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Larger Flattened Species of Camariine Genera from Asia (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Cnodalonini)

(Part 2)

Kimio MASUMOTO

Institute of Human Living Sciences, Otsuma Women's University,
12 Sanbancho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, 102 Japan

Abstract This is the second part of the revisional study on the Asian species of larger flattened camariine groups. *Cerocamptus cambeforti* sp. nov., *Cerocamptus kaszabi* sp. nov., *Gebienocamaria girardi* gen. et sp. nov., *Picocamaria* gen. nov., *Girardocamaria ardoini* gen. et sp. nov., *Girardocamaria claudei* sp. nov. and *Andocamaria* gen. nov. are described, 3 new synonyms are established and 12 new combinations are proposed. Key to the genera of these groups is given. In addition, *Camaria acutipennis* PIC, 1917, and *Camaria virens* PIC, 1933, both originally considered Asian, are proved to be South American.

Key words: Taxonomy; Coleoptera; Tenebrionidae; larger camariine species; Asia.

Genus *Cerocamptus* GEBIEN, 1917

Cerocamptus GEBIEN, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., **83** (A3): 28, 151. Type species: *Camaria malayana* FAIRMAIRE, 1893.

GEBIEN (1917) erected this genus for *Camaria malayana* FAIRMAIRE, 1893, originally described from Borneo, and included two other species from India, *Camaria angulicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1896, and *Camaria Cardonii* FAIRMAIRE, 1894. He pointed out important characteristics of this genus as follows: "Die Fühler sind lang und haben eine 4-gliedrige Keule von dickeren und viel längeren Gliedern. Der Halsschild hat bei allen Arten ziemlich prononzierte Vorderecken. Mittelbrust ausgeschnitten, ihre Ecken treten vor, Prosternalfortsatz zugespitzt."

On the other hand, *Camaria malayana* FAIRMAIRE, 1893, was described as follows: "antennis prothoracis basin vix attingentibus, articulis 4 ultimis latioribus, 8° nono paulo longiore; prothorace elytris valde angustiore, angulis anticis rotundatis, angulis posticis sat retrorsum acutis."

The characteristics mentioned by GEBIEN might not fit *C. malayana* but *C. angulicollis*. GEBIEN probably misunderstood the characteristics of the former species and designated it as the type species. I am going to redescribe the proper characteristics of this genus based on *Camaria malayana*, and will erect a new genus for *Camaria angulicollis* and its relatives.

Dorsal surface with coppery lustre and glabrous; ventral surface gently, sericeously shining and glabrous. Body oblong ovate, rather strongly convex above;

winged.

Apex of clypeus gently produced forwards; ocular sulci rather distinct. Male antennae not long but reaching humeri, 4 apical segments gently thickened, 8th weakly dilated towards apex, Pronotum trapezoidal, straightly or roundly narrowed towards apex; apex nearly straight, finely rimmed laterally; base gently bisinuous, rather remarkably rimmed; lateral margins finely rimmed, sometimes crenulate or toothed; front angles rounded; hind angles subrectangular, often gently acute in dorsal view; disc moderately convex and rather closely punctate, feebly micro-shagreened. Elytra clearly punctato-striate; intervals (also striae) normal apically, moderately convex; humeri swollen; apices not acuminate. Prosternal process large, raised and flattened, triangularly produced posteriad; mesosternum deeply excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation distinctly ridged, anterior ends of the ridge prominent; first abdominal sternite parabolically elevated anteriorly. Legs without sexual characteristics; onychium with 2 bristles. Male genitalia elongate subfusiform, with tapered and fused apices.

Distribution. Borneo; Malay Peninsula; Thailand; Nias.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Cerocamptus* GEBIEN

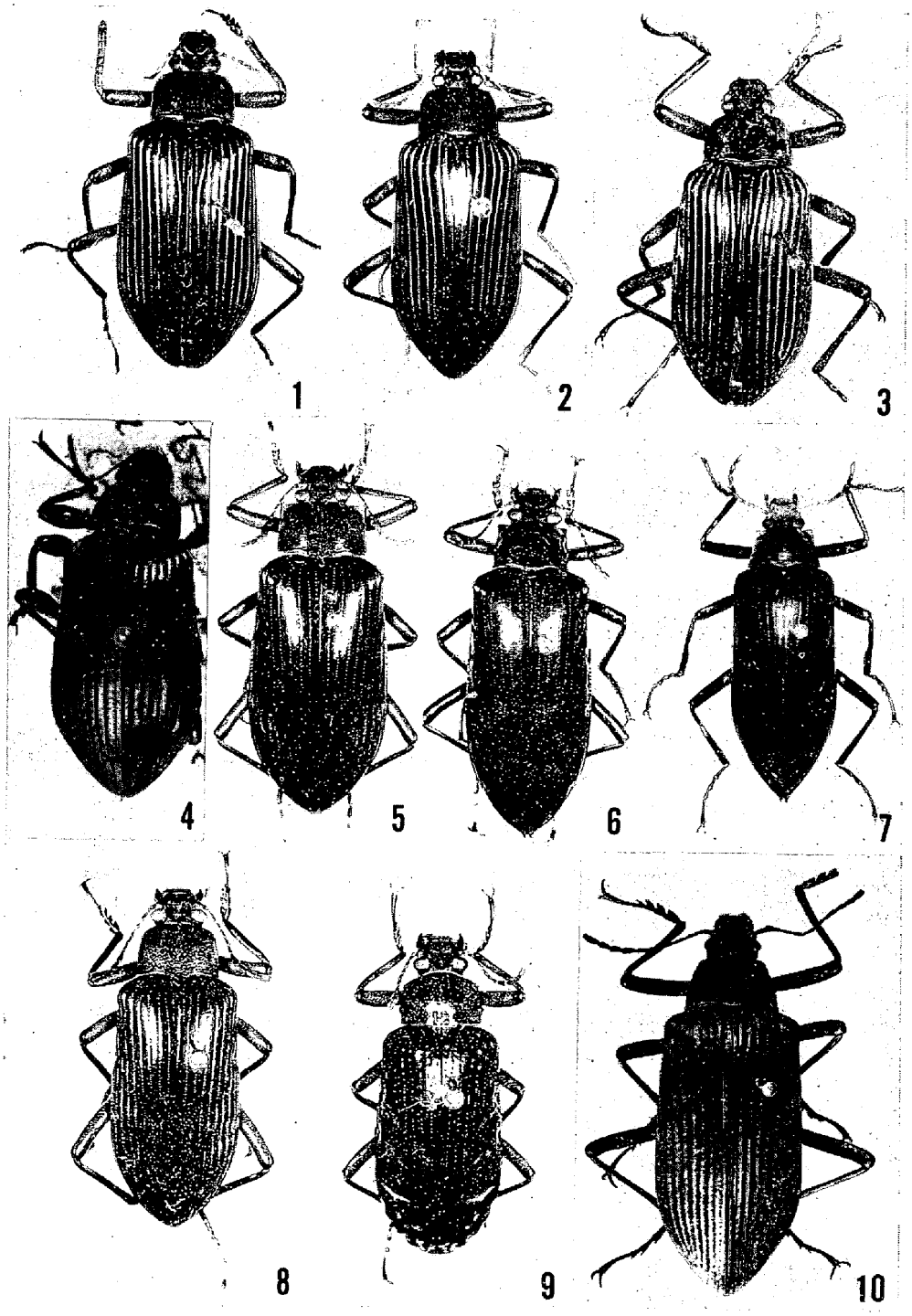
1 (4) Legs weakly punctate, the punctures not micro-shagreened.
2 (3) Ocular sulci more distinct; front angles of pronotum mostly angulate; antennae and tarsi yellowish brown. ..... *C. cambeforti* sp. nov.
3 (2) Ocular sulci less distinct; front angles of pronotum rounded at the corners; antennae and tarsi blackish brown. ..... *C. thailandicus* MASUMOTO
4 (1) Legs strongly punctate, the punctures micro-shagreened.
5 (6) Fronto-clypeal sulcus widely parabolical; head and pronotum more closely punctate. ..... *C. malayanus* (FAIRMAIRE)
6 (5) Fronto-clypeal sulcus widely U-shaped; head and pronotum less closely punctate.
7 (8) Dorsal surface coppery brown; pronotum more sparsely scattered with punctures. ..... *C. niasensis* (PIC)
8 (7) Dorsal surface dark blassy; pronotum less sparsely scattered with punctures. ..... *C. kaszabi* sp. nov.

1. *Cerocamptus malayanus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893)

Camaria malayana FAIRMAIRE, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., **15**: 56. Borneo. Type specimen: not seen, probably in the Leyden Museum.

2. *Cerocamptus niasensis* (PIC, 1915), comb. nov.

Camaria niasensis PIC, 1915, Mélang. exot.-ent., (16): 17. Île Nias. Type specimens: 4 females, MNHN, Paris.



Figs. 1–10. —— 1, *Cerocamptus malayanus* (FAIRMAIRE), ♂; 2, *Cerocamptus cambeforti* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 3, *Cerocamptus kaszabi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 4, *Robustocamaria fortipes* (PIC), ♀, type; 5, *Gebienocamaria angulicollis* (FAIRMAIRE), ♂; 6, *Gebienocamaria girardi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 7, *Picocamaria geniculatus* (PIC), comb. nov., (*Camariomorpha miyatakei* ANDO, syn. nov., ♂, holotype); 8, *Girardocamaria ardoini* gen. et sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 9, *Girardocamaria claudei* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 10, *Andocamaria formosana* (PIC), comb. nov., ♂.

3. *Cerocamptus thailandicus* MASUMOTO, 1989

Cerocamptus thailandicus MASUMOTO, 1989, Kanagawa-Chûhô, Yokohama, (90): 233. Northwest Thailand. Type specimen (holotype): male, NSMT, Tokyo.

4. *Cerocamptus cambeforti* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 11)

Blackish brown, with antennae, mouth parts, gula, apical portions of tibiae, tarsi, etc., yellowish brown, dorsal surface darker and feebly bearing coppery tinge, head and pronotum feebly micro-shagreened, elytra moderately shining in middle and sericeously shining in lateral and apical portions. Rather elongate, feebly widened posteriorly and fairly thickened.

Head subdecagonal, gently flattened, closely and irregularly punctate; clypeus bordered from genae and frons by a widely U-shaped fronto-clypeal groove, apex very slightly emarginate; genae depressed before eyes, obtusely produced laterad; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, with ocular sulci deepened in inner side; diatone about twice the width of an eye. Male antennae hardly reaching humeri, 4 apical segments thickened and weakly flattened, 8th noticeably dilated towards apices; ratios of the lengths of respective segments from basal to apical: 0.47, 0.2, 0.6, 0.4, 0.38, 0.36, 0.35, 0.58, 0.49, 0.52, 0.83.

Pronotum subquadrate, gently narrowed towards apex or subparallel-sided, a little less than 1.7 times as wide as long; apex very slightly arcuate posteriad and rimmed; base bisinuous, noticeably rimmed laterally; lateral margins rather finely rimmed and often crenulate; front angles rounded, often produced and reflexed; hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, rather closely punctate, often weakly depressed postero-medially and antero-laterally. Scutellum triangular and feebly convex, sometimes sparsely scattered with punctures or feebly wrinkled.

Elytra a little more than 1.9 times as long as wide, 5 times the length and a little more than 1.6 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3 and thickest at a little before basal 1/3; disc with finely punctato-striated and gently micro-shagreened grooves, the punctures fairly close with each other; intervals feebly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures, weakly, somewhat transversely aciculate; humeri swollen; apices gently produced but not acuminate.

Prosternal process large and subcordate, raised and flattened, pointed posteriad. Mesosternum strongly, triangularly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation ridged in a V-shape, with anterior ends of the ridge pointed. First abdominal sternite parabolically elevated in antero-medial portion.

Legs without any sexual characteristics; ratios of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.52, 0.48, 0.41, 0.38, 1.72; 0.73, 0.64, 0.48, 0.41, 1.68; 1.28, 0.79, 0.68, 1.77, respectively. Male genitalia slender, rather distinctly curved in lateral view, with comparatively short lateral lobes.

Body length: 22–29 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Cameron Highlands, (Malay Peninsula), Malaysia, IV–V, 1970, C. C. CHUA leg., in MNHN, Paris. Paratypes: 4 exs. same data as for the holotype; 3 exs., 1967, 2 exs., 16. XII. 1973, 1 ex. each, XI. 1970, 17. III., 27. VIII., 10. X., 16. XII. 1973, 3. III., 10. III., 3. IV. 1974, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 6 exs., Pelak, Malacca, W. DOHERTY leg.; 3 exs., Trong, Siam, I–II. 1899. W. L. ABBOTT leg.; 2 exs., Khao Yai, Thailand, 11. Nov. 1963, D. CHAIGLOM leg.; 1 ex., Cameron Highlands, VI. 1981, no collector name.

5. *Cerocamptus kaszabi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 12)

Dark brown, with antennae, mouth parts, gula, etc., reddish brown, hairs on mouth parts, under surface of tibiae apically and tarsi yellowish brown, dorsal surface dark blassy, ventral surface somewhat vitreously so in middle and rather sericeously shining in lateral and posterior portions, head and pronotum feebly micro-shagreened, elytra metallically shining, feebly sericeous in lateral and posterior portions. Oblong-ovoid and widened posteriorly, fairly strongly convex above.

Head transversely subhexagonal, gently flattened, closely punctate, the punctures sparser and coarser in middle; clypeus weakly depressed, bordered from genae and frons by a widely U-shaped groove, with apex very slightly emarginate; genae depressed before eyes, obtusely produced laterad; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, convex laterad, with ocular sulci rather distinct; diatone a little less than 2.5 times the width of an eye. Male antennae reaching humeri, 4 apical segments haired, thickened and weakly flattened, 8th gently dilated to apex, ratios of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.57, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.67, 0.58, 0.57, 0.79.

Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.6 times as wide as long; apex almost straight and finely rimmed, the rim wider but unclear in middle; base gently bisinuous and distinctly rimmed; lateral margins finely rimmed, sometimes crenulate; front angles rounded, sometimes weakly produced; hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, fairly closely punctate, often very weakly depressed medially or laterally. Scutellum subcordate, feebly elevated, sometimes sparsely scattered with fine punctures.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, 4.7 times the length and a little more than 1.5 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 5/8 and thickest at basal 1/4; disc with micro-shagreened and finely punctato-striated grooves; intervals gently convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures and finely, somewhat transversely aciculate; humeri swollen; apices not acuminate.

Prosternal process rather large, triangularly produced posteriad but obviously depressed. Mesosternum strongly and triangularly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation ridged in a V-shape, anterior ends of the ridge bluntly pointed. First abdominal sternite parabolically elevated in antero-medial portion.

Legs without sexual characteristics, ratios of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.67, 0.57, 0.46, 0.37, 2.3; 0.78, 0.65, 0.64, 0.62, 2.34; 1.47, 0.97, 0.83, 2.36, respectively. Male genitalia with basal piece weakly constricted in anterior portion and impressed on lateral margins, lateral lobes comparatively short.

Body length: 25–27 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tebing tinggi, N.O. Sumatra, Dr. SCHULTHEISS leg., in TM, Budapest. Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as for the holotype; 2 exs., Kalawas Banisan, Bandat Horst, Sumatra, 1932; 1 ex., Z.-Sumatra, Ranau, 500–700 m, IV. '32; 1 ex., Solok; 1 ex., Sumatra occident.

Genus *Robustocamaria* PIC, 1922

Robustocamaria PIC, 1922 a, Mélang. exot.-ent., (35): 25. Type species: *C.* [sic] *fortipes* PIC, 1922.
Neocamaria KULZER, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Georg Frey, 5: 52. (**Syn. nov.**) (Type species: *Neocamaria tibialis* KULZER).

Dorsal surface strongly and vitreously shining and glabrous, ventral surface gently shining and haired. Body oblong ovate, widened posteriorly, rather strongly convex above; winged.

Apex of clypeus produced on each side; ocular sulci rather distinct. Male antennae reaching behind humeri, 4 apical segments large and elongate, weakly thickened and flattened. Pronotum trapezoidal, 4 margins visible from above; apex nearly straight, rimmed laterally; base gently bisinuous, rimmed laterally; lateral margins rimmed, often crenulate and toothed; front angles obtuse, with corners rounded; hind angles rather acute in dorsal view; disc fairly strongly convex, often with a medial groove and also with an impression on each side. Elytra distinctly punctato-striate, the striae normal apically; intervals moderately convex, strongly convex in basal and apical portions; humeri swollen; apices sometimes acuminate, though "inspinosis" in PIC's description. Prosternal process elongately subcordate, raised and flattened; mesosternum triangularly and deeply excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation noticeably ridged, front ends of the V-shaped ridge prominent; first abdominal sternite remarkably, parabolically elevated in middle. Male mesotibia thickened in apical half of inner margin; femora noticeably thickened in two species, gently so in a species; onychium with 2 bristles. Male genitalia subfusiform, with fused apices.

Distribution. Borneo.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Robustocamaria* PIC

1 (4) Femora noticeably thickened and impunctate.
2 (3) Elytral apices acuminate; metatibiae widened apically. . . *R. tibialis* (KULZER)
3 (2) Elytral apices not acuminate; metatibiae not widened apically. . . . . *R. fortipes* (PIC)

4 (1) Femora not noticeably thickened, distinctly strongly punctate; (lateral margins of pronotum crenulate and sometimes toothed; elytral apices not acuminate). ..... *R. andoi* (MASUMOTO)

1. *Robustocamaria fortipes* (PIC, 1922)

C. [sic] *fortipes* PIC, 1922 a, Mélang. exot.-ent., (35): 25. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

Notes. PIC did not describe the species separately but included its account in the description of the genus.

2. *Robustocamaria tibialis* (KULZER, 1954), comb. nov.

Neocamaria tibialis KULZER, 1954, Ent. Arb. Mus. Georg Frey, **5**: 53. Type specimen: not seen.

Notes. Although KULZER (1954) designated a male from Borneo as the holotype and a female from "Sumatra occ." as the paratype, probably the latter is not true *R. tibialis*.

3. *Robustocamaria andoi* (MASUMOTO, 1989), comb. nov.

Cerocamptus andoi MASUMOTO, 1989, Kanagawa-Chûhô, Yokohama, (90): 232. Nr. Keningau, N. Borneo. Type specimen (holotype): male, NSMT, Tokyo.

Genus *Gebienocamaria* nov.

Type species: *Camaria angulicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1896.

Surface metallically shining and mostly glabrous. Body elongate, rather strongly thickened; winged.

Apex of clypeus produced forwards laterally; ocular sulci rather distinct. Male antennae not so long but reaching humeri, with 4 apical segments thickened and flattened, 8th distinctly dilated towards apex. Pronotum subquadrate; apex sublinear or very feebly emarginate, rimmed laterally; base gently bisinuous, distinctly rimmed laterally; lateral margins rimmed, feebly sinuous or crenulate; front angles rectangular, with corners often feebly projected and weakly reflexed; hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, often impressed medially. Elytra mostly gently micro-shagreened in lateral and posterior portions, corrugated in some species, finely punctato-striate, the striae often obscured; intervals feebly convex, becoming strongly convex apically; humeri distinctly swollen; apices often acuminate. Prosternal process raised and flattened, strongly projected; mesosternum deeply and triangularly excavated, posterior edge of the excavation strongly ridged in a V-shape, anterior ends of the ridge pointed; first abdominal sternite parabolically elevated in antero-medial portion. Legs without sexual characteristics. Male genitalia elongate fusiform with tapered and fused apices.

Distribution. India; "Indes orientales" (Java).

Key to the Species of the Genus *Gebienocamaria* nov.

1 (4) Apices of elytra not acuminate.
2 (3) Pronotum narrower in anterior portion, discal punctures sparser; humeri less distinctly swollen; punctures on elytral striae finer and closer. .... *G. distincticollis* (PIC)
3 (2) Pronotum wider in anterior portion, discal punctures closer; humeri distinctly swollen; punctures on elytral striae larger and sparser. .... *G. angulicollis* (FAIRMAIRE)
4 (1) Apices of elytra more or less acuminate.
5 (6) Elytral intervals feebly alutaceous; front angles of pronotum almost rectangular. ..... *G. cardoni* (FAIRMAIRE)
6 (5) Elytral intervals not alutaceous but metallic; front angles of pronotum rectangular, with the corners projected and slightly reflexed. .... *G. girardi* sp. nov.

1. *Gebienocamaria angulicollis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), comb. nov.

Camaria angulicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1896, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **40**: 32. Belgaum (SW India). Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

2. *Gebienocamaria cardoni* (FAIRMAIRE, 1894), comb. nov.

Camaria Cardonii FAIRMAIRE, 1894, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **38**: 25. Barway (Bengale). Type specimen: not seen.

3. *Gebienocamaria distincticollis* (PIC, 1915), comb. nov.

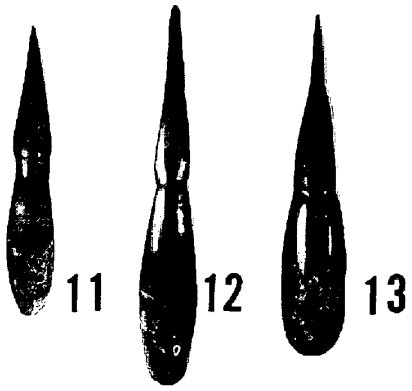
Camaria distincticollis PIC, 1915, Mélang. exot.-ent., (16): 17. Indes orientales. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

4. *Gebienocamaria girardi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, 13)

Blassy or coppery, with antennae, mouth parts, gula, etc., brown, hairs on mouth parts and ventral surface brownish yellow; dorsal surface strongly, metallically shining, ventral surface distinctly clothed with rather long and bent hairs, partly and gently sericeously shining. Body elongate and rather strongly thickened.

Head transversely subdecagonal, flattened, rather closely punctate, the punctures varying in size; clypeus slightly depressed, bordered from genae and frons by a fine fronto-clypeal suture, which is arcuate posteriad, basal portion finely haired,



Figs. 11–13. Male genitalia (dorsal views). —— 11, *Cerocamptus cambeforti* sp. nov.; 12, *Cerocamptus kaszabi* sp. nov.; 13, *Gebienocamaria girardi* sp. nov.

apex emarginate in a wide V-shape and triangularly produced laterally; genae depressed in posterior halves, obtusely produced laterad; eyes large, somewhat transversely comma-shaped in dorsal view, fairly strongly convex laterad, with ocular sulci distinct; diatone 1.8 times the width of an eye. Antennae reaching humeri, 4 apical segments haired, thickened and weakly flattened, 8th distinctly dilated towards apex, ratios of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.58, 0.2, 0.8, 0.58, 0.58, 0.58, 0.58, 0.7, 0.63, 0.68, 1.18.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.4 times as wide as long, moderately convex above and slightly flattened medially, irregularly punctate; apex almost straight, feebly sinuous and rimmed laterally; base distinctly rimmed, gently sinuous laterally; lateral margins slightly sinuous behind front angles, not rimmed in middle; front angles rectangular with corners acutely projected and slightly reflexed; hind angles subrectangular; disc longitudinally grooved medially, sometimes impressed on each side. Scutellum sublinguiform, feebly convex, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra a little more than 2.2 times as long as wide, 5.6 times the length and 1.7 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3, thickest at basal 1/4, weakly depressed at the middle on each side, and also weakly depressed at apical 2/5, 1/4 and near apices, respectively, thus the posterior portions of elytra seemingly look gently corrugated; disc finely punctato-striate, the striae almost obscured, the punctures mostly small but sometimes becoming larger; 1st and 2nd striae deepened near apex; intervals almost flat, sparsely scattered with microscopical punctures, 9th intervals impressed at apical 1/5; humeri prominent; apices gently produced posteriad and acuminate.

Prosternal process elevated and flattened, acutely projected posteriad; mesosternum strongly, triangularly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation ridged, anterior ends of the ridge pointed; first abdominal sternite parabolically elevated in antero-medial portion.

Legs without sexual characteristics; ratios of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.69, 0.66, 0.61, 0.47, 1.83; 0.72, 0.69, 0.63, 0.52, 1.97; 0.78, 0.69, 0.63, 2.02, respectively. Male genitalia with basal piece gently convex laterad and lateral lobes rather elongate and pointed.

Body length: 27–34 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Anamala Hills, Cinchona, Inde S., IX. 1967, P. S. NATHAN leg., in MNHN, Paris. Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype; 1 ex., V. 1965, 1 ex., V. 1969, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 1 ex., Kadamparai, Anamala Hills, P. S. NATHAN leg.; Cinchona, IV–V. 1957, NATHAN leg.; 1 ex., Zd. Voor-Indie, Anamalai Hills, Native Coll.,; 3 exs., Environs de Mahe, (Côte de Malabar), Chasseurs Indigenes, 2 semestre 1902; 1 ex., Wallardi (Travancore), 5. IX. 1906, R. P. FAVRE leg.

Genus *Picocamaria* nov.

Type species: *Camaria geniculatus* PIC, 1915.

Dorsal surface with coppery or blassy tinge, head and pronotum feebly alutaceous and elytra strongly and metallically shining, ventral surface rather vitreously shining in middle and alutaceously so in lateral or posterior portions, each surface almost glabrous. Body elongate and subparallel-sided, rather strongly convex above in middle; winged.

Apex of clypeus produced forwards laterally; ocular sulci deepened. Male antennae reaching humeri, with 4 apical segments large and elongate, thickened and weakly flattened, 8th rather distinctly towards apex, 11th longest. Pronotum trapezoidal, roundly or sublinearly narrowed towards apex; apex nearly straight, rimmed laterally; base gently sinuous and rimmed laterally; lateral margins rimmed; front angles subrectangular and very slightly reflexed or almost rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, closely and rather irregularly punctate, often with a medial longitudinal impression posteriorly. Elytra punctatostriate, the striae normal apically; intervals almost flat or moderately convex; humeri swollen; apices acuminate. Prosternal process large and longitudinally subelliptic, strongly raised and flattened, triangularly projected posteriad; mesosternum deeply, triangularly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation distinctly ridged, front ends of the ridge prominent; first abdominal sternite parabolically elevated, 5th sternite obviously emarginate at apex. Male mesotibia thickened in apical half of inner margin. Male genitalia subfusiform, tapered and fused apices.

Distribution. North Borneo.

Notes. Two species are known in this genus. *Picocamaria geniculata* (PIC, 1915) can be easily distinguished from *P. subparallela* (PIC, 1915) by the four angles of the pronotum angulate and the elytral intervals flat.

1. *Picocamaria geniculata* (PIC, 1915), comb. nov.

Camaria geniculata PIC, 1915, Mélang. exot.-ent., (16): 17. Kina-Balu. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

Camariomorpha miyatakei ANDO, 1991, Elytra, Tokyo, **19**: 31. Kinabalu. Type specimen (holotype): male, Osaka Museum of Natural History. **(Syn. nov.)**

2. *Picocamaria subparallela* (PIC, 1915), comb. nov.

Camaria subparallela PIC, 1915, Mélang. exot.-ent., (16): 18. Kina-Balu. Type specimen: male, MNHN, Paris.

Camariomorpha oharai MASUMOTO, 1989, Kanagawa-Chûhô, Yokohama, (90): 231. Crocker Range, NW of Keningau, Sabah. Type specimen (holotype): male, NSMT, Tokyo. **(Syn. nov.)**

Genus *Girardocamaria* nov.

Type species: *Girardocamaria ardoini* sp. nov.

Dorsal surface strongly, metallically shining and glabrous; ventral surface gently shining and finely haired. Elongate and somewhat subparallel-sided, rather strongly thickened; winged.

Apex of clypeus triangularly produced forwards laterally; ocular sulci not so distinct. Male antennae reaching humeri, with 4 apical segments rather large, thickened and flattened, 8th distinctly dilated towards apex, 11th longest. Pronotum trapezoidal; apex almost straight, rimmed on each side; base feebly bisinuous, rimmed laterally, impressed laterally; lateral margins rimmed, often crenulate and toothed; front angles rounded but sometimes angulate; hind angles subrectangular: disc rather noticeably convex. Elytra corrugated posteriorly, strongly punctato-striate, the striae sometimes diminished on disc; intervals normal apically, gently convex in basal and inner portions, more strongly convex in lateral and posterior portions; humeri gently swollen; apices not acuminate. Prosternal process large and elongately subcordate, impressed on each side, acutely pointed posteriad; mesosternum deeply, triangularly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation ridged in a V-shape, anterior ends of the ridge prominent. First abdominal sternite parabolically raised in antero-medial portion. Legs without sexual characteristics; onychium with 2 bristles. Male genitalia subfusiform, with apices tapered and fused.

Distribution. Southwest India.

Notes. Two new species belong to this new genus.

1. *Girardocamaria ardoini* sp. nov.

(Fig. 8)

Coppery brown, with antennae, mouth parts, tarsi, etc., lighter in colour, hairs on mouth parts, legs etc., golden yellow, dorsal surface dark coppery with metallic

lustre and ventral surface feebly bearing greenish blue tinge. Body elongate and feebly widened posteriorly. Body longitudinally and rather strongly convex above.

Head somewhat subdecagonal and gently flattened, closely punctate; clypeus rather transverse, bordered from genae and frons by a widely U-shaped fronto-clypeal sulcus, widely emarginate in front, each side of the emargination acutely produced; genae depressed before eyes, obtusely produced laterad; eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, roundly produced laterad in dorsal view; diatone about 1.5 times the width of an eye. Antennae reaching base of elytra, with 4 apical segments finely haired, thickened and gently flattened, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.56, 0.45, 0.47, 0.42, 0.45, 0.64, 0.52, 0.49, 0.79.

Pronotum subquadrate and 1.7 times as wide as long, widest at base; apex almost straight, grooved laterally; base very slightly sinuous and rimmed laterally; lateral margins gently narrowed towards apex, finely rimmed and often weakly crenulate, distinctly toothed before front angles; front angles obtuse and hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc rather strongly convex, closely and irregularly punctate, with a shallow longitudinal medial impression. Scutellum sublinguiform and feebly convex, scattered with small punctures.

Elytra 2.2 times as long as wide, 5.4 times the length and a little more than 1.5 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3 and thickest at basal 1/3, with 3 shallow and oblique depressions in posterior portions, thus the elytra look somewhat corrugated; disc punctato-striate, the striae fairly deep and the punctures small but notching intervals; intervals gently elevated, microscopically punctate and transversely aciculate; lateral margins finely rimmed; apices gently produced but not acuminate.

Prosternal process large, raised and flattened, rather acutely pointed. Mesosternum deeply, triangularly excavated posteriorly, posterior edge of the excavation ridged in a V-shape. First abdominal sternite parabolically elevated in middle.

Legs without distinct characteristics in each sex; ratios of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.62, 0.43, 0.41, 0.32, 1.61; 0.7, 0.46, 0.39, 0.33, 1.65; 1.2, 0.79, 0.73, 1.69, respectively. Male genitalia with basal piece gently thickened posteriorly, lateral lobes longitudinally impressed in the dorso-basal portion.

Body length: 18–26 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Walayar Forest, Kerala, Inde, 10, 1959, P. S. NATHAN leg., in MNHN, Paris. Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype; 2 exs., Wallardi (Travancore) 5. IX. 1903, H. P. FAVRE leg.

2. *Girardocamaria claudei* sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

Blackish brown, with mouth parts, gula, etc., reddish brown, hairs on mouth parts and ventral surfaces of tibiae and tarsi reddish yellow or golden yellow; dorsal surface dark coppery and bearing strong blassy reflexion, ventral surface metal-

lically shining but rather dull laterally. Elongate and subcylindrical.

Head transversely suboctagonal, rather closely, irregularly punctate; clypeus a little transverse, bordered from genae and frons by a widely U-shaped fronto-clypeal suture, with the apex widely emarginate, each side of the emargination distinctly produced forwards; genae depressed before eyes, obtusely angulate laterad; eyes transversely ovoid, roundly convex laterad, ocular sulci deepened only in inner portions; diatone about 1.5 times the width of an eye; vertex only feebly convex and almost impunctate. Male antennae reaching base of pronotum, with 4 apical segments large, gently flattened and finely haired, 8th distinctly dilated towards apex; ratios of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 0.28, 0.27, 0.26, 0.27, 0.36, 0.34, 0.32, 0.68.

Pronotum 1.6 times as wide as long, gradually narrowed towards apex; apex gently arcuate forwards, feebly rimmed laterally; base gently sinuous and coarsely rimmed laterally; lateral margins finely rimmed and gently sinuous, armed with a distinct tooth at basal 1/3, and also with a smaller tooth a little before apical 1/3; front angles obtuse and hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately convex, irregularly scattered with strong punctures, gently, longitudinally impressed in postero-medial portion. Scutellum subcordate, closely and coarsely punctate.

Elytra twice as long as wide, 4.7 times the length and 1.6 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3 and thickest at basal 1/4; disc complicatedly depressed in various portions as follows: the middle obliquely; humeral portions; basal 1/4 across 3–5th striae; basal 1/3 on 8–9th intervals; a little before the middle on 5–8th intervals; a little after the middle on 3–8th intervals; apical 1/3 on 3–7th intervals; apical portions of 1st intervals; apical portions across 2nd and 3rd striae, etc., thus the elytra seemingly look corrugated; rows of punctures (instead of striae) distinct in basal and middle portions, the punctures sometimes longitudinally fused with each other and becoming foveae or grooves, though they become smaller apically; intervals gently convex in inner portion, irregularly and strongly convex in lateral portions, 9th interval ridged posteriorly but often interrupted by the depressions; humeri swollen; apices feebly produced but not acuminate.

Prosternal process large, raised and flattened, scattered with small punctures, acutely projected posteriad. Mesosternum strongly and triangularly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation ridged in a V-shape, anterior ends of the ridge pointed. First abdominal sternite parabolically elevated medially.

Legs without special characteristics, ratios of the length of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.4, 0.33, 0.31, 0.3, 1.38; 0.6, 0.38, 0.41, 0.35, 1.52; 0.78, 0.67, 0.58, 1.6, respectively. Male genitalia rather strongly curved in lateral view, with pointed apices.

Body length: ca. 25 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Chembra Peak Area, Calicut Distr., Kerala State, Southwest India, X. 1970, no collector's name, in MNHN, Paris.

Notes. This new species can be easily discriminated from the preceding one

by the head and pronotum more sparsely punctate and the elytra distinctly corrugated and with rows of coarse sparse (sometimes foveolate or fused) punctures.

Genus *Andocamaria* nov.

Type species: *Camaria formosana* PIC, 1930.

Head and pronotum fairly closely, irregularly punctate and mostly haired, elytra with punctato-striated grooves, which are greenish or purplish, intervals bearing purplish or greenish tinge, mostly wrinkled and micro-shagreened; ventral surface micro-shagreened and noticeably haired. Body oblong-ovate, fairly strongly thickened; winged.

Apex of clypeus triangularly produced forwards laterally, fronto-clypeal border noticeably impressed; ocular sulci rather distinct; male antennae extending beyond humeri, with 4 apical segments gently thickened and weakly flattened. Pronotum trapezoidal, though roundly narrowed towards apex; apex almost straight, finely rimmed laterally; base gently bisinuous, noticeably rimmed; lateral margins finely rimmed, hardly crenulate; front angles rounded and hind angles subrectangular; disc fairly strongly convex, often impressed medially. Elytra distinctly micro-shagreened laterally and wrinkled apically, with micro-shagreened and punctato-striated grooves, which are normal apically; intervals moderately elevated, scattered with fine punctures, often transversely aciculate; humeri swollen; apices not acuminate. Prosternal process obtuse and depressed; mesosternum moderately, semicircularly or triangularly excavated, posterior edge of the excavation gently ridged, anterior ends of the ridge feebly prominent; first abdominal sternite weakly elevated only near the anterior margin and weakly depressed in middle. Legs without sexual characteristics; onychium with 2 bristles. Male genitalia subfusiform, with tapered and fused apices.

Distribution. Okinawa; Taiwan; Sumatra.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Andocamaria* nov.

1 (2) Elytra almost glabrous. ..... *A. andoi* (MASUMOTO), comb. nov.
2 (1) Elytra haired.
3 (4) Head and pronotum more strongly and sparsely punctate. .....
..... *A. ryukyuensis* (MASUMOTO), comb. nov.
4 (3) Head and pronotum less strongly and sparsely punctate.
5 (6) Punctures on head and pronotum finer; punctures on elytral striae finer. ....
..... *A. formosanus* (PIC), comb. nov.
6 (5) Punctures on head and pronotum coarser; punctures on elytral striae coarser.
..... *A. merkli* (MASUMOTO), comb. nov.

1. ***Andocamaria formosana*** (PIC, 1930), comb. nov.

Campsiomorpha spectabilis var. *formosana* PIC, 1930, Mélang. exot.-ent., (56): 31. Formose. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

2. ***Andocamaria ryukyuensis*** (MASUMOTO, 1985), comb. nov.

Campsiomorpha formosana ryukyuensis MASUMOTO, 1985, Ent. Rev. Japan, **40**: 25. Ryukyu Is. Type specimen (holotype): male, NSMT, Tokyo.

3. ***Andocamaria merkli*** (MASUMOTO, 1989), comb. nov.

Campsiomorpha merkli MASUMOTO, 1989, Kanagawa-Chûhô, Yokohama, (90): 229. Sumatra. Type specimen (holotype): male, TM, Budapest.

4. ***Andocamaria andoi*** (MASUMOTO, 1992), comb. nov.

Campsiomorpha andoi MASUMOTO, 1992, Elytra, Tokyo, **20**: 89. North Taiwan. Type specimen (holotype): male, NSMT, Tokyo.

Incertae Sedis

Cerocamptus fouqueti PIC, 1943

Cerocamptus Fouqueti PIC, 1943, Opusc. mart., **10**: 6. Type specimen; not found in MNHN, Paris.

Original description. Oblongo-elongatus, nitidus, rufus, capite thoraceque pro parte viridiscentibus, pedibus rufis, femoribus apice late et tibiis ad basin viridibus; thorace transverso, minute et sparse punctato; elytris mediocre striatis, apice attenuatis. L. 24 mill. Pondichéry. — Espèce très distincte par sa coloration particulière.

Notes. Although I looked for the type of the species in the Paris Museum, I was unable to find it. I have not seen any specimens agreeing with the original description.

Key to the Genera Containing Larger Flattened Species of Asian Camariines

1 (2) Six apical segments of antenna thickened; front angles of pronotum strongly produced forwards; onychium without bristles. . . *Borneocamaria* PIC

2 (1) Four apical segments of antenna thickened; front angles of pronotum not strongly produced forwards; onychium with 2 bristles.

3 (14) Prosternal process remarkably raised and flattened, strongly projected posteriad; mesosternum deeply excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation distinctly ridged in a V-shape, anterior ends of the ridge prominent; 1st abdominal sternite parabolically elevated.

4 (7) Male mesotibia thickened in apical half of inner margin.
5 (6) Body elongate and subparallel-sided; 5th abdominal sternite emarginate at the apex. ..... *Picocamaria* gen. nov.
6 (5) Body oblong-ovate and widened posteriorly; 5th abdominal sternite not emarginate at apex. ..... *Robustocamaria* PIC
7 (4) Male mesotibia not thickened in apical half of inner margin.
8 (9) Elytral intervals (also striae) irregular in apical portion. .... *Camariomorpha* PIC
9 (8) Elytral intervals (also striae) normal apically.
10 (11) Pronotum subquadrate, with front angles rectangular and a little projected, often weakly reflexed. ..... *Gebienocamaria* gen. nov.
11 (10) Pronotum trapezoidal, with front angles not so distinct as in *Gebienocamaria*.
12 (13) Body elongate and subparallel-sided, rather subcylindrical; elytra corrugate posteriorly; prosternal process not depressed. .... *Girardocamaria* gen. nov.
13 (12) Body oblong-ovate, gently widened posteriorly; elytra not corrugate posteriorly; prosternal process feebly depressed apically. .... *Cerocamptus* GEBIEN
14 (3) Prosternal process not remarkable, strongly depressed, only feebly produced posteriad; mesosternum shallowly excavated in basal portion, posterior edge of the excavation weakly raised in a V-shape, anterior ends of the ridge not prominent; 1st abdominal sternite not elevated.
15 (16) Male mesotibia distinctly thickened in apical portion of inner margin; body larger, elongate and subparallel-sided; ventral surface mostly glabrous. ..... *Falsocamaria* PIC
16 (15) Male mesotibia not thickened in apical portion of inner margin; body smaller, shorter and more or less widened in posterior portion; ventral surface haired.
17 (18) Body distinctly short in female; head and pronotum glabrous, elytra also mostly glabrous; male antennae distinctly long. ... *Campsiomorpha* PIC
18 (17) Body not short; head and pronotum more or less haired, elytra mostly haired; antennae not so long in both sexes. .... *Andocamaria* gen. nov.

Four 'Asian' *Camaria*-species in the GEBIEN Catalogue

Four *Camaria*-species originally described from Asia are listed in the GEBIEN catalogue, all doubtful as to their origin. I have had the opportunity of examining the type specimen of each species and obtained the following results:

Camaria acutipennis PIC, 1917

Camaria acutipennis PIC, 1917b, Mélang. exot.-ent., (26): 20. "?Indes." Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

Notes. This species is a true *Camaria* and resembles *C. nitida* SERVILLE, 1825. It is obviously not Asian but South American.

Camaria distinctestriata PIC, 1917

Camaria distinctestriata PIC, 1917a, Mélang. exot,-ent., (24): 18. Chapa. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

Notes. This species should be a member of the genus *Falsocamaria*. See p. 144 in part 1.

Camaria purpureolineata PIC, 1915

Camaria purpureolineata PIC, 1915, Mélang. exot.-ent., (16): 18. Java. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

Notes. This species should be a member of the genus *Camariomorpha*. See p. 139 in part 1.

Camaria virens PIC, 1933

Camaria virens PIC, 1933, Échange, **49**: 4. Java. Type specimen: female, MNHN, Paris.

Notes. The locality label of the type specimen is inscribed 'Java' with a ?-mark. Actually, the species is a synonym of *Camaria cyanea* GEBIEN, 1917, from Brazil (**Syn. nov.**).

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