

***Atheta* and Its Allies of Southeast Asia (Coleoptera; Staphylinidae)**

III. Oriental Species Described by V. von Motschulsky and G. Kraatz

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Abstract

In this article, fifteen species of the Oriental Aleocharinae including mainly *Atheta* and its allies described by T. V. von Motschulsky (1858-1861) as well as fourteen species from the same region by G. A. Kraatz (1859) have been investigated from a new standpoint of view. The faunistic works of both authors are the earliest of the Oriental region, and an inspection of these species is an inevitable course of researches on the Oriental Aleocharinae, Athetae in particular. The results are summarized in the list at the beginning of the thesis.

The present article is an attempt to reexamine the species of Athetae described by T. Victor von Motschulsky (1858-1861) and by Gustav A. Kraatz (1859). The faunistic works of these authors appeared in 1858-1861 are the earliest treating the Oriental Aleocharinae. The types of the first author inspected in the present study are preserved in the Zoological Museum, University of Moscow (ZMUM). They were sent me for inspection through courtesy of Dr. S. Keleinikova to whom I must express my hearty thanks. Those of the second author are now preserved in the Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung Kleinmachnow (IPAL). They have been under my inspection through the kindness of Prof. Dr. habil. Morge to whom I owe much of the present work. To all of them and also to Prof. Dr. Saburo Nishimura of the Kyoto University I must express my cordial thanks for his constant encouragement and guidance. Last but not least I am particularly grateful to emeritus Prof. Ryozo Yoshii of the Kyoto University, now at the Forest Research Centre in Sandakan, East Malaysia, for his critical review and guidance to my studies, as well as to the Biological Laboratory of the Kyoto University for the publication of the thesis.

In the following, names revised after my conception are attached to each of old names, and the species in thick letters are treated in the subsequent pages, while those in normal letters are already treated in K. Sawada, 1980.¹⁾

1) Following species have not been inspected owing to the deficit of the materials. They may be treated in a subsequent work in future.

Homalota rhyssoptera Kraatz, 1859

Homalota annuliventris Kraatz, 1859 and

Homalota crassiuscula Kraatz, 1859

Kraatz, G. A., 1857. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Termitophilen, *Linnaea Ent.*, 11: 44-56.

Pelioptera micans Kr. *Pelioptera micans* Kr.
Pelioptera opaca Kr. *Pelioptera opaca* Kr.

Motschulsky, T. V. von, 1858. Énumération des nouvelles Espèces de Coléoptères rapportées de ses Voyages, *Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou.* 31: 204-264.

Homalota lugens Motsch. *Atheta (Xenota) lugens* (Motsch.)
Oxyptoda pallescens Motsch. *Atheta (Microdota) aliena* Cameron
Homalota tropica Motsch. *Atheta (Chaetida) longicornis* (Grav.)
Homalota microcephala Motsch. *Atheta (Dimetrota) marcida* (Er.)
Homalota cursor Motsch. *Atheta (Dimetrota) picipennis* (Mannerh.)
Aleochara tenuicornis Motsch. *Acrotona (Colpodota) motschulskyi* (Cam.)
Homalota prona Motsch. *Mimomalota prona* (Motsch.)
Homalota testaceipennis Motsch. *Pelioptera testaceipennis* (Motsch.)
Homalota dilutipennis Motsch. *Pelioptera opaca* Kr.

Kraatz, G. A., 1859. Die Staphylinen-Fauna von Ostindien, insbesondere der Insel Ceylan, *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 25 (1): 1-196.

Schistogenia crenicollis Kr. *Schistogenia crenicollis* Kr.
Oxyptoda vilis Kr. *Acrotona (Colpodota) kraatziana* (Cam.)
Homalota acuticollis Kr. *Pelioptera acuticollis* (Kr.)
Homalota mucronata Kr. *Atheta (Xenota) mucronata* (Kr.)
Homalota xanthoptera Kr. *Mimomalota ochroptera* (Bernh. & Scheerp.)
Homalota tridentata Kr. *Atheta (Microdota) tridentata* (Kr.)
Homalota scrobicollis Kr. *Atheta (Microdota) scrobicollis* (Kr.)
Homalota tuberculata Kr. *Atheta (Microdota) tuberculata* (Kr.)
Homalota exasperata Kr. *Pelioptera exasperata* (Kr.)
Homalota platygaster Kr. *Stenomastax platygaster* (Kr.) after Cameron, 1939, p. 172
Homalota tuberculicollis Kr. *Stenomastax tuberculicollis* (Kr.) after Cameron, 1939, p. 177
Homalota variventris Kr. *Stenomastax variventris* (Kr.) after Cameron, 1939, p. 177
Homalota putridula Kr. *Atheta (Microdota) putridula* (Kr.)
Homalota inutilis Kr. *Atheta (Microdota) scrobicollis* (Kr.)
Homalota nana Kr. *Atheta (Badura) nana* (Kr.)
Homalota exigua Kr. *Pseudomeotica lineola* (Kr.) after Cameron, 1939, p. 582
Homalota dubia Kr. *Pelioptera dubia* (Kr.)
Homalota rhyssoptera Kr. *Atheta (Xenota) fungi* (Gr.) after Cameron, 1939, p. 403
Homalota splendida Kr. *Paraleochara translata* Walk.
Homalota vicaria Kr. *Acrotona (Acrotona) termitophila* (Motsch.)
Homalota inornata Kr. *Acrotona (Acrotona) termitophila* (Motsch.)
Homalota peregrina Kr. *Acrotona (Microtona) termitophila* (Motsch.)
Homalota annuliventris Kr. *Acrotona (Acrotona) annuliventris* (Kr.) after Cameron, 1939, 408
Homalota rugatipennis Kr. *Dacryla rugatipennis* (Kr.)
Homalota crassiuscula Kr. *Brachida crassiuscula* (Kr.) after Cameron, 1939, p. 52
Homalota pelioptera Kr. *Pelioptera testaceipennis* (Motsch.)
Homalota dubia Kr. *Pelioptera dubia* (Kr.)

Motschulsky, T. V. von, 1859. Insectes des Indes orientales et de Contrées analogues. *Etudes Ent.*, 8: 25-118.

Hygroptera termitis Motsch. *Orphnebius termitis* (Motsch.)
Homalota suspiciosa Motsch. *Acrotona (Colpodota) suspiciosa* (Motsch.)
Homalota termitophila Motsch. *Acrotona (Acrotona) termitophila* (Motsch.)

- Autalia riparia* Motsch. *Dacrila riparia* (Motsch.)
Termitopora adustipennis Motsch. *Pelioptera micans* Kr.
Motschulsky, T. V. von, 1860. Énumération des nouvelles Espèces de Coléoptères rapportées des ses Voyages, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 33: 539-588.
Oxypoda modesta Motsch. *Atheta (Xenota) modesta* (Motsch.)
Motschulsky, T. V. von, 1861. Essai d'un Catalogue des Insectes de l'Île de Ceylan, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 34: 95-155.
Homalota platystethoides Motsch. *Pycnota platystethoides* (Motsch.)
Oxypoda nigricauda Motsch. *Mimoxypoda nigricauda* (Motsch.)

***Atheta (Xenota) lugens* (Motschulsky, 1858), bona species Fig. 1 (A-H)**

Homalota lugens Motschulsky, 1858: 257

Atheta (Acrotona) fungi: Cameron, 1939: 403

♂. Brown in ground colour and shining; head is intensively pigmented; pronotum is brown except for narrowly yellowish lateral margins; elytra are slightly brighter than pronotum; abdomen is broadly infusate in the middle; antenna is brown with bright basal segments; legs are uniformly paler. Body is narrowly elongate. Head is gently convex above and without depression in the middle; surface bears sparse punctures throughout. Cervical carina is diverged. Eyes are moderate in size; post-gena is rounded. Antenna is moderate; segments I-III normally elongate, but III is a little shorter than II; IV as long as wide; IV-X are becoming increase in width; X moderately broader than long; XI is elongate. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. A) is setaceous and converging; *b* is distinctly narrow; *c* is rounded. Mandibles are triangular and abruptly pointed apically; the right mandible (Fig. B) has a low molar tooth in the middle of the inner margin. In labial palpus (Fig. C) *β*-setula is fairly developed when compared to *γ*, which is very close to *f*; *mp* is anterior to the level of *f*; *g* is subequal to *δ* in position; *h* is on the same level with *g*. Glossa (Fig. D) is divided from basal one-third into two apically dilated arms; basal paired pores are standing close together. In prementum the median area is moderately narrow and devoid of pseudopores, while in lateral area some 6 pseudopores plus 2 real and 1 setal pores are present. Pronotum is broader than long, uniformly arcuate bilaterally and lightly narrowed behind; there is an obsolete median depression before the base; lateral macrosetae are strongly reduced to minute setulae; secondary setae along the middle are directed posteriorly. Elytron is fairly emarginate postero-externally. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-12-13-13-34. All tibiae have minute macrosetae. Metatarsus has segment I short, subequal to II in length. Median lobe of aedeagus is alike that of *A. fungi*; copulatory piece (Fig. E) is dilated behind the middle and distally narrowed ending in an elongate apex; annellus is moderate and situated at anterior third of corpus; there is a thickening on each side of annellus; ventral plate is deeply emarginate

in front and fairly dilated basally; each distal process is straight and subparallel-sided.

Length. ca 2.40 mm (head 0.22 mm long $\times$ 0.40 mm wide; pronotum 0.43 mm $\times$ 0.55 mm; elytra 0.35 mm $\times$ 0.64 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is nearly as in the male. Sternite VIII (Fig. H) is obtusely produced and with a row of some 8+8 short and long marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. G) is elongate, coiled up; bursa is narrow and with a low umbilicus.

Specimen examined. India, type (δ , ♀) of *Homalota lugens* Motsch., Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

Cameron treated the species as a synonym of *A. fungi* (Grav.), but a close inspection of type reveals that it is a valid species of the *fungi*-group as the median area of prementum is devoid of pseudopores and the labial palpus has seta *g* close to δ and *h* is fairly advanced. Besides, the antenna is shorter, pronotum is broader and body colour is lighter compared to *A. fungi*.

Distribution. India.

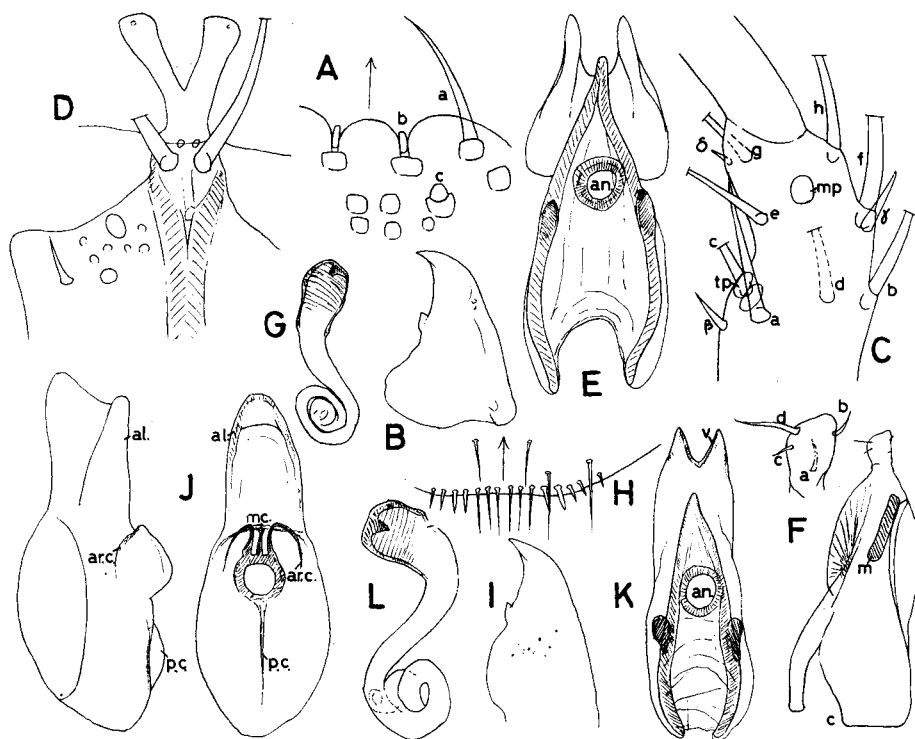


Fig. 1. *Atheta (Xenota) lugens*, type (δ , ♀): A, labral margin; B, right mandible; C, labial palpus; D, glossa & prementum; E, copulatory piece; F, lateral lobe; G, spermatheca; H, sternite VIII in ♀. *Atheta (Xenota) modesta*, type (δ , ♀): I, right mandible; J, median lobe; K, copulatory piece; L, spermatheca,

***Atheta (Xenota) modesta* (Motschulsky, 1860)**

Fig. 1 (I-L)

Oxypoda modesta Motschulsky, 1860: 51

Atheta (Acrotoma) fungi: Cameron, 1939: 402

♂. Head is not modified. Cervical carina is diverged. Mandibles are robust, with a short apical hook; the right mandible (Fig. I) has a small molar tooth. Antenna is short for the corpus; segment I is stout in relation to II; III is a little shorter than II; IV is as long as wide and similar to V; X is moderately broader than long; XI short. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented and short; segment III is relatively short and much more dilated than II. Lacinia is dilated in the inner margin; two isolated teeth behind the distal comb is well-defined. Galea has a large distal lobe. Pronotum has apparently short lateral macrosetae. Elytron is as usual. Flabellum with 4 short and long setae. Instead of 01-02-12- type in regular cases the macrochaetotaxy of male type is as 01-02-02-. All tibiae have short macrosetae. Meso- and metatarsi have subequally short basal segments. In aedeagus the median lobe (Fig. J) has an obtuse apical lobe, which is basally constricted more or less; in lateral view it is nearly straight. Costae as in *A. fungi*. Copulatory piece (Fig. K) is narrowly elongate, with paired thickenings behind the middle; annellus is fairly large; the ventral plate is broad, subparallel and triangularly incised at apex.

Length. 2.50 mm (head 0.35 mm long × 0.42 mm wide; pronotum 0.38 mm × 0.55 mm; elytra 0.35 mm × 0.64 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is alike that of male. Sternite VIII is short and subtruncate at apex and with a row of up to 8+8 long and short marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is moderately elongate and coiled up; bursa is robust and with a small pointed umbilicus.

Specimen examined. India, type (♂, ♀) of *Oxypoda modesta* Motsch., in coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

In general facies the species is very closely allied to *A. fungi* (Grav., 1806), but *modesta* has longer aedeagus with broader ventral plate. Spermatheca is also different. The final placement is to be retained until new material is available.

Distribution. India.

***Atheta (Xenota) mucronata* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 2

Homalota mucronata Kraatz, 1859: 29

Atheta (s. str.) *dilutipennis* (nec Motschulsky); Cameron, 1939: 351

♂. Ground colour is brownish and shining; head dark; pronotum reddish brown; elytra yellowish; the scutellar region and suture as far as the postero-external corner more or less infuscate; abdomen is also infuscate toward extremity; antenna is brown leaving pale basal segments; legs bright throughout. Body is robust, nearly parallel and with sericeous setae. Head is

broad, flat above and not depressed in the middle; surface is very finely punctured all over. Cervical carina is diverged. Eyes are large. Post-gena is rounded. Antenna is long and each segment bears conspicuous macrosetae; segment I fairly incrassate; III is shorter than II; IV is the smallest; X clearly transverse; XI fully surpassing the lengths of 2 preceding together. Among 6+6 major setae of labrum (Fig. A) *m-2* is close to distal row of setae; *p-1* is clearly posterior to the level of *m-1*; 3+3 secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is long; while *b* is fairly reduced; *c* is normally developed. Mandibles are shortly hooked at apices; the right mandible (Fig. C) has an obsolete molar tooth. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented and narrowly elongate; segment III is much longer than II; IV is long. Lacinia is abruptly dilated in the inner margin; two isolated teeth behind the distal comb are short. Galea has a large distal lobe. Labial palpus (Fig. D) is 3-segmented as usual and its chaetotaxy is modified; *a* is exceptionally dislocated to the level of *α*, while *γ* is advanced to the level of *f*; *b*, *f* and *h* are equidistant to each other. Glossa (Fig. E) is normally long, divided from basal one-third to two obtuse arms; paired basal pores are close together. From prementum (Fig. E) median area is not diverged and with a few pseudopores, while lateral area has up to 16 small pseudopores together with 2 real and 1 setal pores well-defined. Mentum (Fig. F) is emarginate; *v* is short compared to long *w* and close to the level of *u*. Pronotum is convex above, with an obsolete median sulcus; the sides are feebly arcuate and with short erect setae; the secondary setae along the middle directed anteriorly. Elytron subequal to the pronotum in length, much more coarsely sculptured than in the pronotum and faintly emarginate postero-externally. Flabellum with 7 long and short setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-12-12-13-13-34. Abdomen is nearly parallel, densely punctured, with conspicuous lateral macrosetae. Tergite VIII (Fig. G) has 4 short teeth, the intermediate teeth are shorter than the laterals; 4+4 major setae are subequally short; *a-2* is posterior to the level of *a-1*; microsculpture in the middle (Fig. H) is transversely imbricate. Sternite VIII (Fig. I) aciculary pointed behind and with 8+8 macrosetae.

In aedeagus (Fig. J) the median lobe is 0.45 mm long; in ventral view the apical lobe is obtuse at apex and fairly constricted basally; in lateral view median lobe is dorsoventrally thick, with nearly straight apical lobe. *ar. c.* are completely fused and recurved distally; *m. c.* is entire; *p. c.* is a low projection. The inner armature (Fig. K) has well-developed distal *d* and *v* apodemes; *d* is curved and *v* is similar, but shorter and hooked at apex. There is a narrow ventral plate (*p*) whose apex is deeply incised. Copulatory piece (Fig. K) is narrowly elongate and with a raised thickening along the middle; annellus is narrow, with a thin membrane over the corpus. In the lateral lobe (Fig. L) the vellum is normal; middle apodeme (*m*) is broad;

the medial segment fairly constricted and forming a rectangular basal corner; the distal segment is broad, short and with 4 short setae.

Length. ca. 3.10 mm (head 0.35 mm long $\times$ 0.47 mm wide; pronotum 0.42 mm $\times$ 0.61 mm; elytra 0.46 mm $\times$ 0.82 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII not modified. Sternite VIII (Fig. M) quite short, obtuse at apex and with 7+7 macrosetae; a row of some 8+8 long and short marginal setae is present. Spermatheca (Fig. N) is dilated, mushroom-form and completely coiled distally; bursa has an extraordinarily dilated umbilicus within.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (δ , ♀) of *Homalota mucronata* Kr., Ceylon, J. Nietner. coll. Kraatz (JPAL). India, 2♀ of *A. dilutipennis* Motsch., Nilgiri Hills, H. I. Andrews, det. Cameron (BMNH).

Modified labial palpus and S-form spermatheca are characteristic. With respect to the latter the species is near the European *A. (X.) laticollis*

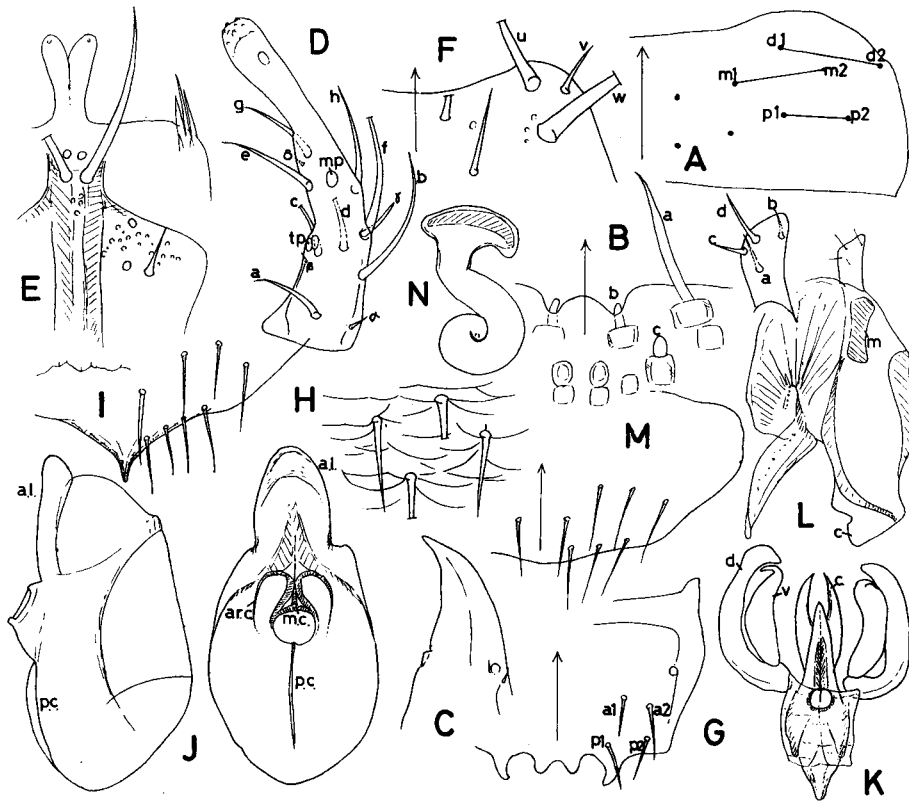


Fig. 2. *Atheta (Xenota) mucronata*, syntype (δ , ♀): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; G, H, tergite VIII in δ & its microsculpture; I, sternite VIII in δ ; J, median lobe; K, inner armature; L, lateral lobe; M, sternite VIII in ♀; N, spermatheca.

(Stephens, 1832), but in the cited species the labial palpus has setae normally arranged. Two Indian specimens described under the name of *A. dilutipennis* by Cameron, 1939, p. 351 are nothing but this species.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

***Atheta (Microdota) aliena* Cameron, 1939**

Fig. 3

Oxyptoda palleola Motschulsky, 1858: 245 nom. praeocc.

Atheta (Acrotona) aliena Cameron, 1939: 400

♂. Ground colour is yellowish red; elytra and the posterior portion of abdomen are infusate; antenna is nearly black with yellowish basal segments; legs paler. Body is broad. Head is broader than long. Eyes are large and protruding beyond the head contour. Post-gena is short and abruptly converging basally. Cervical carina is diverged. Labrum (Fig. A) is faintly emarginate in front; medial and proximal rows of setae are subequally short; $m-2$ is on the same level with $d-2$; proximal row is nearly horizontal; $2+2$ plus 1 medial setae are present. a -sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is setaceous and converging; b is narrowly conical; c is obtuse. Mandibles are narrowly triangular in outline and briefly pointed at apices; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a fine, narrow molar tooth in the middle of the inner margin. Galea bears an elongate distal lobe possessing dense, minute cilia throughout. Lacinia is not abruptly protruded in the middle and with two indistinct isolated teeth. Labial palpus (Fig. D) is 3-segmented; segment II is fairly reduced compared to I; setulae α , β are normal in position, while γ is close to f ; δ is on the same level with h ; b is anterior to the level of a ; e is on the same level with f ; g is advanced in relation to h . Glossa (Fig. E) is deeply divided into two diverging arms; median area of prementum is fairly narrow, without any trace of pseudopores; lateral area has 1 setal, 2 real and some 5 pseudopores. Mentum (Fig. F) is broadly emarginate in front; three major setae are confined to the antero-external corner of the mentum. Pronotum is apparently broad and uniformly arcuate on each side; lateral macrosetae are nearly completely reduced; the secondary setae along the mid-line are directed posteriorly. Mesosternal process is acute. Elytron is weakly emarginate postero-externally; there is a short, rigid macroseta on the humeral corners. Flabellum with ca. 3 short and long setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-12-13-13-33. Abdomen is narrowed toward the extremity; lateral macrosetae are short and rigid. Tergite VIII (Fig. G) is not modified; among $4+4$ major setae $a-2$ is fairly posterior to the level of the stigma. All tibiae have minute setulae.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. H) is 0.44 mm long; ventrally the apical lobe is broad and quite obtuse at apex; in lateral view it is nearly straight and short in relation to the corpus. Costae is not well-developed; *ar. c.* are recurved distally; *m. c.* is present; *p. c.* is reduced. Copulatory piece

(Fig. I) is broad, subparallel and acuminate distally forming a short apical process; annellus is fairly reduced; there are paired short dorsal picks in the middle. Distal apodemes (Fig. I) are well-differentiated; it is consisting of the diverged lobes (*a*) and the membrane encircling the lobes. Lateral lobe (Fig. J) is typical for the genus; medial segment is lightly constricted, with an elongate middle apodeme (*m*); vellum is not well-developed; distal segment is rounded, and with 4 subequally short major setae.

Length. 2.20 mm (head 0.28 mm long $\times$ 0.35 mm wide; pronotum 0.36 mm $\times$ 0.49 mm; elytra 0.31 mm $\times$ 0.60 mm).

♀. Unknown.

Specimen examined. India, type (♂) of *Oxypoda paleola* Motsch., Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

With its median area of prementum devoid of pseudopores, the inner armature of aedeagus with well-developed distal apodemes, and by the presence of 0-0 type of the macrochaetotaxy the species must belong to *Microdota* (sensu Yosii et Sawada, 1976: 26). The aedeagus is similar to that of *A. (M.) formicetorum* Bernhauer, 1907, but the dorsal processes of the copulatory piece is different.

Distribution. India.

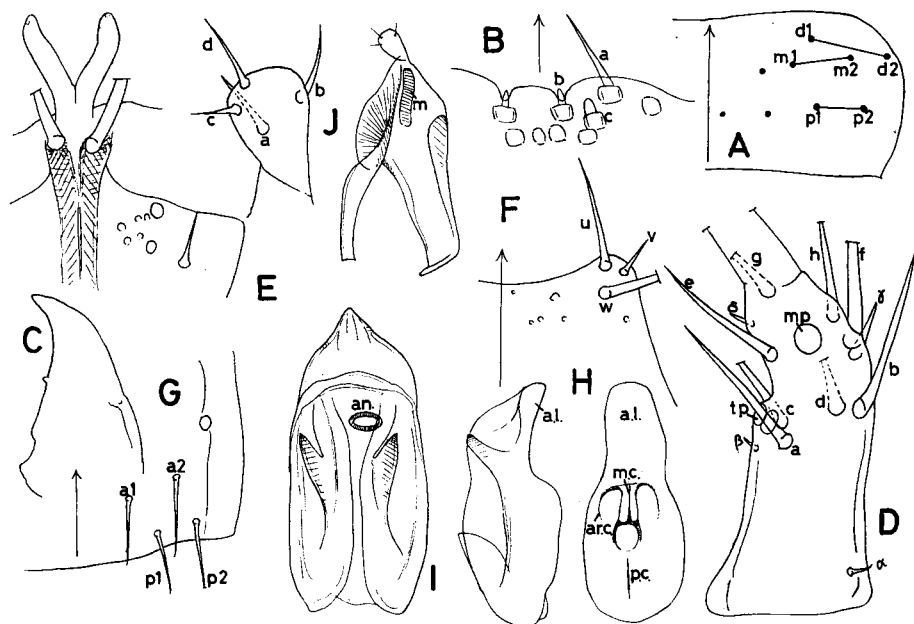


Fig. 3. *Atheta (Microdota) aliena*, type (♂) of *Oxypoda paleola* (Motsch.): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, tergite VIII in ♂; H, median lobe; I, copulatory piece; J, lateral lobe.

***Atheta (Microdota) scrobicollis* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 4

Homalota scrobicollis Kraatz, 1859: 31*Atheta (Drastica) scrobicollis*: Cameron, 1939: 306*Homalota inutilis* Kraatz, 1859: 35 new synonym*Atheta (Microdota) inutilis*: Cameron, 1939: 330

♂. Yellowish brown in ground colour and shining; head and pronotum are similarly pigmented, but elytra are more or less infuscate in the posterior half; abdomen is yellowish and brown toward the extremity; antennae and legs are uniformly yellowish. Body is minute and subparallel. Head is broad, orbicular in outline and without depression in the middle; surface is subglabrous. Eyes are large, weakly protruded beyond the head contour. Postgena is short and rounded. Cervical carina is diverged. Antenna is stout; segment I, II are robust, while III is short and fairly constricted basally; IV-X clearly transverse; XI is short. In labrum (Fig. A) *d*-2 is on the same level with *m*-2; proximal row of setae is nearly horizontal and only a little shorter than others. *a*-sensilla of the labral margin (Fig. B) is very short; *b* is broad; *c* well-developed. Mandibles are short and bluntly pointed distally; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a molar tooth. Glossa (Fig. E) not constricted basally. Median area of prementum is narrowed behind; lateral area has 1 setal, 2 real and up to 9 small pseudopores. From labial palpus (Fig. D) segment I is rather short in relation to II; setula *r* is close to the socket of *b*; *a* is lateral to *tp*; *e* is on the level of *mp*; *f* is apart from *h*. *v*-setula of mentum (Fig. F) is standing on the anterior corner. Pronotum is broad, obsolete arcuate laterally and gently narrowed behind; lateral macrosetae are normally long; secondary setae long the middle are directed anteriorly. Elytron is subequal to the pronotum in length and not emarginate postero-externally; there is a short macroseta on the humeral corner. Flabellum with some 5 long and short setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-12-12-13-33. Tergite VIII (Fig. G) is modified alike to these of other congeners; the shape of crenulated margin is variable in some extent.

In aedeagus the median lobe (Fig. I) is 0.25 mm long; laterally apical lobe is long and lightly bent on distal half; in ventral view apical lobe is triangular and with an obtuse apex and gently constricted toward the base. *ar. c.* are broadly separated and recurvate distally; *m. c.* is short; *p. c.* is reduced. In the inner armature (Fig. J) the copulatory piece is abruptly pointed apically; annellus is fairly large and located on the middle of the corpus. Distal apodeme has a well-developed long transverse sclerite (*t*) and its middle portion is expanded. Anterior to the transverse sclerite there is a pair of the large laminae (*l*) whose anterior margin is neither dentate nor serrulate. The distal segment of lateral lobe is fairly long, subparallel and ending in a truncate apex; *a*, *b* are strongly reduced; *c*, *d* are similarly long. middle apodeme (*m*) is pointed; vellum is with a pigmented apodeme (*a*)

Length. ca. 60 mm (head 0.20 mm long $\times$ 0.34 mm wide; pronotum 0.28 mm $\times$ 0.40 mm; Elytra 0.36 mm $\times$ 0.48 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is not modified. Sternite VIII (Fig. H) is short, subtruncate at apex where there is a row of some 10+10 long and short marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is completely coiled; bursa is large, ovate in shape and with a low umbilicus.

Specimen examined. East India, syntype (♂) of *Homalota scrobicollis* Kr., Ind. post. Helfer, coll. Kraatz (IPAL). Singapore, cotype (♂, ♀) of *H. inutilis* Kr., Mandai, Singapore, coll. Cameron (BMNH).

Through examination of type series *A. inutilis* Kraatz, 1859 has revealed

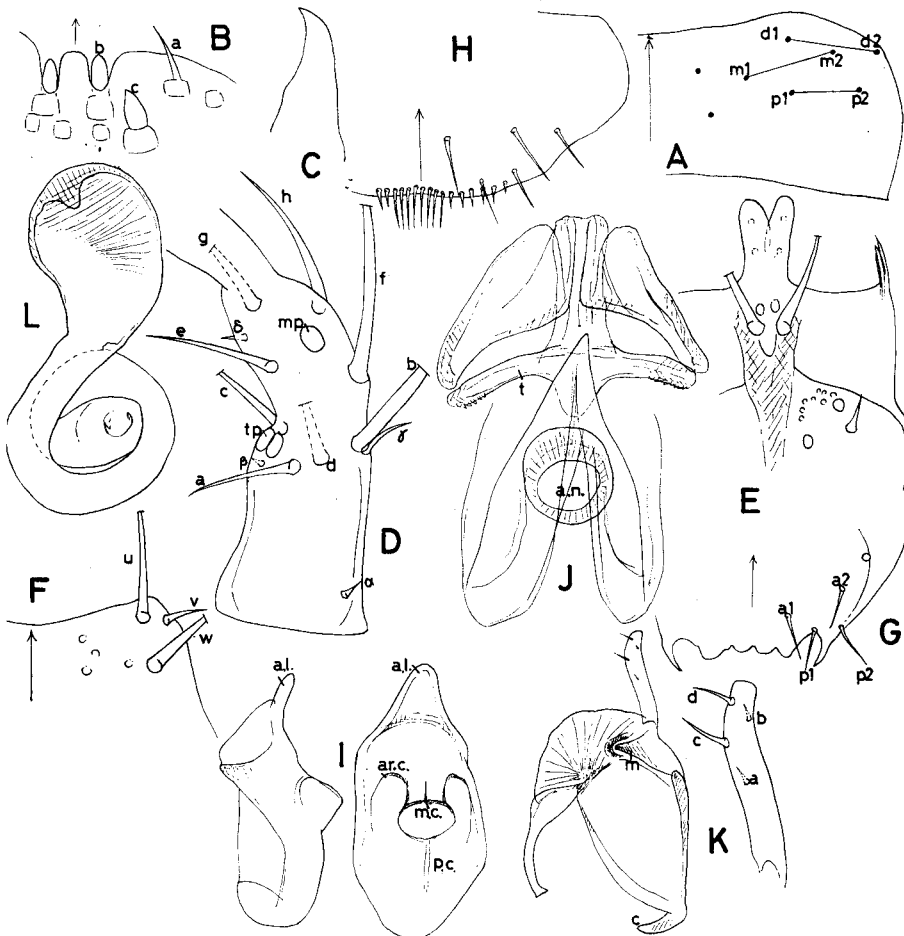


Fig. 4. *Atheta (Microdota) scrobicollis*. syntype (♂): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, tergite VIII in ♂; H, sternite VIII in ♀; I, median lobe; J, inner armature; K, lateral lobe; L, spermatheca.

to be synonymous with the present species.

Large annellus and modified chaetal arrangement of labial palpus are characteristic. With respect to these features the species is near *A. putridula* Kraatz, 1859 (K. Sawada 1980: 352) and *A. spiniventris* Bernhauer, 1907 (K. Sawada, 1974: 149), but the genitalia are different in both sexes.

Distribution. East India, Sri Lanka, Singapore.

***Atheta (Microdota) tridentata* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 5 (A-E)

Homalota tridentata Kraatz, 1859: 31

Atheta (s. str.) *tridentata*; Cameron, 1939: 352

♂. Yellowish brown in ground colour and weakly shining in the fore-parts; head is lost; pronotum is brownish; elytra are pale brownish yellow; abdomen is brighter toward the base; legs paler. Body is small and narrowed behind. Pronotum gently convex above and broadly depressed in the middle; the sides are nearly straight and slightly retracted behind; lateral macrosetae are normally long; the surface bears numerous fine granules together with dense microsculpture all over. Elytron is a little broader than the pronotum and not emarginate postero-externally; lateral macrosetae are much shorter than those on the pronotum. Flabellum with up to 5 setae. All tibiae have short macrosetae. Metatarsus with segment I about as long as II. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-12-12-12-34. Abdomen is gradually narrowed posteriorly and with normally long macrosetae. Tergite VIII (Fig. A) is provided with 3 blunt teeth in the middle of the posterior margin and a pair of sharp lateral spines separated from the marginal teeth by large emargination.

Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. B, C) is 0.27 mm long whose apical lobe is narrowly elongate and ending in a strongly hooked apex in lateral view; ventrally the apical lobe is triangular in outline, with the distal end subtruncate and a little dilated at the extreme apex. *ar. c.* are separating and shortly recurvate distally; *m. c.* is short; *p. c.* is a raised projection. In the inner armature copulatory piece (Fig. D) is more or less pointed at apex; annellus is large, situated at the posterior third of the corpus; the distal apodemes consist of 2 pairs of the laminae, the outer lamina (*a*) is larger, with pointed apex and the inner lamina (*i*) is smaller and similarly pointed. Lateral lobe (Fig. E) is fairly broad and with distinctly angulate proxima segment; vellum is large; middle apodeme (*m*) is pointed. The distal segment is peculiarly long and curved; among 4+4 major setae *a*, *b* are reduced to setulae; *b* is on the same level as *c*, while *a* is anterior to the middle of the segment; *c*, *d* are similarly long.

Length. probably 2.0 mm (pronotum 0.33 mm long × 0.45 mm wide; elytra 0.35 mm × 0.61 mm).

♀. Unknown.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, holotype (♂) of *Homalota tridentata*

Kr., Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

In the holotype the head was lost. The species is a near relative of *A. (M.) putridula* Kr., but the final decision is to be retained until new material is available, as the elongate distal segment of lateral lobe seems to be peculiar to this species.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Atheta (Microdota) tuberculata* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 5 (F-O)

Homalota tuberculata Kraatz, 1859: 32

Atheta (Microdota) tuberculata; Cameron, 1939: 325

♂. Brown in ground colour and weakly shining; head is intensively pigmented; pronotum is uniformly brown; elytra paler than others; abdomen is gradually darker in the middle; antennae and legs are evenly brown, the latter is paler. Head is rounded, evenly convex above, with moderately long secondary setae all over; integument has coriaceous microsculpture. Eyes are moderate in size, about as long as the post-genae which are evenly rounded. Antenna is moderately long, lightly dilated toward extremity; segment I broader than II; III much shorter than II; IV is the smallest and broader than long; X moderately transverse; XI short, obtuse at apex. Labrum (Fig. F) is subtruncate in front; from 6+6 major setae *a-1* is very close to the level of *d-2*; medial row is subequal to proximal row in length; 2+2 secondary setae are present. In labral margin (Fig. G) *a*-sensilla is setaceous and bent distally, whereas *b* is fairly reduced and submerged to the margin; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles are sharply pointed at apices and strongly hooked; the right mandible (Fig. H) has a distinct molar tooth. Lacinia has the distal comb composed of 6 teeth plus 2 additional teeth, which would correspond to the isolated teeth of other species. Galea has a large distal lobe bearing long cilia throughout. Glossa (Fig. J) is forked from the middle into two lightly incurved arms. Median area of prementum (Fig. J) is narrow and without pseudopores, while lateral area has 2 real, 1 setal and about 9 pseudopores. From labial palpus γ -setula (Fig. I) is posterior to seta *b*; *a* is on the same level with *b*; *f* is close to the level of *e* and separated from *b*; segment I is short compared to III. Mentum (Fig. K) is emarginated in front; *v* is long and on the same level with *u*. Pronotum is lightly retracted to the well-marked posterior corners; lateral macrosetae are fairly short; secondary setae along the middle are directed anteriorly. Flabellum with 4 long and short setae. Elytron is not emarginate postero-externally; there is a long macroseta on the humeral corner. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-12-12-12-33. Each tibia has a short macroseta in the middle. Tarsal formula as 4, 5, 5, in which segment I of metatarsus is very short; II-IV normally short; V fully as long as 2 preceding together. Tergite VIII (Fig. L) is broadly truncate and slightly emarginate in the posterior margin. The

truncate margin is obsoletely crenulate. In aedeagus median lobe (Fig. M) is 0.26 mm long; in lateral view the apical lobe is rather short and gently arcuate; in ventral view median lobe is oblong, subparallel and with a triangular apical lobe. *ar. c.* are completely fused and distally recurved; *m. c.* disappeared; *p. c.* is present. In the inner armature copulatory piece (Fig.

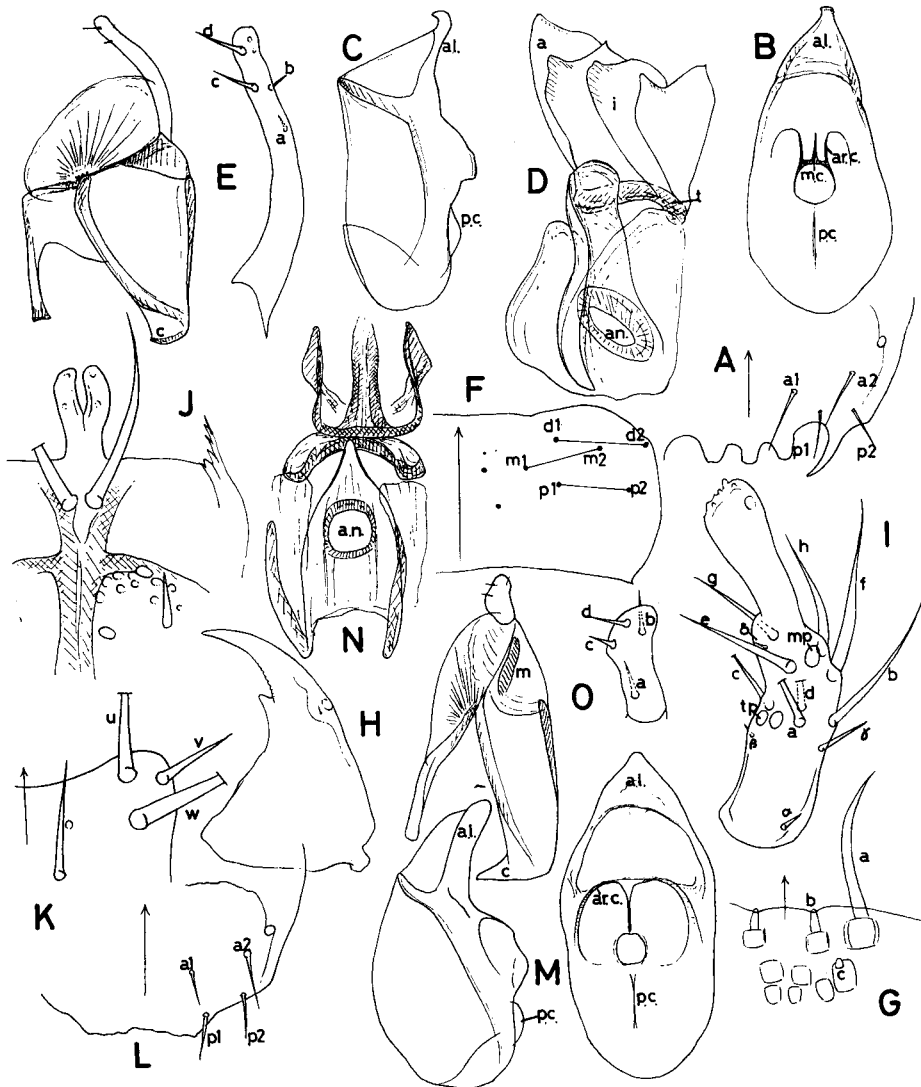


Fig. 5. *Atheta (Microdota) tridentata*, holotype (δ): A, tergite VIII in δ ; B, C, median lobe (ventral & lateral view); D, copulatory piece (lateral view); E, lateral lobe. *Atheta (Microdota) tuberculata*, holotype (δ): F, labrum; G, labral margin; H, right mandible; I, labial palpus; J, glossa & prementum; K, mentum; L, tergite VIII in δ ; M, median lobe; N, inner armature; O, lateral lobe.

N) is elongate, laterally arcuate and then sinuately retracted ending in a briefly pointed apex; annellus is large; suspensoria are well-differentiated. The distal apodemes are well-sclerotized as a whole, composed of strong transverse sclerite (*t*) and long median prolongation (*p*); on each side fairly reflexed lateral process (*l*) is present. The medial segment of lateral lobe (Fig. O) has a sharp basal hook; middle apodeme (*m*) is long; vellum is moderate in size, while the distal segment is fairly short, distally dilated to form obtuse apex and then clearly constricted proximally; *c*, *d* different in length and standing close to each other, whereas *a*, *b* are separated as in others.

Length. ca. 1.70 mm (head 0.32 mm long $\times$ 0.35 mm wide; pronotum 0.28 mm $\times$ 0.40 mm; elytra 0.32 mm $\times$ 0.45 mm).

♀. Unknown.

Specimen examined. East India, holotype (♂) of *Homalota tuberculata* Kr., Ind. post., Helfer, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

In the gross features of labium and aedeagus the species is closely similar to the wide-spread *A. (M.) amicula* (Stephens, 1832). But in *tuberculata* (Kr.) *b*-sensilla of the labral margin is fairly reduced, and the anterior margin is not emarginate. In the inner armature the distal apodemes have a well-developed transverse sclerite.

Besides the distal segments of antennae and elytra are clearly longer.

Distribution. East India.

***Atheta (Badura) nana* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 6 (A-C)

Homalota nana Kraatz, 1859: 36

Atheta (Datomicra) nana: Cameron, 1939: 387

Atheta (Datomicra) kanagawana Bernhauer, 1907: 399 new synonym

Atheta (Badura) kanagawana: R. Yosii et K. Sawada, 1976: 37

The Japanese specimens I have examined under the name of *A. (B.) kanagawana* Bernh. (R. Yosii et K. Sawada, 1976, p. 37) coincide well with *nana* (Kr.). By simple aedeagus without suspensoria and by 1+1 secondary setae on labrum the species is to be included in *Badura* Mulsant et Rey, 1893.

In this species the last segment of antenna (Fig. A) is exceedingly elongate by which the species is apparently distinguishable from other species. Glossa is damaged. The prementum (Fig. B) has 2 real pores situated immediately to the setal pore near the anterior margin, and the pseudopores on median area are often transformed to elongated triangular form. Sternite VIII (Fig. C) has a broad and faintly emarginate posterior margin where there is a row of long and short marginal setae extending in its full length.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (♀) of *Homalota nana* Kr., Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Japan.

***Atheta (Chaetida) longicornis* (Gravenhorst, 1902)**

Fig. 6 (D-G)

Homalota tropica Motschulsky, 1858: 256

Atheta (Chaetida) longicornis: Cameron, 1939: 256

Atheta (Chaetida) longicornis: R. Yosii et K. Sawada 1976: 48

As previously known the species coincides well with *A. (C.) longicornis* (Grav.) in all respects. Additional notes to the description of *A. longicornis* in Yosii et Sawada, 1976, p. 48 are as follows:

♂. Mandibles are rather narrowly elongate and shortly hooked at apices; the right mandible (Fig. D) has an obsolete molar tooth together with fine crenulation anterior to the tooth. γ -setula of labial palpus is just behind *b*; *a* is anterior to *b*; *mp* on the same level with *h*. Glossa (Fig. E) is long, forked from the middle to two nearly truncate arms. Mentum (Fig. F) is slightly emarginate in front; three major setae are restricted to the lateral corner; *v* is close to the level of *w*; there are numerous secondary setae all over. Flabellum with up to 12 long setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-12-13-13-..... Lateral lobe (Fig. G) is modified; medial segment has a dilation on the outer margin; middle apodeme (*m*) is oblong; in distal segment *a* is basal-most in position; *b* is distal and on the level of *c*.

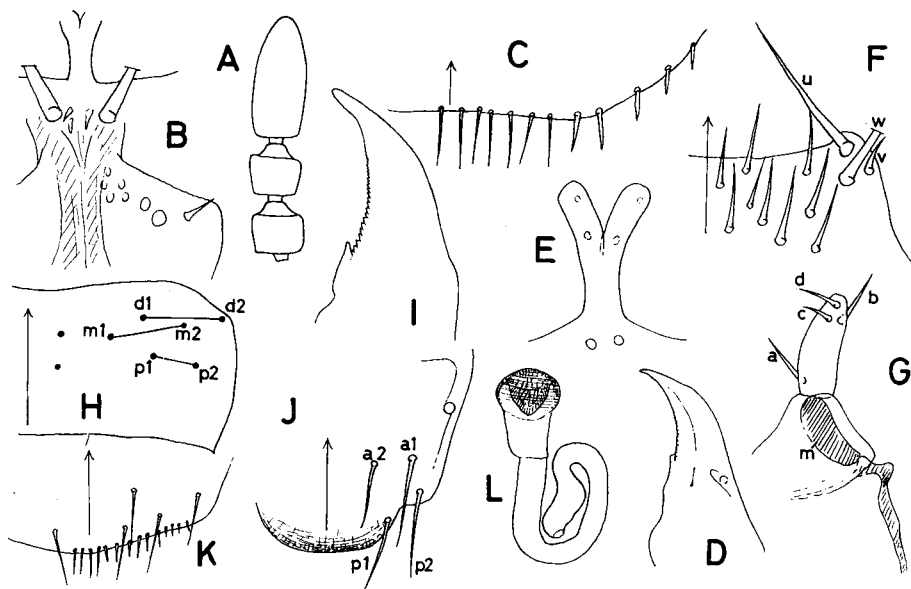


Fig. 6. *Atheta (Badura) nana*, syntype (♀): A, distal segments of antenna; B, prementum; C, sternite VIII in ♀. *Atheta (Chaetida) longicornis*, type of *Homalota tropica* Motsch.: D, right mandible; E, glossa; F, mentum; G, lateral lobe (part). *Atheta (Dimetrota) marcida*, type of *Homalota microcephala* Motsch.; H, labrum; I, right mandible; J, tergite VIII in ♂; K, sternite VIII in ♀; L, spermatheca.

Specimen examined. India, type (♂) of *Homalota tropica* Motsch., Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

Distribution. India. Palaearctic region.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) marcida* (Erichson, 1837)**

Fig. 6 (H-L)

Homalota microcephala Motschulsky, 1859: 256 new synonym

Atheta (Dimetrota) motschulskyana; Cemerón, 1939: 377

Atheta (Dimetrota) marcida; R. Yosii et K. Sawada, 1976: 61

The following notes are to be added to the description of R. Yosii et K. Sawada, 1976, p. 61:

♂. In labrum (Fig. H) *p*-2 is posterior to the level of *p*-1; proximal row of setae is shorter than others. The right mandible (Fig. I) is gradually tapering to form an elongate apical hook and has a sharp molar tooth together with a crenulation anterior to the tooth in the inner margin. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented and short; segment III is fairly dilated; IV is subulate and long compared to III. Lacinia is abruptly dilated and with two well-defined isolated teeth. Galea has a large elongate distal lobe. Labial palpus is 3-segmented; segment III is fairly long; *γ*-setula is between *b* and *f*. Glossa is short. Median area of prementum is broad and not constricted behind. Tergite VIII (Fig. J) is broadly protruded behind ending in an obtuse apex whose margin is well-sclerotized; among 4+4 similarly long major setae *a*-2 is far remote from the stigma.

Length. ca. 3.10 mm (head 0.45 mm long × 0.48 mm wide; pronotum 0.48 mm × 0.62 mm; elytra 0.64 mm × 0.96 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is not modified. Sternite VIII (Fig. K) is broadly rounded behind; there is a row of about 12+12 long and short marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is strongly recurved distally, so that the duct is nearly completely coiled; bursa is robust and with a large umbilicus.

Specimen examined. India, type (♂, ♀) of *Homalota microcephala* Motsch., Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

In all respects the species agrees well with *A. (D.) marcida* (Er.). The aedeagus with modified median lobe and the spermatheca having a robust bursa are the features peculiar to the present species.

Distribution. India.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) picipennis* (Mannerheim, 1843)**

Fig. 7 (A-H)

Homalota cursor Motschulsky, 1858: 151 new synonym

Sipalia circellaris; Cameron, 1939: 277

Atheta (Dimetrota) picipennis; R. Yosii et K. Sawada, 1976: 62

♂. Reddish brown in general colour and shining. Head is small for the corpus and nearly orbicular in shape; surface is without granules and distinctly coriaceous all over. Eyes are small. Post-gena is evenly arcuate in its full

length. Antenna is long; segments I-III are similarly elongate; IV is a little longer than wide; X about as long as wide; XI normally long. Labrum (Fig. A) is subtruncate in front; among 6+6 major setae $m-2$ is separated from the distal row of setae; $p-2$ is clearly posterior to the level of $p-1$. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III is expanded distally; IV is long. Lacinia is abruptly dilated and with two large isolated teeth. In labial palpus (Fig. D) setulae β , δ are strongly reduced, whereas γ is long and just in front of b ; a is on the same level with b ; e is posterior to the level of mp , the latter is considerably reduced compared to tp ; h is on the same level with mp . Glossa (Fig. G) is moderately long, divided from the middle to two diverged arms. Prementum has broad median area which bears some

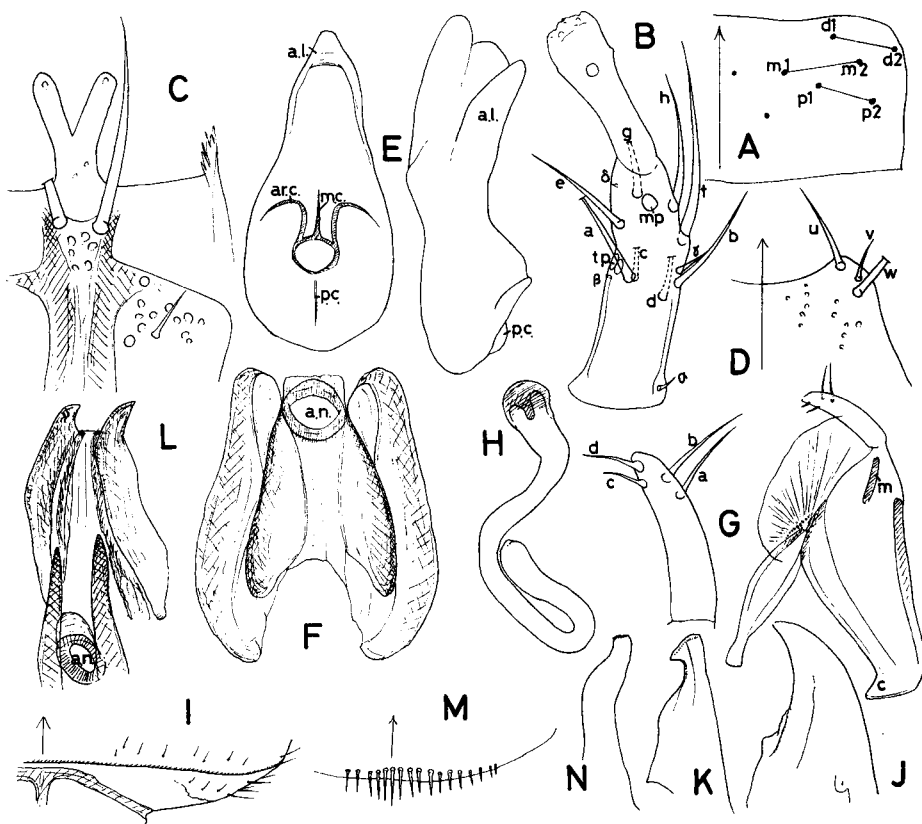


Fig. 7. *Atheta (Dimetrotia) picipennis*. type (δ , η) of *Homalota cursor* Motsch.; A, labrum; B, labial palpus; C, glossa & prementum; D, mentum; E, median lobe; F, copulatory piece; G, lateral lobe; H, Spermatheca. *Acrotona (Acrotona) termitophila*, type (δ): I, cervical carina; J, right mandible; K, apex of median lobe; L, copulatory piece & distal apodemes; do, syntype (η) of *Homalota vicaria* Kr: M, sternite VIII in η ; do, syntype (δ) of *H. inornata* Kr.: N, apex of median lobe.

6 pseudopores; in lateral area 1 setal, 2 real plus up to 10 similar pseudopores. Mentum (Fig. D) is emarginate in front and each lateral corner is protruded; *v* is long compare to *u* and posterior to the level of *u*. Pronotum is a little broader than long, weakly narrowed behind and coriaceous as in the head; lateral macrosetae are inconspicuous; the secondary setae along the middle are directed anteriorly. Elytron is dilated behind and weakly emarginate behind; surface is more roughly sculptured than in the pronotum and without any trace of long macrosetae. Flabellum with 5 long setae. Abdomen is nearly parallel and smooth; lateral macrosetae are short. Tergite VIII is alike that of the Japanese example. In aedeagus the median lobe (Fig. E) is 0.37 mm long; in ventral view apical lobe is protruded to form a more or less pointed apex and gently constricted basally. Costae *ar. c.* are recurved distally; *m. c.* is entire, while *v. ap.* is quite obliterated. Lateral lobe (Fig. G) is rather narrow; middle apodeme (*m*) is elongate; the distal segment is long and narrow, and gently bent; setae *a*, *b* are subequally long and placed distally; vellum is normally developed. Copulatory piece (Fig. F) is fairly truncate apically and gradually dilated posteriorly; annellus is large for the corpus and situated at distal end. On each side of the corpus a broad dorsal pick is present; the distal end of it is quite obtuse and the lateral margin is apparently sinuate.

Length. ca. 3.0 mm (head 0.41 mm long $\times$ 0.44 mm wide; pronotum 0.44 mm $\times$ 0.60 mm; elytra 0.48 mm $\times$ 0.80 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is merely truncate behind. Sternite VIII is quite obtuse and with 7+7 macrosetae. Spermatheca (Fig. H) is strongly contorted and recurved distally; bursa is rather short and with a raised umbilicus.

Specimen examined. India, type (♂, ♀) of *Homalota cursor* Motsch., Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

When compared to the Japanese examples the type of *cursor* has longer distal segment of the lateral lobe of aedeagus. The major setae on it are also longer. The copulatory piece is apparently broader and with larger annellus. But these would be within variation of this species.

Distribution. Holarctic and Oriental regions.

***Acrotona* (*Acrotona*) *termitophila* (Motschulsky, 1859)**

Fig. 7 (I-N)

Homalota termitophila Motschulsky, 1859 (Jan.): 219

Homalota termitophila: Cameron, 1939: 399

Homalota vicaria Kraatz, 1859 (Sept.): 38 new synonym

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *vicaria*: Cameron, 1939: 396

Homalota peregrina Kraatz, 1859: 39

Homalota inornata Kraatz, 1859: 39 new synonym

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *inornata*: Cameron, 1939: 406

Atheta (*Acrotona*) *taedia* Cameron, 1933: 215 new synonym

Acrotona (*Acrotona*) *taedia*: K, Sawada, 1977: 198

The species is identical with the Japanese species I have reported under the name of *A. taedia* in *K. Sawada*, 1977, p. 198.

Additional notes to the description of the species based on new examples are as follows: *a*, *b* sensillae of the labral margin are fairly broad. Mandibles are robust and shortly hooked apically; the right mandible (Fig. J) has a molar tooth. Cervical carina (Fig. I) is incompletely diverged. Flabellum with up to 5 long and short setae. Pseudopores on lateral area of prementum tend to be in a line. Meso- and metatibiae have a distinct macrosetae. Metatarsus with segment I apparently longer than II. The apex of median lobe (Fig. K) is variable in shape. Sternite VIII in female (Fig. M) is broadly subtruncate in the posterior margin, where there is a row of subequally short marginal setae.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, type (♂) of *Homalota termitophila* Motsch., Ceylon, coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM). Syntype (♀) of *H. vicaria* Kr., syntype (♂) of *H. inornata* Kr., syntype (♂) of *H. peregrina* Kr., Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

Broad sensillae of the labral margin and robust mandibles with blunt apices are specific criteria. In some individuals the hooked apex of the median lobe is retarded. The presence of the black marginal setae of sternite VIII in male is characteristic. In all these respects the syntypes of *H. vicaria* Kr., *peregrina* Kr. and *inornata* Kr. coincide well with *A. termitophila* Motsch.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Japan.

***Acrotone (Colpodota) suspiciosa* (Motschulsky, 1859)**

Fig. 8

Homalota suspiciosa Motschulsky, 1859: 90

Atheta (Acrotone) suspiciosa: Cameron, 1939: 397

♀. Ground colour is nearly black, with yellowish brown elytra. Body setae are very dense giving it a sericeous appearance. Head is orbicular in outline and densely punctured all over. Eyes are moderate. Post-gena is long and arcuate in its full length. Cervical carina is diverged. Antenna is slightly dilated distally; segment III is long, a little shorter than II; IV as long as wide; X broader than long; XI long. Labrum (Fig. A) is subtruncate in front; *m*-2 is on the same level with *d*-2; *m*-1 is posterior to the level of *m*-2; proximal row of setae is fairly long compared to others; 2+2 secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is setaceous; *b* is curved; *c* is obtuse. Mandibles are acute at apices; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a distinct molar tooth. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III is much longer than II. Lacinia is typical for the genus. Galea has a large, densely ciliate distal lobe. In labial palpus (Fig. D) β -setula is posterior to *tp*; γ is long, in front of *b*; δ is on the same level with *g*; *h* is on the level of *mp*. Glossa (Fig. E) is fairly long, with two slender arms; the paired basal pores are widely separated from one another. Prementum has abroad median

area where there are some 13 similarly small pseudopores; in lateral area 1 setal, 2 real plus up to 6 pseudopores. Mentum (Fig. F) is emarginate in front, with well-developed antero-external corners; *v* is fairly reduced and separated from *u*. Pronotum is transverse, retracted behind and evenly arcuate laterally; lateral macrosetae are short; the secondary setae along the middle are directed posteriorly. Mesotibia has a long blackish macroseta together with dense spinulate setae. Tarsal formula as 4, 5, 5, in which the metatarsus has segments I-IV subequally elongate. Elytron is indistinctly emarginate postero-externally. Flabellum with 6 long setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-13-13-13-13-34. All abdominal segments are crenulated (Fig. G) in the posterior margins. Tergite VIII (Fig. H) is not modified; among 4+4 major setae *a*-2 is far remote from the stigma; microsculpture in the middle (Fig. I) is isodiametric pattern and becoming obscure in the middle. Sternite VIII (Fig. J) is subtruncate behind; 6+6 macrosetae and a row of ca. 7+7 long and short marginal setae are present. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is coiled up; bursa is short, twisted and with a large umbilicus.

Length. ca. 3.20 mm (head 0.37 mm long $\times$ 0.47 mm wide; pronotum

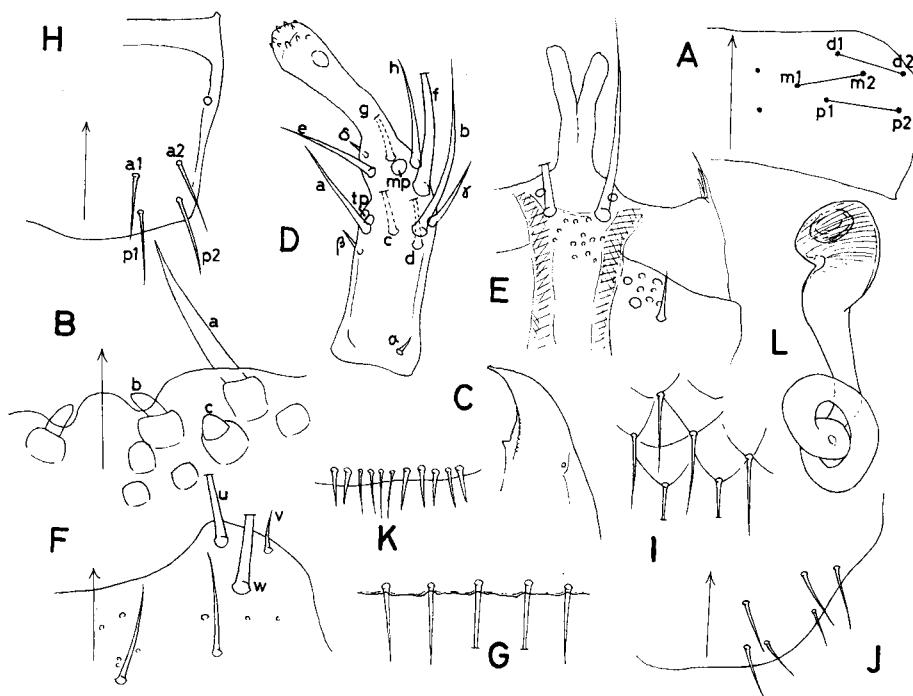


Fig. 8. *Acrotona (Colpodota) suspiciosa*. type (♀): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, posterior margin of tergite IV; H, I, tergite VIII & its microsculpture; J, K, sternite VIII & its marginal setae; L, spermatheca.

0.46 mm × 0.62 mm; elytra 0.44 mm × 0.80 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. Suri Lanka, type (♀) of *Homalota suspiciosa* Motsch., Is. Ceyl. Nods., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

In the present species the macrochaetotaxy is 0-1 type and the posterior margins of the abdominal segments are crenulated. By the gross features of labium and by the form of spermatheca the species is related to *A. (A.) aterrima* (Gravenhorst, 1802). But in Motschulsky species the median area of prementum is not constricted and has numerous pseudopores. The glossa is also more elongate than in the cited species.

Distribution. Suri Lanka.

***Acrotona (Colpodota) motschulskyi* (Cameron, 1939)**

Fig. 9 (A-J)

Aleochara tenuicornis Motschulsky, 1858: 240 nom. praecoc.

Atheta (Acrotona) motschulskyi Cameron, 1939: 401

♀. Ground colour is nearly black and shining; head and pronotum are subequal in colour; antenna is dark brown uniformly; elytra are brown leaving broadly infusate scutellar region; abdomen is dark brown and with the posterior margin of each tergite narrowly rufescent; legs brown. Body is rather convex above and furnished with very fine setae. Head is small for the corpus; surface is finely punctured together with short secondary setae all over. Eyes are moderate. Post-gena is long when compared to eye. Cervical carina is not diverged. Antenna is damaged for the most part; segment II is similar to III; IV as long as wide; V-VI are slightly longer than wide. Labrum (Fig. A) is subtruncate in front and is modified in chaetotaxy; *d*-2 is dislocated posteriorly on the level of *p*-1, so that distal row of setae is arranged obliquely and much longer than others; there is 1+1 secondary setae (always?). *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is long and setaceous; *b* is reduced compared to *a*; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles are suddenly converging distally ending in an elongate apical hook; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a sharp molar tooth in apical third. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III is stout and much longer than II; IV is short. Lacinia is abruptly dilated; distal comb consisting of 6 slender teeth, together with two isolated teeth posterior to the comb. Galea is short and with a well-developed distal lobe whose apex is fairly hooked. In labial palpus (Fig. D) segment III is fairly narrow in relation to others; α -setula is advanced in position; β is fairly developed; γ is posterior to the level of *b* and close to α . δ is long and subequal to β in length; *e* is on the same level with *f*; *mp* is relatively small. Glossa (Fig. E) is long, divided from the middle into two diverging arms. In prementum the median area is very broad and with the distal setae standing close to one another; some 15 pseudopores are present in median area, whereas in lateral area 1 setal,

2 real and no pseudopores are occurred. They are gathered together near the anterior margin. Mentum (Fig. F) is entirely emarginate in front; *v* is reduced to a minute setula; *u*, *w* are developed as usual. Pronotum is evenly convex above, uniformly arcuate on each side and with well-defined posterior corners; lateral macrosetae are inconspicuous; the secondary setae along the middle are directed posteriorly; surface is finely densely punctured and clothed with dense setulae like the head. Mesosternal process is acuminate behind. Legs are relatively short; mesotibia has 2 long and short macrosetae, while in metatibia they are reduced to only 1 seta. Elytron is distinctly emarginate postero-externally. Flabellum with 1 or 2 setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-13-13-13-33. The posterior margin of each tergite (Fig. G) is crenulated. Tergite VIII (Fig. H) is nearly rectangular in outline; among 4+4 major setae *a*-2 is midway between *a*-1 and the

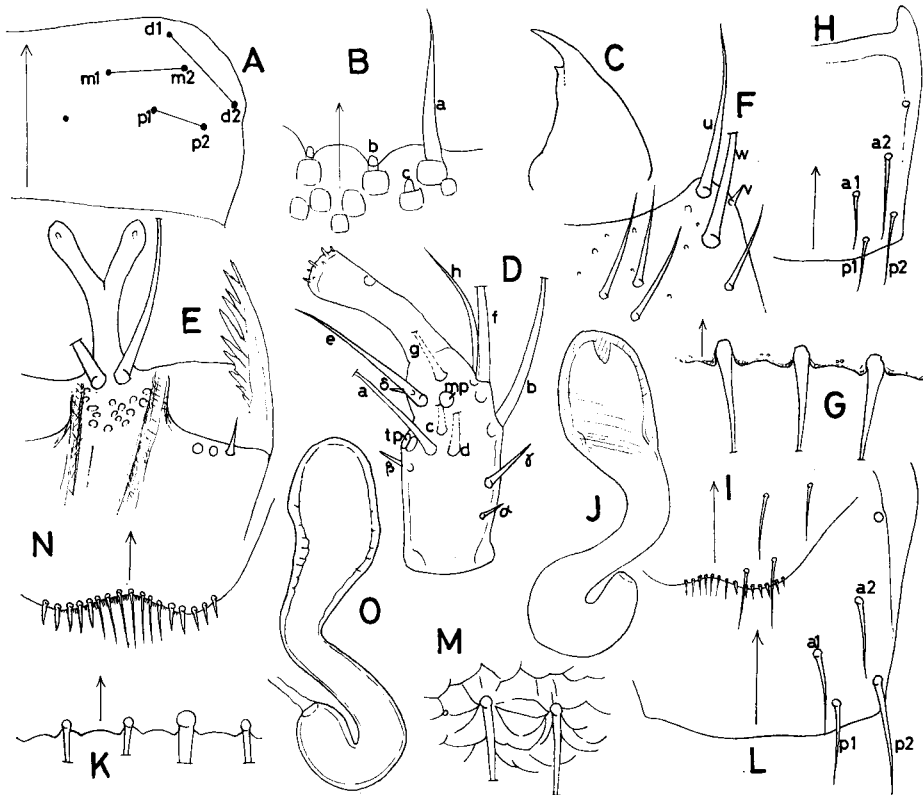


Fig. 9. *Acrotona (Colpodota) motschulskyi*, type (♀) of *Aleochara tenuicornis* Motsch.: A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, posterior margin of tergite VI; H, tergite VIII; I, sternite VIII; J, spermatheca. *Acrotona (Colpodota) kraatziana*, syntype (♀) of *Oxypoda vilis* Kr.: K, posterior margin of tergite IV; L, M, tergite VIII & its microsculpture; N, sternite VIII; O, spermatheca.

stigma. Sternite VIII (Fig. I) is narrowed behind to emarginate apical margin where there is a row of up to 10+10 apparently short marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. J) is abruptly recurved distally; bursa is robust, and with a small umbilicus.

Length. 2.40 mm (head 0.22 mm long $\times$ 0.38 mm wide; pronotum 0.40 mm $\times$ 0.62 mm; elytra 0.31 mm $\times$ 0.64 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. India, type (♀) of *Aleochara tenuicornis* Motsch., Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

The species is to be included in *Colpodota* of *Acrotona*. But the chaetal arrangement of labial palpus is modified and the labium is different from other *Colpodota* known to us. Thus it would be special position within *Acrotona*.

The final placement of the species is retained until new material is available.

Distribution. India.

***Acrotona (Colpodota) kraatziana* (Cameron, 1939)**

Fig. 9 (K-O)

Oxypoda vilis Kraatz, 1859: 28 nom. praecoc.

Atheta (Acrotona) kraatziana Cameron, 1939: 406

♀. Pronotum is evenly convex above and gently dilated posteriorly; lateral margins are fluently arcuate in their full length; lateral macrosetae are missing; the posterior corner is narrowly rounded; the secondary setae along the middle are directed posteriorly. Meso- and metatibiae have conspicuous black macrosetae. Macrochaetotaxy is as 01-02-13-13-13-33. Posterior margin of each tergite (Fig. K) is fairly crenulated. Abdomen is retracted behind and with some stout macrosetae bilaterally. Tergite VIII (Fig. L) is not modified, with the posterior margin faintly emarginate in the middle; among 4+4 long major setae *a*-2 is far remote from the stigma and is placed at the midway of the distance between the stigma and *a*-1. Microsculpture in the middle (Fig. M) is isodiametric in pattern. Sternite VIII (Fig. N) is moderately elongate and fairly emarginate in its posterior margin, where there is a row of long and short marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. O) is robust, simple and well contorted behind; bursa is enlarged and without umbilicus.

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. India, syntype (♀) of *Oxypoda vilis* Kraatz, Ind. post., coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

The head and some appendages are lost in the type specimen. The species is to be included in *Colpodota* of *Acrotona* sensu R. Yosii et K. Sawada 1976: 91.

With respect to the features of sternite VIII and spermatheca it is

closely allied to *A. (C.) motschulskyi* (Cameron, 1939) from "Ind. or", but in the cited species the spermatheca has an umbilicus within. The final decision must be given when new material is available.

Distribution. India.

***Pelioptera acuticollis* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 10

Homalota acuticollis Kraatz, 1859: 28

Pelioptera acuticollis: Cameron 1939: 414

♂. Dark reddish brown in ground colour and very shining; head is nearly black; pronotum and elytra are reddish brown; abdomen is similarly coloured and with bright basal segments; antenna is bright reddish brown; legs paler. Body is normally elongate and subparallel. Head is small for the corpus. Antenna with segment III shorter than II; IV is transverse; V is suddenly enlarged compared to IV. Cervical carina is diverged. Labrum (Fig. A) is weakly rounded laterally; *m*-2 is separated from distal row of setae; 2+2 secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is elongate and obtuse at apex; *b* is narrowly elongate; *c* is short. Mandibles are narrow and briefly pointed at apices; the right mandible (Fig. C) is with a fine molar tooth in the middle of the inner margin. Lacinia is densely ciliate along its inner margin; the distal comb is consisting of 7 compact teeth and 2 isolated teeth are not differentiated. Labial palpus (Fig. D) is normally developed; segment II is in its outer margin dilated distally and sinuately constricted basally; *β* is minute; *γ* is near by *b*; *δ* is on the level of *e*; *f* is on the same level with *e*; *b* is long and on the level of *tp*. Glossa (Fig. E) is lobate, rounded laterally and shortly protruded apically; paraglossa is well-developed. In prementum (Fig. E) median area is very broad, not narrowed behind and without distinct border delimiting it from lateral area where there are 3 large real pores plus 1 setal pore. Mentum (Fig. F) is truncate in front; *v*-setula is on the corner and *u* is very close to *v*. Pronotum is narrowed behind; surface is provided with a few secondary setae scattered; lateral macrosetae are normally long; peculiarly a flat, truncate plate is present in the middle of the posterior margin. Elytron is not emarginate behind; on the posterior margin a row of long setae is present. There is a pair of short carinulae (Fig. G) on each side near scutellum. Each tibia has inconspicuous short macrosetae in the middle. Metatarsus with segment I long, much shorter than V. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-21-21-21-22-34. Abdomen is modified; tergite III with paired granules in the middle near the posterior margin; V has a fine protubance in the middle near base; VII (Fig. H) possesses a pair of median carinae close to the posterior margin; VIII (Fig. I) is shortly protruding behind forming a broad, truncate plate whose margin is obsoletely crenulate and with 4 longitudinal thickenings. Among 4+4 major setae *a*-1 is posterior to the level

of stigma; *p*-1, *p*-2 are well inside the margin. In aedeagus median lobe (Fig. K) is 0.30 mm long and well-sclerotized; ventrally it is oblong and distally narrowed ending in an obtuse apex; in lateral view it is nearly straight and sinuate in the middle; Costae *ar. c.* and *m. c.* are completely fused together; *v. ap.* is broad; *p. c.* is a raised projection. From the inner armature copulatory piece (Fig. L) is broad, oblong and terminating in an obtusely pointed apex which is more or less protruded from the corpus; suspensorium is mostly membranous. The distal apodemes are represented as a long, distally diverged sclerites whose base is confused together; lateral to the sclerite the membrane is broad and with an angulate corner in the middle. Lateral lobe (Fig. M) is triangular in outline and with nearly straight outer margin; there is an anchor (*a*) in the middle near the articulation; middle

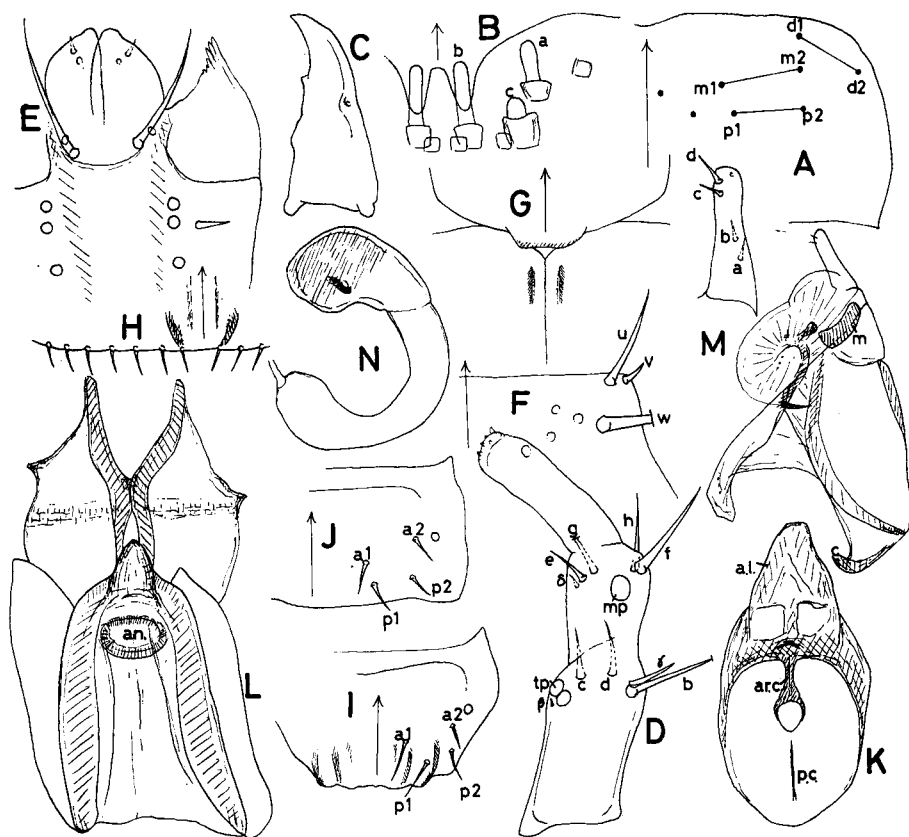


Fig. 10. *Pelioptera acuticollis*. syntype (♂, ♀): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, pronotum & elytra (part); H, posterior margin of tergite VII; I, tergite VIII in ♂; J, tergite VIII in ♀; K, median lobe (ventral view); L, inner armature; M, lateral lobe; N, spermatheca.

apodeme (*m*) is reniform; basal corner (*c*) is hooked. Distal segment is elongate; *a*, *b* are considerably reduced; *c*, *d* are unequal and distal in position.

Length. ca. 2.50 mm (head 0.32 mm long $\times$ 0.40 mm wide; pronotum 0.45 mm $\times$ 0.46 mm; elytra 0.38 mm $\times$ 0.54 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is simply rounded behind; peculiarly *a*-2 is more advanced than in the male (always?). Sternite VIII is short and with a row of some 10+10 short and long marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. N) is curved, but not coiled; bursa is stout, oblong and with a callosity at the position of gland; duct is expanded at the obtuse apex.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (♂, ♀) of *Homalota acuticollis* Kr., J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

In many features the species is closely allied to *P. unica* Bernhauer, 1907 from Japan. But in *unica* the glossa is narrower and with constricted median area of prementum. Besides the male genitalia is different.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Pelioptera exasperata* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 11 (A-E)

Homalota exasperata Kraatz, 1859: 32

Pelioptera exasperata: Cameron, 1939: 418

Pelioptera exasperata: K. Sawada, 1977: 206

Additional notes to the description of K. Sawada, 1977, p. 206:

♂. Body is narrowly elongate and the sides are nearly parallel. Head is short and without depression in the middle. Labrum (Fig. A) is emarginate in the middle of the anterior margin; *d*-2 is posterior to the level of *m*-2, so that the distal row of setae is clearly oblique; all rows of setae are similarly short and are confined to the anterior half of the labrum. *a*-sensilla of the labral margin (Fig. B) is strongly reduced as usual; *b* is narrowly

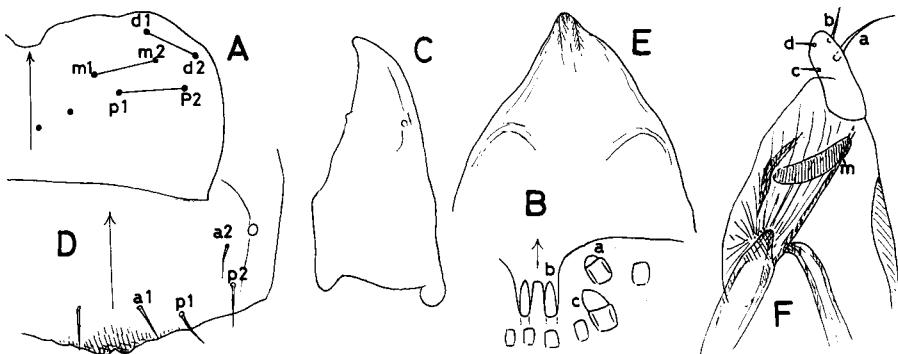


Fig. 11. *Pelioptera exasperata*. syntype (♂): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, tergite VIII; E, apex of median lobe. *Pelioptera micans*, type (♂) of *Termitopora adustipennis* Motsch.,: F, lateral lobe (part).

elongate; *c* is rather robust. Mandibles are stout and with the apex which is quite obtuse forming a weak hook; the right mandible (Fig. C) has an obsolete molar tooth. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-12-12-.....

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (♂) of *Homalota exasperata* Kr., J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

Distribution. Sri Lanka, India, Japan.

***Pelioptera micans* Kraatz, 1857, Fig. 11 (F)**

Termitopora adustipennis Motschulsky, 1859: 93

Pelioptera micans; Cameron, 1939: 415; K. Sawada, 1980: 42

I have inspected the type of *T. adustipennis* Motsch.

The following notes are to be added to the description of K. Sawada, 1980, p. 42. The lateral lobe of aedeagus (Fig. F) has a broad middle apodeme (*m*) together with a pigmented band on vellum, and distal segment is similar in setal arrangement but broader. Other features are well concordant with *micans* Kr.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, type (♂, ♀) of *Termitopora adustipennis* Motsch., Ceylon, Nietner, in Termite, coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

They may be wide distributed in the Oriental region.

***Dacrila riparia* (Motschulsky, 1859), new combination Fig. 12**

Autalia riparia Motschulsky, 1859: 93

♀. Reddish brown in ground colour and weakly shining; head is intensively pigmented, while the pronotum is yellowish; elytra are tinged with red; abdomen is infuscate toward extremity; antenna is brown, with a little paler basal segments; legs uniformly brown. Body is moderate in size. Head is nearly orbicular in shape and too small for the corpus; surface is nearly glabrous. Eyes are large and fairly convex beyond the head contour. Postgena is long and abruptly converging basally. Cervical carina is diverged. Antenna is long; segment I is robust, whereas II is much narrower; III is similar to II; IV is fairly elongate; V is a little shorter than IV; X as long as wide; XI normally long. Labrum (Fig. A) is subtruncate in front; among 6+6 major setae *m-1* is on the level of *d-2*; *p-1* is fairly anterior to the level of *p-2*; proximal row of setae much shorter than others. In addition to 1+1 secondary setae a medial seta is present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is short, setaceous; *b* is setaceous like *a*; *c* is pyriform and normally developed. Mandibles are narrowly elongate and only gently hooked at apices; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a fine molar tooth. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III slightly dilated in the middle; IV (Fig. D) is short, twisted and has well-developed filamentous sensillae. Mesosternal process is truncate at apex. Lacinia is dilated and with two large isolated teeth. Galea is narrow and with fairly reduced distal lobe.

Labial palpus (Fig. E) is fairly long; α is normal, but β is far remote from tp ; γ is anterior to b on the level of tp ; δ is close to the level of g ; a is basally dislocated on the same level with β ; e is anterior to the level of f ; mp is subequal to tp in size. Glossa (Fig. F) is forked from middle to two fusiform arms. Median area is narrow, constricted in the middle and with some 2 very small pseudopores; lateral area has 2 real, 1 setal plus numerous fine pseudopores. Mentum (Fig. G) is subtruncate in front; u , w are well inside the lateral margin; v is normal in position and very short setula. Pronotum is transverse; the lateral margins are fairly dilated in the middle and then, sinuate forming a well-defined basal corner. Prosternum possesses a sclerite of stigma (s in Fig. H). Elytron is arcuate on each side and not emarginate behind; macrosetae on the disc are inconspicuous. Flabellum with some 7 long and short setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-02-02-33. Tergite VIII (Fig. I) is not modified; among 4+4 macrosetae $a-2$ is clearly remote from the stigma; microsculpture in the middle is mostly vanishing. Sternite VIII (Fig. J) is semicircular in outline and with 6+6 short macrosetae. Spermatheca (Fig. K) is S-shape and distally dilated; bursa is short and with an indistinct umbilicus.

Length. ca. 2.30 mm (head 0.31 mm long $\times$ 0.42 mm wide; pronotum 0.41 mm $\times$ 0.43 mm; elytra 0.40 mm $\times$ 0.64 mm).

♂. Unknown.

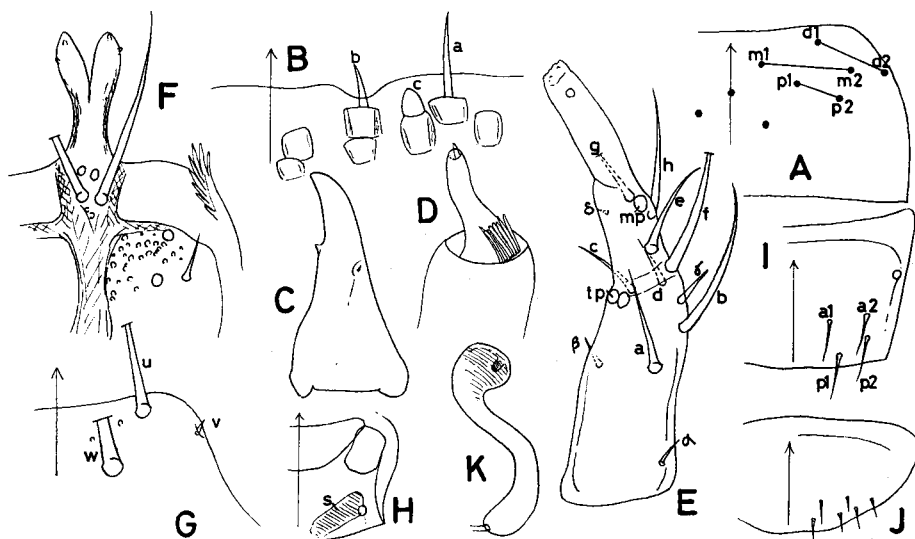


Fig. 12. *Dacrila riparia*, type (♀) of *Autalia riparia* Motsch.: A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, apex of maxillary palpus; E, labial palpus; F, glossa & prementum; G, mentum; H, sclerite of prosternum; I, tergite VIII; J, sternite VIII; K, spermatheca.

Specimen examined. India, type (♀) of *Autalia riparia* Motsch., Madaru, coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

In the present species the abdominal macrochaetotaxy is as 0-0-0 type as the anterior row of setae are absent. *b*-sensilla of the labral margin is setaceous and the chaetal arrangement of labial palpus is characteristically modified. Judging from these characters the present species is to be included in *Dacrila* Mulsant et Rey, 1874 (sensu R. Yosii et K. Sawada, 1976: 128).

The presence of numerous pseudopores on prementum and reduced proximal row of setae of labrum are characteristic.

Distribution. India.

***Dacrila rugatipennis* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Fig. 13

Homalota rugatipennis Kraatz, 1859: 40

Mimacrotoma rugatipennis: Cameron, 1939: 424

♂. Reddish yellow in ground colour and weakly shining; the fore-parts are uniformly pigmented, while abdomen is more or less infuscate in the middle; antennae and legs are paler. Body is minute and broad. Head is broader than long and with an obsolete depression in the middle; surface is covered with distinct punctures. Eyes are small. Antenna is dilated distally; segment II broader than III; IV slightly broader than long; V similar to IV; X is transverse. Cervical carina is probably diverged. Labrum (Fig. A) is largely crenate in the anterior margin; *m*-2 is posterior to the level of *d*-2, so that the medial row is arranged horizontally; *p*-1 is separated from the medial row; 2+2 secondary setae are present. Labral margin (Fig. B) is clearly emarginate in the middle; *a*-sensilla is short, acicular; *b* is reduced; *c* moderately developed. Mandibles are briefly hooked distally; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a sharp molar tooth in front of the middle. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented and short; segment II is short; III normally dilated; IV long in relation to III. Galea is with the distal lobe bearing long cilia. Lacinia is abruptly dilated in the middle of the inner margin; distal comb consists of 6 slender teeth together with two well-defined isolated teeth. From labial palpus (Fig. D) β -setula is lateral to *tp*; *r* is hidden by *b*; *a* is on the same level with *tp*; *e* is close to *mp*; *b* is anterior to the level of *tp*. Glossa (Fig. E) is forked from the middle to two short obtuse arms; the paired distal setae are standing close together. In prementum the medial area is very narrow, subparallel and without pseudopores; lateral area is fairly broad, with 1 setal, 2 real and up to 8 similar pseudopores. Mentum (Fig. F) is lightly emarginate in front; *v* is posterior to the level of *u*; *w* normally long. Pronotum is transverse; sides fluently arcuate in full length; lateral macrosetae are inconspicuous; secondary setae in the middle are directed posteriorly. Prosternum is not carinate. Mesosternal process is pointed. All tibiae have indistinct macrosetae,

which are mingled with the secondary setae around them. Tarsal formula as 4, 5, 5, in which the meso- and metatarsi have basal segments similarly short. Elytron is clearly emarginate postero-externally. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-01-02-02-03-33. Posterior margin of tergite VIII is damaged, but 4+4 major setae may be present; *a*-1 is remote from the stigma; microsculpture in the middle is not discernible.

In aedeagus the median lobe (Fig. H) is 0.46 mm long and narrowly ovate in outline; ventrally the apical lobe is very short for the corpus, abruptly narrowed and spatulate. Costa *ar. c.* are broadly separated to each other and recurved distally; *m. c.* is long; foramen is large; *p. c.* very long. Copulatory piece (Fig. I) is well-sclerotized and with a long filiform duct, which is running over the corpus and recurved distally; annellus (*a*) is small; distal apodemes are not detected; suspensoria are present. The proximal segment of lateral lobe (Fig. J) is short compared to the medial segment, which is prolonged and ending in a slender hook; vellum is normal in size; middle apodeme (*m*) is triangular. The distal segment (Fig. J) is elongate; *a, b* subequally short. the latter is apical in position; *c, d* are normally placed and there are numerous, similarly long secondary setae on the distal half.

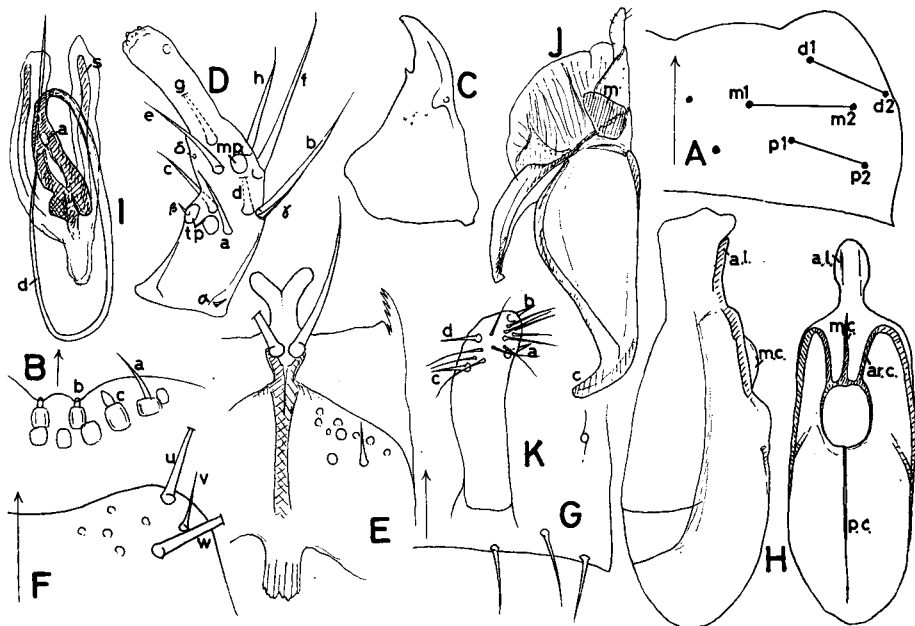


Fig. 13. *Dacrila rugatipennis*. syntype (δ): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, posterior margin of tergite VI; H, median lobe; I, inner armature; J, K, lateral lobe & its distal segment.

Length. ca. 1.25 mm (head 0.15 mm long $\times$ 0.28 mm wide; pronotum 0.22 mm $\times$ 0.45 mm; elytra 0.25 mm $\times$ 0.45 mm).

♀. Unknown.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (♂) of *Homalota rugatipennis* Kr., Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

By the 0-0-type of the macrochaetotaxy and by the gross feature of labium the species may be included in *Dacryla Mulsant* et Rey, 1874, but the labrum is with crenated anterior margin and the male genitalia is highly modified in the present species.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Sumatra (after Cameron, 1939, p. 427).

***Pycnota platystethoides* (Motschulsky, 1861), new combination** Fig. 14.

Homalota platystethoides Motschulsky, 1861: 152

Atheta (Atheta) platystethoides: Cameron, 1939: 342

♀. Ground colour is dark brown and strongly shining; head is similarly pigmented to the pronotum; elytra are yellowish brown; abdomen is nearly black; antenna is darker toward the extremity; legs uniformly brown. Body is nearly parallel-sided, with strongly reduced body setae. Head is large for the corpus; orbicular in outline, shallowly convex in the middle and with minute rather sparsely distributed punctures. Eyes are normal in size. Post-gena is rounded. Antenna is dilated distally; segment III is narrower and shorter than II; IV as long as or a little longer than wide; IV-VI are similar to each other. Cervical carina is incompletely diverged. Labrum (Fig. A) is feebly arcuate in front; *d-2* is slightly posterior to the level of *d-1*; *m-2* is very close to the distal row of setae; *p-1* is clearly anterior to the level of *p-2*; both medial and proximal rows are very long; 2+2 secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is setaceous stout; *b* is short, reniform; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles are gradually narrowed distally; and with a short apical hook which is slightly reflexed; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a molar tooth and with the inner margin finely crenulated. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III is weakly dilated and much longer than II. Lacinia is abruptly dilated behind the distal comb. Galea has a large distal lobe. Labial palpus (Fig. D) is stout, geniculate; segment I fairly short compared to II; III not dilated distally; β , δ are well-developed, while γ is completely reduced; *a* is lateral to *tp*, posterior to the level of *b*; *e* is on the same level with *mp*; *f* is near by *h*. Glossa (Fig. E) is represented as two parallel-sided arms standing side by side; apex of each arm is beset with a macroseta. In prementum the median area is characteristically broad, only with about 5 small pseudopores; lateral area has 1 setal, 2 real and up to 5 small pseudopores, in which two real pores are far remote from one another. Mentum (Fig. F) is truncate in front; *u*, *w* are normally long and placed close together, while *v* is strongly reduced

and clearly posterior to the level of *w*. Pronotum is evenly convex above, with an obsolete median depression before the base; the sides are nearly straight and weakly retracted behind; lateral macrosetae are considerably reduced; surface is provided with microsculpture finer than the head. Mesosternal process is short, briefly pointed at apex. Macrochaetotaxy (Fig. G) as 01-03-13-13-13-34. Abdomen is nearly parallel and with inconspicuous lateral macrosetae. Tergite VIII (Fig. H) is not modified; from 5+5 major setae *a*-2 is close to the level of the stigma. Sternite VIII (Fig. I) is nearly truncate behind; each of the macrosetae is fairly reduced. Spermatheca (Fig. J) is strongly recurved distally; bursa is oblong, constricted in one side and has an obsolete umbilicus within.

Length. 2.0 mm (head 0.28 mm long $\times$ 0.41 mm wide; pronotum 0.35 mm $\times$ 0.48 mm; elytra 0.36 mm $\times$ 0.63 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. India, type (♀) of *Homalota platystethoides* Motsch., Ind. or., Ceylon, Mt. Patanas, coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

In this species the median area of prementum is specifically broad, mandibles are modified and abdomen is parallel with reduced lateral macrosetae. The presence of the parallel arms of glossa indicates special position of the species within *Pycnota*.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

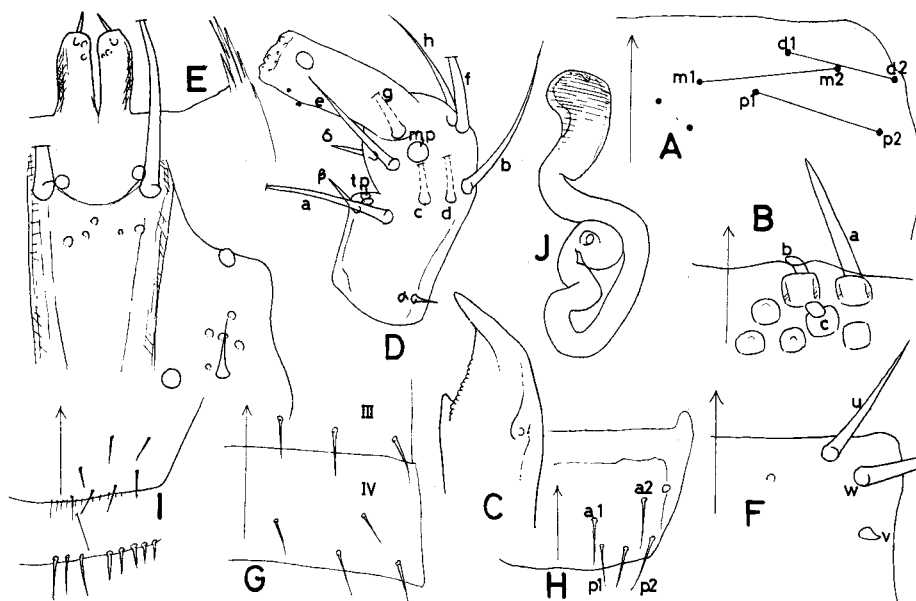


Fig. 14. *Pycnota platystethoides*, type (♀): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, tergites III, IV; H, tergite VIII; I, sternite VIII; J, spermatheca.

***Schistogenia crenicollis* Kraatz, 1857**

Fig. 15

Schistogenia crenicollis Kraatz, 1857: 39*Schistogenia crenicollis*: Cameron, 1939: 423

♂. Reddish brown to brown in ground colour and opaque; head is intensively pigmented; pronotum and elytra are similarly brownish; the latter is often with yellowish tinge; abdomen is fairly infusate and becoming lighter toward the extremity; antennae are uniformly brown; legs paler. Body is robust, more or less flat above and completely granulate in the fore-parts. Head is small for the corpus, evenly convex above; surface is covered with setigerous placoid punctures (Fig. G). Eyes are moderately large. Post-gena is short in relation to the eye. Antenna is robust and incrassate distally; segments I-III subequally short; IV as long as broad; V-X are transverse; XI is short. Labrum (Fig. A) is broadly rounded in the middle of the anterior margin and its lateral margin has many spiniform sensillae; all rows of setae are subequally short; $d-2$ is on the level of $m-2$; $m-1$ is close to the level of $d-1$; $p-2$ is fairly posterior to the level of $p-1$; some 6 secondary setae are present. From the labral margin (Fig. B) α -sensilla is setaceous and short; b is gently bent at apex; c is obtuse. Mandibles are short, abruptly narrowed distally ending in a brief hook; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a large molar tooth. Galea is narrowly elongate and with a short distal lobe. Lacinia is not dilated in the inner margin and the distal comb is fairly retarded with irregular teeth; posterior to the distal comb there are dense cilia and a few longer spines. Labial palpus (Fig. D) is 3-segmented; segment I is dilated in one side; II is elongate, longer than III; in apical third of III some granulate sensillae are present. α -setula is at basal end, whereas β is near by tp ; γ is on the same level with tp ; δ is concealed by e ; a is posterior to tp and situated medially; b , f are absent; e is anterior to h . Glossa (Fig. E) is broad, as long as wide, truncate at apex and gently constricted basally and has a pair of setulae. In prementum the median area is characteristically narrow and peculiarly the paired distal setae are completely reduced. In lateral area 2 real, 1 setal and no pseudopores are present. Mentum (Fig. F) is protruding, deeply fissured in the middle and forked into 2 obtuse lobes; v -setula is minute and is clearly posterior to the level of w . Pronotum is broad, convex above, lightly depressed on each side and with an obsolete median depression; there is a fovea on each side of the depression near base; the secondary setae along the middle are directed posteriorly in basal 2/3 and anteriorly in distal 1/3; lateral macrosetae are strongly reduced. Prosternum is with a sharp carina along the middle and is extending behind over the procoxae. Mesosternal process is entirely truncate at apex. All tibiae have dense similar secondary setae throughout and inconspicuous macrosetae. Tarsal formula as 4, 5, 5, in which the metatarsus with segment I longer

than II; V is longer than 2 preceding together. Elytron is broad, slightly emarginate postero-externally and is rugose as in the pronotum. Flabellum with ca. 10 long setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-02-03-03-03-23. Abdomen is weakly retracted behind. Tergites III-VI are depressed at the base where there is a row of large punctures. Tergite VIII (Fig. H) is short, not modified, but slightly emarginate in the middle of the posterior margin; among 4+4 similarly short major setae *a*-2 is far remote from the stigma and on the level of *a*-1; *p*-1, *p*-2 are marginal in position.

In aedeagus the median lobe (Fig. J) is 0.56 mm long; in ventral view it is narrowly triangular and with a pointed apex; laterally the apical lobe is nearly straight and protruding to form a slender apical hook. Costae *ar. c.* are well-developed and entirely approximate distally; *m. c.* is indistinct; *p. c.* is a low projection. Copulatory piece (Fig. K) is modified and mostly membranous; its distal portion is broad and briefly pointed at apex;

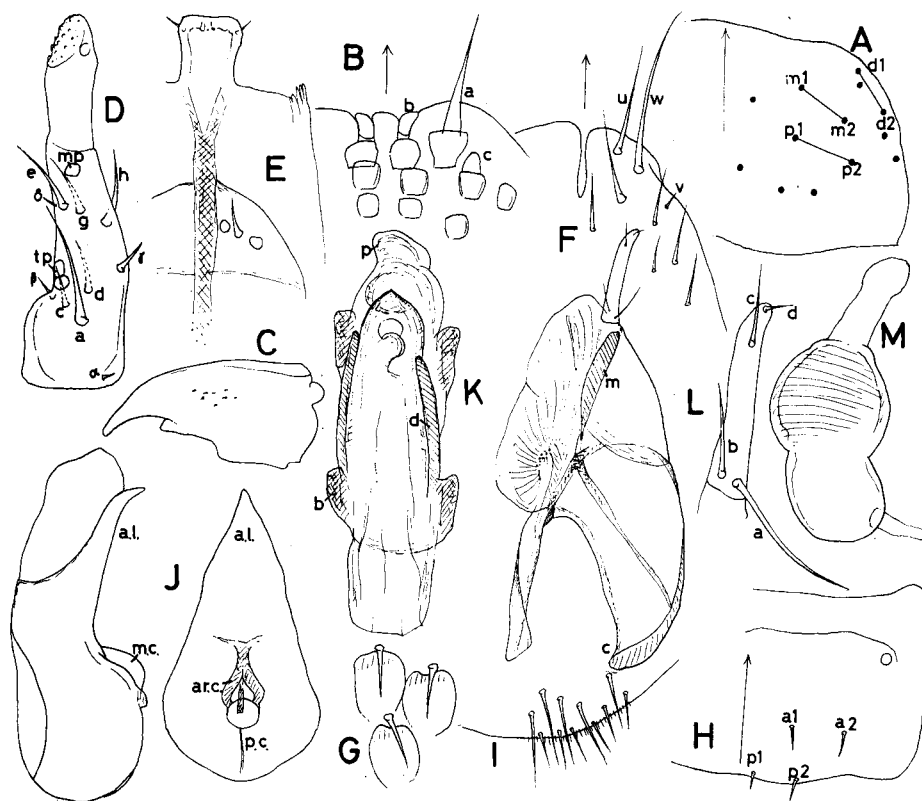


Fig. 15. *Schistogenia crenicollis*. syntype (♂, ♀): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, punctures of head; H, tergite VIII; I, posterior margin of sternite VIII in ♀; J, median lobe; K, inner armature; L, lateral lobe; M, spermatheca.

annellus is not detected. The distal apodemes are converted to a thin and asymmetric lobe. Lateral lobe (Fig. L) is rather elongate; vellum is moderate; middle apodeme (*m*) is narrowly elongate; the basal corner of medial segment (*c*) is gently projecting. The distal segment is narrow, straight and lightly curved apically; *a*, *b* are placed at base, while *c*, *d* are apical in position.

Length. 2.30 mm (head 0.22 mm long $\times$ 0.49 mm wide; pronotum 0.45 mm $\times$ 0.77 mm; elytra 0.38 mm $\times$ 0.83 mm).

♀. Tergite VIII is alike that of the male. Sternite VIII is gently protruded behind. Spermatheca (Fig. M) is modified; bursa is orbicular in outline and with a large projection whose apex is gently expanded; duct is unusually broad and ovate.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (♂, ♀) of *Schistogenia crenicollis* Kr., J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL). India, Kher Rau, Siwaliks, 23 X, 1921, 1 ♂, det. Cameron; Sumatra, Gunung Singalang, 1 ♀, E. Jacobson, det. Cameron, B. M. 1934-53. (BMNH).

In many respects all these specimens are concordant with the type.

The type species has been investigated. The macrochaetotaxy is as 01-02-03.... devoid of any trace of the anterior major setae on each tergite and in this respect it belongs to the *Tachyusa*-series (sensu Yosii & Sawada, 1976; 127-128). From the macrochaetal arrangement and the stumpy glossa it is related to *Mimoxypoda*, but the prementum having narrow median area and no distal setae, and deeply incised mentum are different. Besides the inner armature of aedeagus is characteristic.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Borneo, Singapore, Java, S. China (after Cameron, 1939, p. 424).

***Mimoxypoda nigricauda* (Motschulsky, 1861)**

Fig. 16

Oxypoda nigricauda Motschulsky, 1861: 153

Mimoxypoda nigricauda: Cameron, 1933: 220, 1939: 430

♀. Ground colour is reddish yellow and moderately shining and with extremely dense setae throughout; the fore-parts are similarly pigmented; abdomen is nearly black; antennae are infusate distally and with reddish yellow basal segments; legs paler. Body is elongate, convex and more or less fusoid in outline; Head is transverse. Eyes are moderate and not convex laterally. Post-gena is long and entirely rounded in full length. Antenna is short; segment II is narrow; III shorter than II; IV is as long as wide; V, VI are subequal; VI-X are suddenly increase in width; X strongly broader than long; XI is broad and short. Cervical carina is not diverged. In labrum (Fig. A) the distal row of setae is nearly vertically arranged; *d*-2 is on the same level with *p*-2; medial row is horizontal; proximal row is very short compared to others; *p*-2 is reduced to a setula; 1+1 second

dary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is setaceous; *b* is pointed; *c* is similarly pointed; there is a deep emargination lateral to *a*. Mandibles are robust and only briefly pointed distally; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a stout molar tooth in anterior third of the inner margin. Maxillary palpus (Fig. D) is long; segment II is curved, broad; III is narrowly elongate; IV is short, subparallel. Lacinia is weakly and sinuately dilated in the inner margin, in which the distal comb consists of fine teeth and together with some 11 slender spines subsequent to the distal comb. Labial palpus (Fig. E) is modified; segment I and II are not differentiated giving impression of 2-segmented palpus; β -setula is extraordinarily long and just anterior to *tp*; γ is hidden by *f*; δ is on the same level with *mp*; *e* is posterior to *mp* and close to the level of *b*; *f* is on the same level with *mp*; *a* is removed to the proximal end of the segment I and considerably reduced. There is an additional seta (*x*) located close to *h*. Glossa (Fig. F) is broad, parallel, nearly as long as wide, with gently rounded apex. In prementum the median area is fairly broad, sides are well sclerotized and subparallel, with some 4 pseudopores; lateral area is narrow and with 1 setal, 2 real and no pseudopores, Mentum (Fig. G) is lightly emarginate in the anterior margin; setula *v* is minute; peculiarly *u* is placed posterior to

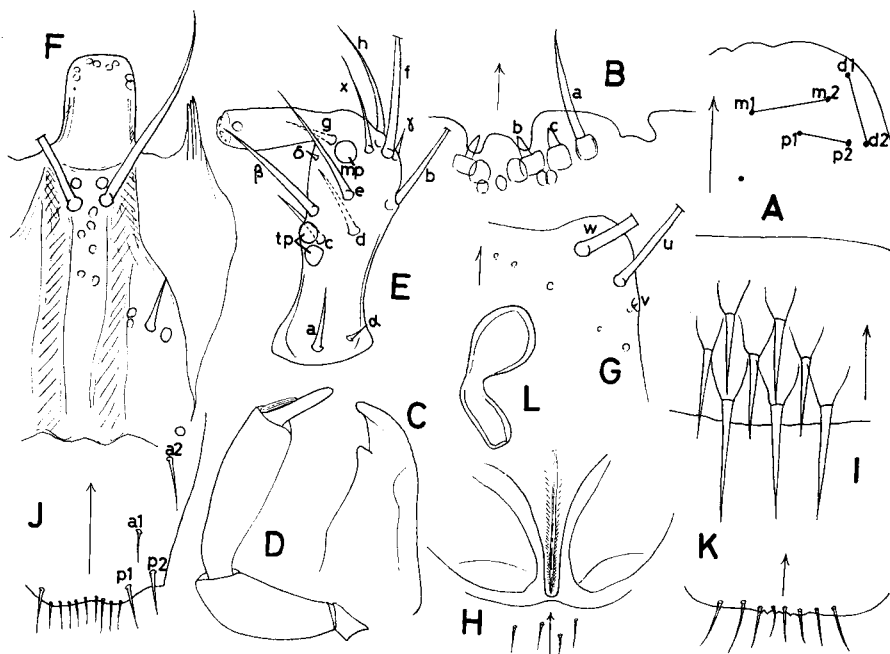


Fig. 16. *Mimoxypoda nigricauda*. type (♀) of *Oxypoda nigricauda* Motsch.: A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, maxillary palpus; E, labial palpus; F, glossa & prementum; G, mentum; H, mesosternal process; I, setigerous microsculpture of sternite VI; J, tergite VIII; K, sternite VIII; L, spermatheca.

w; proximal seta is not detected. Pronotum is convex above, evenly arcuate bilaterally; the posterior corner is nearly rectangular in outline; lateral macrosetae are inconspicuous; the secondary setae along the middle are directed posteriorly. Elytron is fairly emarginate postero-externally. Flabellum with some 5 long setae. Mesosternal process (Fig. H) more or less pointed at apex and with a fine median carina in full length. Protibia is densely ciliate all over; meso- and metatibiae have a short brownish macroseta in the middle. Tarsal formula as 4, 5, 5, in which the meso- and metatarsi have segment I as long as 2 preceding together and subequal to V. Macrochaetotaxy as 01-01-01-02-02-12. Abdomen is clothed with elongate, isodiametric, setigerous reticulation all over. Tergite VIII (Fig. J) is long, not modified, but slightly emarginate in the middle of the posterior margin where there is a row of some 10 long marginal setae. All the tergites are obsoletely crenulated in the posterior margins. Among 4+4 major setae *a*-2 is posterior to the stigma; *a*-1 is far remote from *a*-2; *p*-1 and *p*-2 are standing close together. Sternite VIII (Fig. K) is broadly truncate in the posterior margin, in the middle of which some minute denticles are present. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is simple and short; bursa is oval in shape and without umbilicus.

Length. 2.20 mm (head 0.23 mm long $\times$ 0.42 mm wide; pronotum 0.43 mm $\times$ 0.61 mm; elytra 0.42 mm $\times$ 0.64 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, type (♀) of *Oxygaster nigricauda* Motsch., N. Tater, coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

In the modified labrum, the chaetotaxy of labial palpus and in the peg-like glossa the species is in a special position among the Myrmedoniini. For the chaetal designation of the labial palpus the type of *Mimoxypoda* must be studied.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

***Orphnebius termitis* (Motschulsky, 1859)**

Fig. 17

Hygroptera termitis Motschulsky, 1859: 87

Orphnebius termitis: Cameron, 1933: 219, 1939: 487

♀. Ground colour is reddish brown, nearly glabrous and strongly shining; head is more intensively pigmented; pronotum and elytra are similarly coloured, but the former takes a little yellowish tinge; antennae are infusate, with brownish basal segments; legs paler. Body is short, and scaphoidal in shape. Head is strongly transverse and nearly quadrate in outline, suddenly truncate behind to form a narrow neck; surface is glabrous except for a row of basal macrosetae. Eyes are very large and a little projected beyond the head contour. Post-gena is evenly rounded. Antenna is short, strongly dilated toward the extremity and somewhat geniculate basally;

segment I fairly dilated and much longer than II; III is narrow, much longer than II; IV-V are similarly small; VI suddenly enlarged compared to V; VI-IX are gradually increase in width; X is slightly narrower than IX; XI is oblong. Labrum (Fig. A) is largely bilobate as its anterior margin has a deep emargination in the middle; seta *d-1* is close to the margin, so that distal row of setae is arranged obliquely; *m-2* is clearly posterior to the level of *d-2*; proximal row is longer than others; *p-2* is anterior to the level of *p-1*; secondary setae are up to 9 in number, similarly short and are widely distributed to the area of the major setae. Labral margin (Fig. B) is deeply emarginate; *a* is setaceous and long; *b* is oblong, pointed at apex; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles are large and weakly hooked distally; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a robust molar tooth. Maxillary palpus (Fig. D) is 4-segmented; segment II is curved and long; III is a little constricted basally and gently dilated distally; IV is subulate and with well-developed basal sensillae. Galea is elongate and densely ciliate at apex. Lacinia is also elongate and gradually dilated along the inner margin where it is densely ciliate and devoid of distinct teeth. Labial palpus (Fig. E) is 3-segmented; β -setula is anterior to the level of *tp*; γ is concealed by *b*; δ is not detected; *a* is close to *b*; *d* is absent; *e* is on the same level with *mp*; *f* is midway between *mp* and *b*; *tp* is separated to each other. Glossa (Fig. F) is broad, bilobed; each arm is quite obtuse and with some 3 setulae

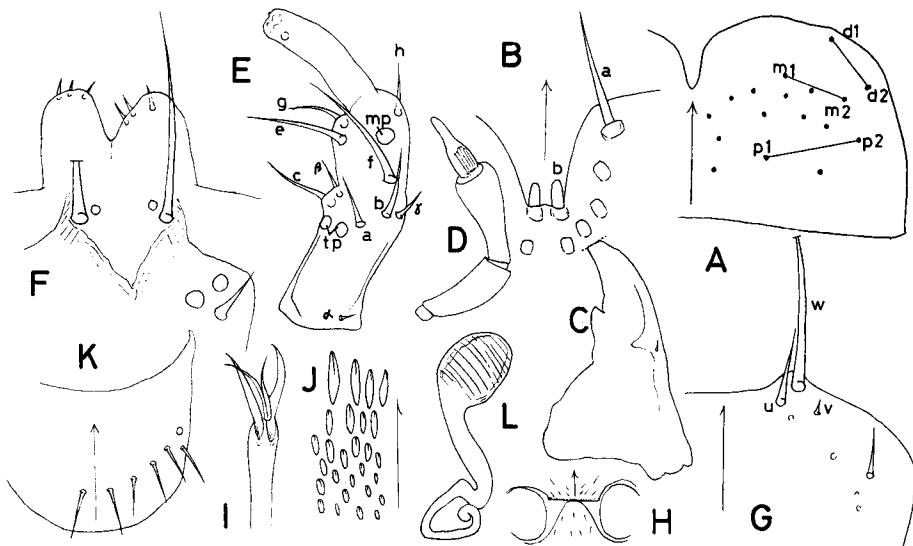


Fig. 17. *Orphnebius termitis*, type (♀) of *Hygroptera termitis* Motsch.: A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, maxillary palpus; E, labial palpus; F, glossa & prementum; G, mentum; H, meso- & metasterna; I, empodium of metatarsus; J, punctures of tergite VII; K, tergite VIII; L, spermatheca.

at apex. In prementum (Fig. F) the median area is fairly broad; lateral area has 2 real, 1 setal and no pseudopores. Mentum (Fig. G) is strongly dilated in the lateral margins and retracted anteriorly to form a shortly protruded anterior corner; seta *w* is anterior to the level of *u*; *v* is simute and is posterior to *u*. Pronotum is transverse, pentagonal in outline and is glabrous for the most part; lateral macrosetae are long, conspicuous. Elytron is short, along the suture somewhat dehiscent; some macrosetae are mingled with long secondary setae; sculpture is mostly vanishing as in the pronotum. Flabellum with up to 8 long and short setae. Mesosternum (Fig. H) is very short, broadly truncate at apex; metasternum is obtusely pointed. Tarsal formula as 4, 5, 5, in which the metatarsus has segment I long, equal to V in length. All legs have well-developed empodia (Fig. I). Macrochaetotaxy as 01-12-12-12-23. On tergite VII (Fig. J) numerous elongated depressions are present. Abdomen is broad and narrowed in front and behind; lateral macrosetae are semirecumbent and conspicuous. Tergite VIII (Fig. K) is entirely rounded behind; 5+5 (always?) major setae are arranged in a line, so that the discrimination of each seta may be with difficulty. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is incompletely coiled and considerably diminished distally; bursa is oblong and has no umbilicus within.

Length. 2.50 mm (head 0.43 mm long $\times$ 0.63 mm wide; pronotum 0.49 mm $\times$ 0.65 mm; elytra 0.39 mm $\times$ 0.97 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, type (♀) of *Hygroptera termitis* Motsch., Nietner, in Termit nest, coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

The position of the genus is still uncertain. The type of the genus *Orphnebius* Motschulsky, 1858 must be studied.

However, the broad glossa with 3 setulae, multisetose labrum and modified mentum are characteristic.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Following species are not belonging to *Athetae*, although they were once regarded *Homalota* etc.

Bolitocharini

Mimomalota prona (Motschulsky, 1858), new combination

Fig. 18

Homalota prona Motschulsky, 1858: 252

Atheta (s. str.) *prona*: Cameron, 1939: 342

♂. Ground colour is dark brown and strongly shining; head is nearly black; pronotum is similarly pigmented to the head; elytra are brown; abdomen is uniformly coloured; antennae are dark brown, while the legs are rather paler. Body is very small and subparallel. Head is somewhat

rectangular in shape, flat above and finely punctured all over. Eyes are moderate in size. Post-gena is short in relation to eye. Antenna is stout; segment III is shorter than II; IV-X are gradually increase in width; XI is short. Labrum (Fig. A) is truncate in front; among 6+6 major setae *m-2* is placed at the middle of distal row of setae; *d-1* is well inside the margin; *p-2* is posterior to the level of *p-1*; all rows of setae are subequally long; 2+2 secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is long and setaceous, whereas *b* is deeply submerged to the labral margin; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles are bent to form apical hook; the right mandible (Fig. C) is with a molar tooth and distinctly crenulate along the inner margin. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III is gradually dilated distally; IV is short. Lacinia is dilated and with the distal comb consisting of 6 narrow, loosely arranged teeth. Galea has a large distal lobe bearing long cilia throughout. Labial palpus (Fig. D) is short; segment III is clearly longer than others; *γ* is just behind *b* which is fairly anterior to

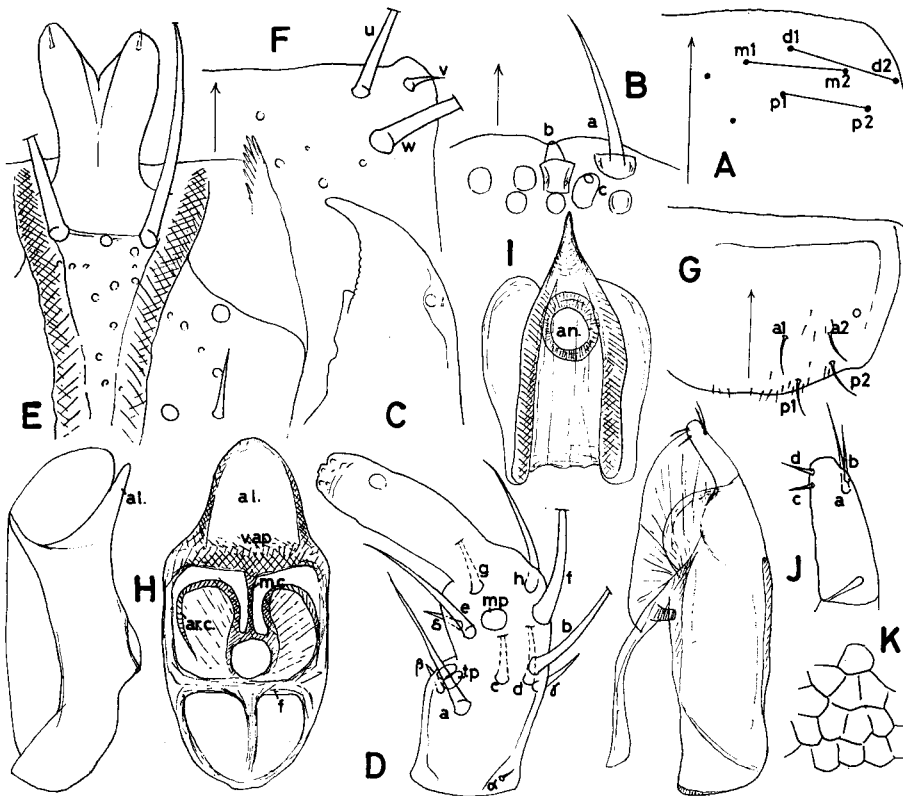


Fig. 18. *Mimomalota prona*, type (♂): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, labial palpus; E, glossa & prementum; F, mentum; G, K, tergite VIII & its microsculpture; H, median lobe; I, copulatory piece; J, lateral lobe.

the level of *a*; *δ* is long, close to the level of *e*; *mp* is on the same level with *f*. Glossa (Fig. E) is forked from the base to two arms whose apices are quite obtuse and with an intermediate connective membrane. Median area of prementum is broad, narrowed posteriorly and with ca. 13 small pseudopores which are widely scattered; in lateral area 2 real, 1 setal and a few pseudopores are present; real pores are far remote from one another. Mentum (Fig. F) is truncate in front; the lateral corner is lightly protruded; *v* is advanced on the lateral corner; *u* is dislocated medially and on the same level with *v*. Pronotum is uniformly arcuate in front and behind; surface is fairly convex above and with a faint median sulcus which is becoming deeper posteriorly to confluent with the basal depression; lateral macrosetae may be completely reduced; the secondary setae are very short. Mesotibiae have a short macroseta mingled with numerous secondary setae. Tarsal formula as 4, 4, 5, in which the metatarsus with segment I long compared to II. Elytron is not emarginate posteriorly; surface bears no macrosetae and is very finely punctured. Machochaetotaxy as 01-02-02-13-13-33. Abdomen is dorsoventrally thick and subparallel; lateral macrosetae are nearly completely reduced. Flabellum with some 5 long setae. Tergite VII is provided with 2 pairs of small tubercles plus similar ones near the posterior margin. Tergite VIII (Fig. G) is short and not modified; among 4+4 major setae *a*-1 is close to the level of *a*-2; stigma is situated behind the middle of the tergite; microsculpture in the middle (Fig. K) is reticulate-imbricate pattern. In aedeagus the median lobe (Fig. H) is 0.32 mm long; apical lobe is broad and concave; ventrally it is fairly constricted basally. Costae *ar. c.* are developed and recurved distally forming a ventral plate; *m. c.* is entire; *v. ap.* is well-defined; posterior to the median foramen a distinct frame work of sclerites (*f*) is present. The inner armature of aedeagus (Fig. I) is simple; copulatory piece is elongate and triangularly pointed; annellus is large; each suspensorium is replaced by a membranous lobe which is not extending beyond the corpus. Lateral lobe (Fig. J) is narrowly elongate; the proximal segment is geniculate more or less; the posterior corner of medial segment (*c*) is rectangular and not protruded; middle apodeme is nearly completely reduced, while distal segment is narrowly elongate; *a* is long and close to *b* in position; *c*, *d* are short and apically placed.

Length. ca. 2.10 mm (head 0.24 mm long × 0.41 mm wide; pronotum 0.35 mm × 0.53 mm; elytra 0.44 mm × 0.64 mm).

♀. Unknown.

Specimen examined. India, type (♂) of *Homalota prona* Motsch. Ind. or., coll. Motschulsky (ZMUM).

By the gross features of labium the species is included in *Mimomalota* Cameron, 1920. *b*-sensilla of labral margin is strongly reduced, glossa is modified, prementum is with a broad median area and the inner armature

of male genitalia is simple in the present species.

Distribution. India.

***Mimomalota ochroptera* Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926**

Fig. 19

Homalota xanthoptera Kraatz, 1859: 30 nom. praecoc.

Atheta (s. str.) *ochroptera* Bernh. & Scheerp., 1926: 647

Atheta (s. str.) *ochroptera*: Cameron, 1939: 352

♀. Ground colour is reddish brown and shining; head is a little darker than pronotum; elytra are yellowish; abdomen is lost; antennae uniformly brown and legs are slightly paler. Body is robust and convex above. Head is broader than long, without median depression; surface is provided with fine punctures and reticulation all over. Eyes are large when compared to the post-genae which are evenly rounded. Cervical carina diverged. Antenna is rather robust; segment I longer than II; III is similar to II; IV as long as wide and subequal to V; X moderately transverse; XI is short. Labrum (Fig. A) is nearly truncate in front; among 6+6 major setae *d-1* is strongly reduced to a setula; proximal row of setae is much longer than medial row; *m-2* is on the level of *d-2*; *m-1* is anterior to the level of *m-2*; 2+2 secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of labral margin (Fig. B) is characteristically short and blunt at apex; *b* is completely reduced; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles briefly hooked at apices; the right mandible (Fig. C) has a stout molar tooth. Maxillary palpus is 4-segmented; segment III slender and longer than II; IV is short, with basal filamentous sensillae fully reaching the middle of the segment. Lacinia is only gradually dilated; distal comb is composed of 6 blunt, loosely arranged teeth together with 2 isolated teeth just behind the comb. Labial palpus (Fig. E) is 3-segmented; segment I apparently short compared to II; III is stout and long β is close to *tp*, which are subequal to *mp* in form; γ is short, completely hidden by *b*; δ is

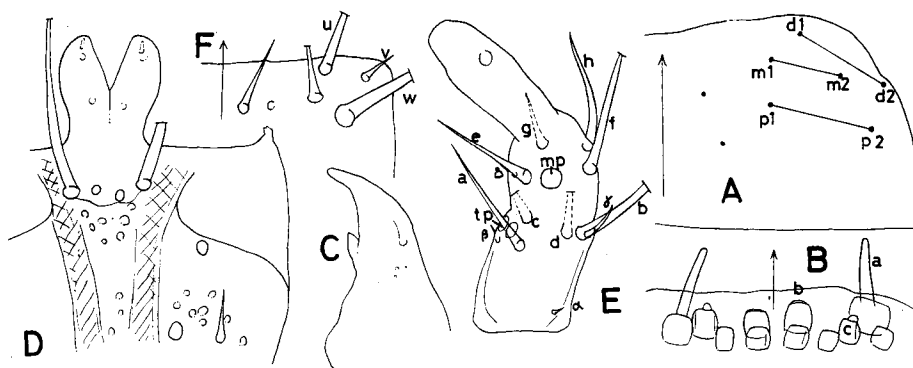


Fig. 19. *Mimomalota ochroptera*. syntype (♀) of *Homalota xanthoptera* Kr.: A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, glossa & prementum; E, labial palpus; F, mentum.

on the level of *e*; *f* is on the level of *mp*, so that *f* is clearly remote from *b*. Glossa (Fig. D) of labium is short, broad, and constricted basally; and with two obtuse arms. Median area of prementum is fairly broad, gently retracted behind and with some 10 pseudopores; in lateral area there are 2 real, 1 setal and up to 7 pseudopores; real pores are standing widely separated to each other. Mentum (Fig. F) is truncate in the anterior margin; *v* is on the same level with *u*. Pronotum is broad, weakly narrowed posteriorly, with nearly straight lateral margins; lateral macrosetae are mostly lost; Elytron is not emarginate postero-externally. Flabellum with some 8 long and short setae. Mesosternum produced behind forming a pointed apex. Legs are lost except for the fore-legs, in which the protibiae are densely spinulate throughout.

Length. ca. 2.70 mm (head 0.41 mm long $\times$ 0.44 mm wide; pronotum 0.38 mm $\times$ 0.59 mm; elytra 0.44 mm $\times$ 0.81 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. East India, syntype (♀) of *Homalota xanthoptera* Kr., Ind. post., Heller, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

Although the macrochaetotaxy and the tarsal formula were not examined in the type specimen the other features reveal the close affinities to *Mimomalota prona* (Motsch.), 1858, from which it is different in the shorter glossa and modified labral margin. Taxonomic placement of these two species is still ambiguous.

Distribution. East India.

Aleocharini

Paraleochara translata Walker, 1859

Fig. 20

Aleochara translata Walker, 1859: 52

Homalota splendida Kraatz, 1859: 38

Paraleochara translata: Cameron, 1939: 663

♀. Reddish brown in ground colour and strongly shining; head is more intensively pigmented; pronotum is uniformly brownish; elytra are more or less infusate in the posterior half; abdomen is brown, with yellowish basal segments; legs paler. Body is narrowly elongate. Head is broad compared to the pronotum; surface is nearly glabrous. Eyes are very large. Antennae are lost. Cervical carina is not diverged. Labrum (Fig. A) is emarginate in front; distal row of setae is characteristically reduced and is horizontal in arrangement; proximal row is apparently longer than the medial row; there are 3 or 4 secondary setae which are mingled with the major setae. α -sensilla of the labral margin (Fig. B) is setaceous, not converging; *b* is narrow and pointed; *c* is inconspicuous. Mandibles (Fig. C) are narrowly elongate, gently hooked apically and with an obsolete toothlet at the proximal end; along the inner margin a fine serrulation is present. Maxillary palpus is 5-

segmented; segment III (Fig. D) is long, gradually dilated distally; IV is subulate, with well-developed filamentous sensillae; V is minute. In labium (Fig. F) the glossa is long, forked to the base into two elongate arms whose apices are setiferous; median area of prementum is broad, narrowed posteriorly and with some 10 scattered pseudopores; in lateral area 2 real, 1 setal and a few pseudopores. Labial palpus (Fig. E) is 4-segmented; α -setula is well inside the margin; β is close to tp ; γ is hidden by b ; δ is long and on the level of h ; a is removed to the middle of segment I; f is close to the level of e . Mentum (Fig. G) is broadly emarginate in the anterior margin; v -setula is replaced by a long seta standing on the same level with w . Pronotum is convex along middle and rather deplanate on each side and fairly dilated anteriorly; lateral macrosetae are long and curved; surface is clothed with sparse secondary setae and is nearly glabrous as in the head. Mesosternal process is very short and broadly truncate at apex. Tarsal formula as 5, 5, 5, in which the metatarsus with segment I twice as long as II. Meso- and metatibiae (s , t in Fig. I) have 5 similarly short macrosetae in contrast with 3 in cases of *Atheta*. Elytron is short compared to the pronotum and not emarginate postero-externally. Flabellum (Fig. H) is well-developed, with up to 10 long setae. Macrochaetotaxy as 02-13-23-23-23-43. Abdomen is nearly glabrous; the sides are subparallel and with

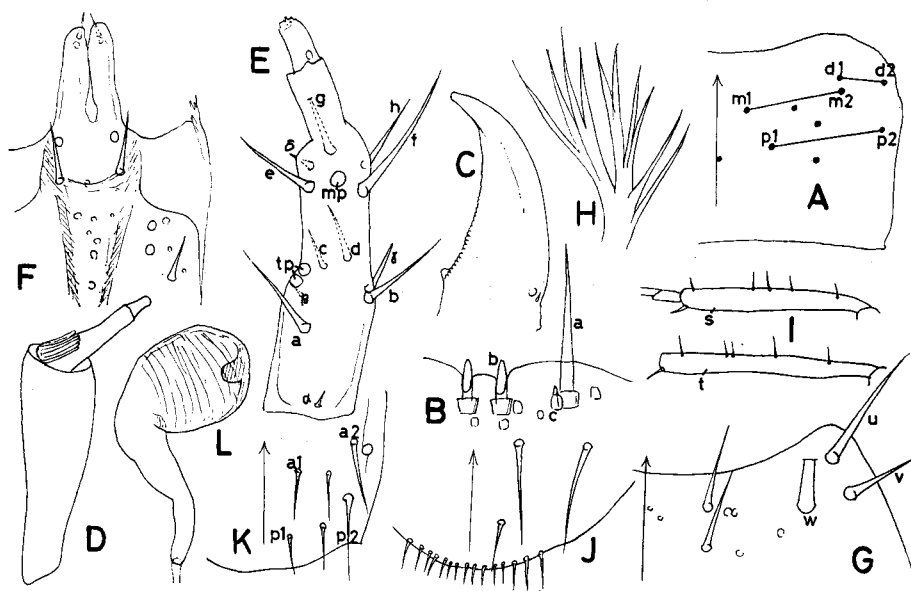


Fig. 20. *Paraleochara translata*, syntype (♀): A, labrum; B, labral margin; C, right mandible; D, maxillary palpus; E, labial palpus; F, glossa & prementum; G, mentum; H, flabellum; I, macrosetae of meso- & metatibiae; J, sternite VIII; K, tergite VIII; L, spermatheca.

inconspicuous lateral macrosetae. Tergite VIII (Fig. K) is with the rounded posterior margin; major setae are 6+6 (always?) in number, in which the anterior seta is close to the stigma. Sternite VIII (Fig. J) is merely rounded behind and with a row of some 7 long and short marginal setae. Spermatheca (Fig. L) is simple; bursa is fairly large, ovate in outline and with a small umbilicus.

Length. ca. 2.70 mm (head 0.41 mm long $\times$ 0.50 mm wide; pronotum 0.47 mm $\times$ 0.60 mm; elytra 0.35 mm $\times$ 0.69 mm).

♂. Unknown.

Specimen examined. Sri Lanka, syntype (♀) of *Homalota splendida* Kr., Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz (IPAL).

Whether the species will be included in *Paraleochara* Cameron, 1920 or in *Creochara* Cameron, 1939 is not certain as the key characters given by Cameron, 1939, p. 623 for these genera must be discussed further on.

In the present species the glossa is converted to two elongate arms. The prementum has strongly reduced distal setae. The tibiae have 5 similar macrosetae.

Distribution. Sri Lanka, Singapore (after Cameron, 1939, p. 664).

Abbreviations used: *a. 1.*, apical lobe; *an.*, annellus; *ar. c.*, arcuate costae; *m. c.*, median costa; *md.*, medial segment; *mp*, median pore; *p. c.*, proximal costa; *tp*, twin pores; *v. ap.*, ventral apodeme. (see also K. Sawada, 1972: 34, 44).

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