

Two New Yunnanese Beetles of the Genera *Laena*
(Tenebrionidae) and *Sivacrypticus* (Archeocrypticidae)
(Coleoptera)¹⁾

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Abstract Two new Yunnanese species collected by a Sino-Japanese joint party of entomological investigation made in 1992 are described: *Laena watanabei* sp. nov. (Adeliini, Tenebrionidae) and *Sivacrypticus uenoi* sp. nov. (Archeocrypticidae). The former was found in soil samples taken in a temperate mixed forest in the suburbs of Kunming, and the latter was taken in a tropical rain forest at Menglun, Xishuangbanna.

Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO and Dr. Yasuaki WATANABE, who participated in a Sino-Japanese joint party of entomological investigation of soil animals in Yunnan, southern China, made in the autumn of 1992, collected some specimens of tenebrionid and archeocrypticid beetles at Kunming and Xishuangbanna. They were submitted to the authors for taxonomic study. One of them (tenebrionid) was found in the soil samples taken in a temperate mixed forest in the western suburbs of Kunming, and the other (archeocrypticid) was taken in a tropical rain forest at Menglun, Xishuangbanna. Both were found to belong to new species, and will be described in the present paper.

The holotypes of the new species to be described are deposited in the collection of the Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica.

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Tenebrionidae — Adeliini

Laena (s. str.) *watanabei* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Dark brown, with antennae and tibiae yellowish brown, mouth parts, tarsi and hairs on surfaces golden yellow, dorsal surface piceous, rather strongly, vitreously shining and feebly micro-shagreened, ventral surface vitreously shining and partly alutaceous; each surface distinctly covered with rather long hairs. Body rather elongate and constricted between bases of pronotum and elytra.

Head subdecagonal, feebly convex above, strongly and irregularly punctate, the punctures fused and rugose in postero-lateral portions; clypeus transversely hexagonal, gently bent downwards in front; genae raised and impunctate in middle, feebly produced antero-laterad; frons bordered from clypeus by a straight fronto-clypeal suture and also from genae by punctate grooves; eyes medium-sized, gently convex laterad, distance between them about 7 times the width of transverse diameter of an eye. Antennae reaching basal portion of pronotum, ratios of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.42, 0.2, 0.36, 0.35, 0.31, 0.32, 0.29, 0.28, 0.27, 0.31, 0.39.

Pronotum subcordate, slightly wider than long and widest at apical 2/5; apex almost straight; base gently produced posteriad; sides irregularly beset with small setiferous pores and gently declined towards finely grooved lateral margins, which are slightly and irregularly serrate; front angles rounded and hind angles obtuse; disc gently convex, strongly punctate, the punctures sparser in middle, closer and coarser in lateral portions, and becoming rugose near hind angles.

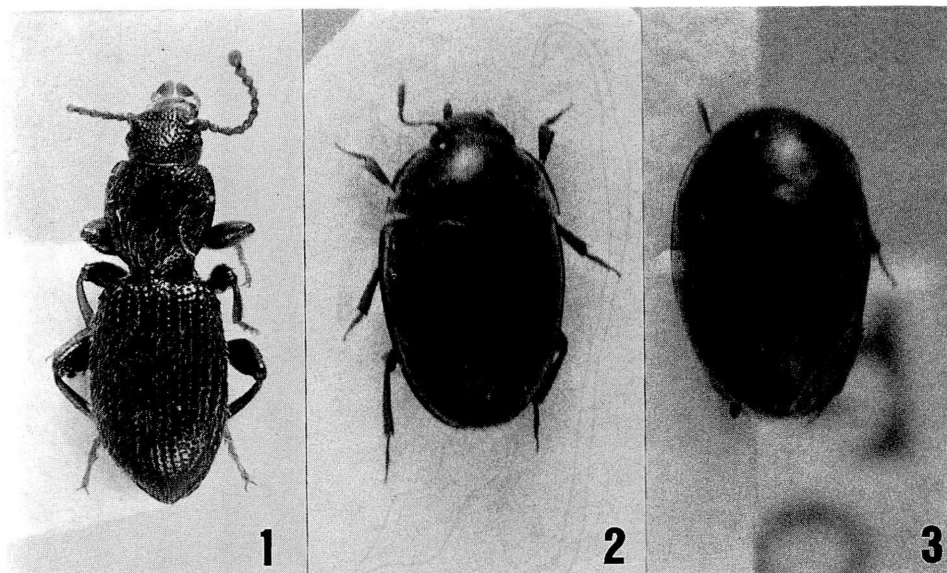
Elytra about 1.5 times as long as wide, twice the length and 1.3 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum moderately convex, thickest slightly before the middle; disc strongly punctato-striate, each puncture with a long fine hair; intervals gently convex in middle and strongly so in lateral portions, often with a row of sparse punctures; 7th to 9th intervals gently ridged and slightly carinate in anterior portions, the 7th with a setiferous pore at humeral portion, the 9th also with a few setiferous pores in basal portion, the arrangement of pores being irregular in each specimen.

Femora without any spines; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.49, 0.33, 0.29, 0.27, 1.2; 0.65, 0.32, 0.27, 0.21, 1.2; 1.0, 0.6, 0.31, 1.26, respectively.

Body length: 5.1–6.3 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Yu'an Shan, 2,130 m alt., Kunming, Yunnan, S China, 6–XI–1992, S.-I. UENO leg. Paratypes. 1 ex., 5–XI–1992, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 2 exs., Xi-shan, 2,120 m alt., Kunming, 7–XI–1992, S.-I. UENO & Y. WATANABE leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Laena* (s. str.) *thodunga* KASZAB, 1973, originally described from East Nepal, but can be discriminated from the latter by the larger body covered with longer hairs, coarser punctures on the dorsal surface, more convex elytral intervals, and the 7th to 9th gently ridged and carinate in the an-



Figs. 1-3. — 1. *Laena* (s. str.) *watanabei* sp. nov., ♀, holotype. — 2. *Sivacrypticus uenoi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype. — 3. *S. taiwanicus* KASZAB, ♀, holotype (in Természettudományi Múzeum).

terior portions. Two species of the genus have hitherto been known from China, *Laena* (s. str.) *chinensis* KASZAB, 1965, from western Yunnan, and *L. (Catolaena) mirabilis* KASZAB, 1970, from "Ta-t sien-Lou". From the former, the new species can be distinguished by the hairy body with toothless femora, and from the latter, it is easily distinguishable by the hairy and convex dorsum of elytra.

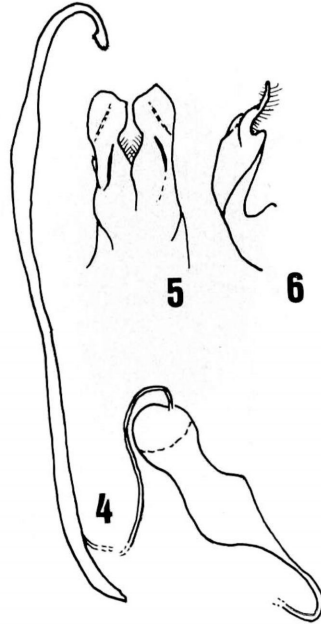
Archeocrypticidae

Sivacrypticus uenoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 4-6)

Dark reddish brown, with antennae, mouth parts, outer margins of pronotum and elytra, legs, etc., lighter in colour; dorsal surface covered with decumbent short grayish yellow hairs, those on head mostly directed backwards and those on pronotum and elytra completely directed backwards. Ovoidal and strongly convex above.

Head transversely subelliptic, gently raised posteriorly, densely and finely punctate; clypeus wide, produced forwards and truncate in front; genae small, gently convex above, with outer margins hardly produced; frons wide, bordered from clypeus by fronto-clypeal suture which is fine and widely arcuate posteriad, also bordered from vertex by a fine ridge; eyes rather distinctly produced laterad, diatone about 4 times



Figs. 4-6. Male genitalia of *Sivacrypticus uenoi* sp. nov.; 4, penis with duct sclerite; 5, tegmen, dorsal view; 6, do., lateral view.

the width of transverse diameter of an eye; antennae surpassing the middle of pronotum.

Pronotum trapezoidal, widest at base and roundly narrowed towards apex; apex feebly produced forwards in middle, rimmed laterally; base bisinuous, roundly produced posteriad in middle; sides rather steeply declined towards lateral margins, which are rather distinctly rimmed; front angles obtuse and hind angles subrectangular; disc strongly convex, densely and finely punctate, the punctures uneven in size and often feebly microscopically rugose. Scutellum somewhat widely pentagonal, finely punctate and haired.

Elytra slightly longer than wide, widest at basal $2/7$, gradually narrowed towards apices and also towards base; dorsum strongly convex and thickest at basal $1/3$; disc with rows of punctures, which are small, sparse and irregularly set; intervals alutaceous and not convex.

Prosternal process large, raised, flattened, and protruded posteriad. Fore tibia dilated towards apex, acutely pointed at outer corner, with an inner end-thorn; middle tibia with two outer end-thorns and hind tibia with two outer and an inner thorns. Ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.3, 0.18, 0.15, 0.13, 0.33; 0.35, 0.18, 0.16, 0.15, 0.34; 0.72, 0.23, 0.17, 0.51, respectively.

Body length: ca. 2.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Menglun, 600 m alt., Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, S China, 28-X-

1992, S.-I. UÉNO & Y. WATANABE leg.

Notes. The species nearest to the new one is *Sivacrypticus taiwanicus* KASZAB, 1964 (Fig. 3), but the present species can be distinguished from the latter by the larger and wider body and rows of obviously indistinct punctures on the elytra.

要 約

益本仁雄・尹 文英：中国云南省産チビヒサゴゴミムシダマシ (*Laena*) 属 (ゴミムシダマシ科) および *Sivacrypticus* 属 (Archeocrypticidae 科) の新知見。——1992 年秋に、中国云南省で実施された日中共同による土壌性動物調査で得られた甲虫類のうち、2 種を新種と認め、それぞれ *Laena* (s. str.) *watanabei* sp. nov. (ゴミムシダマシ科) および *Sivacrypticus uenoi* sp. nov. (Archeocrypticidae 科) と命名した。なお、Archeocrypticidae は、近年までゴミムシダマシ科の 1 族 (Archeocrypticini) として扱われていたものである。

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