



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	A REVISION OF THE GENERA OF THE TRIBE PLATYSOMATINI (COLEOPTERA, HISTERIDAE, HISTERINAE) PART 3 : REDESCRIPTIONS OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF ALTHANUS, CAENOLISTER, IDISYER, DIISTER, PLACODES, PLAESIUS, HYPOSOLENUS AND AULACOSTERNUS
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**A REVISION OF THE GENERA OF THE TRIBE PLATYSOMATINI
(COLEOPTERA, HISTERIDAE, HISTERINAE)
PART 3: REDESCRIPTIONS OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF ALTHANUS,
CAENOLISTER, IDISTER, DIISTER, PLACODES, PLAESIUS,
HYPOSOLENUS AND AULACOSTERNUS**

By MASAHIRO ÔHARA and SŁAWOMIR MAZUR

Abstract

ÔHARA, M. and MAZUR, S. 2000. A revision of the genera of the tribe Platysomatini (Coleoptera, Histeridae, Histerinae). Part 3: Redescriptions of the type species of *Althanus*, *Caenolister*, *Idister*, *Diister*, *Placodes*, *Plaesius*, *Hyposolenus* and *Aulacosternus*. *Ins. matsum. n. s. 57*: 1–37, 17 figs., 3 tabs.

Six genera and four subgenera of the tribe Platysomatini, *Althanus*, *Caenolister*, *Idister*, *Diister*, *Placodes*, *Plaesius*, *Hyposolenus* and *Aulacosternus* are noted. All type species of the genera are redescribed except of *Placodes*, which is represented here by a species apparently referable to the genus.

Key words. Coleoptera, Histeridae, Platysomatini, taxonomy, redescriptions.

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INTRODUCTION

In our recent papers (Mazur and Ôhara, 2000a and b) we have revised the relationship among the genera belonging to the tribe Platysomatini (*sensu* Mazur, 1997). In these papers, we have redescribed the type species of some genera, and revised all the genera of the tribe and also a few genera of the Histerinae selected for out-group comparisons. We have examined morphological characteristics for their reliability in finding monophyly. The cladogram thus constructed has shown that the tribe Platysomatini as composed by Mazur (1997) is not monophyletic and should be divided into several unrelated groups. We have, then, proposed a new system in the subfamily Histerinae.

The present paper is a third part of the series. In this part we describe eight taxa (genera or subgenera), *Althanus*, *Caenolister*, *Idister*, *Diister*, *Plaesius*, *Hyposolenus*, *Placodes* and *Aulacosternus*, on the basis of the type species, except of *Placodes*, which is represented here by a species apparently referable to the genus. The specimens examined are deposited in the private collection of the junior author, S. Mazur (SMC), the collection of Systematic Entomology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan (SEHU), and the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), the Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH), Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii, PAN, Warsaw, Poland (MIZPAN), and Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Humboldt University, Berlin (DEI).

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REDESCRIPTIONS AND NOTES

Genus *Althanus* Lewis, 1903

Althanus Lewis, 1903: 420 [type species: *Althanus teretrioides* Lewis, 1903: 420]; 1914: 240; Cooman, 1939: 137; 1940: 41.

Notes. *Althanus* Lewis comprises two species: *A. teretrioides* Lewis, 1903 (Mentawai Is.) and *A. annamita* Cooman, 1939 (Vietnam). Both species differ from the rest of the tribe Platysomatini in the cylindrical body, shortened marginal pronotal stria, asymmetrical labrum and the possession of a strong angle at the base of the inner edge of protibia (Fig. 1F, G). Lewis (1903) placed originally this genus near *Cylister* and *Platysoma* on the basis of the sternal structure and the antennal fossae. He (1914) also mentioned that the peculiar angulation of protibia was not an important character for systematic placement. Bickhardt (1917) followed the Lewis's treatment. In 1939 and 1940, Cooman, however, transferred the genus *Althanus* to the subfamily Teretriinae (now treated as a tribe of the subfamily

Abraeinae) and erected a new tribe, "Althanini", for the following reasons: 1) *Althanus* shares the key characteristic of Teretriinae and Abraeinae, the antennal foveola (a small fovea connected with antennal scape), shaped into a deep emargination on the anterior margin in front of eye (Fig. 1A); 2) cylindrical body is only to be found in Teretriinae; 3) tribe Althanini is distinguished from the tribe Teretriini by round posterior margin of the prosternal process, sinuous anterior margin of mesosternum and having prosternal lobe. Thereafter Mazur (1984) transferred again the genus to the tribe Platysomatini (Histerinae) in his catalogue and synonymized the tribe Althanini with it.

Although our observation is based only one female, we do not accept Cooman's opinion for the following reasons: 1) emargination of the antennal foveola is not so deep as in Teretriini; 2) labrum has no setae; and 3) structure of antennal cavity (fossettes) on prosternum is different from that of the Teretriini (type 4, not 7: Ôhara, 1994: 24-27). *Althanus* is probably more closely related to *Platysoma* or *Cylister*.

Distribution. Southeast Asia (Indonesia: Mentawai Is.; Vietnam).

Althanus teretrioides Lewis, 1903

Althanus teretrioides Lewis, 1903: 420 [Mentawai Is.]; 1914: 240, pl. IX, fig. 3.

Redescription. Body cylindrical, reddish brown and shining; antenna, maxillary palpi and legs light brown. Body length*, female, PPL, 3.00; PEL, 2.48; PW, 1.19; PL, 1.26; EL, 1.22; EW, 1.24; ProL, 0.35; ProW, 0.81; PyL, 0.47; PTL, 0.58; MSTL, 0.47; MTTL, 0.55.

Antennal club (Fig. 1B) with V-shaped sutures, which are interrupted medially. Ratio in width of pronotum to head 1.55. Front of head (Fig. 1A) feebly depressed; surface densely covered with fine and moderately sized punctures that are separated by three to six times their diameter, the punctures becoming coarser and sparser anteriorly and posteriorly. Frontal stria of head well impressed laterally but indistinct on anterior portion. Supraorbital stria absent. Labrum small and round, the anterior margin sinuate. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 1C) quadrate, strongly convex medially; marginal stria complete and distinctly impressed laterally, its outer edge subcariniform; outer lateral pronotal stria incised on apical fourth. Apical stria (part of outer lateral stria) complete and its lateral ends curved posteriorly. Surface of pronotum evenly covered with coarse and deep punctures that are separated by their own diameter to five times the diameter; interspace among the coarse punctures intermingled with fine punctures that are separated by about twice their diameter. Antescutellar area with a long longitudinal impression on basal fourth of pronotum. Posterior margin of pronotum marginate on median half.

* Measurements. Measurements of some body parts are given in text and tables in the order of range, mean \pm standard error (all in mm), and sample size. Abbreviations used in the measurements are as follows: PPL: length between anterior angles of pronotum and apex of pygidium, PEL: length between anterior angles of pronotum and apices of elytra, APW: width between anterior angles of pronotum, PPW: width between posterior angles of pronotum, PW: maximal width between lateral margins of pronotum, PL: length of pronotum along mid line, EL: length of elytron along sutural line, EW: maximal width between outer margins of elytra, ProW: maximal width of propygidium, ProL: length of propygidium, PyL: length of pygidium, PTL: length of protibia, MSTL: length of mesotibia, MTTL: length of metatibia, M: male, F: female. See also Ôhara (1994: 8, fig. 2).

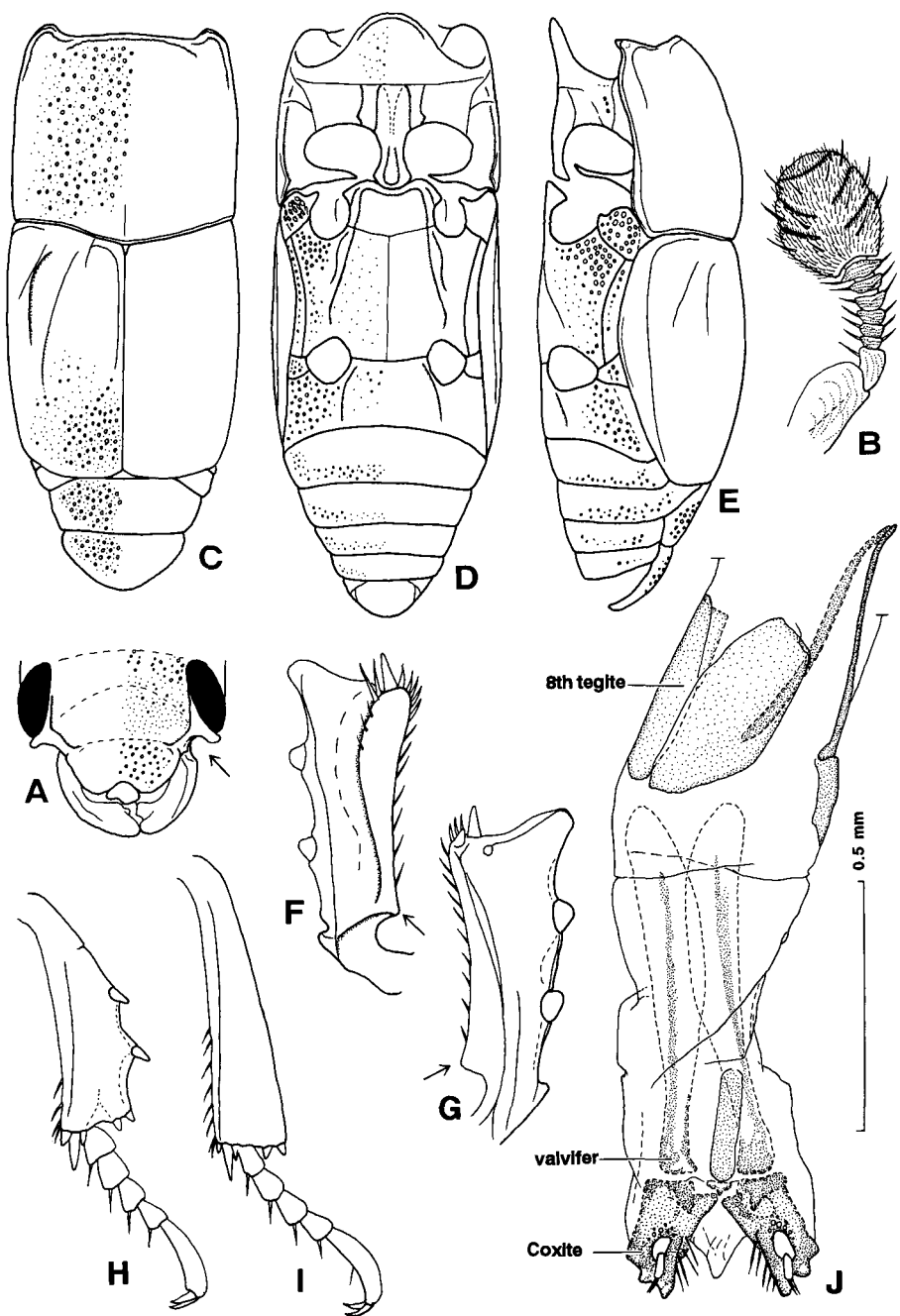


Fig. 1. *Althamus teretrioides*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Ditto, lateral view. F: Left protibia, dorsal view. G: Ditto, ventral view. H: Left mesotibia, ventral view. I: Left metatibia, ventral view. J: Female genitalia, ventral view, with basal part (8th abdominal segment) twisted rightward.

Epipleura (Fig. 1E) with marginal stria slightly impressed on median third. Elytral marginal stria well impressed laterally and shortened on apical sixth, its inner edge cariniform; the basal end of stria extending and attaining at lateral half of the basal elytral margin. Subhumeral striae (Fig. 1C) absent. Oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal half. First dorsal elytral stria distinctly incised on basal half and curved inwardly on basal part; 2nd stria incised on basal three-fifths; 3rd stria short, present on basal sixth; 4th and 5th striae absent; sutural stria distinctly impressed on basal two-thirds, the basal portion extending outwardly along basal elytral margin and the end connected with basal end of 3rd dorsal stria; surface of elytra sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about four times their diameter, and also with coarse punctures intermingled sparsely on apical third, the coarse punctures separated by about three times their diameter.

Propygidium covered with large and shallow punctures that are separated by half to twice their diameter; interspace among the large punctures intermingled with fine punctures that are separated by two to seven times their diameter. Punctuation of pygidium similar to that of propygidium but becoming smaller posteriorly.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 1D) broad and feebly convex medio-posteriorly, its anterior margin arcuate outwardly; marginal stria impressed only medially; surface irregularly covered with fine and coarse punctures. Prosternal process narrow, only with a flat area on posterior half; carinal striae distinct on posterior half, the posterior ends connected with each other to form an arc. Two lateral prosternal striae present, their outer edges strongly carinate.

Mesosternum (Fig. 1D) quadrate; surface sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about ten times their diameter; anterior margin slightly emarginate medially; marginal stria of mesosternum complete, its outer edge subcariniform; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle. Meso-metasternal suture finely impressed and angulate at middle. Intercoxal disc of metasternum sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about ten times their diameter. Lateral metasternal stria straight and extending posteriorly, its outer edge cariniform, the apical end attaining nearly to posterior three-fourths of length of metasternum. Post-mesocoxal stria straight, extending posteriorly and ended at basal half. Lateral metasternal disc densely covered with large, round and shallow punctures that are separated by about half their diameter on basal third; the remains of lateral disc sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about six times their diameter.

Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 1D) sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by three to seven times their diameter, and coarse punctures sparsely intermingled only on basal half; one lateral stria completely present on each side, its outer edge subcariniform. Lateral disc covered with large, round and shallow punctures that are separated by about their own diameter.

Protibia (Fig. 1F, G) with three large denticles on outer margin; dorsal surface with a deep sinuate tarsal groove; on ventral side, two striae incised, the inner one diverging into two striae on apical half; inner base strongly angulate. Mesocoxa with carina. Mesotibia (Fig. 1H) with 3 robust spines on outer margin and 5 spines on apical margin. Metatibia (Fig. 1I) without spine on outer margin but with 5 spines on apical margin. Ventral surface of profemur with several coarse rugae on apico-posterior half.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1J). Coxite short and robust.

Specimen examined. Indonesia. Mentawai Is.: Type, female, "Type" (red circle label), "Mentawai, si Oban IV-VIII, Modigliani, 94", "ant. tibia like *Trypanus* / (underside) dor",

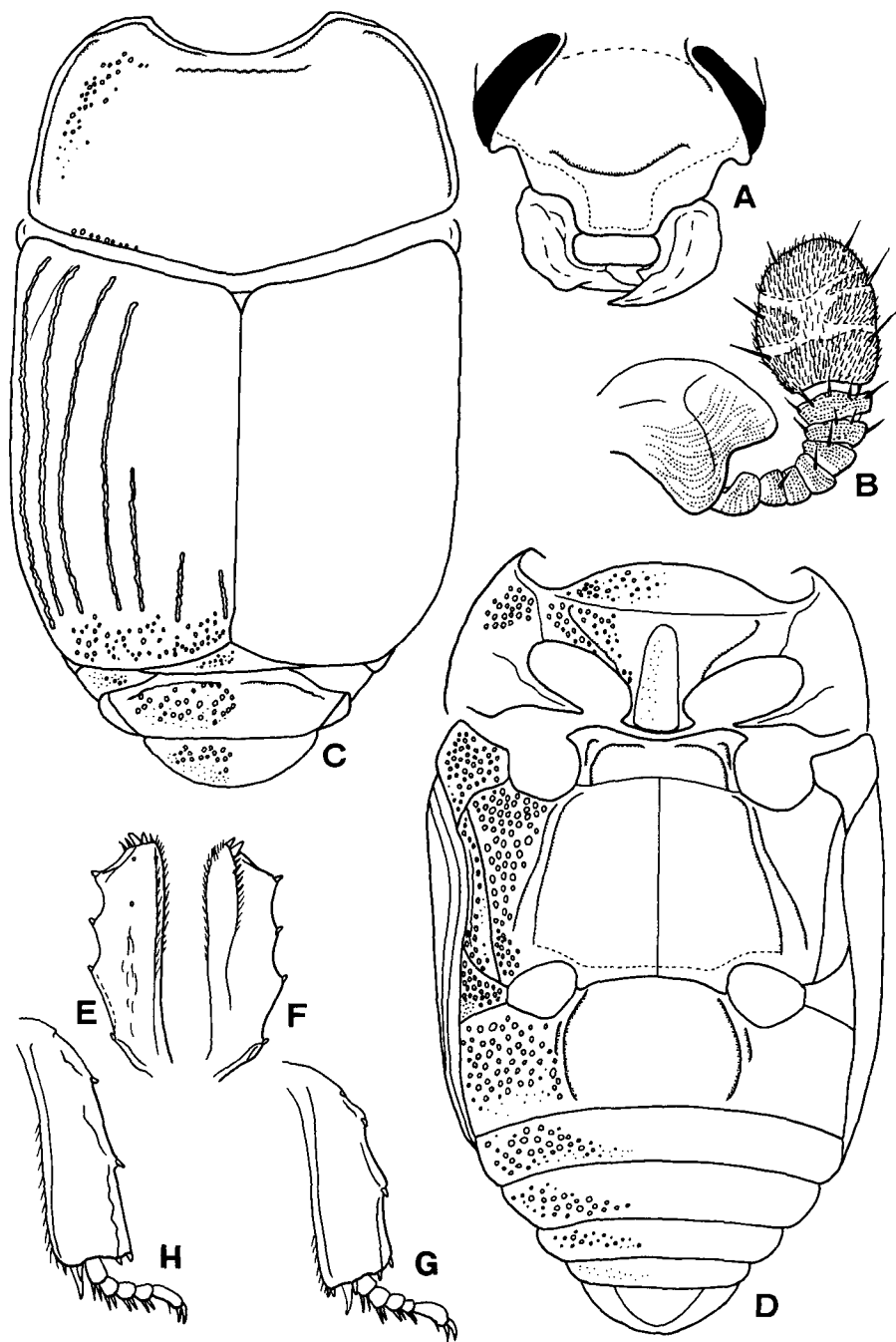


Fig. 2. *Caenolister rectisternus*. A: Head, frontal view. B: Antenna, ventral view. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Right protibia, ventral view. F: Ditto, dorsal view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left metatibia, ventral view.

“George Lewis Coll., B. M. 1926-369”, “*Althanus teretrioides*, Type, Lewis” (BMNH).
Distribution. Indonesia: Mentawai Is.

Genus *Caenolister* Bickhardt, 1921

Caenolister Bickhardt, 1921: 200 [type species: *Caenolister rectisternus* Bickhardt, 1921: 200].

Notes. The genus *Caenolister* was erected by Bickhardt in 1921 on a single species, *C. rectisternus* (Cameroon), and placed near the genus *Platysoma*. According to him, it might be characterized by the following character states: prosternal lobe short and without marginal stria, and anterior margin of mesosternum straight. Judging from the original description, however, it is not clear what is a real diagnostic character of the genus.

In our examination of the Bickhardt's type, *Caenolister* may be classified as a member of the tribe Exosternini, probably allied to the genus *Baconia*. The structure of protibia is similar to that of *Baconia* or *Pachycraerus*. The useful character of the tribe Exosternini, a projected anterior margin of mesosternum, however, has not been found in *Caenolister*. The genus is also easily distinguished from the other members of the tribe Platysomatini by the combination of following characteristics: 1) suture of antennal club almost straight, 2) prosternal lobe short and without marginal stria, 3) one lateral prosternal stria present, and 4) propygidium with transverse stria .

Distribution. Cameroon.

Caenolister rectisternus Bickhardt, 1921

Caenolister rectisternus Bickhardt, 1921: 200 [Cameroon].

Redescription. Body oblong, depressed medially, black; tibiae reddish brown. Body length, female, PPL, 4.42; PEL, 3.13; APW, 0.92; PPW, 2.08; PL, 1.16; EL, 1.72; EW, 2.21; ProL, 0.40; ProW, 1.22; PyL, 0.43; PTL, 0.66; MSTL, 0.63; MTTL, 0.69.

Antennal club with almost straight sutures (Fig. 2B), which are indistinct medially. Ratio in width of pronotum to head 2.52. Front of head (Fig. 2A) feebly excavate; surface evenly covered with moderate sized punctures that are separated by two to seven times their diameter. Frontal stria of head shortly impressed anteriorly and latero-basally. Orbital stria absent. Labrum transverse and short, the anterior margin straight. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 2C) feebly depressed medially; marginal stria complete laterally and shortly interrupted behind head; outer lateral pronotal stria well impressed and abbreviated on apical sixth, its outer edge subcariniform. Apical stria (part of outer lateral stria) present and crenate behind head. Surface of pronotum densely covered with coarse punctures on lateral fourth, the punctures separated by about twice or three times their diameter; interspace among the coarse punctures and remaining area finely punctate, the punctures separated by about three to seven times their diameter; several coarse punctures present along basal margin on lateral third. Antescutellar area without impression.

Epipleura (Fig. 2D) with a complete epipleural marginal stria, the outer edge subcariniform. Elytral marginal stria complete and strongly sinuate medially. External subhumeral stria absent. Internal subhumeral stria (Fig. 1C) complete. Oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal fourth. First to 3rd dorsal striae complete and the basal

ends bent inwardly; 4th dorsal stria shortened on basal half; 5th dorsal and sutural striae present on apical sixth. Surface of elytra covered with fine punctures that are separated by five to ten times their diameter, the punctures becoming coarser on broad apical band along the elytral posterior margin.

Propygidium (Fig. 2C) irregularly covered with large and round punctures on basal half, the punctures separated by their own diameter to one-third the diameter; interspace among the large punctures intermingled with fine punctures; transverse stria present along anterior margin, the stria shortly interrupted medially. Pygidium covered with fine punctures that are separated by four times their diameter, the punctures becoming coarser on basal third.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 2D) broad and feebly convex medially, its anterior margin arcuate outwardly; marginal stria absent; surface covered with coarse punctures that are separated by one to three times their diameter; interspace among the coarse punctures with fine punctures. Prosternal process flat, with distinct carinal striae, the striae feebly converging anteriorly, and their ends united with each other anteriorly and posteriorly; surface sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by two to five times their diameter; posterior margin slightly arcuate outwardly. One lateral prosternal stria present and strongly oblique outwardly.

Mesosternum (Fig. 2D) transverse and flat; surface sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about five times their diameter; anterior margin feebly arcuate inwardly; marginal stria of mesosternum interrupted shortly antero-medially, the outer edge cariniform; another stria present behind antero-lateral angle. Meso-metasternal suture finely impressed and arcuate anteriorly. Intercoxal disc of metasternum sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by three to ten times their diameter. Lateral metasternal stria extending posteriorly, its outer edge cariniform, the apical end attaining nearly to metacoxa. Post-mesocoxal stria well cariniform and almost parallel to lateral metasternal stria. Lateral metasternal disc densely covered with large, round and deep punctures that are separated by one-fourth their diameter; interspace between lateral and post-mesocoxal striae sparsely covered with few coarse punctures.

Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 2D) finely punctate, the punctures separated by three to seven times their diameter; two lateral striae present on each side, the inner stria complete and the outer present shortly on median third; the outer edges of the striae subcariniform. Lateral disc densely covered with large, round and deep punctures. Second to fourth abdominal sterna coarsely and densely punctate laterally.

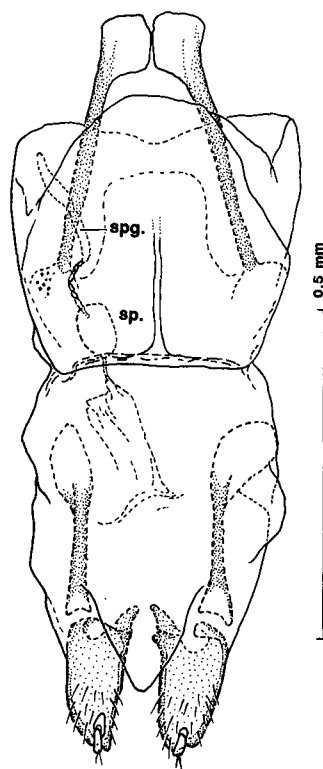


Fig. 3. *Caenolister rectisternus*. Female genitalia, ventral view, sp: Spermatheca, spg: Spermathecal gland.

Protibia (Fig. 2E, F) with 4 spiny denticles on outer margin, the basalmost one distant from the others, and a pair of spines at inner angle on apical margin. Mesocoxa without distinct carina. Mesotibia (Fig. 2G) with 2 spiny denticles on outer margin, and 4 spines present on apical margin; ventral surface without spiny row. Metatibia (Fig. 2H) with 2 spines on outer margin, and 4 spines on apical margin; ventral surface without spiny row. Ventral surface of profemur with transverse and large punctures.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3). Coxite short. Spermatheca oblong.

Specimen examined. Cameroon. Type, female, "N.W. Kamerun, Moliwe b. Victoria, 17.I – 7.III.08, Frfr. v. Maltzan G.", "Type" (red label), "*Caenolister rectisternus* ns H. Bickhardt, det. 1920" (DEI).

Distribution. Cameroon.

Genus *Idister* Marseul, 1880

Idister Marseul, 1880 [type species: *Idister morphon* Marseul, 1880: 154].

Notes. *Idister* was erected by Marseul in 1880 for a single species, *I. morphon* from Sumatra. Marseul emphasized the structure of hind legs (Fig. 4H) as representing important generic characteristics: apical margin of metatibia with two small carinae that are densely furnished with small denticles and metatarsi densely covered by long silken hairs. Lewis (1892) added a new species, *I. gestroi* from Burma, to the genus, with, however, some hesitation. In 1989 Mazur added two new species, *I. omalodellus* and *I. platysomoides*, dividing the genus into two subgenera, *Idister* and *Diister*.

According to our detailed examinations of the species belonging here (except *I. gestroi*), the genus *Idister* is rather heterogeneous as mentioned below, and it contains also a variable undescribed species from New Guinea. The species included here might not be congeneric and should be revised and rearranged.

Distribution (as temporary stated). Southeast Asia (Bruma, Sumatra, Enggano Is., Mentawai Is., Borneo, New Guinea).

Subgenus *Idister* Marseul, 1880

Notes. *Idister* Marseul contains two species, *I. morphon* and *I. gestroi*, and differs from the subgenus *Diister* Mazur in the outline of body more oval, the protibia without distinct tooth, the anterior tarsus with dense ventral pilosity, and the metatibia dilated and without distinct denticulation on outer edge (Mazur, 1989).

The structure of the male genital segments of *I. morphon* (Fig. 5) is so peculiar that it is quite difficult to find relationships between the subgenus *Diister* and other members of the tribe Platysomatini.

Distribution. Burma, Sumatra, Enggano Is., Mentawai Is., Borneo.

Idister (Idister) morphon Marseul, 1880

Idister morphon Marseul, 1880: 154.

Platysoma morphon: Bickhardt, 1910: 26.

Idister (Idister) morphon: Mazur, 1997: 83.

Idister modigliani Schmidt, 1894: 54, synonymized by Mazur, 1997: 83.

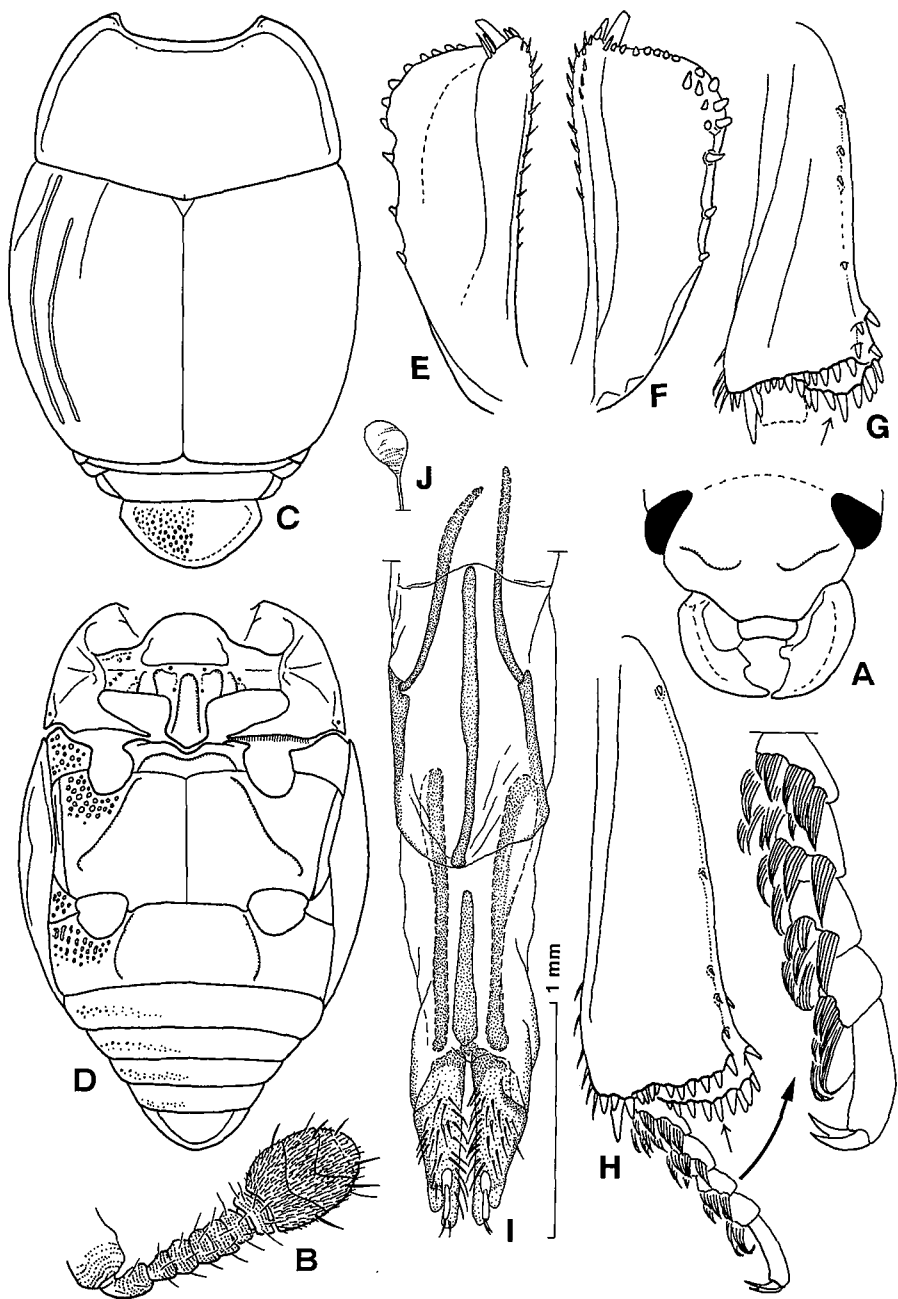


Fig. 4. *Idister (Idister) morphon*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left metatibia, ventral view. I: Female genitalia, ventral view. J: Spermatheca.

Platysoma modigliani: Bickhardt, 1910: 26.

Idister mendax Lewis, 1906: 184, synonymized by Mazur, 1997: 83.

Platysoma mendax: Bickhardt, 1910: 26.

Redescription. Body oval, rather convex, dark reddish brown and shining; mouth parts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi light reddish brown. Body length, 1 male and 2 females, PPL, M

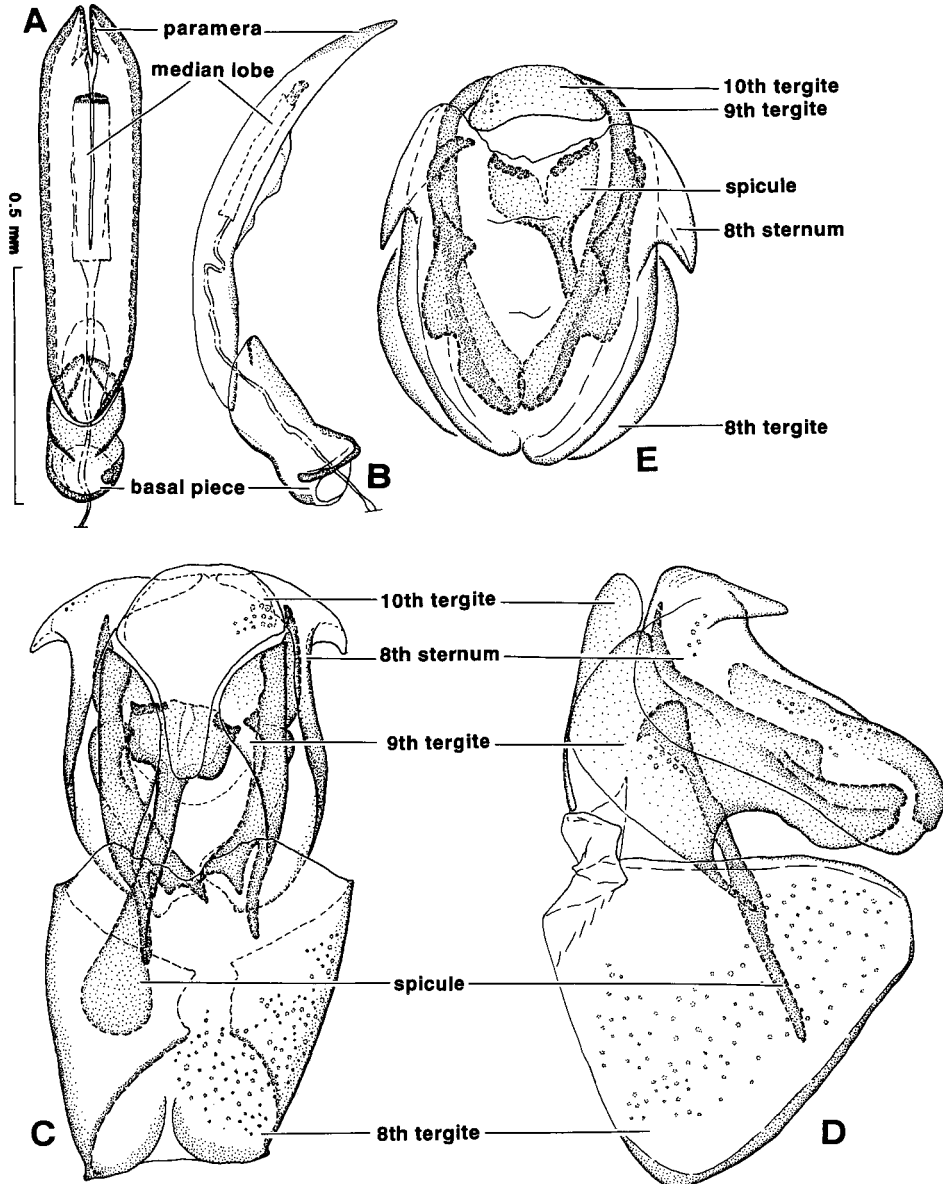


Fig. 5. *Idister (Idister) morphon*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Genital segments: 8th, 9th and 10th tergites, 8th sternum and spicule, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ditto, caudal view.

4.46, F 4.78–5.3; PEL, M 4.13, F 4.13–4.45; APW, M 1.32, F 1.29–1.35; PPW, M 2.90, F 2.94–3.05; PL, M 1.52, F 1.42–1.5; EL, M 2.52, F 2.45–2.7; EW, M 3.33, F 3.33–3.55; ProL, M 0.39, F 0.36–0.4; ProW, M 1.67, F 1.74–1.8; PyL, M 0.84, F 0.95–1.03; PTL, M 1.03, F 0.94–1.1; MSTL, M 1.07, F 1.03–1.15; MTTL, M 1.35, F 1.23–1.35.

Antennal club (Fig. 4B) with V-shaped sutures, which are complete, without interruption. Ratio in width of pronotum to head about 2.68. Front of head flat. Frontal stria sinuate anteriorly and interrupted at middle and absent laterally. Disc of head evenly covered with microscopic punctures. Labrum transverse, the anterior margin feebly emarginate in male and straight with a small tubercle in female. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 4C) feebly convex; the anterior margin broadly and regularly emarginate; marginal stria present on apical fourth of lateral margin, the apical portion curved inwardly and extending shortly; outer lateral stria complete laterally and anteriorly, the lateral portion incised at a distance from the margin; surface evenly covered with microscopic punctures that are separated by three to four times their diameter. Antescutellar area with a coarse puncture.

Epipleura with marginal stria on basal half. Elytral marginal stria feebly excavated on apical two-thirds. Subhumeral striae absent. Oblique humeral stria (Fig. 4C) slightly impressed on basal third. First dorsal stria deeply incised and complete; 2nd shortened on basal seventh; 3rd represented slightly on basal third, the basal end attaining to the anterior margin of elytron; 4th, 5th and sutural striae absent. Punctuation of elytra similar to that of pronotum.

Propygidium (Fig. 4C) smooth, only finely punctate on latero-basal area. Pygidium densely covered with large and round punctures that are separated by about their own diameter, the punctures becoming finer medially; lateral margin thickly elevated and finely punctate.

Marginal stria of prosternal lobe (Fig. 4D) absent; surface of lobe densely covered with fine punctures. Prosternal process with complete carinal striae, the striae parallel on anterior half and divergent on posterior half; the anterior ends of striae curved and united with each other to form an arc; posterior margin of process angulated. Two lateral prosternal striae present.

Anterior margin of mesosternum (Fig. 4D) emarginate; marginal stria complete and its outer edge subcariniform. Meso-metasternal suture straight, slightly impressed. Lateral metasternal stria extending obliquely, the outer edge strongly cariniform, the apical end attaining nearly to metacoxa. Post-mesocoxal stria absent. Intercostal disc of metasternum smooth, evenly covered with microscopic punctures. Lateral disc with several large, round and shallow punctures on basal half.

Intercostal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 4D) with punctuation similar to that of metasternum; lateral stria complete.

Protibia with 11 spines on latero-apical outer margin and 5 spines on inside of apical outer angle, the basal 4 on outer margin sparsely arranged. Mesocoxa without carinae. Meso- and metatibiae with two carinae on latero-apical margin, the carinae furnished with many spines; ventral surface with spiny row. Ventral surface of profemur covered with transverse rugae.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Eighth sternum with a large angulation on each lateral side. Ninth tergite strongly sclerotized and with two antero-lateral projections. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece 5.33; basal piece rather short. Lateral side of parameres parallel,

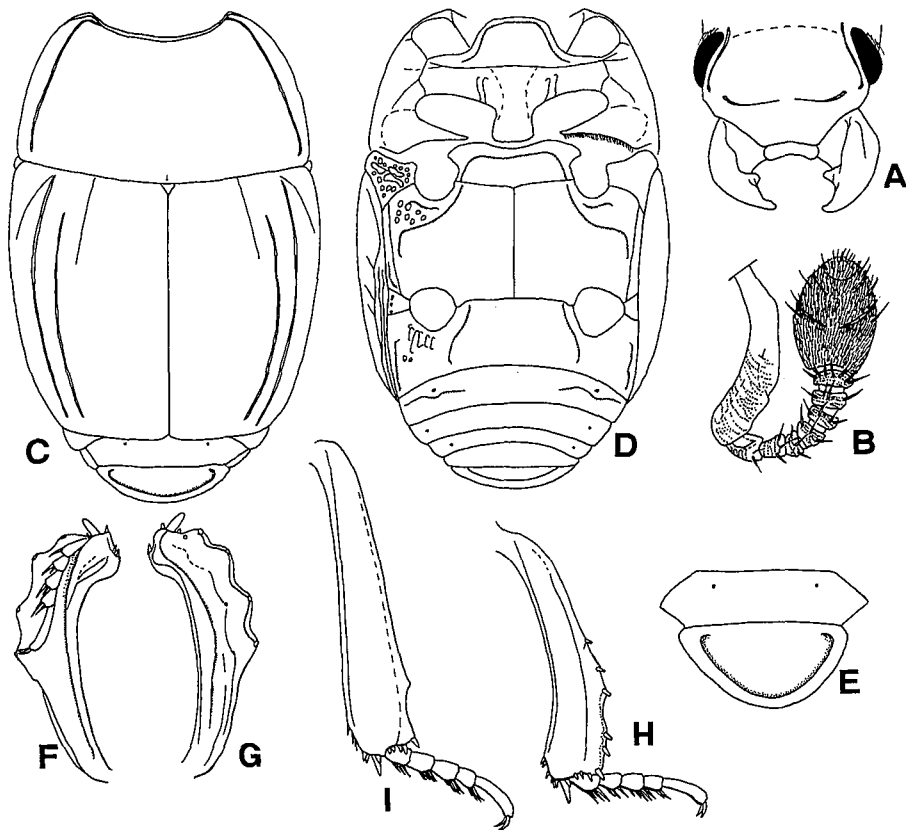


Fig. 6. *Idister (Diister) omalodellus*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Propygidium and pygidium. F: Left protibia, dorsal view. G: Ditto, ventral view. H: Left mesotibia, ventral view. I: Left metatibia, ventral view.

then strongly convergent on apical eighth; parameres fused on dorsal surface, but separated on apical third. Median lobe simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4I, J). Spermatheca oval and not sclerotized.

Specimens examined. Indonesia. Sumatra: Type, female, "*Hister morpho*, 76" (round label), "Sumatra, Sungei-bubu sett, 1878, O. Beccari", "*Idister morphon* Mars., Type !", "Museum Paris, coll. De Marseul, 2842-90", "Type" (MNHN); 1 male, Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, 19-23-II-1991, Bocak & Bocakova (SMC). Malaysia. Borneo: 1 female, Sabah, Sipitang, Mendolong, S. Adebratt (SMC).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra); Malaysia (Boreno). New to Borneo Is.

Subgenus *Diister* Mazur, 1989

Diister Mazur, 1989: 735 [type species: *Idister (Diister) omalodellus* Mazur, 1989: 735].

Notes. *Diister* is represented by two species, *I. (D.) omalodellus* and *I. (D.)*

platysomoides both from New Guinea. It may be characterized by outline of body being more elongate, protibia normally toothed, anterior tarsus without dense ventral pilosity, and metatibia less dilated, with distinct denticulation on outer edge (Mazur, 1989).

Because these species have normal hind tibiae and tarsi, *Diister* may be ranked up to the generic level.

In both species, *I. omalodellus* and *I. platysomoides*, the structures of male genitalia and pygidia and the shapes of protibiae are very diverse (Fig. 6–9). On the other hand, the presence of the transverse striae of first two abdominal sterna is common to both species and may be an apomorphic character. There is no doubt that we have only fragmentary material from New Guinea. The systematic study of the genus is in need of further work.

Distribution. New Guinea.

Idister (Diister) omalodellus Mazur, 1989

Idister (Diister) omalodellus Mazur, 1989: 735.

Redescription. Body oblong oval, slightly convex medially, black and shining; antenna, mouth parts and legs reddish brown. Body length, male, PPL, 5.30; PEL, 4.65; APW, 1.37; PPW, 3.01; PL, 1.62; EL, 2.65; EW, 3.28; ProL, 0.54; ProW, 1.76; PyL, 0.83; PTL, 1.32; MSTL, 1.37; MTTL, 1.72.

Antennal club (Fig. 6B) with V-shaped sutures, which are interrupted medially. Ratio in width of pronotum to head 2.46. Front of head feebly depressed medially; surface sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about three times their diameter. Frontal stria of head well impressed but interrupted at middle and lateral angle, its outer edge subcariniform. Supraorbital stria absent. Labrum transverse and short, the anterior margin emarginate inwardly. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 6C) feebly convex post-medially; marginal stria complete laterally and anteriorly; outer lateral pronotal stria completely impressed, its outer edge cariniform. Surface of pronotum irregularly and densely covered with fine punctures that are separated by two to five times their diameter. Antescutellar area with a slight longitudinal impression.

Epipleura with marginal stria on apical half, its inner (near epipleural margin) edge subcariniform. Elytral marginal stria (Fig. 6D) complete and sinuate at middle, its inner edge subcariniform. Subhumeral stria absent. Oblique humeral stria (Fig. 6C) slightly impressed on basal third. First dorsal elytral stria completely impressed, its outer edge cariniform; 2nd stria shortened on basal sixth; 3rd stria slightly impressed on basal third; 4th, 5th and sutural striae absent. Surface of elytra evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by about four times their diameter.

Propygidium (Fig. 6C, E) sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about four times their diameter and with one coarse punctures present at each antero-lateral half. Pygidium (Fig. 6E) striate along posterior margin, the outer edge of the stria strongly carinate; area between the stria and margin of pygidium elevated; surface evenly and sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by four times their diameter.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 6D) broad and feebly convex medio-anteriorly, its anterior margin truncate; marginal stria complete; surface sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about ten times their diameter. Prosternal process flat and finely punctate sparsely, without carinal striae; posterior margin round. Two lateral prosternal striae present and their outer edges strongly carinate.

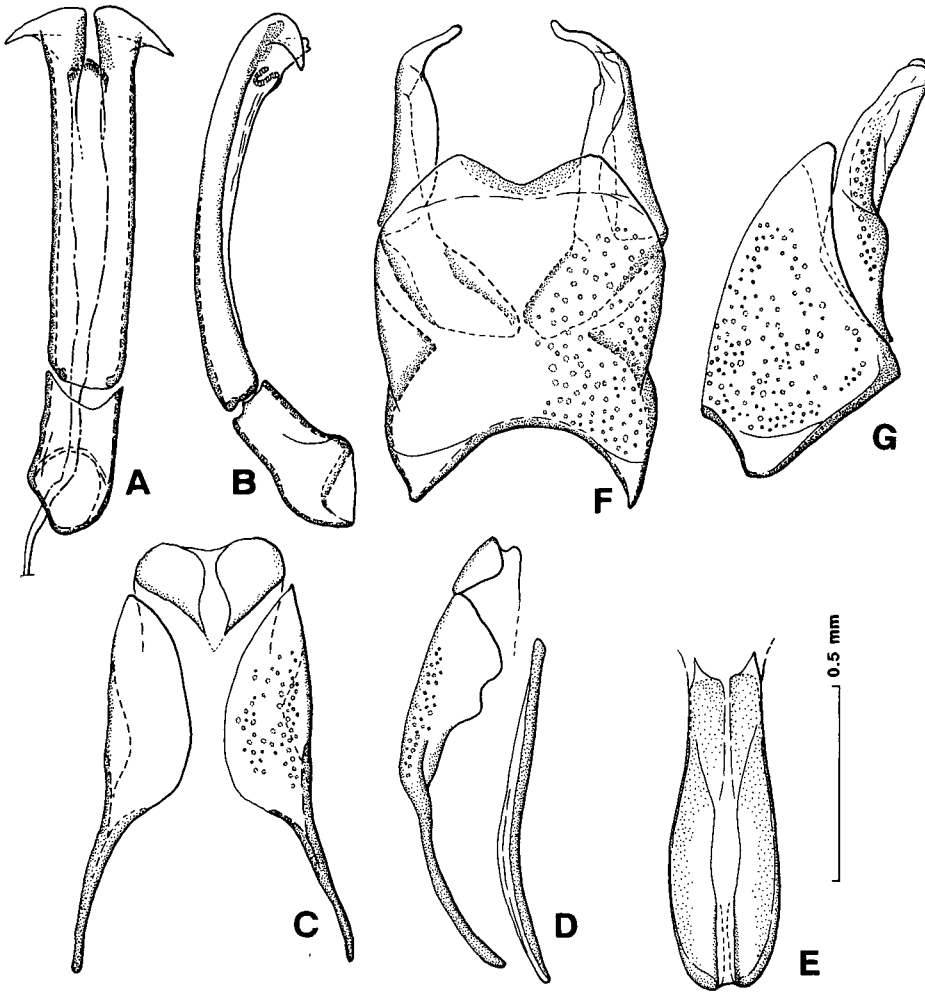


Fig. 7. *Idister (Diister) omalodellus*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: 9th and 10th tergites, dorsal view. D: Ditto and spicule, lateral view. E: Spicule, dorsal view. F: 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view. G: Ditto, lateral view.

Mesosternum (Fig. 6D) transverse and flat; surface sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by three to ten times their diameter; anterior margin feebly emarginate medially; marginal stria of mesosternum complete, its outer edge cariniform. Mesometasternal suture finely impressed and angulated at middle. Intercostal disc of metasternum with punctation similar to that of mesosternum. Lateral metasternal stria extending posteriorly, curved outwardly and then strongly curved posteriorly near metasternal-metepisternal suture, its outer edge cariniform, the apical end attaining nearly to middle of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Post-mesocoxal stria present along posterior margin of mesocoxa. Lateral metasternal disc densely covered with large, round and shallow punctures.

Intercostal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 6D) sparsely covered with fine punctures; lateral stria present on each side and shortened on apical eighth, its outer edge subcariniform.

Lateral disc densely covered with large longitudinal oblong punctures on inner anterior half; one longitudinal stria present along lateral margin; one transverse stria present on each lateral third of 2nd abdominal sternum.

Inner margin of protibia (Fig. 6F, G) strongly curved inwardly on apical fifth; 5 denticles present on outer margin; dorsal surface with rather a straight tarsal groove. Mesocoxa with short carina on anterior half. Mesotibia (Fig. 6H) dentate with 5 spines on outer margin and 8 spines on apical margin; ventral surface without spiny row. Metatibiae (Fig. 6I) with 1 spine on outer margin and 7 spines on apical margin; ventral surface without spiny row. Ventral surface of profemur without stria on posterior margin.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Eighth sternum divided into two lobes, the lobe elongate posteriorly and curved inwardly at apex. Ninth tergite sclerotized and with antero-lateral projection stick-like in shape. Spicules oblong. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece about 2.7; basal piece rather short. Lateral side of parameres parallel, the apex expanded and angulate laterally; parameres fused on dorsal surface, but separated on apical third. Median lobe simple.

Specimen examined. Papua New Guinea. 1 male, Morobe, Ung. Gurakor, XII-1979, W.G. Ullrich (SMC).

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Idister (Diister) platysomoides Mazur, 1989

Idister (Diister) platysomoides Mazur, 1989: 736.

Redescription. Body oblong-oval, brownish black and shining; tibiae, tarsi, maxillary palpi, funicle of antenna reddish brown. Body length, male (paratype), PPL, 6.2; PEL, 5.2; APW, 1.55; PPW, 3.35; PL, 1.9; EL, 3.05; EW, 3.6; ProL, 0.45; ProW, 1.95; PyL, 0.9; PTL, 1.2; MSTL, 1.25; MTTL, 1.45.

Antennal club (Fig. 8B) with V-letter shaped sutures, the suture between 9th and 10th interrupted medially. Ratio in width of pronotum to head 2.68. Front of head (Fig. 8A) flat. Supraorbital stria impressed laterally and frontal stria sinuate and finely incised medio-anteriorly but interrupted at middle. Disc of head evenly covered with microscopic punctures which are separated by about three times their diameter. Labrum transverse, the anterior margin slightly emarginate medially. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 8C) feebly convex; the anterior margin broadly and regularly emarginate; marginal stria completely impressed on lateral margin and interrupted on median third of anterior portion; outer lateral stria complete laterally, and inwardly extending apically, then united with marginal stria; surface covered with coriaceous microsculpture and sparsely and finely punctate. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura (Fig. 8D) with complete epipleural marginal and elytral marginal striae, their outer edges subcariniform. Subhumeral striae (Fig. 8C) absent. Oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal third. First dorsal stria complete; 2nd shortened on basal tenth to one-third (holotype), usually the basal half of the stria finely incised; 3rd absent (holotype) or represented by fragmented impression on apical sixth, and finely incised on basal third; 4th, 5th dorsal and sutural striae absent. Surface of elytra evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by about four times their diameter.

Propygidium (Fig. 8C) smooth, sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by about four times their diameter, and covered with alutaceous microscopic punctures;

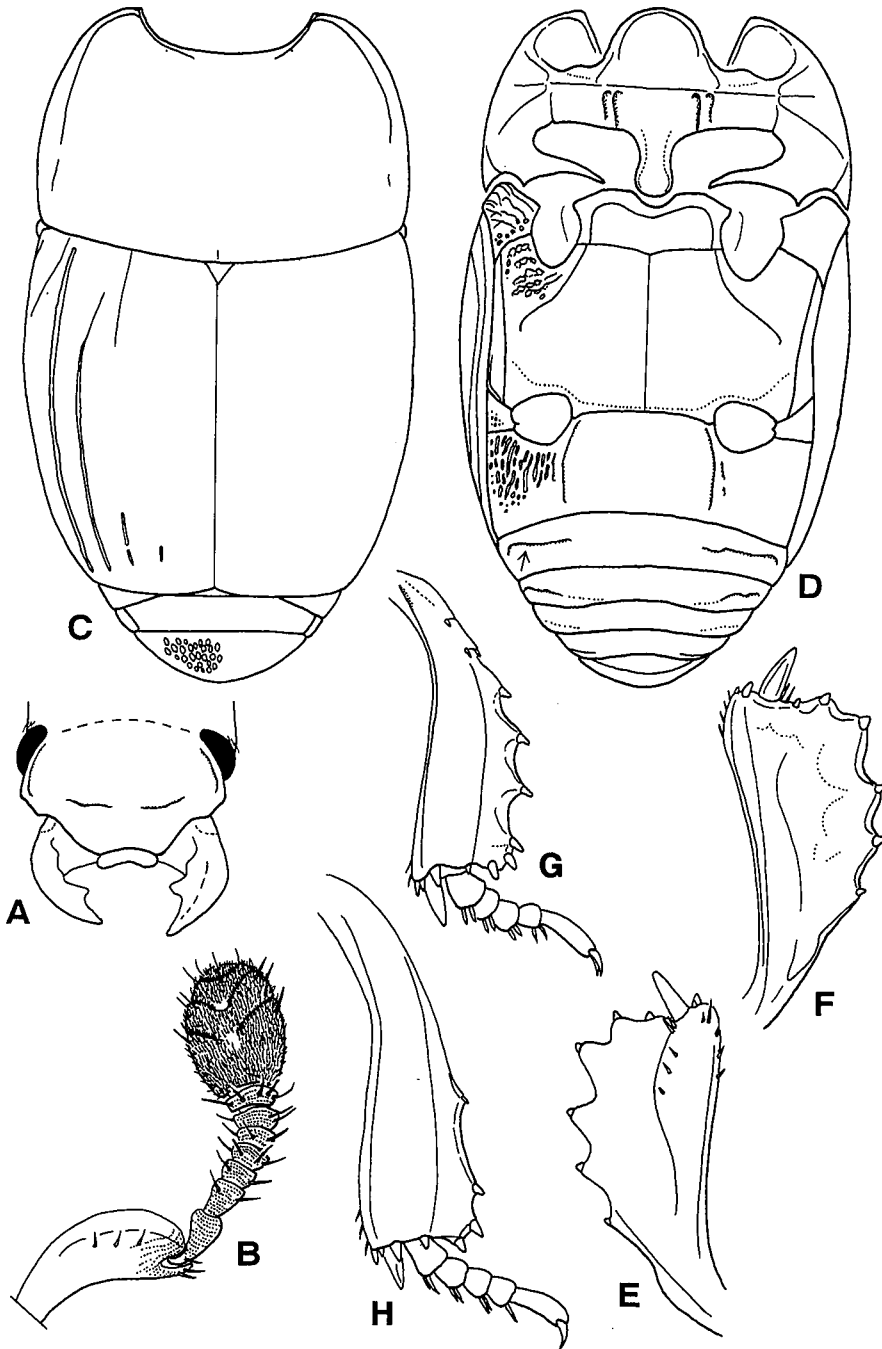


Fig. 8. *Idister (Diister) platysomoides*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left metatibia, ventral view.

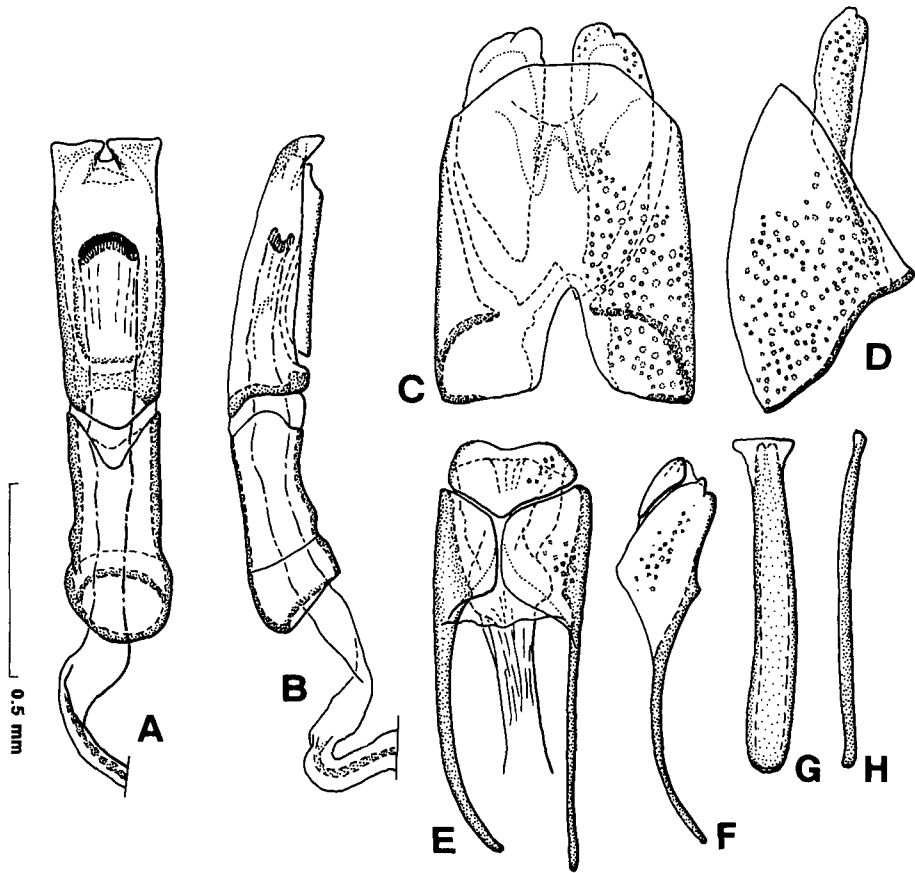


Fig. 9. *Idister (Diister) platysomoides*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: 9th and 10th tergites, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view. G: Spicule, dorsal view. H: Ditto, lateral view.

only one coarse puncture present on each latero-median area. Pygidium densely covered with large and round punctures that are separated by one-third to half their diameter, the large punctures absent along latero-apical margin.

Marginal stria of prosternal lobe (Fig. 8D) present on apical half; secondary stria impressed along lateral margin on basal half; surface of lobe densely covered with fine punctures which are separated by two to six times their diameter. Prosternal process without carinal stria; posterior margin round. Two lateral prosternal striae present.

Anterior margin of mesosternum (Fig. 8D) emarginate; marginal stria complete, the outer edge subcariniform. Meso-metasternal suture slightly impressed and angulate at middle; surface finely punctate, the punctures separated by about twice their diameter. Lateral metasternal stria extending obliquely, the outer edge subcariniform and the apical end attaining to lateral sixth. Post-mesocoxal stria absent. Intercostal disc of metasternum smooth, with punctation similar to that of mesosternum. Lateral disc irregularly with several large, round and shallow punctures, sometimes the punctures fused with each other to form transverse rugae.

Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 8D) with punctation similar to that of metasternum; lateral stria complete. Lateral disc densely covered with longitudinal rugae. Lateral side of second and third sterna with transverse stria.

Protibia (Fig. 8E, F) with 4 spines on outer margin (not including a spine at apical outer angle), their bases strongly denticulate, and with a pair of spines on inner angle and 2 spines present on apical margin (including a spine at apical outer angle). Mesocoxa with distinct carina. Mesotibia (Fig. 8G) with 5 dental spines on outer margin, and 7 spines present on apical margin; ventral surface with a spiny row represented by two spines basally. Metatibia (Fig. 8H) with 3 spines on outer margin, and 6 spines present on apical margin; ventral surface without spiny row but with a distinct carina. Ventral surface of profemur covered with transverse rugae only on posterior fourth.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9). Eighth sternite divided into two lobes. Ninth tergite with anterolateral projections stick-like in shape. Spicule simple, elongate. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece about 1.19; basal piece long. Lateral sides of parameres parallel, the apex truncate; parameres fused on dorsal surface. Median lobe simple.

Specimens examined. Papua New Guinea. Holotype, male, Mt. Hagen, Rokina Bayer Valley, 21-IV-1979, W.G. Ullrich (SMC); 1 male (Paratype), same data as holotype.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Genus *Placodes* Erichson, 1834

Placodes Erichson, 1834: 103. [type species: *Placodes caffer* Erichson, 1834: 105].

Notes. The genus *Placodes* is represented by 7 rather large African species. The genus is very similar to *Plaesius* and *Hyposolenus* in body size, in having only one prosternal lateral stria, and in the structures of tibiae and genital structures, but it may easily be distinguished by the presence of a large tooth at each angle of meso- and metatibiae (Fig. 10G, H). *Plaesius* and *Hyposolenus* are distributed in Southeast Asia, while *Placodes* is restricted to Africa.

Distribution. Central Africa.

Placodes senegalensis (Paykull, 1811)

Hister senegalensis Paykull, 1811: 13 [Guinea].

Placodes senegalensis: Marseul, 1853: 232.

Redescription. Body oblong-oval, brownish black and shining; maxillary palpi, club of antenna reddish brown. Body length, male, PPL, 9.8; PEL, 8.6; APW, 2.5; PPW, 5.8; PL, 3.2; EL, 4.9; EW, 6.4; ProL, 1.6; ProW, 3.5; PyL, 1.7; PTL, 2.0; MSTL, 2.2; MTTL, 2.5.

Antennal club (Fig. 10B) with V-shaped sutures. Ratio in width of pronotum to head 2.63. Front of head (Fig. 10A) flat. Supraorbital stria deeply impressed laterally; frontal stria complete and cuspidate inwardly at middle, its outer edge well cariniform. Disc of head evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by about four times their diameter. Labrum transverse, feebly depressed medially, the anterior margin almost straight. Mandible elevated laterally and excavate at base; one denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 10C) feebly convex; the anterior margin broadly and regularly emarginate; marginal stria completely impressed laterally and anteriorly, on the anterior

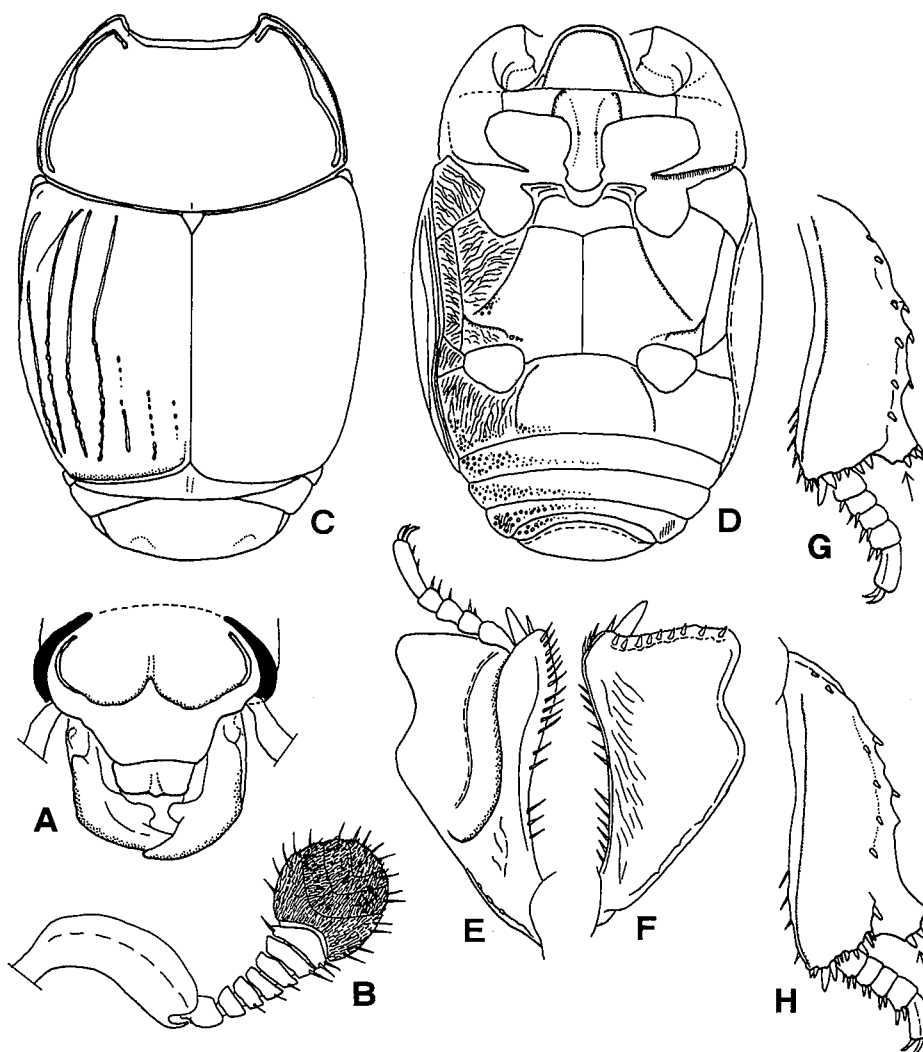


Fig. 10. *Placodes senegalensis*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left metatibia, ventral view.

portion the stria being a little at distance from margin; outer lateral stria broad, deeply impressed and complete laterally, and a little sinuate at middle, the apical end extending inwardly and shortly; surface covered with fine punctures that are separated by about three times their diameter. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura with two marginal striae, the outer one complete and the inner one present on apical half. Elytral marginal stria complete, extending inwardly along apical margin, thence curved anteriorly at middle corner of elytron, the outer edge subcariniform. Outer subhumeral stria (Fig. 10C) present on basal half. Inner subhumeral stria present on apical two-thirds. Oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal third. First to 3rd dorsal striae complete, the basal end of 1st stria bent inwardly and 3rd stria strongly sinuate; 4th

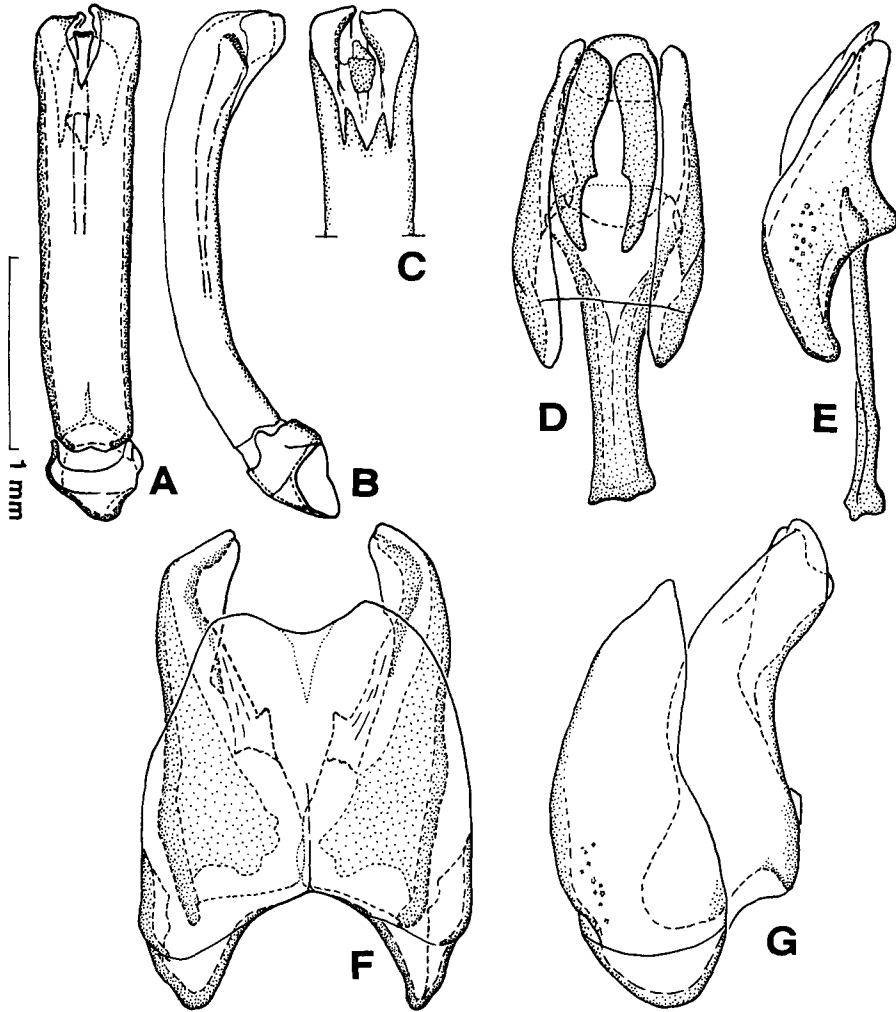


Fig. 11. *Placodes senegalensis*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Apex of aedeagus, ventral view. D: 9th and 10th tergites and spiculae, dorsal view. E: Ditto, lateral view. F: 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view. G: Ditto, lateral view.

and 5th dorsal striae present on apical one-third, but the basal half of the striae represented by a row of coarse punctures; the sutural stria consisted of several coarse punctures. Surface of elytra evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by about twice their diameter; a narrow band of coarse punctures along the posterior margin.

Propygidium transverse and elevated behind at lateral corner; disc densely covered with large punctures that are separated by about their own diameter; interspace among the large punctures covered with alutaceous ground sculptures. Pygidium feebly depressed on apical half; disc densely covered with large punctures which are separated by one-third to half their diameter, the large punctures becoming smaller apically.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 10D) convex medially; anterior margin round; marginal stria complete and its outer edge subcariniform; secondary stria shortly impressed basally; surface of lobe shining and sparsely and finely punctate. Prosternal process feebly elevated, without carinal stria; posterior margin round. One lateral prosternal stria present, the outer edge cariniform.

Anterior margin of mesosternum (Fig. 10D) deeply emarginate; marginal stria interrupted medially; two secondary striae present behind each antero-lateral angle. Mesometasternal suture slightly impressed and angulate at middle. Disc of mesosternum sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by five to ten times their diameter. Lateral metasternal stria extending obliquely, the outer edge subcariniform and the apical end attaining to apical two-thirds of lateral disc. Post-mesocoxal stria absent. Intercoxal disc of metasternum smooth, covered with fine punctures that are separated by three to five times their diameter. Lateral disc densely covered with irregular, transverse and carinate rugae; strong angled elevation present on postero-lateral area, the inner end of the elevation placed in front of inner corner of metacoxa and the outer end attaining to middle of metasternal-metepisternal suture.

Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 10D) smooth and finely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser along lateral stria and posterior margin; lateral stria complete. Lateral disc densely covered with longitudinal rugae. Lateral side of second and fifth sterna densely covered with large punctures.

Protibia (Fig. 10E) with 1 large denticle on outer margin, and a large spines on inner angle and 12 spines present on apical margin (including a spine at apical outer angle). Mesocoxa without distinct carina. Mesotibia (Fig. 10G) with 5 spines on outer margin, and 17 spines on apical margin, of which 6 spines are compressed together on the outer tooth (expanded angle); ventral surface with a spiny row represented by 4 spines along the outer margin. Metatibia (Fig. 10H) with 7 spines on outer margin, and with 15 spines on apical margin, of which 4 spines are compressed together on the outer tooth (expanded angle); ventral surface with a spiny row represented by 4 spines along the outer margin. Ventral surface of profemur densely covered with transverse oblong punctures.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Eighth sternite divided into two lobes. Ninth tergite without antero-lateral projections stick-like in shape. Spicule Y-shaped. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece about 7.1; basal piece short. Lateral sides of parameres parallel, the apex truncate; parameres fused on dorsal surface but separated on apical fifth. Median lobe simple.

Specimen examined. Congo. 1 male, Belg. Congo, ex. coll. F. Kessel, Mus. Zool. Polonicum Warszawa, 19/46, *Placodes senegalensis* Det. S. Mazur (MIZPAN).

Distribution. Guinea, tropical Africa.

Genus *Plaesius* Erichson, 1834

Plaesius Erichson, 1834: 101 [type species: *Plaesius (Plaesius) javanus* Erichson, 1834: 102].

Notes. *Plaesius* comprises large histerids which are similar to *Placodes* and *Oxysternus* in having two large dents and many spines on outer margin of protibia. It includes 15 species (Mazur, 1997) and is divided into two subgenera, *Plaesius* and *Hyposolenus*. The species belonging here can be separated from other members of the tribe Platysomatini by

the following characteristics: 1) large body size, 2) the presence of two large denticles on outer margin of protibia, and 3) the absence of a large tooth at apical angle of the meso- and metatibiae. According to Bickhardt (1917), the subgenera are distinguished by following key:

- 1 (2) Marginal mesosternal stria complete. *Hyposolenus*
 - 2 (1) Marginal mesosternal stria broadly interrupted at middle. *Plaesius*
- Distribution. Southeast Asia.

Subgenus *Plaesius* Erichson, 1834

Notes. The subgenus *Plaesius* is represented by 11 species. The marginal stria of the mesosternum is usually broadly interrupted medially.

Distribution. Southeast Asia (Oriental region: Thailand, Laos, Nicobar Is., Malacca, Java, Molucca, Aru Is., New Britain, New Guinea, Solomon Is.; introduced to Fiji, Haiti, Maurice Is., Trinidad and Jamaica).

Plaesius (Plaesius) javanus Erichson, 1834

Plaesius (Plaesius) javanus Erichson, 1834: 102.

Redescription. Body oblong oval, depressed medially, black and shining; antennal club, maxillary palpi and setae of legs reddish brown. Biometric data are given in Table 1.

Antennal club (Fig. 12B) with U-shaped sutures, which are complete and distinct. Ratio in width of pronotum to head about 2.08. Front of head (Fig. 12A) flat; surface densely covered with fine punctures that are separated by their own diameter or twice the diameter. Frontal stria of head shortly interrupted at middle and sinuate at lateral angle. Supraorbital stria absent. Labrum transverse and short, the anterior margin sinuate at middle. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 12C) feebly depressed medially; marginal stria complete laterally and shortly interrupted behind head; outer lateral pronotal stria complete and well impressed, its outer edge cariniform. Surface of pronotum with coriaceous ground sculpture and evenly covered with microscopic punctures that are separated by two to five times their diameter and are sparsely intermingled with fine punctures; inside area of outer lateral stria coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures becoming denser behind apical angle; coarse punctures present along basal margin on lateral fourth. Antescutellar area with a longitudinal impression.

Epipleura with two epipleural marginal striae; the inner (near epipleural margin) stria present on apical half and the outer complete and smoothly curved inwardly at middle. Elytral marginal stria (Fig. 12C, D) complete on epipleura, its inner edge cariniform; the apical end of the stria extending inwardly along posterior margin of elytron and connected with the apical end of sutural stria at posterior inner corner of elytron. External subhumeral stria deeply impressed and sinuate on basal third. Internal subhumeral stria present on apical third, the apical portion curved inwardly. Oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal third. First dorsal elytral stria complete and deeply impressed; 2nd stria present on apical half; 3rd stria on apical fourth; 4th stria shortly on apical eighth; 5th stria absent; sutural stria present on apical half. Surface of elytra with coriaceous ground sculpture and sparsely covered with microscopic punctures; a transverse narrow band of coarse and dense

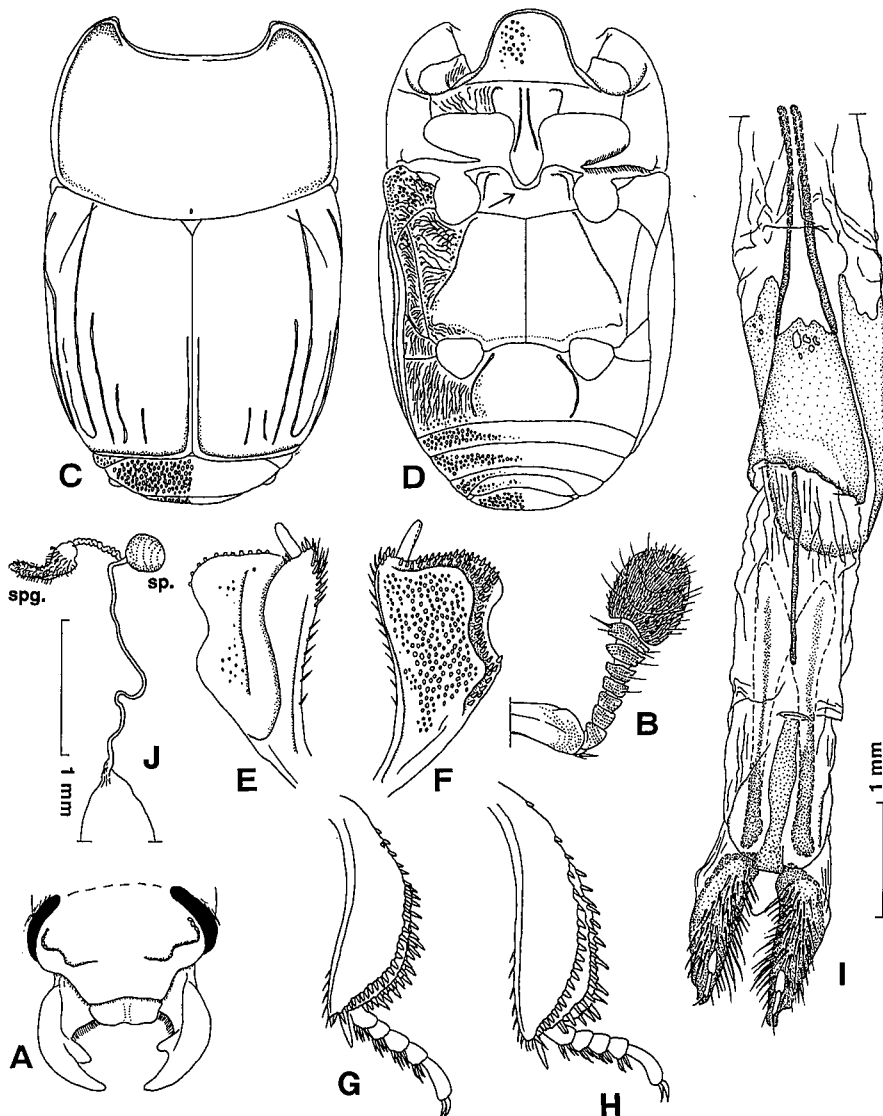


Fig. 12. *Plaesius (Plaesius) javanus*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left metatibia, ventral view. I: Female genitalia, ventral view. J: Spermatheca, sp: spermatheca, spg: spermathecal gland.

punctures along inside of elytral posterior marginal stria, the punctures separated by about their own diameter.

Propygidium (Fig. 12C) densely covered with longitudinal large and shallow punctures that are separated by about half their diameter, the punctures becoming smaller laterally and posteriorly. Pygidium densely covered with large, round and deep punctures that are separated by one-third to half their diameter.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 12D) broad and feebly convex medially, its anterior margin arcuate

Table 1. Biomtric data for *Plaesius (Plaesius) javanus*.

	male			female		
PPL	11.4–15.0	(13.2±0.77)	5	11.7–15.5	(13.86±0.70)	5
PEL	10.3–13.4	(11.6±0.59)	5	9.9–13.1	(11.86±0.57)	5
APW	3.5–5.0	(4.1±0.27)	5	3.1–4.4	(3.88±0.23)	5
PPW	6.5–8.5	(7.32±0.37)	5	6.3–8.2	(7.4±0.32)	5
PL	3.8–4.8	(4.26±0.20)	5	3.5–4.6	(4.24±0.19)	5
EL	5.4–7.2	(6.24±0.33)	5	5.5–7.3	(6.46±0.29)	5
EW	6.9–9.0	(7.76±0.39)	5	6.7–8.9	(7.94±0.36)	5
ProL	1.7–2.4	(1.96±0.12)	5	1.6–2.1	(1.88±0.09)	5
ProW	4.0–5.1	(4.44±0.21)	5	3.9–5.0	(4.62±0.20)	5
PyL	1.6–2.2	(1.94±0.11)	5	1.7–2.3	(2.04±0.10)	5
PTL	2.6–3.8	(3.06±0.22)	5	2.5–3.5	(3.1±0.17)	5
MSTL	2.6–3.4	(2.9±0.14)	5	2.4–3.2	(2.88±0.14)	5
MTTL	2.9–4.0	(3.3±0.19)	5	2.8–3.8	(3.4±0.17)	5

outwardly; marginal stria completely incised, its outer edge subcariniform; surface irregularly and coarsely punctate. One lateral prosternal stria present, the outer edge of striae strongly carinate. Prosternal process flat and finely punctate, with two distinct carinal striae on anterior two-thirds that are parallel on apical half and divergent on posterior half; posterior margin round.

Mesosternum (Fig. 12D) transverse and flat; surface evenly and finely punctate, the punctures separated by three to five times their diameter; anterior margin deeply emarginate at middle; marginal stria of mesosternum broadly interrupted medially and abbreviated laterally on posterior fourth, its outer edge subcariniform; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle. Meso-metasternal suture finely impressed. Intercostal disc of metasternum evenly covered with fine punctures. Lateral metasternal stria extending posteriorly, its outer edge cariniform, the apical end attaining nearly to posterior two-third of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Post-mesocoxal stria absent. Lateral metasternal disc covered with transverse rugae, the anterior edges of rugae subcariniform; area at posterior three-fourths of lateral disc projected posteriorly.

Intercostal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 12D) with punctuation similar to that of metasternum, the area before posterior corner coarsely punctate; one lateral stria present on each side, shortened on posterior sixth, its outer edge subcariniform, the striae arcuate and convergent anteriorly. Lateral disc densely covered with longitudinal rugae.

Protibia (Fig. 12E, F) with two large denticles on outer margin; dorsal surface with a sinuate and deep tarsal groove; a longitudinal stria incised along the groove and also along inner margin; on ventral side, about 50 to 55 short robust spines present on apico-lateral margin; ventral surface densely and coarsely punctate and striate along inner margin, the outer edge of the stria cariniform. Mesocoxa without carina. Meso- and metatibiae (Fig. 12G, H) with about 65 robust spines on outer margin, the spines forming 3 longitudinal rows. Ventral surface of profemur with transverse rugae on posterior half.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Eighth sternite divided into two lobes, which are not prolonged apically. Ninth tergite without stick-like antero-lateral projections. Spicule Y-shaped. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece about 4.2; basal piece short. Lateral sides of parameres parallel, then strongly convergent on apical eighth; parameres fused on dorsal surface, but

separated on apical eighth. Median lobe simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 12I, J). Spermatheca weakly sclerotized and round.

Specimens examined. Thailand. 1 female, Cheng Dao, 8-IV-1981, M. Ito. Malaysia. Proper (Peninsula): 1 female, Tapah, Perak, 16-III-1999, T. Yoshida; 1 female, Ditto, 8-VIII-1978, K. Sugiyama. Indonesia. Borneo: 3 males, 3 females, Mt. Bawang, alt. 250–300 m, western Kalimantan, VIII, X-1990, VII-1991. Sumatra: 1 male, Air Mancur, Nr. Bukit Tinggi, I-1989, Jamoan. Celebes: 1 female, Palolo Palu, IX-1995. All specimens are deposited in SEHU.

Distribution. Oriental Region.

Subgenus *Hyposolenus* Lewis, 1907

Hyposolenus Lewis, 1907: 97 [type species: *Plaesius laevigatus* Marseul, 1853: 228].

Notes. *Hyposolenus* contains 4 species. The marginal stria of the mesosternum is

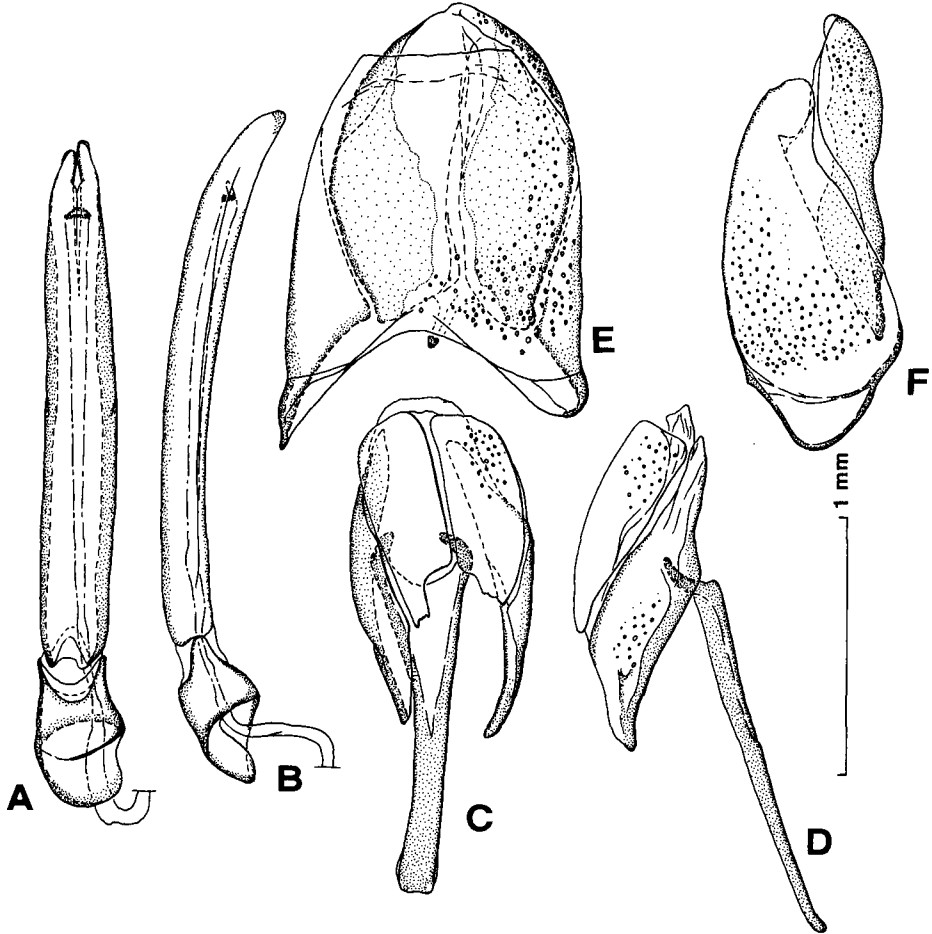


Fig. 13. *Plaesius (Plaesius) javanus*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: 9th and 10th tergites and spicule, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view.

complete, sometimes shortly interrupted medially but not so broadly as in *Plaesius*.

Distribution. Sikkim, Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, Vietnam, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines.

Plaesius (Hyposolenus) laevigatus Marseul, 1853

Plaesius laevigatus Marseul, 1853: 228.

Plaesius pretiosus Marseul, 1857: 472 (emend.).

Hyposolenus laevigatus: Lewis, 1907: 97.

Body oblong oval, depressed medially, black and shining; antennal club, maxillary palpi, tarsus and setae of tibiae reddish brown. Biometric data are given in Table 2.

Antennal club (Fig. 14B) with V-shaped sutures, which are complete and distinct. Ratio in width of pronotum to head about 2.52. Front of head (Fig. 14A) feebly depressed; surface sparsely covered with microscopic punctures that are separated by three to six times their diameter. Frontal stria of head shortly interrupted at middle and sinuate at lateral angle. Supraorbital stria absent. Labrum transverse and short, the anterior margin sinuate outwardly. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 14C) feebly depressed medially; marginal stria completely and distinctly impressed laterally and anteriorly; outer lateral pronotal stria completely and deeply incised. Surface of pronotum evenly covered with microscopic punctures that are separated by about five times their diameter. Antescutellar area with a impression.

Epipleura with marginal stria on medio-apical fourth. Elytral marginal stria complete on epipleura, its inner edge cariniform; the apical end of stria extending inwardly along posterior margin of elytron and connected with the apical end of sutural stria at posterior inner corner of elytron. External subhumeral stria (Fig. 14C) almost complete but shortly interrupted on posterior sixth, coarsely crenate medially and sinuate on basal third. Internal subhumeral stria present on apical half and coarsely crenate. Oblique humeral stria slight impressed on basal third. First dorsal elytral stria distinctly incised on basal half but represented by coarse punctures on apical half; 2nd stria represented by 7 or 6 coarse punctures on apical third; 3rd stria short, represented by 3 coarse punctures on apical sixth; 4th and 5th striae absent; sutural stria shortly present on apical eighth and densely crenate by moderately sized punctures; posterior stria incised along posterior margin of elytron (connected with sutural and elytral marginal striae) also densely crenate. Surface of elytra sparsely covered with microscopic punctures.

Propygidium (Fig. 14C) densely covered with round, large and deep punctures that are separated by about half their diameter, the punctures becoming smaller medially; disc with a deep excavation on each postero-lateral area. Pygidium densely covered with large, round and deep punctures that are separated by their own diameter to half the diameter; surface of disc with feeble impression behind anterior corner.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 14D) broad and feebly convex medially, its anterior margin arcuate outwardly, the median portion straight; marginal stria well impressed and interrupted medially, its outer edge subcariniform; surface evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by two to four times their diameter, and irregularly and coarsely punctate medially. Prosternal process flat and finely punctate, with two distinct carinal striae but abbreviated on posterior sixth, the striae sparsely and coarsely punctate, divergent on posterior half, their outer edges cariniform; posterior margin round. One lateral prosternal stria present,

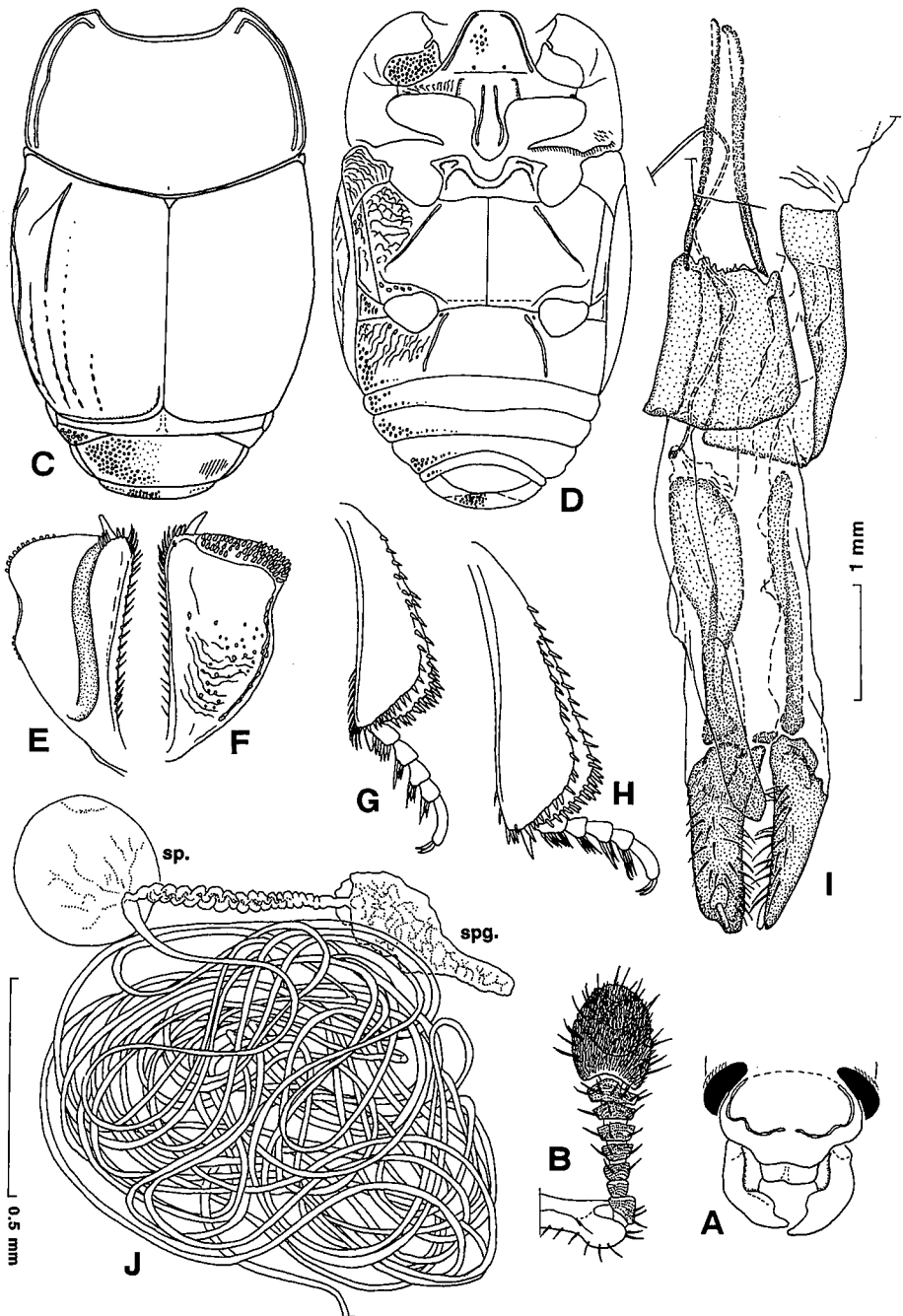


Fig. 14. *Plaesius (Hyposolenus) laevigatus*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left metatibia, ventral view. I: Female genitalia, ventral view. J: Spermatheca, sp: spermatheca, spg: spermathecal gland.

Table 2. Biomtric data for *Plaesius (Hyposolenus) laevigatus*.

	male			female		
PPL	10.3–12.7	(11.6±0.39)	5	11.2–12.7	(11.98±0.30)	5
PEL	9.0–11.0	(9.27±0.37)	5	9.4–11.1	(10.5±0.34)	5
APW	3.0–3.5	(3.2±0.10)	5	3.0–3.5	(3.24±0.09)	5
PPW	6.0–7.2	(6.46±0.22)	5	6.1–7.4	(6.72±0.22)	5
PL	3.4–4.2	(3.7±0.14)	5	3.5–4.2	(3.9±0.13)	5
EL	5.0–6.0	(5.44±0.16)	5	5.3–6.4	(5.92±0.20)	5
EW	6.8–8.0	(7.28±0.22)	5	7.0–8.5	(7.76±0.27)	5
ProL	1.7–2.2	(1.9±0.09)	5	1.8–2.3	(2.0±0.09)	5
ProW	3.8–4.7	(4.16±0.18)	5	3.9–4.8	(4.5±0.17)	5
PyL	1.8–2.3	(2.0±0.08)	5	1.8–2.1	(2.0±0.05)	5
PTL	2.5–2.9	(2.72±0.07)	5	2.4–3.1	(2.8±0.11)	5
MSTL	2.5–2.9	(2.72±0.08)	5	2.4–3.0	(2.82±0.11)	5
MTTL	3.3–3.8	(3.58±0.09)	5	3.1–4.0	(3.66±0.16)	5

its outer edge strongly carinate.

Mesosternum (Fig. 14D) transverse and feebly depressed medially and antero-laterally; surface sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by seven to ten times their diameter; anterior margin deeply emarginate at middle; marginal stria of mesosternum usually complete and abbreviated laterally on posterior eighth, but sometimes shortly interrupted at middle, its outer edge subcariniform; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle. Meso-metasternal suture finely impressed and arcuate anteriorly. Intercoxal disc of metasternum evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by about five times their diameter. Lateral metasternal stria extending posteriorly, its outer edge cariniform, the apical end attaining nearly to posterior two-thirds of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Post-mesocoxal stria absent. Lateral metasternal disc sparsely covered with transverse rugae, the anterior edges of the rugae subcariniform; area on posterior three-fourths of lateral disc projected posteriorly.

Intercoxal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 14D) with punctation similar to that of metasternum; one stria present on each side, arcuate and convergent anteriorly, its outer edge subcariniform. Lateral disc covered with longitudinal oblique rugae on inner half and coarsely punctate on outer half.

Protibia (Fig. 14E, F) with two large denticles on outer margin; dorsal surface with a deep sinuate tarsal groove and a longitudinal stria along inner margin; on ventral side, about 50 robust spines densely present on apical margin which is deeply excavated, and about 10 spines present on lateral margin (the latter spines separated from the spines on apical margin); surface of ventral disc with several rugae on basal half, and striate along inner margin, the outer edge of the stria cariniform. Mesocoxa without carina. Meso- and metatibiae with about 50 and 55 robust spines on outer margin respectively, the spines forming 3 longitudinal rows and becoming sparser basally. Ventral surface of profemur with several coarse punctures on apico-posterior fourth.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15). Eighth sternite divided into two lobes, which are not prolonged apically. Ninth tergite without stick-like antero-lateral projections. Spicule Y-shaped. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece about 1.8; basal piece short. Lateral sides of parameres parallel, thence divergent on apical eighth, the apex of parameres truncate; parameres fused

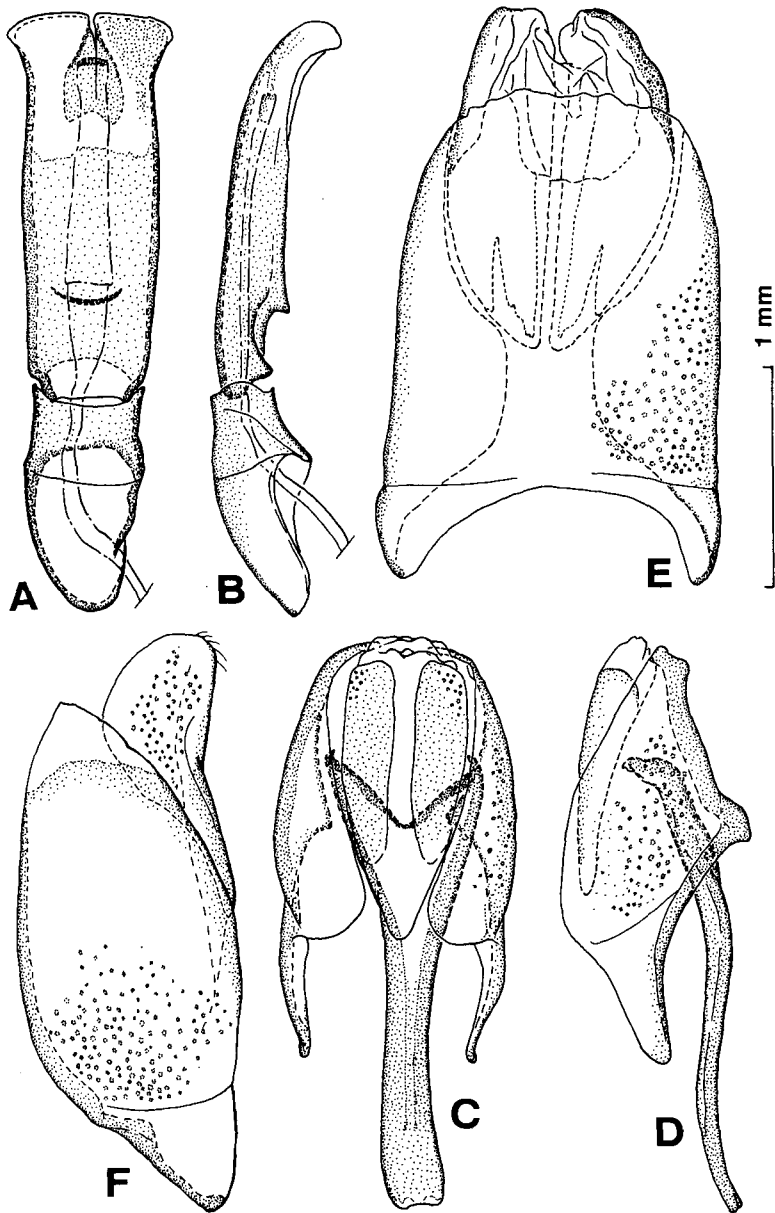


Fig. 15. *Plaesius (Hyposolenus) lavigatus*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: 9th and 10th tergites and spicule, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view.

on dorsal surface, but shortly separated on apical eighth; angulation present on mid line at basal fourth of ventral surface. Median lobe simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14I, J). Spermatheca weakly sclerotized and round. Spermathecal duct very long and coiled.

Specimens examined. Indonesia. Borneo: 1 male, 1 female, Mt. Bawang, western Kalimantan, IV-1991; 1 male, 1 female, Nanga Obat, Putussibau, Kalimantan, V-1989. Sumatra: 1 male, Lampong, 1989. Java: 1 female, Kali Selogiri, Nr. Banyuwangi, 9-VIII-1986, T. Ito. Philippines. Palawan: 1 male, 4 females, Talabigan Barrio, Puerto Princesa, 24-III-1979, K. Wada; 1 male, Palawan, 1991. All specimens are deposited in SEHU.

Distribution. Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines.

Genus *Aulacosternus* Marseul, 1853

*Aulacosternus*** Marseul, 1853: 234 [type species: *Aulacosternus zelandicus* Marseul, 1853: 236, designated by Mazur, 1984: 253]; Lacordaire, 1854: 255. Erroneously homonymized by Signoret, 1861: ii, with *Aulacosternum* Dallas, 1852: 503.

*Sternaulax**** Marseul, 1862: 705 [nomen novum for *Aulacosternus* Marseul, 1853]; Broun, 1880: 162; Bickhardt, 1917: 147; Mazur, 1984: 253; 1997: 83.

Notes. The genus *Aulacosternus* Marseul is represented by two species, *A. caledoniae* (New Caledonia) and *A. zelandicus* (New Zealand). *Aulacosternus* differs from *Platysoma* and allies in possessing the combination of the following characteristics: presence of distinct carinal striae on prosternal process, a well-developed external subhumeral stria, and outer pronotal lateral stria replaced by coarse punctures. It can not be separated from *Platysoma* and allied genera on the basis of the characteristics employed in the key by Bickhardt (1917), who differentiated between the two genera on the basis of the presence or absence of a frontal stria on account of the fact that *A. caledoniae* possesses such a stria.

According to the characteristics of the male genitalia, *Aulacosternus* seems to be one of primitive members of the tribe Platysomatini, having simple parameres and lacking distinct projection on 9th tegmen. The systematic position of the genus, however, is not clear.

Distribution. New Caledonia, New Zealand.

Aulacosternus zelandicus Marseul, 1853

Aulacosternus zelandicus Marseul, 1853: 236.

Sternaulax zelandicus: Marseul, 1862: 705.

Sternaulax laevis Sharp, 1876: 372, synonymized by Broun, 1880: 163; Schmidt, 1884: 158.

Hister grandis Broun, 1877 : 372, synonymized by Broun, 1880: 162.

** Notes: (i) *Aulacosternus* Marseul, 1853 is not a junior homonym of *Aulacosternum* Dallas, 1852 [ICZN, 1999. Article 56.2]. (ii) Mazur (1984: 253) stated that *A. zelandicus* was the type species by monotypy. This claim of monotypy is in error since *A. edwardsii* was also originally included. Mazur's statement nevertheless counts as a valid type species designation [Article 69.2.4] (Dr. S. Thorpe, pers. com.)

*** Notes: (i) The publication date might be 1863. (ii) Since *Aulacosternus* is not a junior homonym (see above), *Sternaulax* is an unnecessary replacement name, and there have not been enough publications which used the name in the last fifty years to warrant conservation of it [Article 23.9.1]. (Dr. S. Thorpe, pers. com.)

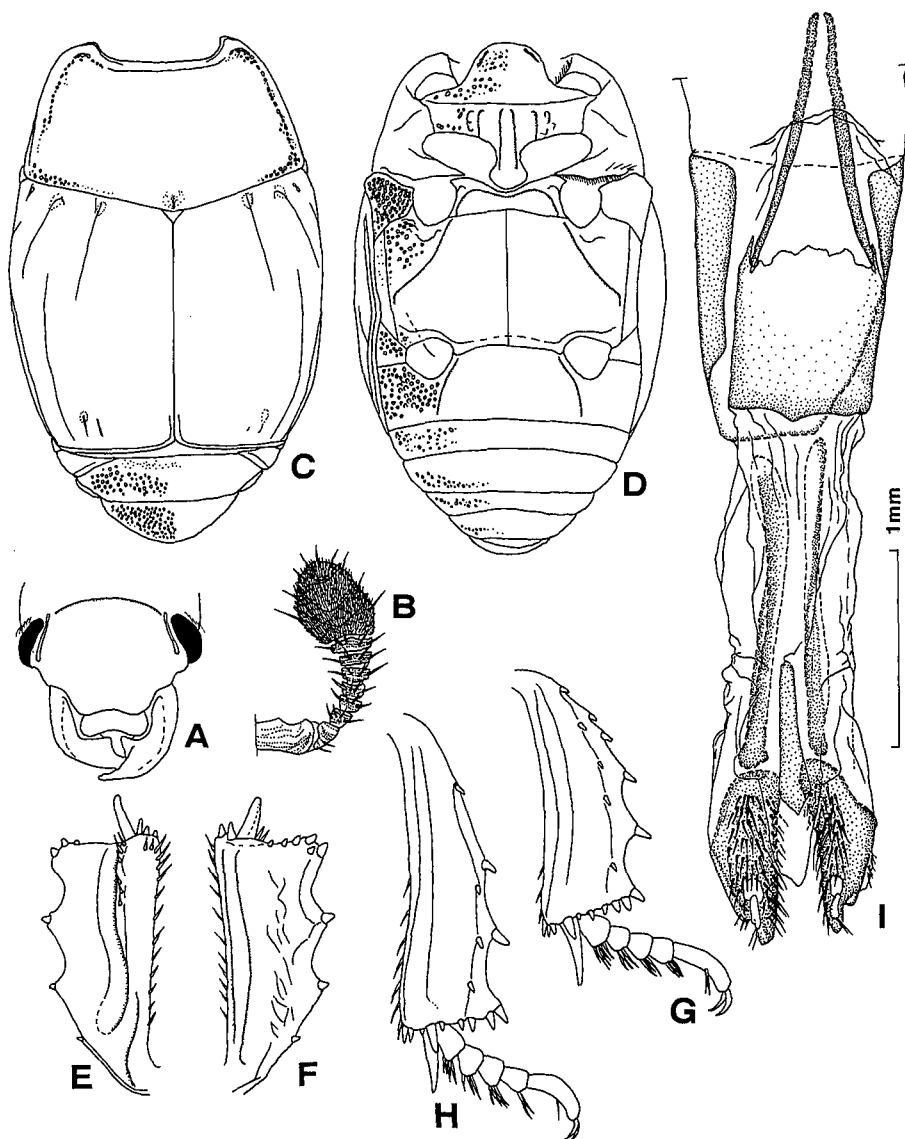


Fig. 16. *Aulacosternus zelandicus*. A: Head. B: Antenna. C: Adult, dorsal view. D: Ditto, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view. G: Left mesotibia, ventral view. H: Left mesotibia, ventral view. I: Female genitalia, ventral view.

Sternaulax zelandicus (sic!): Broun, 1880: 162; 1909: 145 [Chatham Is.]; Hudson, 1934: 49, 188, pl. 3, fig. 5 & 5a larva; Mason, 1960: 55.

Sternaula zelandicus (sic!): Broun, 1882: 150 [biology].

Stenaulax zelandica: Mazur, 1997: 83.

Redescription. Body oval, depressed medially, black and shining; antenna, maxillary palpi and tarsi reddish brown. Biometric data are given in Table 3.

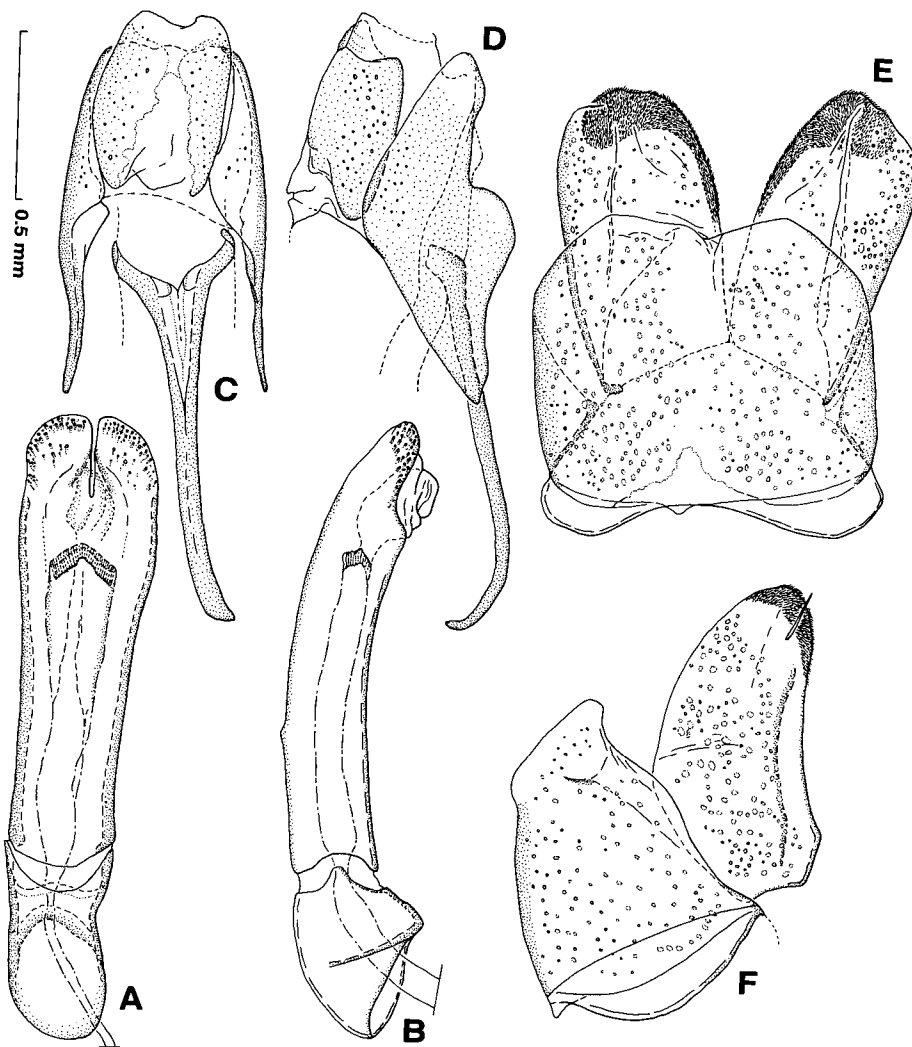


Fig. 17. *Aulacosternus zelandicus*. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: 9th and 10th tergites and spicule, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view.

Antennal club (Fig. 16B) with V-shaped sutures, which are complete and distinct. Ratio in width of pronotum to head about 2.72. Front of head (Fig. 16A) flat; surface sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by four to ten times their diameter. Frontal stria of head absent anteriorly and well impressed laterally, sometimes a few punctures in anterior portion. Supraorbital stria complete, its posterior edge cariniform. Labrum transverse and short, the anterior margin emarginate inwardly. One denticle present on inner margin of mandible.

Pronotum (Fig. 16C) feebly convex post-medially; marginal stria complete laterally and broadly interrupted behind head; outer lateral pronotal stria represented laterally by

coarse punctures and well impressed on anterior portion, its outer edge subcariniform. Surface of pronotum evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by about three times their diameter; coarse punctures present along basal margin on lateral fourth. Antescutellar area with a longitudinal impression.

Epipleura with complete epipleural marginal stria, its inner (near epipleural margin) edge subcariniform. Elytral marginal stria (Fig. 16D) complete on epipleura, its inner edge subcariniform; the apical end of stria extending inwardly along posterior margin of elytron and connected with the apical end of sutural stria at posterior inner corner of elytron. External subhumeral stria (Fig. 16C) slightly impressed and shortened on basal eighth. Internal subhumeral stria present on apical third, the apical end curved inwardly. Oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal third. First dorsal elytral stria finely impressed on apical three-fourths; 2nd stria represented on apical sixth by a large longitudinal punctures and a slight impression; 3rd stria slightly impressed on basal half and represented on apical eighth by a large puncture; another large longitudinal puncture present at base of 3rd stria; 4th and 5th striae absent; sutural stria present on apical tenth. Surface of elytra sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by three to ten times their diameter.

Propygidium (Fig. 16C) sparsely covered with longitudinal large and shallow punctures that are separated by about their own diameter to twice the diameter; the punctures becoming smaller and sparser medially, anteriorly and posteriorly; interspace among the large punctures with fine punctures. Pygidium densely covered with large, round and deep punctures that are separated by one-third to twice their diameter.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 16D) broad and feebly convex medially, its anterior margin arcuate outwardly; marginal stria fragmentally impressed on latero-anterior portion; surface irregularly and coarsely punctate, the punctures separated by half to five times their diameter and becoming smaller on median portion. Prosternal process flat and finely punctate sparsely, with two distinct parallel carinal striae on anterior two-thirds, the striae shortened on posterior sixth; posterior margin round. One lateral prosternal stria present, its outer edges strongly carinate; sometimes a longitudinal ruga present outside of the lateral stria but the posterior end of ruga not attaining to margin.

Mesosternum (Fig. 16D) transverse and flat; surface sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by about ten times their diameter; anterior margin deeply emarginate

Table 3. Biomtric data for *Aulacosternus zelandicus*.

	male			female		
PPL	7.1–8.3	(7.96±0.22)	5	7.8–9.0	(8.28±0.21)	5
PEL	6.3–7.3	(6.88±0.21)	5	6.8–7.5	(7.1±0.12)	5
APW	1.9–2.1	(2.04±0.04)	5	2.0–2.3	(2.12±0.06)	5
PPW	4.3–4.9	(4.62±0.11)	5	4.5–5.1	(4.74±0.12)	5
PL	2.3–2.6	(2.48±0.06)	5	2.3–2.6	(2.5±0.06)	5
EL	3.5–4.1	(3.84±0.11)	5	3.9–4.3	(4.08±0.07)	5
EW	4.8–5.5	(5.2±0.13)	5	5.1–5.7	(5.32±0.12)	5
ProL	0.9–1.1	(0.98±0.05)	5	0.9–1.1	(1.0±0.03)	5
ProW	2.9–3.5	(3.24±0.12)	5	3.0–3.3	(3.16±0.07)	5
PyL	1.1–1.3	(1.18±0.04)	5	1.2–1.5	(1.32±0.06)	5
PTL	1.5–1.8	(1.63±0.05)	5	1.5–1.8	(1.63±0.04)	5
MSTL	1.6–1.7	(1.64±0.03)	5	1.5–1.7	(1.60±0.03)	5
MTTL	1.8–2.1	(1.93±0.05)	5	1.9–2.0	(1.93±0.03)	5

at middle; marginal stria of mesosternum complete, its outer edge cariniform; coarse punctures present on antero-lateral angle. Meso-metasternal suture feebly curved anteriorly and finely impressed. Intercostal disc of metasternum with punctation similar to that of mesosternum. Lateral metasternal stria extending posteriorly, its outer edge cariniform, the apical end attaining to two-thirds of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Post-mesocoxal stria present on inner half along posterior margin of mesocoxa. Lateral metasternal disc sparsely covered with large and shallow punctures, the punctures becoming sparser posteriorly.

Intercostal disc of 1st abdominal sternum (Fig. 16D) with punctation similar to that of metasternum; a lateral stria present and complete on each side, its outer edge subcariniform. Lateral disc densely covered with large round punctures.

Protibia (Fig. 16E, F) with four large denticles on outer margin; dorsal surface with a sinuate tarsal groove; surface of ventral disc with two striae along inner margin, the outer edges of the striae cariniform. Mesocoxa without carinae. Mesotibia (Fig. 16G) dentate with 6 spines on outer margin and 8 spines on apical margin; ventral surface with a row of 4 spines. Metatibiae (Fig. 16H) with 3 spines on outer margin and 9 spines on apical margin; ventral surface with a row of 3 spines. Ventral surface of profemur without stria on posterior margin.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Eighth sternite divided into two lobes, which are rather prolonged and densely furnished with hairs apically. Ninth tergite without stick-like antero-lateral projections. Spicule Y-shaped. Ratio in length of parameres to basal piece about 2.92; basal piece short. Lateral sides of parameres parallel, but slightly divergent apically, the apex round; parameres fused on dorsal surface, but shortly separated on apical sixth. Median lobe simple.

Female genitalia as shown in Fig. 16I.

Specimens examined. New Zealand. North Island: 1 male, 1 female, Rubbish, Titirangi, AK, 28-III-1942, M. Carter, coll 181; 1 female, Titirangi, 17-I-1943, M. Carter; 1 female, ditto, 12-IV-1943, M.W. Carter; 1 male, ditto, IV-1963, ex. light trap, C.R. Thomas; 1 male, 90-mile beach sweetwater, ND, 2-II-1962, B.M. May; 1 male, Herekino, ND, 1-X-1957, R. A. Cumber coll.; 1 male, CL, Little Barrier I., Pohutakawa flat N. E., 6-XII-1978, B.M. May, in damaged frond of *Rhopalostylis sapida* (the Nikau Palm). All specimens are deposited in NZAC.

Distribution. New Zealand (endemic).

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