

SEVERAL NEW SPECIES OF ENDOMYCHIDS (COLEOPTERA) FROM ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

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In the summer of 1939 I received from Dr. Hans Sachtleben of Deutsches Entomologisches Institut a small lot of endomychids with the request that I furnish identifications and describe any new species which might be represented in the material. After the invasion of Poland, I was asked to hold the specimens "until after the war."

Representatives of four new species of endomychids were included in the lot sent by Sachtleben, all four species of more than ordinary interest in that they extend considerably the known ranges of the genera to which they belong. Since the specimens were sent to me unconditionally, I feel free to describe the new species, together with two others from the collection already in my possession. The types of all the species described below are in the author's collection.

***Trycherus vittatus* new name.**

In 1939 (p. 120)¹ I gave the name *Trycherus maculatus* to an unusual species from Nigeria. Erno Csiki of the Hungarian Museum called my attention to M. Pic's (1922 p. 9)² prior use of the name. From Pic's description it appears certain that two species are involved and I propose *T. vittatus* to replace *T. maculatus* Strohecker (not of Pic).

***Indalmus hirsutus* n. sp.**

Type, male. Java.

This *Indalmus* has the general aspect of a species of *Pedanus* (Gerstæcker) but the character of its mandibles demands the generic placement given it here.

Head deep red, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with a broad and shallow longitudinal impression along the base of antenna.

¹ Strohecker, H. F. 1939. New Species of Old World Endomychidæ. Proc. Royal Ent. Soc. London Series B, 8: 118-120.

² Pic, M. 1922. Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques 35:32 pp.

Eyes large and coarsely faceted. Antennæ with joint 1 stout, equal in length to joint 3, which is about equal to joints 2 and 4 together; joints 4-6 gradually diminishing in length, joints 6, 7 and 8 of about equal length. Joints 9-11 form a narrow, not much flattened club, which is only a little longer than the preceding three joints together. The mandibles are worn but distinctly prolonged at their tips. The outer lobe of the maxilla is moderately broad and very long, extending beyond the palp and acutely pointed, the inner lobe not more than half the length of the outer and very slender. Prosternal process narrow, not surpassing the front coxæ, which are globose and prominent. Pronotum slightly broader than its middle length, its front angles produced to the eyes and rounded. From the front angles the sides of the pronotum widen very slightly to their middle, then are constricted and run straight back to the slightly acute but not produced hind angles. Side margins narrow. Lateral sulci deeply impressed, a little divergent, ending behind the middle of pronotal disc. Transverse sulcus deep, almost straight. Surface of pronotum black, the edges reddish, clothed with a fine, recumbent, gray pubescence. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra at shoulders a little broader than the pronotum, widening posteriorly. Sutural stria fine. Each elytron bears two transverse, reddish-yellow marks; the first just behind the shoulder, beginning at the side, then a little constricted in the longitude of the umbo, thence expanding rapidly posteriorly so that the spot is roughly foot-shaped. The posterior spot is equally removed from sutural and lateral margins. It is produced anteriorly into two broad, blunt processes and posteriorly into two equally broad but longer processes of which the inner is the longer and more pointed. The elytra, like the pronotum, are clothed with a fine, sparse, gray pubescence. The under surface is red except for the mesosternum, which is black. Legs black.

The single specimen available is a male as revealed by dissection of the genitalia. The only external feature which seems to be of accessory sexual nature is a small curvature of the middle tibiæ in their distal third. The last ventral segment is lightly rounded and shows no special characters. The last dorsal segment is also rounded and entire. Length 6 mm.

***Meilichius æneoniger* n. sp.**

Type (sex undetermined). Nilgiri Hills, India.

A small, highly convex, glabrous and shining insect. Antennæ reddish-brown with joints 9 and 10 and the base of 11 infuscate. Each of the first seven joints is about twice as long

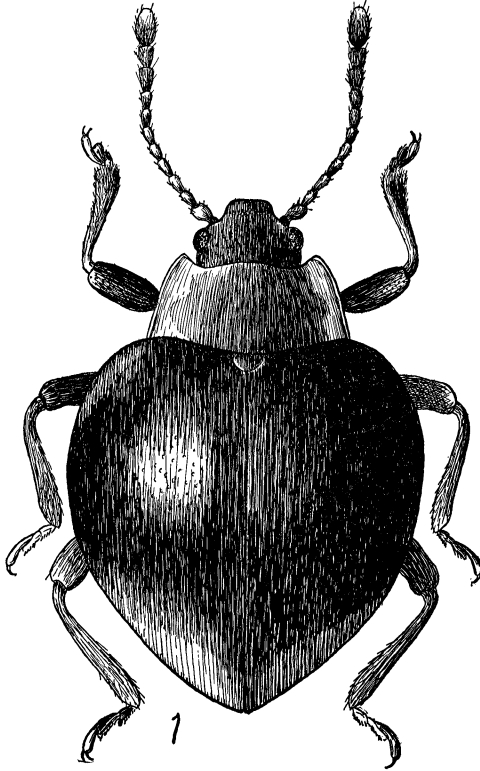


Fig. 1. *Meilichius æneoniger* n. sp., type.

as wide, joint 8 only a little longer than broad. Joint 11 almost equal to 9 and 10 together. Pronotum more than twice as broad as long, lightly convex, black with bronze luster, the margins pale. The pale area along the margin is expanded a little at the front angles and more decidedly at the hind angles. Surface of pronotum finely and sparsely punctured at middle, no punctures evident at the sides. Head bronze-black, clypeus, labrum and

palps reddish. The vertex is rather coarsely and thickly punctured and beset with hairs. Elytra strongly elevated and rounded, both in longitudinal and transverse directions, their side margins invisible from above, finely and sparsely punctured, rather strongly shining. The elytra are bronze-black except for the scapular and apical margins, which are pale. Legs reddish with exception of distal portions of the femora, which are fuscous. Under surface, including elytral epipleuræ, red-brown, the metasternum and median area of first abdominal segment black. Prosternal process exceptionally broad. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Milichius, the transliteration of Gemminger and Harold, has been in vogue for this genus but the rules of priority would demand retention of the name as proposed by Gerstæcker. The occurrence of *Meilichius* in India, while not surprising, is noted here for the first time. Arrow did not find any specimens of the genus in the material studied by him and reported in the "Fauna of British India (Coleoptera, Erotylidæ, Languriidæ, Endomychidæ)."

In addition to the type there is another specimen of undetermined sex bearing the same data which is designated paratype.

Ectomychus africanus n. sp.

Type, male. "S. O. Kamerun, Lolodorf, L. Conradt 95."

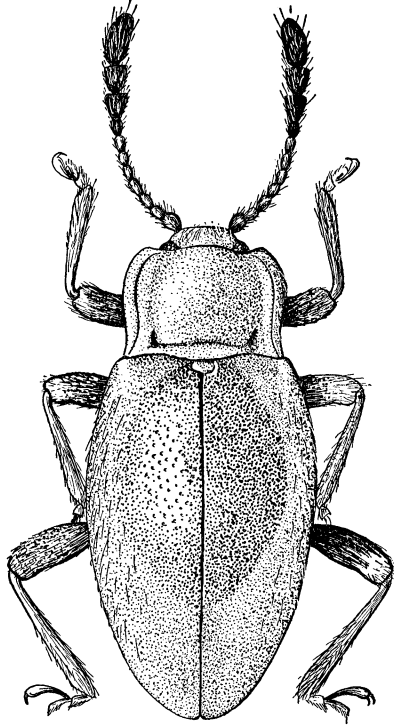
A small, uniformly reddish-yellow insect clothed with yellow, semi-erect hairs of moderate length. Its features are typical for the genus but the second tarsal joint is narrow and more like *Stenotarsus* than the genotype of *Ectomychus*, *E. basalis* Gorham. Head and thorax finely, evenly and rather closely punctured. The raised border of the pronotum is sharply defined internally and is narrowed a little posteriorly. The lateral sulci of the pronotum are almost straight, very slightly convergent anteriorly, not reaching to middle of disc. Pronotum sinuate at base, without transverse sulcus. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra together distinctly longer than broad, finely, evenly and densely punctured. Pro-, meso- and metasternum reddish, abdomen yellow and clothed with a long, sparse pubescence. The middle of the first abdominal segment bears a dense tuft of hairs, possibly a sexual feature. Antennæ one-third the length of body, yellow with the three club joints dusky. The ninth and tenth joints are angularly produced internally and all the

club joints are much broader than those of the funicle. The club closely approximates the funicle in length. The trochanter of the hind leg is angulate internally. Length 2.3 mm.

***Danaë nigrosignata* n. sp.**

Type, male. S.E. Java.

In size, form and coloration (except elytra) this species is similar to the North American *D. testacea* (Ziegler). Antennæ



2

Fig. 2. *Danaë nigrosignata* n. sp., type.

about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as body, joints 2 and 4–8 nearly equal; joint 3 a little longer than 2; joints 9 and 10 obconical, a little flattened, each about as long as joints 7 and 8 together; joint 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as 9 and 10 together. The first seven joints

of the antennæ red, joint 8 and the club black. Eyes coarsely granulate. Pronotum with the front angles obtuse, its sides evenly rounded, slightly constricted behind the middle, the hind angles acute and slightly divergent. Margin of pronotum moderately broad, very low. Disc of pronotum strongly convex, lateral sulci obsolete, basal foveæ deep, basal transverse sulcus broad and shallow. Elytra long oval, their sides evenly rounded, umbones perceptible but feebly elevated. Scutellum transversely oval. The most distinctive feature of the insect is a large, oval, black patch upon the elytra, in which feature it resembles *D. atronotata* Pic (from description) but the present species lacks pronotal markings. The prosternum is rather broad between the front coxæ, prolonged posteriorly beyond them as in *D. testacea* (Ziegler). The pronotum is sparsely and very finely punctured; the elytral punctures are sparsely placed and a little coarser than those of the pronotum. The specimen was probably pubescent over its entire surface but now shows a sparse covering of hair only at the sides of the pronotum and elytra. The under surface has a similar sparse pubescence except the central area of the metasternum. Length 3 mm.

From the exposed sixth ventral abdominal segment I think the specimen is a male but there are no sexual features apparent in the antennæ or legs.

Saula serraticollis n. sp.

Type, male. "S. O. Kamerun, Lolodorf, L. Conradt 95."

Reddish-brown with the exception of the eyes and last four antennal joints, which are black. Head with scattered, fine punctures. Eyes prominent, coarsely granulate. Head behind the eyes narrowed into a short neck. Antennæ surpassing shoulders of elytra by the length of last two joints. Joints 1-6 reddish-yellow, 7 dusky, 8-11 shining black, joints 9-11 forming a loose-jointed club. Joint 9 longer than broad; joint 10 a little broader than 9; joint 11 oval, its apex evenly rounded. Thorax broader than long, its front angles obtusely rounded. From the front angles the sides of the pronotum are expanded for a third of their length, then evenly but abruptly constricted, expanded again at the hind angles, which are acute and slightly produced. Transverse, basal sulcus almost straight, deeply impressed, lateral sulci absent. The entire surface of the pronotum is thickly, coarsely, subrugosely punctured. There is, on either

side of the pronotum behind the middle, a broad, transverse impression. Elytra twice as long as their breadth together, apices separately rounded, surface finely and evenly punctate. Scutellum broadly triangular.

The occurrence of *Saula* and *Ectomychus* in west Africa is unexpected and one is inclined to question the accuracy of the

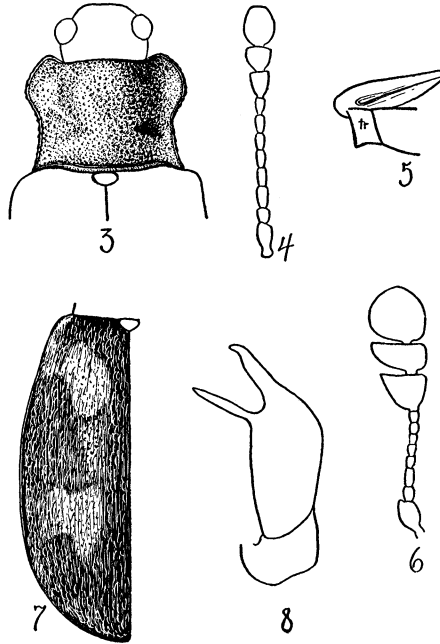


Fig. 3. *Saula serraticollis* n. sp., pronotum of type. Fig. 4. *Saula serraticollis* n. sp., antenna of type. Fig. 5. *Ectomychus africanus* n. sp., hind trochanter of type. Fig. 6. *Ectomychus africanus* n. sp., antenna of type. Fig. 7. *Indalmus hirsutus* n. sp., elytron of type. Fig. 8. *Indalmus hirsutus* n. sp., aedeagus of type.

attached labels. Particularly in the case of *Saula serraticollis*, however, the differences between it and the known species (all Asiatic) seem to indicate a long separation. The rugosity of the pronotal disc, and the constriction and fine serrations of the pronotal margins are all features peculiar to it. On the other hand there are apparent no characters worth generic recognition. The notable expansion of the second tarsal joint (in the Asiatic species of *Saula*) is not shown by the present species. Length 3.5 mm.

Stenatarsus blackburni n. sp.

Type, male. New South Wales, Australia.

Large for the genus, long oval in outline, decidedly convex, pubescent. Color purplish-brown with the edges of the pronotum lighter and with the humeri and a median spot on each elytron yellow. Labrum very short and almost truncate in front, clypeus transversely rectangular, the suture deeply impressed. Antennæ less than half the length of body, moderately stout; joint 1 abruptly expanded from the base, joint 2 transverse, joints 3, 4, 6 and 8 about as broad as long, 5 and 7 a little longer than broad, 9 evenly expanded from base to apex and about as broad as long, 10 somewhat transverse but a little longer than 9, joint 11 twice as long as and scarcely broader than 10, obliquely truncate at tip. Pronotum transverse, its elevated margin gradually narrowed from front to base, its sides parallel from base to middle then arcuately rounded to the obtuse front angles. Hind angles right. Base of pronotum broadly convex, transverse sulcus deeply impressed, lateral sulci obsolete but the basal foveæ very deep. Just behind the deep fovea the base of the pronotum is elevated into a blunt tooth. Pronotal punctures fine, shallow and sparse on the disc, indistinct at the sides. Elytra with the humeri prominent and yellow in color. On each elytron there is a broad, black band, which begins at the base and extends posteriorly beyond the middle, expanding behind the umbo to approach the lateral margin. Near the inner margin of this black band and a little in front of the middle of the elytron there is a yellow spot, edged with red. The inner margin of the black band is interrupted for the length of the yellow spot. The elytra are densely and finely punctured with seven rows of larger punctures which end behind the middle, the three rows on the disc indistinct, those on the sides more conspicuous and with larger punctures. Length 7 mm.

Very close to *St. ursinus* Gerstæcker in structure but differing much in coloration. The fifth and seventh joints of the antennæ are relatively longer than in *ursinus*. The name given the species is that of the Reverend T. Blackburn.



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