

ADDITIONAL INDONESIAN ENDOMYCHIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

by

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A second lot of endomychids sent to me by Mr. A. M. R. WEGNER contains series of several little known species and in addition material of eight undescribed forms.

In the course of studying this collection I have been able to see GERSTAECKER specimens of *Eumorphus subguttatus* through the courtesy of Dr. K. DELKESKAMP. Senior Scientific Officer J. BALFOUR-BROWNE of the British Museum has loaned material of *Eumorphus constrictus* ARROW and *E. vitalisi* ARROW.

Types of the new species here described are in the R. M. N. H. LEIDEN.

Genus *Papuella* STROHECKER

Papuella globosa (ARROW) (fig. 1)

Dialexia globosa ARROW (1926) Ent. Mitteil. 15, p. 252.

Very similar to the recently described *P. birolecta* STROHECKER (Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., 1956, ser. nov. 7, p. 70), but larger and with the terminal joint of the antennae longer. ARROW described the species on the basis of a Sumatra specimen and it is possible that Java material represents another species but until sufficient specimens are available for study this must remain conjectural. The specimen from which the drawing was made was collected by Mr. F. C. DRESCHER on the island Nusa Kambangan, off southern Java, in May 1925.

Genus *Chondria* GORHAM

Chondria elliptica sp. n. (fig. 2)

Yellow-brown, clothed with a short, golden pubescence, the eyes, antennal club and a large median spot on each elytron black. Length 4 mm; width 2.7 mm.

The antennae are stout, joints 2—8 bead-like, club as long as the stalk, its last joint about as long as the first two together. Pronotum

ately contracted at the base, evenly rounded to the front angles, its gins slightly elevated, broad and feebly reflexed. The basal foveae small and connected by a fine sulcus close to the hind margin. Elytra only a little longer than their combined width, each with ten rows of small punctures. The under surface and legs are yellow-brown, the 6th abdominal sternite with mingled large and minute punctures.

I suspect that the specimen at hand is not fully mature and that more mature specimens are probably darker in color.

Female holotype: West Java, Gunung Tangkuban Prah, Priangan, 1000—5000 ft., v. 1937, F. C. DRESCHER.

Undoubtedly close to *Chondria ovalis* ARROW of Penang, but with crenulate elytra.

Genus *Stenotarsus* PERTY

Stenotarsus cinctus sp. n. (fig. 3)

Long-oval, clear ferruginous with yellow pubescence. The eyes, antennal club, pronotal disc and most of the elytra are black. Length 4.5 mm; width 3.3 mm.

Antennae slender, joints 3-5 longer than broad. Pronotum with sides parallel behind, only a little rounded in front, its raised margin low, broad and hardly narrowed behind, the basal foveae minute. From each fovea a narrow sulcus runs mesad close to the hind margin and almost reaches the middle of the pronotum. The elytra are much wider than the pronotum, thickly punctured with rows of larger punctures. The disc is black, the suture, base, side margin and apex reddish. Externally the black area of the elytron is sinuately narrowed behind.

Male holotype: West Java Gunung Tangkuban Prah, Preanger, 1000 m, 2. viii. 1933, ED. JACOBSON. Female allotype: data as for holotype. Paratypes comprise specimens with the same data as the holotype and others taken by DRESCHER on Gunung Patuha and G. Malabar, both in Priangan, and G. Slamet, in Central Java.

This species is structurally close to *S. nobilis* GERSTAECKER and *plagiatus* GORHAM, but may be quickly distinguished by its slender antennae. GILBERT ARROW regarded *plagiatus* as a synonym of *nobilis* and they are indeed very similar in structure, but typical *nobilis* occurs in Sumatra with *plagiatus* and in Java with *cinctus*. Some Java specimens of *nobilis* lack the posterior elytral spot, but this may be due to immaturity.

***Stenotarsus aberrans* sp. n. (fig. 4)**

Broadly oval, moderately convex, reddish-yellow with coppery pubescence, the last four antennal joints, the disc of the pronotum and a large, triangular spot on each elytron black. Length 6 mm; width 4.2 mm.

Antennae long and slender, joints 3—6 each longer than wide, joint 8 much broader than 7. Pronotum with sides regularly and strongly curved, a little contracted basally, the foveae punctiform, the transverse sulcus visible only at the sides, the base of the pronotum notched internal to the hind angles. Elytra much rounded at the sides, little longer than their combined width, finely and thickly punctured, with indistinct rows of larger punctures. The prosternal process is long and sub-acuminate, the hind trochanters produced into a sharp spine, sternites 3 and 4 broadly hollowed, 5 feebly bilobed, hind tibiae slender and strongly curved. These features of the legs and sternites are undoubtedly sexual.

Male holotype: West Java Gunung Tangkuban Prah, Priangan, 4000—5000 ft., v. 1934, F. C. DRESCHER. Paratype: male collected at the type locality, 12. ix. 1928.

***Stenotarsus cavicollis* sp. n. (fig. 5)**

Similar in structure to *S. pardalis* GERSTAECKER, but smaller. Rust-red with coppery pubescence, a large area on the base of the pronotum and a central patch on each elytron black. Length 4.4 mm; width 3 mm.

Antennae with stalk joints bead-like, the club as long as the preceding six joints together, its last joint equal to 9 and 10 together. Pronotum with sides much rounded, its margins strongly elevated, the basal foveae deep transverse pits, which extend to the hind angles. The transverse solcus, while shallow, is evident. Elytra with seven rows of large punctures, the sixth and seventh united basally near the umbo. The intervals between the rows are minutely punctured.

This is very close to a species¹⁾ occurring in Sumatra but differs in the depth and extent of the pronotal foveae and in greater length of the aedeagus. The two forms may be subspecies.

Male holotype: Central Java, Gunung Slamet, Baturraden, 800 m, v. 1926, F. C. DRESCHER. Female allotype: North Central Java, Gunung Ungaran, 150 m, xii. 1935, F. C. DRESCHER.

Other specimens were collected at Bogor by M. A. LIEFTINCK, in the Djampang Hills, and near Sukanegara, all in western Java, by Messrs. DRESCHER and LIEFTINCK.

1) To be described in *Annales Hungarian Museum*.

Genus *Beccariola* ARROW*Beccariola falcifera* sp. n.

From typical of the genus, sub-hemispheric, coccinelloid. Black, with the front half of the pronotum red and with four red marks on each elytron. Length 6 mm; width 4.5 mm.

The antennae are entirely black, short, joints 2 and 4-8 bead-like, the club broad and $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the stalk. The pronotum is finely and thickly punctured, its basal foveae small, its hind angles acute. The elytra are thickly and conspicuously punctured, each with the following red areas: a large, rounded, basal spot; two spots, narrowly connected, at middle; an arcuately excised band before the apex. The specific name refers to the shape of the pre-apical elytral mark.

Female holotype: East Java: Idjen Mountains, iv. 1930, F. C. DRESCHER.

Genus *Indalmus* GERSTAECKER*Indalmus vulcanus* sp. n. (fig. 6)

Form long-parallel, black, each elytron with two large, sub-quadrate, yellow spots. Length 6 mm; width 3 mm.

Pronotum with sides a little sinuous, the hind angles acute, the disc finely and rather sparsely punctured. The punctures of the elytra are coarser and thicker than those of the pronotum. The elytral spots reach forward almost to the suture and the front and hind spots are separated by an interval less than their own diameter.

In the male the tibiae are very slender at the base, the anterior ones with a sharp tooth just distad of mid-length, the median ones enlarged and incurved apically.

Closely related to *I. malayanus* ARROW (fig. 7) and perhaps best regarded as a subspecies. It is of more narrow form than *malayanus* and its elytral spots are larger. The male aedeagi differ but slightly, but the middle tibia is not toothed in *vulcanus*.

Male holotype: Central Java, Karanggandul, Gunung Slamet, 150 m, z. 1936, F. C. DRESCHER. Female allotype: Central Java, Baturraden, Gunung Slamet, 15. IV. 1928, F. C. DRESCHER. Other specimens are labelled Gunung Ungaran, Gunung Slamet, Radjamandala, Djampang, and were collected by Messrs. DRESCHER and ED. JACOBSON, and Mrs. M. E. WALSH.

***Indalmus stellatus* sp. n. (fig. 8)**

Form broad for the genus, black, each elytron with two denticulate, orange-yellow markings, one humeral, the other preapical. Length 6.6 mm; width 3.5 mm.

Pronotum obsolete punctured, its sides a little contracted at the base, its margins slightly reflexed. Elytra oval, with flattened margins, scarcely wider at base than the pronotum, widest at posterior third of length, abruptly rounded apically. The yellow markings are very similar to those of *Parindalmus westermanni* GERSTAECKER, but narrower. The anterior mark sends a branch to the elytral base and is bi-dentate behind. The pre-apical yellow mark is bi-dentate in front and uni-dentate behind. This species, while superficially resembling *P. westermanni*, may be easily distinguished by its smaller size. *P. westermanni* also has the pronotum very coarsely punctured and the elytral shoulders prominent.

In the male of *I. stellatus* the front tibia has a short, sharp tooth instead of mid-length, the middle tibia is minutely serrate internally with its apex incurved and hooked. This species is most closely related to *clavipes* ARROW.

Male holotype: Central Java, Baturraden, Gunung Slamet, xi. 1925, F. C. DRESCHER.

A female, labelled "Java", in the author's collection bears GORHAM's determination label "*P. westermanni* Gerst."

Genus *Eumorphus* WEBER***Eumorphus drescheri* sp. n. (fig. 9)**

Black, sub-opaque, each elytron with two yellow spots, one posthumeral, the other preapical. Length 7.7 mm; width 4 mm.

Pronotum as long as its basal width, without definite raised margins, its sides gently arcuate, about equally contracted in front and behind, its surface opaque and minutely granulate, without evident punctures. Elytra no wider at base than pronotum, gradually widened to middle, rather abruptly rounded apically. The umbones are sharply carinate, the carina continued as an obtuse ridge to the elevated pre-apical spot. Internal to the umbo the elytra are strongly depressed but with the suture little elevated. Their surface is feebly shining, unpunctured. The front tibia of the male is straight, acutely toothed at mid-length.

Male holotype and female allotype: West Java, Gunung Tangkubanrahu, Priangan, 4000-5000 ft., 11. iii. 1929, F. C. DRESCHER. The paratype series of six males and five females comes from the same locality.

Eumorphus constrictus ARROW (fig. 13) in its external features is exceedingly similar to *E. carinatus* GERSTAECKER (fig. 12). Both these species are unusual in having the inner wings reduced to short, narrow structures useless as organs of flight. They are also notable for the great convexity of the elytra.

Fig. 1. *Papuella globosa* (ARROW). Antenna. — Fig. 2. *Chondria elliptica* sp. n. Antennal club. — Fig. 3. *Stenotarsus cinctus* sp. n. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — Fig. 4. *S. aberrans* sp. n. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — Fig. 5. *S. cavicollis* sp. n. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — Fig. 6. *Indalmus vulcanus* sp. n. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — Fig. 7. *I. malayanus* ARROW. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — Fig. 8. *I. stellatus* sp. n. Aedeagus, dorsal view. — Fig. 9. *Eumorphus drescheri* sp. n. Aedeagus, ventral view. — Fig. 10. *E. assamensis* GERSTAECKER. Aedeagus, ventral view. — Fig. 11. *E. coloratus* GERSTAECKER. Aedeagus, ventral view. — Fig. 12. *E. carinatus* GERSTAECKER. Aedeagus, ventral view. — Fig. 13. *E. constrictus* ARROW. Aedeagus, ventral view.

