

ON A COLLECTION OF CARABIDAE FROM THE NORTHERN
MOLUCCAS (COLEOPTERA)

by

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In 1951 a small collection of Carabid beetles was made by two Indonesian collectors in Central Halmahera and on Ternate, while two years later, Mr A. M. R. WEGNER, of the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, made a more extensive collecting trip to the Moluccan islands Batjan and Obi, where a greater number of Carabidae were assembled. I am thankful to Mr WEGNER for his kindness to send me for study the whole collection brought home by him and his assistants.

Three genera have proved to be new to the Indonesian archipelago, one, *Prosopogmus* CHAUD., known from Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and two others, viz. *Platycoelus* BLANCH. and *Stricklandia* W. S. MACL., which up to the present were known only from New Guinea.

The Pterostichinae dealt with in this paper have been identified by Dr S. L. STRANEO, of Gallarate, Italy.

As to the text-figures, figs. 1-5 and 8-11 were drawn by Raden G. ABDULKADIR, to whom I am much indebted for his skilful work, Figs. 6, 7 and 12-15 are camera lucida sketches made by myself.

My sincere thanks are due to Dr P. J. DARLINGTON JR, of Harvard College, U.S.A., Dr F. I. VAN EMDEN, of the British Museum, London, and to Dr S. L. STRANEO, who kindly examined a number of species and gave me their opinion on them. Especially Dr VAN EMDEN did much work in this respect.

The types of the new species will ultimately be deposited in the Leiden Museum, Netherlands, while paratypes are being returned to the Museum at Bogor.

Below I am giving an enumeration of all species collected with the original references and notes on the distribution, the descriptions of the new species following at the end of this article.

Subfam. Ozaeninae

Pseudozaena orientalis KLUG, Jahrb. Ins. 1834, p. 81.

Halmahera: Biaur, 600 m, 2 ex., 7-12.x.1951.

A variable species, occurring in Malaya, Sumatra, Mentawi Is., Java, Borneo, Celebes, Kei Is. and New Guinea.

Subfam. *Bembidiinae*

Tachys species.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Judging from the elytra apparently a new species. The head and prothorax are lost by accident so that it is impossible to describe it.

Subfam. *Pterostichinae*

Morion luzonicum CHAUD., Bull. Soc. Imp. Mosc. 1852, p. 81.

S. Batjan: Wajaua Bira, 0 m, 5 ex., vi-vii.1953; Lemo Lake, 200 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953. W. Obi: Kasowari, 0—50 m, 1 ex. viii-ix.1953. N.W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 4 ex., ix-x.1953; Anggai, 0-50 m, 1 ex., x.1953.

A widely distributed species, recorded from Palon, Andaman Is., Siam, Laos, Tonkin, Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, throughout South East Asia.

Morion cucujoides WALK., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), 2, 1858, p. 203.

Halmahera: Tolewang, 50 m, 1 ex., 12-25.x.1951. S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 10 ex., vi-vii.1953; Akedjebubuh, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953. N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0—200 m, 2 ex., ix-x.1953.

Commoner than the preceding species and as widely spread throughout India, Ceylon and Burma, Andaman Is., Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

Prosopogmus batjanicus STRANEO, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat., 94, 1955, p. 145.—Fig. 1.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951. S. Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 2 ex., vi-vii.1953; Akedjebubuh, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953; Wajaua Bira, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Prosopogmus batjanicus evanescens STRANEO, loc. cit., 1955, 94, p. 146.

W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 2 ex., vii-xi.1953.

Abacetus alesii JEDL., Ent. Nachrichtenblätt, 10, 1936, p. 51.

W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 2 ex., vii-xi.1953.

Distribution: The Philippines.

Caelostomus picipes MACL., Ann. Jav., 1825, p. 24.

W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

A common species, recorded from the whole of South Eastern Asia, excluding Japan and Australia.

Caelostomus minor JORD., Nov. Zool. 1, 1894, p. 108.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Hitherto only known from Sumba.

Platycoelus depressus BLANCH., Voy. Pôle Sud., 4, 1853, p. 25.

W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

Distribution: New Guinea.

Subfam. Anchomeninae

Euplynes cyanipennis SCHM. GOEB., Faun. Col. Birm., 1846, p. 52.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 3 ex., vi-vii.1953; Salawaku River, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Apparently not a common species with a large distribution, but not yet recorded from Java, Sumatra and Borneo. Distribution: India, Andaman Is., Celebes, Batjan and the Philippines. One ex. with a trace of a discal blotch on the left elytron.

Notagonum drescheri sp. n.—Fig. 5.

Notagonum moluccensis sp. n.—Fig. 6.

Colpodes violaceus CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1859, p. 351.—Fig. 8.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 3 ex., vi-vii.1953; W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

Only found in the eastern part of Indonesia, viz. Buru, Aru Is. and Kei Is., but also in New Guinea and Australia.

Colpodes violaceus CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. France. 1859, p. 351, sub-spec. *goa* subsp. n.—Fig. 9.

Colpodes felix ANDR., Treubia. 7. Suppl. 1930, p. 340.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 4 ex., 9-12.ix.1951; S. Batjan; Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Only known from Buru.

Colpodes metabolus ANDR., Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg. 77. 1937, p. 42.

Ternate: Ake Abdas, 1500 m, 24 ex., 1-5.ix.1951.

Originally described from Bali and also known from Java and the Philippines. The only *Colpodes* with differently coloured sexes.

Colpodes habilis SLOANE, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., 1907, p. 178.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 2 ex., 9-12.iv.1951.

Known from New Guinea and Buru.

Colpodes saphyrinus sloanei MAINDR., Bull. Ent. Soc. Ent. France, 1908, p. 185.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951; S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 2 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Also in New Guinea and Celebes.

Altagonum wegneri sp. n.—Fig. 10.

Altagonum montanum sp. n.—Fig. 11.

Subsp. Harpalinae

Platymetopus sp.

Halmahera: Kau (sea level), 1 ex., 26-31.x.1951.

Harpaloxenus celebensis SCHAUB., Ent. Anz. 13, 1933, p. 157.

Halmahera: Tolewang, 50 m, 2 ex., 12-25.x.1951.

Distribution: Celebes and Java.

Trichotichnus (s. lat.) species.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951.

Trichotichnus (s. lat.) sp. n.

S. Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Belongs very likely to the genus *Carbanus* ANDR. *C. lautus* ANDR. has a minute but sharp shoulder tooth, both *lautus* and *flavipes* ANDR. have a broader prothorax, which is not punctured on disk and much more finely and less densely so on base.

Trichotichnus (s. lat.) sp. n.

•S. Batjan: Wajaua Bira, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

I have never seen anything like this new species. I think it is closely related to the *javanus*-group (? = *Bottchrus* JEDL.), somewhat similar but not really close to *laticeps* ANDR. The shape and puncturation of the pronotum are quite unique.

With only a single specimen of both new species of this difficult genus before me it seems better to postpone the descriptions till more material can be studied.

Anoplogenus incisus ANDR., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), 18, 1926, p. 279.

S. Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 4 ex., vi-vii.1953.

A common species, found in the Langkawi islands, Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Celebes, and New Guinea.

Egadroma smaragdula F., Suppl. Ent. Syst., 1798, p. 60, var. **5-pustulata** WIED., Zool. Mag. 2, 1, 1823, p. 58.

Ternate: Ake Abdas, 1500 m, 1 ex., 1-5.ix.1951.

Throughout the whole of South East Asia, extending from Japan in the North to Queensland in the South. According to its very large distribution an extremely variable species.

Egadroma quadrimaculata W. S. MACL., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2), 3, 1888, p. 474.

W. Obi: Kasowari, 0-50 m, 1 ex., viii-ix.1953.

Known from W. Australia, Buru, Java and Sumba, but uncommon in the Malay Archipelago.

Subfam. Perigoninae

Perigona species.

Halmahera: Biaur, 600 m, 1 ex., 7-12.x.1951.

Already many species are described from the Malay Archipelago, but without study of the types identification must be uncertain in a number of cases.

Subfam. Odacanthinae

Arame obesa ANDR., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), 12, 1923, p. 220.

W. Obi: Kasowari, 0-50 m, 1 ex., vii-ix.1953.

Apparently not a common species in the Sunda Islands. Recorded from the Malay Peninsula, Cochin-China, Java, Verlaten Is., Sumatra and Sumba.

Macrocentra quadrispinosa CHAUD., Rev. Mag. Zool. (2), 21, 1869, p. 205.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 2 ex., 9-12.ix.1951; W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

Up till now only known from New Guinea and the Solomons.

Subfam. Callistinae

Chlaenius acroxanthus CHAUD., Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 8, 1876, p. 112.

Halmahera: Atjengo, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951, and Tolewang, 50 m, 5 ex., 12-25.x.1951.

A common species, occurring in Singapore, Siam, Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

Chlaenius circumdatus BRULLÉ, Silb. Rev. Ent., 3, 1835, p. 283.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953; W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

As common as the preceding species and with a larger distribution. Widely spread in India, Ceylon, Birma, Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, Siam, Indo-China, Yunnan, China and Formosa.

Chlaenius bimaculatus DEJ., Sp. Gen. Col., 2, 1826, p. 301.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Also very common, occurring in India, Sikkim, Assam, Ceylon, Laos, Annam, Yunnan, China and the Malay Archipelago.

Chlaenius tetragonoderus CHAUD., Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 8, 1876, p. 68, subsp. *batjanicus* subsp. n.—Fig. 2.

Chlaenius insulanus sp. n.—Fig. 3.

Subfam. Panagaeinae

Trichisia nesites ANDR., Zool. Med., 14, 1939, p. 65.

Halmahera: Kau (sea level), 1 ex., 26-31.x.1951.

Distrib.: Sumatra and Java.

Subfam. Liciniinae

Badister minor sp. n.

Omestes torta ANDR., Treubia, 14, 1933, p. 276.

Halmahera: Tolewang, 50 m, 1 ex., 12-25.x.1951.

Originally described from the Sangi- and Talaud Is., and also found in Celebes, the Philippines and New Guinea.

Subfam. Orthogoniinae

Orthogonius species.

Halmahera: Akilamo, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951; S. Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

The different species are sometimes much like one another and without a study of the types identification of this species seems not well possible.

Subfam. Pentagonicinae

Pentagonica quadratipennis sp. n.

Subfam. Lebiinae

Lebia melanota CHAUD., Bull. Soc. Imp. Mosc., 1870, p. 226.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951.

An Australian species, also found in Adonare (Lesser Sunda Is.) and Java.

Parena fasciata CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 15, 1872, p. 179.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., ix-x.1953.

Only known from Indonesia: the Moluccas, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Sumbawa.

Caelenephes parallelus SCHM. GOEB., Faun. Col. Birm., 1846, p. 78.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 3 ex., 9-12.ix.1951; W. Obi: Kasowari, 0-50 m, 2 ex., viii-ix.1953; N. W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 2 ex., vii-xi.1953 and Laiwui, 0-200 m, 39 ex., ix-x.1953.

A common species in wooded regions. Distribution: Siam, Indo-China, Tenasserim, Ceylon, Andaman Is., Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

Anomotarus ornatus sp. n.

Subfam. Coptoderinae

Coptodera oxyptera CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 12, 1869, p. 175.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 1 ex., 9-12.ix.1951.

Seldom met with. Occurs in Celebes and New Guinea.

Coptodera ovipennis sp. n.

Coptodera cyanella BATES, Ent. Month. Mag., 6, 1869, p. 74.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 6 ex., vi-vii.1951; N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., ix-x.1951.

Known from Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea.

Coptodera lineolata BATES, Ent. Month. Mag., 6, 1869, p. 74

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 2 ex., ix-x.1951.

Also in New Guinea, Aru Is., Misool and Celebes.

Coptodera eluta ANDR., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1923, p. 20.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 2 ex., ix-x.1951.

Recorded from India, Siam, Indo-China, Formosa, Birma, Ceylon, Andaman Is., Penang and the Malay Archipelago.

Mochterus asemus ANDR., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1923 (1924), p. 462.
S. Batjan: Lemo Lake, 200 m, 8 ex., vi-vii.1953 and Wajaua, 0 m, 41 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Confined to the eastern part of the Archipelago: Moluccas and Sumba.

Dolichoctis microdera ANDR., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10), 6, 1930, p. 665.

S. Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1951.

Also in Sumatra.

Dolichoctis aculeata CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 12, 1869, p. 245.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 2 ex., vi-vii.1951; W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1951.

Also known from Celebes, Tanimbar and New Guinea.

Dolichoctis latithorax sp. n.

Oxyodontus tripunctatus CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 12, 1869, p. 239.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 2 ex., vi-vii.1951.

Only recorded from Celebes.

Stricklandia contracta sp. n.—Fig. 12.

Minuthodes brachydera CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 12, 1869, p. 157.

S. Batjan: Lemo Lake, 200 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Only known from Batjan.

Minuthodes lineella CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 12, 1869, p. 156.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., ix-x.1953.

Found in Batjan and the Kei Islands.

Subfam. Pericalinae

Catascopus facialis WIED., Zool. Mag., 1, 1889, p. 165, var. *angulatus* CHAUD., Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., 1861, p. 117.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 3 ex., vi-vii.1953 and Lemo Lake, 200 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953; N. W. Obi: Anggai, 0-50 m, 5 ex., x.1953 and Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., ix-x.1953.

A common Malayan species, also found in New Guinea.

Catascopus elegans WEBER, Obs. Ent., 1801, p. 45.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953; N. W. Ob.: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., ix-x.1953; Majau Is., 1 ex., 7.xi.1953.

Widely spread in India, Indo-China, Siam, Andaman and Nicobar Is., the entire Malay Archipelago, N. Australia, Solomon Is. and New Britain. According to its large distribution a variable species in colour as well as in size. Here the elytra are green with a reddish cupreous tinge.

Miscelus javanus KLUG, Jahrb. Ins., 1834, p. 82, var. *unicolor* PUTZ., Mém. Soc. Liège, 2, 1845, p. 375.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Also a species with a very large distribution. The unspotted variety is as common as the typical form and occurs in Sikkim, India, Ceylon, Andaman and Nicobar Is., Siam, Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, and Australia.

Holcoderus quadripunctatus sp. n.—Fig. 4.

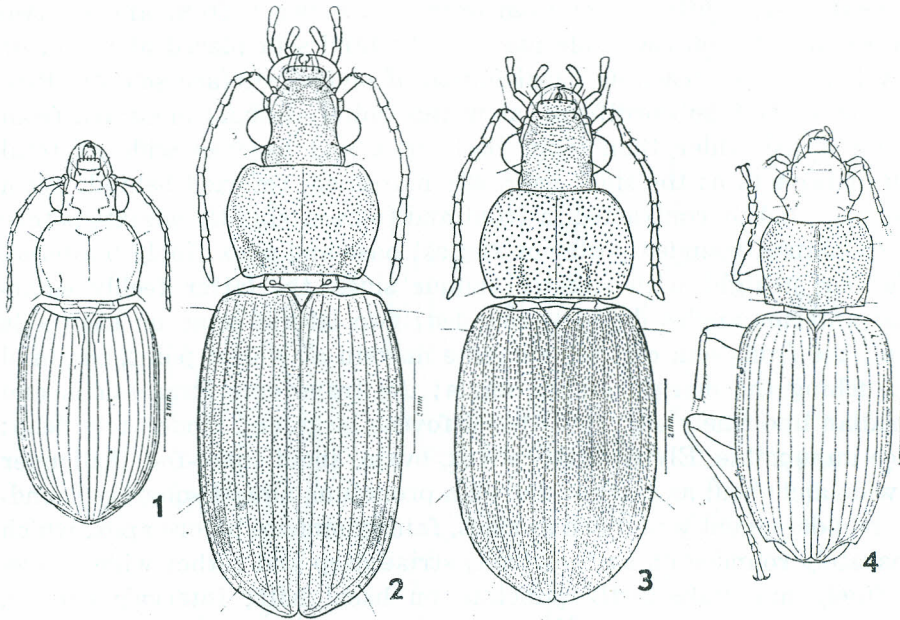


Fig. 1. *Prosopogmus batjanicus* STRANEO, paratype from Halmahera. Fig. 2. *Chlaenius tetragonoderus batjanicus* subsp. n., paratype from Halmahera. Fig. 3. *Chlaenius insulanus* sp. n., type from Halmahera. Fig. 4. *Holcoderus quadripunctatus* sp. n., type from Halmahera.

Subfam. Zuphiinae

Planetes obiensis sp. n.—Fig. 14.

Agastus ustulatus GESTRO, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1875, p. 867.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., ix-x.1953.

Not often met with. Occurring in Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra and Java.

Subfam. Brachiniinae

Brachinus orientalis CHAUD., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1876, p. 67.

Obi: Telaga Obi, 1 ex., 25-30.x.1953.

Also known from Hongkong, Java and Bawean I.

Notagonum drescheri sp. n. (Fig. 5).

Length: 6 mm. Width: 2 mm.

Shiny black, in strong light with a bluish reflection; palpi, 3 first segments of antennae (rest darker), side margins of pronotum and very narrowly sides of elytra, and legs yellowish. Winged.

Head little convex, rather broad with deep frontal foveae and large, prominent eyes; a little wider than pronotum between front angles; two supra-ocular setae on each side present, the hind seta placed at posterior eye-level; antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum almost flat, subcordiform; at widest point, at about one-third from apex, one-third wider than long; both apex and base as wide as total length of pronotum; the sides narrowly margined, reflexed behind; from widest point gently contracted in front and to base, slightly sinuate before the little obtuse, rounded posterior angles; base and apex finely bordered, the former straight with slightly oblique sides, the latter feebly emarginate; anterior angles distinct, rounded; two lateral setae on each side present, the front seta on the explanate margin at widest point, the hind seta touching the margin on the angle; the transverse impressions and the median line finely engraved; basal foveae large and moderately deep; surface impunctate. Elytra little convex, ovate, about three-fourths longer than wide and about as much wider than pronotum, almost squarely rounded at shoulders, gently rounded at sides, faintly sinuate before apex, which is separately rounded on each elytron; striae deep and rather wide, extremely finely and indistinctly punctate on basal half; intervals convex, interval 8 strongly narrowed towards apex; third interval 3-punctate; the pores of the marginal series form an unbroken row; surface slightly depressed on middle of disk. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum moderately transverse, the meshes small and narrow, finely striate on elytra. Lower surface: mentum with a stout, simple, obtuse tooth; submentum 4-setose; prosternal process unbordered, not setulose; metepisterna twice as long as wide; abdominal segments finely and sparsely pubescent along the middle; venter roughened at sides; last ventral

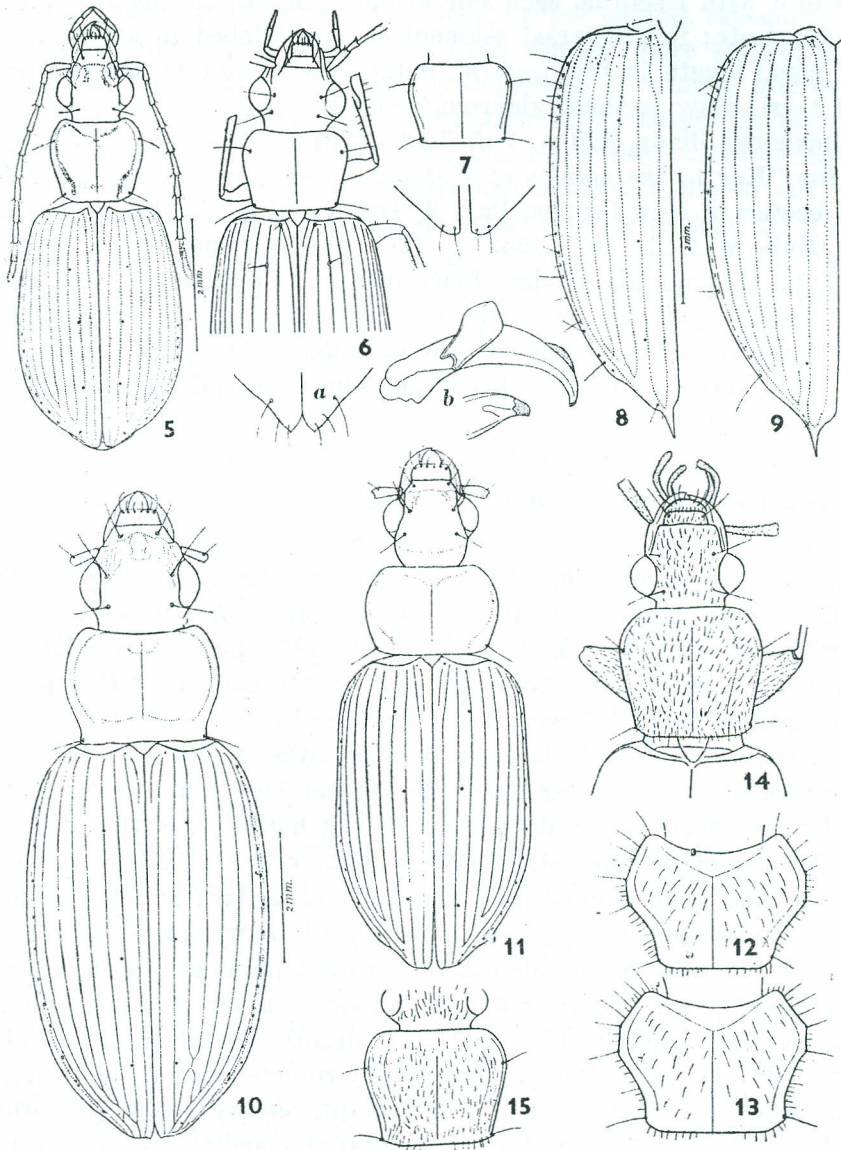


Fig. 5. *Notagonum drescheri* sp. n., type from Halmahera. Fig. 6. *Notagonum moluccensis* sp. n., type from Batjan; head and pronotum, apex of elytra (a) and male copulatory organ (b). Fig. 7. *Notagonum vile* DARLINGTON, paratype from Papua; pronotum and apex of elytra. Fig. 8. *Colpodes violaceus* CHAUD., from Papua; left elytron. Fig. 9. *Colpodes violaceus goa* subsp. n., paratype from Halmahera; left elytron. Fig. 10. *Altagonum wegneri* sp. n., type from Ternate. Fig. 11. *Altagonum montanum* sp. n., type from Ternate. Fig. 12. *Stricklandia contracta* sp. n., type from Batjan; pronotum. Fig. 13. *Stricklandia pericalloides* W. S. MACL., from Papua; pronotum. Fig. 14. *Planetes obiensis* sp. n., paratype from Obi; head and pronotum. Fig. 15. *Planetes ruficeps* SCHAUW, from Java; pronotum.

segment of ♂ with 1 seta on each side at apex; meso- and metatarsi very vaguely bisulcate; fourth tarsal segment shortly bilobed in all tarsi, the lobes of equal length in the protarsi, outer lobe longest in the two hind pairs of tarsi; claw segment glabrous beneath.

Halmahera: Biaur, 600 m, 1 ♂, 7-12.x.1951.

In the "Key to the species of *Notagonum* of New Guinea" in "The Carabid beetles of New Guinea. Part 2. The Agonini", by P. J. DARLINGTON JR. (Bull. M. C. Z. 107.3.1952, p. 130), the new species comes next to *vile* DARL. It is slightly smaller, black instead of piceous and of a more compact build. In *vile* the hind angles of the pronotum are less rounded, the elytra are obtusely subangulate at shoulders, the striae less deeply impressed the intervals flatter, the microsculpture a trifle more distinct, etc.

***Notagonum moluccensis* sp. n. (Fig. 6).**

Length: on average 6 mm. Width: 2,5 mm.

Shiny piceous; pronotum with sides narrowly translucent; palpi and legs yellowish brown, the tibiae darker, antennae brown with lighter apices in the segments 1 to 3. Body with fully developed wings. Glabrous, only the ventral segments with some very sparse, extremely fine pubescence along the middle. All usual pores and fixed setae present.

Head convex, wide with large, prominent eyes; width over the eyes/largest width of pronotum 0.86 to 0.87; frontal foveae moderately large and moderately deep with a deeper cut line at bottom, a little diverging behind; hind supra-ocular setae between hind edges of eyes; antennae reaching a little beyond one-third from base of elytra; surface without punctures. Pronotum convex, subcordiform, width between the front setae/length along the median line almost 1.33, widest point at one-third from apex, which is a little narrower than base; sides rather strongly rounded in front, nearly straight behind and very slightly sinuate at some little distance from hind angles, which are obtusely rounded, the anterior angles indistinct; the front lateral seta at widest point, removed from the border, the hind one on the angle, touching the border; median line finely and rather deeply engraved, the irregular, transverse impressions superficially impressed; basal foveae large and moderately deep, a little roughened, but not distinctly punctate. Elytra little convex; subovate; length/width 1.60 and width/width pronotum almost 1.78; basal border strongly rounded at humeri; sides feebly rounded, slightly sinuate behind, apices of elytra separately rounded and sometimes extremely finely denticulate op-

posite stria 2 or 3; striae moderately deep, deeper behind, especially stria 7, practically impunctate; intervals a little convex, more so behind, the third interval 3-punctate; disk vaguely depressed at middle. Microsculpture on head moderately transverse to isodiametric, meshes on pronotum strongly transverse, on elytra finely striate. Underside: tooth of mentum stout, simple, broadly truncate at apex and slightly hollowed out along the middle; submentum 4-setose; metepisterna twice as long as wide in front; two hind pairs of legs with bisulcate tarsal segments; fourth segment of all tarsi bilobed, strongly in the protarsi, outer lobe longest in the hind tarsi; claw segment without setae at sides; last ventral segment of ♂ and ♀ 2- and 4-setose, respectively.

Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 5 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Very closely allied to *Notagonum vile* DARL. (fig. 7), from New Guinea and New Britain. The chief differences lie in the shape of the hind angles of the pronotum, which are nearly straight in *vile* and in the basal margin of the elytra, rounded at humeri in *moluccensis*, obtusely angulate in *vile*, but this character is somewhat variable within the same species. Through the kindness of Mr P. J. DARLINGTON JR, I was able to compare the new species with two paratypes from Dobodura, Papua. The new species differs only slightly from *vile* and is perhaps not more than a geographical modification of it.

Compared with the preceding species, *moluccensis* is wider, 2.5 mm instead of 2 mm, pronotum wider and lower, more rounded in front and with indistinct anterior angles; the elytra more strongly rounded at shoulders; the ventral pubescence much less developed, etc.

***Colpodes violaceus* CHAUD.** (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1859, p. 351) subsp. *goa* subsp. n. (fig. 9).

A little larger and convexer than *violaceus* CHAUD. Head and pronotum black, elytra greenish blue-black; pronotum relatively wider, the foveae less punctate; elytra more strongly tapering behind, more deeply striate, the striae wider and more clearly punctulate; the spine at apex stouter, the angulation at the edge of the elytra just outside of and in front of the apical spine entirely absent; the microsculpture of the elytra very clearly impressed, moderately transverse. For the rest it is like the typical form. The specimens of W. Obi slightly differ in the colour of the elytra being very dark, nearly black.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 8 ex., 9-12.ix.1951; W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 3 ex., vii-xi.1953.

✓ *Altagonum wegneri* sp. n. (Fig. 10).

Length: 9 mm. Width: 3.25 mm.

Piceous, upperside of head and pronotum, and 4 first segments of antennae almost black, mouth parts, apices of 4 first antennal segments, rest of antennae, apex of femora (rest black), tibiae more or less, and tarsi red-brown. Moderately shiny. Body winged.

Head convex; over the moderately large and moderately prominent eyes as wide as or slightly wider than pronotum between the front angles; frontal lines moderately deep, diverging behind; surface between them and sides of head, in some specimens, longitudinally striate; front and vertex somewhat uneven; genae oblique, half as long as eyes; the two supra-ocular setae near middle and between posterior edges of eyes, respectively; antennae reaching basal third of elytra; surface very sparsely microscopically punctate; otherwise smooth. Pronotum convex, a little less than one-fourth wider than long, the base one-fourth wider than apex; the sides slightly rounded, a little more contracted in front than behind, slightly sinuate close to hind angles, which are straight or even acute with apex rounded; very narrowly explanate, if at all, not reflexed, the hind angles a little bent downwards; base straight, its sides feebly oblique; apex faintly emarginate; anterior angles rounded, little distinct; only the posterior lateral seta present, placed on the margin and on the angle; base and apex finely bordered for nearly the whole width; the transverse lines and the median line fine; basal foveae small, moderately deep; surface with very few microscopic punctures. Elytra convex; fully twice as long as wide and a little more than one-half wider than pronotum; sides almost parallel, feebly sinuate before apex, which is shortly subtruncate; sutural interval with a distinct denticle; basal and side border form an obtuse angle at humeri; the impunctate striae finely impressed; the 6 inner intervals flat or little convex, but sulcate close to apex, interval 7 sulcate one-third of length before apex, 8 and 9 sulcate over nearly the whole length; third interval 3-punctate; disk not distinctly depressed; surface smooth with only a few, widely spaced microscopic punctures. microsculpture clearly impressed, isodiametric on head, moderately transverse on pronotum and strongly transverse on elytra. Lower surface: tooth of mentum stout, simple; submentum 4-setose; metepisterna twice as long as wide; prosternal process without border and without setae; abdomen sparsely and finely pubescent near middle, especially basally; last ventral segment of ♂ 2-setose, of ♀ 4-setose at apex; epipleura rather strongly roughened in front; meso- and metatarsi bisulcate, indistinctly so in the protarsi; fourth tarsal segment shortly bilobed in pro- and mesotarsi,

outer lobe longest, emarginate in the hind tarsi, though the edges are a little prolonged; claw segment not ciliate at sides.

Ternate: Ake Abdas, 1500 m, 7 ex., 1-5.ix.1951.

This new species is the first record of the genus *Altagonum* DARL. outside the limits of New Guinea. Mr DARLINGTON kindly sent me on loan a paratype of *A. sphodrum* DARL., for comparison. *Sphodrum* is larger, the eyes less prominent, the hind supra-ocular setae placed behind posterior edges of eyes, sides of pronotum more contracted in front, more deeply sinuate behind and straight over a much longer distance before hind angles, anterior angles more advanced; elytra with deeper striae, more strongly angulate at shoulders, apex of each elytron separately rounded or vaguely denticulate.

Altagonum montanum sp. n. (Fig. 11).

Length: 7.25 mm. Width: 2.75 mm.

Piceous; mouth parts, antennae, legs and tarsi red-brown; 4 first antennal segments and femora a little darker. Shiny. Winged.

Head convex, as wide as or slightly wider than pronotum between the front angles; eyes large and prominent; frontal lines moderately long and moderately deep; vertex with a small, round impression on each side in front; surface slightly longitudinally striate; genae small, oblique; the hind supra-ocular setae between posterior edges of eyes; antennae reaching basal third of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum convex, about one-fourth wider than long, widest before middle; sides practically not margined, a little reflexed behind, slightly rounded, a little more contracted in front than behind, very slightly sinuate close to hind angles, which are obtusely rounded, front angles round, little distinct; apex, which is a little narrower than base, feebly emarginate; base straight with oblique sides; the lateral seta placed very little before the angle, touching the margin; all impressions clearly but finely impressed; basal foveae large and moderately deep; disk finely, transversely striate; the foveae with a few very superficially impressed, small punctures, otherwise the surface is impunctate. Elytra convex; about twice as long as wide, not quite two times wider than pronotum; sides rather strongly rounded at shoulders, slightly rounded at sides, obliquely sinuate before apex, the sutural interval prolonged in a small, distinct denticle; basal and side border obtusely angulate at meeting point; the striae moderately impressed, distinctly deeper and wider basally, practically not punctate; intervals slightly convex, interval 8 more or less sulcate behind near apex, third interval 3-punctate; disk not depressed. Microsculpture distinct: isodia-

metric on head, moderately transverse on pronotum and strongly so on elytra. Lower surface: mentum with a simple tooth in the middle; submentum with 2 setae on each side; prosternal process unbordered; metepisterna fully two times longer than wide, not much narrowed behind and with a groove along inner margin; last ventral segment of ♂ and ♀ 2- and 4- setose at apex, respectively; venter sparsely and very finely pubescent at middle near base; tarsi in the two hind pairs of legs finely bisulcate, indistinctly so in the protarsi; fourth tarsal segment shortly bilobed in pro- and mesotarsi, emarginate in the hind tarsi; claw segment glabrous beneath.

Ternate: Ake Abdas, 1500 m, 3 ex., 1-5.ix.1951.

Comparable with *Altagonum pubinox* DARL. *Pubinox* is larger, the hind angles of the pronotum much more rounded, the elytra more strongly angulate at shoulders and accordingly the sides more oblique near base, disk distinctly depressed before middle.

Chlaenius tetragonoderus CHAUD. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 8, 1876. p. 68) subsp. **batjanicus** subsp. n. (Fig. 2).

Of the same build and nearly the same size as *tetragonoderus*. Of the three examples studied, one comes from Halmahera, one from Batjan and one from Obi. All specimens have the elytral apical spots, proper to the typical form, strongly reduced. The elytra are a little duller and a little more finely striate with flat intervals. In the example from Obi the tibiae and femora are almost piceous, the head dark green and the pronotum blackish green, the punctures on the latter a little finer and a little less dense, and apical elytral spot practically absent. The legs of the examples from Batjan and Halmahera are more like those of the typical form, though also darker, the pronotum dark green with an aeneous tinge. The specimen from Obi is perhaps to be regarded as a different variety of *tetragonoderus*.

Halmahera: Tolewang, 50 m, 1 ♀, 12-25.x.1951; S Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 1 ♂, vi-vii.1953; W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ♀, vii-ix.1953.

The type comes from Batjan.

Chlaenius insulanus sp. n. (Fig. 3).

Length: 9.5 mm. Width: 3.75 mm.

Black; head and pronotum shining green; mouth parts, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Body winged.

Head finely and moderately densely punctate, a few oblique, irregular scratches along the eyes; frontal foveae practically absent; eyes large

and prominent; width of head between eyes/largest width of pronotum about 0.72; antennae rather short, reaching a little beyond base of elytra. Pronotum with evenly rounded, narrowly bordered sides, not sinuate behind, widest a little behind middle; margins not explanate; width/length about 1.43; a little more contracted in front than behind so that width apex/width base is about 0.85; both apex and base straight; the hind lateral seta present; anterior angles round and distinct, posterior angles obtusely rounded; median line extremely finely impressed, the transverse impressions hardly developed; basal foveae somewhat linear, moderately deep; surface coarsely punctate, the punctures widely spaced, a little finer and more densely in the foveae and along the base; a few short hairs along sides behind and in the basal area. Elytra with faintly rounded sides, widest in the middle; length/width about 1.50 and width/width pronotum about 1.33; basal border entire, rounded at shoulders, not forming an angle with the side border; sides before apex not or practically not sinuate; the punctulate striae moderately deep; intervals with 8 rows of fine punctures, each puncture bearing a short hair of a brownish colour. Microsculpture of pronotum and elytra isodiametric, the meshes very small, none on head. Palpi truncate, not dilated or securiform in the labials, the maxillaries bare, penultimate joint in the labials bisetose, ultimate joint with 3 to 4 short setae along outer margin; mentum with a sharp, simple tooth in the middle; prosternal process bordered and finely setulose at apex; prosterum punctate and haired along the middle, meso- and metasternum punctate throughout; ventral segments 1 and 2 very finely and sparsely punctate and haired, for the rest here and there a very few punctures; first 3 segments of ♂ protarsi strongly widened and densely haired beneath; upperside of all tarsi bare, claw segment strongly haired at sides.

Halmahera: Tolewang, 50 m, 1 ♂, 12-25.x.1951.

***Badister minor* sp. n.**

Length: 3.9 mm.

Of the same colour and nearly the same build as the common *Badister sundaicus* ANDR., though much smaller (*sundaicus* 5 mm) and more slender, the elytra practically not iridescent.

Head, measured over the moderately prominent eyes/largest width of pronotum about 0.85; maxillary palpi slender and rather pointed at apex, labials securiform with the apex obliquely truncate rather densely pilose, apex prolonged in a minute process; labrum deeply cleft to its base; clypeus bordered in front; the right mandible notched at middle and

provided with a blunt knob at basal portion. Pronotum subcordiform; width/length 1.50, widest point at about apical third, base and apex of about equal width; the sides nearly equally contracted in front and behind with distinct, rounded anterior angles and obtuse, little rounded posterior ones. Elytra: length/width 1.50 and width/width pronotum almost 1.50; shoulders moderately rounded. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum and elytra moderately transverse and finely striate, respectively.

W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

Strikingly like *sundaicus* and, apart from size, differing in the following respects: the right mandible is notched and bears a blunt knob at base, as is the case in the palaeartic members of the genus; in *sundaicus* the right mandible is entire, neither notched nor knobbed at base, the knob is present on the left mandible. The microsculpture of the pronotum is isodiametric throughout in *sundaicus*, the fine lines of the small meshes deeply impressed along margins, the lines along front form more moderately transverse meshes, though still only a little wider than long. Furthermore the new species has the sides of pronotum a little more contracted before hind angles, the anterior angles are a little more clearly marked and less rounded. The labial palpi are securiform, as is also the case in the two other Malayan species known to me, the ultimate segment terminating in a minute process. In palaeartic *Badister* the labials are not securiform, not much thicker than the maxillaries, only truncate at apex and without indication of a process.

Key to the Indonesian species of *Badister*

1. Front half of head depressed, semicircular in outline behind. *caviceps* ANDR.
- Front half of head not depressed, not semicircular in outline behind. 2
2. Right mandible entire; microsculpture of pronotum isodiametric; larger, 5 mm *sundaicus* ANDR.
- Left mandible entire; microsculpture of pronotum moderately transverse; smaller, 3.9 mm *minor* sp. n.

✓ *Pentagonica quadratipennis* sp. n.

Length: 4.5 mm.

Shiny black; antennae, except segments 1 and 2, which are piceous, and legs light brown, the femora darker, more or less piceous.

Head convex with very large, strongly prominent eyes, occupying almost the whole side of head, width over the eyes/width pronotum be-

tween the front lateral setae 0.85; front of head somewhat swollen, frontal lines small, moderately impressed, diverging behind, neck strongly constricted, genae continuing outline of eyes; antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra. Pronotum pentagonal, convex, largest width/length along the median line 1.75, widest at about middle; the sides bordered, angulate at middle, a pore and seta on the angle, moderately contracted in front, rather strongly and straight behind, the contraction stronger than in *erichsoni* BATES, less than in *nitens* ANDR., base produced a little backwards, apex practically right with rounded, indistinct anterior angles; median line clearly impressed, basal impressions deeply engraved, surface smooth. Elytra convex, quadrate, width/width pronotum about 1.84, sides gently rounded, widest a little before middle, shoulders strongly rounded, apex slightly truncate; the striae very fine and very finely, but clearly punctate; inner intervals feebly convex, rest practically flat, third interval with a minute, setiferous pore at basal fourth. Microsculpture on head and pronotum very distinct, on head consisting of small isodiametric meshes, on pronotum of almost isodiametric meshes, the lines on elytra less deep, forming moderately transverse meshes.

Halmahera: Mt. Siu, 600-700 m, 1 ex., 27.ix.-6.x.1951, and Tolewang, 500 m, 1 ex., 12-25.x.1951.

The type is from Mt. Siu.

Smaller than *erichsoni* BATES, antennae and legs lighter, sides of pronotum much more strongly contracted behind, elytra with transverse meshes instead of isodiametric. The shape of the pronotum bears some resemblance to that of *nitens* ANDR., but this species is much more shiny, it has the sides of pronotum more contracted behind, etc.

***Anomotarus ornatus* sp. n.**

Length: about 5.5 mm. Width: 2 mm.

Colour of upperside shiny black; labrum, palpi, antennae and legs yellow; each elytron with two spots of varying shape and size, a large, oblique, oblong spot in front, covering intervals 3 to 8 and partly interval 2, in some specimens the yellow colour extending almost to the basal border on intervals 7 and 8; a smaller, apical spot on each elytron, which join along suture; colour of lower surface black; coxae, trochanters, meso- and metasternum and first ventral segment for the greater part, furthermore a transverse spot along the middle of the second segment, yellow; in some specimens the prosternum also shows a trace of yellow along the middle.

Head convex with moderately large, moderately prominent eyes; measured over the eyes very little wider than pronotum between its front angles, ratio about 1.07; frontal foveae moderately deep, diverging behind; antennae rather short, reaching only a little beyond elytral base; surface smooth. Pronotum convex, cordiform, largest width/length along the median line about 1.60, widest at about one-third from apex, base and apex of nearly equal width; the sides equally contracted in front and behind, rounded to the anterior angles, which are little distinct, in a straight line to just before posterior angles, which are sharp, sharply pointed and projecting a little laterally; the side margins moderately wide and little reflexed; base in a convex line produced backwards; apex slightly emarginate; the median line finely impressed for the greater part of its length, near basal region deep and much wider, forming a small furrow; the transverse impressions clearly marked; basal foveae small and moderately deep, impunctate; basal area between the foveae and surface between front transverse impressions and apex deeply longitudinally scratched; the expanded side margins finely and sparsely punctate upon a roughened surface; disk transversely striate. Elytra only very slightly convex with nearly parallel sides; length/width about 1.38 and width/width pronotum between front angles about 1.62; basal border narrow and entire; shoulders rather squarely rounded; apex subtruncate with only a faint sinuation; the impunctate striae finely impressed; intervals flat or nearly so, the third interval with two setiferous pores, touching stria 2 at a little before middle and about in front of the apical spot, respectively. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum and elytra consisting of meshes much wider than long, a little longer on the elytra.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 5 ex., ix-x.1953.

Readily recognizable by the elytral pattern and the unusual prominent eyes. It is not much like the other known forms of the Malay Archipelago.

Coptodera ovipennis sp. n.

Length: 6.5 mm. Width: 3 mm.

Shiny black; mouth parts, antennae and legs reddish brown, the legs darker.

Head wide, a little convex, over the eyes as wide as pronotum between the front angles; eyes large and prominent; frontal foveae moderately large and moderately deep, of irregular shape and somewhat uneven and

roughened at bottom; antennae short, reaching basal fourth of elytra; surface very sparsely, microscopically punctate. Pronotum slightly convex, transverse, subcordate; width between front lateral setae/length along median line about 1.72; the straight base only slightly wider than the apex, which is emarginate, ratio about 1.10; sides from widest point, at about a little before middle, rather strongly rounded to front, from a little behind middle to hind angles straight without any sinuation; the anterior angles strongly rounded and little distinct, the posterior ones obtuse and feebly rounded at apex; two lateral setae on each side, the pores large, the front seta removed from the border at widest point, the hind seta on the border and on the angle; the margins only slightly expanded and little reflexed behind; the hind transverse impression and the median line moderately deep, the front impression finely engraved; basal foveae rather large and moderately deep; surface very sparsely, microscopically punctate, denser in the foveae. Elytra moderately convex, ovate, width/length 0.75 and width/largest width of pronotum 1.64; basal border narrow and entire, shoulders obtusely rounded, the sides rather strongly rounded, meeting point of sides and apex obtusely rounded, the latter weakly sinuate, sutural angle drawn out into a sharp point, forming a short spine; the striae finely impressed and extremely finely punctate; the intervals flat or nearly so, the third interval with one dorsal pore, touching stria 3 at a little distance from the basal border; surface extremely finely and very sparsely, microscopically punctured. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum moderately transverse, the elytra are very finely striate. Lower surface: ventral segments pubescent; last segment 4-setose at apex.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 4 ex., vi-vii.1953.

Comparable with *Coptodera oxyptera* CHAUD. In *oxyptera* the colour is a little different, black with a very faint aeneous tinge; the head longitudinally striate; the elytra much less rounded at sides; the striae much more deeply impressed, the intervals convex, the third interval 3-punctate, sutural angle with a very small, very sharp tooth, not forming a spine, the lines of the microsculpture much more deeply impressed, forming transverse meshes on the elytra, etc.

✓ ***Dolichoctis latithorax* sp. n.**

Lenth: 4.75 mm. Width: 2.5 mm.

Shiny black; antennae, side margins of pronotum more or less and of elytra very narrowly, as well as the tarsi, reddish brown. The specimen

of Batjan has a slightly oblique, oblong, red apical spot on each elytron, covering intervals 2 to 4.

Head convex with rather large, prominent eyes; as wide as pronotum between the front angles; frontal foveae hardly developed, somewhat uneven; a fine carina along eyes; antennae rather short, reaching basal fifth of elytra; surface without punctures. Pronotum convex; width between front lateral setae/length 1.50, width apex/width base about 0.85; from widest point, at about middle, rather strongly contracted in front, less so and in an oblique, straight line behind, not sinuate before the obtuse, slightly rounded hind angles; anterior angles rounded and clearly advanced; apex emarginate, base straight; the explanation of the side margins is rather wide, widest at middle; two lateral pores and setae on each side, the pores large, the front seta on the border at widest point, at that place the sides form a strongly obtuse angle, the hind seta also on the border and on the angle; of the transverse impressions the hind impression is deeper and much more developed than the front, the latter superficially impressed; median line finely engraved; basal foveae moderately large and moderately deep, irregularly shaped and uneven at bottom; surface with widely spaced, microscopic punctures, especially along the basal region and in the basal foveae. Elytra moderately convex, subquadrate; width/length about 0.80 and width/width pronotum at widest point 1.55; basal border entire; shoulders moderately rounded; sides slightly rounded, obliquely truncate at apex, the truncature practically not sinuate; striae impunctate and finely impressed; intervals flat or weakly convex; the third interval 2-punctate, the punctures small and superficial, both behind middle. Microsculpture of head isodiametric, of pronotum moderately, of elytra strongly transverse. Underside: ventral segments here and there with a few, extremely fine, microscopic hairs; last central segment of ♂ and ♀ 2- and 4-setose at apex, respectively.

S. Batjan: Wajaua, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

W. Obi: Lake River, 0-50 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953; Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 1 ex., vii-xi.1953.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 2 ex., ix.x.1953.

The type is from N. W. Obi.

Strongly like *Dolichoctis immaculata* REDT., differently coloured, shiny black instead of brown, pronotum relatively wider, though the absolute width is alike in both species, ratio length pronotum of *immaculata/latithorax* about 1.20; the microsculpture of the elytra strongly transverse instead of moderately so, etc.

As already mentioned above, the specimen of Batjan bears a red apical spot on each elytron, nevertheless I do not hesitate in considering it as belonging to *latithorax*. In all other characters the five specimens agree perfectly. Moreover, the colour of the elytra is somewhat variable in the genus, at least with regard to the spots. Of some species with generally unspotted elytra, occasionally forms occur which possess one or two spots on each elytron.

***Stricklandia contracta* sp. n. (Fig. 12).**

Up till now the genus *Stricklandia* MACL. was only known from New Guinea (*pericalloides* W. S. MACL.), and Australia, Queensland (*nigra* SLOANE). The new species is very close to *pericalloides* in size (9 mm) as well as in colour, but there are two striking differences. As Mr DARLINGTON kindly sent me a specimen of *pericalloides*, I was able to compare the two species carefully. Moreover, Mr DARLINGTON drew my attention to the fact that the base of the pronotum is much narrower in *contracta* than in any New Guinean specimen. The two species in most respects are so very much alike, that a long description is not needed. A comparison of the differences suffices to recognize the new species readily.

In *pericalloides* (Fig. 13) the basis width of pronotum/width of apex is almost 1.10 and in *contracta* the same ratio is almost 0.99. A second difference lies in the microsculpture of the elytra, hardly present in *pericalloides*, though traces of somewhat irregular, moderately transverse meshes are visible here and there. In *contracta* the moderately transverse reticulation is very clearly and rather deeply impressed. Nevertheless, when more material comes to hand, *contracta* may turn out to be a geographical form of *pericalloides*.

S. Batjan: Salawaku River, 0 m, 1 ex., vi-vii.1953.

***Holcoderus quadripunctatus* sp. n. (Fig. 4).**

Length: 7.75 mm. Width: 2.5 mm.

Black; palpi, antennae and tarsi brown; upperside dark green, head and pronotum a little lighter in colour, the elytra intermingled with dark blue, when viewed from above in strong light. Shining.

Head convex; width/largest width of pronotum about 0.83; eyes large, not very prominent; neck-constriction faint; frontal foveae not deep, parallel, a few longitudinal striae between them and sides of eyes; antennae short, reaching only base of elytra; surface smooth. Pronotum subquadrate, width/length about 1.18 and width apex/width base about 0.82; convex; sides very finely bordered, from widest point, at about

one-third from apex, much more strongly contracted in front than behind, and with a small nick just before hind angles, which are sharp, projecting a little laterally and reflexed, the angles in front are distinct, slightly rounded; base and apex with a fine border, the former a little produced backwards with the sides oblique, the latter straight; there are two lateral setae on each side, the front seta at widest point, the posterior seta just before the angle, an additional seta just behind anterior angle of pronotum, the two front setae produce a slight angle; the transverse impressions are poorly developed, the median line very deep and very wide, without border, pointed in front, almost truncate behind; basal foveae small and rather deep, continuing to front margin as a fine line parallel with sides of pronotum; surface finely, transversely striate, punctate, less dense on disk, the punctures larger and deeper along the sides and in the foveae, here and there confluent, forming rather wide and deep transverse impressions. Elytra convex; length/width 1.80, width/largest width of pronotum about 1.54, squarely rounded at shoulders, sides parallel, very faintly compressed before middle, apex deeply emarginate on each side, outer angle almost straight, inner angle rounded; striae rather deep, finely punctate, deeper and with coarser punctures in front, stria 7 curving round the others to apex; intervals flat to slightly convex, 7 narrower and more convex for the greater part, but flat behind, the third interval 2-punctate, the pore usually nearest to middle is wanting. Microsculpture: none on head, the meshes on pronotum on the average three to four times wider than long, the elytra having a strongly transverse reticulation, much deeper than on the pronotum. Underside: last two ventral segments practically smooth, rest finely punctate and pilose along the middle, prosternum and proepisterna rather coarsely punctate, the former also pilose; meso- and metasternum finely punctate and finely haired, especially along middle; metepisterna twice as long as wide; last ♂ ventral segment with 4 setae at apex; each half claw with 4 denticles.

Halmahera: Goa Plains, 50-100 m, 1 ♂, 9-12.ix.1951.

F. I. VAN EMDEN (Neue und bekannte Carabidae aus Java, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent., Berlin-Dahlem, 1937, pp. 120 and 121), divides the genus into two groups: the first group consists of species of a shorter and more compact build, with the third elytral interval 2-punctate, whereas the species of the second group are more elongate, with 3—5 dorsal pores in the third interval. The new species belongs to the second group as the pores of the elytra differ only apparently. The first and third pore are present, the second having disappeared, whilst in the first group the

first (subbasal) pore is missing. The new species is near *Holcoderus trichias* ANDR., from Buru. Pronotum less transverse than in *trichias*, the number of pronotal lateral setae 3 on each side, third interval of elytra 2-punctate, etc. The main difference and most striking character is the apical emargination of the elytra, which forms practically a right angle with the outer margin, whilst in *trichias* and most other species it forms an obtuse angle.

Planetes obiensis sp. n. (Fig. 14).

Length: 8 mm. Width: 3 mm.

Piceous; mouth parts, segments 4 to 11 of antennae and legs brown, femora dark brown, antennal segments 1 to 3 piceous with brown apices.

Strikingly like *ruficeps* SCHAUM (= *immaculatus* SCHAUM). As a long and detailed description does not seem necessary for the recognition of this new species, the chief differences may be given as follows:

<i>ruficeps</i> SCHAUM (Fig. 15)	<i>obiensis</i> sp. n. (Fig. 14)
width over the eyes/width pronotum between front lateral setae 0.72	0.82
length pronotum/width 0.80	0.93
width apex/width base 0.84	0.72

Apart from the differently coloured legs and antennae in the new species, the eyes are larger and more prominent, the pronotum is longer in an absolute sense, the sides more strongly contracted in front, straight behind, but similarly notched in both species before the hind angles, which project a little sideways forming a small, sharp tooth.

W. Obi: Obi Lake, 160-260 m, 3 ex., vii-xi.1953.