Some more Malayan Carabidae in the Stockholm Museum of Natural History

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In Entomologisk Tidskrift Årg. 85, häfte 3—4, 1964 (pp. 171—189) I gave in "An annotated list . . ., etc." an enumeration of the Carabidae sent to me for study by Dr Eric Kjellander. Some time ago I received from Dr Kjellander a few more Carabidae of the same region including one species of New Guinea. The present list of species and short notes is to be considered as a continuation of my first paper upon the subject.

The following additional species are already dealt with in the paper mentioned above.

1 *Stenolophus smaragdulus* F. Java: Paree, 1 specimen;
2 *Chlaenius hamifer* Chaud. Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner);
3 *Orthogonius picilabris* Macl. Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner);
4 *Catascopus facialis* Wied. Java, 1 specimen, (leg. Nyman).

I am much obliged to Dr Kjellander for allowing me to insert the description of an undescribed form of Borneo, which follows at the end.

Subfam. Ozaeninae

Pseudozaena orientalis Klug (Jahrb. Ins. 1834. p. 8).
Borneo: Malinau near Mt Molu, 1 specimen 6.XI.1910, (collector unknown).
According to P. J. Darlington Jr (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1962. p. 353) this well known and common species occurs in three varieties. Typical *orientalis* on the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo and Sumbawa but also on Sumatra, the Mentawei and Kei Is. The subspec. *opaca* Chaud. on Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, New Guinea and the Palar Is. Subspec. *tricostata* Montr. is known from New Britain and the Solomons. As to *tricostata* I saw a specimen of Celebes and many specimens of the Moluccas (Amboina Is.).

Subfam. Bembidiinae

Tachys ovatus Motch. (Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1851. p. 509).
Sumatra: Medan, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr Eric Mjöberg).

Not very often met with on Java. Also in Assam, Burma, China, Formosa, Malay States, Java, Celebes and the Philippines.

Readily recognizable by the particoloured antennae.

Subfam. Pterostichinae

Lesticus buqueti Cast. (Et. Ent. 1834. p. 77).

Java, 2 specimens without name of the collector and locality label.

Confined to Java and Sumatra.

The specimens examined are dirty and apparently very old. Accordingly I am not absolutely sure of the proper name. Originally both were pinned through the pronotum judging from the hole in it.

Mecyclothorax ("*Anchomenus*") *lissus* Andr. (Treubia. 1933. p. 281).

Java, 1400 m, 1 specimen, without locality label, (leg. Nyman).

An interesting species, only known from Java.

Subfam. Anchomeninae

Euplenes guttatus Andr. (Treubia, Suppl. 1930. p. 344).

Java, 1 specimen, without locality label and name of the collector).

Originally described from Buru Is.

Subfam. Harpalinae

Dioryche torta Macl. (Ann. Jav. 1825. p. 21).

Java: Kassomalang, 60 km n. Bandung, 600 m, 1 specimen 25.II.1949, (leg. K. Landberg).

India, Burma, Indo-China, Formosa, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

The var. *timorensis* Schaub. (Ent. Anz. 1934. p. 12) occurs on Timor Is.

The typical form is common on Java.

Trichotichnus javanus Andr. (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1926. p. 278).

Sumbawa Is.: Mt Tambora, 600 m, 1 specimen 9.XI.1941, (leg. Rolf Blomberg).

Also known from Java, Sumatra, Krakatau and Buru Is.

Subfam. Callistinae

Chlaenius bimaculatus Dej. (Spec. Gén. Col. 1826. p. 301).

Java: Bogor, 700 m, 1 specimen, (leg. K. Landberg).

Common in India, Sikkim, Assam, Laos, Annam, Yunnan, China, Ceylon and the whole of the Malay Archipelago.

Chlaenius femoratus Dej. (Spec. Gén. Col. 1826. p. 288).

Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner).

Apparently only known from Java, Sumatra and the Philippines.

A variable species as to the color of pronotum and legs and the development of the elytral costae.

Chlaenius leucops Wied. (Zoöl. Mag. 1823. p. 52).
Philippine Is.: Manilla, 1 specimen, (leg. Thorey).
Also in India, Ceylon, Burma, Andaman Is., Siam, Formosa, Java, Sumatra and Ceram Is.
Chlaenius semiviridis Andr. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1920. p. 20).
Java, 1 specimen without either name of the collector and exact locality).
Very common and also known from Bali Is.
Chlaenius trigonotomoides v. Emd. (D. E. Z. 1929. p. 378).
Java, 2 specimens without name of the collector and exact locality.
Seldom met with and apparently restricted to moderate altitudes on Java and Sumatra.

Subfam. Orthogoniinae

Orthogonius intermedius Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1871. p. 102).
Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner).
A common species and confined to Java.
Actenoncus ater Cast. (Et. Ent. 1834. p. 48).
Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner).
Also in Siam and on Borneo. Quite recently I saw an ex. from the Philippines, brought home by the Danish "Noona Dan Expedition 1961/1962" and sent to me for identification.

Subfam. Coptoderinae

Coptodera tetrastigma Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1869. p. 174).
Java: Mt Pangerango, 3000′, 2 specimens 1.IV.1899, (leg. Dr Carl Aurivilius).
Uncommon on Java. It also occurs on Perak, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Sangi and Philippine Is.
Mochterus tetraspilotus Macl. (Ann. Jav. 1825. p. 25).
Borneo: Long Navang, 4 specimens; Kajan River, 6 specimens, (all Dr Eric Mjöberg). Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner).
Also in India, Tonkin, Laos, Formosa, Ceylon, Andaman Is., Christmas Is., Samoa Is., and the whole of the Malay Archipelago and the Philippines.
Common in not too much cultivated regions.

Subfam. Galeritininae

Galeritula orientalis Schm.-Goeb. (Faun. Col. Birm. 1846. pp. 26—27).
Java: Bandung, 700 m, 1 specimen 1944, (leg. K. Landberg).
Also in India, Burma, Vietnam, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Sumatra and Flores.
According to Pierre Basilewsky (Expl. du Parc de l'Upemba, Carabidae, 1953. pp. 225—226) R. Jeannel found the old generic name *Galerita* preoccupied and therefore altered it in *Galeritiola,* which, together with *Progaleritina* exclusively comprises American forms of the ancient genus *Galerita*

whereas *Galeritella* is proper to Africa and the Oriental Region. However, quite recently H. Reichardt (The Asian species of *Galeritula* Strand, in Breviora, 1965, nr 225, p. 3) found *Galeritula* Strand 1936 the older name and consequently *Galeritella* Jeann. 1949 is to be considered synonymous with *Galeritula* Strand 1936.

Galeritula peregrina Dohrn 1880 is *G. orientalis* Schm.-Goeb. 1846 (H. Reichardt l.c. p. 7).

In *Galeritula* the elytral striae between the carinate intervals are replaced by two fine little raised lines. The humeral border is rounded away.

In East Java, along the slopes of Mt Raung (the roaring mountain), I found *Caleritula toreuta* Andr. in large numbers in rotten timber in virgin forest.

Subfam. Brachininae

Brachinus bigutticeps Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1876. p. 52).

Sumbawa: Mt Tambora, 600 m, 2 specimens 9.XI.1941, (leg. Rolf Blomberg).

In one of the two specimens examined the head is unspotted or nearly so. The species is considerably variable in size and the color of antennae and legs. In most of the Javan specimens the antennae and legs are light, but here especially the legs are almost black. Nevertheless I think it is *bigutticeps* allright.

Restricted to the Malay Archipelago and also occurring on Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali and Celebes.

Pheropsophus australis Cast. (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict. 1868. p. 109).

New Guinea: Nondugl, 1600 m, 1 specimen IX—XI.1951, (leg. G. Gyldenstolpe).

The specimen examined is very much like the common and widely spread *occipitalis* Macl., but the shape of the pronotum is a little different. The spotted species of *Pheropsophus* are very variable among themselves with regard to size, build and size and number of the spots on head, pronotum and elytra. In many cases the spots are partly or wholly wanting. Accordingly correct identification is difficult.

Also known from Australia.

Pheropsophus javanus Dej. (Spec. Gén. Col. 1825. p. 305).

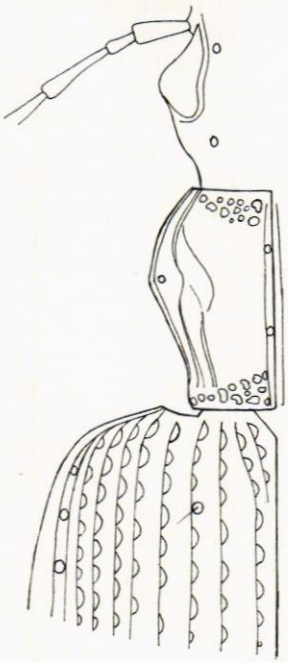
Java: Bogor, 1 specimen, (leg. Dr N. A. Kemner); 1 specimen without exact locality label, (leg. Nyman). Roti Is., 1 specimen without exact locality, (leg. Dr Carl Aurivilius).

A common species with a very large distribution in South-East Asia including Japan and New Guinea.

Among a large number of Eastern Carabidae, mainly from the Asiatic Continent, kindly sent to me for study by Dr Z. Kaszab (Dir. of the Zool. Dep. of the Hung. Nat. Hist. Museum at Budapest), I found an undescribed species of *Tarsagonum* from Borneo, belonging to the subfam. Anchomeninae and of special interest. Below follow the description and, at the end, a few remarks both on genus and species.

Tarsagonum kaszabi n.sp.

Length about 7 mm; width about 3.5 mm.



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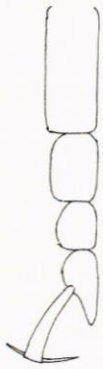

2.

Fig. 1. *Tarsagonum kaszabi* sp. n. holotype ♀ from Borneo, left half of head and pronotum.

Fig. 2. Same right hind tarsus (hairs omitted).

Upperside black; underside piceous to black; mandibles, palpi, labrum, antennae and tarsi reddish brown; coxae, trochanters, and legs for the greater part dark reddish, piceous at places. Moderately shiny. Inner wings fully developed.

Head convex, measured over the eyes a little narrower than width of pronotum at widest point, ratio about 0.90; eyes moderately large and moderately prominent; mandibles rather long, the tip sharply pointed; labrum truncate, 6-setose; second segment of labial palpi with two setae; clypeus raised, 2-setose; between the somewhat swollen vertex and base of clypeus the head is twice transversely depressed, the first depression just behind base of clypeus and the second one before vertex, the two depressions separated by a raised area; frontal impressions more or less linear, a little wider in front and with an irregular surface; genae swollen, gently convex at sides and as long as eyes; two supra-orbital setae on each side, the hind seta placed far backwards, half way between hind margin of eye and neckconstriction, which is distinct; antennae short, barely reaching beyond base of elytra, segment 3 longer than 4, pubescent from near base of 4th segment; surface smooth. Pronotum convex, subcordiform; width at widest point/length is about 1.10 and apex/base is about 0.70, widest a little before middle; wholly bordered, the border along sides strongly developed and raised from apex to a point just before the hind angle; side margins gently rounded from the

obsolete anterior angles to widest point, which is indistinctly angulate, then in a right line contracted to near posterior angles, which are right with rounded apex; each margin apparently bisetose, the setae are abraded and only the pore of the anterior seta is clearly visible, the surface of the basal area is too rough to detect the pore of the posterior seta with certainty; the explanate part of the margins widest near front pore, bounded to the inner side by a raised line of irregular shape; both apex and base nearly straight; the basal impressions large, moderately wide and moderately deep, extending in front to near apical third; of the transverse impressions the hind impression is indistinct, the front one deep; the median line wide and deep, reaching about base and apex, a fine line at bottom which is finely crenulate at places; basal area, the impressions behind, and the area enclosed by the front transverse impression and apical border rugose, deeply punctate with punctures of different size and shape, but not densely, for the rest the surface is impunctate, here and there uneven. Elytra rather strongly convex, subquadrate, a little longer than wide with squarely rounded shoulders; basal border incomplete, reaching inwards to about stria 5; sides parallel, very weekly emarginate behind, apex truncate over a distance of 4 inner intervals taken together, extreme apex neither spined nor toothed; striae deep and wide, especially in front, basal third of the striae strongly punctate, the rest smooth; intervals convex, stronger so at sides, 5th interval more or less costate throughout, the 3rd interval with 3 pores on middle of interval, for the rest the intervals are impunctate; the marginal series of umbilicate pores form nearly an unbroken row. The microsculpture is fine but clearly visible, on the head the lines form very small isodiametric meshes, on pronotum the meshes are strongly and on elytra moderately transverse. Underside: mentumtooth simple; prosternal process bordered at apex, not setulose; side pieces of metasternum longer than wide in front; apex of last ♀ ventral segment 4-setose; surface smooth; all tibiae sulcate along outer edges; tarsi very wide and strongly flattened, asymmetrical, segments 1 to 3 indistinctly tricostate, only the middle costa well developed; segment 4 with a small inner and a large outer lobe, the latter with a tuft of hairs at tip; segments 1 to 4 of all tarsi strongly and densely haired beneath and at sides; claw segment glabrous.

Borneo without exact locality, 1 specimen, holotype ♀, (leg. Xanthús), which is in the Natural History Museum at Budapest.

The genus *Tarsagonum* Darl. (P. J. Darlington Jr: "The Carabid beetles of New Guinea. Part 2. The Agonini" in Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1952. p. 120) is outstanding among Eastern Anchomeninae because of the wide, strongly flattened, asymmetrical tarsi, densely haired beneath. Up till now only one species of *Tarsagonum* was known, viz. *latipes* Darl. of New Guinea (l.c. p. 120). I was able to compare the new species with a ♂ paratype of *latipes*. In most of its more important characters *kaszabi* tallies with *latipes,* but the surface of the pronotum, the puncturation of the elytral striae, etc. are quite different.

Key to the species

1 (2) Larger, about 11 mm; surface of pronotum normal at sides; basal foveae poorly defined; basal area and side margins closely punctate; median line moderately impressed; striae of elytra finely punctate throughout; intervals flat, 3rd interval 2-punctate; apex of elytra spined; microsculpture very finely impressed, especially on head and elytra; the sterna closely punctured. New Guinea ..... *latipes* Darl.

2 (1) Smaller, about 7 mm; side margins of pronotum very uneven and irregular; basal foveae deep and long, continuing in front to about apical third; the basal area, the foveae behind and the surface between apical border and front transverse impression rugosely punctate, the punctures large and few in number; median line wide and deep; striae of elytra deeply punctate from base to about basal third, for the rest the striae are smooth; intervals convex, especially at sides; 3rd interval 3-punctate; extreme apex of elytra neither spined nor toothed; microsculpture finely but clearly impressed; underside smooth. Borneo ..... *kaszabi* n.sp.

As to its recognition the new species is in build strikingly like another Anchomenid bettle, viz. *Dirotus subiridescens* Macl., even more than *latipes,* but its technical characters are of course quite different. The unusual shape of the surface of the pronotum may distinguish it at once from all other Eastern members of the Anchomenid group.