narrowed apically and ending preapically; humeral swelling barely evident; disc with punctures sparse and minute, interspaces flat and smooth. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very gradually broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface ± smooth, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly truncate at extremity; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 13 : 5+ : 4+ : 4 : 5. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 3/5 as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, 4× as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.70 mm; breadth 2.20.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.80 mm; breadth 2.36.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6868), NW New Guinea: Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1900 m. 19.VIII.1955, Gressitt; allotopotype (BISHOP), same data as holotype, but 1850–1900 m, 28.VII.1962, Sedlacek.

Differs from *ascensus*, n. sp. by having anterolateral area of pronotum not entirely raised; differs from *ovatus*, n. sp. by having anterolateral area moderately swollen on either side of fine sulcus; differs from most congeners by having elytra distinctly cordate in outline, and by having breadth of prothorax narrow in relation to basal breadth of elytra.

***Amphimeloides exegesis* Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3e, 4e, 5e.**

♂. Body form suboval. Dorsum black; antenna yellow-testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs mostly piceous. Dorsum with vague, sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons feebly swollen anterolaterally, granulate; interantennal space ± flat, 2.5× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space nearly 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.3× as broad as depth of eye; gena 2/3 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings triangular, contiguous at angles; vertex granulate; supraorbital puncture ± large, preceded by short oblique excavation ending above antennal socket. *Antenna* 6/11 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3–4 slender, gradually thickened to apices, 5–6 gradually thickened to apices, 7–10 ± flattened, swollen to apices, 10 is 1.5× as long as broad, last ± flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 8+ : 3+ : 4 : 4 : 5 : 5 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 9. *Prothorax* 8/15 as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus fine, anterolateral area feebly swollen submarginally; side convex; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture— posterior puncture are 11 : 9; base convex; disc finely granulate, punctures small, mostly 1/4–1/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded; surface ± smooth. *Elytron* 2.2× as long as broad; side convex, apical angle briefly oblique-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and nearly reaching apex; humeral swelling not evident;

discal punctures deep, mostly 3-4 \times as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece feebly dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae produced, surface subgranulate medially, moderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 13 : 5+ : 4+ : 3+ : 4+. *Legs*: metafemur 4/7 as broad as long; metatibia arched, 8/9 as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 3/4 as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* reduced, about 4/5 as long as body. *Aedeagus* arched, 3.7 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.67 mm; breadth 2.00.

♀. Last abdominal sternite with apical margin rounded. *Spermatheca* as figured, with distal part of duct biarcuate. Length 3.00 mm; breadth 2.10.

Paratypes. Frons feebly impressed medially in some specimens; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture of pronotum subequal in length in some specimens. Length 2.60-3.07; breadth 2.03-2.34.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6869), NE New Guinea: Kepilam, 2420-2490 m, 23.VI.1963, Sedlacek; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 2 paratopotypes, same data as preceding; 3 paratypes, Lake Sirunki, 2550-2720 m, 14, 17.VI.1963, Sedlacek; 2 paratypes, Tomba, slopes of Mt Hagen, 2450 m, 21-24.V.1963, Sedlacek; 1 paratype, Mt Otto, above Kabebe, 2200 m, 23.VI.1955, Gressitt; 4 paratypes, SE New Guinea: Mt Giluwe, 2400-2550 m, 1, 5, 29.V.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *perulus*, n. sp. by having anterolateral area of pronotum more feebly swollen and more vaguely punctulate, as well as differences given in key.

Amphimeloides gressitti Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3f, 4f, 5f.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum black; antenna yellow-testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs mostly piceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons broadly swollen, granulate; interantennal space barely convex, 2.4 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space weakly impressed, 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.5 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 8/13 as deep as eye; postantennal area weakly impressed medially, swellings vague, \pm triangular, contiguous at angles; vertex granulate; supraorbital puncture \pm large, preceded by vague oblique excavation ending at upper margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* 5/9 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, rather slender basally, 3-4 slender, feebly thickened to apices, 5-6 gradually thickened to apices, 7-10 flattened, swollen to apices, 10 is 1.5 \times as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 10 : 4 : 5 : 4+ : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 9. *Prothorax* 5/9 as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus \pm fine, anterolateral area weakly swollen submarginally, punctate centrally; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 11 : 11; base convex; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, mostly 1/4 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* 2.4 \times as long as broad, side convex, apical angle rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually, narrowed apically and ending before apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures deep, mostly 2-3 \times as large as in-

terspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow between coxae, weakly dilated posteriorly, basal margin feebly convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae moderately produced, surface subgranulate medially, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 15 : 5+ : 4+ : 4 : 6. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 5/7 as long as tibia, basal segments as long as remainder. *Wing* ± fully developed. *Aedeagus* moderately arched, 4.2× as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.86 mm; breadth 2.05.

♀. Elytron with slight bronze lustre; last abdominal sternite convex at extremity. *Spermatheca* as figured, with distal part of duct simply arcuate. Length 2.83 mm; breadth 2.16.

Paratypes. Daulo Pass specimens often with large, oval, dark reddish area on elytral disc. Length 2.83–3.23 mm; breadth 2.10–2.38.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6870), NE New Guinea: Mt Otto, above Kabebe, 2200 m, 23.VI.1955, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 2 paratypes, same data as preceding; 4 paratypes, Daulo Pass, 2400 m, 11–14.VI.1955, Gressitt; 1 paratype, above Daulo Pass, 2500 m, 12.VI.1955, Gressitt; 1 specimen, SE New Guinea: Mt Giluwe, 2300–2400 m, 5.VI.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *exegesis*, n. sp. by having aedeagus more slender, spermatheca with distal part of duct simply arcuate, and wing ± fully developed. Named in honor of Dr J. Linsley Gressitt for his encouragement and invaluable assistance in my work.

***Amphimeloides ovatus* Samuelson, n. sp. - Figs. 3g, 5g.**

♀. Body form suboval. Dorsum black, elytron with slight bluish lustre; antenna with segments 1–4 yellow-testaceous, 5–7 fuscous, 8–11 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs dark reddish brown. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons feebly swollen anterolaterally, median impression barely evident, granulate; interantennal space concave medially, 2.3× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket, impression subrounded; orbital space 1/3 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye; gena 1/2 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings vague; vertex granulate; supraorbital puncture large, preceded by short oblique groove ending near upper margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* nearly 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 submoderately clavate, 3 slender, slightly thickened to apex, 4–7 becoming broader and more flattened, 8–10 flattened, strongly swollen to apices, 10 is 1.5× as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9 : 4+ : 5 : 4 : 3 : 3+ : 4 : 5 : 5 : 5+ : 8. *Prothorax* 5/9 as long as broad; anterior angle obtusely rounded, anterolateral sulcus fine, anterolateral area weakly swollen submarginally; side feebly convex; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 14 : 14; base convex; disc finely granulate, vaguely micropunctate, interspaces mostly 4–5× as large as punctures. *Scutellum* subtriangular, broader than long, apex rounded, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* 2.3× as long as broad, side convex, explanate along middle, apical angle rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling

barely evident; discal punctures fairly deep, $0.7-1\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; metasternum deeply impressed between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae well developed, surface \pm smooth, medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $14 + : 6 : 5 : 5 : 6$. *Legs*: metafemur $1/2$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $6/7$ as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $5/8$ as long as tibia, basal segment shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.91 mm; breadth 2.22.

Paratypes. Dorsum brownish, venter paler; pronotal punctures larger; elytral punctures $1/2$ as large as interspaces in Waris specimens. Elytral punctures $0.7-1.5\times$ as large as interspaces in Vogelkop specimen. Length 2.67-2.91 mm; breadth 2.04-2.25.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 6871), NW New Guinea: Waris, 450-500 m, sweeping, 1-17.VIII.1959, Maa; 1, paratopotype, same data as holotype; 1 paratype, Vogelkop, Fak Fak, S coast of Bomberai, 100-700 m, sweeping, 4.VI.1959, Maa.

Differs from *cassidis*, n. sp. by frons lacking distinct median longitudinal impression, more oval form of body, and smaller size.

Amphimeloides perulus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 2a, 3h, 5h.

♀. Body form suboval. Dorsum black with slight bronze to violaceous lustre; antenna with segments 1-4 pale fuscous, 5-8 dark fuscous, 9-11 pale yellow-testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs piceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence, abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons weakly swollen anterolaterally, feebly impressed medially, granulate; interantennal space broadly but feebly impressed, $2.4\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/7$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $8/13$ as deep as eye; post-antennal area medially impressed, swellings vague, \pm triangular, contiguous at angles; vertex granulate; supraorbital puncture \pm large, preceded by very short oblique groove. *Antenna* $6/11$ as long as body; segment 1 moderately clavate, 3-4 slender, feebly thickened to apices, 5-7 becoming broader apically, 8-10 \pm flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is $1.6\times$ as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $10 : 4 : 6 : 5 : 4+ : 4+ : 5 : 5 : 6 : 6+ : 8+$. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus deep and \pm broad; anterolateral area feebly swollen, punctulate; side convex, more abruptly rounded behind middle; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $11 : 11$; base convex; disc subgranulate, vaguely micropunctate. *Scutellum* subtriangular, broader than long, apex rounded, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* $2.3\times$ as long as broad; side convex, apical angle rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, narrowed apically and nearly reaching apex; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures deep, mostly $3\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece narrow between coxae, briefly dilated posteriorly, basal margin weakly convex, surface excavated; metasternum angularly impressed between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae produced, surface finely granulate medially, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin

broadly rounded; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 14 : 6+ : 6 : 4+ : 7. *Legs*: metafemur 8/15 as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 3/4 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* reduced, about as long as body. *Spermatheca* as figured, with distal part of duct biarcuate. Length 2.97 mm; breadth 2.21.

Paratypes. Pronotal punctures more distinct in some specimens, with interspaces 3-4× as large as punctures. Length 3.00-3.23 mm; breadth 2.26-2.34.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 6872), NE New Guinea: Daulo Pass, Asaro-Chimbu Divide, 3000 m, 13. VI. 1955, Gressitt; 2 paratopotypes, same data but 2400 m, 11, 13. VI. 1955; 3 paratypes, Mt Otto, 2200 m, 24. VI. 1955, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Mt Otto, above Kabebe, 2200 m, 23. VI. 1955, Gressitt.

Differs from *gressitti* n. sp. by having frons distinctly impressed medially instead of convex or vaguely impressed, wing reduced, and spermatheca with distal part of duct biarcuate.

Amphimeloides sedlaceki Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3i, 4g, 5i.

♂. Body form suboval. Dorsum dark: pronotum with dull blue lustre, elytron with red-bronze lustre; antenna pale yellow-testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs mostly piceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons swollen laterally, shallowly impressed medially, granulate; interantennal space 2.0× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 1/3 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space nearly 1.1× as broad as depth of eye; gena 7/13 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings triangular, nearly contiguous at angles, delimited from vertex by fine groove; vertex granulate; supraorbital puncture ± large, placed in short oblique excavation extending to upper margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* 5/9 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 gradually thickened to apices, 5-6 more strongly thickened to apices, 7-10 flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9+ : 3+ : 5 : 4+ : 5+ : 5 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 8+. *Prothorax* 6/11 as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral area convexly swollen, punctulate; anterolateral sulcus fine, shallow; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 13 : 10; posterior angle rounded; base weakly sinuate; disc finely granulate, punctures minute, 1/4-1/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, apex ± acute, surfaces subgranulate. *Elytron* 2.3× as long as broad, side more strongly rounded apically than along middle, weakly explanate along middle, apical angle briefly rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and nearly reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures 2-3× as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece narrow at middle, dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae briefly developed, surface ± smooth, moderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin weakly concave at extremity; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 11+ : 5 : 4+ : 4+ : 6. *Legs*: metafemur 6/11 as broad as long; metatibia arched, 6/7 as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 5/8 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder.

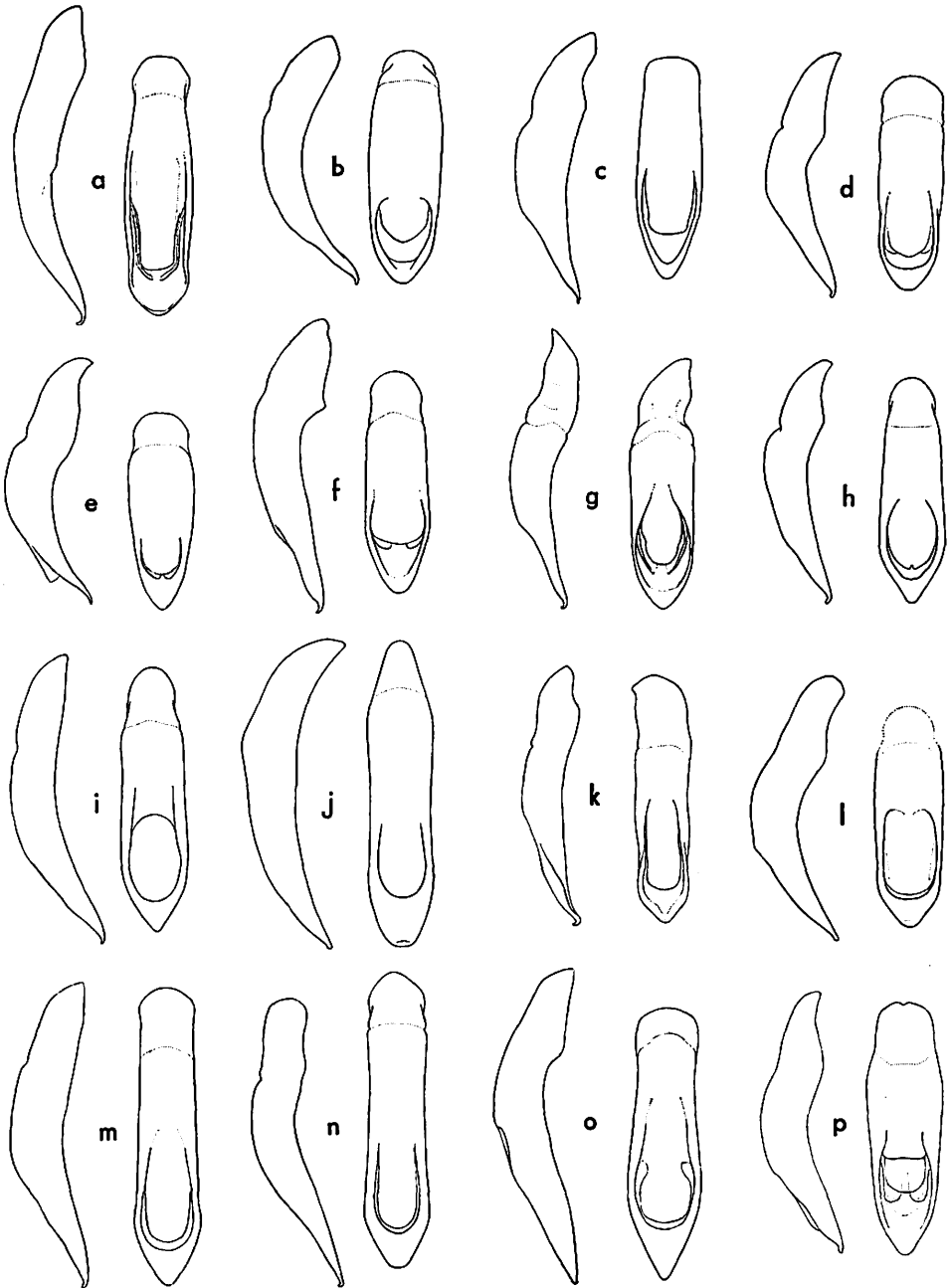


Fig. 4A. *Amphimeloides*, n. spp., aedeagus, lateral and dorsal views: a, *ascensus*; b, *bolus*; c, *cassidis*; d, *cordiformis*; e, *exegesis*; f, *gressitti*; g, *sedlaceki*; h, *setsukoae*; i, *tumidus*; j, *carolae*; k, *ellipticus*; l, *nanus*; m, *oculatus*; n, *wauensis*; o, *neorthaeoides*; p, *pallidus*.

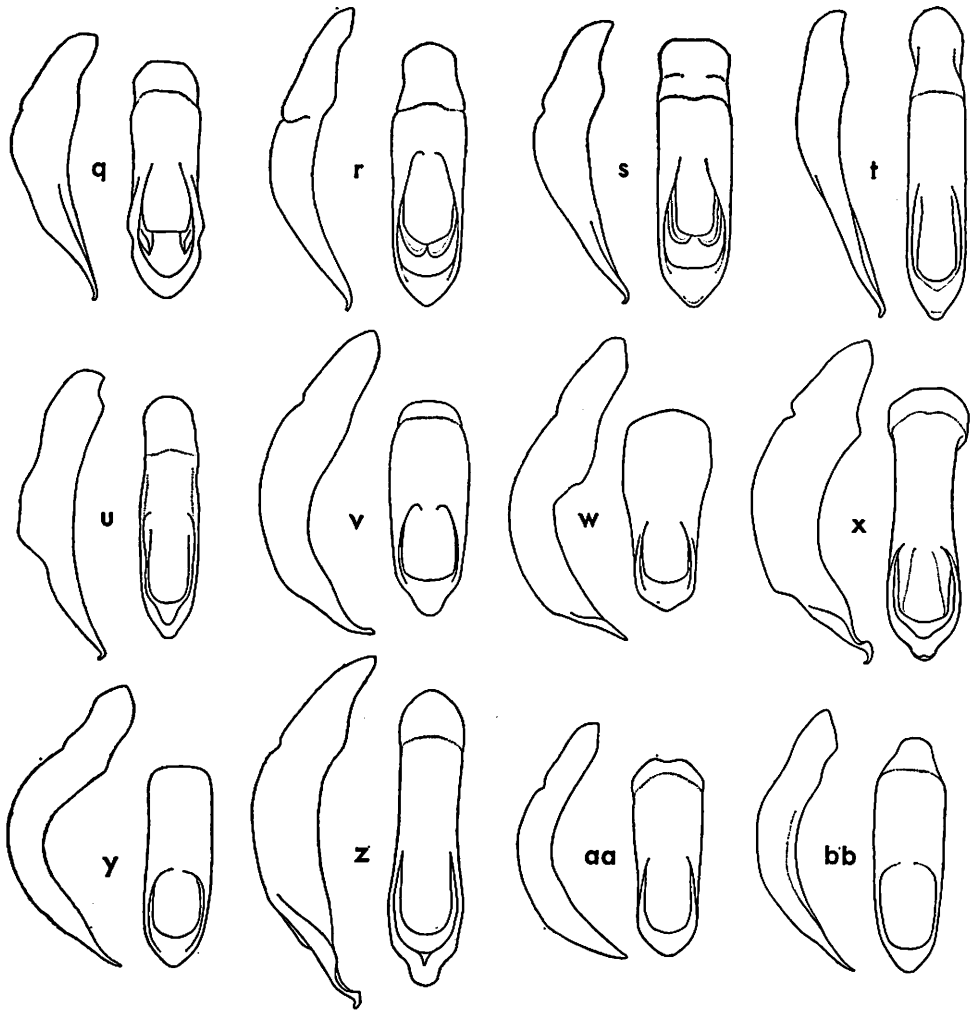


Fig. 4B. *Amphiloides* n. spp., aedeagus (concluded): q, *aptenotes*; r, *novaebritanniae*; s, *salawaketius*; t, *angulatus*; u, *castaneus*; v, *acutus*; w, *aeratus*; x, *bellus*; y, *chloroticus*; z, *laetus*; aa, *muscus*; bb, *suturalis*.

Wing fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, 4.0X as long as breadth at middle. [Length 2.91 mm; breadth 2.20.

♀. Abdomen with apical margin of last sternite broadly convex in outline. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.20 mm; breadth 2.39.

Paratypes. Length 2.86–3.02 mm; breadth 2.18–2.32.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6873), NW New Guinea: Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800–1850 m, 16. VII.1962, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype but 1850–1900 m, 28. VII.1962; 1 paratype, 1850–2050 m, 5–6.VIII.1962, Sedlacek; 2 paratypes, Wisselmeren

Kamo V., Itouda, 1500-1700 m, 13.VIII.1955, Gressitt, 18.VIII.1962, Sedlacek.

Differs from *ovatus*, n. sp. by frons having distinct median impression, anterolateral area of pronotum more strongly swollen submarginally, and intercoxal carinae of first abdominal sternite more briefly produced. Named for Mr Josef Sedlacek, Bishop Museum Field Associate, who collected much of the material studied in this series.

Amphimeloides setsukoae Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3j, 4h, 5j.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum and legs piceous; antenna with segments 1-4 fuscous, 5-7 piceous, 8-11 pale testaceous; thoracic sterna, elytral epipleuron and abdomen fuscous. Dorsum with sparse vague micropubescence; abdomen moderately clothed with fine pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons rather flat, but briefly convex at side, surface subgranulate; interantennal space \pm flat, $2.0\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/2$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.2\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $6/13$ as deep as eye; postantennal area with median groove slightly widened at lower extremity, surface \pm smooth and not strongly delimited from vertex; vertex with surface convex and granulate; supraorbital puncture rather small. *Antenna* $7/11$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 narrow basally, gradually thickened to apices, 5-6 becoming thicker, 7-10 robust, 10 is $1.3\times$ as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $9 : 4 : 5+ : 4 : 5 : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 8$. *Prothorax* $7/15$ as long as broad; anterior angle broadly rounded; anterolateral area strongly raised, surface \pm smooth and strongly delimited from disc, anterolateral sulcus absent; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $11 : 6+$; base convex; disc subgranulate. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* $2.2\times$ as long as broad; side convex, apical angle briefly rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, continued nearly to apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures mostly $1/2-2/3$ as large as interspaces, interspaces flat and \pm smooth. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece gradually broadened posteriorly, basal margin weakly convex, surface concave; metasternum rather short; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate, sparsely punctulate, last sternite with apical margin broadly rounded at extremity; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $13 : 5+ : 5 : 5 : 6$. *Legs*: metafemur $4/7$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $8/9$ as long as femur, apical spine with lengths subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, $4.3\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.72 mm; breadth 2.34.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.83 mm; breadth 2.28.

Paratypes. Dorsum piceous to black. Length 2.64-2.91 mm; breadth 2.18-2.34.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6874), NE New Guinea: Daulo Pass, Asaro-Chimbu Divide, 2400 m, 13.VI.1955, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 3 paratopotypes, same data as preceding; 2 paratopotypes, same data but 7.VII.1963, Sedlacek; 3 paratypes, Mt Otto, above Kabebe, 2200 m, 23.VI.1955, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Salawaket Range, Sepalakang, 1920 m, 11.IX.1956, Ford.

Differs from *tumidus*, n. sp. by having body form more circular, and by having elytral

punctures smaller than interspaces. Named in honor of Miss Setsuko Nakata for her valuable and constant help.

Amphimeloides tumidus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3k, 4i, 5k.

♂. Body form oval. Dorsum: pronotum and scutellum black, elytron dark castaneous; antenna with segments 1-3 orange-testaceous, 4-8 piceous, 9-11 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces fuscous; legs black to piceous. Dorsum with sparse, vague micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons \pm flat, subgranulate; interantennal space feebly concave medially, $2.2\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/3$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.7\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $5/12$ as deep as eye; postantennal area \pm deeply and briefly impressed medially, surface subgranulate and not distinctly delimited from vertex; vertex convex, granulate; supraorbital puncture rather small. *Antenna* $5/9$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 slender basally, weakly thickened to apices, 5-6 becoming more strongly thickened, 7-10 robust, 10 is $1.25\times$ as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $8+ : 4 : 5 : 3+ : 4+ : 4+ : 5 : 5 : 5 : 7+$. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle broadly rounded, anterolateral area strongly raised, surface convex, shiny and strongly delimited from disc, anterolateral sulcus absent; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $10 : 6$; base feebly sinuate; disc subgranulate. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* almost $2.4\times$ as long as broad; side convex, apical angle rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, ending before apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures rather large, deep and mostly $1.5-2\times$ as large as interspaces, interspaces convex. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece gradually broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface concave; metasternum rather short; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate medially, sparsely punctured, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex in outline; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $12 : 5 : 4 : 4 : 5+$. *Legs*: metafemur $5/9$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $6/7$ as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $7/10$ as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* \pm fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, $4\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.58 mm; breadth 2.06.

♀. Antennal segment 8 fuscous instead of piceous. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.81 mm; breadth 2.26.

Paratypes. Elytron dark castaneous to piceous with a slight brassy lustre; antennal segment 8 occasionally pale. Length 2.57-2.99 mm; breadth 2.06-2.30.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6875), NE New Guinea: Lake Sirunki, 2570 m, 17.VI.1963, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype, but 2550 m; 3 paratopotypes, same data as preceding; 6 paratypes, Kepilam, 2420-2600 m, 21-22.VI.1963, Sedlacek; 1 paratype, Laiagam, 2600-2700 m, 19.VI.1963, Sedlacek; 1, Daulo Pass, 2400 m, 13.VI.1955, Gressitt. SE New Guinea: 2 paratypes, Mt Giluwe, 2550 m, 29.V.1963, Sedlacek; 1, Dimifa, SE of Mt Giluwe, 2200 m, 11.X.1958, Gressitt.

Differs from *ascensus* n. sp. by having pronotal disc subgranulate to \pm smooth instead of

strongly granulate, by having elytral punctures and interspaces not distinctly granulate, and by having wing \pm fully developed.

Oculatus Group

Amphimeloides carolae Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3l, 4j, 5l.

♂. Body form subrounded-oval. Dorsum black with slight blue lustre; antenna with segments 1-4 fuscous, 5-9 piceous, 10-11 yellow testaceous; thoracic and abdominal sterna fuscous; legs mostly fuscous, metafemur darker, almost piceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with fine pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination obtuse; frons with moderately broad median impression, surface shiny with micropunctures more numerous in impression than on sides; interantennal space shallowly concave at middle, $1.8\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/3$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space a little broader than depth of eye; gena $2/7$ as deep as eye; postantennal area with vague, subtriangular swellings separated medially by a fine impressed line; vertex flattened below, convex above, surface smooth with sparse micropunctures; supraorbital puncture small. *Antenna* $6/11$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-5 slender basally, thickened to apices, 6 stout, gradually thickened to apex, 7-10 robust, \pm flattened, segments becoming broader apically, 10 is nearly $1.1\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9 : 5 : 6 : 4 : 4+ : 4 : 4+ : 4+ : 5 : 5 : 8. *Prothorax* slightly more than $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle briefly rounded, anterolateral sulcus deep, area mesad of sulcus feebly swollen and bearing a few small punctures; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 11 : 4; base subevenly convex; discal punctures minute but deep, most punctures $1/3-1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, distinctly broader than long, surface smooth. *Elytron* $2.3\times$ as long as broad, side evenly convex, apical angle rounded; epipleuron subvertical basally, continued nearly to apex; humerus feebly swollen; discal punctures minute but distinct and mostly $1/4$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface deeply excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate medially, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin broad and \pm truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 13 : 5+ : 4 : 4 : 5. *Legs*: metafemur about $4/7$ as broad as long; metatibia slightly shorter than tibia, apical spine barely longer than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus not quite $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, fully $5\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.75 mm; breadth 2.07.

♀. Thoracic sterna piceous, abdomen nearly piceous; elytral puncturation closer than in ♂ with most punctures $1/2-2/3$ as large as interspaces. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.83 mm; breadth 2.15.

Paratype. Length 2.91 mm; breadth 2.26.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6876), NW New Guinea: Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800 m, 24.VIII.1962, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Wisselmeren, Duroto, E of Enarotadi, 1800 m, 21.VIII.1955, Gressitt; 1 paratopotype, same data as holotype, but 1850-1900 m, 30.VII.1962.

Differs from *nanus*, n. sp. by having elytral punctures finer and more distant and by large size of body. Named in honor of Mrs Carol Nakashige Higa for her editorial and other considerable assistance.

Amphimeloides ellipticus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3m, 4k, 5m.

♂. Body form subelongate-oval. Dorsum dark: pronotum with slight blue lustre, elytron with dark violaceous lustre; antenna with segments 1-6 yellow-testaceous, 7-9 dark fuscous, 10-11 pale testaceous; thoracic sterna and metafemur dark fuscous; abdomen and legs mostly yellowish. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination obtuse; frons weakly swollen, median impression \pm deep and narrow, sparsely punctulate; interantennal space impressed medially, $1.5\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $\pm 1/3$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly narrower than depth of eye; gena $2/7$ as deep as eye; postantennal area impressed medially, swellings vague; vertex impressed anteriorly, remainder convex, sparsely micropunctate; supraorbital puncture small. *Antenna* $4/7$ as long as body; segment 1 moderately clavate, 3 slightly thickened to apex, 4-6 becoming broader apically, 7-10 \pm flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is $1.2\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $9+ : 3+ : 5 : 4 : 4+ : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 8+$. *Prothorax* nearly $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral area with surface concave; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $10 : 4$; base feebly sinuate; disc smooth, punctures small, mostly $1/4-1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface smooth. *Elytron* $2.3\times$ as long as broad, side convex, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron moderately concave-subvertical basally, narrowed apically and ending before apex; humerus weakly swollen; discal punctures mostly $1/2-2/3$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae weakly produced, confined to margin, surface subgranulate medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin truncate but with small convexity at middle; relative lengths of segments as follows: $13 : 5+ : 4+ : 3+ : 5$. *Legs*: metafemur $4/7$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $8/9$ as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* barely arched, $5.0\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.71 mm; breadth 2.00.

♀. Punctures of pronotal disc finer; abdomen with apex of last sternite broadly convex in outline. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.89 mm; breadth 2.18.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6877), NW New Guinea: Vogelkop, Bomberi, 700-900 m, sweeping, 3.VI.1959, Maa; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), same loc, but on *Pandanus*, 9.VI.1959, Gressitt.

Differs from *nanus*, n. sp. by having surface of anterolateral area of pronotum concave instead of swollen, and aedeagus barely arched instead of strongly arched.

Amphimeloides flavicornis Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 2b, 3n, 5n.

♀. Body form suboval. Dorsum black with dark blue lustre; antenna yellow-testaceous;

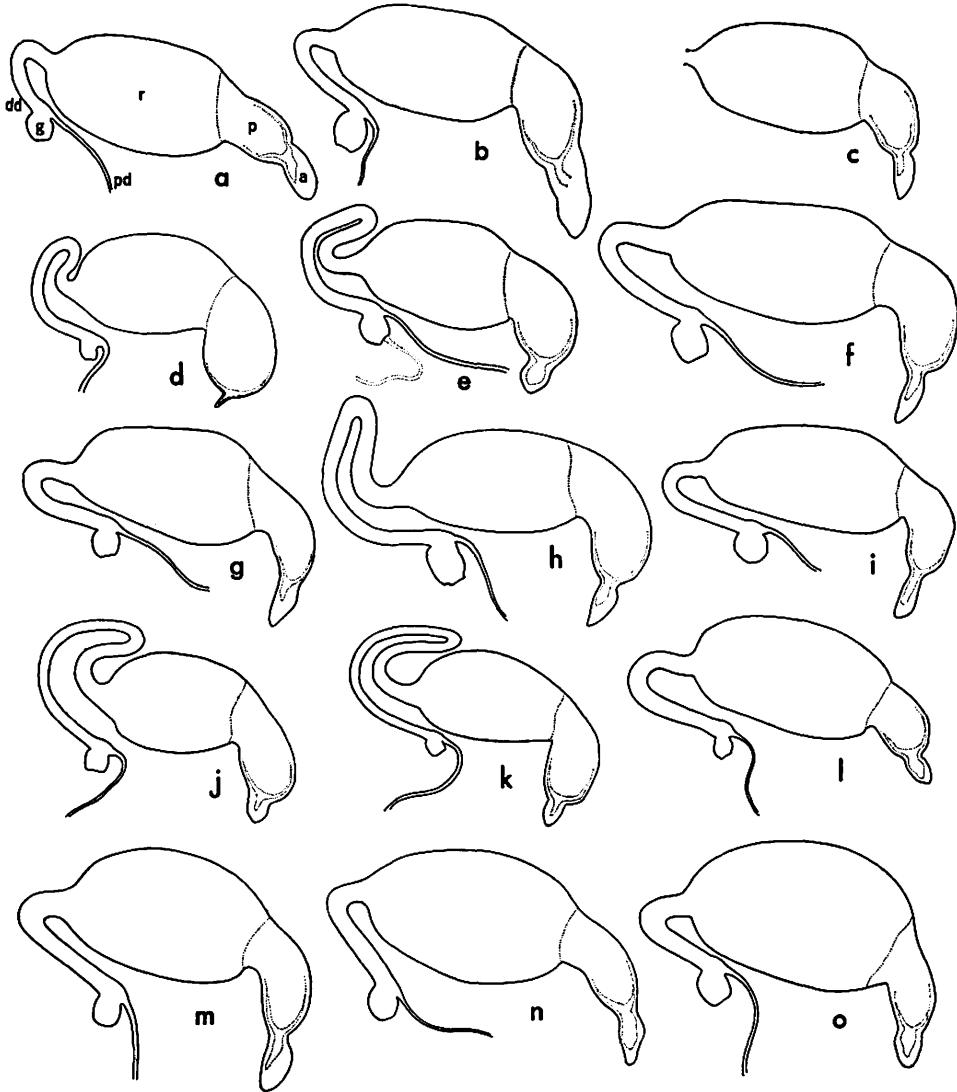


Fig. 5A. *Amphimeloides*, n. spp., spermatheca, lateral view (symbols identified on p. 404): a, *ascensus*; b, *bolus*; c, *cassidis*; d, *cordiformis*; e, *exegesis*; f, *gressitti*; g, *ovatus*; h, *perulus*; i, *sedlaceki*; j, *setsukoae*; k, *tumidus*; l, *carolae*; m, *ellipticus*; n, *flavicornis*; o, *nanus*.

thoracic sterna, metafemur black; abdomen and legs mostly fuscous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination obtuse; frons moderately swollen anterolaterally, \pm flat medially, sparsely punctulate; interantennal space weakly concave, $1.25\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/3$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye; gena $3/14$ as deep as eye; postantennal area feebly impressed medially, swellings vague; vertex transversely but weakly impress-

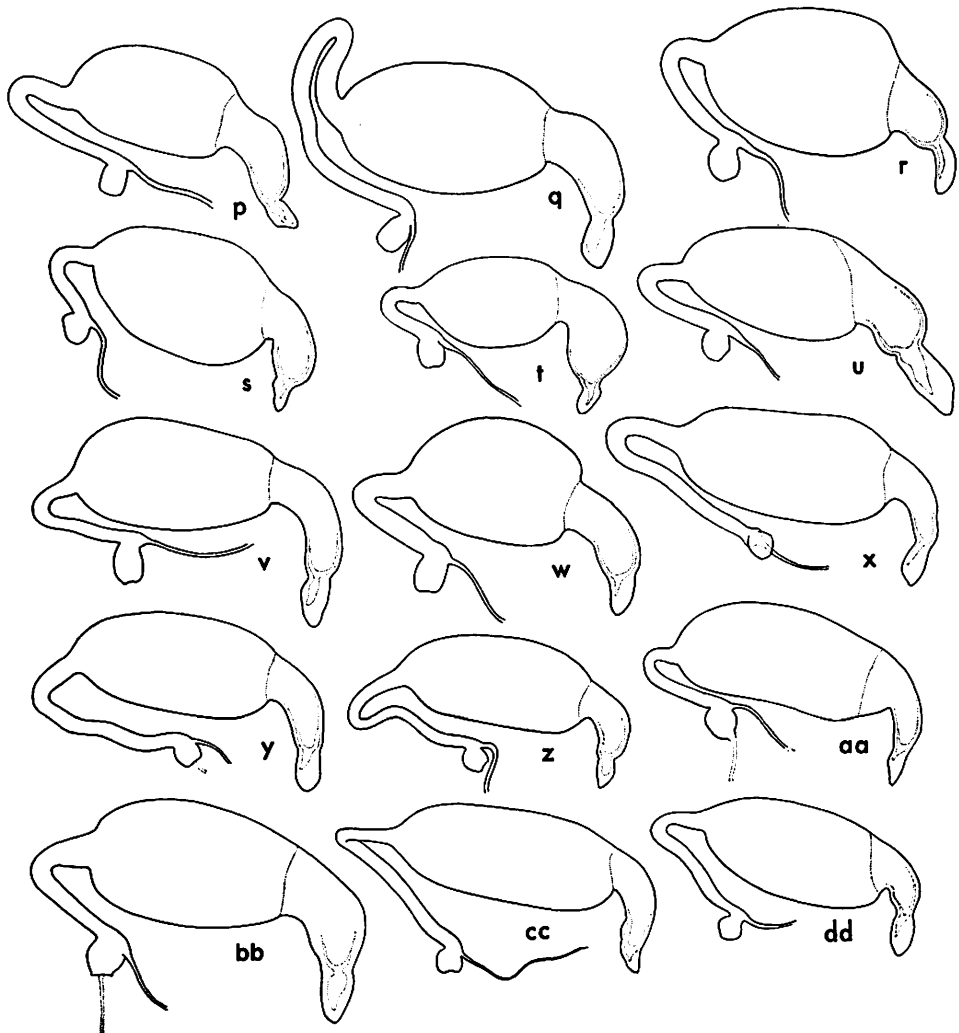


Fig. 5B. *Amphimeloides* n. spp., spermatheca (concluded): p, *oculatus*; q, *wauensis*; r, *neorthaeoides*; s, *pallidus*; t, *aptenotes*; u, *novaebritanniae*; v, *angulatus*; w, *castaneus*; x, *acutus*; y, *aeratus*; z, *chloroticus*; aa, *confusus*; bb, *laetus*; cc, *muscus*; dd, *suturalis*.

ed anteriorly, surface punctulate; supraorbital puncture small. *Antenna* 6/10 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, 4-6 gradually thickened to apices, 7-10 flattened, gradually swollen apically, 10 is 1.45× as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9 : 5 : 6 : 4+ : 5 : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 7 : 10. *Prothorax* 6/13 as long as broad; anterior angle briefly rounded, anterolateral sulcus deep, area mesad of sulcus briefly swollen; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 9 : 4; base weakly sinuate; disc smooth, punctures small, $\pm 1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, nearly as long as broad, apex acute, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* 2.3× as long as broad, broadest near middle, side convex and

moderately explanate, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and ending before apex; humerus slightly swollen; discal punctures fairly small, mostly $1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface \pm smooth medially and with occasional punctures, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 14 : 6 : 5 : 5 : 6. *Legs*: metafemur $2/3$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment about as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.82 mm; breadth 2.21.

Paratypes. Elytral punctures smaller and more distant in some specimens. Length 2.75–2.82 mm; breadth 2.10–2.26.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 6878), NW New Guinea: Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1800–1900 m, 8. VIII. 1962, Sedlacek; 4 paratopotypes, same data, but 1800–2050 m, 1–9. VIII. 1962; 1 paratype, NE New Guinea, Wau, 1200 m, 12–16.II.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *carolae*, n. sp. by having pronotal swelling mesad of anterolateral sulcus well-developed instead of being feeble or lacking and by having side of elytron distinctly explanate.

***Amphimeloides nanus* Samuelson, n. sp.** Figs. 3o, 4l, 5o.

♂. Body form suboval. Dorsum black with dark blue lustre; antenna with segments 1–9 fuscous to piceous, 10–11 testaceous; thoracic sterna and legs piceous, abdomen dark fuscous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination obtuse-rounded; frons flat excepting weak median impression, briefly convex anterolaterally, surface \pm smooth; interantennal space impressed medially, $1.6\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/4$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye; gena about $3/10$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings vague, triangular, contiguous at angles; vertex with a few small punctures on \pm flat anterior part, remainder convex and \pm smooth; supraorbital puncture small. *Antenna* slightly over $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, 4–6 becoming broader, 7–10 flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is $1.0\times$ as broad as long, last flattened, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 6+ : 3+ : 3 : 2+ : 2+ : 3 : 4 : 3+ : 4 : 4 : 7+. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus deep, area mesad of sulcus swollen; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 8 : 2; base rather evenly convex; disc with well-defined punctures, basal punctures larger and closer than minute apical ones, interspaces mostly $2\text{--}3\times$ as large as punctures. *Scutellum* triangular, distinctly broader than long. *Elytron* $2.4\times$ as long as broad, broadest near middle, side convex, apical angle nearly square; epipleuron subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically but not quite reaching apex; humerus feebly swollen; discal punctures $1\times$ or more as large interspaces, punctures smaller and shallower on basal and apical extremities. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface sparsely punctulate, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative

lengths of sternites as follows: 15 : 6 : 5 : 5 : 7. *Legs*: metafemur 4/7 as broad as long; metatibia arched, 6/7 as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus about 5/7 as long as tibia, segment 1 about as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, 4.1× as long as broad. Length 2.10 mm; breadth 1.60.

♀. Body form more elongate, elytral punctures a little deeper and better defined than in ♂. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.26 mm; breadth 1.70.

Paratype. Length 2.26 mm; breadth 1.73.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6879), NW New Guinea: Wisselmeren, Duroto, E of Enarotadi, 1800 m, 21.VIII.1955, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1850 m, 2-3.VIII.1962, Sedlacek; 1 paratype, same as allotype but 1900 m, 20.VIII.1955, Gressitt.

Differs from *carolae*, n. sp. by having pronotal swellings mesad of anterolateral sulcus well-developed; differing from all close allies by much smaller size.

Amphimeloides oculatus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3p, 5m, 5p.

♂. Body form subrounded-oval. Dorsum shiny black with slight dark green lustre; antenna brown-testaceous with segments 6-7 dark brown; thoracic sterna and legs piceous; abdomen yellowish brown. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with fine pale hairs on sternite 1, remainder more sparsely clothed.

Head: labrum with emargination obtuse; frons slightly and obliquely swollen anterolaterally, surface with shallow median impression; interantennal space feebly impressed medially, 1.3× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space nearly 1/3 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye; gena 1/4 as deep as eye; postantennal area feebly impressed medially, surface smooth and continuous with frons and vertex; vertex flattened, medially impressed below, surface ± smooth and evenly convex above; supraorbital puncture small. *Antenna* 4/7 as long as body; segment 1 strongly clavate, 3 very slender at base, thickened apically, 4-5 evenly thickened to apices, 6-7 gradually thickened to apices, 8-10 ± flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is 1.3× as long as broad, last ± flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 10 : 5 : 7+ : 5 : 6+ : 6 : 6+ : 6+ : 7 : 7 : 11. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus deep, area mesad of sulcus feebly swollen and bearing a series of 4 remotely placed punctures; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 12 : 9; base feebly sinuate; disc vaguely punctulate. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly longer than broad, apex acute, surface smooth. *Elytron* 2.2× as long as broad, side evenly convex and feebly explanate, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humerus feebly swollen; discal punctures moderately large and shallow, punctures 0.5-1× as large as interspaces, apical punctures minute and much smaller than interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece evenly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated, with weak median swelling apically; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate, last sternite with apex broad and ± truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 14 : 6 : 5 : 4+ : 6+. *Legs*: metafemur 4/7 as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth

of tibia; metatarsus nearly $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment about as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $5\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.40 mm; breadth 2.66.

♀. Frons with median impression deeper than in ♂; pronotal area mesad of sulcus more strongly swollen and bearing a series of 3 punctures. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.32 mm; breadth 2.59.

Paratype. Length 3.40 mm; breadth 2.59.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6880), NE New Guinea: Nondugl, 1600 m, on *Pipturus*, 8.VII.1955, Gressitt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same as holotype, but 9.VII.1955; 1 paratype, same as preceding.

Differs from *flavicornis*, n. sp. by having some of the elytral punctures larger and closer and by having intermediate antennal segments dark.

***Amphimeloides wauensis* Samuelson, n. sp.** Figs. 3q, 4n, 5q.

♂. Body form subrounded-oval. Dorsum black, elytron with vague bronze-violaceous lustre; antenna with segments 1-5 fuscous, 6-8 piceous, 9 pale fuscous, 10-11 yellow testaceous; thoracic sterna and legs pitchy black, abdomen orange-testaceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with fine pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination obtuse; frons feebly swollen, median impression deeper above than below; interantennal space shallowly concave, $1.6\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/3$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space slightly broader than depth of eye; gena $1/3$ as deep as eye; postantennal area \pm flat, but with feeble median impressed line; vertex flattened below, convex above, surface subgranulate; supraorbital puncture small. *Antenna* $7/12$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-5 slender basally, thickened to apices, 6-7 stout, gradually thickened to apices, 8-10 \pm flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is $1.4\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $9+ : 4 : 6 : 5 : 6+ : 6 : 7 : 7 : 7 : 7+ : 11$. *Prothorax* $6/11$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus deep, area mesad of sulcus swollen and bearing a series of several vague punctures; side sinuate, intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture— posterior puncture are $10 : 10$; base feebly sinuate; discal punctures small but distinct, punctures mostly $1/3-1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex acute, surface smooth. *Elytron* $2.1\times$ as long as broad, side \pm evenly convex, barely explanate, apical angle rounded; epipleuron broadly concave basally, ending before apex; humerus slightly swollen; discal punctures coarse, deep and mostly $2-3\times$ as large as interspace, including those on apical extremity. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece evenly and strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface shallowly excavated and smooth; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate with vague punctures, last sternite with apex broadly truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $14 : 6 : 5+ : 4 : 5$. *Legs*: meta-femur $5/9$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, about as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $4/7$ as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $5.2\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.32 mm; breadth 2.59.

♀. Vertex more impressed below than in ♂; pronotal punctures a little smaller; last

abdominal sternite with apex convex. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.64 mm; breadth 2.83.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6881), NE New Guinea: Wau, Morobe Distr., 1200 m, Hg vapor light trap, 12-16.II.1963, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype.

Differs from *oculatus*, n. sp. by having apex of aedeagus more broadly rounded at apex; differs from all close allies by having elytral punctures coarse and close.

Neorthaeoides Group

Amphimeloides neorthaeoides Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 2c, 3r, 4o, 5r.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum black, elytron with dark blue-violaceous lustre; antenna with segments 1-4 pitchy brown, 5-7 piceous, 8 fuscous, 9-11 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces piceous; legs mostly piceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons swollen, sides convex, \pm flattened below and shallowly impressed above, surface subgranulate; interantennal space broadly and shallowly concave, $2.8\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/3$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.35\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $7/11$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings obsolete, area briefly impressed medially; vertex strongly inclined anteriorly, side strongly excavated above eye, surface obscurely punctulate; supraorbital puncture \pm large, placed in excavation above eye. *Antenna* nearly $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 gradually thickened to apex, 2 much longer than broad, 3 slightly thickened to apex, 4-6 becoming broader apically, 7-10 flattened, strongly broadened to apices, 10 is $1.1\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 7 : 3+ : 3+ : 3 : 3 : 3 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 4 : 7. *Prothorax* $4/7$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral area narrow, breadth \pm uniform and continued along most of exposed part of side; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 8 : 5; side-posterior angle sinuate; base convex; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, mostly $1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface smooth. *Elytron* $2.25\times$ as long as broad, side evenly convex, apical angle briefly obtuse-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and continued nearly to apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures deep, mostly $1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow near middle, strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae produced, surface \pm smooth medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 10+ : 4+ : 4 : 3+ : 5+. *Legs*: metafemur $8/13$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, slightly shorter than femur, apical spine shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, $4.7\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.41 mm; breadth 1.96.

♀. Body form suboval, elytron $2.4\times$ as long as broad; last abdominal segment with apical margin convex in outline. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.34 mm; breadth 1.78.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6882), NE New Guinea: Eliptamin Val., 1200-1350 m, 16-31.VII.

1959, Brandt; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype, but 1-15.IX.1959.

Differs from undescribed material by having pronotal disc nearly smooth.

Amphimeloides pallidus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3s, 4p, 5s.

♂. Body form subcircular. Dorsum, head, venter and legs yellow-testaceous; antenna with segments 1-4 pale testaceous, 5 fulvescent, 6-10 fuscous; 11 slightly paler than 10. Dorsum lacking distinct micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons swollen at side, shallowly concave above, flat below, granulate and bearing several small punctures; interantennal space broadly concave at middle, $3.0\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $2/5$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space nearly $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $6/11$ as deep as eye; postantennal area transversely impressed; vertex strongly inclined anteriorly, deeply excavated at side above upper margin of eye; supraorbital puncture large, placed in excavation near eye. *Antenna* $4/9$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 slender, slightly thickened to apices, 5-7 becoming broader apically and more flattened, 8-10 flattened, swollen to apices, 10 is $6/7$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $7+ : 4 : 3+ : 2 : 2+ : 3 : 3 : 3+ : 3+ : 3+ : 6+$. *Prothorax* $4/7$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral area narrow and of \pm even breadth; side sinuate-convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $5+ : 4$; base sinuate; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, mostly $1/4$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, slightly broader than long, apex angulate, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* $2.0\times$ as long as broad, side evenly convex, apical angle briefly rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, narrowed apically and continued nearly to apex; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures small, mostly $0.6-1\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece slightly broadened posteriorly, basal margin truncate, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae well-produced, surface \pm smooth and sparsely punctate medially, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $11+ : 4+ : 3+ : 4 : 6+$. *Legs*: metafemur $5/8$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment almost as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* moderately arched, $3.6\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.42 mm; breadth 1.94.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.58 mm; breadth 1.98.

Paratypes. Discal punctures of pronotum slightly larger in some specimens. Length 2.13-2.65 mm; breadth 1.73-2.08.

Holotype ♂ (MNM), NE New Guinea: Sattelburg, 1899, by unknown collector; allotype ♀ (BISHOP 6883), same data as holotype; 32 paratopotypes, same data as preceding.

Differs from *neorthaeoides*, n. sp. by having apical antennal segments dark instead of pale and from all known congeners by having dorsum entirely yellow-testaceous.

Aptenotes Group

Amphimeloides aptenotes Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3t, 4q, 5t.

♂. Body form suboval. Dorsum dark: pronotum with bronze-violaceous lustre, elytron

with slightly bronze lustre; antenna testaceous; ventral surfaces piceous; legs dark brown to black, metafemur darkest. Dorsum \pm devoid of micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons weakly swollen anterolaterally, vaguely impressed medially, granulate; interantennal space vaguely impressed medially, $2.2\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/2$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.5\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $8/15$ as deep as eye; post-antennal swellings triangular, contiguous at angles, smooth; vertex inclined above swellings, subgranulate and punctulate; supraorbital puncture \pm small, preceded by short oblique groove ending above postantennal swelling. *Antenna* $6/11$ as long as body; segment 1 strongly clavate, 3 slender, gradually thickened to apex, 4-6 becoming thicker apically, 7-10 \pm flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is $1.2\times$ as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex acute; relative lengths of segments as follows: $11 : 4 : 7 : 5+ : 5+ : 5 : 6+ : 6+ : 6+ : 7 : 11$. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus fine and \pm deep; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $9 : 15$; base convex; disc granulate, punctures small, mostly $1/3-1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* subtriangular, much broader than long, apex rounded, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* $2.1\times$ as long as broad; side convex, briefly straight near middle, most strongly rounded near apical $2/5$; apical angle briefly obtuse-rounded; epipleuron broadly concave with outer margin slightly produced subvertically along basal part, gradually narrowed apically and ending before apex; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures deep, mostly $1/2-2/3$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow between coxae, briefly dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; metasternum very short; abdomen with intercoxal carinae briefly produced, surface subgranulate medially, more closely punctured on apical 2 sternites, last sternite with apical margin broad, feebly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $17+ : 7 : 5+ : 5 : 8+$. *Legs*: metafemur $1/2$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $3/4$ as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* vestigial. *Aedeagus* moderately arched, $4.0\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.47 mm; breadth 2.80.

♀ . Apical antennal segment fuscous; last abdominal sternite with apical margin broadly rounded in outline. *Spermatheca* as figured, with appendix about $1/3$ as long as pump. Length 3.78 mm; breadth 2.80.

Paratypes. Length 3.50-3.80 mm; breadth 2.71-2.84.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6884), NE New Guinea: Lake Sirunki, 2800-2900 m, 15.VI.1963, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Kegsugl, near Mt Wilhelm, 2500-2720 m, 1.VII.1963, Sedlacek; 1 paratopotype, same data as holotype, but 2600-2900 m; 1 paratype, above Daulo Pass, 2500 m, 12.VI.1955, Gressitt; 1 paratype, Mt Wilhelm, 2800-2900 m, 6.VII.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *novaebritanniae*, n. sp. by having frons more strongly swollen, intercoxal carinae of first abdominal sternite shorter, apex of aedeagus more broadly and evenly rounded, and appendix of spermatheca about $1/3$ as long as pump instead of about $2/3$.

Amphimeloides novaebritanniae Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 2d, 3u, 4r, 5u.

♂ . Body form subrounded. Dorsum shiny metallic green; antenna with segments 1-4

fuscos, 5-8 piceous, 9-11 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs mostly dark fuscous to piceous, metafemur with slight green lustre. Dorsum \pm devoid of micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons broadly and feebly swollen, granulate; interantennal space broadly and feebly convex, nearly $3.4\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/4$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $2\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $2/3$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings triangular, contiguous at angles, smooth; vertex mildly inclined anteriorly, granulate; supraorbital puncture small, not preceded by oblique groove. *Antenna* $6/13$ as long as body; segment 1 moderately clavate, 3 slender, gradually thickened to apex, 4 gradually thickened to apex, 5-7 becoming broader apically, 8-10 \pm flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is $1.1\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, much broader than 10, apex angular, briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 10 : 3+ : 6+ : 5+ : 4 : 5 : 5+ : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 8. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus fine and \pm deep; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 11 : 13; base convex; disc finely granulate, vaguely micropunctate. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* $2.0\times$ as long as broad; side convex, broadest near middle, apical angle rounded; epipleuron convex-subvertical basally, fairly broad apically but ending before apex; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures minute, mostly $1/5-1/4$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece dilated posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; metasternum very short, with deep circular impression between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae produced, surface subgranulate medially, \pm sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 16 : 6 : 5 : 4 : 6. *Legs*: metafemur $5/9$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $9/10$ as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $7/10$ as long as tibia, basal segment as long as remainder. *Wing* vestigial. *Aedeagus* moderately arched, $3.6\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.47 mm; breadth 2.83.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured, with appendix about $2/3$ as long as pump. Length 3.44 mm; breadth 2.84.

Paratypes. Dorsum blue in one specimen; antennal segment 9 fuscous. The normally smooth elytral interspaces became rugulose in several specimens which were boiled for dissection. Postantennal swellings widely separated in one specimen not designated as paratype. Length 2.94-3.25 mm; breadth 2.31-2.67.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6885), New Britain: Gazelle Pen, Mt Sinewit, 1100-1200 m, 15-16.XI.1962, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), Gazelle Pen, Gaulim, 130 m, 23-28.X.1962, Sedlacek; 2 paratypes, Nakanai Mts, Gisiluve, 1050 m, on moss on ground, 25.VII.1956, Ford; 1 specimen, same data as preceding.

Differs from *salawaketicus*, n. sp. by having frons more evenly and broadly but less strongly swollen and less strongly declined above, postantennal area less deeply impressed, and intercoxal carinae of first abdominal sternite much shorter.

Amphimeloides salawaketicus, Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 1a, 3v, 4s.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum dark with blue-violaceous lustre; antenna with

segments 1-4 fuscous, 5-9 piceous, 10-11 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs reddish fuscous to piceous. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons broadly swollen laterally, feebly impressed medially, declined above, granulate and bearing several punctures near antennal socket; interantennal space broadly impressed, $4.0\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $\frac{2}{3}$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.6\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $\frac{5}{9}$ as deep as eye; postantennal area depressed, swellings vague, oblique and smooth; vertex moderately inclined anteriorly, finely granulate; supraorbital puncture \pm large, placed near lateral extremity of postantennal swelling. *Antenna* $\frac{7}{15}$ as long as body; segment 1 moderately clavate, $3 \pm$ slender, gradually thickened to apex, 4-6 becoming broader apically, 7-10 flattened, gradually swollen to apices, 10 is about as broad as long, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $9 : 3+ : 4+ : 3+ : 3 : 3 : 4 : 4 : 4+ : 4+ : 7+$. *Prothorax* $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral sulcus fine and deep; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $10 : 9$; base convex; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* $2.0\times$ as long as broad; side evenly convex, apical angle briefly oblique-rounded; epipleuron broadly convex basally, gradually narrowed apically and ending preapically; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures \pm deep, mostly 0.5 - $1\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece feebly dilated posteriorly, basal margin weakly convex, surface excavated; metasternum very short, with subcircular impression between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae elongate, surface \pm smooth medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly and feebly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $13 : 5+ : 5 : 4+ : 6$. *Legs*: metafemur $\frac{5}{9}$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $\frac{6}{7}$ as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $\frac{7}{11}$ as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* vestigial. *Aedeagus* submoderately arched, $3.4\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.73 mm; breadth 2.28.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6886), NE New Guinea: Salawaket Range, Sepalakambang, 1920 m, 14.IX.1956, Ford; 1 paratopotype, same data as holotype.

Differs from *aptenotes*, n. sp. by having frons more strongly declined above; intercoxal carinae of first abdominal sternite elongate instead of briefly produced, and apex of aedeagus less broadly and evenly rounded.

Angulatus Group

Amphimeloides angulatus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3w, 4t, 5v.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum black, elytron with slight blue lustre; antenna pale yellow-testaceous; thoracic sterna mostly piceous; abdomen reddish fuscous; legs piceous to fuscous, metafemur darkest, tarsi palest. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination barely acute; frons moderately swollen, vaguely impressed medially, subgranulate; interantennal space feebly impressed medially, $2.4\times$ as

broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/7$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.3\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $3/7$ as deep as eye; post-antennal swellings triangular, nearly contiguous at angles; vertex subgranulate; supraorbital puncture \pm small, placed in oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* $5/11$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 slightly thickened to apices, 4-5 more strongly thickened to apices, 6-10 flattened, strongly broadened to apices, 10 is $1.1\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: $9 : 3+ : 5 : 4+ : 4+ : 4 : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 5+ : 8$. *Prothorax* $5/11$ as long as broad; anterior angle rounded, anterolateral area with surface concave; side \pm straight; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are $11 : 8$; posterior angle oblique; base weakly sinuate, median lobe broad; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, $1/4$ - $1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex angulate, surface smooth. *Elytron* $2.1\times$ as long as broad, side evenly convex, subexplanate along middle, apical angle briefly obtuse-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures minute, mostly $1/4$ as large as interspaces; interspaces shiny, frequently impressed around puncture causing puncture to appear larger. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; metasternum with deep median subcircular depression between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae briefly produced, surface \pm smooth medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: $15+ : 6 : 5 : 5+ : 7$. *Legs*: metafemur $7/12$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, $9/10$ as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $2/3$ as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* weakly arched, $4.9\times$ as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.34 mm; breadth 2.70.

♀. Pronotal punctures small, $1/3$ - $1/2$ as large as interspaces; elytral punctures deep, $1/3$ - $1/2$ as large as interspaces. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.48 mm; breadth 2.72.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6887), NE New Guinea: Karimui, 1080 m, 8-10.VII.1963, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), 16 km NW of Banz, 1700-2100 m, 28-29.VI.1963, Sedlacek.

Differs from *castaneus*, n. sp. by having posterior angle of pronotum not produced instead of slightly produced, aedeagus weakly arched instead of moderately arched, and by larger size.

***Amphimeloides castaneus* Samuelson, n. sp.** Figs. 3x, 4u, 5w.

♂. Body form subrounded. Dorsum castaneous with pronotum and elytral disc darker than side of elytron; antenna with segments 1-4 testaceous, 5-8 piceous, 9-11 pale testaceous; ventral surfaces and legs mostly castaneous, tibiae and tarsi slightly paler. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with fine slender hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons moderately swollen below, \pm flat above, granulate with several punctures \pm adjacent to antennal socket; interantennal space \pm flat, $2.6\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $3/7$ as broad as antennal socket; interocular space $1.4\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $6/13$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings triangular, nearly contiguous at angles; vertex \pm smooth; supraorbital puncture placed mesad of short oblique groove extending to inner margin of

antennal socket. *Antenna* 4/9 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3-4 gradually thickened to apices, 4-5 more strongly thickened to apices, 6-10 robust, flattened, 10 is 1.1 \times as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 8 : 4+ : 4+ : 4 : 3+ : 3+ : 4 : 4+ : 4+ : 4+ : 8. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle briefly rounded, anterolateral area with surface briefly depressed at center; side barely convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 9 : 9; posterior angle obtuse, slightly produced; base convex; disc subgranulate, punctures minute, mostly 1/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex angulate, surface smooth. *Elytron* 2.1 \times as long as broad, side evenly convex, subexplanate along middle, apical angle briefly rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures mostly 1/4-1/3 as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece dilated posteriorly, basal margin barely convex, surface excavated; metasternum with deep circular depression between mesocoxae; abdomen with intercoxal carinae briefly produced, surface \pm smooth and sparsely punctate medially, last sternite with apical margin broadly convex; relative length of sternites as follows: 13+ : 5+ : 5 : 4+ : 6. *Legs*: metafemur 5/9 as broad as long; metatibia arched, 8/9 as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 3/5 as long as tibia, basal segment shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* arched, 4.5 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.02 mm; breadth 2.50.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.86 mm; breadth 2.36.

Paratypes. Length 2.81-3.07 mm; breadth 2.41-2.52.

Holotype ♂ (MNM), NE New Guinea: Huon Penin, Sattelburg, 5.V.1899, by unknown collector; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP 6888), same data as holotype; 5 paratopotypes, same data as preceding.

Differs from *acutus*, n. sp. by frons lacking median impression, anterior angle of pronotum briefly rounded instead of acute, and by subrounded form of body.

Cheesmanae Group

Amphimeloides acutus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3y, 4v, 5x.

♂. Body form subrounded-oval. Dorsum dark with reddish bronze lustre; antenna with segments 1-4 orange-testaceous, 5-11 piceous; thoracic sterna and metafemur dark fuscous, abdomen and legs paler than preceding. Dorsum with sparse micropubesence; abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons shallowly and obliquely swollen to anterolateral angles, upper part with a shallow median impression continued above and ending before vertex, surface subgranulate with a few deep punctures; interantennal space 1.75 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 1/2 as broad as antennal socket, surface \pm concave; interocular space 1.2 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 5/13 as deep as eye; postantennal area vaguely swollen on sides and vaguely delimited from vertex by a faint sinuate line; vertex broadly and shallowly impressed below, surface weakly convex and impunctate above; supraorbital puncture fairly large and placed in deep oblique groove extending from above antennal socket to upper margin of eye. *Antenna* slightly less than 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 moderately clavate, 3 slender basally,

gradually thickened to apex, 4-5 stout, strongly thickened to apices; 6-10 \pm flattened, segments becoming broader apically, 10 is as broad as long, last flattened, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9+ : 4+ : 5 : 3 : 3 : 3+ : 4 : 4 : 5 : 5 : 8. *Prothorax* slightly over 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle acute, anterolateral sulcus shallow, area mesad of sulcus feebly swollen; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 10 : 5+; posterior angle obtuse; base subevenly convex; discal punctures small but distinct, most punctures 1/2 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* subrounded, distinctly broader than long, apex rounded, surface subgranulate. *Elytron* 2.2 \times as long as broad, side \pm evenly convex, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling not evident; discal punctures mostly 1/2 as large as interspaces, apical punctures smaller and more distant. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface slightly excavated; metasternum \pm smooth; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface \pm smooth medially, moderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin broadly truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 14 : 5 : 4+ : 3+ : 5. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, slightly shorter than femur; apical spine shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 5/7 as long as tibia, basal segment not quite as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* strongly arched, 4 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 2.83 mm; breadth 2.18.

♀. Last abdominal stenite with apex rounded. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 2.80 mm; breadth 2.13.

Paratypes. Elytral puncturation of some specimens coarser and closer than holotype. Length 2.73-3.20 mm; breadth 2.10-2.31.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6889), NE New Guinea: Bainyik, S of Maprik, 150 m, 12.I.1960, Maa; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype; 8 paratypes, same as preceding.

Differs from *muscus*, n. sp. by having anterior angle of pronotum distinctly acute instead of barely acute, elytral punctures smaller than interspaces, and smaller size.

Amphimeloides aeratus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3z, 4w, 5y.

♂. Body form subelongate-oval, 1.5 \times as long as broad. Head and pronotum dark with greenish lustre; elytron metallic red-bronze; antenna with basal 4 segments pitchy brown, apical 7 darker and clothed with fine auburn hairs; ventral surfaces and legs pitchy to reddish brown, abdomen paler than thoracic sterna, coxae palest, metafemur darkest. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen submoderately clothed with pale slender hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons weakly swollen on sides, briefly impressed medially; interantennal space 2 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket, surface impressed medially, \pm smooth, but sparsely punctured on sides; orbital space nearly 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.7 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 3/7 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings subrounded, rather vague; vertex with \pm deep median impression anteriorly, remainder convex, surface smooth, micropunctate; supra-orbital puncture \pm large, placed near deep oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* nearly 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, gradually thickened to apex, 4-6 becoming more robust, 7-10 robust, 10 is 1.2 \times as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex obliquely truncate; relative lengths of segments as follows:

11 : 4+ : 5+ : 3+ : 4+ : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 6+ : 8. *Prothorax* 5/9 as long as broad; anterior angle angulate; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 10 : 10; sublateral swelling parallel to side; base convex; disc with small deep punctures mostly 1/2–2/3 as large as interspaces, interspaces smooth. *Scutellum* subtriangular, distinctly broader than long, apex rounded, surface smooth. *Elytron* 2.6× as long as broad; side moderately convex, apical angle obtuse-rounded; epipleuron concave basally, gradually narrowed apically and continued nearly to apex; humeral swelling feebly produced; lateral swelling well-produced, surface mostly impunctate; discal punctures deep, mostly 1–1.5× as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface ± smooth medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite rounded at extremity; relative lengths of sternite as follows: 17 : 7+ : 5 : 5 : 7. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, as long as femur, apical spine shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 2/3 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* strongly arched, 3.2× as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.46 mm; breadth 2.26.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.34 mm; breadth 2.26.

Paratypes. Length 3.38–3.46 mm; breadth 2.16–2.34.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6890), NW New Guinea: Rattan Camp of Archbold Exped., 6 km SW Bernhard Camp, Idenburg R, 1100 m, II–III.1939, Toxoepus; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype, but 1150 m; 2 paratypes, same data as preceding but 1100 and 1150 m.

Differs from *suturalis*, n. sp. by having elytral punctures smaller and more distant, and apex of aedeagus obtusely narrowed to rounded extremity instead of ± acutely narrowed.

Amphimeloides bellus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3aa, 4x.

♂. Body form oval. Dorsum bicolorous: pronotum largely flavous with anterior margin briefly darkened medially, elytron dark metallic violaceous; head piceous; antenna with segments 1–4 fuscous, 5–8 piceous, 9–11 pale testaceous; prosternum largely flavous, remainder of venter and legs piceous. Dorsum with vague and sparse micropubescence; abdomen rather sparsely clothed with pale adpressed hairs.

Head: labrum with angular emargination nearly square; frons ± flat, not impressed medially, punctulate; interantennal space ± flat, 1.8× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 2/5 as broad as antennal socket; antennal socket with ± thick raised margin; interocular space 1.4× as broad as depth of eye; gena 1/2 as deep as eye; postantennal area with brief median impression before swellings, swellings subrounded below, separated medially by shallow impression, indistinctly delimited from vertex; vertex finely punctulate; supraorbital puncture ± small, placed slightly mesad of oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender, gradually thickened apically, 4–6 rather strongly thickened to apices, 7–10 robust, flattened, 10 is 1.2× as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9+ : 4 : 6+ : 4+ : 4+ : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 6 : 9. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle subangulate-rounded, anterolateral area with margins weakly raised; side ± straight; intervals between anterior angle— anterior puncture—posterior

puncture are 14 : 4 ; posterior angle obtuse ; base unevenly convex ; discal punctures minute, interspaces mostly 4-5× as large as punctures. *Scutellum* triangular, distinctly broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface smooth. *Elytron* 2.2× as long as broad, side evenly convex, apical angle obtuse ; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and quite reaching apex ; humeral swelling not evident ; discal punctures minute, interspaces mostly 4× or more as large as punctures. *Ventral surfaces* : prosternum with intercoxal piece widened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated ; metasternum short ; abdomen with intercoxal carinae barely evident, surface ± smooth medially, sparsely punctate, last sternite broadly truncate apically ; relative lengths of sternites as follows : 17+ : 6 : 5 : 5 : 7. *Legs* : metafemur 5/9 as broad as long ; metatibia arched, slightly shorter than femur, apical spine barely longer than apical breadth of tibia ; metatarsus 5/6 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly longer than remainder. *Wing* reduced to an elongate lobe, ± 2/3 as long as body. *Aedeagus* arched, 5.0× as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.30 mm ; breadth 2.67.

Paratype. Length 3.52 mm ; breadth 2.83.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6891), NE New Guinea : Nami Ck, 6 km W of Wau, 1700 m, 10.VI.1962, Sedlacek ; 1 paratype, Mt Kaindi, 16 km SW of Wau, 2300 m, 6.X.1962, Sedlacek.

Differs from *cheesmanae* Bryant by having anterior and posterior punctures of pronotum much closer, and elytral punctures sparse and minute instead of large and close.

Amphimeloides cheesmanae Bryant

Amphimeloides cheesmanae Bry., 1950, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 12, 3 : 747, fig. 32 (Papua : Mt Tafa, 2650 m ; type in Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.)

MATERIAL EXAMINED : NE New Guinea : 1, Daulo Pass, 2400 m, 14.VI.1955, Gressitt ; 1, Asaro-Chimbu div. nr Mt Wilhelm, 3000 m, 29.VI.1955, Gressitt ; 1, Asaro V, Miramar-Gobayabo, 2000 m, 29.VI.1955, Gressitt ; 1, Wau, 1200 m, 29.X.1961, Sedlacek ; 4, Edie Ck, 2000 m, 10.X.1961, 16.II.1962, Sedlacek ; 2, same loc, but 2050-2200 m, no date, F. H. Taylor (AM) : 29, Mt Kaindi, 16 km SW of Wau, 2300 m, 8, 9.VI.1962 and 2400 m, 27,28.I.1963, Sedlacek ; 1, Yaibos, 2030-2180 m, 11.VI.1963, Sedlacek. SE New Guinea : 2, Kiunga, Fly River, 26-30.VII.1957, Brandt ; 1, Owen Stanley Range, Goilala, Bome, 1950 m, 16-30.IV.1958, Brandt.

DISTRIBUTION : NE and SE New Guinea.

Amphimeloides chloroticus Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3bb, 4y, 5z.

♂. Body form suboval, elytral apices somewhat prolonged with sides ± straight preapically instead of rounded. Dorsum with metallic green lustre ; antenna with basal 4 or 5 segments fuscous, remainder piceous and clothed with fine pale hairs, ventral surfaces and legs mostly piceous, coxae pale. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence.

Head : labrum with emargination acute ; frons evenly swollen on sides, concave medially, moderately punctate ; interantennal space concave medially, 2× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket ; orbital space 3/5 as broad as antennal socket ; interocular space 1.75× as broad as depth of eye ; gena 5/12 as deep as eye ; postantennal swellings separated by fine impressed line, well-delimited from vertex, but ± continuous with frons ;

vertex evenly convex, impunctate; supraorbital puncture \pm large, placed in oblique groove extending from eye to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* 6/13 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, gradually thickened to apex, 4-6 stout, becoming thicker apically, 7-10 robust, \pm flattened, 10 is 1.2 \times as long as broad, last \pm flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 9 : 4+ : 5+ : 3+ : 3 : 3+ : 4+ : 4+ : 5 : 5+ : 8. *Prothorax* about 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle angulate; side convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 8 : 8; sublateral area slightly swollen in vicinity of posterior angle; base convex; discal punctures shallow, mostly 2/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* 2.4 \times as long as broad, side convex along basal 2/3, apical 1/3 \pm straight until extremity, apical angle oblique-rounded; epipleuron \pm weakly concave basally, flat apically and continued nearly to apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures deep, mostly 1.5-2 \times as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly widened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated but with small median tubercle prebasally; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface \pm smooth medially, sparsely punctate; last sternite with apical margin broadly truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 15 : 6 : 4+ : 4 : 6. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, about as long as femur, apical spine with length subequal to apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus nearly 2/3 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* strongly arched, nearly 4 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.07 mm; breadth 2.18.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.18 mm; breadth 2.26.

Paratypes: Length 2.82-3.41 mm; breadth 2.05-2.38.

Holotype ♂ (RNH), NW New Guinea: Enarotali (Enarotadi), Wissel Lakes, 1730-1780 m, 10.I.1955, Brongersma; allotype ♀ (BISHOP 6892), same data as holotype; 3 paratypes, same data as preceding.

Differs from *aeratus*, n. sp. by having elytral punctures larger and deeper, and lateral swelling of elytron weakly produced and punctate instead of well-produced and mostly impunctate.

***Amphimeloides confusus* Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3cc, 5aa.**

♀. Body form subrounded; prothorax narrow in relation to elytra. Dorsum black, with slight greenish lustre; antenna dark, basal 4 segments pitchy brown; metasternum piceous; abdomen yellowish brown, last sternite darkened; legs piceous, but coxae pale. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen moderately clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons with deep, fine impression medially, surface smooth except for lateral series of punctures adjacent to antennal socket; interantennal space 2.4 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space nearly 1.6 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 3/7 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings vague, separated medially by fine impression; vertex medially impressed anteriorly, remainder convex, micropunctate; supraorbital puncture \pm small, placed in oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* 3/7 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, gradually thickened to

apex, 4-6 becoming thicker apically, 7-10 robust, \pm flattened, 10 is about $1.2\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex acute; relative lengths of segments as follows: 10 : 4 : 5+ : 3+ : 3+ : 4 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 8. *Prothorax* $1/2$ as long as broad; anterior angle briefly rounded, anterolateral area with surface concave; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 9 : 4+; sublateral area weakly swollen; base sinuate, feebly concave at middle; discal punctures mostly $1/4$ - $1/3$ as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* subtriangular, distinctly broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* $2.2\times$ as long as broad, side convex, apical angle oblique-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling not evident; sublateral swelling weakly produced, sparsely punctulate to impunctate; discal punctures of 2 sizes with small deep punctures mostly $1/3$ - $1/2$ as large as interspaces and larger ones mostly $1-2\times$ as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface subgranulate, moderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 16 : 6+ : 5+ : 5 : 8. *Legs*: metafemur $8/15$ as broad as long; metatibia arched, nearly as long as femur, apical spine slightly longer than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus $7/11$ as long as tibia, basal segment almost as long as remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.32 mm; breadth 2.65.

Paratype. Supraorbital puncture placed slightly mesad of oblique groove, and large elytral punctures shallower. Length 3.24 mm; breadth 2.59.

Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 6893), NE New Guinea: Nami Ck, 6 km W of Wau, 1700 m, 15. VI.1962, Sedlacek; 1 paratype, NW New Guinea: Star Mts, Sibil Val, 1245 m, Malaise trap, 18.X-8.XI.1961, S. & L. Quate.

Differs from *suturalis*, n. sp by having body form more circular, frons with median impression deeper, anterolateral area of pronotum with surface concave instead of flat, and finer elytral punctures.

***Amphimeloides laetus* Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 1b, 3dd, 4z, 5bb.**

♂. Body form oval. Dorsum bicolorous; pronotum largely yellow-testaceous with anterior and posterior margins briefly darkened medially, elytron dark with blue lustre; head piceous; antenna with segments 1-9 piceous, 10-11 fuscous; ventral surfaces and legs piceous. Dorsum with vague and sparse micropubescence; abdomen sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with angular emargination nearly square; frons shallowly and broadly impressed above, surface with micropunctures; interantennal space $1.8\times$ as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space $1/2$ as broad as antennal socket; antennal socket with \pm thick raised margin; interocular space $1.7\times$ as broad as depth of eye; gena $6/15$ as deep as eye; postantennal swellings large, feebly raised, separated medially by fine impression, weakly delimited from frons and vertex, surfaces sparsely micropunctate, vertex impunctate; supraorbital puncture \pm small, placed in oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* $1/2$ as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 barely thickened apically, 4-5 gradually thickened to apices, 6-7 more strongly thickened to apices, 8-10 robust, flattened, 10 is $1.3\times$ as long as broad, last flattened, apex brief-

ly rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 11+ : 4+ : 7 : 5 : 5 : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 6 : 6+ : 9. *Prothorax* 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angle subacutely rounded; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 4 : 7; posterior angle barely obtuse; base unevenly convex; discal punctures minute, mostly 1/4–1/3 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* triangular, broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* 2.3 \times as long as broad, side convex, apical angle obtuse; epipleuron concave basally, gradually narrowed apically and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; discal punctures 0.5–1 \times as large as interspaces, interspaces smooth. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece very narrow at middle, gradually widened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; metasternum short; abdomen with intercoxal carinae not evident, surface \pm smooth medially, submoderately punctate, last sternite broadly truncate apically; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 17 : 7 : 5+ : 4+ : 7+. *Legs*: metafemur 5/9 as broad as long; metatibia weakly arched, length subequal to femur, apical spine barely longer than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 3/5 as long as tibia, basal segment distinctly longer than remainder. *Wing* vestigial. *Aedeagus* arched, 6.0 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.64 mm; breadth 2.62.

♀. Elytral punctures mostly 1/2 as large as interspaces; abdomen with last sternite broadly rounded apically. Length 3.83 mm; breadth 2.94.

Paratypes. Pronotum completely darkened medially in 2 specimens; elytral punctures 1/4 as large as interspaces in several specimens. Elytral interspaces become swollen causing punctures to appear larger in specimens which have been placed in hot water for dissection. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.57–3.96 mm; breadth 2.66–2.99.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6894), NE New Guinea: Salawaket Range, Sepalakambang, 1920 m, on moss on ground, 14.IX.1956, Ford; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as preceding.

Differs from *bellus*, n. sp. by having pronotum with interval between anterior angle and anterior puncture 2 \times as long as interval between anterior puncture and posterior puncture instead of 3.5 \times , and wing vestigial instead of incompletely reduced.

***Amphimeloides muscus* Samuelson, n. sp.** Figs. 3ee, 4aa, 5cc.

♂. Body form subelongate-oval. Dorsum black, elytron with slight bronze lustre; antenna with segments 1–4 pitchy brown, remainder darker with last slightly paler than penultimate; ventral surfaces brown to piceous; legs mostly reddish brown, coxae pale, metafemur piceous. Dorsum \pm devoid of micropubescence; abdomen \pm sparsely clothed with slender pale hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons weakly swollen on sides, shallowly impressed medially, surface mostly impunctate except for a series along side adjacent and below antennal socket; interantennal space 2.2 \times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space 3/5 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space nearly 1.7 \times as broad as depth of eye; gena 6/15 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings obsolete, separated by fine median impressed line, surface \pm smooth, continuous with vertex and faintly delimited from frons; vertex convex, surface smooth; supraorbital puncture fairly large, placed near eye in oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* nearly 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender, gradually thickened to

apex, 4-6 becoming thicker, 7-10 robust, flattened, 10 is 1.2× as long as broad, last flattened, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments as follows: 11+ : 4+ : 6+ : 3+ : 4 : 5 : 5+ : 6 : 6 : 6+ : 9. *Prothorax* 6/11 as long as broad; anterior angle angulate; side weakly convex; intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 11 : 10; sublateral area swollen; base convex; discal punctures fine but distinct, mostly 1/4-1/3 as large as interspaces, interspaces smooth. *Scutellum* subtriangular, much broader than long, apex broadly rounded, surface smooth. *Elytron* 2.6× as long as broad; side convex; apical angle oblique-rounded; epipleuron moderately concave basally, nearly flat behind middle and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; lateral swelling with scattered small punctures, partly impunctate; discal punctures 1-1.5× as large as interspaces, but closer and deeper sublaterally and apically. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece strongly widened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface ± smooth medially, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apex broad, feebly convex; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 18 : 7 : 5+ : 5 : 7. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, about as long as femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus nearly 2/3 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* strongly arched, almos: 4× as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.67 mm; breadth 2.58.

♀. Elytron with most discal punctures slightly smaller than interspaces, but sublateral and apical punctures closer and deeper. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.54 mm; breadth 2.52.

Paratypes. Length 3.40-3.82 mm; breadth 2.41-2.59.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6895), NE New Guinea: Salawaket Range, Tuwep, 1350 m, on moss on rocks in stream, 9.IX.1956, Ford; allotopotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as holotype but 8.IX.1956; 4 paratopotypes, same data as preceding.

Differs from *aeratus*, n. sp. by having median groove of frons shallower, broader and nearly impunctate; pronotal punctures smaller, and darker in color.

***Amphimeloides suturalis* Samuelson, n. sp. Figs. 3ff, 4bb, 5dd.**

♂. Body form suboval. Dorsum dark, elytron with slight metallic green-bronze to violaceous lustre; antenna dark, basal 4 segments pitchy brown; ventral surfaces and legs piceous, but coxae paler. Dorsum with sparse micropubescence; abdomen moderately clothed with slender white hairs.

Head: labrum with emargination acute; frons with median groove ± deep and narrow, surface sparsely punctate; interantennal space 2.4× as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; orbital space slightly over 1/2 as broad as antennal socket; interocular space 1.9× as broad as depth of eye; gena 5/13 as deep as eye; postantennal swellings oblique-subquadrate, separated medially by obscure impression, surface punctate; vertex briefly impressed anteriorly, remainder convex and smooth except for sparse micropunctures; supraorbital puncture ± small, placed in oblique groove extending to inner margin of antennal socket. *Antenna* nearly 1/2 as long as body; segment 1 clavate, 3 slender basally, gradually thickened to apex, 4-6 becoming gradually thicker, 7-10 robust, ± flattened, 10 is 1.2× as long as broad, last flattened, apex briefly rounded; relative lengths

of segments as follows: 10+ : 4 : 6 : 4 : 4 : 4+ : 5+ : 5+ : 6 : 6 : 9. *Prothorax* slightly over 1/2 as long as broad; anterior angles angulate; side convex, intervals between anterior angle—anterior puncture—posterior puncture are 12 : 9; sublateral area swollen and delimited internally by groove \pm parallel to side; base convex; discal punctures often 1/2 as large as interspaces. *Scutellum* subtriangular, distinctly broader than long, apex briefly rounded, surface \pm smooth. *Elytron* 2.3 \times as long as broad; side convex, apical angle oblique-rounded; epipleuron concave-subvertical basally, \pm flat behind middle and not quite reaching apex; humeral swelling barely evident; sublateral swelling moderately punctate; sutural margin feebly and narrowly raised along basal 1/3, surface impunctate; discal punctures \pm deep, mostly 2 \times as large as interspaces. *Ventral surfaces*: prosternum with intercoxal piece broadened posteriorly, basal margin convex, surface excavated; abdomen with intercoxal carinae brief, confined to margin, surface \pm smooth, submoderately punctate, last sternite with apical margin rather broadly truncate; relative lengths of sternites as follows: 16 : 6+ : 5 : 5+ : 7+. *Legs*: metafemur 1/2 as broad as long; metatibia arched, length subequal to femur, apical spine slightly shorter than apical breadth of tibia; metatarsus 2/3 as long as tibia, basal segment slightly shorter than remainder. *Wing* fully developed. *Aedeagus* strongly arched, 4.0 \times as long as breadth at middle. Length 3.46 mm; breadth 2.59.

♀. *Spermatheca* as figured. Length 3.58 mm; breadth 2.59.

Holotype ♂ (BISHOP 6896), NE New Guinea: Yaibos, 2150-2200 m, 10.VI.1963, Sedlacek; allotype ♀ (BISHOP), same data as ♂.

Differs from *chloroticus*, n. sp. by having postantennal swellings distinctly delimited from frons instead of being continuous with swollen sides of frons, and sutural margin of elytron smooth, feebly and narrowly raised along basal 1/3.

Not Assigned

Amphimeloides gibbosus Bryant

Amphimeloides gibbosa Bry., 1950, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 12, 3: 746, fig. 31 (Papua: Mafulu, 1125 m; type in Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

DISTRIBUTION: SE New Guinea.

Not in key. No material has been seen that agrees with the description from which the species is characterized by having body form oval, dorsum black and impunctate, and antennal segments 1-4 fulvous, 5-11 black. Length 2.5 mm.

Amphimeloides viridescens Bryant

Amphimeloides viridescens Bry., 1950, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 12, 3: 748, fig. 33 (Dutch New Guinea: Cyclops Mts. 1100 m; type in Brit. Mus Nat. Hist.)

DISTRIBUTION: NW New Guinea.

Not in key. It is apparently lacking in my material; it is characterized from original description by having body form oblong-oval, dorsum dark metallic green with punctures of elytron larger and closer than those of pronotum and antenna with segments 1-4 fulvous, 5-11 black. Length 4 mm.