

**New Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Southeast Asia in the  
Hungarian Natural History Museum**

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**Abstract** – Two new genera: *Lepinaria* gen. n. and *Colaspedusa* gen. n. (both Eumolpinae), 9 new species and 5 new subspecies: *Lepinaria merkli*, *Colaspedusa bicoloripes*, *Colaspoides malayana*, *Cleoporus dalatensis*, *Goniopleura nigriventris*, *G. viridipennis sumatrana*, *G. viridipennis nigripes*, *G. auricoma borneensis*, *G. auricoma niasica* (Eumolpinae), *Exosoma pseudoakkoae*, *Calomicrus takizawai*, *C. mimica*, *Monolepta thailandica chungboensis* (Galerucinae) and *Taizonia merkli* (Alticinae) are described. A key to the genus *Goniopleura* WESTWOOD, 1832 and remarks on *Strobiderus excavatus* JACOBY, 1884 are given. With 26 figures.

During my studies on the chrysomelid material from the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) a few new taxa were found, mostly from Malaysia and Taiwan. Their descriptions, as well as taxonomic notes and a review of the genus *Goniopleura* WESTWOOD, 1832 are given below.

The following abbreviations are used for type depository: HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; MCZ – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge; LM – author's collection.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF GONIOPLEURA WESTWOOD, 1832

- 1 (2) Antennae and legs black. Elytra strongly flattened on dorsum, with deep concavity along side margin, especially in male, 1.6 times as long as broad, metallic green. Aedeagus: Fig. 3. Length of male 24.5 mm, of female 19 mm. Borneo  
*Goniopleura chapuisi* THOMPSON
- 2 (1) Antennae and legs at least partly red. Elytra without concavity on sides.

- 3 (4) Abdomen black. Elytra of male without long hairs, red with hind part bluish black. Hind legs entirely black. Body comparatively small. Length 9 mm. Sumatra  
**Goniopleura nigriventris** sp. n.
- 4 (3) Underside and hind femora red. Elytra of female with short dense pubescence, of male additionally with very long hairs. Body much larger. All these species are almost identical morphologically, including shape of aedeagus and differ practically only in coloration.
- 5 (10) Elytra entirely metallic, 1.5–1.6 times as long as broad. Prothorax 1.35–1.4 times as broad as long, with lateral teeth 2 and 3 subequal.
- 6 (7) Antennae and legs fulvous. Elytra green. Length 15 mm. Peninsular Malaysia  
*Goniopleura viridipennis viridipennis* CLARK
- 7 (6) Tibiae, tarsi and apices of femora black. Antennae at least partly dark.
- 8 (9) Antennae black with 3 basal segments red. Elytra bronzy green. Length 16–20 mm. Sumatra  
**Goniopleura viridipennis sumatrana** ssp. n.
- 9 (8) Apical half of antennae black. Elytra green. Length 13.5 mm. Borneo  
**Goniopleura viridipennis nigripes** ssp. n.
- 10 (5) Elytra bicolorous or dark fulvous with metallic reflection.
- 11 (20) Elytra metallic with fulvous base.
- 12 (19) Antennae and legs red or fulvous.
- 13 (16) Basal fulvous part of elytra occupying about 2/5 of elytral length. Prothorax 1.4 times as broad as long, lateral teeth 2 and 3 subequal, tooth 1 feeble. Elytra 1.5–1.6 times as long as broad. Length 12.8–19 mm.
- 14 (15) Metallic coloration bright green. Peninsular Malaysia  
*Goniopleura auricoma auricoma* WESTWOOD
- 15 (14) Metallic coloration bright blue. Borneo  
**Goniopleura auricoma borneensis** ssp. n.
- 16 (13) Basal fulvous part of elytra occupying about 1/5–1/7 of elytral length.
- 17 (18) Elytra green. Prothorax as in nominative subspecies. Length 15 mm. Sumatra  
*Goniopleura auricoma basalis* JACOBY

- 18 (17) Elytra blue. Lateral tooth 2 more developed than tooth 3, toothed lobe more or less triangular. Aedeagus: Fig. 5. Length 12.5–15 mm. Nias Island

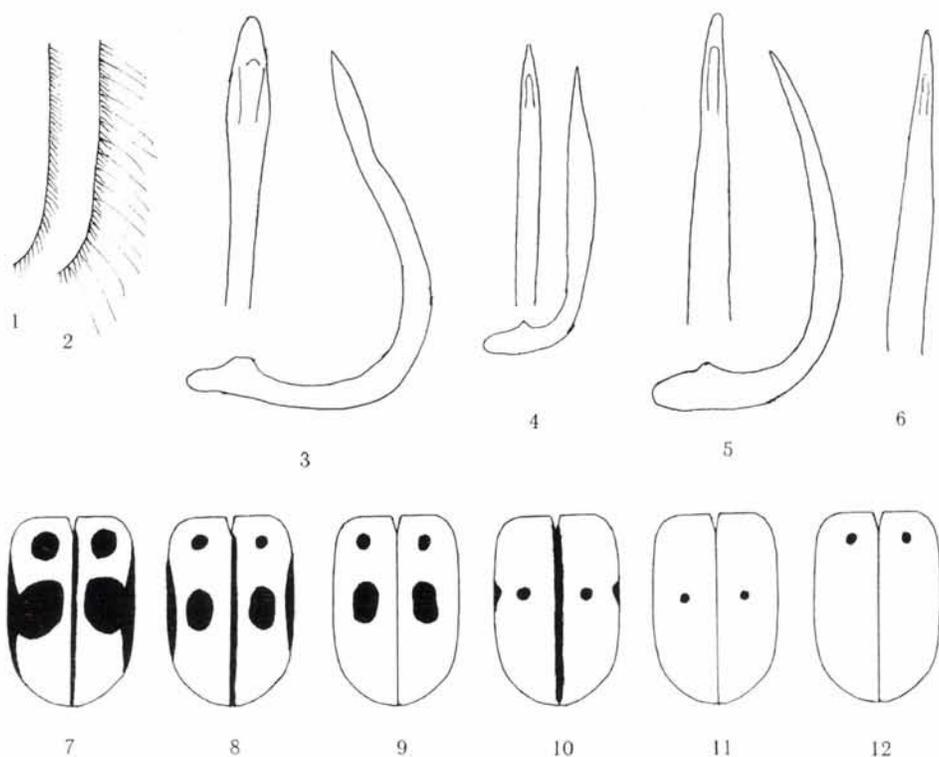
*Goniopleura auricoma niasica* sp. n.

- 19 (12) Antennae and legs black, 3 basal joints of antennae and femora except apices red fulvous. Prothorax 1.65 times as broad as long, lateral teeth 2 and 3 subequal, toothed lobe more or less quadrangular. Basal fulvous part of elytra occupying about 1/5 of length. Aedeagus: Fig. 6. Length 11–16 mm. Java

*Goniopleura auricoma bicoloripes* GAHAN

- 20 (11) Elytra dark reddish fulvous with distinct metallic reflection. Prothorax feebly transverse, 1.2 times as broad as long, elytra about 1.45 times as long as broad. Antennae and legs fulvous. Length 11.2 mm. Borneo

*Goniopleura* sp.



**Figs 1–12.** 1–2: pubescence of elytra in *Goniopleura* WESTWOOD, 1 = female, 2 = male. – 3–6: *Goniopleura*, aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view, 3 = *G. chapuisi* THOMSON, 4 = *G. nigriventris* sp. n., 5 = *G. auricoma niasica* ssp. n., 6 = *G. auricoma bicoloripes* GAHAN. – 7–12 = *Cleoporus dalatensis* sp. n., variability of elytral colour pattern

## LIST OF SPECIES OF GONIOPLEURA WESTWOOD, 1832

*Goniopleura chapuisi* THOMPSON, 1875

(Fig. 3)

*Material examined.* N. Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, 1 male, 1 female (MCZ). Aedeagus: Fig. 3.

***Goniopleura nigriventris* sp. n.**

(Fig. 4)

*Description.* Body red, apical half of elytra blackish blue, abdomen, antennae entirely fulvous, tibiae and tarsi of all legs and hind femora black, anterior and middle femora entirely red, without black apex.

Head distinctly punctate, with longitudinal convexity on vertex, clypeus longitudinally concave, with trapeziform emargination on anterior margin. Antennae with segment 1 feebly thickened, not curved; segment 2 elongate, almost as long as 3, which is distinctly shorter than 4; segments 4–10 elongate, subequal. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, lateral teeth short, the first tooth subequal to the third, the second tooth very feeble. Surface sparsely punctate, with oblique impressions on each side in basal half. Elytra of male 1.5 times as long as wide, with dense short pubescence, but without long hairs; surface distinctly punctate, with impression between humeral tubercle and feeble basal convexity. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) parallel-sided, with acute apex. Length of body 9 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): North Sumatra, vicinity of P. Siantar, I. VII. 1991, leg. Diehl (LM).

*Goniopleura viridipennis viridipennis* CLARK, 1865

*Material examined.* Malaysia, Gelabu, 1 female with a note: "compared with type" (MCZ). The species was described from Penang, Peninsular Malaysia.

***Goniopleura viridipennis sumatrana* ssp. n.**

*Description.* Body red, antennal segments 4–11, apical third of femora, tibiae and tarsi black with more or less distinct metallic sheen, elytra bronze green with extreme basal margin and epipleurae red. Differs from the nominative form with partly black legs and antennae, from the ssp. *nigripes* in much more black elytra and from both in other colour of elytra. Length of body 13.5–20 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Central Sumatra, Harau Valley, Paya Kumbuh, III. 1994, leg. Sarimudanas (HNHM). Paratypes: same locality, 3 specimens (2, HNHM, 1, LM); Sumatra, Ketambe, Leuser Nat. Park, 450 m, 26.II-1.III. 1991, leg. Bocák, 2 males (NHMB, LM); Sumatra, Aek Tarum, 4. III. 1978, leg. Diehl, 1 male (HNHM).

***Goniopleura viridipennis nigripes* ssp. n.**

*Description.* This form corresponds fully to nominative subspecies in proportions and morphological features and differs only in coloration. Body reddish fulvous, elytra metallic green, antennal segments 7–11 pitchy to black, tibiae, tarsi and apices of femora black. Aedeagus is identical with *G. bicoloripes* GAHAN and *G. auricoma* WESTWOOD. Length of body 13.5 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): N. Borneo, Kinabalu (MCZ).

***Goniopleura auricoma auricoma* WESTWOOD, 1832**

(Figs 1–2)

*Material examined.* Malaysia: Penang (type locality), 4 specimens of both sexes (MCZ); Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, V.1996, leg. Wong Tet Fatt, 11 specimens (HNHM); Cameron Highlands, "19 miles" near Ringlet, III. 1988, leg. G. Hangay, 5 specimens (HNHM); Selangor, Templer Park, 5. IV. 1995, lowland rainforest, swept & singled from the vegetation, No. 120, leg. O. Merkl, 2 specimens (HNHM). The difference between male and female in the pubescence of elytra is shown in Figs 1–2. This concerns probably all species of *Goniopleura*.

***Goniopleura auricoma borneensis* ssp. n.**

*Description.* Differs from the nominative subspecies only in having metallic part of elytra deep blue instead of bright green; venter slightly darkened, more or less pitchy. Length of body 16 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (female): Borneo, Sarawak, coll. G. Doria (MCZ).

***Goniopleura auricoma basalis* JACOBY, 1882, **stat. n.****

*Material examined.* Sumatra, 1 male (type N 9751) (MCZ).

***Goniopleura auricoma niasica* ssp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

*Description.* Red fulvous, elytra bright blue except basal 1/6 of elytral length. Prothorax with toothed lateral lobe sharply prominent, more or less of triangular form, because tooth 2 is more developed than 3; tooth 1 very small or indistinct. Aedeagus is identical with preceding subspecies. Prothorax 1.5 times as broad as long, elytra 1.5 times as long as broad. Aedeagus: Fig. 5. Length of body 12.5–15 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (female): Central Nias, Lahago, 4. II – 10. III. 1896, leg. Kannegieter (MCZ). Paratypes: Nias I., 1 female; 4 specimens of both sexes without localities; 1 male with erroneous label "Australia, Victoria, French" (MCZ, 1 paratype in LM).

*Goniopleura auricoma bicoloripes* GAHAN, 1895, **stat. n.**  
(Fig. 6)

*Material examined.* 9 specimens of both sexes from Java, including the following localities: Mana-Riang, Senggoro, Sukabumi (MCZ). Aedeagus: Fig. 6.

*Goniopleura* sp.

*Material examined.* Borneo, 1 strongly damaged male (MCZ). At the first sight it looks as a teneral, not fully colored specimen, but it is well sclerotized, including aedeagus, which is identical with all other species, except *G. chapuisi* THOMSON. I cannot assign it to *G. viridipennis* CLARK because of different body proportions.

**Cleoporus dalatensis** sp. n.  
(Figs 7–13)

*Description.* Colour very variable, especially on upper side, from entirely fulvous to entirely black, but usually head black with fulvous clypeus, prothorax black with anterior and lateral margins fulvous, rarely entirely black or fulvous, sometimes fulvous with black spots. Elytra usually fulvous with black suture, lateral margin, a spot near base and another subquadrate spot at middle, usually connected with lateral margin; main variations are shown on Figs 7–12. Underside usually black, legs fulvous with more or less darkened femora. Sometimes dark parts of upper side with feeble bronzy sheen.

Body comparatively narrow and elongate. Head impunctate or very finely punctate, with broad, triangular excavation above eye. Antennae with 5 apical segments thickened. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, strongly convex, narrowing anteriorly, shining, sparsely but quite distinctly punctate, especially in middle. Elytra subparallel-sided, 1.4 times as long as wide, rows of puncture more feeble in posterior half and especially on apical slope, interspaces flat, shining, impunctate. All femora without any trace of tooth. Middle tibiae with deep, hind tibiae with shallow preapical emargination. Anterior and middle tarsi of male with segment I very feebly widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) short and broad, curved under the right angle, apex truncate with very small tip, underside concave, especially in middle. Length of body 3–4.3 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Vietnam, Dalat, 12–14. XII. 1979, leg. L. Medvedev (LM). Paratypes: same locality, 42 specimens (LM); Dalat and its nearest vicinities, 5–12. XII. 1994, leg. S. Mahunka, Gy. Sziráki & L. Zombori (Nos 698, 720, 763, 769, 799), 35 specimens (HNHM). A few paratype specimens are deposited in NHMB.

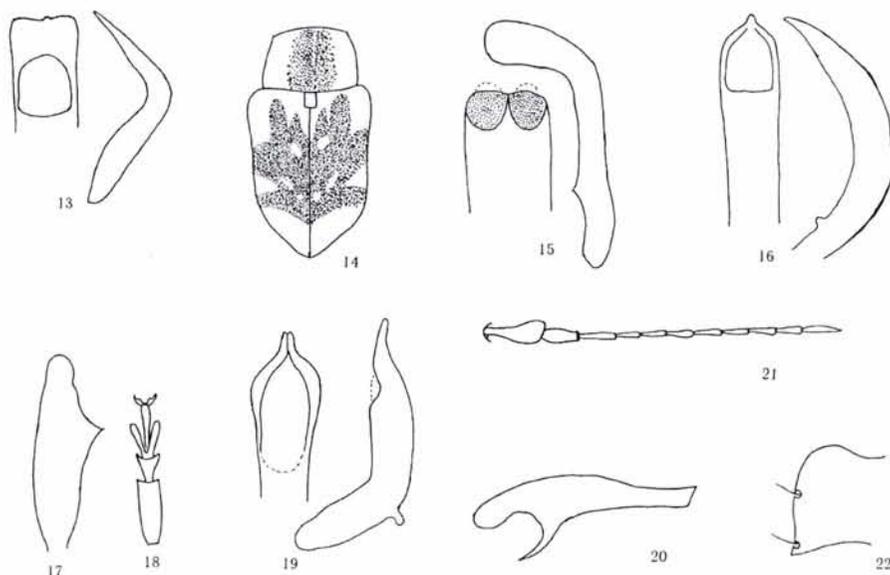
*Remarks.* This species, which I have collected almost twenty years ago, was not quite clear for me for a long time. Now, with additional material from Budapest and after

investigation JACOBY's types in Genoa Museum I am sure that it is really a new species. It resembles *C. inornatus* JACOBY, 1908 in the shape of the body; pale colour forms of the new species are very much alike *C. inornatus*. However, the new species differs from *C. inornatus* in having the prothorax distinctly punctured, upperside mostly with well developed dark colour pattern. The shape of aedeagus distinguishes it immediately from *C. inornatus*, which has triangular apex of aedeagus.

### **Lepinaria** gen. n. (Eumolpini)

*Description.* Head without grooves near eyes, frons broad, with very dense scales, clypeus smooth. Antennae reaching humeral tubercle, with 5 apical segments thickened. Prothorax feebly transverse, sharply marginate laterally, much narrower than elytra at base. Scutellum subquadrate, with adpressed hairs. Elytra robust, narrowing toward apex, with high humeral tubercles, with irregular puncturation and very dense scales. Anterior margin of proepisterna distinctly convex, prosternum subquadrate, with highly elevated lateral margins, forming a longitudinal cavity, but without distinct grooves for reception antennae. Mesosternum concave. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. Anterior femora with small but acute tooth, middle and hind ones with very small tooth. Claws bifid.

*Type species.* *Lepinaria merkli* sp. n.



**Figs 13–22.** 13 = *Cleoporus dalatensis* sp. n., aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view. – 14–15: *Lepinaria merkli* sp. n., 14 = general view, 15 = aedeagus, ventral and lateral view. – 16 = *Colaspedusa bicoloripex* sp. n., aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view. – 17–20: *Colaspoidea malayana* sp. n., male, 17 = anterior femur, 18 = anterior tarsus, 19 = aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view, 20 = hind femur. – 21–22: *Taizonia merkli* sp. n., 21 = antenna, 22 = prothorax, left side

*Remarks.* It is related to *Lepina* BALY, 1863, but the body form resembles that of *Pachnephorus* REDTENBACHER, 1845, the antennae are much shorter, the elytra are irregularly punctate, the upperside is covered with very dense scales, and prosternum is with strongly elevated lateral margins.

***Lepinaria merkli* sp. n.**  
(Figs 14–15)

*Description.* Body dark brown to pitch, basal segments of antennae red fulvous, scale black and white. Clypeus impunctate, shining. Frons with white scales. Antennae with segments 3–6 subequal, last segment ovate, with rounded apex. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, with side margins feebly arcuate, densely punctate, with black scales in middle and white ones on each side. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, densely and moderately strongly punctate, with bands and spots of white scales among dark ones (Fig. 14). Underside covered mostly with light scales. Femora moderately thick, slightly curved. Anterior tibiae feebly widened at apex. Aedeagus (Fig. 15) with two transparent “windows” before apex on underside. Length of body 4.1–4.3 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Malaysia, Pahang, Pulau Tioman, trail between Juara and Tekek, lowland rainforest, swept & beaten, 10–17. III. 1995, No. 9, leg. O. Merkl (HNHM). Paratype: same locality and date, 1 specimen (LM).

***Colaspedusa* gen. n. (Eumolpinae)**

*Description.* Body elongate oval, without pubescence on upperside, very resembling *Colaspoides*. Frons broad, clypeus not divided from frons, supraocular grooves absent. Eyes ovate, feebly concave on inner margin. Antennae filiform. Prothorax transverse, almost as wide as elytra, anterior margin almost straight, lateral margins sharp, arcuate and undulate, all angles bearing long bristle, anterior angles acute, but practically not protruding forwards, hind angles obtuse. Elytra elongate ovate, coarsely punctate and feebly transversely rugose throughout. Pygidium without longitudinal groove. Prosternum almost subquadrate, moderately narrowed in middle. Anterior margin of proepisterna convex. All tibiae simple, moderately widened at apex. Claws appendiculate.

*Type species.* *C. bicoloripes* sp. n.

*Remarks.* This genus, although placed in the tribe Edusini, differs from all genera of the tribe with undulate margins of prothorax – a typical character of Colaspini. Besides, it differs from *Abirus* CHAPUIS, 1874 with not protruding anterior angles of prothorax and glabrous upperside, from *Edusa* CHEVROLAT, 1837 and *Edusella* CHAPUIS, 1874 also with glabrous upperside and other form of body, from *Tymnes* CHAPUIS, 1874 with roughly sculptured elytra. From *Dermorrhytis* BALY, 1861, the only genus of Colaspini in the Oriental region, it differs with convex proepisternum and not metallic border. It resembles very much *Paracrothinium* CHEN, 1940, especially *P. rufus* L. MEDVEDEV, 1993, but the latter species has densely pubescent upperside.

**Colaspedusa bicoloripes** sp. n.

(Fig. 16)

*Description.* Dark fulvous; apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi black, 6 apical segments of antennae darkened.

Body shining. Head strongly punctate. Antennae reaching almost middle of elytra, segment 3 twice as long as 2, next segments subequal to the third. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, with narrowly explanate lateral margins, strongly punctate. Scutellum subquadrate with rounded apex, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with distinct humeral tubercle, without postbasal impression, coarsely punctate throughout, partly with feeble transverse rugosities, longitudinally ridged along suture and on apical slope. Anterior tarsi of male not widened. Aedeagus: Fig. 16. Length of male 5 mm, of female 6–7 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, edge of degraded rainforest, at light, No. 72, 21. III. – 2. IV. 1995, leg. O. Merkl (HNHM). Paratypes: same locality and date, 2 females (1, HNHM, 1, LM); Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tapah, IV–V. 1989, leg. B. Molnár, 1 female (HNHM).

**Colaspoides malayana** sp. n.

(Figs 17–20)

*Description.* Entirely fulvous or dark fulvous with two last antennal segments black.

Body elongate ovate. Head shining, with sparse, moderately strong punctures, longitudinally grooved on vertex. Antennae with segment 2 very short, segment 3 almost 4 times as long as 2, next segments subequal to 3. Prothorax 1.75 times as wide as long, with maximal width before base, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, side margins arcuate. Surface shining, rather sparsely punctate, especially in the middle; punctures are of moderate size, a little smaller than on elytra. Scutellum shining, impunctate. Elytra subparallel-sided, 1.3–1.4 times as long as broad, surface shining, closely and strongly punctate, but without rugosities on sides; on apical slope and along suture punctures arranged in more or less regular rows. Anterior femora with a tooth, large in male (Fig. 17) and small in female. Hind femora of male with a very long spine (Fig. 20), while in female it is much shorter. Anterior and middle tarsi of male with segment 1 elongate and moderately widened (Fig. 18); on hind tarsi this segment is very thin. Aedeagus: Fig. 19. Length of body 6.1–6.6 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Malaysia, Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 2 km S Kampung Juara, secondary growth, swept & beaten, 15. III. 1995, No. 28, leg. O. Merkl (HNHM). Paratypes: same locality and date, 36 specimens (33, HNHM, 3, LM).

*Remarks.* This species belongs to *C. prasinus*-group and is near *C. spinigerus* LEFEVRE, 1893 from Vietnam, but differs from it as well as from practically all species of this group with entirely fulvous colour.

**Exosoma pseudoakkoae** sp. n.

(Fig. 23)

*Description.* Morphologically very similar with *E. akkoae* CHUJO, 1954, except shape of aedeagus and larger size. Metallic blue, antennae, underside and legs black, abdomen fulvous, but darkened basally, antennal segments 2 and 3 and knees pitchy brown. Aedeagus in dorsal view with rounded protuberance on each side before apex, the latter is distinctly rounded (Fig. 23). Length of male 3.5 m, of female 4.0 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Taiwan, Taitung prov., Hsiangyang, 2200 m, 13–14. VI. 1997, leg. Herczig & Ronkay (HNHM). Paratype: same locality, 1 female (HNHM).

*Remarks.* Differs from *E. akkoae* CHUJO, 1954, *E. flaviventris* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860 and *E. diadematus* OGLOBLIN, 1936 in having rounded, not acute apex of aedeagus, which is very similar to *E. nigriventris* OGLOBLIN, 1936, but the latter species has black abdomen.

**Calomicrus takizawai** sp. n.

(Figs 24–25)

*Description.* Metallic blue, underside and legs largely black, abdomen fulvous, antennae dark brown with segment 1 dark metallic.

Body narrow and elongate, widened to behind. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles sharply delimited behind, vertex with groove. Antennae short, segments 2 and 3 subequal, segment 3 more long and subequal with the next three, which are only a little longer than wide; segments 8–10 deformed, especially 9th, which looks more or less triangular; last segment narrow and elongate (Fig. 24). Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, shining, finely punctate. Elytra shining, with very distinct and moderately dense punctures. Segment 1 of anterior and middle tarsi of male not widened, cylindrical. Aedeagus (Fig. 25) very thin and long, with acute and densely pubescent apex. Length of body 3.5–3.7 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male): Taiwan, Ilan prov., 150 km SE Taipei, 400 m, 10. IV. 1997, leg. Peregovits & Kun (HNHM). Paratypes: same locality, 2 males (HNHM); Taiwan, Taipei prov., Pi Hu, 450 m, 4–5. IV. 1997, leg. Peregovits & Kun, 1 male (LM).

*Remarks.* It differs from all species of the genus in having modified antennal segments.

**Calomicrus mimica** sp. n.

(Fig. 26)

*Description.* Very similar to *C. coomani* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1963, described from North Vietnam, except the shape of aedeagus. Metallic blue with black antennae, underside and legs and fulvous abdomen. Apical trapeziform part of aedeagus (Fig. 26) is distinctly longer as wide, while

in *C. coomani* this part is definitely wider than long. In lateral view aedeagus much less curved. Length of body 5–5.1 mm.

*Type material.* **Holotype** (male): Taiwan, Teraso, II. 1909, leg. Sauter (LM). **Paratype**: Taiwan, Koshun, 25. IV – 25. V. 1918, leg. Sonan, Miyake & Yoshino, 1 male (LM).

*Remarks.* **Both** studied specimens differs well from series of *C. coomani* collected in different localities of North Vietnam. The record of *C. coomani* from Taiwan by KIMOTO (1969) most probably belongs to the new species.

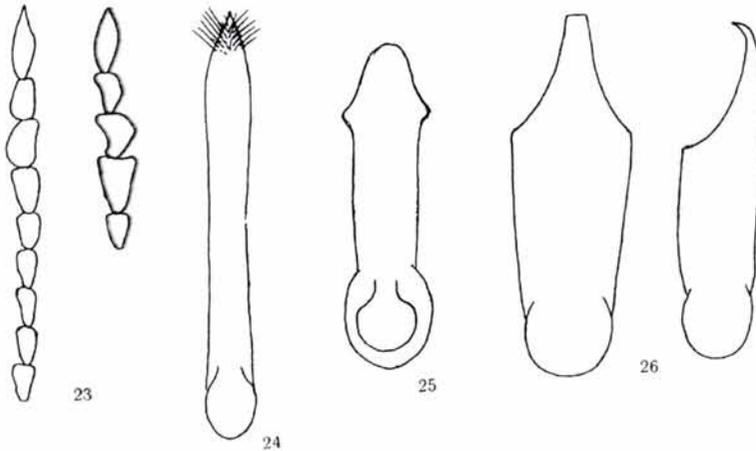
### ***Monolepta thailandica chungboensis* ssp. n.**

*Description.* Red fulvous; anterior part of head before antennal insertions, antennal segments 4–8, basal band and large subapical marking on elytra and breast black; tibiae and tarsi black or at least darkened. **Pygidium** of male with impressed basal part, its hind margin biarcuate (no doubt, for accepting elytral apices; this character was not mentioned in Kimoto's description). Length of body 4–4.1 mm.

*Type material.* **Holotype** (male): Vietnam, Dalat, Cam Ly area, rainforest, 6. XII. 1994, leg. S. Mahunka, Gy. Sziráki & L. Zombori (No. 713) (HNHM). **Paratypes**: same locality and date, 1 male, (LM), 1 female (HNHM); same region and collectors, Thac Prenn waterfall, rainforest, 10. XII. 1994 (No. 757), 1 female (HNHM).

*Derivatio nominis.* Chung Bo means a region of Vietnam, corresponding to old name Cochinchina.

*Remarks.* **It differs** from the nominative subspecies in having anterior part of head before antennal insertions (including labrum and palpi) black. All other characters fully



**Figs 23–26.** 23 = *Exosoma pseudoakkoae* sp. n., aedeagus, dorsal view. – 24–25: *Calomicrus takizawai* sp. n., 24 = antennal segments 3–11 and 7–11 from different views, 25 = aedeagus, dorsal view. – 26 = *Calomicrus mimica* sp. n., aedeagus, dorsal and lateral view

corresponds to nominative subspecies, distributed in Thailand and having entirely fulvous head. The nearest species, *M. cambodgia* LABOISSIÈRE, 1935 from Cambodia has entirely black head and not lightened apical segments of antennae.

*Strobiderus excavatus* JACOBY, 1884

*Remarks.* Three specimens from Malaysia (Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 2 km S Kampung Juara, secondary growth, swept & beaten, 15. III. 1995, No. 28, leg. O. Merkl) fully corresponds to JACOBY'S description, including male and female, but have elytra entirely fulvous, without black apex. This species was described from Sumatra.

**Taizonia merkli** sp. n.

(Figs 21–22)

*Description.* Upperside black or pitch black, antennae dark brown with segments 1, 2 and 11 fulvous, underside pitch or dark brown, legs brown with almost black hind femora.

Body round, strongly convex. Head smooth, without frontal tubercles and impressions, except feeble transverse line, dividing clypeus from frons. Antennae reach the middle of body, two basal segments thick, next segments thin, segments 4 and 5 are the shorter, last segment elongate (Fig. 21). Prothorax strongly transverse, about 3 times as wide as long, lateral margin sinuate, with large pore, bearing bristle, near hind angles; anterior angles broadly rounded (Fig. 22). Surface impunctate, with fine microsculpture, distinctly convex along side margins. Scutellum very small, triangular. Elytra shining, strongly convex, without humeral tubercle, sparsely punctate; punctures sometimes rather small, but distinct, sometimes almost obliterated. Metasternum saddle-shaped, very typical for the genus. Length of body 1.5–1.8 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype: Malaysia, Pahang, Pulau Tioman, trail between Juara and Tekek, lowland rainforest, from logs and bracket fungi, 10–17. III. 1995, No. 10, leg. O. Merkl (HNHM). Paratype: same locality and date, 5 specimens (3, HNHM, 2, LM).

*Remarks.* It is closely related to *Taizonia martensi* L. MEDVEDEV, 1984, but the body is much smaller and more convex, antennal segments are not thickened, feebly elongate.

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REFERENCE

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