

**A List of the Elaterid-Beetles from South Asia Preserved
in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Part VI.
(Coleoptera)**

By HITOO ÔHIRA*

Ceylon, India, Assam and Himalaya

Subfamily **Agrypninae** FLEUTIAUX, 1919

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) coenosus (CANDÈZE, 1857) comb. nov.
(Plate I, Fig. A)

Lacon coenosus CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., I: 114 (Indes Orientales).
Lacon coenosus: CANDÈZE, 1874, Rév. Mon. Elat.: 75 (N. Hindoustan).

The general appearance of this species closely resembles *Agrypnus* (*Agrypnus*) *binodulus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the pronotum almost parallel-sided, with each anterior angle more strongly produced anteriorly, and the third segment of the antennae longer and almost as long as the second.

Specimens examined: 17 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: North India.

Agrypnus (Paralacón) costicollis (CANDÈZE, 1857) comb. nov.
(Plate I, Fig. B; Plate II, Figs. D, E)

Lacon costicollis CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., I: 116, t. 2, f. 28 (Indes Orientales).

Lacon costicollis: CANDÈZE, 1874, Rév. Mon. Elat.: 69 (N. Hindustan).

Lacon costicollis: FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **87**: 189 (Tonkin).

Lacon costicollis: FLEUTIAUX, 1927, Fauna Colonies Franç.: 82, pl. II, f. 45 (Cambodge, Tonkin).

Archontas costicollis: FLEUTIAUX, 1947, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, **11** (8): 282 (Hindustan, Yunnan, Assam, Bengale).

Length 15 mm. Body elongate and fusiform, reddish-brown and shining, clothed with fulvous pubescence all over. The disc of pronotum usually having a broad, median longitudinal groove; elytra deeply and coarsely punctate in the striae, the intervals strongly uneven.

* Entomological Laboratory, Aichi University of Education, Kariya, Japan.

Specimens examined: 40 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: North India, Bengal, Assam, Yunnan, Cambodia, North Vietnam.

Subfamily **Chaleolepidiinae** SCHENKLING, 1925

Calais speciosus (LINNÉ, 1767) comb. nov.

Elater speciosus LINNÉ, 1767, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, II, 1: 652 (Ceylon).

Alaus speciosus: CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., I: 216 (Ceylon).

Alaus speciosus: CANDÈZE, 1874, Rév. Mon. Elat.: 125 (Ceylon).

Alaus speciosus: FLOWLER, 1912, Fauna British India: 154, f. 67 (Ceylon).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Ceylon, without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Ceylon.

Lanelater fuscipes (FABRICIUS, 1775) comb. nov.

Elater fuscipes FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 211 (Inde Orientale).

Agrypnus fuscipes: CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., I: 24 (Indes Orientales).

Agrypnus fuscipes: CANDÈZE, 1874, Rév. Mon. Elat.: 7 (Hindustan, Ceylon).

Agrypnus fuscipes: FLEUTIAUX, 1905, Ann. Soc. Ent. France: 319 (India).

Agrypnus fuscipes: FLEUTIAUX, 1922, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 408 (Séchelles Is.).

Agrypnus fuscipes: FLEUTIAUX, 1927, Faune Colonies Franç.: 58 (Cochinchine).

Agrypnus fuscipes: FLEUTIAUX, 1947, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, **11** (8): 289 (Hindoustan, Séchelles, Réunion, Comores, Madagascar, Indochine).

Specimens examined: 3 exs., Ceylon, 16. II. 1896; 1 ♂, India, VIII. 1963; 1 ♀, India (Bangalore); 1 ♀, India (Shembogamur).

Distribution: Madagascar, Reunion Is., Ceylon, India, Indo-Chine.

Lanelater bartoni (FLEUTIAUX, 1902) comb. nov.

(Plate I, Fig. H: Plate II, Figs. A, B)

Agrypnus Bartoni FLEUTIAUX, 1902, Bull. Soc. Ent. France: 163 (Inde).

Length 19 mm., breadth about 5 mm. Body moderately elongate, almost parallel-sided and more or less depressed above; dusky brown entirely except antennae, legs and abdomen which are somewhat reddish-brown, clothed with greyish pubescence all over. Second segment of antennae small, bulbous, third subconic and almost twice length of second, these two together a little shorter than fourth, from fourth to tenth distinctly serrate. Elytral extremities pointed, but not truncated in each.

Specimens examined: 8 exs., India (Pilani Rajahston), VII. 1963, L. KONDO.

Distribution: India.

Subfamily **Conoderinae** FLEUTIAUX, 1919

Heteroderes oblitus CANDÈZE, 1859

Heteroderes oblitus CANDÈZE, 1859, Mon. Elat., II: 361 (India Orientales).

Heteroderes oblitus: CANDÈZE, 1888, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, VI: 675 (Birmanie).

Heteroderes oblitus: FLEUTIAUX, 1929, Ency. Ent. Coleoptera: 26 (Tonkin, Cochinchine, Laos).

Specimens examined: 6 exs., India (Trichinopoly), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India, Bengale, Burma, Indo-China.

Subfamily **Negastriinae** NAKANE & KISHII, 1956**Quasimus pauxillus** (SCHWARZ, 1901) comb. nov.

Hypnoidus pauxillus SCHWARZ, 1901, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr.: 31 (Ceylon).

Length 2.3 mm. Body oblong ovate, entirely black and clothed with fine, cinereous pubescence; basal three segments of antennae and legs (sometimes femora dusky brown) yellowish. Scutellum flattened, without ring-like ridge. Elytra almost parallel-sided from base to apical third; surface smooth, elytral striae quite absent.

Specimens examined: 7 exs., India (Matheran), without exact date and collector.
Distribution: India, Ceylon.

Negastrius aeneus (SCHWARZ, 1901) comb. nov.

Hypnoides aeneus SCHWARZ, 1901, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr.: 30 (Nalanda).

Length 2.7 mm. Body oblong-ovate and convex above, black and tinged with an aeneous colour, basal two segments of antennae and legs blackish-brown, clothed with fulvous pubescence all over. Disc of pronotum densely, coarsely and rugosely punctate, bearing some small tubercles on the median area. Elytral striae deep, well defined; intervals a little elevated, irregularly and transversely rugose.

Specimen examined: 1 ex., India (Lonauli), without exact date and collector.
Distribution: India.

Negastrius oblongus (FLEUTIAUX, 1934) comb. nov.

Zorochrus oblongus FLEUTIAUX, 1934, Proc. Hawaii Ent. Soc., 8 (3): 476 (Inde; Pusa).

Specimens examined: 12 exs., Bombay, without exact date and collector.
Distribution: India.

Subfamily **Oxypterinae** SCHENKLING, 1925

Subgenus **Neopectocera** nov. of the genus *Pectocera* HOPE, 1842.

Type-species: *Pectocera nivea* FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 24: 213 (Madura).

This new subgenus can be distinguished from the nominate subgenus *Pectocera* s. str. in having the male antennae serrated and not pectinated from the third segment, and the third tarsal segment of the legs weakly dilated beneath. Also resembles the genus *Ceroleptus* FLEUTIAUX, 1927, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the mesosternum clearly separate from the metasternum by a deep crevice.

Pectocera (Neopectocera) nivea FLEUTIAUX, 1918 status nov.
(Plate I, Fig. C; Plate II, Figs. I, J)

Pectocera nivea FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **24**: 213 (Madura).

Male. Length 20 mm., breadth about 4.5 mm. Body slender and more or less depressed above; entirely reddish-brown and clothed with pale yellow pubescence all over. Head deeply and triangularly impressed between eyes; surface rather coarsely punctate and usually intermixed with minute punctures among larger ones. Pronotum trapezoid, without median longitudinal canaliculation. Scutellum small, usually having a shallow median longitudinal ridge. Elytra pointed at each apex; striae finely defined, but without punctures in the striae; intervals gently elevated, minutely punctate and scattered with larger ones among minuter ones. Antennae serrated from third segment.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Madura; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Trichinopoly; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Shembagamur.

Distribution: India.

Campsosternus delessertii GUÉRIN, 1840
(Plate I, Fig. D)

Campsosternus Delessertii GUÉRIN, 1840, Rév. Zool.: 38 (Nilghiri).

Campsosternus Delessertii: CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., I: 352 (Sylhet, Cochinchine, Coromandel).

Campsosternus Delessertii: CANDÈZE, 1874, Rév. Mon. Elat.: 200 (Nielgerrhies).

Length 45 mm. Body robust and elongate, black and tinged with an aeneo-cupreous colour; head, pronotum, basal and outer areas of elytra and ventral surface of body clothed with fine cinereous pubescence. The general characters of this species closely resembles *C. auratus* (DRURY, 1773), but can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum more finely punctulate especially at sides and provided with fine pubescence, the posterior angles of the pronotum divergent and more acutely projected behind.

Specimen examined: 1 ex., Assam (Kohima), without exact date and collector.
Distribution: India, Assam, Pakistan, Indo-China.

Campsosternus orientalis SZOMBATHY, 1909
(Plate I, Fig. E)

Campsosternus orientalis SZOMBATHY, 1909, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **7**: 121 (Assam).

Length 35 mm. Body moderately elongate and strongly tinged with greenish-blue lustre on over surface except at sides of pronotum, propleural areas and femora of legs which are cinnabar-red. A very beautiful species.

Specimens examined: 2 exs., Assam (Shillong), without exact date and collector.
Distribution: Assam.

Subfamily **Hemiopsinae** FLEUTIAUX, 1940**Hemiops nigripennis** CANDÈZE, 1893

(Plate II, Figs. G, H)

Hemiops nigripennis CANDÈZE, 1893, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **37**: 178 (Kanara).

Length 11 mm., breadth about 3 mm. Body almost parallel-sided, entirely yellow-brown except anterior parts of mandibles, maxillary palpi, antennae (basal segment yellow-brown), elytra (basal margins, sutural intervals and outer margins yellow-brown) and tarsi of legs which are black to blackish-brown. Antennae elongate, surpass the posterior angles of pronotum at least by apical four segments, second segment shortest and bulbous, third elongate and subconic, almost as long as fourth, from fourth to tenth strongly serrate. Pronotum trapezoid, wider than its length; posterior angles short, not divergent and only weakly pointed apically, without carina above. Elytra almost parallel-sided from base to apical third, thence gradually tapering towards extremities which are normally rounded, striae defined, but without punctures in striae, intervals elevated, clearly and irregularly rugose.

Specimens examined: 4 ♂♂, India (KITTEBERGER—KATONA), 1919, Raman-dorg.

Distribution: India.

Plectrosternus rufus LACORDAIRE, 1857

(Plate I, Fig. F)

Plectrosternus rufus LACORDAIRE, 1857, Gen. Col., IV: 228 (Sylhet).

Plectrosternus rufus: CANDÈZE, 1863, Mon. Elat., IV: 493, t. 6, f. 6 (Assam, Cochinchine).

Plectrosternus rufus: CANDÈZE, 1890, Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg.: CLVI (Chota-Nagapore).

Plectrosternus rufus: CANDÈZE, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, **10**: 790 (Rangoon).

Plectrosternus rufus: FLEUTIAUX, 1933, Ind. For. Records, **18**: 16 (Fraserpet).

Plectrosternus rufus: MIWA, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan: 241 (Formosa).

Plectrosternus rufus: FLEUTIAUX, 1940, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **109**: 32 (Laos, Tonkin).

Specimens examined: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, India (Juranda); 1 ♀, India (Travancore), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Bengal, Ceylon, Sylhet, Assam, Burma, Cochinchina, Formosa.

Hemiops flava LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1836

Hemiops flava LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1836, in Siberm. Rev. Ent., **4**: 15 (China, Java, Malay, Indo-China).

Hemips flava: CANDÈZE, 1863, Mon. Elat., IV: 494, t. 6, f. 7 (Chine, Indo-Chine, Malaisie).

Hemips flava: MIWA, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan: 241 (Formosa).

Hemiops flava: VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1936, Philipp. Journ. Sci., **59** (3): 431 (Philippines).

Hemiops flava: FLEUTIAUX, 1940, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **109**: 32 (Indo-Chine, Laos, China, Formose, Siam, Inde).

Specimens examined: 2 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India, Assam, Sikkim, Burma, Malay Pen., Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Indo-China, China, Formosa.

Subfamily **Sendoniinae** SCHENKLING, 1927**Sendonia emodi** (CANDÈZE, 1863) comb. nov.

(Plate I, Fig. G: Plate III, Figs. A, B)

Hemiolimerus Emodi CANDÈZE, 1863, Mon. Elat., IV: 227, t. 3, f. 5 (Himalaya).

Length 19 mm., breadth about 5 mm. Body elongate and almost parallel-sided, rather opaque, dusky brown and clothed with pale yellow pubescence; antennae slender, surpass the posterior angles of pronotum at least by apical segment, second segment cubocylindrical, third subclavate, slightly longer than the preceding, from fourth to tenth weakly serrate. Pronotum subquadrate, almost as long as wide, disc deeply and coarsely punctate and bearing a shallow, median longitudinal canaliculation; posterior angles divergent, acutely projected behind, each bears a distinct carina above. Elytral striae rather fine, intervals finely punctulate, weakly and transversely rugose. Prosternal sutures each simple and closed entirely; basal plate narrow, gradually widened inwardly. Third and fourth tarsal segments of legs carrying definitely the membranous lobes beneath.

Specimen examined: 1 ex., Sikkim, without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Himalaya, Sikkim.

Penia bimaculatus SCHWARZ, 1905

(Plate I, Fig. O)

Penia bimaculatus SCHWARZ, 1905, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 262 (Assam).

Specimens examined: 2 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Assam, North India.

Subfamily **Dierepidiinae** FLEUTIAUX, 1919**Adiaphorus ponticerianus** CANDÈZE, 1859

(Plate I, Fig. L: Plate II, Fig. C)

Adiaphorus ponticerianus CANDÈZE, 1859, Mon. Elat. 2: 48, t. 2, f. 4 (Pondichery).

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, India (Madura); 1 ♀ India (Juranda), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India.

Elius prionocerus CANDÈZE, 1859

(Plate I, Fig. I; Plate III, Figs. C, D)

Elius prionocerus CANDÈZE, 1859, Mon. Elat., II: 46, t. 2, f. 2 (Hindustan, Madras).

Male. Length 13 mm.; body robust and almost parallel-sided; surface rather opaque, entirely black or dusky black except antennae (basal segment blackish) and legs reddish brown, clothed with fulvous pubescence all over. Head gently convex between eyes, densely and coarsely punctate, but each puncture forming an umbilicus; clypeal margin well developed, rounded and usually projected anteriorly at middle; antennae elongate, surpass the posterior angles of pronotum at least by three apical segments, second segment very short, bulbous, third tri-

angular, almost as long as its breadth, from fourth to tenth gradually pectinating towards extremity. Legs with second and third tarsal segments clearly lobed beneath.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, India (Matheran), without exact date and collector.
Distribution: India.

Subfamily **Elaterinae** FLEUTIAUX, 1936

Vuilletus altus (CANDÈZE, 1889)

(Plate I, Fig. N; Plate III, Figs. G, H)

Agonischius altus CANDÈZE, 1889, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., (Elat. nuov., IV): 54 (Darjeeling).

Agonischius altus: FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **87**: 259 (Cambodge).

Vuilletus altus: FLEUTIAUX, 1939, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **108**: 123 (Tonkin).

Length 7—9 mm., breadth 1.8—2.8 mm. Body moderately elongate and fusiform; surface glabrous, strongly tinged with greenish-violet colour except basal three segments of antennae (the rest segments blackish), ventral surface of meso- and metasterna, abdomen and legs (sometimes tarsi infuscate) which are yellow brown. Elytral striae not clearly defined, intervals smooth and flattened except sutural ones which are clearly elevated.

Specimens examined: 40 exs., India (Trichinopoly); 2 exs., Sikkim; 9 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India, Cambodia, Indo-China.

Chiagosnius metallicus (CANDÈZE, 1893) comb. nov.

Agonischius metallicus CANDÈZE, 1893, Elat. nouv., V: 62 (Darjeeling).

Specimens examined: 3 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest); 3 exs., Sikkim; 1 ex. Madura, without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Sikkim, India.

Chiagosnius longus (CANDÈZE, 1893) comb. nov.

(Plate I, Fig. K; Plate II, Fig. F)

Agonischius longus CANDÈZE, 1893, Elat. nouv., V: 63 (Darjeeling).

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂, Sikkim, without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Sikkim, India.

Subfamily **Melanotinae** JACOBSON, 1913

Melanotus (Melanotus) longicornis CANDÈZE, 1860 (?)

Melanotus longicornis CANDEZE, 1860, Mon. Elat., III: 332 (Hindustan).

Specimens examined: 2 exs., Sikkim, without exact data and collector.

Distribution: Sikkim, India.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) incallidus CANDÈZE, 1881 status nov.

Melanotus incallidus CANDÈZE, 1881, Elat. nouv., III: 88 (Assam).

Specimen examined: 1 ex., India (Trichinopoly), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: Assam, India,

Subfamily **Cardiophorinae** LENG, 1910**Dicronychus marginalis** (CANDÈZE, 1860)

Cardiophorus marginalis CANDÈZE, 1860, Mon. Elat., III: 138 (Hindustan).

Cardiophorus marginalis CANDÈZE, 1891, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, X: 778 (Toungoo).

Cardiophorus marginalis: FLEUTIAUX, 1905, Ann. Soc. Ent. France: 328 (Genji).

Platynychus marginalis: FLEUTIAUX, 1931, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, LVI: 323 (Cochinchine).

Specimens examined: 3 exs., India (Madura), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India, Burma, Malay Pen., Indo-China.

Dicronychus fulvivellus (CANDÈZE, 1860) comb. nov.

(Plate I, Fig. J; Plate III, Figs. I, J)

Cardiophorus fulvivellus CANDÈZE, 1860, Mon. Elat., III: 214 (Hindustan).

Cardiophorus fulvivellus: CANDÈZE, 1892, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 36 (9): 493 (Chota-Nagapore).

Specimens examined: 25 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest); 21 exs.

India (Trichinopoly), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India.

Phorocardius moorii (CANDÈZE, 1860) comb. nov.

(Plate I, Fig. M; Plate III, Figs. E, F)

Cardiophorus Moorii CANDÈZE, 1860, Mon. Elat., III: 206, t. 3, f. 20 (Madras)

Specimens examined: 1 ex., India (Madura); 1 ex., Sikkim; 7 exs., Himalaya (Mt. Everest), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India, Sikkim, Himalaya.

Cardiophorus notatus (FABRICIUS, 1781)

Elatér notatus FABRICIUS, 1781, Spec. Ins., I: 273.

Cardiophorus notatus CANDÈZE, 1860, Mon. Elat., III: 139, t. 2, f. 12 (Coromandel, Ceylon).

Cardiophorus notatus: CANDÈZE, 1892, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 36 (9): 492 (Chota-Nagapore).

Cardiophorus notatus: FLEUTIAUX, 1905, Ann. Soc. Ent. France: 327 (Hindustan)

Specimen examined: 1 ex., Ceylon (Colombo), without exact date and collector.

Distribution: India, Ceylon, Bengal.

The author is deeply indebted to Dr. ZOLTÁN KASZAB of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, to Miss C. M. F. VON HAYEK of the British Museum (Natural History), London, Dr. A. VILLIERS of the Museum National de Histoire

Naturelle, Paris, and Dr. J. COOREMAN of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique for their favourable help in the study. The author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Dr. H. SAWADA of the Tokyo University of Agriculture for his constant help and criticism.

Explanation of Plates

Plate I (Photograph)

- Fig. A: *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) coenosus* (CANDÈZE, 1857)
 Fig. B: *Agrypnus (Paralacón) costicollis* (CANDÈZE, 1857)
 Fig. C: *Pectocera (Neopectocera) nivea* FLEUTIAUX, 1918, male
 Fig. D: *Campsosternus delessertii* GUÉRIN, 1840
 Fig. E: *Campsosternus orientalis* SZOMBATHY, 1909
 Fig. F: *Plectrosternus rufus* LACORDAIRE, 1857
 Fig. G: *Sendonia emodi* (CANDÈZE, 1863)
 Fig. H: *Lanelater bartoni* (FLEUTIAUX, 1902)
 Fig. I: *Elius prionocerus* CANDÈZE, 1859
 Fig. J: *Dicronychus fulvivellus* (CANDÈZE, 1860)
 Fig. K: *Chiagosnius longus* (CANDÈZE, 1893)
 Fig. L: *Adiaphorus ponticerianus* CANDÈZE, 1859
 Fig. M: *Phorocardius moorii* (CANDÈZE, 1860)
 Fig. N: *Vuilletus altus* (CANDÈZE, 1889)
 Fig. O: *Penia bimaculatus* SCHWARZ, 1905

Plate II

Aedeagus and some basal segments of male antenna

- Figs. A, B: *Lanelater bartoni* (FLEUTIAUX, 1902)
 Fig. C: *Adiaphorus ponticerianus* CANDÈZE, 1859
 Figs. D, E: *Agrypnus (Paralacón) costicollis* (CANDÈZE, 1857)
 Fig. F: *Chiagosnius longus* (CANDÈZE, 1893)
 Figs. G, H: *Hemiops nigripennis* CANDÈZE, 1893
 Figs. I, J: *Pectocera (Neopectocera) nivea* FLEUTIAUX, 1918

Plate III

Aedeagus and some basal segments of male antenna

- Figs. A, B: *Sendonia emodi* (CANDÈZE, 1863)
 Figs. C, D: *Elius prionocerus* CANDÈZE, 1859
 Figs. E, F: *Phorocardius moorii* (CANDÈZE, 1860)
 Figs. G, H: *Vuilletus altus* (CANDÈZE, 1889)
 Figs. I, J: *Dicronychus fulvivellus* (CANDÈZE, 1860)

Plate I.

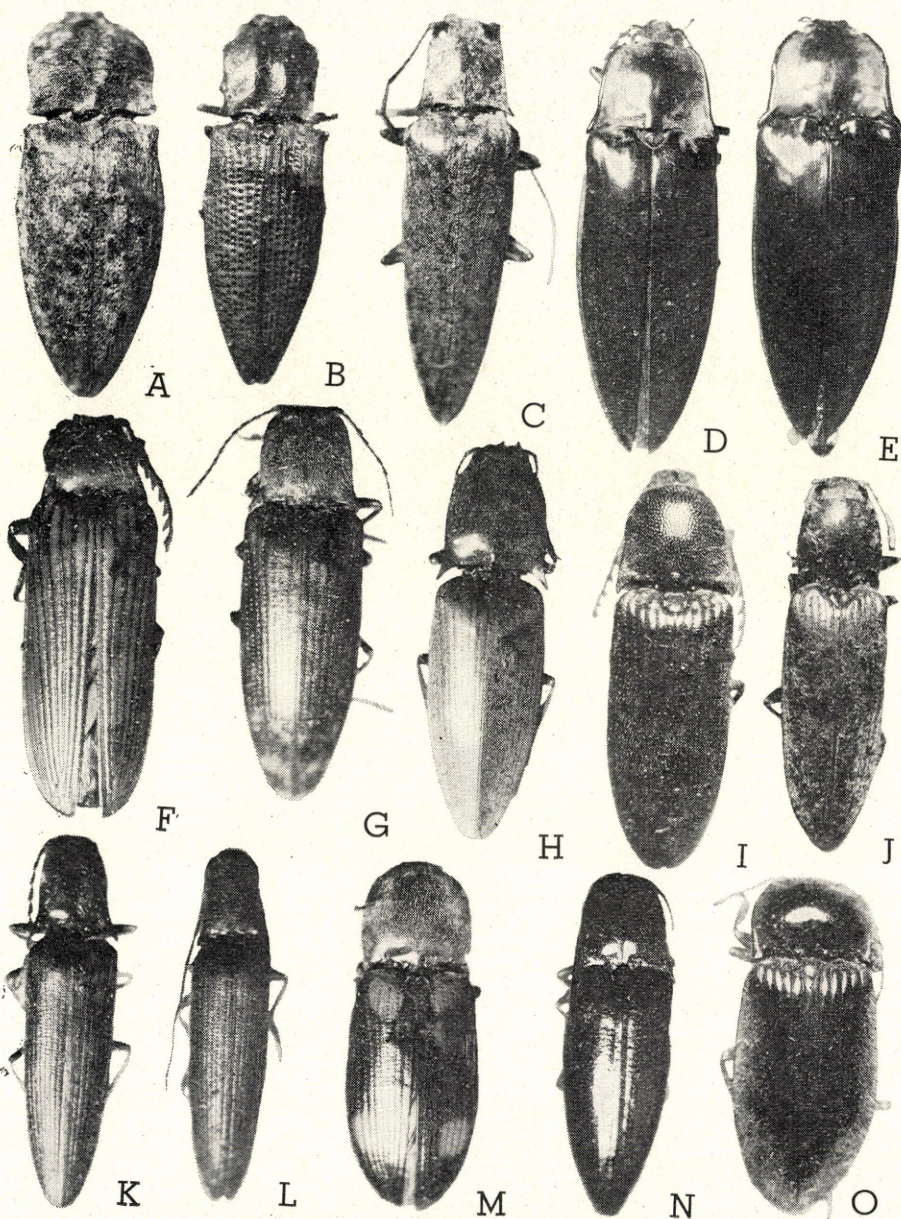


Plate II.

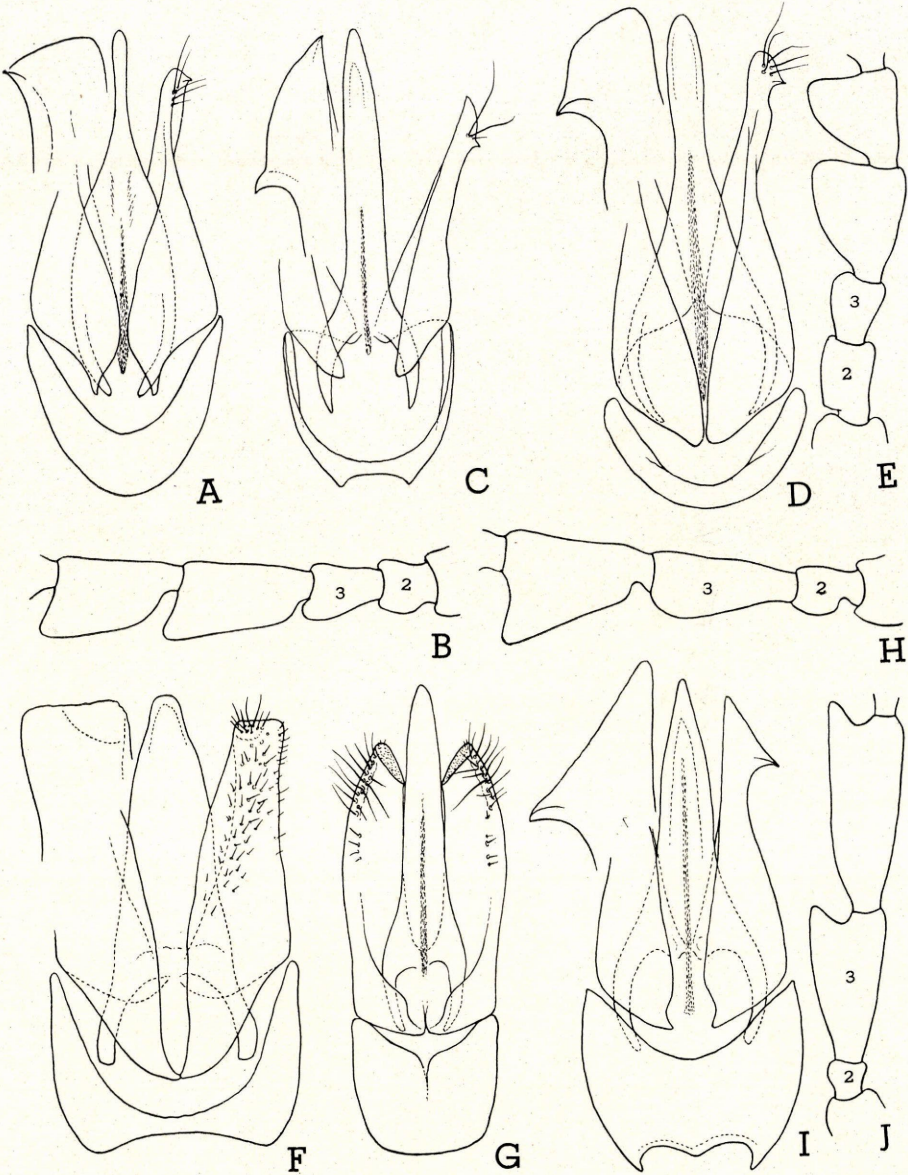


Plate III.

