

A review of the Cerylonidae (Coleoptera) from New Guinea

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Abstract — Description of 5 new species of *Cerylon*, 1 new species of *Cautomus* and 1 new species of *Euxestus* is given. Faunistical data of further 9 species are reported. Key to the Cerylonid genera, and, furthermore, to the species of *Cerylon* LATR., *Cerylonopsis* HEINZE and *Euxestus* WOLL. occurring in New Guinea. With 12 figures.

The present paper is based on the material collected by DR. J. BALOGH in New Guinea, which I received for determination from DR. Z. KASZAB of the Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest (TMB). Supplementary specimens were received from the following institutions:

MHNG: Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (DR. I. LÖBL),
 MCZ: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., (DR. A. NEWTON, Jr.),
 SMD: Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (DR. M. EMMRICH),
 ZMB: Zoologisches Museum, Berlin (DR. M. UHLIG).

I am greatly indebted to all persons, who helped me during this study.

List of species

Subfamily Ceryloninae

<i>Cautomus (Leptoxycheilus) minutus</i> sp. n.	<i>Cerylonopsis trifoveolatus</i> (HEINZE)
<i>Cerylon agnoramus</i> sp. n.	<i>Cerylonopsis quadricolle</i> (SHARP)
<i>Cerylon baloghi</i> sp. n.	<i>Lapethus catena</i> (GROUV.)
<i>Cerylon biroi</i> HEINZE	<i>Paraxiocerylon degeneratum</i> HEINZE
<i>Cerylon braminum</i> MOTSCH.	
<i>Cerylon cerylonoides</i> (HEINZE)	
<i>Cerylon kaszabi</i> sp. n.	
<i>Cerylon ocellatus</i> sp. n.	
<i>Cerylon papuanum</i> HEINZE	
<i>Cerylon solomoni</i> sp. n.	

Subfamily: Euxestinae

<i>Euxestus aneipennis</i> FAUVEL
<i>Euxestus papuanus</i> sp. n.
<i>Euxestus translucidus</i> (MOTSCHULSKY)

KEY TO GENERA

- 1 Frontoclypeal suture visible; labial palpi not aciculate **Euxestus** WOLLASTON
- Frontoclypeal suture absent; labial palpi aciculate 2
- 2 Front angles of prothorax with well developed antennal cavities **Lapethus** CASEY
- Front angles of prothorax without antennal cavities 3
- 3 Fore coxal cavities closed behind 4
- Fore coxal cavities open behind 5
- 4 Tarsi 3-segmented **Cerylonopsis** HEINZE
- Tarsi 4-segmented **Cerylon** LATREILLE
- 5 Antenna 10-segmented **Cautomus** SHARP
- Antenna 6-segmented **Paraxiocerylon** HEINZE

Cautomus SHARP, 1885

This genus is represented in New Guinea by a single species. The 10-segmented antenna and its 4-segmented tarsi place it within the subgenus *Leptoxycheilus* BESUCHET.

Cautomus (Leptoxycheilus) minutus sp. n.

B o d y reddish brown, convex, dorsal surface sparsely pubescent, shiny. — **H e a d**: anterior clypeal margin scarcely emarginate medially, surface somewhat convex, sculptured; frons and vertex flat with same sculpture as on clypeus; eyes black, fully developed, coarsely faceted; antenna 10-segmented with scape twice as long as wide, club composed of two segments. — **P r o n o t u m** transverse (11:22); anterior margin straight, not bordered; anterior angles broadly rounded, not prominent; lateral margins arcuate, converging basally and anteriorly, widely and entirely bordered; disk convex, not distinctly punctured, sculptured only as head; laterally pronotum with 3 or 4 squamiform setae. Scutellum triangular, smooth, rounded apically. — **E l y t r a** oval (22:20) with the maximum width near the base; fore margin without tubercles, smooth; each elytron with 12 rows of punctures; elytral punctures absent apically; intervals flat or evenly convex, impunctate; squamiform setae situated on 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 intervals. — **V e n t r a l s i d e**: surface coarsely punctured; fore coxal cavities open behind; prosternal process parallel-sided, rounded apically, without median impression, its surface coarsely punctured; metasternum and ventrites punctured, punctures 1 diameter apart. — **L e g s**: tibia long, expanded apically; tarsi 4-segmented. — Length 0.9 mm, width 0.5 mm.

Material examined — **H o l o t y p e**, sex not determined, New Guinea, Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, BIRÓ 1900 (TMB). — **T w o p a r a t y p e s**: 1, with same data as holotype; 2, New Guinea (SE) Kiunga, 23 VII–2 VIII 1969 (No. NGK–B. 29) DR. J. BALOGH.

N o t e s — Closely related to *C. (L.) philippinensis* BESUCHET from Mindanao, but the anterior pronotal margin is unbordered, pronotal disk sculptured (not punctured) and elytral base without small tubercles.

Cerylon LATREILLE, 1802

Nine species of Cerylonidae from New Guinea correspond perfectly with the definition of the genus *Cerylon* LATR., given by SEN GUPTA & CROWSON (1973) and may be considered as members of that controversial genus. They are easily distinguished by the following key:

- 1 Dorsal surface densely pubescent; pronotal borders finely denticulate (Fig. 1) **C. baloghi** sp. n.
- Dorsal surface sparsely pubescent or smooth 2
- 2 Eyes large, fully developed 4
- Eyes small, reduced to 3 or 12 facets 3
- 3 Eyes composed of 12 facets; pronotum slightly narrowing basally; each elytron with 7 rows of punctures **C. cerylonoides** (HEINZE)
- Eyes composed of 3 facets; pronotum more narrowing basally; each elytron with 5 fully developed rows of punctures **C. ocellatus** sp. n.
- 4 Pronotum with large sublateral impressions on each side (Figs. 2, 5) 5
- Pronotal laterosubbasal impressions small (Fig. 3) or absent 6
- 5 Pronotum with deep fovea near anterior angles (Fig. 5) **C. papuanum** HEINZE
- Pronotum without fovea near anterior angles (Fig. 2) **C. biroi** HEINZE
- 6 Sublateral impressions on pronotum small, but distinct (Fig. 3); body strongly flattened **C. braminum** MOTSCH.
- Pronotum without sublateral impressions; body more convex 7
- 7 Pronotal disk strongly convex; length less than 1.6 mm **C. angoramus** sp. n.
- Pronotal disk more flattened; total length more than 2.1 mm 8
- 8 Pronotum strongly narrowing basally, widest near anterior third (Fig. 7) **C. kaszabi** sp. n.
- Pronotum less narrowing basally, widest at middle (Fig. 10) **C. solomoni** sp. n.

Cerylon angoramus sp. n.

Bo**d**y oval, long, parallel-sided, slightly convex; dorsal surface reddish brown, shiny, sparsely, indistinctly pubescent. — **H**ea**d** with anterior clypeal margin rounded, not emarginate medially, surface convex, micropunctured; frons and vertex convex with punctures a little larger than on clypeus, 1 diameter apart, spaces between them smooth; eyes coarsely faceted, prominent, fully developed; antenna 10-segmented with club as long as segments VII–IX together, antennal segment II as long as I, which is twice longer than wide, segment III 1.5 times longer than wide, segment IV subquadrate, V–IX slightly transverse. — **P**ro**n**o**t**u**m** slightly transverse (20:25); anterior margin scarcely and widely emarginate medially, not bordered; anterior angles obtuse, not prominent; lateral margins arcuate, converging toward base and fore margin, pronotum widest at middle; lateral margins finely and narrowly bordered; pronotal base almost straight, not bordered; posterior angles obtuse, not prominent; pronotal disk coarsely punctured, punctures round, separated by 1.5 diameters, spaces between them smooth, shiny. Scutellum transverse, triangular, dorsal surface smooth. — **E**ly**t**ra nearly twice as long as wide (40:23) with the maximum width at about one third from bases; each elytron with 7 rows of punctures; striae not grooved; intervals between striae wide, flat impunctate; epipleura impunctate. — **V**en**t**ra**l** **s**ide: prosternal process long, nearly parallel-sided, only somewhat widened apically; dorsal surface impunctate, flattened, shiny; mesosternum narrow, impressed medially; femoral lines on metasternum and ventrite I absent; ventrites and metasternum sparsely punctured. — **L**eg**s**: femora and fore tibia wide, expanded apically but not abruptly clavate; tarsi 4-segmented. — Length 1.5 mm, width 0.6 mm.

Ho**l**o**t**yp**e**: New Guinea (NE) Angoram, 13–16 VIII 1969, (No. NGA-B. 57) DR. J. BALOGH (TMB). — **T**h**ree** **p**ar**at**yp**es**: with same data as holotype (TMB).

No**t**e — This species is closely related to *Cerylonopsis quadricolle* (SHARP) but is more convex, and has 4-segmented tarsi.

Cerylon baloghi sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Named after DR. J. BALOGH who has collected a number of interesting Cerylonidae in New Guinea.

Bo**d**y elongate-oval, somewhat convex; dorsal surface densely punctured, pilose, shiny. — **H**ea**d**: anterior clypeal margin widely, scarcely emarginate medially, surface convex, shiny, punctured, setigerous punctures separated by one diameter; frons and vertex convex, larger than clypeus punctured, punctures 1–1.2 diameter apart; eyes fully developed, normally faceted; antenna 10-segmented with oval club, which is as long as segments VI–IX together, segment II as long as wide, segment III slightly longer than wide, segments IV–VIII subquadrate, IX transverse, rounded. — **P**ro**n**o**t**u**m** transverse (27:34) widest behind middle, more narrowing forwards than backwards (Fig. 1); anterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate, not bordered; anterior angles acute, slightly prominent, posterior ones obtuse; lateral margins arcuate, finely, distinctly denticulate, entirely and widely bordered; pronotal base unbordered, feebly emarginate beside scutellum and shallowly sinuate beside nearly rectangular, not prominent posterior angles; disk coarsely punctured, punctures a little larger than on vertex, round, separated by 1.5–2 diameters apart. Scutellum transverse, pentagonal, sparsely punctured, shiny. — **E**ly**t**ra elongate-oval (51:37), 1.3–1.4 times longer than wide, widest at one third from bases, rounded apically; each elytron with rows of punctures and yellowish setae; intervals flat, pilose, impunctate. — **V**en**t**ra**l** **s**ide coarsely punctured; fore coxal cavities narrowly closed behind; prosternal process long, nearly parallel-sided, rounded apically, surface coarsely punctured; femoral lines on metasternum slightly visible, on ventrite I absent; ventrites with two rows of setigerous punctures near anterior margin. — **L**eg**s**: tarsi 4-segmented, tibia slightly expanded apically. — Length 1.9–2.1 mm, width 0.9–1.2 mm.

Ho**l**o**t**yp**e** (sex not determined): New Guinea (NE) Wau, McAdam Park, 29 VIII 1968 (No. NG-W-B.40), DR. J. BALOGH (TMB). — **F**o**ur** **p**ar**at**yp**es**, all from New Guinea: 1, Wau, Kilolo Creek 1000 m, 31 VIII 1968 (No. NG-W-B. 58), DR. J. BALOGH (in author's coll.); 3, R-te de Bulolo'a Wau, N. 241, 30 XI 78, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

No**t**es — unlike the other species of *Cerylon*, since it has the lateral, pronotal margins finely denticulate.

Cerylon biroi HEINZE (Fig. 2)

Cerylon biroi HEINZE, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 1944, 37: 8.

Material examined — 1. Two paratypes: New Guinea, Sattelberg, Huon-Golf, 1899, BIRÓ (ZMB). 2. R-te de Bulolo'a Wau, 30 XI 78, N. 248, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

To supplement the original description I give the drawing of an adult in dorsal view (Fig. 2), made from the paratype.

Distribution: New Guinea.

Cerylon braminum MOTSCH. (Fig. 3)

Cerylon braminum MOTSCHULSKY, Etud. Ent., 1858, 7: 46.

Material examined — Two specimens: 1. New Guinea, (NE), Wau, Nami Creek 1700 m, 22 VIII 1968 (No. NG-W-B.9), DR. J. BALOGH (TMB). 2. New Guinea (NE), Wau, 15 XII, 78, N. 317, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

Distribution: Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Borneo, Sumatra, Java; new to New Guinea.

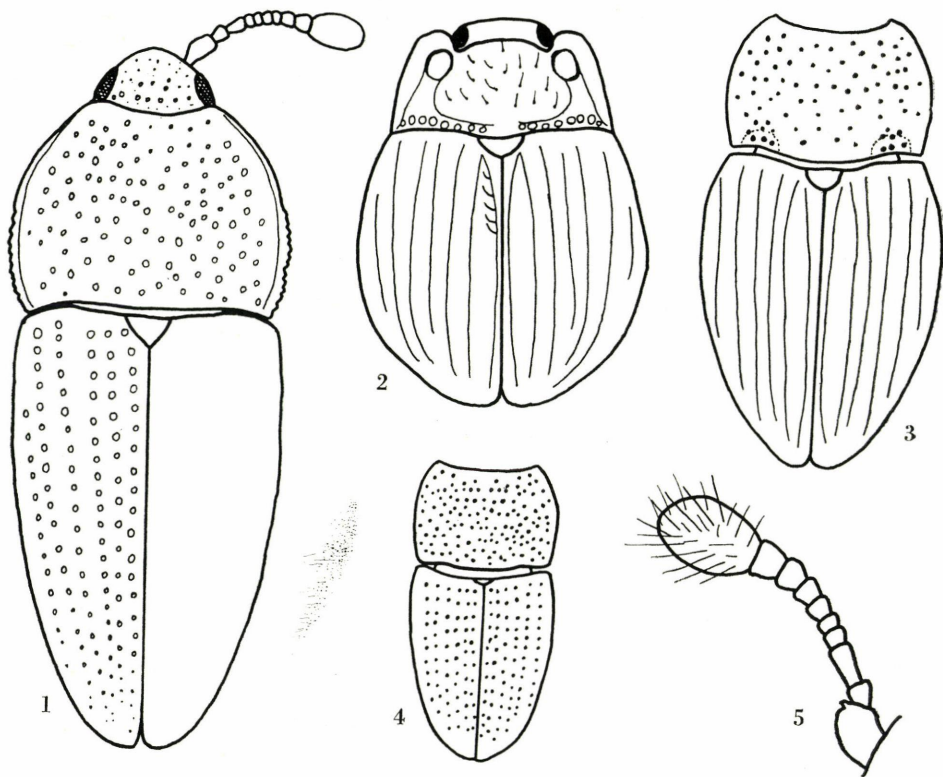


Fig. 1. *Cerylon baloghi* sp. n.: dorsal side. — Fig. 2. *Cerylon biroi* HEINZE: dorsal side. — Fig. 3. *Cerylon braminum* MOTSCH.: pronotum and elytra. — Fig. 4. *Cerylon cerylonoides* (HEINZE): pronotum and elytra. — Fig. 5. *Cerylon papuanum* HEINZE: antenna

Cerylon cerylonoides (HEINZE) comb. n. (Fig. 4)

Cautomus cerylonoides HEINZE, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 1944, 37: 13. — *Philothermus cerylonoides*: BESUCHET, Rev. suisse Zool., 1972, 79: 116.

Material examined — Holotype: New Guinea, Sattelberg, Huon-Golf, 1899, BIRÓ (TMB).

Note — This very interesting species has the fore coxal cavities narrowly closed behind and an apically somewhat widened prosternal process, thus ought to belong to the genus *Cerylon* LATR.

Distribution: New Guinea.

Cerylon ocellatus sp. n.

Body elongate-oval, convex; dorsal surface reddish to piceous-brown, glabrous, shiny. — **Head**: mouth parts of piercing type, with elongate labrum; clypeus with anterior margin widely, scarcely emarginate medially, surface flat, shiny, glabrous, punctured, punctures setigerous; frons and vertex convex, sparsely punctured, punctures 2–3 diameters apart; eyes reduced to 3 facets, prominent; antenna 10-segmented with large scape, segment II as long as III, segments IV–VII subquadrate, IX slightly transverse, X forming a large club, which is as long as segments VI–IX together. — **Pronotum** transverse (28:32), convex, widest at one third from anterior margin, narrowing towards base; anterior margin scarcely emarginate medially; anterior angles broadly rounded, not prominent, posterior ones obtuse; lateral margins arcuate, entirely and narrowly bordered; posterior margin straight, not bordered; disk regularly punctured, punctures round, a little larger than those on vertex, 2–3 diameters apart; sublateral impressions on pronotum absent. Scutellum strongly transverse, triangular, smooth. — **Elytra** elongate-oval (48:37), 1.28–1.3 times as long as their maximum combined width, which is near middle, elytra strongly narrowing apically; each elytron with 5 fully developed rows of punctures, 6th row reduced to 3–4 punctures; intervals flat, finely punctured. — **Ventral side**: fore coxal cavities narrowly closed behind; prosternal process slightly widened apically, rounded at apex, surface smooth, shiny; femoral lines absent; pro-, meso- and metasternum coarsely punctured; ventrites smooth. — **Legs** as in *C. cerylonoides* (HEINZE). — Length 1.9–2.1 mm, width 0.9–1.1 mm.

Holotype: New Guinea, Kaindi (Wau), 2200 m, 6 XII 78, N. 292, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG). — **Paratype**: R-te de Kaindi, Wau, 29 XI 78, N. 209, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

Note — This species is very similar to *C. cerylonoides* (HEINZE) owing to its piercing mouth parts, reduced eyes and the densely punctured pronotum, but distinguishable from it by the eyes composed of 3 large facets (12 in *cerylonoides*) and by the basally much narrowed pronotum.

Cerylon papuanum HEINZE (Figs. 5–6)

Cerylon papuanum HEINZE, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 1944, 37: 10.

Material examined — Holotype: New Guinea, Stephansort, Astrolabe-Bai: Sattelberg, Huon-Golf, 1898, BIRÓ (TMB). — Five paratypes: with same data as holotype (2 in TMB, 1 in SMD, 2 in ZMB). — Twelve specimens all from New Guinea; 1 specimen: Wau, Mt. Kaindi 10 IX 1968, (No. NG-W-B-103), Dr. J. BALOGH; 2 specimens: Wau, 8 IX 1968, (No. NG-W. R. 19) Dr. J. BALOGH; 2 specimens: Wau, 22 IX–30 IX 1969, (No. NGW-R. 9) Dr. J. BALOGH; 3 specimens: Wau, Kilolo Creek, 26 VIII 1969, (No. NG-W. R. 7) Dr. I. LOKSA; 1, specimen: Wau, McAdam Park 29 VIII 1968, (No. NG-W-B. 38) Dr. J. BALOGH; 1 specimen: Baier River Sanctuary 1–5 IX 1969, (No. NGB-B. 85) Dr. J. BALOGH, all specimens in TMB; 2 specimens: eutre Lae et Wau, Wau Ecology Institute, N. 196, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

As a supplement to the description the drawing of one antenna (Fig. 5) and of the dorsal side (Fig. 6) is given, made from the holotype.

Distribution: New Guinea.

Cerylon kaszabi sp. n. (Figs. 7–9)

I have pleasure in dedicating this interesting species to Dr. Z. KASZAB of Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, who kindly enabled me to study an extensive material of Cerylonidae and Colydiidae deposited in that Museum.

Body long-oval, flattened; dorsal surface piceous-brown, glabrous, shiny. — **Head**: anterior clypeal margin widely, scarcely emarginate medially, surface flattened, impunctate; frontoclypeal suture absent; frons and vertex flat, punctured, vertical punctures larger than frontal, separated by 1–1.3 diameters; eyes large, coarsely faceted, slightly prominent; antenna 10-segmented with an oval club, latter as long as antennal segments VII–IX together, segment II as long as wide, segment III twice as long as wide, segments IV–VIII subquadrate, IX rounded, slightly transverse. — **Pronotum** transverse (27:35), widest at one third from anterior angles; anterior margin scarcely, widely emarginate medially, not bordered; anterior angles somewhat prominent, acute, posterior ones obtuse, not prominent; lateral margins arcuate, narrowly, entirely bordered; pronotal base almost straight, not bordered; disk coarsely punctured, punctures larger than on vertex, 1–1.5 diameters apart. Scutellum triangular, smooth. — **Elytra** long (61:40), 1.5 times as long as their maximum combined width, which is at one third from bases; each elytron with 6 fully developed rows of punctures, 7th row reduced to 4–5 punctures at base; elytral striae slightly grooved basally and absent apically, intervals between striae wide, flat, impunctate. — **Legs**: fore and middle tibia with apical tooth (Figs. 8–9), tarsi 4-segmented, segment I lobed below. — **Ventral side**: fore coxal cavities closed behind; prosternal process narrow, slightly widened apically, its anterior margin straight, surface flat, sculptured; meso- and metasternum sparsely punctured; ventrites impunctate. — Length 2.2 mm, width 1.1 mm.

Holotype: New Guinea (SE), Mt. Giluwe, Tambul, 28 VIII 1969, (No. NGG-M. 16) DR. J. BALOGH (TMB).

Note — This interesting species can be distinguished from all known species of this genus by its form of fore and middle tibia and also by its lobed tarsal segment I.

Cerylon solomoni sp. n. (Fig. 10)

Body long-oval, somewhat depressed, dorsal surface reddish-brown, shiny, practically glabrous. — **Head**: anterior clypeal margin scarcely emarginate medially, surface flat, sparsely punctured; frons and vertex convex, regularly and coarsely punctured, round punctures separated by less than 0.5 diameter; antenna 10-segmented, segments I–III longer than wide, segments IV, V subquadrate, VI–VIII progressively wider and longer, IX rounded, X forming a large club; eyes large, normally faceted. — **Pronotum** transverse (40:49), widest at middle, converging forwards and backwards; anterior margin scarcely emarginate medially, not bordered; anterior angles rounded, finely prominent, posterior ones more prominent; lateral margins arcuate, finely and entirely bordered; pronotal base unbordered, sinuate at posterior angles. Scutellum transverse, triangular, smooth. — **Elytra** long (80:53) with maximum width at middle, narrowing basally and apically; each elytron with 7 fully developed rows of punctures, striae punctures large, separated by 1 diameter; intervals between striae flat, impunctate. — **Ventral side**: prosternal process widened apically, dorsal surface smooth; mesosternum and metasternum irregular, coarsely punctured; ventrites with 2–3 rows of punctures, the last with emargination apically. — **Legs** short, femora and tibia wide; foretibia with small tooth apically; tarsi 4-segmented with I segment lobed below. — Length 3.1 mm, width 1.2 mm.

Holotype: Solomon Is., Wainoni, W. M. MANN (MCZ). — **Four paratypes**: 3, New Guinea, Erima, Astrolabe Bai, 1869, BIRÓ (TMB); 1, New Guinea, Wau, 15 XII 78, N. 317, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

Cerylonopsis HEINZE, 1944

HEINZE originally described *Cerylonopsis* as a subgenus in *Cerylon* LATR., it was SEN GUPTA & CROWSON (1973, p. 432) who raised it to the genus rank. Only three species are known, two of them occur in New Guinea.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1 Body strongly convex, round-oval; pronotum with three short grooves on each side near the base; colour black or testaceous-brown *C. trifoveolatum* (HEINZE)
- Body depressed, more parallel-sided; pronotum without fovea near base; colour reddish-brown 2
- 2 Fore tibia with apical tooth. Viet-Nam *C. saigonensis* DAJOZ
- Fore tibia without apical tooth *C. quadricolle* (SHARP)

Cerylonopsis trifoveolatum (HEINZE)

Cerylon trifoveolatum HEINZE, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 1944, 37: 11. — *Cerylonopsis trifoveolatum*: SEN GUPTA et CROWSON, Trans. R. ent. Soc. London, (4) 124: 432.

Material examined — Four paratypes: New Guinea, 3, Stephansort Astrolabe-Bai, 1890, Biró (ZMB); 1, Sattelberg, Huon-Golf, 1899, Biró (SMD). — 18 specimens, all from New Guinea: 2, Stephansort, Astrolabe-Bai 1898, Biró; 1, Huon-Golf, Simbang, 1899, Biró; 6, Wau, Kilolo Creek 1000 m, 31 VIII 1968, (No. NG-W-B. 55), Dr. J. BALOGH; 2, Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 10 IX 1968, (No. NG-W-B. 98), Dr. J. BALOGH; 2, betw. Lae-Bulolo Markham River br. 6 IX 1968, (No. NG-L-B. 91), Dr. J. BALOGH; 1, Wau, Nami Creek 1700 m, 22 VIII 1968, (No. NG-W-B. 8), Dr. J. BALOGH; 1, Wau, 22 IX-30 XI 1969, (No. NGW-B. 126), Dr. J. BALOGH, all specimens in TMB; 2, Rte de Buloa Wau, 30 XI 78, N. 247, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG); 1, New Guinea (MCZ).

Distribution: New Guinea.

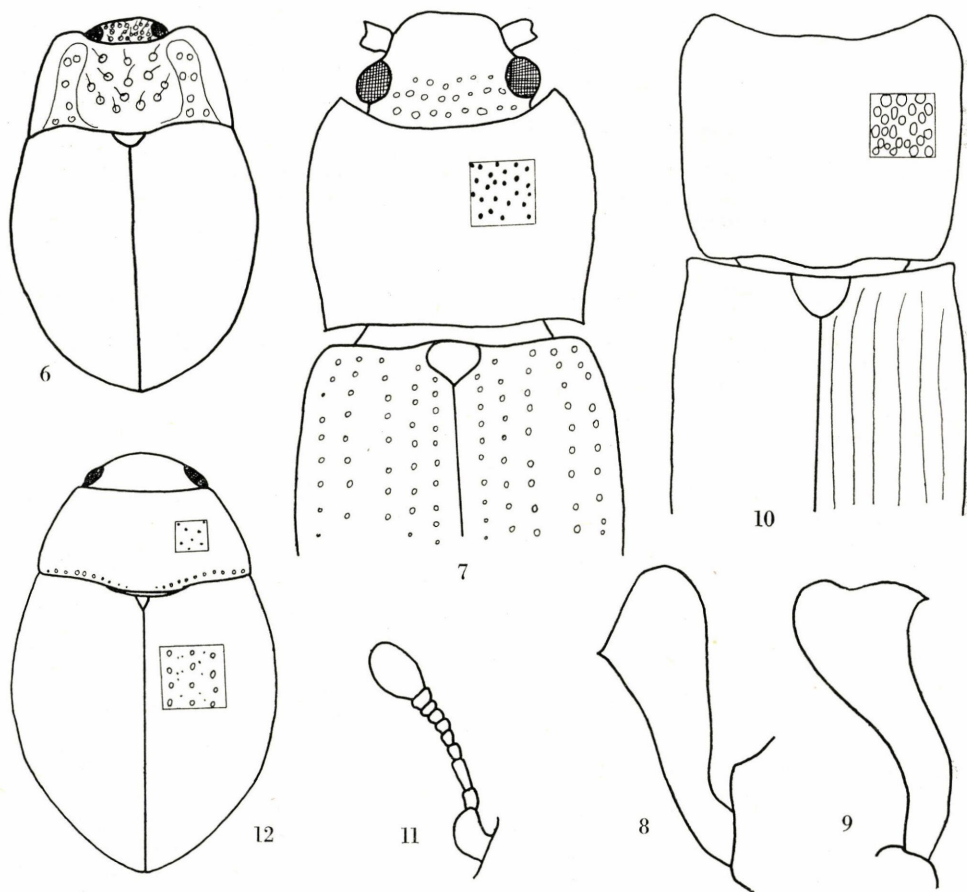


Fig. 6. *Cerylon papuanum* HEINZE: dorsal side. — Figs. 7-9: *Cerylon kaszabi* sp. n.: 7 = dorsal side, 8 = fore tibia, 9 = middle tibia. — Fig. 10. *Cerylon solomoni* sp. n.: dorsal side. — Figs. 11-12. *Euxestus papuanus* sp. n.: 11 = antenna, 12 = dorsal side

Cerylonopsis quadricolle (SHARP)

Cerylon quadricolle SHARP, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, 1885, 19: 130. — *Cerylonopsis quadricolle*: DAJOZ, Bull. Soc. linn. Lyon, 1979, 48: 452.

Material examined — 13 specimens, all from New Guinea: 9, Stephansort, Astrolabe-Bai, 1898, BIRÓ (TMB); 1, Kiunga, 23 VII-2 VIII 1969, (No. NGK-U), DR. J. BALOGH; 1, Brown riv., 40 km N of Port Moresby 6-8 IV 1965, DR. J. BALOGH and DR. J. J. SZENT-IVÁNY (TMB); 2, Friedrichs-Wilhelmshafen, 1901, BIRÓ (TMB).

Distribution: Ceylon (Sri Lanka), India, Burma, Sumatra, Borneo, Phillippine Is., Madagascar. New to New Guinea.

Lapethus CASEY, 1890

Only one species occurs in New Guinea.

Lapethus catena (GROUV.)

Lytopeplus catena GROUVELLE, Rev. d'Ent., 1903, 22: 188. — *Lapethus (Lytopeplus) astrolabei* HEINZE, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent., 1944, 11: 114, **syn. n.**

Material examined — Lectotype of *L. catena* (present designation) from New Caledonia deposited in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, and kindly sent to me by DR. R. DAMOISEAU. — Holotype of *L. astrolabei*, New Guinea, Stephansort, Astrolabe Bai, 1898, BIRÓ (TMB). — Two specimens: 1, Wau, McAdam Park, 18-21 IV 1965, DR. J. BALOGH and DR. J. J. SZENT-IVÁNY; 1, Kiunga, 23 VII-2 VIII 1969, (No. NGK-B. 12) DR. J. BALOGH (TMB).

Distribution: New Caledonia, New Guinea.

Paraxiocerylon HEINZE, 1944, stat. n.

HEINZE originally described *Paraxiocerylon* as a subgenus of *Axiocerylon* GROUV. I raise it to a status of an independent genus. It can be distinguished from *Axiocerylon* in having 6-segmented antenna, narrow antennal cavities on prosternum, different form of prosternal process and trochanters.

Type-species (by monotypy): *Axiocerylon degeneratum* HEINZE.

Paraxiocerylon degeneratum HEINZE

Axiocerylon (Paraxiocerylon) degeneratum HEINZE, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 1944, 37: 20.

Material examined — 1 specimen, New Guinea without other data (author's coll.)
Distribution: New Guinea.

Euxestus WOLLASTON, 1858

This genus, with rather uncertain number of species from the warmer regions of both Old and New Worlds, requires a critical revision.

Three species are known from New Guinea.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1 Pronotum and elytra coarsely punctured; body brown **E. papuanus** sp. n.
- Pronotum and elytra smooth or finely punctured; body dark brown, or black 2
- 2 Pronotum practically smooth; body less rounded **E. translucidus** (MOTSCH.)
- Pronotum finely punctured; body broadly rounded **E. aneipennis** FAUV.

Euxestus aneipennis FAUVEL

Euxestus aneipennis FAUVEL, Rev. d'Ent., 1903, 23: 334.

Material examined — Four specimens: 3, New Guinea, Wau, Bishop Museum Field Station, 15–25 IV 1965, DR. J. BALOGH and DR. J. J. SZENT-IVÁNY (TMB); 1, Wau, N. 317, L. DEHARVEUG (MHNG).

Distribution: New Caledonia, new to New Guinea.

Euxestus translucidus (MOTSCH.)

Tritomidea translucida MOTSCHULSKY, Etud. Ent., 1859, 8: 106. — *Euxestus translucidus*: ARROW, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1917, 20: 368.

Material examined — Four specimens from New Guinea: 1, Mt. Wilhelm 3900 m, 13–24 IX 1968, (No. NG-M-B. 144), DR. J. BALOGH; 2, Wau, Mt. Missim 1200 m, 28 VIII 1968, (No. NG-W-B. 33), DR. J. BALOGH; Bubia, 4 IX 1968, (No. NG-L. R. 18), DR. I. LOKSA (all in TMB).

Distribution: Ceylon (Sri Lanka), India, Sumatra. New to New Guinea.

Euxestus papuanus sp. n. (Figs. 11–12)

Body oval piceous-brown to reddish brown, shiny; dorsal surface sparsely pubescent. — **Head**: clypeus transverse with anterior margin rounded, surface slightly convex, coarsely punctured, punctures 1–1.5 diameters apart; frontoclypeal suture present; frons and vertex evenly convex, punctured as clypeus, vertical punctures a little larger than frontal; eyes large, coarsely faceted, prominent; antenna 10-segmented with short, oval antennal club, latter as long as segments VIII–IX together (Fig. 11). — **Pronotum** transverse with anterior margin practically straight, not bordered; lateral margins arcuate, finely and entirely bordered; pronotal disk coarsely punctured, punctures as large as on vertex, separated by 1–2 diameters; pronotal base with parallel rows of punctures; posterior angles acute, somewhat prominent. Scutellum transverse, triangular, surface smooth. — **Elytra** nearly 1.3 times longer than their maximum combined width, which is near one third from bases; each elytron with 8 fully developed rows of punctures; elytral striae not grooved, punctures absent apically; intervals between striae irregular, finely punctured, sometimes impunctate. — **Ventral side**: fore coxal cavities closed behind; prosternal process strongly widened apically, deeply grooved medially, surface flat, impunctate; mesosternum transverse, impunctate; metasternum and ventrites punctured; median line and femoral lines absent. — **Legs**: tibia long, slender; tarsi 4-segmented with segment I lobed below. — **Length** 2.1 mm, width 1.1 mm.

Holotype: New Guinea (NE) Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 900 m, 27 VIII 1968 (No. NG-W. R. 8), DR. I. LOKSA (TMB). — **18 paratypes**, all from New Guinea: 1, with same data as holotype; 1 with same data but collected by DR. J. BALOGH; 5, Wau, 8 IX 1968, (No. NG-W. R. 19), DR. I. LOKSA; 7, Wau, 22–30 IX 1969, (No. NGW-R. 10), DR. J. BALOGH; 4, Huon-Golf, Sambang, 1899, BIRÓ. Paratypes deposited in TMB and in the author's collection.

Notes — This species is very similar to *E. javanus* ARROW described from Java, in having a broadly-oval body and by densely punctured dorsal surface. It can be distinguished from *E. javanus* by its impunctate mesosternum (punctured in *javanus*) and by the prosternal process grooved medially (raised in *javanus*).

Reference

SEN GUPTA, T. & CROWSON, R. A. (1973): A review of the classification of Cerylonidae (Coleoptera, Clavicornia). — *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **124** (4): 365–446, 240 figs.

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