

NEW CARABIDAE FROM THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO (Col.)

(3rd Communication on Oriental *Carabidae*)¹⁾

by

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Below will be found descriptions of a few new Carabidae, chiefly from Java, which form part of a larger collection sent to me for study by the authorities of the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (Java), to whom I offer my sincere thanks. The types of the new species will be deposited ultimately in the Rijksmuseum voor Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden; paratypes have been placed in the collection of the Museum Zoologicum at Bogor whilst the author has been permitted to retain a number of duplicate specimens.

Once again I have to thank Messrs E. B. BRITTON (British Museum, London), P. J. DARLINGTON Jr (Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.), S. L. STRANEO (Gallarate, Italia) and F. I. VAN EMDEN (London), who at my request examined several species and kindly gave me their opinion on them. In this respect I wish to extend my special thanks to Mr BRITTON.

I am also much indebted to Dr LIEFTINCK, under whose direction were made the beautiful illustrations accompanying this paper.

I have taken this opportunity to describe a new *Coleolissus* and a new *Coptodera* from my own collection, taken by the late Mr P. J. A. KALIS during one of his collecting trips to the islands of Celebes and Salajar some 12 years ago.

The following species are of special interest:

Colliuris pusilla ANDR. — S. Java: S. Banjumas, Djeruklegi, 1 specimen, 10.i.1930, and Cheribon, Tjideres, 1 specimen, vi.1941, (F. C. DRESCHER); S. Celebes: Mt Lompobatang, 1 specimen, xi.1939 - i.1940 (H. LUCHT). New for Java and Celebes. Also in Sumatra and Borneo.

Desera crassa ANDR. — W. Java: Mt Malabar, Pasir Junghuhn, 1 specimen, viii.1936 (F. C. DRESCHER). New to Java. Also in Sumatra and Borneo.

Stilboma smaragdus ANDR. — Java: Mt Ungaran, 1 specimen and Mt Slamet, 1 specimen (F. C. DRESCHER). This species seems to be rare.

¹⁾ Cf. *Treubia*, 21: 117 - 132, figs, 1951.

Up till now two species have been described, viz. *S. smaragdus* ANDR. from Sumatra and Java, and *S. viridis* ANDR. from Java. Of *S. smaragdus* 4 specimens are known: 1 from Sumatra and 3 from Java; of *S. viridis* only 1 from Java.

Hoplomenes (= **Aristolebia**) **davaonis** HELLER (Philipp. Journ. Sci, 19, 1921, p. 529). — New to the Malay Archipelago. Mr P. J. A. KALIS collected a number of this species on the island of Salajar (off South Celebes). I may add to the original description that *A. davaonis* shows a strong size dimorphism. The small form is only 6 mm, the large form measuring 10 mm, as mentioned in the description.

Zuphium piceum SCHM. - GOEB. — Roti I: 1 specimen, xii.1939. New to the Malay Archipelago. Also in Toungoo and Palone (Burma).

Coleolissus kalisi sp. n. (fig. 1).

Length: 11 mm, Width: 4.5 mm.

Very shining black; prothorax and elytra iridescent; palpi, border of labrum, antennae, the side-margins of prothorax and elytra, and legs, dark red brown. Glabrous.

Head convex with large, moderately prominent eyes; the oblique frontal line deep in front, finely impressed behind and hardly reaching eye; clypeus with a fine, transverse line in front, a little before middle; antennae short, reaching a little beyond base of elytra; surface very finely and very sparsely punctate. Prothorax a little convex, about three-fifths wider than long and as much wider than head, widest at middle, finely bordered, the sides slightly arcuate, apex widely emarginate, the base nearly straight; hind angles obtuse, strongly rounded and a little reflexed; front angles rounded; basal foveae large and shallow, densely and finely, somewhat irregularly punctate, the punctuation extending along the sides of the prothorax till about middle; transverse impressions shallow, but distinct, median line finely impressed, in some examples reaching both base and apex; disk practically impunctate. Elytra a little convex, about three-fifths longer than wide, a little more than two-sevenths wider than prothorax, the sides nearly parallel, slightly dilated behind, basal border entire, sides of apex sinuate, inner angles of the truncature very finely denticulate; shoulders a little rounded; striae moderately deep, a little deeper behind, impunctate, basal striole in the second interval, joining stria 2 in a large pore; intervals moderately convex, very minutely and sparsely punctate, third interval with 9 small pores, adjoining stria 2, though the number seems to be somewhat variable. As to the microsculpture, only labrum and clypeus show isodiametric lines, which are

more distinctly visible on the former. Underside sparsely and finely punctate; prosternal process not bordered at apex, minutely setulose; last ventral segment of ♂ and ♀ with two setae on each side; joints 1 - 4 of ♂ pro- and mesotarsi a little dilated and clothed beneath with scales; claw joint setulose; fourth joint of all tarsi emarginate.

Island of Salajar (off South Celebes), Sumarisi, 10 specimens, xii. 1938; S. Celebes: Tjamba, 3 specimens, xi. 1938, and Ereng-Ereng (Bonthain), 7 specimens, xi. 1938, ♂♀ (all P. J. A. KALIS). The type comes from Tjamba.

Very near *Coleolissus leveri* VAN EMD., from Russel I. (Solomon Is.), of nearly the same size but differently coloured, much less brassy, the intervals of the elytra more convex, punctate throughout, though sparsely and minutely; the striae less shagreened, narrower near apex; and the hind angles of the prothorax more rounded.

***Acupalpus glabrus* sp. n.**

Length: 4 mm. Width: 1.5 mm.

Dark brown to piceous; mouth-parts, two first (or the first only) joints of antennae, a small border along the sides of prothorax and elytra, elytral suture and legs, ferruginous; in some specimens the legs are a little paler. Shining. Glabrous.

Head convex; clypeus with a small fovea in the hind angles; an oblique, deeply impressed frontal line from base of clypeus to eye; eyes moderately large, not prominent; antennae reaching a little beyond basal third of elytra, the surface with very few microscopic punctures. Prothorax convex, quadrate, about a fourth wider than long, the base as wide as apex; very narrowly bordered; from widest point, which lies a little before middle, in a gently bowed line contracted to front; slightly oblique behind, the sides of base a little oblique too; hind angles obtuse and rounded, a little more so than front angles; basal foveae rounded, moderately deep, the transverse impressions shallow, the basal impression a little deeper; median line fine, slightly wider and deeper in front as well as behind, the base somewhat rugose, in the middle with a few longitudinal, fine scratches, otherwise the whole surface with a few widely placed microscopic punctures. Elytra convex, subquadrate with rounded shoulders, about a third longer than wide, widest behind middle; sides nearly straight; sides of apex faintly sinuate; basal border entire; striae moderately deep, a little deeper behind, 3 - 4 and 5 - 6 join before apex, impunctate, intervals convex with only here and there a few microscopic punctures, a single dorsal pore in the third interval at about a

third from apex adjoining stria 2. The microsculpture of the head consists of vague isodiametric meshes, the lines on the prothorax (for the greater part) and elytra are very finely transverse, the base of the prothorax and the basal foveae have a microsculpture of moderately transverse, almost isodiametric lines, much more distinctly marked than on the rest of the upperside. Underside impunctate; last three ventral segments sparsely and finely pubescent. Last ventral segment of ♀ with two setae on each side, that of ♂ with one seta; prosternal process not setulose at apex; metatarsal joint not outwardly carinate or sulcate; fourth joint of protarsi bilobed, truncate in the meso- and metatarsi.

E. Java: Idjen Plateau, Blawan, 4 specimens ♂♀, 2.iii.1951 (H. LUCHT).

***Acupalpus haemorrhous* sp. n.**

Length: 3.5 mm. Width: 1.8 mm.

Black, shiny; palpi, labrum, clypeus, two first joints of antennae (rest darker), legs, two last ventral segments, apex and suture of elytra red brown; elytra with a faint bluish reflection. Glabrous.

Head convex; clypeal suture and oblique frontal lines clearly impressed; eyes moderately prominent; antennae rather long, reaching almost middle of elytra; surface smooth, sparsely microscopically punctate. Prothorax convex, subquadrate, a little wider than head, a third wider than long, widest a little before middle, the sides narrowly bordered and a little expanded, gently rounded, a little more contracted behind than in front, so that the base is feebly narrower than the apex; front angles rounded, hind angles strongly so; base nearly straight, transverse impressions and median line finely impressed, the latter a little deeper in front and behind, not quite reaching base and apex; basal foveae rather large and deep, rounded and lying near hind angles, passing into the marginal channels; surface smooth, only here and there with a few microscopic punctures. Elytra convex, subquadrate with very gently rounded sides, about one-third longer than wide, a little wider than prothorax; basal border entire, apex truncate, the sides very slightly emarginate; scutellary striole in the second interval, arising with stria 2 in a small umbilicate pore; striae rather deeply impressed, a little deeper near apex, impunctate, the intervals convex, sparsely microscopically punctate, interval 3 with one dorsal pore at about one-third from apex, adjoining stria 2. Microsculpture on head isodiametric, on prothorax from moderately to strongly transverse, the lines close together, more distinctly visible in the marginal

channels and the foveae, none on the elytra; scutellum with distinct, almost isodiametric meshes. Underside: first ventral segment of ♂ with an oblong fovea in the centre, three last ventral segments pubescent but not densely so; last ventral segment of ♂ with one seta on each side; prosternal process unbordered, setulose at apex; ♂ pro- and mesotarsi a little dilated and clothed beneath with whitish scales, fourth joint of both bilobed, especially in the protarsi.

W. Java: Depok, near Bogor, 1 ♂, iv.1948, for which I am indebted to Mr C. M. C. BROUËRIUS VAN NIDEK.

Anaulacus kendengensis sp. n.

Length: 5.5 mm. Width: 2.5 mm.

Dark red brown, head and a large patch on the elytra piceous. In some specimens the prothorax also is piceous for the greater part. Glabrous. Moderately shining.

Head convex, broad with rather prominent eyes, rather deeply embedded in the prothorax; antennae short, not reaching base of elytra; clypeal suture superficial, but distinct; supra-orbital setae closely placed together; no traces of frontal lines or foveae; surface smooth. Prothorax convex, almost quadrate, only a little wider than long, the base a little wider than apex, the latter bisinuate; the sides finely bordered, nearly straight, contracted in front, front and hind angles equally rounded; base slightly bisinuate, basal foveae small and shallow, impunctate; frontal and basal impressions marked by underlying punctures, median line reaching base and frontal impression; surface smooth. Elytra convex, subquadrate, a little more than one-fourth longer than wide, the sides nearly straight; shoulders rounded, basal border entire; striae finely impressed, impunctate, intervals almost flat; no dorsal pores; surface smooth. The microsculpture on prothorax and elytra strongly transverse, on the head the vertex has isodiametric and the sides have moderately transverse lines. Underside glabrous and impunctate. Prosternal process broad, very finely bordered at apex.

E. Java: Idjen Plateau, Blawan, 900 - 1500 m, 1 specimen, iv.1941 (H. LUCHT); Idjen Plateau, 4 specimens (C. J. LOUWERENS).

Homothes microguttatus sp. n. (fig. 2).

Length: 7.5 - 8 mm. Width: 2.8 - 3 mm.

Black, opaque, elytra here and there faintly tessellated with silvery patches; third elytral interval with 5 very minute, circular red spots;

legs yellowish, protibiae, apex of femora and tibiae darker; mouth-parts and antennae reddish brown. Glabrous.

Head rather flat, a little longer and a little less than one-half narrower than prothorax, with large — rather flat — eyes; labrum a little emarginate at apex, a semi-circular ridge just touching the basal border; clypeal suture well visible; basal foveae small and moderately deep; neck constricted behind; antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra; in some specimens joints 7 - 11 of the antennae are more or less yellowish. Surface rugose, because of minute asperities, only middle of vertex smooth. Prothorax flat, the sides moderately explanate in front, narrower behind; rather strongly reflexed, very finely bordered, a little wider than long, widest a little before middle; from widest point, which bears a seta, gently contracted in front, very strongly curved behind (in some specimens more attenuate) to near base, from there the sides run in a short, oblique line to hind angles, so that the base is about three times as narrow as the apex; the latter emarginate, the base straight, front angles rounded and a little advanced, hind angles obtuse and rounded; of the transverse impressions only the frontal one is present, though shallow; basal foveae small and not deep, median line very fine, the whole surface with fine, wave-shaped striae, rougher at base. Elytra flat, oval, two-thirds longer than wide; base deeply emarginate; shoulders strongly, the sides gently rounded; apex truncate; sides a little oblique, sinuate, basal border fine and entire; striae fine and impunctate, not reaching base, the intervals flat without punctuation; third interval with 5 minute, setiferous pores, each pore in the centre of a small red spot, 4 of which adjoining stria 2, the first, placed nearest to base, adjoining stria 3; surface covered with minute asperities obscuring the colour. No visible microsculpture. Under-side glabrous; joints 1 - 4 of ♂ protarsi a little dilated and clothed beneath with scales; upperside of all tarsi glabrous. Left mandibula deeply notched just before apex.

E. Java: Idjen Plateau, Blawan, 900 - 1500 m, 14 ♂♀, i, iii and iv. 1941 (H. LUCHT).

This is the first record of the Australian genus *Homothes* for the Malay Archipelago. Superficially it resembles *Aeolodermus emarginatus* CHAUD. (fig. 3), but the form of the prothorax and the elytra is quite different as the accompanying illustrations clearly show. In *Ae. emarginatus* the upperside of all tarsi is setulose, glabrous in *H. microguttatus*; the right mandibula of the latter is deeply notched just before apex, the antennae are relatively shorter, the elytra wider with more rounded sides;

moreover, the surface is less uneven, the base much more deeply emarginate, etc.

H. microguttatus is very closely allied to *H. elegans* NEWM. from Australia. Compared with the latter the new species is dull black, instead of dull red brown with a faint tinge of violet, the red spots in the third interval of the elytra are hardly visible, very clearly marked in *H. elegans*, the labrum nearly quadrate, twice as wide as long in the Australian species. Also, *H. elegans* is relatively a more broadly built species.

I also saw a *Homothes* from Bontoc, Philippine Is. (CHAPMAN), sent to me by Mr P. J. DARLINGTON Jr, for comparison. It is almost exactly coloured like *H. elegans*, but for the rest it differs very little from *H. microguttatus* and is perhaps only a variety of the Javan form.

***Stenotelus piceus* sp. n.**

Length: 8 mm. Width: 3.5 mm.

Piceous; mouth-parts, antennae, a small patch in front of head, the side borders of prothorax and elytra and legs, light reddish brown; femora for the greater part darker. Moderately shining. Pubescent.

Head convex; eyes large and prominent; upperside of mandibulae finely longitudinally striate; labrum almost circularly depressed in the middle; clypeal suture well-marked; front of head with a small V-shaped excavation, frontal foveae inconspicuous, somewhat irregular; antennae reaching a little beyond base of elytra; surface impunctate. Prothorax convex, small, cordiform, about as wide as head, one-fourth wider than long, the apex a little wider than base, widest a little before middle, from widest point, which is a little angulate in a gently bowed line contracted to front, in an oblique straight line behind till about one-fifth from base; from there running nearly straight to hind angles, which are obtuse, a little projecting and reflexed; the sides finely bordered; narrowly explanate; base truncate; apex faintly bisinuate; front angles rounded, frontal impression superficial, basal one deep; basal foveae fairly deep, prolonged in a gradually less deep, straight groove till a little beyond middle of prothorax; median line fine, reaching base and almost apex. Elytra about two-sevenths longer than wide, wholly bordered, the sides nearly straight; shoulders gently rounded; apex truncate, the sides finely sinuate; the inner angles of the elytral truncature finely toothed, the outer angles with a much larger tooth, the striae fine, very minutely punctate, the intervals convex, impunctate; two dorsal pores, the first a little behind middle, the second a little before apex, both in the third interval. Microsculpture on

head isodiametric, on prothorax and elytra moderately transverse. Underside finely and sparsely pubescent, more densely so at sides; impunctate. Last ventral segment of ♀ with two setae on each side, each half-claw with 3 - 4 denticles.

C. Celebes: Tobjambu, near Palopo, 600 - 1000 m, 2 ♀, vii.1937 (L. J. TOXOPEUS).

***Lachnoderma nideki* sp. n.**

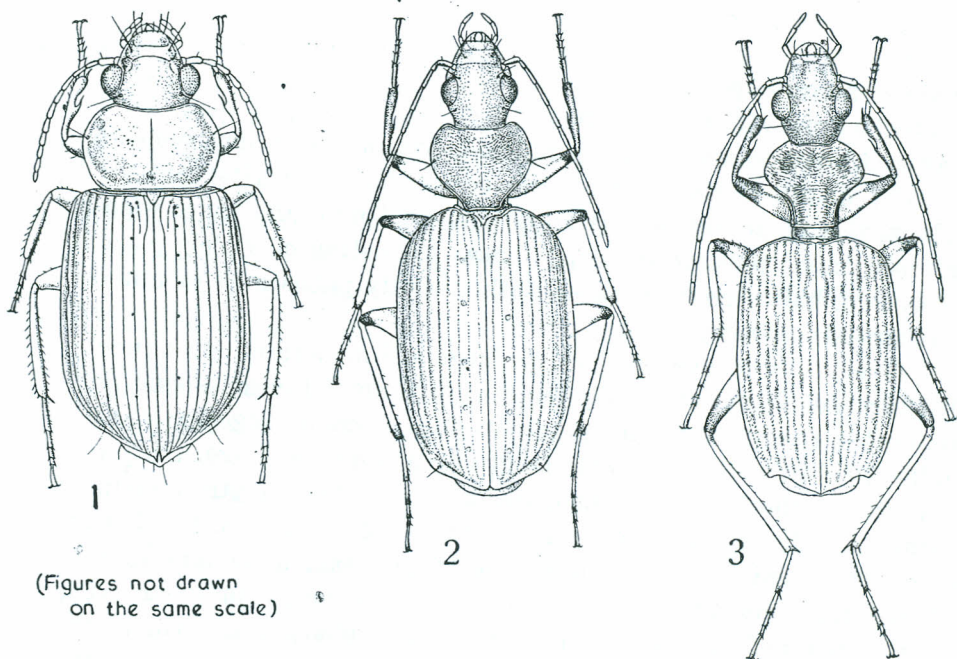
Length: 9.5 mm. Width: 3.5 mm.

Entirely black; elytra with a very dark, greenish blue, metallic tinge; body covered with a scanty pubescence of erect, greyish hairs. Shining.

Head a little convex with very prominent eyes, contracted behind; antennae moderately long, reaching basal fifth of elytra; labrum a little hollowed out and with a longitudinal ridge in the centre, slightly arcuate in front; clypeus slightly emarginate, the foveae uneven, moderately deep, finely transversely grooved; surface, with the exception of the vertex, which is practically smooth, finely punctate, the punctures not placed closely together. Prothorax convex, a little wider than head and about two-thirds wider than long, the base slightly wider than apex, cordiform; the uneven border, which is hardly developed, with a fringe of moderately long greyish hairs, the sides strongly explanate and reflexed, almost circular in front, sharply sinuate behind; hind angles sharp, acute and projecting laterally; front angles strongly rounded; base straight, produced backwards, apex a little emarginate; median line deep, a little narrower in front than behind; transverse impressions and basal foveae deep, rugose with coarse, widely placed punctures, the disk very finely and not closely punctate. Elytra convex, a little less than half as long as wide, the sides parallel; shoulders square, the outer angles of the subtruncate apex strongly rounded, wholly bordered, apical part of stria 1 deeply impressed, otherwise the elytra are striate-punctate; punctures almost foveolate and here and there confluent, the intervals flat, rugose, more or less irregularly punctate. No visible microsculpture, according perhaps to the rugose surface, though vestiges of fine lines are traceable here and there. Underside much less densely pubescent than upperside; fourth tarsal joint of all legs densely clothed with red brown hairs beneath, strongly bilobed; claw joint setulose, claws strongly pectinate.

W. Java: Depok, near Bogor, 1 specimen, 12.i.1949 (C. M. C. BROUERIUS VAN NIDEK).

This, as far as I know, is the first record of the genus from Java. Compared with *L. tricolor* ANDR., the only other described species from



(Figures not drawn
on the same scale)

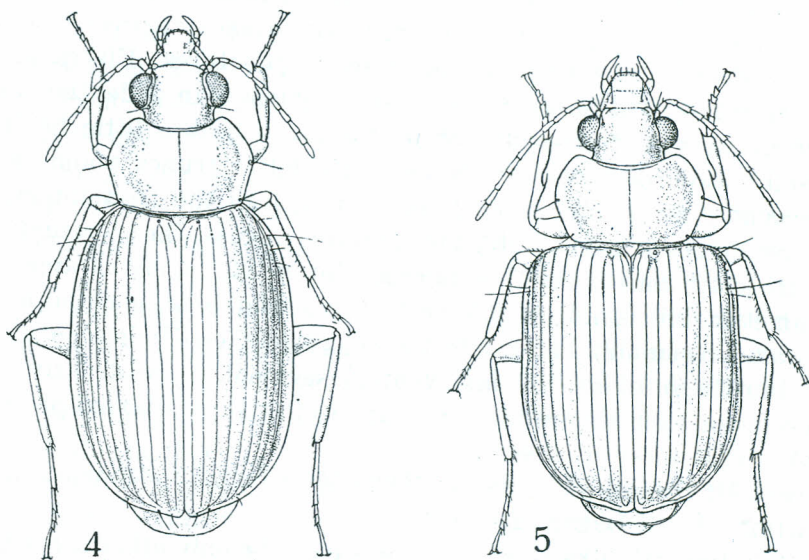


Fig. 1. *Coleolissus kalisi* sp. n., type. — Fig. 2. *Homothes microguttatus* sp. n. —
Fig. 3. *Aeolodermus emarginatus* CHAUD. — Fig. 4. *Dolichoctis immaculata* REDT. —
Fig. 5. *Dolichoctis iridescens* sp. n.

Indonesia, the new species is larger, the colour of head and prothorax is black instead of red, etc.

***Omobrus pilosus* sp. n.**

Length: 6 mm. Width: 2.2 mm.

Head and prothorax very dark reddish-brown above, yellow beneath; elytra black; mouth parts, trochanters, coxae, legs and first antennal joint yellow, rest of antennae a little darker, head here and there with a few scattered hairs; pubescence of prothorax consisting of widely placed, moderately long hairs; elytra covered with a scanty pubescence of minute hairs. Moderately shining.

Head large, convex; eyes moderately large and moderately prominent; clypeal suture not deep but clearly impressed; frontal foveae oblong and deep, separated from groove along the eyes by a small ridge; vertex in the middle with a short, very faint longitudinal line; neck constricted a long way behind the eyes; antennae reaching middle of elytra; surface almost smooth, only here and there a few scattered punctures. Prothorax narrow, convex, cordiform, a little smaller than head, about one-fourth wider than long, widest at a fourth from apex; sides very finely bordered and sinuate just before hind angles, which are sharp and projecting a little laterally, front angles obtuse and setulose; median line and both frontal and basal impressions rather deep, basal foveae practically obsolete, among the setiferous pores a few minute punctures. Elytra subquadrate, rather flat, a little less than one-half longer than wide, the base about twice as wide as base-width of prothorax, widest a little behind middle; wholly bordered from base to apex, the latter truncate and very slightly bisinuate; shoulders rounded; basal striole in the first interval, striae moderately deep, impunctate, the intervals rugose, the punctuation formed by the setiferous pores. The microsculpture of the elytra appears to be isodiametric, but is only visible on the area near base, none on head and prothorax, presumably because of the rough surface. Underside sparsely and minutely setulose, the last ventral segment more densely so; two apical setae on each side in the ♀ and one in the ♂; prosternal process unbordered and setulose at apex.

W. Java: Mt Tangkuban Prah, 4000 - 5000 ft, 10 specimens, iii-v. 1936 and i.1937 (F. C. DRESCHER).

Built almost exactly like *O. praetextus* ANDR., the only other described species from Java, and perhaps not more than a variety of the latter. The colour is quite different and there is a fine, small longitudinal line on the vertex of the head, instead of a small pore.

Key to the known species of *Omobrus* ANDR.

- 1 (4) Elytra dark blue.
- 2 (3) Prothorax narrow and long, only very little contracted behind.
 ◦ Sumatra and Java *praetextus* ANDR.
- 3' (2) Prothorax wider and shorter, much more contracted behind.
 Philippines *punctulatus* JEDL.
- 3'' (3') Prothorax still a little wider than in *punctulatus*, the hind angles
 much sharper than in *praetextus*, acute and projecting laterally.
 Shortland I. (Solomon group). . . *praetextus brachinoides* v. EMD.
- 4 (1) Elytra black. Java *pilosus* LOUW.

***Allophanes drescheri* sp. n.**

Length: 5 mm. Width: 2 mm.

Yellow; head rufous, venter black, elytra very shiny, very light brown-violet (except the basal and side borders, which are yellow), with strong metallic reflections.

Head flat in front; frontal foveae shallow and long, more or less curved at middle and outwardly bounded by a small ridge; antennae short, hardly reaching base of elytra; eyes prominent; surface smooth. Prothorax convex, subquadrate, about as wide as head and a little more than one-half wider than long, the base slightly wider than the apex; sides very finely bordered, from the front marginal seta—at about three-fourths from base—gently contracted to front, nearly straight behind but a little emarginate just before hind angles, which are obtuse and slightly projecting laterally; front angles rounded, marginal channels widening out behind, passing into the basal transverse impression, which is rather deep; base produced backwards, but not strongly so; sides a little oblique; basal foveae moderately deep, small and round, the transverse impression in front and the median line finely impressed; surface smooth. Elytra a little more than one-half wider than prothorax and about one-half longer than wide, very slightly oval, the sides a little compressed just before middle; apex truncate over a distance corresponding to the width of almost three intervals taken together; sides oblique and emarginate, the outer angles obtuse; striae finely impressed, deeper at sides and near apex, intervals convex, third interval with two dorsal pores, each of them lying at the border of a moderately deep impression, which occupies nearly the whole width of the interval, the first pore adjoining stria 3, at about middle, the second one near apex, adjoining stria 2. Microsculpture consisting of very distinct isodiametric meshes, though

on disk of prothorax the meshes are here and there slightly transverse. Underside: venter sparsely and very finely punctate and pubescent; claws finely toothed, claw joint setulose beneath.

W. Java: Mt Tangkuban Prahū, 4000 - 5000 ft, 1 specimen, v.1938 (F. C. DRESCHER).

This new species superficially resembles *Dromius*, but it shows all the generic characters of the genus *Allophanes* ANDR. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11) iii:139, 1939). It is widely different in colour from the only other described species, viz. *Allophanes mundus* ANDR., from Borneo, Sumatra and Balabac I. (Philippines), so that *A. drescheri* is the first record of the genus for Java. However, it is quite possible that *A. mundus* ANDR. also occurs in Java, because Mr. DRESCHER kindly sent me a co-type of that species, of which the origin is uncertain as it bears no label.

Allophanopsis gen. n.

Body winged. Head with two supraorbital setae; clypeus bisetose, truncate, the suture distinct; labrum subquadrate, slightly emarginate in front, 6-setose; ultimate joints of maxillary and labial palpi subcylindrical, truncate at apex and a little longer than the penultimate ones, which are more or less triangular and bisetose in the labials; mentum pointed at apex, externally rounded, epilobes extending beyond lobes, a stout, slightly obtuse tooth in the sinus, a little more than half as long as lobes; ligula rather wide, the apex truncate, quadrisetose; paraglossae extending a little beyond the ligula, each of them half as wide as the latter, adnate, glabrous; maxillae curved and pointed at apex; mandibulae short, gradually contracted to the sharp tip, the scrobe without a seta; antennae short, pubescent from and including joint 5. Prothorax transverse, the sides bisetose; median line finely impressed. Elytra oval, 9-striate, wholly bordered, scutellary striole between suture and stria 1, apical truncature with the inner angles strongly toothed, the outer angles with a minute, sharp tooth, the sides emarginate. Venter sparsely, microscopically punctate; 6th ventral segment of ♂ with two setae on each side and deeply, arcuately emarginate at middle; apex of 7th ventral segment visible in the emargination. Three joints of ♂ protarsi a little dilated and clothed beneath with scales; ♂ mesotibiae with a nick on inner side, near apex; all tarsi with the upperside glabrous; claw joints setulose beneath, claws pectinate.

♀ unknown.

Genotype *Allophanopsis emarginatus* sp. n.

In general aspect this new and interesting genus is much like *Holcoderus* CHAUD. and even more like *Metallica* CHAUD., but in reality it is closely related to *Allophanes* ANDR. In the mesotibiae of the ♂ it resembles *Lebia* LATR. s. str., but the prothorax is only a little produced backwards. In many of its characters and especially in the form of the ♂ 6th ventral segment it matches *Allophanes* ANDR. However, the emargination of the 6th ventral segment is true to both ♂ and ♀ in *Allophanes*, whereas it may be only a ♂ character in *Allophanopsis*. Also in *Allophanes* there is a small tooth on each side of the emargination, and the sinus shows no trace of the 7th segment.

***Allophanopsis emarginatus* sp. n.**

Length: 8 mm. Width: 3.2 mm.

Black; palpi, antennae (joints 5-11 darker), side border of prothorax, trochanters and tarsi red brown; elytra bright metallic green, apex and sides cupreous-red. Glabrous. Very shiny.

Head flat and somewhat uneven in front, with a more or less V-shaped pore at middle, convex on vertex; labrum very faintly emarginate and microscopically pubescent; frontal foveae long, rather deep in front, diverging behind; eyes large and prominent; antennae short, not extending beyond base of elytra; surface nearly smooth, only very sparsely microscopically punctate. Prothorax convex, transverse, slightly wider than head, about one-half wider than long, the base a little wider than apex, widest at middle, the sides moderately expanded and narrowly bordered, gently rounded and nearly equally contracted in front and behind; hind angles obtusely rounded and slightly projecting laterally; front angles rounded, the marginal setae placed at one-fourth from apex and just before hind angle; base a little arcuate and a little produced backwards, the sides faintly oblique; front transverse impression and median line fine, basal foveae punctiform, moderately deep, hind transverse impression shallow; surface finely, transversely striate and here and there with a few microscopic punctures, on each side of the median line a small, round pore on middle of disk. Elytra faintly oval, about two-thirds longer than wide and about one-half wider than prothorax, wholly bordered; inner angles of apical truncature strongly, obtusely toothed, the sides emarginate, a little compressed just before middle; outer angles with a sharp, minute tooth, striae finely impressed and finely punctate, striae 1 and 2 arising together in a small, umbilicate pore, intervals convex, very sparsely microscopically punctate; two dorsal setiferous pores, the front one at middle, the second one near apex, adjoining stria 3 and stria 2,

respectively. Microsculpture of head and elytra isodiametric, but meshes on the latter much more distinct, those on the head moderately transverse. Underside: prosternal process narrowly bordered, surface of venter very sparsely and very finely punctate; mesotibiae of ♂ with a nick on inner side near apex; 6th ventral segment of ♂ with two rather closely placed setae on each side and deeply, arcuately emarginate at middle; 7th segment visible in the emargination; joints 2 - 4 of ♂ protarsi a little dilated and clothed beneath with brownish scales; claws pectinate, claw joint setulose beneath.

W. Java: Mt Tangkuban Prahū, 4000 - 5000 ft, 1 ♂, xii.1936 (F. C. DRESCHER).

***Dromius lieftincki* sp. n.**

Length: 4.6 mm. Width: 1.8 mm.

Head, prothorax, scutellum, side borders and apex of elytra, red brown; elytra piceous; legs, antennae and mouth-parts ferruginous. Glabrous. Shining.

Head convex, a little narrower than prothorax; frontal foveae small and moderately deep; eyes large, but not prominent; antennae short, reaching only a little beyond base of elytra; mentum with a small, obtuse tooth in the emargination. Prothorax convex, about one-fourth wider than long, widest a little before middle; sides very finely bordered and rather broadly explanate, strongly contracted in front, very faintly so behind, the apex thus much narrower than base; front angles rounded, hind angles straight and a little obtuse; the single lateral seta placed in the hind angle, median line; both the transverse impressions and the basal foveae moderately deep, the bottom of the latter rugose, but not punctate; sides of disk finely transversely striate. Elytra a little convex, two-thirds longer than wide with rounded shoulders and truncate apex; sides nearly parallel, basal border disappearing opposite stria 2, striae very faintly impressed, impunctate, intervals a little convex without punctuation, third interval with a single, setiferous pore near apex, adjoining stria 2, the seventh with four pores on apical half. Microsculpture on head and elytra isodiametric; prothorax with slightly transverse lines, not so clearly visible as on head and elytra, because of the uneven, striate surface. Underside smooth, prosternal process very faintly bordered, not setulose. Last ventral segment of ♀ with 3 setae on each side; each half-claw with three denticles.

E. Java: Idjen Plateau, Blawan, 900 - 1500 m, 2 ♀, 13.i.1935 and 27.xii.1937 (type) (H. LUCHT).

Built almost exactly like *D. hilarus* ANDR., but generally a little longer and wider and having the basal foveae shallower, the basal border of elytra longer, and the elytra unspotted.

Coptodera subcostata sp. n.

Length: 7.5 mm. Width: 3.2 mm.

Elytra piceous, light brown along the sides; head and disk of prothorax dark brown, the explanation of the latter, mouth-parts, antennae and legs, light brown; each elytron adorned with two spots: the front spot very large and irregular, covering intervals 3 - 7, the apical spot, which is much narrower, covers intervals 2 - 8, forming a more or less u-shaped pattern with the spot on the other elytron, projecting in front on intervals 4 - 5 and curving to apex on intervals 6 - 8. Glabrous. Moderately shining.

Head a little convex, about one-fourth narrower than prothorax, with large prominent eyes; frontal foveae large and deep; labrum a little emarginate in front; antennae short, reaching only a little beyond base of elytra; neck a little constricted behind; surface smooth, only a very few microscopic punctures. Prothorax rather flat, transverse, twice as wide as long, widest about a third from apex, more contracted in front than behind, so that the base is a little wider than apex; sides very finely bordered, moderately explanate, the base a little produced backwards with slightly oblique sides; front straight; front angles strongly rounded; hind angles obtuse; median line fine; both transverse impressions strongly marked and as deep as the small, basal foveae. Elytra rather flat, about one-half longer than wide, with slightly rounded sides, widest behind middle; basal border narrow and entire; shoulders rounded; sides of apex finely sinuate and oblique, the outer angles rounded; striae fine and deep, impunctate, the intervals subcostate without punctures, apical part of the third interval with two dorsal pores at one-fourth, just in front of the spot, and near apex. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of prothorax and elytra moderately transverse. Underside glabrous, impunctate, prosternal process not bordered at apex. Ventral segment of ♀ with two setae on each side.

Island of Salajar (off South Celebes): Sumarisi, 3 ♀ (J. P. A. KALIS).

Closely allied to *C. picta* CHAUD., and *interrupta* SCHM.-GOEB., a little smaller and relatively flatter and wider, quite differently coloured, the spots on the elytra of nearly the same shape, though the front spot is much larger, the dorsal pores placed in the same manner. In *C. transversa* SCHM.-GOEB., which also is an ally, the front dorsal pore is placed a little

behind middle. In general build and colour it is very much like *C. flexuosa* SCHM.-GOEB., only much larger.

***Oxyodontus piliferus* sp. n.**

Length: 6 mm. Width: 3 mm.

Head and elytra very dark brown, almost piceous; prothorax brown; mouth-parts, antennae, elytral suture and side-margins, a little paler; underside red brown. The whole surface covered with short pubescence, which is a little longer on head and prothorax. Shining.

Head moderately convex; frontal foveae large and deep; eyes large and prominent; antennae short, hardly reaching base of prothorax; surface covered with widely placed, very fine, piliferous punctures. Prothorax rather flat, strongly transverse, almost twice as wide as long, widest a little before middle; sides very narrowly bordered and moderately explanate, the explanation gradually widened behind, from widest point, which is faintly angulate, in a gently bowed line contracted towards front, slightly oblique behind and nearly straight just before hind angles, which are straight, but not sharply pointed, and reflexed; front angles rather strongly rounded; the base arcuate, a little produced backwards; sides nearly straight, apex a little emarginate; front transverse impression superficial, but distinct, basal impression and the small basal foveae deep; median line finely impressed, not reaching base and apex; surface rugose, especially at base and in the foveae; disk smooth in the middle, otherwise the prothorax is pilose, the light coloured hairs springing from small punctures. Elytra rather flat, subquadrate, only a little longer than wide, the sides gently rounded, widest behind middle, basal border narrow and entire, front angles rounded, base with slightly oblique and sinuate sides, the impunctate striae rather deep, the intervals only a little convex, rugose and distinctly punctate, all punctures bearing fine hairs; the third interval with three large pores; the first, adjoining stria 3, at one-fourth from base, the second at middle and the third near apex, adjoining stria 2. Microsculpture clearly visible, isodiametric on head, moderately transverse on prothorax and elytra. Underside: genae and prosternum with a few scattered hairs, the rest piliferous, the hairs placed in small punctures; prosternal process finely bordered at apex; claws finely toothed; tarsi setulose beneath.

C. Celebes: Nanggala, near Rantepao, 900 m, 1 specimen, iv.1938 (F. C. DRESCHER).

The second species in the genus. Very near *O. tripunctatus* CHAUD., but it has the elytra rougher and more extensively pubescent.

***Dolichoctis iridescens* sp. n. (fig. 5).**

Length: 4.5 - 5 mm. Width: 2 mm.

Dark brown, almost piceous; mouth-parts, antennae, the border along the sides of the prothorax and elytra, as well as the legs, light brown. Glabrous. The elytra slightly iridescent.

Head convex, with large prominent eyes; antennae short, reaching a little beyond base of elytra; the groove along the eyes inwardly bordered by a fine ridge; clypeal suture clearly impressed; no frontal lines and foveae; surface smooth. Prothorax very little convex, almost flat, about one-fifth wider than long, widest just before middle; base and apex of about equal width, the sides very finely bordered, bisetose, rather widely explanate, from widest point a little more contracted behind than in front; front angles strongly rounded, hind angles obtuse; base with its sides nearly straight, very faintly produced at middle; apex emarginate; frontal line finely indicated; basal line more distinctly impressed, the bottom of the oblong and deep basal foveae with a fine, small line; median line fine, a little wider and deeper behind, reaching base and apex. Elytra convex, about one-half longer than wide, wholly bordered; sides gently rounded; shoulders rounded, apex slightly sinuate; finely striate, striae and intervals impunctate; two dorsal pores in the third interval at basal half. Microsculpture on prothorax and elytra consisting of very fine, closely placed lines, the lines on the head being moderately transverse. Underside impunctate and practically glabrous, only here and there a few very minute hairs in the middle of ventral segments, the sterna, genae and submentum. Last ventral segment of ♂ with one seta on each side; prosternal process not bordered and minutely setulose at apex.

W. Java: Mt Guntur, 1600 m, 1 specimen, iv.1937 (E. JACOBSON); Mt Gedé, Tjibodas, 1600 m, 1 specimen, 29.v.1937 (F. C. DRESCHER).

E. Java: Idjen Plateau, Blawan Estate, 900 - 1500 m, 3 ♂ (one the type), 2.iv.1941 (H. LUCHT).

This new species can be compared best with *D. immaculata* REDT. (fig. 4). It has the eyes more prominent, the front angles of the prothorax much more rounded, and the elytra iridescent; it is also a more compactly built species.

***Pentagonica drescheri* sp. n.**

Black; head, prothorax, side borders of elytra, scutellum, legs, coxae and trochanters, red. Glabrous. Shining.

Head flat with large and prominent eyes, the sides of which form a continuous curve with the genae till neck-construction; frontal impres-

sions inconspicuous, the pores of the supra-orbital setae placed at the bottom of a shallow fovea; antennae rather thick, reaching basal fifth of elytra. Prothorax moderately convex, emarginate at widest point, nearly twice as wide as long; a little wider than head, the finely bordered sides angulate at middle, from that point a little contracted in front and forming behind a continuous curve with the base, which is produced backwards; front emarginate, front angles rounded away, margins explanate and a little reflexed; median line fine, surface impunctate. Elytra rather flat, a little more than one-half longer than wide and almost twice as wide as prothorax, widest a little behind middle; sides very slightly rounded, almost parallel, the sides of the truncate apex a little oblique; shoulders a little rounded; striae hardly visible, very finely punctate, the intervals flat, interval 3 with three setiferous pores: the first at about one-fifth from base in the middle of the interval, the second at about middle and the third at about one-fourth from apex, adjoining stria 2. Microsculpture very distinct, the head and the elytra with isodiametric meshes, the lines on the prothorax on the whole also isodiametric, but at sides and near disk slightly transverse. Underside glabrous and smooth.

C. Java: Mt Slamet, Baturraden, 800 m, 1 specimen, ix.1932 (type), and 2 paratypes, 10 - 19.ix.1927 and vii.1928 (F. C. DRESCHER). Also W. Java, Sukanegara, 900 m, 1 specimen, 19.i.1936, native collector.

Closely allied to *P. blanda* ANDR., of nearly the same size, but of a different colour and with a different microsculpture of prothorax and elytra.

Galerita fortis sp. n.

Length: 21 mm. Width: almost 7 mm.

Dull black, antennae and tarsi piceous. A short pubescence near apical truncature of elytra and on the prothorax (especially basal part); head with only a few hairs.

Head with moderately deep, wide frontal foveae, uneven at bottom, in the middle separated by a longitudinal, smooth ridge; eyes moderately prominent, the setulose genae are about as long as the eyes and run almost in a straight line to neck, so that the head is nearly quadrate; antennae reaching middle of elytra; basal part of head punctate, but not closely so. Prothorax cordate, a little convex and not much wider than head, one-eighth longer than wide, widest at about one-third from apex; sides rounded in front, sinuate behind, hind angles straight and a little rounded, median line very fine, running in a deep groove, bounded on each side by a faint, slightly raised ridge; sides of disk with a very faint, longitudinal

depression in front; basal foveae rather deep, united with the (somewhat less deep) explanate sides of the prothorax; frontal impression obsolete, basal one rather deep; the whole surface moderately, not closely punctate. Elytra rather flat, ovate, a little less than three-fourths longer than wide, strongly contracted to base, but with distinct, rounded shoulders; apex truncate; primary striae 1-8 costate, 9 slightly raised, the secondary striae very fine, forming three intervals between two primaries, the middle one with one row of slightly impressed, widely placed round punctures; the whole surface transversely granulate. The microsculpture of elytra and prothorax formed by moderately transverse meshes, the head with isodiametric meshes. Underside with short, brown pubescence.

C. Java: Mt Slamet, Kaligua, 1500 - 2100 m, 1 specimen, xii.1936 (F. C. DRESCHER).

Very near *Galerita toreuta* ANDR., and of the same build and colour. The new species has the head and the prothorax wider, the surface of the latter quite dissimilar.
