

The Longicorn Genus *Thranius* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The genus *Thranius* constitutes most, or all, of the tribe Thraniini of the subfamily Cerambycinae. This genus is distributed across much of the Oriental Region, from Ceylon and India to South China, Formosa and Indonesia, and also to Japan, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. Its distribution thus represents approximately the maximum direct spread of elements of the Oriental Region, except that it has not been found in the Ryukyu Islands or on certain islands of Indonesia or the Philippines. In the case of the Ryukyus its absence is probably the result of late Tertiary partial submersion of the islands and extinction if a representative of the group had migrated across the earlier connection with the South China mainland through Taiwan. In the case of certain islands of Indonesia and the Philippines it is probably a matter of insufficient collecting.

Thranius is characterized, in part, by the head being vertical in front, and thus resembling members of the subfamily Lamiinae. The pronotum is often granulose and swollen above and the elytra are very long and often narrowed in part. Nothing is known regarding the habits of this small group, which is somewhat related to the tribe Clytini and also to the Molorchini.

The genus *Lautitia* Matsushita, with a single species in Taiwan, was placed by its author in the Thraniini, but is apparently a synonym of *Mausaridaeus* Pic, placed in the Compsocerini.

Thranius contains 23 species to date, all of which are keyed and listed below, including five new species.

Genus *Thranius* Pascoe

Thranius Pascoe, 1859, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) 5: 22 (type: *T. gibbosus* Pascoe); Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col. 1: 236; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ. 34: 224; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia 2: 182.

Singalia Lacordaire, 1872, Gen. Col. 9: 834 (type: *S. spinipennis* Lacordaire = *gibbosus* Pascoe).

Key to the species of *Thranius*

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|----|--|----|
| 1. | Elytra obviously dehiscent from before the middle, each generally less than one-half as wide behind middle as at base..... | 2 |
| | Elytra not obviously dehiscent before middle, at least one-half as wide just behind middle as at base..... | 11 |

- 2 (1). Each elytron less than one-half as wide behind middle as at base..... 3
 Each elytron about one-half as wide just behind middle as at base; elytra ochraceous, in part with very pale pubescence, with humeral area, a post-sutural triangle and a tapering stripe on third quarter, pitchy and glabrous; length 12.6 mm.; Sumbawa..... *lanceolatus* Gressitt, n. sp.
- 3 (2). Body not almost entirely black and pitchy; ventral surfaces not black..... 4
 Body almost entirely black and pitchy; antennae slightly paler at extreme apices; elytra pitchy with a reddish stripe on each near scutellum; length 10-12 mm.; Formosa..... *infernalis* Matsushita
- 4 (3). Elytra without distinct markings..... 5
 Elytra dark with pale markings or pale with dark markings..... 6
- 5 (4). Elytra uniform pale ochraceous, slightly darker on humeri, suddenly narrowed towards middle; frons squarish; prothorax broader than long; body dark brown; length 18 mm.; Amboina..... *angustipennis* Pascoe
 Elytra brown to dull ochraceous, more gradually narrowed; body reddish brown, in part paler; frons deeper than wide; prothorax about as broad as long; length 21 mm..... *sumatrensis* Gahan
- 6(4). Elytra dark or brownish with pale markings..... 7
 Elytra pale with dark markings; length 20 mm..... 9
- 7 (6). Elytra brown or pitchy with a few pale areas at bases..... 8
 Elytra pitchy with many yellow spots; an anteriorly open lunule near humerus, a few small external posthumeral spots, and premedian spot and an elongate mark behind middle; antennae reddish basally; length 15 mm.; Tonkin..... *multinotatus multinotatus* Pic
- 8 (7). Elytra reddish brown with three or four pale spots near base and some golden pubescence near scutellum; antennae pitchy distally with eighth segment paler; length 18-20 mm.; Taiwan, SE. China, Tonkin..... *multinotatus signatus* Schwarzer
 Elytra pitchy brown with base of each, except for an oblique parahumeral mark, and a narrow subtransverse band before middle, pale ochraceous; antennae reddish brown with eighth and ninth segments paler; length 15-21 mm.; Japan..... *variegatus* Bates
- 9 (6). Antenna black; elytra without a common black spot behind scutellum..... 10
 Antenna dark brown with first two segments and most of third reddish; elytra pale reddish brown to testaceous, with a dark brown spot behind scutellum, another on disc of each anterior to middle and a dark stripe on posterior portion of disc; each elytron with a sharp spine at apex; Tenasserim..... *fryanus* Gahan
- 10 (9). Each elytron reddish, with a transverse black spot at base, a large rectangular spot at side a little behind base, and most of the apical half, black; disc of pronotum obtusely raised and asperate; Manipur..... *triplagiatus* Gahan
 Each elytron with a long apical spot branching anteriorly and meeting a premedian spot which also branches anteriorly and is prolonged on inner margin to base; Tonkin..... *irregularis* Pic
- 11 (1). Prothorax much broader anteriorly than posteriorly..... 12
 Prothorax not much broader anteriorly than posteriorly..... 13
- 12 (11). Elytra blackish brown with the basal fifth of each and a narrow transverse premedian band of yellowish brown; length 12 mm.; Mindanao.....
 *ampliaticollis* Heller
 Elytra brown with a vague basal paler area and distinct testaceous spot at center of each; length 13-17.5 mm. to elytral apex; Malacca, Borneo.....
 *bimaculatus* Pascoe
- 13 (11). Pronotum not conspicuously raised on anterior portion of disc..... 14
 Pronotum distinctly raised on anterior portion of disc..... 16

- 14 (13). Eighth and ninth antennal segments not pale, similar to others..... 15
Eighth and ninth antennal segments white; elytra entirely dull brown; antenna with third segment testaceous in middle and eighth and ninth segments white; elytra closely granulose-punctate; length 18 mm. (16 to elytral apex); Dorey.....**brunneus** Pascoe
- 15 (14). Elytra dark brown except for a pale brown basal area and a pair of pre-median spots; antenna reddish brown basally, remainder dull brown, the eighth segment a little paler at base; length 11 mm.; Batchian.....**basalis** Pascoe
Elytra entirely purplish brown; antenna black; length 14-25 mm.; Taiwan.....**formosanus** Schwarzer
- 16 (13). Elytra not uniformly colored..... 17
Elytra uniformly colored..... 20
- 17 (16). Prothorax slightly longer than broad, the gibbosity somewhat laterally compressed anteriorly; eighth and ninth antennal segments not in very conspicuous color contrast to rest of antenna..... 18
Prothorax fully as broad as long, the gibbosity somewhat flattened on top; eighth and ninth antennal segments very pale and conspicuously contrasted to dark remainder of antenna; each elytron with a vague longitudinal pale mark near base and a subtransverse pale mark just anterior to middle; length 15.2 mm.; New Guinea.....**dentatipennis** Gressitt n. sp.
- 18 (17). Dorsum largely pitchy with paler markings..... 19
Dorsum pale reddish brown, with still paler, almost whitish, areas on middle and posterior portions of elytra; Sumbawa.....**lanceolatus** Gressitt n. sp.
- 19 (18). Elytra with distinct basal and median oblique pale bands; antennae largely reddish; pronotum gradually declivitous posteriorly; apex of each elytron sharply spined; length 12.5-22 mm.; S. India, Ceylon.....**gibbosus** Pascoe
Elytra with only a vague basal pale area; antennae largely dark castaneous; pronotum suddenly declivitous a short distance before base; apex of each elytron swollen above and briefly toothed; length 11.3 mm.; Solomon Is.**solomonensis** Gressitt n. sp.
- 20 (16). Body testaceous beneath; length of body generally under 14 mm..... 21
Body pitchy beneath; length of body over 15 mm..... 22
- 21 (20). Prothorax reddish testaceous; elytra densely and subconfluently punctured; length 14 mm.; S. Japan.....**rufescens** (Bates)
Prothorax reddish brown like elytra; elytra asperate-punctate; ventral surfaces testaceous; length 11-12.5 mm.; Java.....**pallidiventris** Gressitt n. sp.
- 22 (20). Body generally pitchy brown with parts of ventral surfaces testaceous..... 23
Body almost entirely reddish brown; eighth and ninth antennal segments pale buff; ventral surfaces of body uniformly reddish brown except for pitchy posterior margins of abdominal segments; elytral punctures somewhat asperate; pronotal gibbosity flattened on top; elytral apex singly acuminate; length 21-23 mm.; Java.....**fruhstorferi** Gressitt n. sp.
- 23 (22). Elytra densely punctured with front edges of punctures slightly raised; femora pale basally; length 15-27 mm.; Bhutan; Burma; W. China.....**simplex** Gahan
Elytra granulate; length 18-25 mm.; Laos.....**granulatus** Pic

Thranium ampliaticollis Heller, 1916, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr.: 300, pl. 3, fig. 9.
Described from Butuan, Mindanao.

Thranium angustipennis Pascoe, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 3: 564.
Described from Amboyna.

Thranium basalis Pascoe, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 3: 564.
Known only from Batchian (Batjan), Indonesia.

Thranium bimaculatus Pascoe, 1859, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) 5: 23, pl. 2, fig. 7; 1869, (3) 3: 563; Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col. 8: 471, pl. 90, fig. 4.

One (Brit. Mus.), Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo, Mar. 7, 1900 (1900-50). Three specimens (Calif. Ac. Sci.) from Kabasalan, Mindanao, Jan. and May, 1932 and Santa Fe, Bukidnon, Mindanao, 1000 met., May 1935, F. C. Hadden collection, are tentatively referred here, though they might possibly be *ampliaticollis* Heller in spite of differing in form and pattern from figure and description. Previously known only from Malacca.

Thranium brunneus Pascoe, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) 3: 564.

Known only from Dorey in the Moluccas.

Thranium dentatipennis Gressitt, new species. Fig. 1.

Female: Reddish brown to testaceous or pitchy; head reddish, darker on mouthparts and median line of frons, clothed with very fine short moderately dense pubescence which is pale golden above and silvery at sides and very sparse, pale and with some longer hairs on under side; antenna dark reddish castaneous on first three segments, pitchy on remainder except for whitish testaceous eighth and ninth segments; prothorax reddish brown with very sparse pale hairs above and with very short silvery pubescence and long buff hairs at sides and beneath; scutellum dark reddish brown; elytra pitchy reddish brown, each with a vague longitudinal testaceous spot behind middle of base and a transverse testaceous band just anterior to middle, almost reaching suture and external margin; ventral surfaces reddish brown, ochraceous on metasternum and bases of ventral portions of abdominal sternites, pitchy on posterior portions of abdominal sternites, largely clothed with short sparse silvery pubescence and sparse long oblique goldish hairs; legs pale ochraceous, testaceous on femoral peduncles and castaneous on hind femoral club.

Head barely broader than prothorax, broadly concave between antennal supports, very finely granulose-punctate, with a glabrous raised double line along middle of frons. Antenna barely more than two-thirds as long as body, fairly stout; scape long, with many shallow punctures; third segment about as long as next two combined, sparsely pubescent; fourth and following subequal in length; last constricted at beginning of apical third. Prothorax slightly broader than long, generally swollen above but the gibbosity not strongly compressed laterally, nearly flat on top, briefly declivitous anteriorly and posteriorly; disc moderately granulose, with up to 20 granules in an approximate row across the middle and 25 or more in an approximate longitudinal row (irregularly arranged). Scutellum slightly longer than broad, narrowed behind, raised at sides and slightly arched in longitudinal sense. Elytra conjointly very little broader than prothorax; each elytron gradually narrowed to slightly behind middle where it is a little more than one-half as broad as at base, and thence parallel-sided to just before apex which is evenly narrowed to form a sharp tooth, but not a narrow spine as in many species; surface entirely asperate- or granulose-punctate with the granules more evenly convex and depressed posteriorly. Ventral surfaces minutely granulose-punctate on thorax and finely and sparsely punctured on abdomen. Legs slender; hind femora compressed, reaching to apex of fourth abdominal segment; first hind tarsal segment nearly as long as remainder combined. Length 15.2 mm.; breadth 3.6.

Holotype, female (U. S. National Museum), Hollandia, northern New Guinea, May, 1945, Boris Malkin collector; paratopotype (Calif. Ac. Sci.), February 10, 1945, S. G. Jewett.

Differs from *T. bimaculatus* Pascoe in being relatively shorter, with the pronotum more strongly raised anteriorly and the elytra less strongly asperate basally but more so apically.

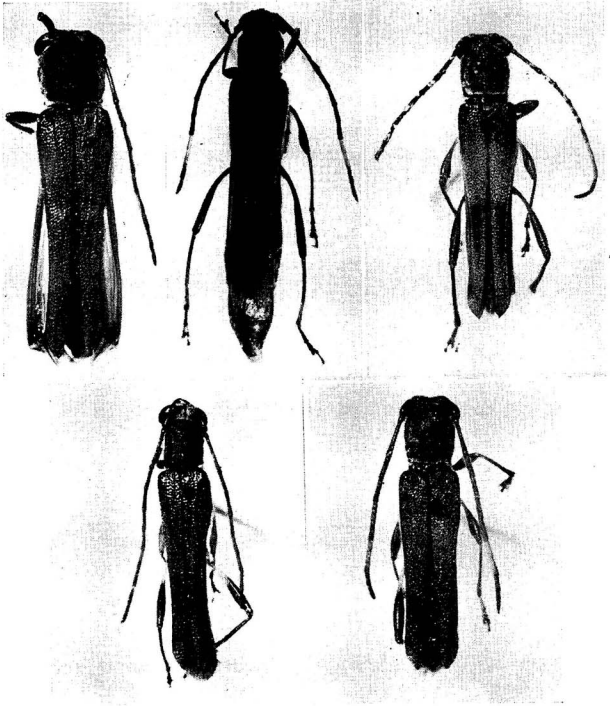


Fig. 1. *Thranium dentatipennis* Gressitt, n. sp. Paratype.
Fig. 2. *Thranium fruhstorferi* Gressitt, n. sp.
Fig. 3. *Thranium lanceolatus* Gressitt, n. sp.
Fig. 4. *Thranium pallidiventris* Gressitt, n. sp.
Fig. 5. *Thranium solomonensis* Gressitt, n. sp.

Differs from *T. gibbosus* Pascoe in having the prothorax shorter and broader with the gibbosity less compressed and less accentuated anteriorly, the body darker beneath, the antennae darker with the eighth and ninth segments paler and the elytra less extensively marked with pale and with the pubescence much less extensive.

Thranium formosanus Schwarzer, 1925, Ent. Blätter 21: 23; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ. 34: 225; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia 2: 182.

Known only from the western foothills of Taiwan.

Thranium fruhstorferi Gressitt, new species. Fig. 2.

Female: Reddish brown, paler on head, slightly darker on pronotum, dark reddish brown to pitchy on antennae with third segment pale externally before apex and eighth and ninth segments whitish yellow, castaneous on legs and pitchy red on posterior portions of abdominal segments; body sparsely clothed above with very short buff pubescence; several long hairs on inner side of apex of scape in a group arising from a single cavity; ventral surfaces with distinct fine silvery pubescence and long oblique buff hairs; legs with oblique golden buff hairs of varying length.

Head no broader than prothorax, finely granulose-punctate in front and distinctly punctured on gena; frons with two or three irregular raised lines along middle. Antenna stout, not quite three-fourths as long as body; scape gradually thickened, shallowly punctured; third segment as long as next two combined; sixth and following shorter than fourth or fifth. Prothorax large, slightly broader anteriorly than posteriorly, strongly raised above with the gibbosity somewhat compressed laterally but also somewhat flattened on top, declivitous at apex and just anterior to base; disc moderately granulose with as many as 20 granules in an approximate transverse row and up to 30 in the equivalent of a longitudinal row. Scutellum subparallel-sided, broadly rounded behind with margins raised and surface pubescence. Elytra conjointly a little broader than anterior portion of prothorax; dehiscent in about apical third; each gradually narrowed to about middle and then very slightly narrowed in apical half before apex; apex strongly acuminate, and almost in line with sutural margin; surface moderately asperate-punctate, the granules more nodose posteriorly. Ventral surfaces finely granulose-punctate, minutely so on abdomen. Legs fairly large; first hind tarsal segment about two-thirds as long as remaining combined. Length 21 mm. (26 to apex of abdomen); breadth 4.2 mm. Paratypes; length 22-23 mm.; breadth 4.4-4.6 mm.

Holotype, female, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Pengalengan, W. Java, 1200 meters, H. Fruhstorfer; paratopotype, female (Paris Museum), 1893, Fruhstorfer; paratypes, females (Paris Museum and Philadelphia Acad. Nat. Sci.), Tengger Mts., at 1200 met., E. Java, 1890, H. Fruhstorfer. Paratype (Paris Museum), E. Java, M. Ardjoeno (Van Lansberge collection). Named for the collector of most of the material.

Differs from *T. sumatrensis* Gahan in being slightly more elongate, paler and with the elytra more or less parallel-sided in posterior portion, instead of being distinctly narrower postmedially than preapically. The pronotal disc is more declivitous posteriorly in *fruhstorferi*. Differs from *T. simplex* Gahan in being almost entirely reddish brown, with the ventral surfaces uniformly so, in having the third antennal segment pale preapically, the legs with only the trochanters pale, the scape sparsely or irregularly punctured, and the elytra dehiscent in apical third.

Thranium fryanus Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col. 1: 238.

Known only from Tenasserim, Lower Burma.

Thranium gibbosus Pascoc, 1859, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) 5: 23; Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col. 1: 237, fig. 89.

One (Philadelphia Acad. Sci.) Nalanda, Ceylon, Apr.-June, Kannegieter; several (British Mus.) Andaman Islands, Annamalai Hills and Malabar, South India. Described from Ceylon and recorded by Gahan from the Nilgiri Hills, S. India.

Thranium granulatus Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent. 37: 11.

Described from Laos, Indo-China. This form needs to be better distinguished from *T. simplex* Gahan.

Thranium infernalis Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ. 34: 225; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia 2: 182.

Known only from medium altitudes in the central part of Taiwan.

Thranium irregularis Pic, 1927, Mel. Exot. Ent. 49: 28.

Described from Chapa, northern Tonkin, Indo-China.

Thranium lanceolatus Gressitt, new species. Fig. 3.

Male: Largely pale ochraceous, in part marked with pitchy; head reddish ochraceous, with silvery buff pubescence on gena and long erect buff hairs on frons and under side; antenna entirely reddish ochraceous, slightly darker at apices of third to fifth segments, moderately golden pubescence; erect hairs at end of scape slightly scattered and not very contrastingly longer than other hairs on scape; prothorax distinctly reddish, sparsely pubescent above and densely clothed with silvery buff hairs lying in different directions, as well as fine erect buff hairs, on sides and sternum; scutellum densely clothed with golden buff pubescence; elytra distinctly clothed with short silvery buff pubescence and each glabrous and slightly pitchy on an elongate humeral-posthumeral area, a shorter common postscutellar area and a narrow tapering stripe on third quarter occupying most of outer two-thirds of disc; ventral surfaces ochraceous, paler on abdomen, with fairly dense silvery pubescence and long erect silvery buff hairs; legs reddish ochraceous, paler on tarsi and femoral peduncles, moderately clothed with oblique buff hairs of varying length.

Head broader than prothorax; frons strongly reticulate-punctate with a pair of subsinuous median raised lines; occiput more finely or irregularly reticulate-punctate or granulose; gena closely punctured; postgena sparsely granulose. Antenna fully three-fourths as long as body, fairly slender; scape not very long, slightly arched, irregularly but fairly closely punctured; third as long as next two combined; fifth to tenth decreasing slightly in length; last longer and slender. Prothorax little longer than broad, slightly broadened anteriorly, moderately swollen above, the gibbosity not strongly compressed laterally, somewhat flattened on top, densely granulose anteriorly and sparsely so posteriorly, somewhat declivitous at anterior end and feebly so posteriorly. Scutellum parallel-sided, broadly rounded behind. Elytra conjointly somewhat broader than anterior portion of prothorax, dehiscent from basal sixth; each gradually narrowed to just behind middle where it is barely more than one-half as broad as at base, then subparallel-sided though bending slightly outwards, very slightly broadened just before apex which is suddenly narrowed and then produced into a slender spine; disc asperate-punctate with the anterior raised edges of punctures somewhat overhanging the punctures, a little less so posteriorly. Ventral surfaces finely punctured. Legs rather small; tarsi relatively broad; hind tarsus with first segment slightly longer than last segment. Length 12.6 mm.; breadth 2.9.

Holotype, male (Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science), Sumbawa, Indonesia, Grelak collector.

Differs from *T. angustipennis* Pascoe in having each elytron slightly more instead of less than one-half as wide just behind middle as at base, the elytra with pale pubescence and dark markings instead of uniform, and the antennae and the femora without contrasted coloring. Somewhat similarly marked to *T. fryanus* Gahan, but having the elytra much broader in postmedian portion.

Thranium multinotatus multinotatus Pic, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent. 36: 22.

Described from Tonkin. One specimen from Hoa-binh, Tonkin, in Lepesme collection.

Thranium multinotatus signatus Schwarzer, 1925, Ent. Blätter 21: 23; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ. 34: 225; Gressitt, 1939, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise 6: 99; 1951, Longicornia 2: 182.

Known from Taiwan (central foothills) and hill country of southeastern China (Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung). May be a synonym rather than a subspecies.

Thranium pallidiventris Gressitt, new species. Fig. 4.

Male: Largely pitchy reddish above and pale beneath: head reddish brown, darker along median line of frons and vertex, clothed with fine golden buff pubescence above and silvery buff at sides, with scattered erect hairs; antennae dark reddish brown, slightly paler on central portion of third segment only, moderately clothed with golden buff pubescence except on first two segments; scape with a small group of long hairs on inner side of apex forming a "pencil"; prothorax dark reddish brown with granules pitchy, moderately clothed with buff pubescence above and more densely clothed with silvery buff beneath and at sides; scutellum reddish with dark border, moderately pubescent; elytra dark reddish brown, nearly pitchy, sparsely and evenly clothed with fine pale buff pubescence; ventral surfaces pale testaceous, slightly reddish on thoracic pleura, clothed with thin silvery buff pubescence and scattered fine oblique hairs; legs ochraceous with femoral peduncles testaceous and tibia and femoral club of hind leg castaneous.

Head distinctly broader than prothorax, finely granulose on frons and occiput, a raised median line, in part double, on frons and vertex; gena punctured. Antenna nearly five-sixths as long as body, slender; scape slender, sparsely punctured; third segment not quite as long as next two segments combined; fifth to tenth decreasing very slightly in length; last slightly longer. Prothorax barely longer than broad, very slightly broadened anteriorly, moderately swollen above with the gibbosity somewhat laterally compressed, moderately granulose anteriorly and sparsely so posteriorly. Scutellum narrow, subparallel-sided, rounded behind, raised at sides, feebly roughened. Elytra a little broader than anterior portion of prothorax, dehiscent in apical sixth; each gradually narrowed to behind middle where it is more than one-half as broad as base, then almost subequal in breadth until narrowed to form the moderately spined apex; surface subasperate-punctate with the granules small anteriorly and depressed and subnodose posteriorly. Ventral surfaces finely punctured. Legs slender; femora clubs weak; hind tarsus with first segment about as long as last. Length 12.5 mm.; breadth 2.3.

Paratype: length 11 mm.; breadth 2.1.

Holotype, male (Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science), Tengger Mts., alt. 1200 met., E. Java, Indonesia, H. Fruhstorfer collector; paratype (Gressitt collection, Calif. Acad. Sci.), same data; paratopotype (Riksmuseum, Stockholm), same data.

Differs from *T. rufescens* (Bates) in being uniformly brown above and very pale beneath, and in having the elytra somewhat asperate. Differs

from *T. brunneus* Pascoe in being smaller, in having the pronotum gibbose, the antennae with the eighth and ninth segments not pale, the ventral surface pale instead of chestnut brown, and the legs paler.

Thranius rufescens (Bates), 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. Zool. 18: 258 (Singalia); Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Jap. 8: 58.

Known only from Kyushu, Japan.

Thranius simplex Gahan, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 34: 15; 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col. 1: 237; Gressitt, 1938, Lingnan Sci. Jl. 17: 152; 1951, Longicornia 2: 183.

Several (Paris Museum) Bhutan (Bootang): Maria Basti, 1898, L. Durel; Pedong, A. Desgodins.

Known from Bhutan, Burma and West China (Sikang).

Thranius solomonensis Gressitt, new species. Fig. 5.

Female: Body largely dark pitchy, in part paler: head reddish brown, pitchy on occiput and along middle of frons and vertex, sparsely clothed with pale buff hairs above and silvery buff beneath; antennae somewhat shiny dark reddish brown basally, duller distally, with eighth and ninth segments ochraceous, moderately clothed with golden brown pubescence; scape with a fine apical "pencil" of hairs; prothorax dark pitchy brown, sparsely clothed with fine golden buff pubescence above and denser silvery buff beneath; scutellum dark, moderately golden buff pubescence; elytra dark pitchy red-brown with a vague reddish postbasal area, sparsely clothed with fine golden buff pubescence; ventral surfaces dark reddish brown, more pitchy at sides and on posterior borders of abdominal sternites, moderately clothed with thin silvery buff pubescence and strongly oblique golden buff hairs; legs reddish brown with femoral peduncles testaceous and hind femoral club castaneous; femora with sparse short hairs.

Head distinctly broader than prothorax, irregularly rugulose-punctate, grooved along middle of frons and vertex, hardly punctured on gena. Antenna nearly five-sixths as long as body; scape slightly arched, feebly and irregularly punctured; third segment not quite as long as next two combined; sixth to tenth subequal; last barely longer, feebly constricted preapically. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, hardly widened anteriorly, moderately swollen above, the gibbosity hardly compressed laterally, fairly even above, slightly depressed behind center, moderately declivitous anteriorly and posteriorly. Scutellum narrow, narrowed and rounded posteriorly, concave and finely punctured. Elytra a little broader than prothorax, dehiscent in about apical fifth; each gradually narrowed to behind middle where it is more than one-half as broad as base, then very slightly narrowed till just before apex which is swollen above and suddenly and briefly acute; surface distinctly granulose-punctate, somewhat asperate basally. Ventral surfaces finely punctulate. Legs moderately stout; tarsi fairly broad. Length 11.3 mm.; breadth 2.5 mm.

Holotype, female (Bishop Museum), Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, February 1945, J. R. Stuntz collector. Presented to Bishop Museum by Ohio State University, through kindness of Prof. Joseph Knull. Another (Calif. Ac. Sci), Piva, Bougainville I., Solomons, Dec. 1944, A. J. Waltz.

Differs from *T. basalis* Pascoe in having the prothorax distinctly broadened anteriorly, the elytra broader postmedially, and more suddenly acute apically. Differs from *T. gibbosus* Pascoe in being smaller with slightly shorter body, stouter antennae and legs, darker antennae, more uniformly marked elytra with only a vague basal pale area, and in having the apex of each elytron swollen above and briefly acute.

Thranium sumatrensis Gahan, 1895, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova (3) 3: 71.

One (Paris Museum) Kepahian, Sumatra, Van Lansberge collection; one (Lepesme collection), Si-Rambe, Sumatra, Dec. 1890 to Mar. 1891, E. Modigliani. Known only from Sumatra.

Thranium triplagiatus Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col. 1: 238.

Known only from Manipur, North India.

Thranium variegatus Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 12: 196; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ. 34: 225.

Known from Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu). The record for Taiwan is questionable.