

ON A COLLECTION OF CARABIDAE FROM THE NORTHERN
MOLUCCAS

(Coleoptera), Part 2

by

C. J. LOUWERENS

(Hilversum, Netherlands)

Mr. A. M. R. WEGNER recently sent me a few additional Carabidae, collected by him in the Moluccas during 1949 and 1953, which were not submitted to me previously. Among them I found a number of species not enumerated in the first part on the subject. (Treubia, 23, 1956, p. 219).

Subfamily Pterostichinae

Morion stolidum CHAUD. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 55. I. 1880, p. 336.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., IX-X.1953.

New to the fauna of Indonesia and hitherto only known from New Guinea.

Caelostomus sp. near *subsiniuatus* CHAUD. In OBERTHÜR Col. Nov. I. 1883. p. 38.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., IX-X.1953.

The form *subsiniuatus* occurs in New Guinea. The single specimen does not suffice to decide whether we have to do here with an undescribed species or with a var. of *subsiniuatus*.

Caelostomus sp.

N. W. Obi: Laiwui, 0-200 m, 1 ex., 16.X.1949.

For the present identification is not well possible because of want of sufficient material.

Note. The *Pterostichinae* have kindly been named by Dr. S. L. STRANEO (Gallarate, Italia).

Subfamily Odacanthinae

Ophionea indica THUNB. Nov. Ins. Spec. III. 1784, p. 68.

Batjan: Salawaku River, 1 ex., VI.1953.

A common insect throughout the whole of South-East Asia.

Subfamily Licinae

Dicrochile gigas CAST. In Notes on Australian Coleoptera, 1867, p. 66.
W. Obi: Obi Lake, 2 ex., 6.X.1953.

Both genus and species new to the Indonesian fauna. A large (18 mm), black, iridescent species with the head semicircularly depressed in front, the apex of elytra quadrispinose (extreme apex a little less distinct) and ventral segments haired along the middle.

For the proper name of this species and the following account I am indebted to Dr. F. I. VAN EMDEN (London), who kindly compared the 2 specimens with a specimen in the British Museum from the Clarence River, N. S. Wales, Australia and named by SLOANE.

In SLOANE's keys it runs straight to *Dicrochile gigas* CAST. and it is very much alike the single B. M. specimen. I think in general the *Licini* are not apt to be carried by trade and in view of the distance the similarity of the two specimens is surprising. The B. M. specimen is 20,5 mm long. The head appears longer, but this is partly due to the fact, that it is extended forward in its joint with the prothorax. However it is actually somewhat less stout, as can be best seen by the frontal impression between the eyes, which is less transverse. The sides of the prothorax are more distinctly sinuate towards the hind angles and the basal foveae somewhat deeper. The elytral striae are just noticeably finer and the intervals slightly less plane. The only more conspicuous difference lies in the apex of the elytra, where the sutural angle is produced into a short spine, whereas the outer angle is obtuse, though still angular. The meaning of the differences for the status of the Obi form is difficult to judge.
