



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/us/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA.

RHYSODINI OF THE WORLD
PART III. REVISION OF *OMOGLYMMIUS* GANGLBAUER (COLEOPTERA:
CARABIDAE OR RHYSODIDAE) AND SUBSTITUTIONS FOR PREOCCUPIED
GENERIC NAMES

Ross T. Bell
Department of Zoology
University of Vermont
Burlington, VERMONT 05405
U.S.A.

Joyce R. Bell
24 East Terrace
South Burlington, VERMONT 05401
U.S.A.

Quaestiones Entomologicae
18: 127-259 1982

ABSTRACT

This paper is third of a series which will constitute a revision of the Rhysodini of the world. Two replacements are proposed for genera described in Part I: Kupeus NEW NAME, for Kupea Bell and Bell 1978, preoccupied by Kupea Philpott 1930, and Tangarona NEW NAME for Tangaroa Bell and Bell 1978, preoccupied by Tangaroa Lehtinen 1967. The remainder of the paper is a revision of Omoglymmius Ganglbauer. Pyxiglymmius Bell and Bell is reduced to the rank of subgenus. The subgeneric classification is extensively altered: eleven subgenera are recognized, compared with five in Part I. New subgenera are: Boreoglymmius NEW SUBGENUS, type- Omoglymmius americanus (Castelnau), three spp; North America, Japan; Laminoglymmius NEW SUBGENUS, type- Omoglymmius insularis (Grouvelle), seven spp. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Nicobar Is., New Guinea; Caeconavitia NEW SUBGENUS, type-Omoglymmius zimmermani Bell and Bell, one species, Fiji; Indoglymmius NEW SUBGENUS, type- Omoglymmius lineatus (Grouvelle), one species south India; Carinoglymmius NEW SUBGENUS, type- Omoglymmius carinatus (Grouvelle), three spp., Sumatra, Borneo, Andaman Is.

The following new species are described (type localities indicated): Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) hemipunctatus (SUMATRA (?), Serdang, Lau Raku); O. (H.) occultus (SUMATRA, only); O. (H.) rimatus (JAVA, Mt. Kawi); O. (H.) inermis (SUMATRA, only); O. (Pyxiglymmius) cristatus (PHILIPPINE IS., Luzon, Mt. Makilung); O. (P.) hesperus (MENTAWEI Is. Sipora, Sereina); O. (P.) krikkeni (SUMATRA: Alas Valley, Gumpang); O. (Laminoglymmius) inaequalis (NICOBAR IS.); O. (L.) actae (NEW GUINEA, Maffin Bay); O. (L.) trisinuatus (SUMATRA (?), Bangung); O. (L.) gorgo (SUMATRA, Siantar); O. (Navitia) stylatus (NEW HEBRIDES: Malekula); O. (Nitiglymmius) semioculatus (PHILIPPINE IS., Siargao, Dapa); O. (Orthoglymmius) microtis (RYUKYU IS.: Ishigaki, Takeda); O. (sensu stricto) imugani (PHILIPPINE IS., Luzon, Imugan; O. (s. str.) politus (PHILIPPINE IS., Luzon, Mt. Polis; O. (s. str.) crassicornis (PHILIPPINE IS., Negros, Horns of Negros); O. (s. str.) amplius (SUMATRA, Palembang); O. (s. str.) modiglianii

(*MENTAWEI IS., Si Oban*); *O.* (s. str.) *evasus* (*PHILIPPINE IS., Mindanao, E. Slope Mt. McKinley*); *O.* (s. str.) *nemoralis* (*SARAWAK, Mt. Matang*); *O.* (s. str.) *fraudulentus* (*SUMATRA, Palembang*); *O.* (s. str.) *coelebs* (*PHILIPPINE IS., Palawan, Binaluan*); *O.* (s. str.) *thoracicus* (*JAVA, Tangk. Prahoe*); *O.* (s. str.) *summissus* (*SUMATRA, Palembang*); *O.* (s. str.) *semperi* (*PHILIPPINE IS., only*); *O.* (s. str.) *data* (*PHILIPPINE IS., Luzon, Mt. Data*); *O.* (s. str.) *hiekei* (*PHILIPPINE IS., Luzon, Dalbalan*); *O.* (s. str.) *pectoralis* (*JAVA: Mt. Smetou*); *O.* (s. str.) *quadruplex* (*PHILIPPINE IS., Mindanao, Zamboanga, Kabasalan*); *O.* (s. str.) *duplex* (*PHILIPPINE IS., Luzon, Mt. Makiling*); *O.* (s. str.) *bouchardi* (*SUMATRA, Palembang*); *O.* (s. str.) *consors* (*SUMATRA, Palembang*); *O.* (s. str.) *repetitus* (*CELEBES, Tolitoli*); *O.* (s. str.) *opticus* (*LESSER SUNDA IS., Dammar Is.*); *O.* (s. str.) *viduus* (*KEI IS.*); *O.* (s. str.) *continuus* (*MOLUCCA IS., Sula Is., Mangole*); *O.* (s. str.) *wittmeri* (*MOLUCCA IS., Sula Is., Mangole*); *O.* (s. str.) *vadosus* (*MOLUCCA IS., Amboina*); *O.* (s. str.) *morditus* (*MOLUCCA IS., Morotai*); *O.* (s. str.) *nasalis* (*MOLUCCA IS., Boeroe, Kajeli*); *O.* (s. str.) *bicarinatus* (*SCHOUTEN IS., Jobi*); *O.* (s. str.) *lindrothi* (*SOLOMON IS., Guadalcanal, Kukum*); *O.* (s. str.) *modicus* (*SOLOMON IS., Savo*); *O.* (s. str.) *rusticus* (*SOLOMON IS., Russell Is., Loani*); *O.* (s. str.) *manni* (*SOLOMON IS., Malaita, Auki*); *O.* (s. str.) *regius* (*SOLOMON IS., Isabel, Regi*); *O.* (s. str.) *gurneyi* (*SOLOMON IS., Bougainville*); *O.* (s. str.) *princeps* (*SOLOMON IS., Bougainville, Kokure, Crown Prince Ra.*); *O.* (s. str.) *renutus* (*SOLOMON IS., New Georgia, Mavovo*); *O.* (s. str.) *scopulinus* (*SANTA CRUZ IS., Reef I*); *O.* (s. str.) *mycteroides* (*SOLOMON IS., Kolombangara, Hunda*); *O.* (s. str.) *tabulatus* (*SOLOMON IS., Boku*); *O.* (s. str.) *classicus* (*ADMIRALTY IS., Los Negros*); *O.* (s. str.) *oroensis* (*NEW GUINEA, Oro Bay*); *O.* (s. str.) *fringillus* (*NEW GUINEA, Huon Peninsula, Finschhafen*); *O.* (s. str.) *puncticornis* (*NEW GUINEA, Fly R., Kiunga*); *O.* (s. str.) *trepidus* (*NEW GUINEA, Wau, Morobe Dist.*); *O.* (s. str.) *patens* (*NEW GUINEA, Maffin Bay*); *O.* (s. str.) *cavea* (*NEW GUINEA, Ramoi Is.*); *O.* (s. str.) *sectatus* (*NEW GUINEA, Mt. Missim*); *O.* (s. str.) *ephemeris* (*NEW GUINEA, Nabire, s. Geelvink Bay*); *O.* (s. str.) *follis* (*NEW GUINEA, Wau, Morobe Dist.*); *O.* (s. str.) *iridescens* (*NEW GUINEA, Araboebivak*); *O.* (s. str.) *massa* (*NEW GUINEA, Eliptamin Val.*); *O.* (s. str.) *biroi* (*NEW GUINEA, Sattelberg*); *O.* (s. str.) *denticulatus* (*NEW GUINEA, Wissel Lakes, Enarotadi*); *O.* (s. str.) *auratus* (*NEW GUINEA, Swart Val.*); *O.* (s. str.) *sus* (*NEW GUINEA, Katau*); *O.* (s. str.) *planiceps* (*NEW GUINEA, Wau, Morobe Dist.*); *O.* (s. str.) *lentus* (*NEW GUINEA, Sattelberg*); *O.* (s. str.) *asetatus* (*NEW GUINEA, Madang*); *O.* (s. str.) *sedlaceki* (*NEW GUINEA, Wau, Morobe Dist.*).

O. (*Pyxiglymmius*) *aterrimus* (*Chevolat*) is synonymous with *O.* (*P.*) *strabus* (*Newman*).

RÉSUMÉ

Cet article est la troisième d'une série qui constitueront une revue taxonomique des *Rhysodini* du monde. Deux noms remplacent des autres car ils sont préoccupés: *Kupeus* NOUVEAU NOM pour *Kupea* Bell et Bell 1978, préoccupée de *Kupea Philpott*, 1930, et *Tangarona* NOUVEAU NOM pour *Tangaroa* Bell et Bell 1978, préoccupée de *Tangaroa Lehtinen* 1967. Le reste de l'article est une révision taxonomique du genre *Omoglymmius* Ganglbauer. *Pyxiglymmius* Bell et Bell est réduit au rang de sous-genre. Nous changeons beaucoup la classification des sous-genres: nous reconnaissons onze sous-genres en comparaison de cinq sous-genres en Partie I. Les sous-genres nouveaux sont: *Boreoglymmius* NOUVEAU SOUS-GENRE, type- *Omoglymmius americanus* (Castelnau), trois spp. Amérique du Nord, Japon; *Laminoglymmius* NOUVEAU SOUS-GENRE, type- *Omoglymmius insularis* (Grouvelle), sept. spp., Péninsule de Malaisie, Sumatra, Borneo, Îles Nicobars, Nouvelle Guinée; *Caeconavitia* NOUVEAU SOUS-GENRE, type- *Omoglymmius zimmermani* Bell et Bell, une sp., Fiji; *Indoglymmius* NOUVEAU SOUS-GENRE, type- *Omoglymmius lineatus* (Grouvelle), une sp., Inde du sud; *Carinoglymmius* NOUVEAU SOUS-GENRE, type- *Omoglymmius carinatus* (Grouvelle), trois spp., Sumatra, Borneo, Îles Andamans.

On décrit les espèces nouvelles qui voient (en indiquant pour chacune la localité du spécimen type): *Omoglymmius* (*Hemiglymmius*) *hemipunctatus* (*SUMATRA* (?), *Serdang, Lau, Raku*); *O.* (*H.*) *occultus* (*SUMATRA* sans localité

specifîé); O. (H.) rimatus (JAVA, Mt. Kawi); O. (H.) inermis (SUMATRA, sans localit e specif e); O. (Pyxiglymmius) cristatus ( LES PHILIPPINES, Luzon, Mt. Makiling); O. (P.) hesperus ( LES DE MENTAWEI, Sipora, Sereina); O. (P.) krikkeni (SUMATRA, vallee d'Alas, Gumpang); O. (Laminoglymmius) inaequalis ( les Nicobars); O. (L.) actae (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Baie de Maffin); O. (L.) trisinuatus (SUMATRA (?), Bangung); O. (L.) gorgo (SUMATRA, Siantar); O. (Navitia) stylatus (NOUVELLE HEBRIDES, Malekula); O. (Nitiglymmius) semiculatus ( LES PHILIPPINES, Siargao, Dapa); O. (Orthoglymmius) microtis ( LES DE RYUKYU: Ishigaki, Takeda); O. (sensu stricto) imugani ( LES PHILIPPINES, Luzon, Imugan); O. (s. str.) politus ( LES PHILIPPINES, Luzon, Mt. Polis); O. (s. str.) crassicornis ( LES PHILIPPINES, Negros, Horns of Negros); O. (s. str.) amplus (SUMATRA, Palembang); O. (s. str.) modiglianii ( LES DE MENTAWEI, Si Oban); O. (s. str.) evasus ( LES PHILIPPINES, Mindanao, versant est du Mont McKinley); O. (s. str.) nemoralis (SARAWAK, Mt. Matang); O. (s. str.) fraudulentus (SUMATRA, Palembang); O. (s. str.) coelebs ( LES PHILIPPINES, Palawan, Binaluan); O. (s. str.) thoracicus (JAVA, Tangk. Prahoe); O. (s. str.) summissus (SUMATRA, Palembang); O. (s. str.) semperi ( LES PHILIPPINES, sans localit e specif e); O. (s. str.) data ( LES PHILIPPINES, Luzon, Mt. Data); O. (s. str.) hiekei ( LES PHILIPPINES, Luzon, Dalbalan); O. (s. str.) pectoralis (JAVA, Mt. Smetou); O. (s. str.) quadruplex ( LES PHILIPPINES, Mindanao, Zamboanga, Kabasalan); O. (s. str.) duplex ( LES PHILIPPINES, Luzon, Mt. Makiling); O. (s. str.) bouchardi (SUMATRA, Palembang); O. (s. str.) consors (SUMATRA, Palembang); O. (s. str.) repetitus (CELEBES, Tolitoli); O. (s. str.) opticus (PETITES  LES DE SONDE,  les de Dammar); O. (s. str.) viduus ( LES DE KEI); O. (s. str.) continuus ( LES MOLUQUES,  les de Sula, Mangole); O. (s. str.) wittmeri ( LES MOLUQUES,  les de Sula, Mangole); O. (s. str.) vadosus ( LES MOLUQUES, Amboina); O. (s. str.) morditus ( LES MOLUQUES, Moratai); O. (s. str.) nasalis ( LES MOLUQUES, Boeroe, Kajeli); O. (s. str.) bicarinatus ( LES DE SCHOUTEN, Jobi); O. (s. str.) lindrothi ( LES DE SOLOMON, Guadalcanal, Kukum); O. (s. str.) modicus ( LES DE SOLOMON, Savo); O. (s. str.) rusticus ( LES DE SOLOMON,  les de Russell, Loani); O. (s. str.) manni ( LES DE SOLOMON, Malaita, Auki); O. (s. str.) regius ( LES DE SOLOMON, Isabel, Regi); O. (s. str.) gurneyi ( LES DE SOLOMON, Bougainville); O. (s. str.) princeps ( LES DE SOLOMON, Bougainville, Kokure, Crown Prince Ra.); O. (s. str.) renutus ( LES DE SOLOMON, Nouveau Georgia, Mavovo); O. (s. str.) scopulinus ( LES SANTA CRUZ,  le de Reef); O. (s. str.) mycteroides ( LES DE SOLOMON, Kolombangara, Hundal); O. (s. str.) tabulatus ( LES SOLOMON, Boku); O. (S. str.) classicus ( LES D'ADMIRALTY, Los Negros); O. (s. str.) oroensis (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Baie d'Oro); O. (s. str.) fringillus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Huon Peninsula, Finschhafen); O. (s. str.) puncticornis (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Fly R., Kiunga); O. (s. str.) trepidus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Wau, Morobe Dist.); O. (s. str.) patens (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Baie de Maffin); O. (s. str.) cavea (NOUVELLE GUIN E,  le Ramoi); O. (s. str.) sectatus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Mt. Missim); O. (s. str.) cphemeris (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Nabire, sud de la Baie de Geelvink); O. (s. str.) follis (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Wau, Morobe Dist.); O. (s. str.) iridescens (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Araboebivak); O. (s. str.) massa (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Eliptamin Val.); O. (s. str.) biroi (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Sattelberg); O. (s. str.) denticulatus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Lacs de Wissel, Enarotadi); O. (s. str.) auratus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Swart Val.); O. (s. str.) sus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Katau); O. (s. str.) planiceps (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Wau, Morobe Dist.); O. (s. str.) lentus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Sattelberg); O. (s. str.) asetatus (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Madang); O. (s. str.) sedlaceki (NOUVELLE GUIN E, Wau, Morobe Dist.).

Nous decouvrames que O. (Pyxiglymmius) aterrimus (Chevrolat) est un synonyme de O. (P.) strabus NEWMAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Introduction | 130 |
| Sources of Material | 130 |
| Genus <i>Omoglymmius</i> | 131 |
| Subgenus <i>Hemiglymmius</i> (Figs. 1-16) | 132 |
| New Subgenus <i>Boreoglymmius</i> (Figs. 17-26) | 140 |
| Subgenus <i>Pyxiglymmius</i> (Figs. 27-56) | 146 |
| New Subgenus <i>Laminoglymmius</i> (Figs. 57-74) | 156 |
| Subgenus <i>Navitia</i> (Figs. 75,76,79,80) | 164 |
| New Subgenus <i>Caeconavitia</i> | 166 |
| New Subgenus <i>Indoglymmius</i> (Figs. 77,83) | 167 |
| Subgenus <i>Nitiglymmius</i> (Figs. 78,81,82) | 168 |
| Subgenus <i>Orthoglymmius</i> (Figs. 84-103) | 169 |
| New Subgenus <i>Carinoglymmius</i> (Figs. 104-112) | 176 |
| Subgenus <i>Omoglymmius sensu stricto</i> (Figs. 113-237) | 180 |
| Substitutions for Preoccupied Generic Names | 253 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Acknowledgements | 254 |
| Supplementary References | 254 |

INTRODUCTION

This paper, third of a series of five, comprises a revision of the large and difficult genus *Omoglymmius* Ganglbauer. *Pyxiglymmius* Bell and Bell, formerly regarded by us as a separate genus, is included as a subgenus. The discovery of many additional species has resulted in several changes in limits and definitions of subgenera. Two generic names proposed in Part I of this series are preoccupied, and substitutes are proposed.

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

The following abbreviations designate collections cited in this paper. Names of curators of respective institutions are in parentheses.

| | |
|-------|---|
| AMS | Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Amsterdam, Netherlands (J. Duffels) |
| AP | U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg, PA (K. Valley) |
| ARK | University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (E. P. Rouse) |
| AU | S. F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas (W. W. Gibson) |
| BMNH | British Museum, Natural History, London (R. Pope) |
| BPBM | Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu (G. Samuelson) |
| BPM | Barry P. Moore, Canberra City, Australia |
| BSL | Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (W. Wittmer) |
| CAG | U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Sacramento, CA (F. G. Andrews) |
| CAS | California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (D. H. Kavanaugh) |
| CMP | Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA (G. Wallace) |
| CNHM | Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL (H. Dybas) |
| CU | Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (L. L. Pechuman) |
| DM | Dayton Museum, Ohio (A. J. Koestner) |
| DY | Daniel K. Young, E. Lansing, MI |
| FLA | U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Gainesville, FL (R. Woodruff) |
| GEN | Museo Civico di Storia Naturale G. Doria, Genoa (R. Poggi) |
| GLP | Gary L. Peters, Corvallis, OR |
| HL | Harry J. Lee, Fairview Park, OH |
| IO | Iowa State University, Ames (R. Miller) |
| ISNHS | Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana (M. Sanderson) |
| IU | Indiana University, Bloomington |
| KS | Karl Stephan, Tucson, AZ |
| KU | Kagoshima University, Japan |
| LA | Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, CA (C. L. Hogue) |
| LEI | Rijksmuseum von Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands (J. Krikken) |
| LEN | Academy of Sciences, Leningrad (O. Kryzhanovskij) |
| LS | Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge (J. B. Chapin) |
| LUN | Zoological Institute, Lund, Sweden (R. Danielsson) |
| MCZ | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA |

- (J. H. Lawrence)
- MNHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, DDR (F. Hieke)
- MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (A. Descarpentries)
- MN University of Minnesota, St. Paul (P. J. Clausen)
- MO University of Missouri, Columbia (W. R. Enns)
- MRAC Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (P. Basilewsky)
- MSU Michigan State University, E. Lansing
- NC North Carolina State University, Raleigh (D. A. Young)
- NMNH United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C. (T. L. Erwin)
- NMNZ National Museum of New Zealand, Wellington (R. G. Ordish)
- NMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (F. Janczyk)
- OK Oklahoma State University, Stillwater (W. A. Drew)
- OS Oregon State University, Corvallis (G. L. Peters)
- OSFS Oregon State Forest Sciences Collection, Corvallis
- OSU Ohio State University, Columbus (C. A. Triplehorn)
- PA Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia (D. C. Rentz)
- PU Purdue University, Lafayette, IN
- RCG R. C. Graves, Bowling Green, OH
- SATO Masataka Sato, Nagoya, Japan
- SDA U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Brookings, SD (V. M. Kirk)
- SI Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (J. E. McPherson)
- TB Thomas Barr, University of Kentucky, Lexington
- UCD University of California, Davis
- UK University of Kansas, Lawrence (G. W. Byers)
- UL University of Louisville, KY (C. V. Covell)
- UM University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (I. J. Cantrall)
- UN University of Nebraska, Lincoln (B. C. Ratcliffe)
- UT Utah State University, Logan (W. J. Hanson)
- UW University of Wisconsin, Madison (J. R. Baker)
- VP Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (M. Kosztarab)
- WR William Rosenberg
- WRS Walter R. Suter, Carthage College, Kenosha, WI
- WS Washington State University, Pullman (W. J. Turner)

Genus *Omoglymmius* Ganglbauer 1892*Type species.* – *Rhysodes germari* Ganglbauer 1892

Description. – Paramedian grooves of pronotum deep, distinct; middle and hind tibiae each with a single terminal spur; antennal stylet, basal setae, midial angles of temporal lobes variously developed.

The description has been altered from that in Part I, p. 72, to reflect incorporation of *Pyxiglymmius* as a subgenus. In the key to genera of Omoglymmiina, Part I, pp. 66-67, adults of *Omoglymmius* as presently defined, trace to 5'. The key to subgenera presented below supersedes that in Part I, p. 72.

KEY TO SUBGENERA

- 1 Clypeal setae present *Orthoglymmius* Bell and Bell, p. 169
 1' Clypeal setae absent 2
 2 (1) Spur of middle tibia straight; female with deepest lateral pits on Sternum V;
 outer carina very narrow, 0.33 or less as wide as paramedian groove
 *Carinoglymmius* new subgenus, p. 176
 2' Spur of middle tibia curved anteriorly; female with deepest pits on Sternum IV;
 outer carina in most species subequal in width to paramedian groove, or only
 slightly narrower (in *O. (s. str.) solitarius* and *O. (Laminoglymmius) inaequalis*
 0.33 as wide as paramedian groove) 3
 3 (2') Apical stylet of antenna absent 4
 3' Apical stylet present 9
 4 (3) Basal setae present on outer antennal segments 5
 4' Basal setae absent 7
 5 (4) Medial margin of temporal lobe with broad emargination between two widely
 separated medial angles. *Pyxiglymmius* Bell and Bell, p. 146
 5' Medial margin of temporal lobe without emargination or with one or two
 shallow ones; each temporal lobe with one medial angle or with two or three
 close together 6
 6 (5') Medial margin with translucent area (ill-defined in *O. actae*); medial margin
 with distinct emarginations (except in *O. inaequalis*)
 *Laminoglymmius* new subgenus, p. 156
 6' Medial margin without translucent area and without emargination, medial
 angle single *Boreoglymmius* new subgenus, p. 140
 7 (4') Medial angles with translucent area. *Indoglymmius* new subgenus, p. 167
 7' Medial angles without translucent area 8
 8 (7') Eye large, over 0.5 as deep as head; cornea distinctly faceted
 *Omoglymmius sensu stricto* Ganglbauer, p. 180
 8' Eye reduced; less than 0.25 as deep as head; cornea not faceted
 *Nitiglymmius* Bell and Bell, p. 168
 9 (3') Outer antennal segments with basal setae. *Hemiglymmius* Bell and Bell, p. 132
 9' Basal setae absent 10
 10 (9') Eyes large, cornea faceted; frontal grooves obsolete.
 *Navitia* Bell and Bell, p. 164
 10' Eye reduced, less than 0.25 as deep as head; cornea not faceted; frontal grooves
 deep *Caeconavitia* new subgenus, p. 166

Subgenus *Hemiglymmius* Bell and Bell 1978

Type species. – *Rhysodes africanus* Grouvelle 1892.

Description. – Basal setae on at least antennal Segments IX, X (in most species on more proximal segments as well); antennal stylet present; clypeal setae absent; eye large, normal, cornea faceted; frontal grooves deep, complete, dilated in many species; medial angle simple, no translucent area; postorbital tubercle present; marginal groove of pronotum deep; spur of middle tibia curved anteriorly; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V scattered; lateral pits of abdomen in female on Sternum IV, poorly developed.

This subgenus differs from others that have an antennal stylet and basal setae in having simple, unmodified medial angles on the temporal lobes.

Limits of this subgenus have been altered by removal of those species which lack the antennal stylet (*O. americanus*, *O. hamatus*, and *O. lewisi*) to *Boreoglymmius* new subgenus. Restudy of types has shown that *O. oberthueri* belongs in *Laminoglymmius* new subgenus, while *O. nicobarensis* belongs in *Orthoglymmius* Bell and Bell. We also originally listed *O. borneensis* among the species of *Hemiglymmius*. We have not been able to locate the type for this species, but a detailed study of the original description suggests that the name is based on a species of *Omoglymmius* s. str. from Borneo, and not on the species formerly interpreted by us as being *O. borneensis*.

Range of the subgenus *Hemiglymmius* as limited above includes Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, and a large part of Africa, from Liberia to eastern Zaire. *O. germaini*, described from Bolivia, is certainly a member of this subgenus. However, it is very similar to one of the two species forming Grouvelle's concept of *O. javanicus*, so it seems certain that locality data associated with the types is erroneous.

Phylogeny. – *O. africanus*, with its narrow, abbreviated median lobe, appears to stand apart from the Indonesian species. The latter constitute a closely related and poorly known complex whose interrelationships will not be easy to decipher until both sexes of all species have been collected.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Median lobe of head narrow, linear, short, ended opposite anterior margin of eye; gular tubercle absent; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur | |
| | <i>O. africanus</i> (Grouvelle), p. 135 | |
| 1' | Median lobe narrow to broad, long, extended at least to level of middle of eye; gular tubercle present; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur | 2 |
| 2 (1') | Temporal lobe not extensively pollinose, its glabrous portion separated from antennal lobe only by pollinosity of antennal groove | 3 |
| 2' | Temporal lobe extensively pollinose anteriorly, its glabrous portion broadly separated from antennal lobe | 6 |
| 3 (2) | Inner carina of pronotum punctate | 4 |
| 3' | Inner carina impunctate <i>O. hemipunctatus</i> new species, p. 137 | |
| 4 (3) | Temporal lobe with 18-20 coarse punctures; Stria IV with five or six setae along its length | <i>O. occultus</i> new species, p. 138 |
| 4' | Temporal lobe with one to five punctures, or none; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex | 5 |
| 5 (4') | Pronotum widest anterior to middle; outer carina very broad anteriorly | |
| | <i>O. germaini</i> (Grouvelle), p. 137 | |
| 5' | Pronotum broadest at middle; outer carina less broad anteriorly. | |
| | <i>O. javanicus</i> (Grouvelle), p. 136 | |
| 6 (2') | Median lobe glabrous; antennal lobe bounded posteriorly by prominent scarp | <i>O. rimatus</i> new species, p. 139 |
| 6' | Median lobe pollinose; antennal lobe not bounded posteriorly by scarp or with only a vestige of one. | 7 |
| 7 (6') | Male with proximal tooth on anterior tibia; pronotum shorter, length/greatest | |

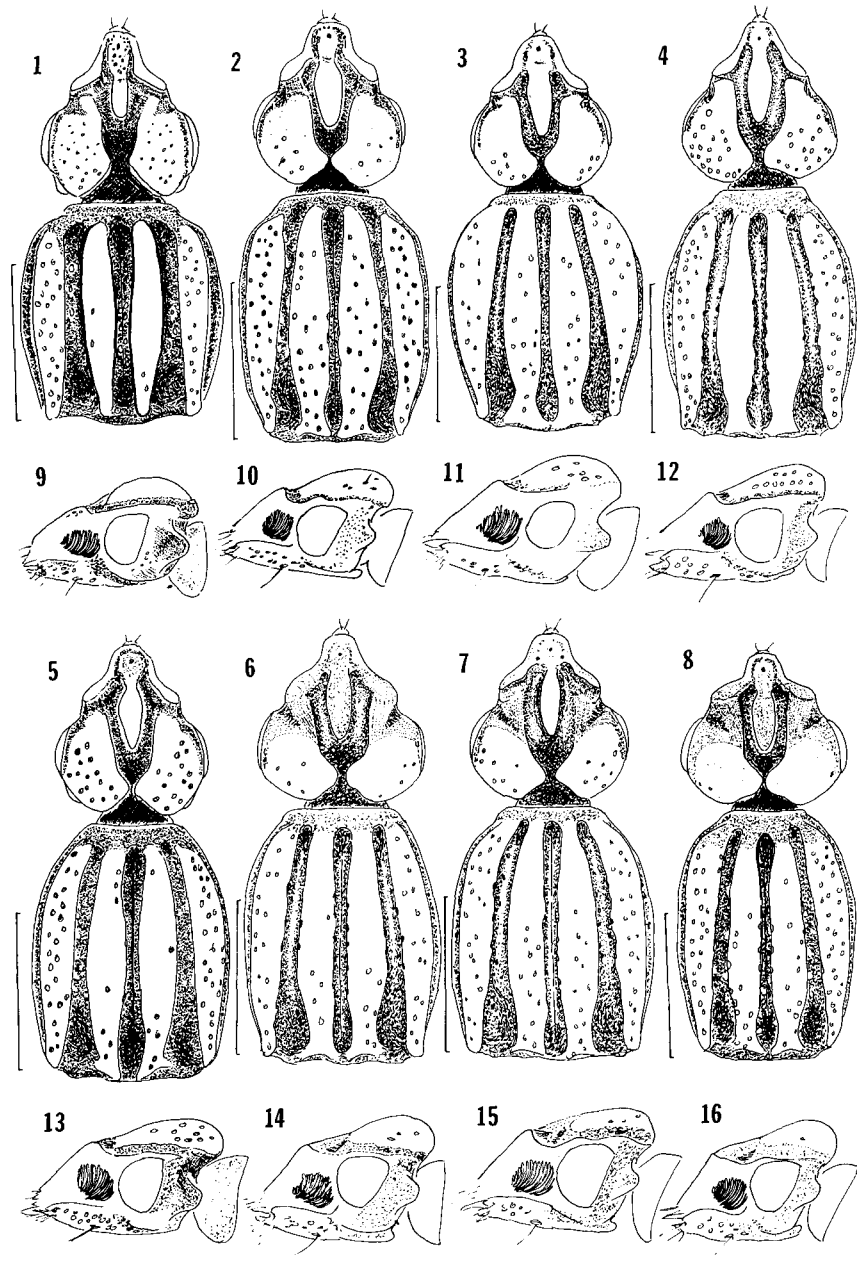


Plate 1. Figures 1-16, Subgenus *Hemiglymmius*. Figs. 1-8, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 1, *Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) africanus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 2, *O. (H.) javanicus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 3, *O. (H.) germaini* (Grouvelle); Fig. 4, *O. (H.) hemipunctatus* new species; Fig. 5, *O. (H.) occultus* new species; Fig. 6, *O. (H.) ineditus* (Dajoz); Fig. 7, *O. (H.) rimatus* new species; Fig. 8, *O. (H.) inermis* new species; Figs. 9-16, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 9, *O. (H.) africanus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 10, *O. (H.) javanicus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 11, *O. (H.) germaini* (Grouvelle); Fig. 12, *O. (H.) hemipunctatus* new species; Fig. 13, *O. (H.) occultus* new species; Fig. 14 *O. (H.) ineditus* (Dajoz); Fig. 15 *O. (H.) rimatus* new species; Fig. 16 *O. (H.) inermis* new species.

- width about 1.26; calcars larger. *O. ineditus* (Dajoz), p. 138
 7' Male without proximal tooth on anterior tibia; pronotum longer, length/greatest
 width about 1/36; calcars smaller. *O. inermis* new species, p. 140

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) africanus (Grouvelle 1892)

Figs. 1, 9

Rhysodes africanus Grouvelle 1892: 299.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) africanus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE sex not recorded, labelled: “Assinie,” no other data (MNHN). According to the original description there were two specimens in the type series, so the second specimen, if still extant, is a paralectotype. Assinie was a former French colony, centering about the town of the same name, now part of the Ivory Coast. A specimen labelled “Lac Albert (Albrecht), Afrique Allemande” (MNHN), is labelled as a paratype, but is probably not one in modern terms, it is not mentioned in the original description. The locality is ambiguous, as Lake Albert was not in German East Africa.

Description. – Length 5.8-6.7 mm. Antennal stylet short, acute; basal setae well-developed on Segments IX, X, sparse on Segments VI-VIII; absent from Segments IV, V; Segments I-XI coarsely punctate; median lobe narrow, with sides parallel, very short, tip even with anterior margin of eye, apex obtuse; median lobe varied from coarsely punctate to impunctate; temporal lobe with medial angles nearly rectangular, rather widely separated in most specimens (but nearly contiguous in some); posteriomedial margin oblique between medial and occipital angles; temporal lobe varied from finely punctate to impunctate; distinct postantennal depression between antennal base and eye, extended medially from lateral margin, but not to frontal groove; temporal setae absent; postorbit entirely finely pollinose; postorbital tubercle well-developed, in most specimens with well-developed pilosity conspicuously coarser and longer than pollinosity of postorbit.

Pronotum relatively short, length/greatest width averaging 1.18; widest at middle; sides curved, convergent both basally and apically; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; median groove relatively broad, about 0.33 as broad as inner carina at middle; marginal groove dilated, as wide as outer carina; both carinae narrow, inner slightly narrower than outer one; inner carina impunctate (in some specimens one or two); outer carina finely punctate.

Elytra relatively long and narrow (though distinctly wider than pronotum); elytral striae broad, rather shallow; stria punctures large, deep, pilose; intervals convex, very narrow; each interval distinctly narrower than a stria puncture; pattern of setae varied, when fully developed more extensive than in any other member of subgenus; Stria I with one to three in apex; Stria II with three in apex; Stria IV with continuous series of six to seven setae; medial side of apical tubercle with single seta; apical striole with three or four setae; apex of Stria VII with seven to ten setae; some specimens without certain setae (most frequently, setae absent from middle portion of Stria IV); hind coxa without setae; abdominal Sternum VI with pair of setae in both sexes; female with shallow, indistinct lateral pits on Sterna IV and V; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur and without proximal tooth on anterior tibia; middle tibia without trace of calcar; calcar of hind tibia very small, triangular, acute.

The short, narrow median lobe gives adults of this species a distinctive appearance, in most specimens enhanced by well-separated medial angles, which make the head appear almost “split”. Variation is extensive. A few specimens, especially those from the most eastern part of the range, have the medial angles almost contiguous. Amount of punctation of medial and temporal lobes is markedly variable, and there is also considerable variation in development of elytral setae. Neither of these two characters seem to vary geographically. Perhaps more than one species is represented among African *Hemiglymmius*, although we can see no clear-cut pattern in the material available to us.

Range. – This is extensive for a rhysodine, from Liberia on the west to the eastern borders of Zaire in the east. In addition to the type series, we have seen specimens from the following localities: CAMEROONS: one male, two females, Lolodorf, coll. G. Schwab (MCZ); one male, “Neu-Kamerun” No. 3209-48, coll. Tessmann, S.G. (MNHB); EQUATORIAL GUINEA: one female, Nkolentangan, XI-07.-V-08, coll. G. Tessman, S.G. (MNHB); one male, Is. Fernando Poo, Musola, 500-800 m.s.m., I-III-1902, coll. L. Fea (GEN); LIBERIA: four males, three females, Mt. Coffee, Feb-March 1895, O.F. Cook Colln. (NMNH); ZAIRE:

(all specimens in MRAC) one male, Haute-Uclé: Moto, 1923, coll. L. Burgeon; one female, Kasai: Ngombe, -1921, coll. Dr. H. Schouteden; one female, Ituri: Yindi, 18-VI-1948, coll. A.E. Bertrand; one female, Lulua: Kapanga, X-1933, coll. G.F. Overlaet; one female, Mayidi, 1942, coll. Rev. P. Van Eyen; two males, Territoire de Sandoa, 18-XI-1948, coll. N. Leleup; one male, two females, Tschuapa, Lac Tumba, Mabali, 350 m., 29-IX-1955, coll. N. Leleup, under bark of dead tree.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) javanicus (Grouvelle)

Figs. 2, 10

Rhysodes javanicus Grouvelle 1903: 110.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) javanicus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male labelled: “JAVA, Gounod Gedeh, Ledru 1898, TYPE” (MNHN); PARALECTOTYPES one male, two females, same labels as lectotype (MNHN); one female with same label as lectotype and additional label “*Rhysodes javanicus* ty. Grouv.” (MNHN); one female, four males with same label as lectotype and additional labels “*R. javanicus* ty. Grouv., 1952-Oberthür Colln.”, “Syn. *Rhysod. A Grouvelle 1903*” (MNHN); one male, with same label as lectotype and additional labels “ex. coll. Oberthür 1904-175, syn. *Rhysod. A. Grouvelle, 1903, co-type, javanicus Grouv. ex typis*” (BMNH).

A female specimen, labelled: “Tougou, Java Occid., J.D. Pasteur 3-96, *Type, Rhysodes javanicus* Grouv.” (MNHN), is not conspecific with the series from Gounod Gedeh, but is probably *O. ineditus* (Dajoz) or *O. rimatus* n. sp.

Description. – Length 6.7-8.0 mm. Basal setae well developed on antennal Segments V-X; Segments I-IV each with pollinose band on dorsal surface; Segments V-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI distinctly longer than wide; corpus cylindrical, narrower than Segment X; stylet short, acute.

Head in most specimens slightly longer than wide (average of 11 specimens width/length 0.963; range 0.909-1.02); median lobe impunctate, glabrous, elongate oval, its tip bluntly rounded, just anterior to level of posterior margin of eye; frontal space 1.5 wider than long; medial angles slightly obtuse, contiguous; temporal lobe convex, not at all pollinose; antennal groove pollinose, continuous with pollinose orbital groove; temporal lobe with one to six rather fine punctures, or none; temporal setae none to four; temporal setae more frequent than in related species; antennal lobe glabrous, distinctly raised above level of temporal lobe; lateral margin of head shallowly sinuate between antennal lobe and eye; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle small about 0.3 of length of eye.

Pronotum relatively broad, length/greatest width 1/19; widest near middle; base, apex distinctly, nearly equally narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved except oblique near base and apex; margin shallowly sinuate just anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves nearly parallel; outer carina widest just anterior to middle; both inner, outer carinae coarsely punctate.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow; strial punctures coarse throughout; intervals convex, narrow, each narrower than one strial puncture; Stria II with one or two setae near apex; Stria IV with one or two near apex; subapical striole with seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; abdominal sterna moderately densely punctate; 25-29 punctures in each half of Sternum V; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur, proximal tooth on anterior tibia; middle calcar small but distinct; hind calcar slightly larger than middle one.

This species differs sharply from the sympatric *O. ineditus* in absence of pollinosity from the temporal lobe; longer, narrower head; and much shallower emargination of head margin anterior to the eye. It is more similar to *O. hemipunctatus*, *O. occultus*, and *O. germani*. The first species lacks punctures on the inner carina of the pronotum, the second has many coarse punctures on the temporal lobe and a complete series of setae in Stria IV, and the third has the pronotum inflated anteriorly and the postorbital tubercle much larger.

Range. – *O. javanicus* occupies the western 2/3 of Java, where it seems to be the commonest member of the subgenus. The easternmost locality is Kopeng, near Jogjakarta. In addition to type material we have seen the following specimens: one male, five females, Gunong Tengkoeban Prahoc, elev. 1000-1400 m., June 20, 1933, coll. van Doesburg (LEI); one male, two females, Kopeng, elev. 1610 m., May 14, 1933, coll. van Doesburg (LEI); one female, Preanger, no date, coll. P.F.S. Sijthoff (LEI).

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) germani (Grouvelle)

Figs. 3, 11

Rhysodes germani Grouvelle 1903: 109.*Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) germani* (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) female labelled: “Cochabamba, Bolivia” (MNHN) PARALECTOTYPE male, same data (MNHN); the paralectotype has a slightly deformed pronotum, with an irregular interruption of the lateral margin near the apex. This species is very close to *O. javanicus*, and might prove to be conspecific with it. It is very likely that the collecting data are erroneous, and that the true locality is in one of the Greater Sunda Islands.

Vulcano and Pereira (1975b) illustrated a specimen under the name *R. germani* Grouvelle labelled as coming from Rio Madeira, Brazil. Their specimen lacks postorbital tubercles and antennal stylets, and is not *O. germani* nor a member of Subgenus *Hemiglymmius*. We have not studied this specimen, and cannot form a definite opinion about its specific identity nor its subgeneric placement. We hope that more specimens will be collected. If it is not a mislabelled specimen from some other part of the world, it represents the first authentic record of Genus *Omoglymmius* from South America. In the paper of Vulcano and Pereira two figures were transposed, so that illustrations of their *Omoglymmius* appear under the name *Clinidium rojasi* Chevrolat.

Description. – Length 7.0-7.2 mm. Basal setae well-developed on antennal Segments V-X; Segments I-IV with pollinose band on dorsal surface. Segments V-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI longer than wide, corpus cylindrical, narrower than Segment X; stylet short, acute.

Head slightly longer than wide; median lobe impunctate, glabrous, elongate oval, its tip bluntly rounded near level of posterior margin of eye; frontal space 1.5 wider than long; medial angles slightly obtuse, contiguous; temporal lobe convex, not at all pollinose; antennal groove pollinose, continuous with pollinose orbital groove; temporal lobe with one to six coarse punctures; temporal seta absent; antennal lobe glabrous, distinctly raised above level of temporal lobe; lateral margin of head shallowly sinuate between antennal lobe and eye; postorbit finely pollinose; postorbital tubercle 0.3-0.5 of length of eye.

Pronotum with length/greatest width 1.21-1.24, widest anterior to middle; base, apex equally narrowed; lateral margins more markedly curved than in *O. javanicus*; margin shallowly sinuate just anterior to hing angle; paramedian grooves distinctly convergent anteriorly; outer carina broadest at anterior 0.25 of length; both inner, outer carinae coarsely punctate.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow; stria punctures coarse throughout; intervals convex, narrow, each narrower than one stria puncture; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with two setae near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; abdominal sterna densely punctate with about 33 punctures in each half of Sternum V; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur, proximal tooth on anterior tibia; middle calcar more prominent than in *O. javanicus*, longer than hind calcar, similar to that of *O. javanicus*.

We regard this species as only doubtfully distinct from *O. javanicus*, distinguished by the pronotum more inflated anteriorly and perhaps by the larger middle calcar.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) hemipunctatus new species

Figs. 4, 12

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Corporaal, Serdang, Lau Raku, 4-1910, cat. no. 6” (LEI).

This locality is ambiguous, but probably refers to the former Province of Serdang in Sumatra, and not the town by the same name in northwestern Java.

Description. – Length 7.0 mm approx. (specimen broken). Basal setae well-developed on antennal Segments V-X; Segments I-IV each with pollinose band on dorsal surface; Segments II-XI coarsely punctate; Segment XI distinctly longer than wide, the corpus nearly cylindrical, slightly narrower than Segment X; stylet acute, longer than in *O. germani*.

Head as long as wide; median lobe glabrous, elongate-oval, its tip bluntly rounded just posterior to middle of eye; median lobe impunctate; frontal space 1.5 wider than long; medial angles slightly obtuse, narrowly separated; temporal lobe convex, not at all pollinose, but with pollinose strip in antennal groove and extended into orbital groove; temporal lobe with 16-18 coarse punctures, but without temporal setae; antennal lobe glabrous, distinctly raised above level of temporal lobe; lateral margin of head shallowly sinuate between antennal lobe and eye; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle small, about 0.4 of width of eye.

Pronotum slightly narrower than in *O. germani*. length-greatest width 1.23; widest near middle, apex more narrowed than base; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle; pronotal carinae convex, nearly equal; inner carina impunctate, outer carina coarsely punctate.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow; strial punctures coarse in anterior 80%, becoming distinctly finer near apex; Stria II with seta at apex; Stria IV with three setae near apex; apical striole with one seta; several setae near apex of Stria VII; abdominal sterna densely punctate, with about 33 punctures in left half of Sternum V.

Male unknown.

This species is close to *O. javanicus*, but differs in having the temporal lobes strongly punctate and the inner pronotal carina entirely impunctate.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) occultus new species

Figs. 5, 13

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SUMATRA” (MNHN); PARATYPE female, same data (MNHN).

Description. – Length 6.4-7.7 mm. Basal setae well-developed on antennal Segments V-X; Segments I-IV each with pollinose band on dorsal surface; Segments IV-XI coarsely punctate; Segment XI distinctly longer than wide, corpus slightly narrowed near base, only slightly narrower than Segment X; stylet short, acute.

Head as wide as long; median lobe impunctate, glabrous except for minute pollinosity on clypeus; median lobe elongate oval, its tip obtuse, even with middle of eye; median space slightly wider than long; medial angles obtuse, nearly contiguous; temporal lobes convex, not pollinose, but with pollinose strip in antennal groove and extended along orbital groove; temporal lobe with approximately 15 coarse punctures; temporal setae absent; antennal lobe glabrous, distinctly raised above level of temporal lobe; lateral margin of head shallowly sinuate between antennal lobe and eye; post-orbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle larger than in *O. javanicus*, its width 0.5 of width of eye.

Pronotum relatively narrow, length/greatest width 1.30; widest near middle; apex more markedly narrowed than base; margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle; pronotal carinae convex, nearly equal in width; inner carina with six to 12 scattered coarse punctures, most of them near base; outer carina densely, coarsely punctate.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow; strial punctures coarse throughout, not becoming finer near apex; Stria II with one to two setae near apex; Stria IV with five or six setae scattered along its length; apical striole with one seta; several setae near apex of Stria VII; abdominal sterna coarsely, densely punctate; male with ventral tooth present on anterior femur, with proximal tooth present on anterior tibia; middle calcar small but distinct; hind calcar equal to middle one.

This species is unique among Indonesian *Hemiglymmius* in having a complete series of setae in Stria IV. It also differs from *O. hemipunctatus* in having punctures on the inner pronotal carina, and from *O. javanicus* and *O. germani* in having more punctures on the temporal lobe and in having a larger postorbital tubercle.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) ineditus (Dajoz)

Figs. 6, 14

Rhysodes ineditus Dajoz 1975: 8-9.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) ineditus (Dajoz) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE sex not listed, labelled: “JAVA:Tji Salimar, Province de Preang dans le Sud-Ouest de l'île, altitude 3,000 pieds, septembre 1897” (MNHN).

We have not been able to study this type, which has apparently been misplaced. We provisionally conclude, on the basis of the description and figure, that it applies to the species described below.

Description. — Length 5.8-7.1 mm. Basal setae well-developed on antennal Segments V-X; Segments I-IV each with pollinose dorsal band; Segments V-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI distinctly longer than wide, corpus nearly cylindrical, narrower than Segment X; stylet short, acute.

Head slightly wider than long; greatest width/length 1.000-1.075; mean 1.050; median lobe pollinose, impunctate, narrow, margins nearly parallel, tip bluntly rounded at level of middle of eye; frontal space 1.5 wider than long; medial angles obtuse, contiguous; temporal lobe convex, anterior half pollinose, posterior half glabrous, shining, with one to four fine punctures or none; temporal seta absent; antennal lobe pollinose, continuous with anterior part of temporal lobe, without trace of scarp; lateral margin of head deeply sinuate between antennal lobe and eye, postantennal groove oblique; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle very small, less distinct than in *O. rimatus*.

Pronotum rather narrow; length/greatest width 1.26, widest near middle, apex strongly narrowed, base moderately narrowed; margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; pronotal carinae convex, outer and inner ones nearly equal in width at middle; outer carina with 14-18 punctures; inner carina with one to eight coarse punctures or none.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow, intervals convex, narrow; each interval narrower than one stria puncture; latter coarse, closely spaced; Stria II with one or two setae near apex; Stria IV with single seta at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; abdominal sterna densely punctate; each half of Sternum V with 38-48 punctures; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur and proximal tooth on anterior tibia; middle calcar triangular, about 0.5 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, slightly larger than middle one.

This species is marked by the complete absence of posterior scarp of the antennal lobe. The latter connects to the narrow, convex anterior portion of the temporal lobe, forming an angular pollinose ridge. The median lobe is pollinose. *O. rimatus* is similar, but has a glabrous median lobe and a distinct scarp posterior to the antennal lobe. *O. inermis* is intermediate in having an indistinct scarp posterior to the antennal lobe. It has the median lobe pollinose, as in the present species, but differs from both *O. ineditus* and *O. rimatus* in the male lacking the proximal tooth on the anterior tibia.

Range. — Western Borneo, western Java, and eastern Sumatra. We have studied specimens from the following localities: BORNEO: one female, Mowong, West Borneo, coll. F. Muir, Sept. 1907 (BMNH); JAVA: one male, Pangalengen, elev. 4000 feet, 1893, coll. H. Fruhstorfer (MNHN); one male, Java-Orient (MNHN); SARAWAK: one female, Mount Matang, West Sarawak, coll. G. K. Bryant, January, 1914 (BMNH); SUMATRA: ten males, four females, Palembang (MNHN); two males, one female, Palembang (BMNH); one female, Palembang (AMS).

Variation. — The two specimens from Borneo lack punctures of the inner carina, and might not be conspecific with the others, which have four to eight such punctures.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) rimatus new species

Figs. 7, 15

Type material. — HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "JAVA, Mt. Kawi" (MNHN). PARATYPES two females (one mounted on same pin as holotype), same label as holotype (MNHN); one female labelled: "Mt. Kawi, Java, A. Grouvelle" (LEI); two females, labelled: "Mt. Kawi, Java, Juli 1934, v. Doesburg" (LEI).

Description. — Length 6.2-8.8 mm. Basal setae of antenna well-developed on Segments IV-X; Segments I-IV each with dorsal pollinose band; Segments V-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI distinctly longer than wide, corpus nearly cylindrical, narrower than Segment X; stylet short, acute.

Head as long as wide; median lobe glabrous, impunctate or with a few coarse punctures; median lobe narrow, margins nearly parallel, tip bluntly rounded at level of middle of eye; frontal space 1.5 wider than long; medial angles obtuse, contiguous or slightly separated; temporal lobe convex; its anterior 0.33 pollinose; posterior portion glabrous, shining with few punctures; temporal seta absent in most specimens, a few specimens with small temporal seta; antennal lobe glabrous, raised above level of temporal lobe and separated from it by distinct scarp; pollinosity of temporal lobe in most specimens ended posteriorly, opposite middle of eye; lateral margin of head deeply sinuate between antennal lobe and eye, postantennal groove oblique; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle about 0.3 as long as eye.

Pronotum with length/greatest width about 1.23; widest near middle; apex strongly narrowed, base moderately narrower; margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; pronotal carinae convex, outer and inner ones nearly equal in width at middle; outer carina with 20-25 punctures; inner carina with 11-14 punctures.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow; intervals convex, narrow, each narrower than one stria puncture; stria punctures coarse, close together; Stria II with single seta at apex; Stria IV with two setae at apex; subapical striole with single seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; abdominal sterna moderately densely punctate; each half of Sternum V with 27-37

punctures; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur and proximal tooth on anterior tibia; middle calcar acute, about 0.5 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its proximal margin concave, smaller than middle one.

This species has a distinct postantennal groove and extensive pollinosity on the temporal lobe as in *O. ineditus*, but differs sharply in having the median lobe glabrous and the antennal lobe glabrous, strongly elevated, and separated from the temporal lobe by a distinct scarp.

Range. – West Central Sumatra and eastern Java. This species appears to be allopatric to *O. ineditus*, and to occupy a markedly disjunct range. In addition to the type series, we have seen specimens from the following localities: JAVA: five males, five females, Gg. Moeria, Tjolo, elev. 700-1000 m., P. H. v. Doesburg (LEI); one male, two females, Mt. Moeria, 3-4000' (MNHN); three males, two females (on same pin), Malang (MNHN); SUMATRA: two males, one female, Pajakombo (MNHN).

Variation. – The series of specimens from Gunong Moeria have the pollinosity of the temporal lobe less extensive than in specimens from other localities.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) inermis new species

Figs. 8,16

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "SUMATRA" (MNHN). PARATYPE male, labelled: "SUMATRA, don. Grouvelle 1901" (GEN).

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Basal setae well-developed on antennal Segments V-X; Segments I-IV each with pollinose dorsal band; Segments V-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI distinctly longer than wide, corpus nearly cylindrical, narrower than Segment X; stylet short, acute.

Head slightly wider than long, slightly more transverse than in preceding species, median lobe pollinose, impunctate, narrow, its sides nearly parallel, its tip bluntly rounded at level of middle of eye; frontal space 1.5 wider than long; temporal lobe convex, its anterior half pollinose, a rather broad band of pollinosity extended posteriorly medial to eye; medial angles obtuse, contiguous; posterior half of temporal lobe otherwise glabrous, shining with few fine punctures; temporal seta absent; antennal lobe pollinose except for narrow area along lateral margin; antennal lobe continuous with temporal lobe, not marked off by a well-defined scarp, though fine trace of scarp is present; lateral margin of head distinctly sinuate between antennal lobe and eye; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle small.

Pronotum more elongate than in *O. ineditus*, length/greatest width 1.36; widest near middle, apex strongly narrowed, base more narrowed than in *O. ineditus*, lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; median groove narrow; pronotal carinae convex, nearly equal, punctate; inner carina more sparsely punctate than outer one.

Elytral striae broad, rather shallow; intervals convex, narrow; each interval narrower than a stria puncture; stria punctures coarse, closely spaced; two setae in apex of Stria II; one in apex of Stria IV; one in apical striole; several in apex of Stria VII; abdominal sterna coarsely punctate; 41 coarse punctures in left half of Sternum V, additional very minute punctures present on sterna; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur, but without proximal tooth on anterior tibia; calcars, very small.

This species is very similar to the two preceding ones, from which it differs in the absence of the proximal tooth on the anterior tibia of the male. It is also larger than the males of the sympatric *O. ineditus*, and in addition, has a more elongate pronotum and smaller calcars. The female is unknown.

Subgenus *Boreoglymmius* new subgenus

Type species. – *Rhysodes americanus* Castelnau 1836

Description. – Basal setae on antennal Segments V-X, antennal stylet absent; outer segments not at all punctate; Segment I finely pollinose, others glabrous; clypeal setae absent; eye large, normal, deeper than long; cornea faceted; temporal setae absent; frontal grooves deep, complete; medial angle simple, no translucent area; postorbital tubercle present or absent; marginal groove of pronotum deep; spur of middle tibia curved anteriorly; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V scattered; lateral pits of female varying, either limited to abdominal Sternum IV and shallow, or else deep and extended over Sterna III and IV; anterior femur of male with ventral tooth; anterior tibia of male without proximal tooth; hind calcars of male larger than middle ones.

This subgenus resembles *Hemiglymmius* in most respects, but differs sharply in lacking the antennal stylet. It is also close to *Omoglymmius s. str.* from which it differs in presence of basal

setae on antennal segments.

Three allopatric species are known, two from North America, and one from Japan.

Phylogeny. – *O. hamatus* is structurally as well as geographically intermediate between the two other species. It resembles *O. americanus* in the presence of a small, shallow lateral pit restricted to Sternum IV in the female, and in the absence of a postorbital tubercle. *O. lewisi*, in contrast, has a deep lateral pit extended over Sterna III and IV, and has a well-developed postorbital tubercle. On the other hand, *O. hamatus* and *O. lewisi* are very similar in the shape of the temporal lobe and of the hind calcar.

Two possible phylogenies seem worthy of consideration: either *O. lewisi* and *O. hamatus* share an ancestor, and *O. americanus* is more distantly related, or else *O. hamatus* and *O. americanus* are more closely related than either is to *O. lewisi*. We believe that the latter phylogeny is the more likely one. The presence of a postorbital tubercle in *O. lewisi* is a similarity to *Hemiglymmius*. According to this hypothesis, the ancestral species had most of the characters of *O. hamatus* except that the postorbital tubercle was present. Perhaps this species evolved in eastern Asia. Later it invaded western North America, and still later it split into two daughter species after the range was interrupted at the Bering Strait. The population that remained in Asia developed enlarged lateral pits on the abdominal sterna of the female, and became *O. lewisi*. The population in western North America lost the postorbital tubercle. This species later split into two: *O. hamatus*, essentially like the ancestral North American species, and *O. americanus*, in eastern North America, which evolved a shorter, wider head, and which, in the male, had the hind calcars secondarily simplified. According to this view, the similarities between *O. americanus* and *O. (s. str.) germari* of Europe represent evolutionary convergence.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Postorbital tubercle present; female with deep lateral pit, extending over abdominal Sterna III and IV. | <i>O. lewisi</i> (Nakane), p. 141 |
| 1' | Postorbital tubercle absent; lateral pit of female confined to Sternum IV, small and shallow | 2 |
| 2 (1') | Frontal space twice as wide as long; medial angles of temporal lobe narrow, obtuse, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin distinctly concave between medial and occipital angles. | <i>O. americanus</i> (Castelnau), p. 144 |
| 2' | Frontal space at most slightly wider than long; medial angles broadly rounded; posteriomedial margin not emarginate. | <i>O. hamatus</i> (Leconte), p. 143 |

Omoglymmius (Boreoglymmius) lewisi (Nakane) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 17, 20, 21, 24

Rhysodes lewisi Nakane 1973: 5 (described in Japanese and designated by the author as a manuscript name.)

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) lewisi (Nakane) Bell and Bell 1978

Omoglymmius lewisi Nakane 1978: 129-130 (described in English)

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, Kirishima, Kyushu, Japan, 26-VII-1971, T. Nakane lgt. ALLOTYPE female, Kurama, Kyoto, Honshu, Japan, 22-IV-1952, F. Takahashi lgt.

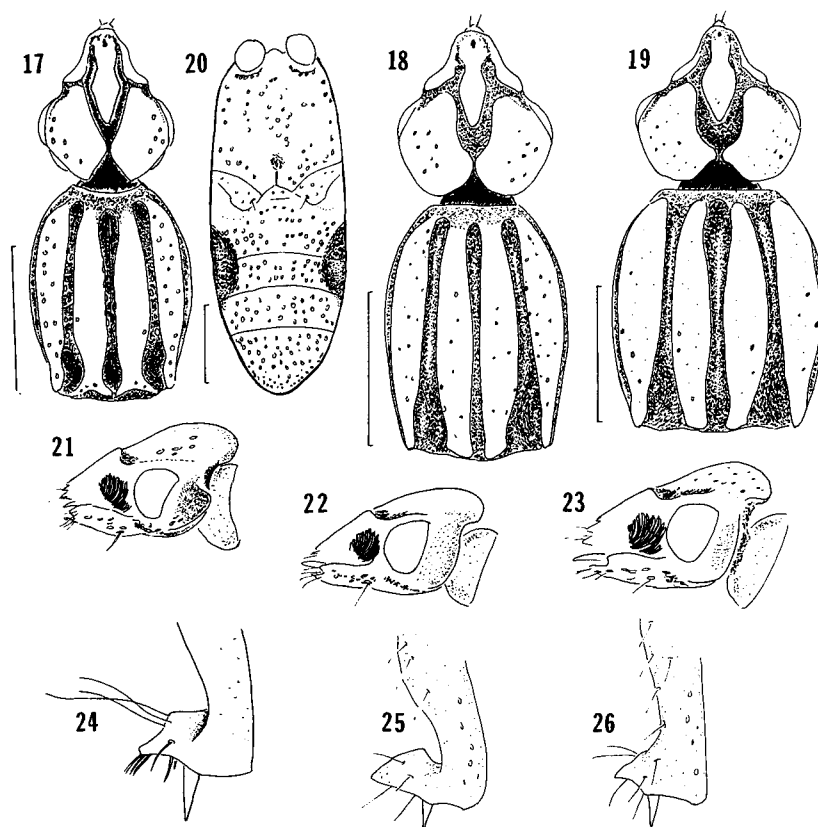


Plate 2. Figures 17-26, subgenus *Boreoglymmius*. Figs. 17-19, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 17, *Omoglymmius* (*Boreoglymmius*) *lewisi* (Nakane); Fig. 18, *O. (B.) hamatus* (Leconte); Fig. 19, *O. (B.) americanus* (Castelnau); Fig. 20, Metasternum and abdomen, ventral aspect, *O. (B.) lewisi* (Nakane); Figs. 21-23, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 21, *O. (B.) lewisi* (Nakane); Fig. 22, *O. (B.) hamatus* (Leconte); Fig. 23, *O. (B.) americanus* (Castelnau); Figs. 24-26, Hind tibia, male, apical portion; Fig. 24, *O. (B.) lewisi* (Nakane); Fig. 25, *O. (B.) hamatus* (Leconte); Fig. 26, *O. (B.) americanus* (Castelnau).

PARATYPES one male, one female, Fujimidai, Shinano, Honshu, Japan, 11-VI-1944, S. Osawa lgt.; one male, Kurama, Kyoto, Honshu, Japan, 11-VII-1956, T. Nakane lgt.; one male, Mt. Kooya, Wakayama, Honshu, Japan, 11-VII-1948, M. Hayashi lgt. (all KU).

We have not seen the holotype, but have studied excellent drawings kindly furnished to us by Dr. Nakane.

Description. — Length 6.5-8.0 mm. Antennal Segment I coarsely punctate; head distinctly longer than wide; clypeus with few punctures near margin, continuous with median lobe; latter rhomboidal, narrow, pointed posteriorly even with anterior third of eye; temporal lobe coarsely, very sparsely punctate, punctures very scarce in medial half; anteriomedial margin oblique, scarcely sinuate; medial angles obtusely rounded, contiguous; frontal space longer than wide; posteriomedial margin slightly convexly curved; occipital angle distinct; posteriolateral margin oblique between occipital angle and eye; orbital groove with pollinose strip narrowed posteriorly, extended about to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle with well-marked dorsal margin, but with ventral margin indistinct; postorbit with few coarse

punctures near eye, not pollinose.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.2; widest near middle, narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; median and paramedian grooves relatively narrow, punctate; carinae broad; marginal groove fine, linear; outer carina punctate throughout; inner carina with few punctures near base.

Elytra long, narrow, intervals narrow, slightly convex; striae relatively shallow; punctures fine; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex; apical striole with two setae; several setae near apex of Stria VII; male with middle calcar acute; hind calcar large, almost twice as wide as tip of tibia, its tip acute, its dorsal side with pronounced "shoulder" with group of large setae (Fig. 24); lateral abdominal pit of female, deep, long, narrow, extended over Sterna III-IV (Fig. 20).

This species differs from other members of the subgenus in presence of a postorbital tubercle and in form of the lateral pit of the female.

Range. – Restricted to Japan. We have studied the following specimens: one male, one female, Mt. Kooya (Wakayama Prefecture), VII-11-1948, coll. Masao Hayasi (SATO); one female, Mie University Forest, Ichishi-Gun (Mie Prefecture), 24-VI-1956, coll. M. Sato (SATO). In addition, we have seen one male labelled: "JAPAN: G. Lewis, 1910-320, C. F. Baker Colln. 1927" (NMNH). This specimen is labelled as a "cotype" of *Rhysodes crassiusculus* Lewis.. This can be a true cotype if the date on the label represents the acquisition date and not the collection date. The description of *R. crassiusculus* Lewis seems to be a composite, as the description of the head seems to be based on the present species, while the secondary sexual characters are clearly those of the Japanese species of subgenus *Pyxiglymmius*. We follow Nakane in restricting the name *R. crassiusculus* to the latter species.

Omoglymmius (Boreoglymmius) hamatus (Leconte) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 18, 22, 25

Rhysodes aratus Chevrolat (nec Newman) 1873a: 209.

Rhysodes hamatus Leconte 1875: 163.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE, sex not recorded, labelled: "CALIFORNIA" (MCZ, 6830).

Description. – Length 6.2-8.8 mm. Antennal Segment I coarsely punctate in most specimens (few specimens with reduced punctation), finely pollinose; head longer than wide; clypeus with few punctures near margin; clypeus continuous with median lobe; latter rhomboidal, narrow, pointed posteriorly, tip even with anterior third of eye; temporal lobe coarsely, rather sparsely punctate; anteriomedial margin oblique, only shallowly sinuate; medial angles obtusely rounded, contiguous or narrowly separated; frontal space about as wide as long; posteriomedial margin convexly curved; occipital angle obtusely rounded; posteriolateral margin oblique to eye; orbital groove short, narrow, its posterior end opposite middle of eye; postorbit convex, but not in form of distinct tubercle; postorbit finely pollinose.

Pronotum longer and narrower than in related species, length/greatest width 1.33 or greater; both base and apex distinctly narrowed; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle, both inner and outer carinae sparsely, rather coarsely punctate.

Elytra long, parallel-sided; striae rather deep, coarsely punctate; each puncture about as wide as an interval; Stria IV with one to three setae near apex; apical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; male with hind calcar much larger than middle calcar, with pronounced "shoulder" on dorsal surface, separated from shaft of tibia by deep emargination (Fig. 25); female with lateral pit of abdomen on Sternum IV, shallow, ill-defined.

This species is distinguished from *O. lewisi* by absence of the postorbital tubercle, and form of the hind calcar of the male and of the lateral abdominal pit of the female. Compared to *O. americanus*, this species is much narrower and more elongate, and with better developed punctation. Available bionomic information was summarized by Bell (1970).

Range. – Widespread in forested regions of California and Oregon. In California, represented by many specimens from the Sierra Nevada and in the mountains north of Los Angeles, as well as by a few records from the Coast Range north of San Francisco. In Oregon, known from many localities in the Cascade Range, and from isolated mountain ranges in southcentral and northeastern parts of the state, but not recorded from the Coast Range. There are also records from several localities in the northern third of Idaho. There is a single record from southeastern Washington, and another, quite isolated one, from the Huachuca Mountains of southeastern Arizona. There are also records without specific localities from British Columbia, Nevada, and Texas.

We have seen specimens from the following localities: ARIZONA: Huachuca Mountains (Cochise County) (CNHM).

CALIFORNIA: Ahwahnee (CNHM); Alhambra (CAS); Arcata (LA); Arrowhead (LA, CAG); Bartlett Springs (CAS); Barton Flats (San Bernardino Co.) (UCD, OS, CAG); Bass Lake (LA, CAS); Bear Valley (Santa Barbara Co.) (CAS); Big Bear Lake (San Bernardino Co.), 6700 ft. (LA); Big Meadows (UCD); Big Tree Grove (MCZ); Big Trees (Calaveras Co.) (UK, CU, AP, CAS); Blodgett Forest (El Dorado Co.), 4400 ft. (LA); Buck's Lake (Plumas Co.) (UCD); Butte Co. (CNHM); Calaveras Co. (CU); Calistoga (CAS); Camino (CAG); Camp Connell (Calaveras Co.) (CAG); Carrville (Trinity Co.), 2500 ft. (LA, CAS); Cascade Lake (El Dorado Co.) (BSRI); Castle Crag (CMP, MCZ); Cedar Pass (Modoc Co.) (LA, UCD); China Flats (El Dorado Co.) (CAS); Chester (CNHM); Chiquito Creek (Madera Co.), 4100 ft. (CU, UCD); Cisco (MNHB); Cole (CAS); Coleville (CNHM); Coffey Creek (Trinity Co.) (UCD); Dalton Creek (Fresno Co.), 4800 ft. (CAS, CU); Dardanelle (Tuolumne Co.) (LA); Dark Creek (San Jacinto Mts.) (LA); East Crag (CNHM); Desolation Valley, Echo Lake (El Dorado Co.), 7500 ft. (CU, BSRI); El Dorado Co. (CNHM); Facht (Lassen Co.) (CAS); Fallen Leaf Lake (El Dorado Co.) (CAS); Feather Falls (Butte Co.) (LA); Fish Camp (MCZ); Fresno Flats, 3500 ft. (ISNHS); Georgetown (CAG); Giant Forest, 6400 ft. (CU); Grass Valley (LA); Hackamore (OSFS); Happy Camp (MCZ); Hat Creek P.O. (Shasta Co.) (LA); Hassock Meadows (Tulare Co.) (CAS); Hayfork (CAS); Hobart Mills (CAG); Huntington Lake (UCD); Ice House (El Dorado Co.) (CAG); Kaweah (CAS); Kyburz (El Dorado Co.) (UCD); Lake Almanor (Plumas Co.) (CAG); Lake Tahoe, 6465 ft. (LA, PA); Leland Meadows (Tuolumne Co.) (UCD); Madera Co. (CAS); Manzanita Creek (Lassen Co.) (UCD); Mariposa Co. (CNHM); Mather (Tuolumne Co.) (OSU, UCD, WRS); Meadow Creek (Plumas Co.) (CAS); Mendocino Co. (CNHM); Miami (Madera Co.) (CU, AP, LA); Mineral (UCD); Mokelumne (CAS); Morgan Summit (Tehama Co.) (CAG); Mount Aukum (El Dorado Co.) (LA); Mount Home (Tulare Co.) (UCD); Northfork (CU); Old Station (Shasta Co.) (LA); Paradise Valley (King's River), 7000 ft. (CAS); Pasadena (MO); Peanut (Trinity Co.) (LA); Pinecrest (Tuolumne Co.) (UT); Placer Co. (MO, CNHM, PA); Plumas Co. (CNHM); Pollock Pines (LA); Pyramid Ranger Station (OSFS); Rainbow Falls (Madera Co.) (UCD); Red's Meadow (Madera Co.) (LA); Riverton (El Dorado Co.) (CAG); San Bernardino Mts. (MCZ); Sequoia National Park (CAS, CAG); Shasta Co. (CNHM); Shasta Retreat (Siskiyou Co.) (CAS); Sierraville (CAG); Sissons (Siskiyou Co.) (MO, CNHM, MCZ); Strawberry (El Dorado Co.) (CAS, LA); Sugar Pine (CAS); Tahquitz Valley (San Jacinto Mts.) (LA); Tallac (CAS, SD); Trinity Co. (CNHM); Truckee (CAS); Tulare Co. (CNHM, MCZ); Tuolumne Co. (CNHM); Uncle Tom's (CAG); Viola (LA, CAS); Virner (CAG); Walker Mine (OSFS); Weaverville (CAS); West Fork (San Gabriel Canyon) (UT); Whitehall (El Dorado Co.) (LA); Yosemite (UK, LA, CAS); Yuba pass (Sierra Co.) (LA, CAG).

CANADA: "B.C." (CMP).

IDAHO: Clearwater (Idaho Co.) (DY); Coeur d' Alene (CAS); Harvard (Latah Co.) (WS); Moscow (WS); Moscow Mt. (WS).

NEVADA: "Nevada" (MNHB).

OREGON: Beaver-Sulfur (Jackson Co.) (OS); Brownsboro (OS); Butte Falls (Jackson Co.) (UCS, OS); Cave State Park, 5 mi. nw of Culver, 1775 ft. (UT); Colton (CAS); Deming Creek (near Bly) (MSU); Fish Lake (Jackson Co.) (UCD); Huckleberry Mt. (Jackson Co.), 5500 ft. (CNHM); Indian Fork Creek (near Sisters) (UT, OS); Josephine Co. (CNHM); Klamath Co. (CNHM, OS); Klamath Falls (MSU); Lake of the Woods (Klamath Co.), 5300 ft. (CNHM); Mahama (Marion Co.) (LA); McAllister Soda Springs (Jackson Co.) (CNHM); McDonald Forest (Benton Co.) (OS); Moon Prairie (OS); Portland (CAS); Ruch (Jackson Co.) (LA); Union (CNHM); Union Creek (Jackson Co.), 3100-3500 ft. (CNHM); Upper Klamath Lake (MUS); Wildwood Camp (Ochoco National Forest) (OS).

TEXAS: "Tex." (MN).

WASHINGTON: Dayton (WS).

Omoglymmius (Boreoglymmius) americanus (Castelnau) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 19, 23, 26

Rhysodes americanus Castelnau 1836: 58.

Rhysodes exaratus Serville 1825: 308 (*nec* Dalman 1823; *nec* Erichson 1848).

Rhysodes aratus Newman 1838: 664.

Omoglymmius americanus (Castelnau) Bell 1975: 351.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "America Sept., De Castelnau 2-43" (MNHN).

Description. – Length 6.0-7.9 mm. Segment I of antenna pollinose, impunctate or with very few punctures; head as long as wide; clypeus impunctate, continuous with median lobe; latter relatively broad, rhomboid, tip pointed opposite anterior third of eye; temporal lobe very finely punctate, impunctate in appearance at low magnification; anteriomedial margin very deeply sinuate, anterior half longitudinal, posterior half oblique; medial angles narrow, obtusely pointed, contiguous; frontal space twice as wide as long; posteriomedial margin shallowly emarginate posterior to obtuse but

distinct occipital angle; lateral margin slightly curved between occipital angle and eye; orbital groove relatively well-developed, extended to posterior margin of eye; postorbit flat, pollinose, without trace of tubercle.

Pronotum relatively short and broad, length/greatest width is 1.09; widest near middle, both base and apex narrowed; apex less narrowed than in related species; pronotal carinae with very fine punctures, impunctate in appearance at low magnification; elytra broader and less parallel-sided than in *O. hamatus*; stria punctures less coarse than in *O. hamatus*, each puncture clearly narrower than an interval; Stria IV with one to four setae near apex; hind calcar of male acute, triangular, not "shouldered" dorsally (Fig. 26); lateral abdominal pits of female as in *O. hamatus*.

This species differs from other members of the subgenus in having the hind calcar triangular. It is easily distinguished from *O. hamatus* by broad frontal space, deeply emarginate anteriomedial margin of the temporal lobe, emarginate posteriomedial margin, and much finer punctures of temporal lobes and pronotal carinae. Available bionomic information was summarized by Bell (1970).

Range. – Eastern North America, north to central New York, southern Ontario, and the vicinity of Minneapolis, Minnesota; west to southeastern Nebraska and eastern Texas; south to the Gulf of Mexico and northern Florida. Two specimens labelled "Arizona" (ISNHS) are probably mislabelled, as is certain for a specimen labelled "Nederl. Indie, A. Koller, Colln. Drescher" (AMS). A specimen labelled "Castle Crag, California" (CMP) is also very likely mislabelled.

Since Bell (1970) we have seen specimens from the following additional localities:

ALABAMA: Auburn (BSRI); Chiat State Park (UW); Mobile (MO).
 ARKANSAS: Arkadelphia (CNHM); Bluff City (Ouachita Co.) (ARK); Rosston (Nevada Co.) (ARK).
 DELAWARE: "Del." (MCZ).
 FLORIDA: Alachua Co. (UM); Florida Caverns State Park (Jackson Co.) (FLA); Gainesville (CNHM).
 ILLINOIS: Algonquin (ISNHS); Carbondale (SI); Crab Orchard Lake (Williamson Co.) (SI); East Dubuque (ISNHS); Evanston (CNHM); Funk's Grove (ISNHS); Galena (ISNHS); Harrisburg (ISNHS); Lusk Creek (Pope Co.) (SI); Moline (MN); Murphysboro (SI); New Lenox (CNHM); Normal (ISNHS); Pine Hills Field Station (Union Co.) (BSRI); Pulaski (ISNHS, CNHM); Urbana (CNHM, IO); Utica (UVM); White Heath (UM).
 INDIANA: Bloomington (IU); Brown County State Park (IU); Crowthersville (PU, FLA); Dubois County (PU); Indianapolis (FLA); Jennings Co. (PU); Knox Co. (PU); Kosciusko Co. (CU); Lafayette (PU); Lagrange Co. (PU); Posey Co. (PU); Smith (CNHM); Smith Station (La Porte Co.) (CNHM); Vigo Co. (PU).
 IOWA: Ames (IO); Jefferson Co. (UVM).
 KANSAS: Douglas Co., 900 ft. (MCZ, UK, CU, MNHN); Riley Co. (CNHM).
 KENTUCKY: Anchorage (UL).
 LOUISIANA: Baton Rouge (LS); Chastine (Natchitoches Parish) (MO); Magnolia (LS); Natchitoches (MO); Opelousas (MNHN); Ruston (LS).
 MARYLAND: College Park (LA); Elk Neck State Park (UD); Sparrows Point (CNHM).
 MICHIGAN: Allegan Co. (MSU); Ann Arbor (UN); Clinton Co. (HL, UVM); Detroit (MO); Frazer (MSU); Grand Rapids (UN); Kalamazoo (MCZ); Lansing (MSU); Washtenaw Co. (UM).
 MINNESOTA: Hennepin Co. (MN); Ramsay Co. (MN).
 MISSISSIPPI: Avera (CU); Choctaw Co. (RCG); Greer (UW); Lafayette Co. (BSRI); New Augusta (CU).
 MISSOURI: Ashland (MO); Columbia (MO); Louisiana (MO); McBaine (MO); Meramee Highland (St. Louis Co.) (MO); Saint Louis Co. (CMP, MO); Sikeston (MO); Warrensburg (CNHM).
 NEBRASKA: Ashland (UN); Lincoln (UN).
 NEW JERSEY: "N.J." (MCZ).
 NEW YORK: Buffalo (CNHM); Lodus (MCZ); McLean (Tompkins Co.) (CU); McLean Bogs (Cortland Co.) (CU); Niagara (CNHM).
 NORTH CAROLINA: Southern Pines (UI, NMNH).
 OHIO: Bowling Green (RCG); Cedar Swamp (Champaign Co.) (FLA); Columbus (MSU); Dayton (DM); Delaware Co. (WS); Franklin Co. (NC); Montgomery Co. (DM); Oxford (NC); Wood Co. (RCG).
 OKLAHOMA: Bradem (OK).
 ONTARIO: Essex Co. (KS, RCG); Kingsville (CNHM); Port Alma (WR); Tilbury (UVM, KS).
 PENNSYLVANIA: Allegheny (CMP); Harrisburg (AP); Jeanette (CMP); New Cumberland (AP); Norwich (MNHB); Pittsburgh (CMP).
 SOUTH CAROLINA: Clemson (UVM); Florence (SDA); Sumter (UVM); Wedgefield (UVM).
 TENNESSEE: Cookeville (TB); Madison Co. (CU, MCZ); Shelby Co. (DY).
 TEXAS: Nacogdoches (AU).
 VIRGINIA: Blacksburg (VP, NMNH); Great Falls (NMNH); Mount Vernon (NMNH); Warrenton (UK).
 WISCONSIN: Broadhead (Green Co.) (UW).

Subgenus *Pyxiglymmius* Bell and Bell 1978 NEW STATUS

Type species. – *Rhysodes strabus* Newman 1838.

Description. – Eleventh antennal segment without true stylet, its apex in most species obtuse (apex acute and resembling a stylet in *O. cristatus*); basal setae on at least antennal Segments VIII-X (on VI-X in most species); clypeal setae absent; frontal grooves deep, complete; medial margin of temporal lobe with two medial angles well separated from one another, emargination between them deep except in *O. lederi*; medial margin without distinct translucent area (in some specimens of *O. strabus*, slight suggestion of translucent area); eye large, deeper than long; cornea faceted; postorbital tubercle present; gular tubercle prominent except in *O. crassiusculus*; punctures of abdominal sterna scattered; female with prominent lateral pit in Sternum IV; in most species pit complex, with anteriolateral ridge or brace, and with longitudinal striation; spur of middle tibia curved anteriorly at apex; male with proximal tooth on anterior tibia and ventral tooth on anterior femur; calcaria large, conspicuous, that of middle tibia slender, nearly cylindrical, tibial spur apparently inserted in its base; hind calcar very large, compressed, triangular, separated from spur by distinct emargination; hind tibia of male bent near middle, swollen proximad to middle.

In this subgenus there are two medial angles on each temporal lobe. This feature separates it from all other subgenera except for some species of *Laminoglymmius*. Members of the latter subgenus have the medial angles much closer together and, in addition, all species except *O. actae* have a conspicuous translucent area in the region of the medial angles.

This taxon was ranked as a genus in Part I. Further study has convinced us that it should be reduced to subgeneric status. *O. rugosus* and *O. insularis* have been removed to *Laminoglymmius* New Subgenus.

The range of *Pyxiglymmius* extends through most of the Oriental Region, from Japan and Viet Nam to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Andaman and Mentawai Islands. It is also represented on Luzon in the Philippine Islands.

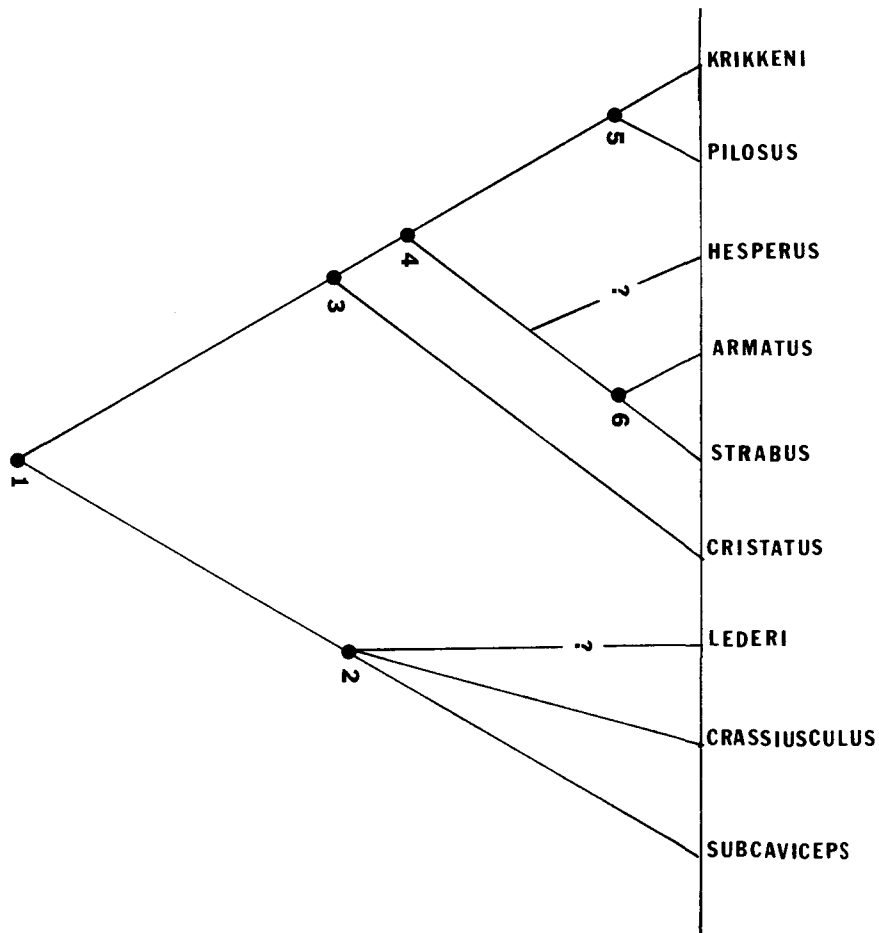
Phylogeny. – A phylogenetic tree for the subgenus is presented in Diagram 1. We postulate that the common ancestor of the subgenus, Species 1, had the following characters: median lobe longer than wide, acutely pointed; medial margin of temporal lobe deeply emarginate; female with lateral groove on metasternum; lateral abdominal pits of female with small anteriolateral brace, but without striations.

Six of the nine species clearly form a monophyletic group, descended from Species 3. In the latter species, the median lobe became markedly transverse, a specialization not seen in any of the other subgenera of *Omoglymmius*. In the six species of this group, the postorbit is flat, and is bounded ventrally by a distinct suborbital tubercle.

The three remaining species, *crassiusculus*, *subcaviceps*, and *lederi*, agree in having the median lobe elongate (as is usual in *Omoglymmius s. lat.*), and in having the postorbit strongly convex and not bounded ventrally by a suborbital tubercle. They may have arisen from a common ancestor (Species 2), although none of the common characters is clearly a synapomorphy. It is also possible that they descended separately from Species 1. *O. crassiusculus* and *O. lederi* lack the lateral groove on the metasternum of the female. We believe this is a secondary loss. It might be a synapomorphy. *O. subcaviceps* has a well-developed lateral metasternal groove as in the remainder of the subgenus.

Of the line descended from Species 3, *O. cristatus* of Luzon possibly stands apart from the others. The pointed apical antennal segment and reduced metasternal grooves are clearly specializations, while the absence of striations from the lateral abdominal pit may represent a character state more primitive than that in the remaining species.

The remaining species were descended from Species 4, in which deep lateral grooves were retained on the metasternum of the female and the lateral abdominal pits had become longitudinally striate. We hypothesize two daughter species to Species 4. One of these, Species 5, greatly increased the number of setae on the elytra, giving rise to *O. pilosus* and *O. krikkeni*.

Phylogenetic Diagram I. Reconstructed Phylogeny of species of *Pyxiglymmius*.

On the other hand, it is possible that supernumerary setae developed independently, correlated with large size (cf. *O. (Laminoglymmius) rugosus*). In Species 6, the number of setae on the elytron did not increase. It gave rise to *O. strabus*, *O. armatus*, and the aberrant *O. hesperus*. *O. strabus* has a wide range, including Sumatra, Borneo, the Malaysian Peninsula and Java. The two remaining species appear to represent offshoots of *O. strabus* which have speciated on isolated islands (the Andamans and Nicobars in the case of *O. armatus* and the Mentawai Islands for *O. hesperus*).

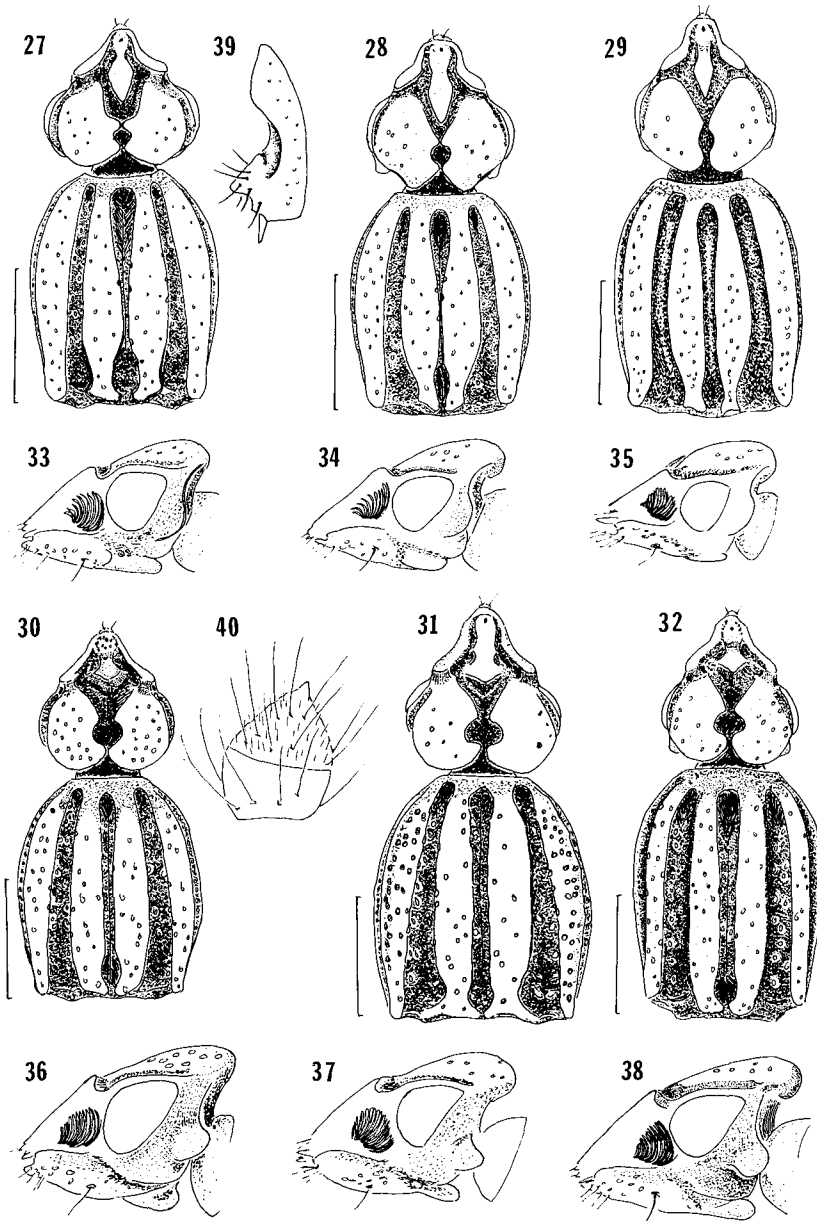


Plate 3. Figures 27-40. Subgenus *Pyxiglymmius*. Figs. 27-32, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 27, *Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) subcaviceps* (Grouvelle); Fig. 28, *O. (P.) crassiusculus* (Lewis); Fig. 29, *O. (P.) lederi* (Lewis); Fig. 30, *O. (P.) cristatus* new species; Fig. 31, *O. (P.) strabus* (Newman); Fig. 32, *O. (P.) armatus* (Arrow); Figs. 33-38, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 33, *O. (P.) subcaviceps* (Grouvelle); Fig. 34, *O. (P.) crassiusculus* (Lewis); Fig. 35, *O. (P.) lederi* (Lewis); Fig. 36, *O. (P.) cristatus* new species; Fig. 37, *O. (P.) strabus* (Newman); Fig. 38, *O. (P.) armatus* (Arrow); Fig. 39, Hind tibia, male; *O. (P.) subcaviceps* (Grouvelle); Fig. 40, Antennal Segment XI, *O. (P.) cristatus*, new species.

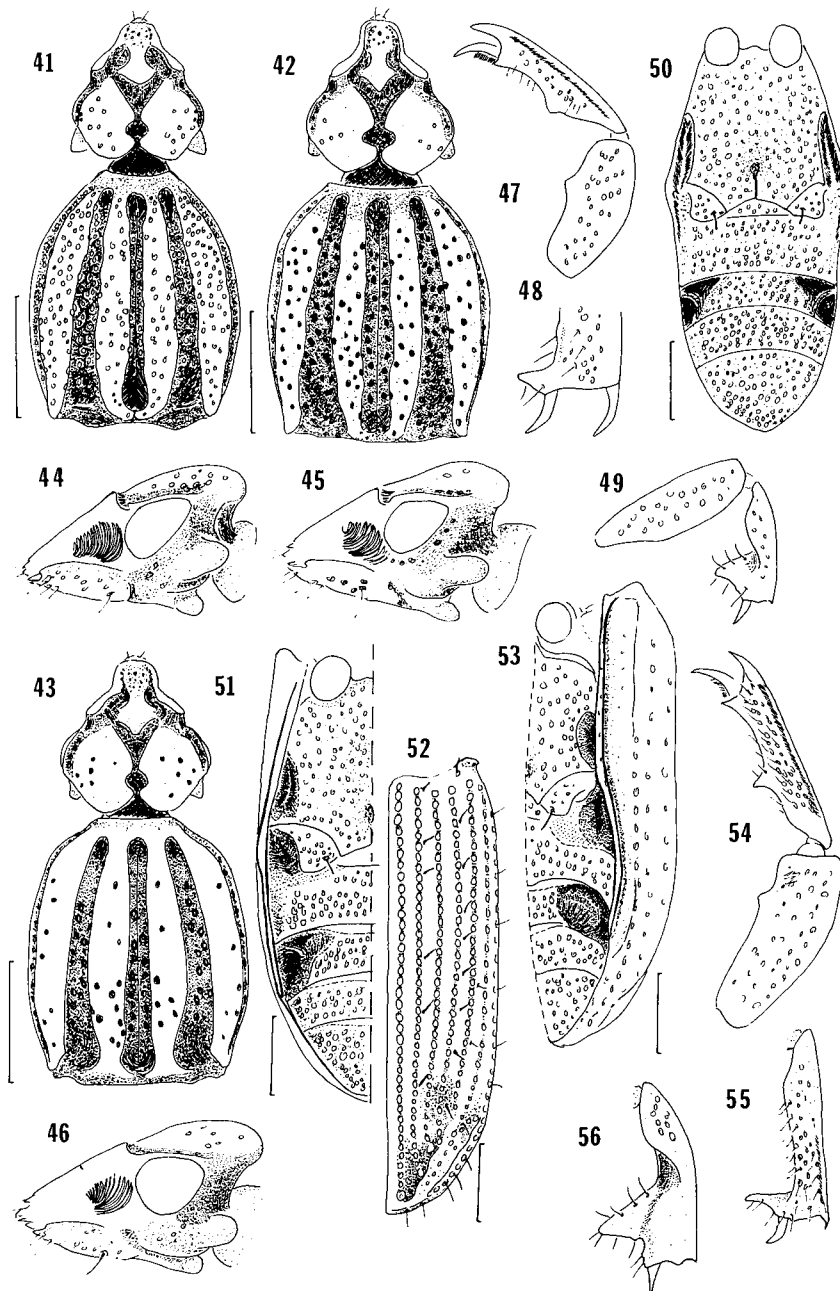


Plate 4. Figures 41-56, Subgenus *Pyxiglymmius*. Figs. 41-43, head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 41, *Omoglymmius* (*Pyxiglymmius*) *hesperus* new species; Fig. 42, *O. (P.) pilosus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 43, *O. (P.) krikkeni* new species; Figs. 44-46, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 44, *O. (P.) hesperus* new species; Fig. 45, *O. (P.) pilosus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 46, *O. (P.) krikkeni* new species; Figs. 47-49, *O. (P.) pilosus* (Grouvelle), male; Fig. 47, Femur, tibia, anterior leg; Fig. 48, Middle tibia, apical portion; Fig. 49, Femur, tibia, hind leg; Fig. 50, Metasternum and abdomen, ventral aspect, *O. (P.) pilosus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 51 Metasternum and abdomen, right half, *O. (P.) krikkeni* new species; Fig. 52, Right elytron, dorsal aspect, *O. (P.) krikkeni* new species; Fig. 53, Elytron, metasternum, abdomen, left lateral aspect, *O. (P.) krikkeni* new species; Figs. 54-56, *O. (P.) krikkeni* new species, male; Fig. 54, Femur, tibia, anterior leg; Fig. 55, Middle tibia; Fig. 56, Hind tibia.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1 Median lobe distinctly longer than wide, its apex opposite middle of eye; postorbit convex, in form of deep but short, ill-defined postorbital tubercle 2
- 1' Median lobe transverse, as wide as long, its tip opposite anterior margin of eye; postorbit flat, bounded ventrally by well-defined sub- or postorbital tubercle 4
- 2 (1) Medial emargination of temporal lobe relatively shallow, its depth about 0.25 of its length; basal setae of antenna on Segments VIII-X
O. lederi (Lewis), p. 152
- 2' Medial emargination of temporal lobe deep, its depth 0.5 or more of its length; basal setae on Segments V or VI-X. 3
- 3 (2') Temporal lobe broadly rounded posteriorly; postorbital tubercles scarcely visible in dorsal view; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe strongly curved.
O. subcaviceps (Grouvelle), p. 150
- 3' Temporal lobe with distinct occipital angle, margin markedly oblique between occipital angle and eye; orbital tubercles prominent in dorsal view; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique. *O. crassiusculus* (Lewis), p. 151
- 4 (1') Apex of Segment XI of antenna pointed; metasternum of female without lateral grooves *O. cristatus* new species, p. 152
- 4' Apex of Segment XI obtuse; metasternum of female with deep lateral grooves 5
- 5 (4') Setae absent from Stria II; one or two setae present near apex of Stria IV 6
- 5' Five or more setae each in Striae II, IV 8
- 6 (5) Outer carina of pronotum distinctly narrower than paramedian groove; outer carina nearly straight, of even width. *O. armatus* (Arrow), p. 154
- 6' Outer carina wider than paramedian groove, widest near middle, tapered both anteriorly and posteriorly 7
- 7 (6') Postorbital tubercles large, prominent in dorsal view.
O. hesperus new species, p. 154
- 7' Postorbital tubercles small, not prominent in dorsal view.
O. strabus (Newman), p. 153
- 8 (5') All elytral striae setose *O. pilosus* (Grouvelle), p. 155
- 8' Stria I and III devoid of setae. *O. krikkeni* new species, p. 156

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) subcaviceps (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 27, 33, 39

Rhysodes subcaviceps Grouvelle 1903: 122.*Pyxiglymmius subcaviceps* (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: (VIET NAM) “Tonkin sept. Ha-giang, Frontiere de Chine, coll. A. Weiss, 1901” (MNHN).

Description. – Length 7-9 mm. Antennal Segment XI 1.5 longer than wide, tip of cone obtuse; basal setae of antenna sparse on Segment V, well-developed on Segments VI-X; head about as long as wide; median lobe longer than wide, pointed posteriorly, its lateral angles very obtuse; anteriomedial margin strongly curved; frontal space thus U-shaped; first medial angles contiguous, separated from second medial angles by rather small but deep emargination, which is nearly as deep as long; temporal lobes rounded posteriorly, occipital angles very indistinct; temporal lobe with few fine, irregularly scattered punctures; postorbit convex, in form of a deep but inconspicuous tubercle.

Pronotum longer than wide, its greatest width less than width across humeral tubercles of elytra; apex of pronotum strongly narrowed, base moderately narrowed, widest point at middle; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian groove narrow, about 0.33 as wide as inner carina at middle; paramedian groove distinctly but inconspicuously punctate; carinae of equal width, both inner and outer ones finely punctate; marginal groove narrow.

Elytra narrow, elongate; apical tubercle very small; Striae III, IV not sinuate posteriorly; strial punctures large, close together, each about as wide as an interval; male with short lateral groove in posterior part of metasternum (in female, a much deeper, conspicuous pit); male with proximal tooth of anterior tibia prominent, near middle of length of tibia; male with acute ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, slightly shorter than spur; calcar of hind leg very large, its dorsal margin slightly convex, its apex forming a right angle (Fig. 39; female with deep lateral pit in Sternum IV; margin of elytron angulate opposite Sternum IV).

This species resembles *O. crassiusculus* in having the postorbit broadly convex, and in having both pairs of medial angles contiguous. It differs from *O. crassiusculus* in having the temporal lobes broadly rounded posteriorly and in having the anteriomedial margin of the temporal lobe emarginate. The elongate median lobe and the small, contiguous anterior medial angles will separate it from *O. strabus* and its relatives.

Range. – Northern Viet Nam. In addition to the holotype, we have seen: a second specimen from the type locality, collected by Bonifay, 1912 (MNH) and one male, Hoa Binh, Tonkin, coll. A. de Cooman, BM 1929-299 (BMNH); two females, N. Viet Nam hills, 50 km. N. Thai-Nguyen, 9-1-1964 and 12-1-1964, coll. Kabakov (LEN); two males, same locality, 300 m. 15-12-1092 and 5-2-1963, coll. Kabakov (LEN); one male, S.W. Kui-Tchau, 300 m., 19-2-1963, coll. Kabakov (LEN); one male, Mts. S.W. Dong-Hai, 23-XI-1961, coll. Kabakov (LEN).

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) crassiusculus (Lewis) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 28, 34

Rhysodes crassiusculus Lewis 1888: 80.

Pyxiglymmius crassiusculus (Lewis) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “(JAPAN) Kika, Chizenji, 17-19 April, 1880” (BMNH) PARALECTOTYPES one male, four females, Hakone (BMNH); one female, Miyanosita (BMNH); one female, Nikko, Japan, coll. G. Lewis, 1910-320, C. F. Baker Colln. (NMNH); one male, Kiga, Japan, G. Lewis 1910-320; from C. F. Baker, July 1923 (Cotype No. 26386) (NMNH). Dates on NMNH paralectotypes seem to refer to the accession date of the Lewis collection, and thus do not preclude them being part of the original material of Lewis. One specimen labelled as a cotype of *R. crassiusculus* (NMNH) actually pertains to *Omoglymmius (Boreoglymmius) lewisi* Nakane.

Description. – Length 6.5-8.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI 1.5 longer than wide, its tip obtuse; basal setae sparse on Segments V-VII, numerous on Segments VIII-X; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe longer than wide, pointed posteriorly; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique, frontal space thus V-shaped; first medial angles contiguous, separated from second medial angles by deep emarginations and are longer than in *O. subcaviceps*; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins of temporal lobe oblique, joined at obtuse but distinct occipital angle; temporal lobe with few irregularly scattered punctures; postorbit convex, in form of deep but inconspicuous postorbital tubercle.

Pronotum narrow, elongate; length/greatest width 1.22; its width conspicuously less than width across humeral tubercles; apex markedly narrowed; base moderately narrowed; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angles; paramedian groove narrow, less than 0.25 width of inner carina at middle; paramedian groove distinctly but inconspicuously punctate; carinae of equal width, both inner and outer ones finely and irregularly punctate; marginal groove narrow.

Elytra narrow, elongate; apical tubercle more distinct than in *O. subcaviceps*; Striae IV, V united posteriorly in a shallow depression; strial punctures large, close together, each about as wide as an interval; one seta apex of Stria IV, one in striole, several in VII near apex; metasternum without lateral grooves in either sex; male with proximal tooth of anterior tibia prominent, near middle of length of tibia; male with low, obtuse tooth on ventral margin of anterior femur; middle calcar acute, slightly shorter than spur; hind calcar very large, its dorsal margin straight, its apex in form of acute angle; female with deep, distinct lateral furrow on abdominal Sterna I-II; female with very large lateral pits on Sternum IV, separated medially by less than width of one of them; lateral pit with small, inconspicuous anteriolateral brace; pit smooth, without striae or punctures; ventral margin of elytron conspicuously angulate opposite Sternum IV in female, slightly angulate in male.

The distinct occipital angles give the head of this species a “diamond” shape, separating it from all other members of the subgenus.

Range. – Japan. In addition to type material, we have seen one specimen from Shuzenji Izu (CAS).

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) lederi (Lewis) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 29, 35

Rhysodes lederi Lewis 1888: 82.

Pyxiglymmius lederi (Lewis) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Caucasus, coll. Saunders, G. Lewis, 1901-31” (BMNH). This distinctive species has not been collected subsequently in the Caucasus, and we suspect that the locality label is erroneous. The species probably really comes from one of the poorly collected countries of the Oriental Region.

Description. – Length 8.9 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly longer than wide; apex of cone obtuse; basal setae sparse on Segments VIII-IV; numerous on Segment X; head as wide as long; median lobe elongate, narrow, pointed posteriorly; separated from clypeus by shallow transverse impression; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; both first and second posterior medial angles narrowly separated; first medial angle separate from second medial angle by broad but relatively shallow emargination which is twice as long as deep; occipital angle indistinct, temporal lobe rounded posteriorly; temporal lobe with a few coarse, irregularly scattered punctures; postorbit convex, in form of deep but inconspicuous postorbital tubercle.

Pronotum narrow, elongate; length/greatest width 1/26; apex markedly narrowed; base moderately so; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian groove narrow, 0.33 as wide as inner carina at middle; carinae of equal width, both outer and inner carinae finely, irregularly punctate, more densely so than in *O. crassiusculus*; marginal groove narrow.

Elytra narrow, elongate; striae coarsely punctate; no setae in Stria IV, one in apical striole, several in Stria VII near apex; ventral margin of elytron conspicuously angulate opposite lateral abdominal pit in Sternum IV of female; metasternum without lateral groove in female; abdominal Sternum I with lateral pit in female; Sternum IV of female with moderately large lateral pits (pits separated by more than twice the width of one of them); pits of Sternum IV without anteriolateral braces, irregularly pitted, but without longitudinal stria.

Male unknown.

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) cristatus new species

Figs. 30, 36, 40

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “PHILIPPINES, Mt. Makiling, Laguna (Province), 1-1 1931, F. C. Hadden Colln.” (CAS). The type locality is on Luzon.

Description. – Length 8.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI distinctly longer than wide, apex of cone acutely pointed; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X (Fig. 40); head slightly wider than long; antennal lobes more elevated than in other members of subgenus; clypeus coarsely punctate, separated from median lobe by shallow transverse impression; median lobe rhomboidal, wider than long; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; first medial angles widely separated; second medial angles contiguous; temporal lobe rounded posteriorly; temporal lobe convex, with about 30 coarse punctures; postorbit flat dorsad to tubercle; latter located more dorsad than in *O. strabus* and related species; postorbital tubercle about 0.33 as deep and 0.33 times as wide as eye.

Pronotum relatively short; length/greatest width 1.16; base of pronotum moderately narrowed; apex very strongly narrowed, lateral margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angles; paramedian grooves punctate, rather broad, about 0.66 as wide as inner carinae at middle; carinae of equal width at middle, both inner and outer ones coarsely punctate; marginal groove rather fine, about 0.25 as wide as outer carina at middle.

Elytra moderately elongate; apical tubercle small; stria punctures very large, each equal in width to an interval; one seta present in apex of Stria IV, one in apical striole; several near apex of Stria VII; female with shallow lateral groove in posterior fourth of lateral margin of metasternum; female with indistinct lateral impression on Sternum I and large, deep lateral pits on Sternum IV, separated medially by less than twice width of one of them; lateral pit of Sternum IV with prominent anteriolateral brace and with confused punctation, but without longitudinal striation. Ventral margin of female elytron indistinctly angulate opposite Sternum IV.

Male unknown.

This species is similar to *O. strabus*, from which it differs in having the apex of the antenna pointed, the head shorter and wider, the antennal lobes more elevated, and the temporal lobes more coarsely and densely punctate.

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) strabus (Newman) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 31, 37

Rhysodes strabus Newman 1838: 663-664.

Rhysodes aterrimus Chevrolat 1873: 209. NEW SYNONYMY

Pyxiglymmius strabus (Newman) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – (*R. strabus*) HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Java, Ent. Club, 44-12” (labelled as type) (BMNH); (*R. aterrimus*) HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Malacca, S. S”, “typus” (NMW).

Description. – Length 7.5-9.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly wider than long, its tip obtusely rounded; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; head slightly wider than long; clypeus with a few coarse punctures or impunctate, continuous with median lobe; median lobe rhomboidal, wider than long; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; first medial angles widely separated; second medial angles contiguous or very narrowly separated; temporal lobe rounded posteriorly; temporal lobe convex, with one to 12 coarse punctures; postorbit flat dorsad to tubercle; latter located opposite ventral third of eye; postorbital tubercle about 0.33 as deep and 0.33 as long as eye.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width ranging from 1.12-1.19; base of pronotum moderately narrowed; apex strongly narrowed; lateral margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angles; paramedian grooves rather broad, punctate, about 0.66 as wide as inner carina at middle; inner carina slightly narrower than outer carina at middle; both pairs of carinae coarsely punctate, inner ones more sparsely so than outer ones; marginal groove fine, less than 0.25 as wide as outer carina at middle.

Elytra moderately elongate; apical tubercle very small; stria punctures large, each as wide as an interval; one seta present in apex of Stria IV; one in apical striole, several near apex of Stria VII; female with broad, distinct groove along each lateral margin of metasternum; female with indistinct lateral impression on abdominal Sternum I, and large, deep lateral pits on Sternum IV, which are separated medially by more than twice the width of one of them; lateral pit of Sternum IV with prominent anteriolateral brace and with longitudinal striation; ventral margin of female elytron not angulate opposite Sternum IV; male with well-developed proximal tooth at basal third of anterior tibia; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; calcar of middle tibia acute, about 0.5 as long as spur; calcar of hind tibia large, triangular, acute, with dorsal margin curved.

This species may be separated from the sympatric *O. pilosus* and *O. krikkeni* by the small number of setae on the elytra. The type specimens of *O. strabus* and *O. aterrimus* at first glance look like separate species, that of *O. strabus* having the temporal lobes nearly impunctate, while that of *O. aterrimus* is distinctly punctate. However, numerous specimens from Java show that this is individual variation. *O. armatus*, *O. hesperus*, and *O. cristatus* are similar to *O. strabus*, and appear to have developed from populations of the latter species isolated respectively on the Andaman Islands, the Mentawai Islands, and Luzon. For differences between *O. strabus* and each of these species, see discussion of the latter.

Range. – Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. In addition to the types, we have studied the following specimens: BORNEO: one male, one female, R. Kapah, trib. of R. Tinjar, 3-X, 1932, on bark, felled timber, Oxford Univ. Exp., coll. B. M. Hobby & A. W. Moore, BM 1933-254 (BMNH); JAVA: 14 males, 5 females, Preanger (MNHN); one male, Mt. Tengger (MNHN); two females, without specific locality (LEI); MALAYA: one male, Perak, coll. Doherty, 58794, Fry. Colln. 1905-100 (BMNH); SUMATRA: one male, Alas Valley, Gumpang, foothills of Mt. Kemiri, 10-VI-1972, ca 780 m., coll. J. Krikken (LEI); one female, Palembang (MNHN).

Records for *O. aterrimus* from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands refer to *O. armatus*.

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) armatus (Arrow) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 32, 38

Rhysodes armatus Arrow 1901: 85.*Pyxiglymmius armatus* (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978

Grouvelle (1903) synonymized the names *R. armatus* and *R. aterrimus* Chevrolat 1873. Bell and Bell (1978) showed this to be an error.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “Andamans (Roepstorff)” (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPES one female, same data as lectotype (general specimen) (BMNH); one female, labelled: “Nicobars (Roepstorff)” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 6.1-8.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly longer than wide, its apex obtuse; basal setae sparse on Segment V, numerous on Segments VI-X; head slightly wider than long; clypeus impunctate; separated from median lobe by a more or less distinct transverse impression; median lobe short, strongly transverse, its posterior margin varying from nearly transverse to distinctly angled at middle (i.e., median lobe triangular to rhomboid); anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; first medial angles separated; second medial angles contiguous; temporal lobe rounded posteriorly; temporal lobe convex, with 10-15 scattered punctures; postorbit flattened dorsad to tubercle; latter more prominent than in *O. strabus*, about 0.5 as deep and 0.66 as long as eye.

Pronotum more elongate than in *O. strabus*, length/greatest width 1.32, widest anterior to middle; in some specimens distinctly dilated anterior to middle, in others almost parallel-sided; margin various from scarcely to markedly sinuate anterior to hind angles, latter obtuse; paramedian grooves broad, punctate, nearly straight, as wide as or wider than inner carina at middle; both pairs of carinae very narrow; outer carina in some specimens slightly narrower than inner one, in others, opposite; both carinae sparsely, coarsely punctate; marginal groove very deep and dilated, as wide as outer carina or nearly so.

Elytra moderately elongate; apical tubercle larger than in *O. strabus*; striae punctures large, each equal in width to one interval; one seta in apex of Stria IV, one on apical striole, several near apex of Stria VII. Female with deep lateral grooves on metasternum; lateral pits of Sternum IV of female separated by 1.25 times width of one of them; lateral pit with anteriolateral brace and longitudinal striae.

Proximal tooth of anterior tibia present, but various in size and position; ventral tooth on anterior femur present, also various in size and position; middle calcar approximately equal in length to spur; hind tibia various in degree of swelling in proximal third, and especially in size of calcar.

The deep, dilated marginal grooves of pronotum are diagnostic, and form a striking contrast with the very fine grooves of *O. strabus*. There are considerable differences among specimens we assign to *O. armatus*, including: shape of pronotum, size of postorbital tubercles, depth of lateral metasternal grooves, size of lateral abdominal pits of females; and particularly in size of the hind calcars of males. It seems possible that there are subspecific or perhaps specific differences among the populations on the various islands, but available specimens are too few and too inexactly labelled to allow definite conclusions.

Range. – Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In addition to type material, we have seen one male from the Andaman Islands (MNHN), and two males and four females from the Nicobar Islands (MNHN).

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) hesperus new species

Figs. 41, 44

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Mentawai:Sipora, Sereinu V-VI-94, Modigliani, 51” (MNHN). This island, also spelled “Sipoera” or “Sipura,” is in the Indian Ocean, west of Sumatra. PARATYPES two females, three males, labelled: “Mentawai, Si Oban, IV-VIII, Modigliani 94” (GEN).

Description. – Length 7.9-9.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly wider than long, its apex obtuse; basal setae absent from Segment V, sparse on VI, VII, numerous on VII-X; head slightly longer than wide, smaller relative to pronotum than in other *Pyxiglymmius*; clypeus punctate, pollinose, continuous with median lobe; median lobe rhomboid, wider than long, its posterior angle obtuse; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; first medial angles distinctly

though narrowly, separated; second medial angles contiguous; occipital angles very obtuse but distinct; posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe slightly oblique; each temporal lobe with seven to 10 coarse punctures; postorbit slightly concave dorsad to postorbital tubercle; latter large, 0.75 as long and 0.66 as deep as eye, prominent in dorsal aspect; width across postorbital tubercle greater than width across eyes.

Pronotum short, length/greatest width 1.16; its greatest width greater than width of elytra across humeri; widest point posterior to middle; apex of pronotum very strongly narrowed; base moderately narrowed; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves broad, punctate, shallower than in other members of subgenus; paramedian groove equal in width to inner carina at middle; distinctly narrower than outer one at middle; both carinae coarsely, densely punctate; marginal groove fine, about 0.20 as wide as outer carina at middle.

Elytra relatively short, broad; stria punctures smaller than in related species, each puncture less than half width of one interval; one seta in apex of Stria IV, one in apical striole; several setae near tip of Stria VII.

Male with proximal tooth of front tibia small, more proximad than in related species; ventral tooth of anterior femur of male small, at apical third; calcar of middle tibia appearing truncate, 0.5 as long as spur (but calcar in holotype may be broken or worn), hind tibia only slightly swollen proximad to middle; hind calcar very large, its tip slightly obtuse.

Female with short, deep lateral groove in metasternum; lateral margin of latter not flared; lateral pits of Sternum IV rather small, separated by more than 5 times width of one of them; pit with very strong anteriolateral brace, without longitudinal striation.

This species has quite different body proportions from other members of the subgenus, with a short, wide pronotum, a very small head, and short elytra. The paramedian grooves are shallower and more coarsely punctate than in related species, and the postorbital tubercles are larger than in other *Pyxiglymmius*, although they are small in comparison to those of *Omoglymmius* (*Laminoglymmius*) *gorgo*.

Omoglymmius (*Pyxiglymmius*) *pilosus* (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 42, 45, 47-50

Rhysodes pilosus Grouvelle 1903: 123-124.

Pyxiglymmius pilosus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “Bengkalis-Maindron 1885” (SUMATRA) (MNHN); PARALECTOTYPES one female, same data as lectotype. These specimens are labelled as “Types” in the Grouvelle Collection (MNHN), but are not mentioned in the original description. Additional PARALECTOTYPES, SUMATRA; two males, four females, Palembang (MNHN); one male, Palembang, Fry Colln. 1905-100, labelled “co-type” (BMNH); one female, Palembang, 1901-267 (BMNH); BORNEO: two males, Occ. riv. Sambey, près Ngabang, coll. J. B. Ledru, 1897, labelled “co-type” (BMN). Since these localities are mentioned in the original description, they must also represent paralectotypes. Grouvelle also mentions specimens from the rivers Pontianac and Mander and Guenong-Ampar in Borneo Occ. We have not located these specimens, but they may be among recently discovered material in the Oberthür Collection in Paris.

Description. – Length 7.8-10.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly longer than wide, its apex obtuse; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; head slightly longer than wide; clypeus coarsely punctate; median lobe continuous with clypeus; median lobe rhomboidal, wider than long, its lateral and posterior angles acute; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; first medial angles broadly separated; emargination between first and second medial angles very deep; second medial angles narrowly separated; nearly oblique between second medial angle and occipital angle; each temporal lobe with 4-7 very coarse punctures in lateral half, some of these with very short setae; postorbit flat dorsad to tubercle; latter prominent, 0.33 as deep and 0.67 as long as eye; width across postorbital tubercle slightly greater than width across temporal lobes.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.13, widest near middle; base moderately and apex strongly narrowed; lateral margin at most slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; median and paramedian grooves broad, rather shallow, prominently punctate; inner carinae slightly narrower than outer carinae at middle; both pairs of carinae very coarsely, rather densely punctate; marginal groove shallow, rather broad, punctate.

Elytra moderately elongate; apical tubercle very small; stria punctures very large, some of them slightly irregular in arrangement; all striae with numerous setae; female with deep, broad lateral groove on metasternum, lateral margin of

groove conspicuously flared, groove continuous with lateral pit on abdominal Sternum I; female with very large lateral pits on Sternum IV, separated medially by less than width of one of them (Fig. 50) pit of Sternum IV with anteriolateral brace and longitudinal striae; medioposterior border of pit straight, oblique; ventral margin of female elytron angulate opposite abdominal Sternum I; male with shallow lateral pit on Sternum IV and faint suggestion of lateral furrow on metasternum.

Male with proximal tooth on anterior tibia located slightly dorsad of middle of tibia; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur located distad to middle (Fig. 47); calcar of middle tibia about 0.67 as long as spur (Fig. 48); calcar of hind tibia very large, obtusely pointed (Fig. 49).

Presence of setae on all elytral striae will separate this species from all other members of the subgenus. In this character it agrees with the sympatric *Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) rugosus*, which differs in having a setose pronotum and differently shaped temporal lobes.

Range. – Sumatra and Borneo. In addition to type material, we have seen the following specimens (all from Sumatra): one male, Bedagei, int. Sumatra s O.K., 600 ft., 2 Sem. 89, coll. I. Z. Kannegieter (MNHN); one male, Deli, coll. Dr. Busey (AMS); one male, Manna, coll. M. Knappert (LEI); two males, one female, Roagu, no other data (MNHN); two females, Tandjong, Morawa, Serdang, N. O. Sumatra, coll. Dr. B. Hagen (LEI); two females, Tebing-Tinggi, coll. Dr. Schultheiss (MNHN).

Omoglymmius (Pyxiglymmius) krikkeni new species

Figs. 43, 46, 51-56

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “N. SUMATRA, Alas Valley, Gumpang: Foothills Mt. Kemiri, 3° 47' N, 97° 27' E, 10-VI-1972, ca. 780 m., coll. J. Krikken, no. 10, from rotten trunk, lowland multistratal evergreen forest” (LEI). PARATYPES one male, eight females, same data as type (LEI).

Description. – Length 8.3-10.3 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly wider than long, its apex obtuse; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; head slightly longer than wide; clypeus finely punctate; median lobe continuous with clypeus; median lobe rhomboidal, wider than long; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique, first medial angles broadly separated; emargination between first and second medial angles shallower than in *O. pilosus*; second medial angles narrowly separated; margin distinctly rounded between second medial angle and occipital angle; each temporal lobe with three to seven coarse punctures; postorbit flat dorsad to tubercle, latter prominent 0.33 as deep and 0.67 as long as eye; width across postorbital tubercles slightly less than width across eyes.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.21; widest near middle, base strongly narrowed, apex moderately narrowed; lateral margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angles; median and paramedian grooves broad, rather shallow, punctate; inner carina slightly narrower than outer carina at middle; both pairs of carinae with few, irregularly distributed punctures, nearly absent from anterior third; marginal groove fine, shallow.

Elytra moderately elongate; Striae III, IV slightly sinuate anterior to very small apical tubercle; stria punctures very coarse; elytron with row of setae in Interval III slightly laterad to Stria II, and another row in Interval V slightly laterad to Stria IV; two or three setae in Interval VI slightly laterad to Stria V; row of setae in Stria VII; distinct depression in Intervals IV, V just anterior to apical tubercle (Fig. 52); female with broad, deep lateral groove on metasternum, lateral margin of groove conspicuously flared (Fig. 53); female with deep lateral pit on abdominal Sternum I; female with very large lateral pits on Sternum IV, separated medially by slightly more than the width of one of them; pit of Sternum IV with anteriolateral brace and longitudinal striae; medioposterior margin of pit curved; ventral margin of elytron of female expanded, angulate, opposite hind coxa, and slightly angulate opposite lateral pit of Sternum IV (Fig. 51); male with small, shallow lateral groove on metasternum and slight, irregular lateral pits on Sterna III, IV, V.

Male with proximal tooth of anterior tibia slightly dorsad to middle; male with ventral tooth of anterior femur rounded, nearer to apex than to middle (Fig. 54); calcar of middle tibia acute, longer than spur (Fig. 55); calcar of hind tibia very large, its dorsal margin straight, its tip acute (Fig. 56).

This very large species is easily recognized by the pattern of setae on the elytra. We dedicate this species to its discoverer, Dr. J. Krikken, in appreciation of his help in our studies.

Subgenus *Laminoglymmius* new subgenus

Type species. – *Rhysodes insularis* Grouvelle 1903

Description. – Segment XI of antenna obtuse, without stylet; basal setae on distal antennal segments; clypeal setae absent; medial margin of temporal lobe with pale translucent area (conspicuous in all species except *O. actae*, in which it is

obsolete); some species with similar translucent area at tip of median lobe; medial margin of temporal lobe various from entire (*O. inaequalis*) to bilobed or trilobed, with one, two, or three medial angles; most species with postorbital tubercle conspicuous, on some species located nearly suborbitally; punctures of abdominal sterna scattered, numerous; female with small, simple lateral pits in Sternum IV, male with shallow lateral pits in Sternum IV; cleaning organ located entirely distad to base of anterior tarsus; spur of middle tibia curved; males, where known, with hind calcar small, at or near base of spur.

Most members of this subgenus are recognized by the presence of a translucent medial margin, with one or two shallow emarginations on the temporal lobe separating two or three medial angles, which are close together. Two species are atypical: in *O. actae*, the translucent area is scarcely developed, though there is a shallow but distinct emargination. In *O. inaequalis* the medial margin is not emarginate, though the translucent area is well marked.

Those species with the medial margin of the temporal lobe distinctly emarginate might be confused with members of the subgenus *Pyxiglymmius*. In the latter subgenus, the two medial angles are widely separated from one another, and the emargination between them is deep in all species except for *O. lederi*. *O. inaequalis*, which lacks the medial emargination, might be mistaken for Subgenus *Indoglymmius*. The latter has a well-marked translucent area on the median margin, but differs in lacking basal setae from the antennae.

The subgenus is largely confined to a small part of the Oriental Region, where it is found in Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, and the Nicobar Islands. *O. actae* is found in New Guinea, far from the other species. It is aberrant in the poor development of the translucent areas, and is perhaps not really related to the other species. *Laminoglymmius* is especially well represented in Sumatra, where there are four sympatric species.

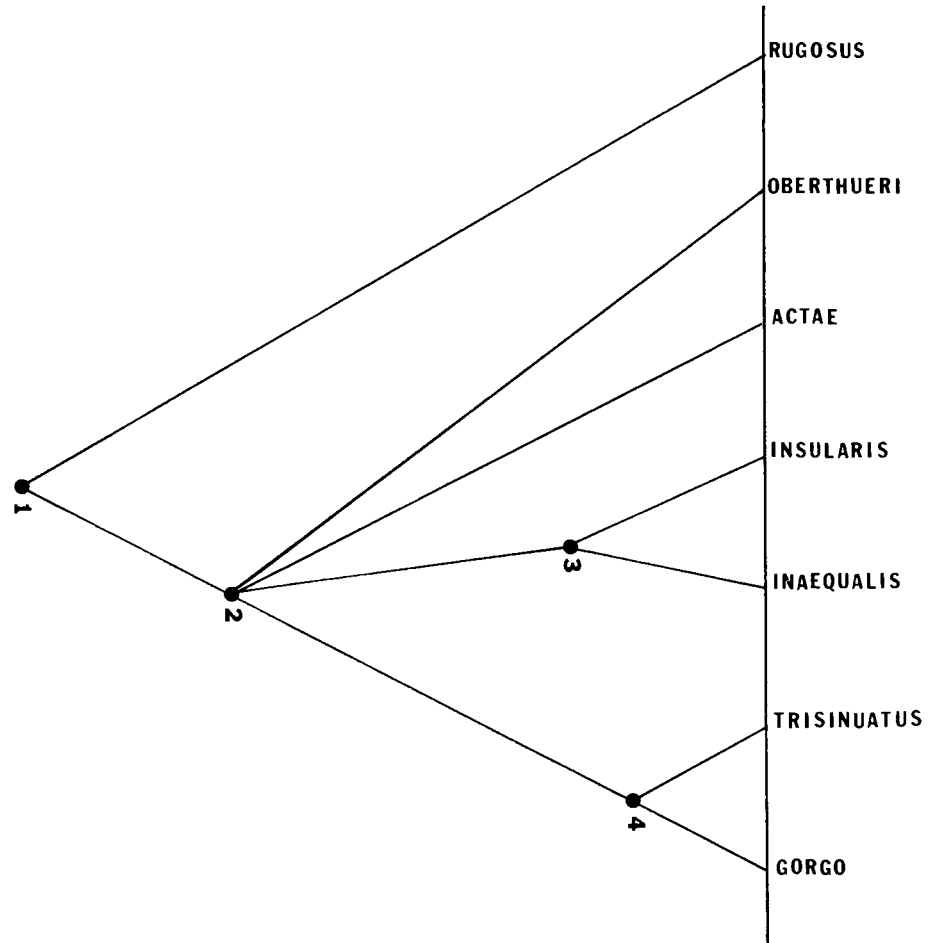
Phylogeny. – A possible phylogeny for the subgenus is presented in Diagram 2. We postulate that: Species 1, the ancestor of the subgenus, had two medial angles on each temporal lobe, both included in a distinct translucent area; clypeus was continuous with the median lobe, punctures of pronotum coarse, moderately dense and relatively evenly distributed; and elytral setae were absent except for the tip of Stria VII and perhaps the apical striole.

We suggest that *O. rugosus* is a highly modified descendant of Species 1, having developed the following features: a transverse groove between the clypeus and the median lobe; numerous setae on the head, pronotum, and elytra; a third opaque medial angle posterior to the second one and very dense, confluent pronotal punctures.

All other species are probably descended from Species 2. This was similar to Species 1 except that the pronotal punctures became much sparser than is typical for most species of *Omoglymmius*. Species 2 was probably very similar to *O. oberthueri*, which may be regarded as an almost unmodified descendent. *O. actae* is a similar species, marked by the virtual disappearance of the translucent areas of the temporal lobe. These two species show no obvious evidence of close relationship with each other, or with the four remaining species. The latter appear to be descended from two daughter species of Species 2 (Species 3 and 4). Species 3 and 4 might have a common ancestor more recent than Species 2. The only evidence for this is the presence in all four daughter species of a translucent area at the tip of the median lobe.

In Species 3, the reduction of punctuation of the pronotum was extreme, *O. insularis* lacking punctures entirely and *O. inaequalis* having only a single puncture on the outer carina. In Species 4, the punctuation was less reduced, approximately six punctures being retained on each outer carina, but the pronotum became rounded in outline, the median lobe became narrow and elongate, with nearly parallel sides, and the postorbital tubercles were enlarged to the point of being visible in dorsal view.

Species 3 gave rise to *O. insularis* and *O. inaequalis*. In *O. insularis*, the median lobe became concave, all punctures were lost from the outer carina, and the temporal lobe lost all its



Phylogenetic Diagram 2. Reconstructed Phylogeny of species of *Laminoglymmius*.

punctures. *O. inaequalis* retained a single puncture at the middle of each outer carina, while the outer carina became very narrow, the postorbital tubercle was displaced ventrally to lie opposite the lower margin of the eye, and the anteriomedial margin of the temporal lobe became oblique, so there is only one medial angle.

Species 4 gave rise to *O. trisinuatus* and *O. gorgo*. In *O. trisinuatus*, a third medial angle was developed, while in *O. gorgo*, the postorbital tubercles became greatly enlarged.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1 Median lobe separated from clypeus by transverse pollinose groove; temporal

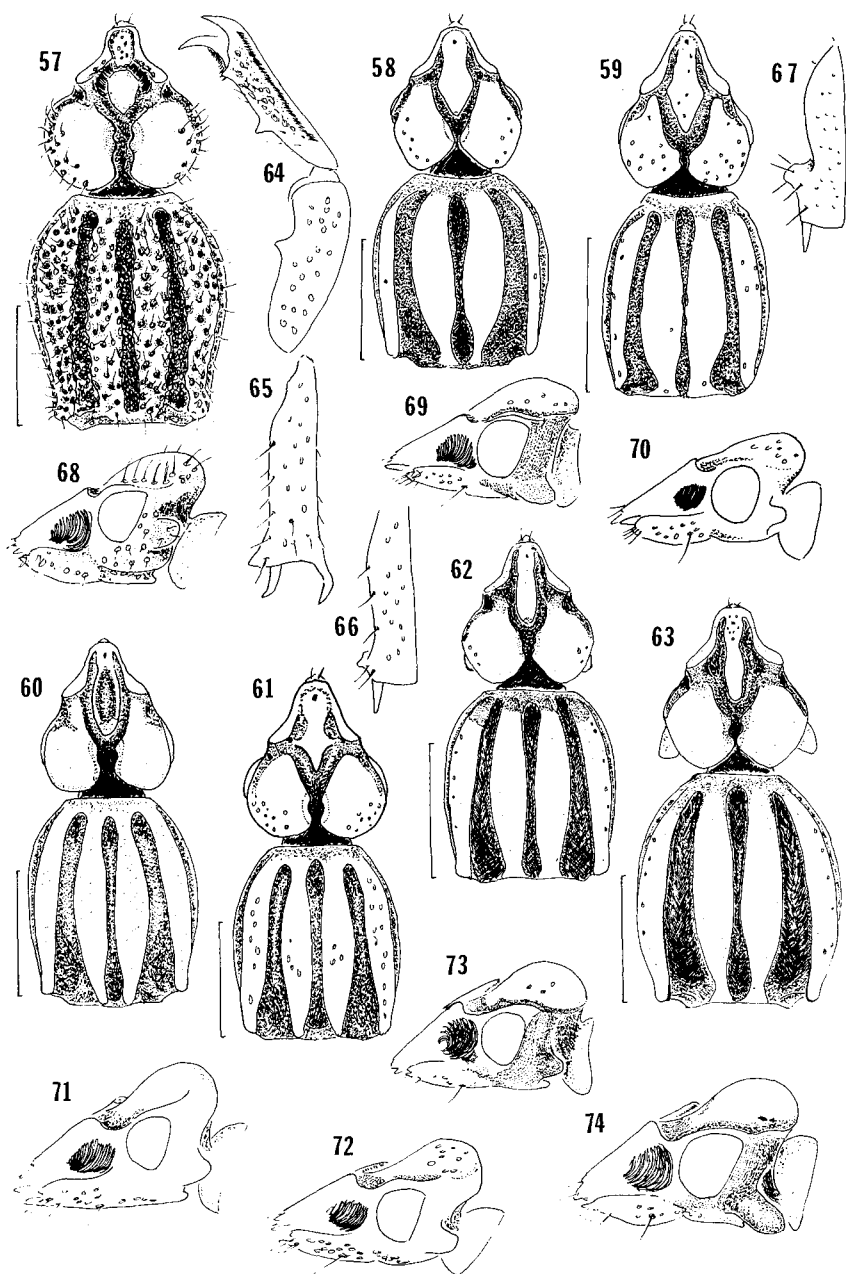


Plate 5. Figures 57-74, subgenus *Laminoglymmius*. Figs. 57-63, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 57, *Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) rugosus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 58, *O. (L.) inaequalis* new species; Fig. 59, *O. (L.) actae* new species; Fig. 60, *O. (L.) insularis* (Grouvelle); Fig. 61, *O. (L.) oberthueri* (Grouvelle); Fig. 62, *O. (L.) trisinuatus* new species; Fig. 63, *O. (L.) gorgo* new species; Figs. 64-66, *O. (L.) rugosus* (Grouvelle), male; Fig. 64, Femur, tibia, anterior leg; Fig. 65, Middle tibia; Fig. 66, Hind tibia; Fig. 67, Hind tibia, male, *O. (L.) actae* new species; Figs. 68-74, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 68, *O. (L.) rugosus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 69, *O. (L.) inaequalis* new species; Fig. 70, *O. (L.) actae* new species; Fig. 71, *O. (L.) insularis* (Grouvelle); Fig. 72, *O. (L.) oberthueri* (Grouvelle); Fig. 73, *O. (L.) trisinuatus* new species; Fig. 74, *O. (L.) gorgo* new species.

- lobes, genae, pronotum, and elytra with numerous setae
 *O. rugosus* (Grouvelle), p. 160
- 1' Median lobe continuous with clypeus; head, pronotum without setae; setae of elytron limited to a few in apex of Stria VII and none or one on apical tubercle ... 2
- 2 (1) Outer carina distinctly narrower than inner carina 3
- 2' Outer carina not narrower than inner carina 4
- 3 (2) One medial angle on temporal lobe; translucent area present; outer carina 0.25 width of inner carina; outer carina with one puncture near middle, inner carina impunctate. *O. inaequalis* new species, p. 161
- 3' Two medial angles on temporal lobe; latter without translucent area; outer carina 0.5 width of inner carina; outer carina with five punctures, inner carinae with one or two. *O. actae* new species, p. 161
- 4 (2') Median lobe flat; outer carina punctuate 5
- 4' Median lobe concave; pronotum entirely impunctate.
 *O. insularis* (Grouvelle), p. 162
- 5 (4) Inner carina of pronotum with three or four coarse punctures; median lobe of head rhomboidal *O. oberthueri* (Grouvelle), p. 162
- 5' Inner carina impunctate; median lobe of head narrow, its margins parallel or nearly so 6
- 6 (5') Temporal lobe with three medial angles; postorbital tubercle relatively small, its length about 0.5 of diameter of eye. *O. trisinuatus* new species, p. 163
- 6' Temporal lobe with two medial angles; postorbital tubercle very large, its length equal to diameter of eye. *O. gorgo* new species, p. 163

Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) rugosus (Grouvelle 1903) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 57, 64-66, 68

Rhysodes rugosus Grouvelle 1903: 122-123.

Pyxiglymmius rugosus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE sex not recorded, labelled: "SINGAPORE, Raffray" (MNHN).

Description. – Length 6.9-8.5 mm. Segment XI of antenna wider than long, rounded at apex; basal setae present on Segments V-XI; head relatively short; clypeus punctate, microsculptured, separated from median lobe by deep transverse pollinose groove; antennal rim very thick, elevated; frontal space minute; temporal lobe with three medial angles, first and second ones translucent, each narrowly separated from corresponding angle of opposite temporal lobe; third medial angles opaque, more broadly separated from each other; temporal lobe very convex, shining, with about 15 coarse punctures near lateral margin, most of punctures with stout but very short setae; temporal lobe rounded posteriorly; postorbital tubercle moderate in size, with deep concavity dorsad to it; postorbital tubercle densely coarsely punctate, irregular network of ridges between punctures; some punctures with short setae.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width 1.15; widest point distinctly anterior to middle, apex narrowed, lateral margins oblique, nearly straight posteriorly, in form of long but shallow sinuation anterior to rectangular hind angle, pronotal grooves broad, rather shallow, ill-defined, finely pollinose, coarsely punctate; carinae very coarsely, irregularly rugose, punctate; each puncture with seta; inner and outer carinae nearly equal at middle; marginal groove ill-defined medially, but with its lateral margin raised, in form of fine carina.

Elytral striae very broad, intervals narrow, about 0.5 as wide as striae; intervals convex; striae punctures very irregular, in places in form of two parallel rows within stria; all striae with many setae; apical tubercle very small; female with distinct lateral pits on Sternum IV.

Male with sharp ventral tooth at apical third of anterior femur (Fig. 64); female with sinuation in this position; proximal tooth at middle of anterior tibia in male; middle tibia of male with a small, acute calcar (Fig. 65); hind calcar small, obtuse, distinctly dorsad to level of spur (Fig. 66).

The numerous setae of the pronotal carinae, genae, and temporal lobe separate this large species from all others. Large size, completely setose striae and partly irregular strial punctation give a superficial similarity to the sympatric *Omoglymmius* (*Pyxiglymmius*) *pilosus*, but the form of the temporal lobes and the absence of pronotal setae eliminate the latter species.

Range. – Singapore, Sumatra and Borneo. In addition to the type, we have studied the following specimens: BORNEO: one male, one female, Mt. Matang, West Sarawak, coll. G. E. Bryant, 31-1-14 (BMNH); SUMATRA: one male, one female, Palembang (MNHN).

Omoglymmius (*Laminoglymmius*) *inaequalis* new species

Figs. 58, 69

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Nicobars” (MNHN). This specimen was identified by Grouvelle as *Rhysodes nicobarensis* Grouvelle (1895b). The latter species, as shown by the holotype, also in Paris, belongs to Subgenus *Orthoglymmius*, and, despite the name, was collected from the Andaman Islands. Our placement of *R. nicobarensis* in Subgenus *Hemiglymmius* (Bell and Bell 1978) was based on a study of *O. inaequalis*, and not the true *R. nicobarensis*.

Description. – Length 6.5 mm. Antennal Segment XI as wide as long, its apex obtusely rounded; basal setae sparse on Segment V, numerous on Segments VI-X; clypeus impunctate, continuous with median lobe; latter also impunctate, broad, its tip pointed, translucent; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe almost straight, small but distinct semicircular translucent area present anterior to medial angle; only one medial angle present; margin oblique between medial and occipital angles; temporal lobe convex, shining, with 10-12 coarse punctures present in lateral half; postorbital tubercle large, 0.5 as deep and 0.66 as long as eye, its dorsal margin only slightly above ventral margin of eye (so it could better be termed a “suborbital tubercle”); width across postorbital tubercles slightly less than width across temporal lobes.

Pronotum relatively short, length/greatest width about 1.1; widest point slightly anterior to middle, sides strongly curved, convergent to apex, which is narrow; base relatively broad, lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle, which is slightly obtuse; paramedian groove deep, broad, more than 0.33 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina very narrow, less than 0.25 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina with one minute puncture near middle, this puncture with minute seta; inner carina entirely impunctate; marginal groove dilated, over 0.5 width of outer carina at middle.

Elytra relatively short, broad; striae very shallow; intervals flat, finely microsculptured, with faint sheen; strial punctures very small, each about 0.20 as wide as an interval; clytron with several setae in apex of Stria VII; female with large, deep lateral pit on Sternum IV; female with small ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

This is the only member of the subgenus in which there is only one medial angle. The very narrow outer carina with a single minute setiferous puncture is also diagnostic. The combination of a single medial angle with a well-developed translucent area is suggestive of Subgenus *Indoglymmius*. Members of the latter subgenus differ in lacking basal setae on the antennae, and in having the inner and outer carinae of equal width.

Omoglymmius (*Laminoglymmius*) *actae* new species

Figs. 59, 67, 70

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA, Maffin Bay, IX-1944, E. S. Ross” (CAS).

Description. – Length 5.5 mm. Antennal Segment XI slightly wider than long, its apex rounded; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; clypeus continuous with median lobe; latter rhomboidal, with a few coarse punctures; head distinctly longer than wide; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; latter with two minute medial angles which are located close together; without obvious translucent area near medial angles (under strong light, translucent area is faintly suggested); temporal lobe convex, shining, with 12-15 coarse scattered punctures; postorbital tubercle small, 0.25 as deep and 0.33 as long as eye, located slightly above ventral margin of eye; width across postorbital tubercles less than width across eyes.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/ greatest width 1.20; widest near middle, lateral margins curved; apex strongly narrowed; base moderately narrowed; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; latter obtuse; paramedian grooves deep, rather narrow; outer carina distinctly narrower than inner one, about 0.33 as wide as inner one at middle; outer carina with four or five scattered coarse punctures, without setae; inner carina with one or two coarse punctures; marginal groove dilated, about 0.33 as wide as outer carina at middle.

Elytra narrow, convex; elytral striae deep, coarsely punctate, each puncture about 0.6 as wide as in interval; intervals narrow, convex, shining; several setae present in apex of Stria VII; male with distinct proximal tooth on anterior tibia and ventral tooth at apical fourth of anterior femur; middle calcar small, triangular; hind calcar obtuse, triangular, located 0.33 of length of tibia dorsad to spur (Fig. 67); female unknown.

This species is the only member of the subgenus which does not have well marked translucent areas near the medial angles of the temporal lobes. It is recognized as a member of Subgenus *Laminoglymmius* by the double medial angles. This character and the presence of basal setae on the antenna will separate it from superficially similar species of *Omoglymmius* s. str. from New Guinea.

Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) insularis (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 60, 71

Rhysodes insularis Grouvelle 1903: 124-125.

Pyxiglymmius insularis (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Bengkalis, Maindron 1885” (MNHN). The type locality is a small coastal island near Sumatra.

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Segment XI of antenna as wide as long, its apex rounded; basal setae sparse on Segments V-VI, dense on Segments VII-X; head slightly longer than wide; clypeus continuous with median lobe; clypeus impunctate; median lobe elongate oval, deeply concave at center, its margins raised; tip of median lobe rounded, translucent; temporal lobe with two medial angles, separated by very shallow emargination; first medial angles separated from one another by approximately the width of one of them; second medial angles separated by about half the distance; both angles and adjacent margins in a translucent area; temporal lobe evenly rounded posteriorly, laterally; temporal lobe entirely smooth, impunctate scarcely overhanging postorbit, latter smooth, glabrous; postorbital tubercle small but well-defined; gular tubercle slightly prominent.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.25; widest anterior to middle, lateral margins curved, apex strongly narrowed; base moderately narrowed, lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle, which is nearly rectangular; paramedian grooves deep, rather narrow, outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; both carinae entirely impunctate, without setae; marginal groove relatively narrow.

Elytra moderately elongate, interval V slightly elevated anteriorly; striae relatively narrow, each puncture about 0.25 as wide as interval; several setae present in apex of Stria VII; female with deep, round, small lateral pit on abdominal Sternum IV and with small ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown,

The deeply concave, oval median lobe separates this species from all other *Rhysodini*.

Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) oberthueri (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 61, 72

Rhysodes oberthueri Grouvelle 1903: 118-119.

Omoglymmius (Hemiglymmius) oberthueri (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Poulo-Pinang, Raffray” (MNHN)

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI as wide as long, its apex rounded; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; head slightly longer than wide; clypeus continuous with median lobe; latter rhomboidal, its tip pointed; clypeus and median lobe impunctate; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique; two medial angles, separated by shallow but rather long emargination; each medial angle narrowly separated from that on opposite temporal lobe; medial angles and emargination within well-marked translucent area; temporal lobe with nine or 10 coarse punctures in posteriolateral third; posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe evenly rounded; temporal lobe slightly overhanging postorbit; latter glabrous, impunctate; postorbital tubercle rather large, about 0.5 as long and 0.5 as deep as eye; its dorsal margin on level with middle of eye.

Pronotum relatively short, broad, length/greatest width 1.13; widest slightly anterior to middle; sides curved, apex strongly narrowed, base moderately narrowed; sides curved, sides oblique just anterior to obtuse hind angle, paramedian grooves deep, rather narrow; outer carina scarcely narrower than inner one; outer carina with seven to 12 coarse, scattered punctures; inner carina with three or four coarse punctures near middle of its length, otherwise impunctate.

Elytra relatively short, broad; striae deep; Intervals III, V slightly broader, more elevated than others anteriorly; stria punctures coarse, each more than half as wide as interval; Stria IV with one seta in apex; apical striole with one seta, Stria VII with several setae near apex; female with very deep, large lateral pits on Sternum IV; each pit as long as Sternum IV; pits separated medially by less than twice the width of one of them; female with distinct ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

The rhomboid median lobe and the presence of two medial angles make this species most like *O. actae*. It differs from the latter species in having a well-marked medial translucent area on each temporal lobe, as well as in having the medial angles of each lobe more separated from one another.

Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) trisinuatus new species

Figs. 62, 73

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Bangung” (MNHN). This is possibly Bangoen (modern spelling “Bangun”), east of Pematangsiantar, in northern Sumatra.

Description. – Length 6.9 mm. Antennal Segment XI wider than long, its apex bluntly rounded; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; head longer than wide; clypeus continuous with median lobe; clypeus, median lobe impunctate; median lobe elongate, narrow, its tip translucent; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe curved; temporal lobe with three very small medial angles, separated by very shallow sinuations; first pair well separated; second pair very narrowly separated; third pair almost contiguous; all angles and adjacent margin translucent; posteriomedial margin slightly oblique; temporal lobe convex, shining, with three coarse punctures near lateral margin; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle 0.3 as deep and 0.3 as long as eye, its dorsal margin on level with lower third of eye; postorbital tubercles visible in dorsal view, width across them slightly less than width across eyes.

Pronotum short, broad, length/greatest width 1.05; widest slightly anterior to middle, apex very strongly narrowed; base slightly narrowed; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to obtuse hind angles; paramedian grooves deep, about 0.5 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina only slightly narrower than inner one at middle; inner carina impunctate; outer carina with five to seven punctures near its lateral margin; marginal groove narrow.

Elytra relatively short, broad; stria punctures small, well separated from one another, less than 0.3 as wide as an interval; Interval V slightly elevated anteriorly; elytron with setae near apex of Stria VII, otherwise without setae; male with faint lateral pit in Sternum IV; female unknown.

Male with small ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, obtuse; hind tibia with small obtuse calcar at level of spur.

Three medial angles of the temporal lobe separate this species from all others except for *O. rugosus*, from which it differs in lacking setae on the temporal lobe and pronotum, as well as many other characters. Shape and punctuation of the pronotum, narrow median lobe, and secondary sexual characters of the male indicate that its true relationships are with *O. gorgo*, which differs in having the postorbital lobes greatly enlarged.

Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) gorgo new species

Figs. 63, 74

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SUMATRA: Siantar, NGSSI exp, 1937, Mann” (NMNH). PARATYPES one male, one female, labelled “Bedagei, int., Sumatra’s O.K. 600’, 2de de Sem, ’89, coll. I. Z. Kannegieter” (MNHN).

Description. – Length 6.0-8.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI as wide as long, its apex rounded; basal setae numerous on Segments V-X; head longer than wide (if postorbital tubercles are not considered); clypeus continuous with median lobe; latter very narrow, its tip narrowed, rounded, opaque; clypeus finely punctate; median lobe impunctate; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe curved; temporal lobe with two small medial angles, separated by shallow emargination; first medial angles slightly separated; second medial angles contiguous; first medial angles translucent; second medial angles less distinctly so; temporal lobe convex, impunctate; postorbit pollinose; postorbital tubercle very large, longer than eye, 0.6

as deep as eye, its upper and lower margins parallel, its apex subtruncate; width across postorbital tubercles much greater than that across eyes.

Pronotum short, relatively broad, length/greatest width 1.04; widest near middle, apex very markedly narrowed; base moderately narrowed, sides markedly curved; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to obtuse hind angle; paramedian grooves deep, about 0.5 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina only slightly narrower than inner one at middle; inner carina impunctate; outer carina with five to seven punctures near its lateral margin; marginal groove narrow.

Elytra relatively short, broad; strial punctures small, well separated from one another, less than 0.3 as wide as one interval; Interval V slightly elevated anteriorly; several setae near apex of Stria VII, elytron otherwise without setae; female with small but distinct lateral pit on abdominal Sternum IV; male without lateral pit; male with small ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with very small tooth in this location; middle calcar scarcely evident; hind calcar very small but distinct (smaller than in *O. trisinuatus*).

The grotesque enlargement of the postorbital tubercles easily separates this species from other *Laminoglymmius*.

Subgenus *Navitia* Bell and Bell 1978

Type species. – *Rhysodes intrusus* Grouvelle 1903

Description. – Basal setae of antennae entirely absent; antennal stylet present, conical, acute; clypeal setae absent; eye large, normal, cornea faceted; frontal grooves very shallow; frontal space wide, crescentic; medial angles of temporal lobes simple; translucent areas absent from temporal lobes; one temporal seta on each lobe; postorbital tubercle absent; gular grooves each containing an enlarged pit.

Pronotal carinae impunctate except for a few punctures at base of outer carina; inner and outer carinae equal in width; marginal groove of pronotum abbreviated posteriorly, replaced there by row of punctures; apex of elytral Stria VII not impressed; most posterior puncture of Stria III enlarged; Stria II with one seta at apex in most specimens (absent in some specimens); Stria IV with three or four setae, distributed along its entire length; subapical striole with 2 setae; Stria VII with three to five setae near apex; lateral pits present on abdominal Sternum IV in both sexes; spur of middle tibia curved anteriorly; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V each aligned in single transverse row.

This small and distinctive subgenus combines the characters of several other subgenera. An antennal stylet and the simple medial angles of the temporal lobes suggest *Hemiglymmius*. The latter subgenus differs in having well-developed basal setae on the antennae and deep frontal grooves. Alignment of abdominal punctures in a single row on each sternum is suggestive of *Orthoglymmius*, but in the latter subgenus, the middle tibial spur is straight, and clypeal setae are present. The habitus is similar to *Omoglymmius s. str.*, but the latter subgenus lacks the antennal stylet and has deeper frontal grooves.

The frontal grooves are shallower than in any other members of Subtribe Omoglymmiina. In *O. intrusus*, they are glabrous and scarcely visible, giving a superficial resemblance to *Dhysores* and related genera. In *Navitia*, however, the frontal space is crescentic, while in Subtribe Dhysorina it is small and round. In *O. stylatus*, the shallowness of the frontal grooves is less conspicuous because they are pollinose.

Navitia is known from Fiji and the New Hebrides.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1 Marginal groove confined to anterior 0.85 of pronotum, followed posteriorly by three to four very crowded punctures; pronotal epipleura with line of punctures ventrad to marginal groove; frontal grooves pollinose. *O. stylatus* new species, p. 165
- 1' Marginal groove confined to anterior 0.50-0.66 of pronotum, followed posteriorly by five widely separated punctures; pronotal epipleura without line of punctures; frontal grooves glabrous, scarcely evident *O. intrusus* (Grouvelle), p. 166

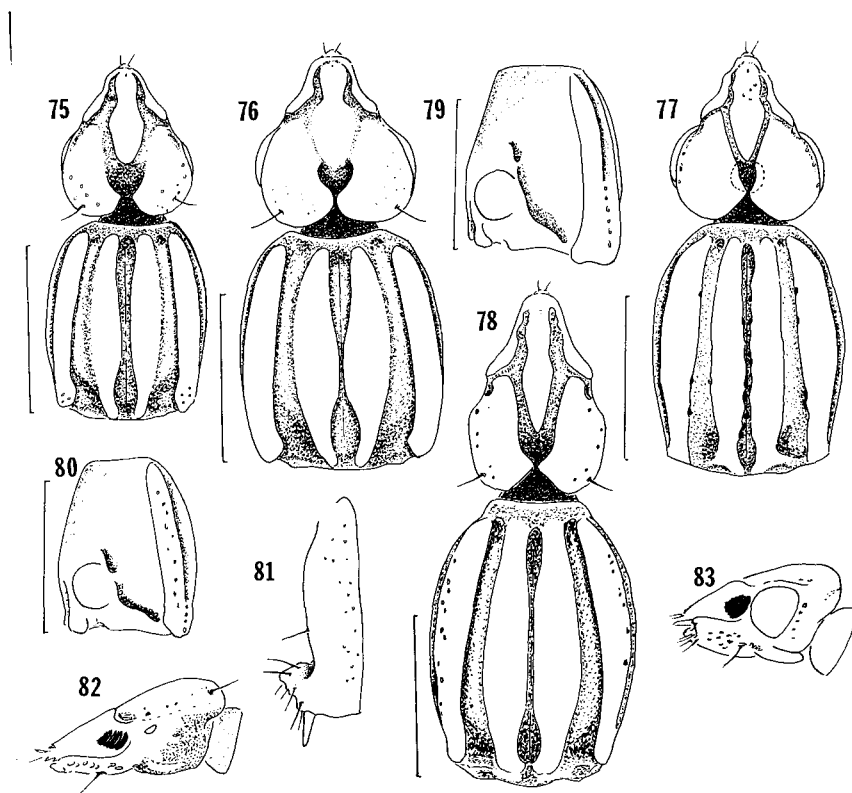


Plate 6. Figures 75, 76, 79, 80, Subgenus *Navitia*; Figures 77, 83 Subgenus *Indoglymmius*; Figures 78, 81, 82, Subgenus *Nitiglymmius*; Figs. 75-78, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 75, *Omoglymmius (Navitia) stylatus* new species; Fig. 76, *O. (N.) intrusus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 77, *Omoglymmius (Indoglymmius) lineatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 78, *O. (Nitiglymmius) semioculatus* new species; Figs. 79-80, Prothorax, lateral aspect; Fig. 79, *O. (Navitia) intrusus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 80, *O. (N.) stylatus* new species; Fig. 81, Hind tibia, male, *O. (Nitiglymmius) semioculatus*; new species; Figs. 82-83, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 82, *O. (Nitiglymmius) semioculatus* new species; Fig. 83, *O. (Indoglymmius) lineatus* (Grouvelle);

Omoglymmius (Navitia) stylatus new species

Figs. 75, 80

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "NEW HEBRIBES: Malekula, XII-1929, coll. L. E. Cheesman, BM 1930-393 (1669)" (BMNH). PARATYPES two females, N. E. Malekula, I-1930, coll. L. E. Cheesman, BM-1930-178 (BMNH); one female, Malekula: Ounua, IV-V-1929, coll. L. E. Cheesman, BM 1929-371 (531) (BMNH); one female, Aoba: Banka Harijitoa, above Dundy, elev. 1500-2000 ft., IX-8-1958, collector not specified (CNHM).

Description. — Length 5.0-6.2 mm. Head cordate, slightly longer than broad; temporal lobes distinctly flattened; frontal grooves slightly impressed, with fine pollinosity; temporal lobe with few coarse punctures in posteriolateral third, near temporal setae; orbital groove relatively well-developed, extending posteriorly to or beyond middle of temporal lobe.

Pronotum markedly varied in proportions, widest anterior to middle; lateral margin with distinct sinuation anterior to hind angles in some specimens, in others sinuation slight or absent; marginal groove of pronotum entire except for basal 0.16, replaced there by very crowded row of three or four punctures; pronotal epipleuron with row of punctures ventrad to marginal groove (Fig. 80).

Elytron with most posterior puncture of Stria III moderately enlarged; punctures of abdominal Sternum V not confluent laterally; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; calcar of middle tibia obsolete; hind calcar small, triangular, its tip slightly obtuse, distinctly proximad to base of spur.

This species is easily distinguished from *O. intrusus* by the more complete marginal groove of the pronotum, line of punctures on the pronotal epipleura, and deeper, pollinose frontal grooves. Grouvelle (1903) mentioned a specimen tentatively identified as *R. intrusus* from the New Hebrides. We have not located this specimen, but we suspect that it really represents *O. stylatus*.

Omoglymmius (Navitia) intrusus (Grouvelle)

Figs. 76, 79

Rhysodes intrusus Grouvelle 1903:112-113.

Omoglymmius (Navitia) intrusus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. — LECTOTYPE (here designated) female, labelled: FIJI "Viti," no collector or date (MNHN). PARALECTOTYPE: Grouvelle (1903) mentioned a second specimen in the Oberthür collection. It may still exist among Oberthür material recently rediscovered in Paris.

Description. — Length 5.0-6.0 mm. Head broader, more convex than in *O. stylatus*, temporal lobes not flattened; frontal grooves scarcely impressed, shining, glabrous; temporal lobe entirely without coarse punctures, but with sparse minute ones; orbital grooves obsolete.

Pronotum widest near middle; sinuation anterior to hind angle shallow but distinct; marginal groove distinct in anterior 0.50 to 0.67, replaced posteriorly by row of five widely spaced punctures; pronotal epipleura without row of punctures (Fig. 79).

Elytron with most posterior puncture of Stria III greatly enlarged, so that Stria IV also seems to lead to it; punctures of Sternum V confluent near lateral margin; male unknown.

The frontal grooves are virtually absent in this species. Glabrous frontal grooves, the more abbreviated marginal groove on the pronotum, absence of punctures from the pronotal epipleura, and confluent punctures of Sternum V are the most conspicuous differences from *O. stylatus*. Shape of the pronotum shows an unusual amount of variation in both species.

O. intrusus is known only from the Fijian islands of Viti Levu and Ova Lau. In addition to the lectotype, we have examined the following specimens; one female, labelled "Viti Levu, Naivithula, Taileru-Fiji, VIII-16-1937, coll. J. M. Valentine" (BPM); one female, labelled "Ova Lau, Fiji, Draiba Trail, VII-38, rotten log, coll. E. C. Zimmerman" (BPBM).

Subgenus *Caeconavitia* new subgenus

Type species. — *Omoglymmius (Nitiglymmius) zimmermani* Bell and Bell 1978:77.

Description. — Basal setae of antenna entirely absent; antennal stylet present, conical, obtuse; clypeal setae absent; eye small, only slightly visible in dorsal aspect; depth of eye about 0.33 in depth of head; faceting of cornea much reduced, barely visible at high magnification; frontal grooves deep, narrow; medial angles of temporal lobes simple; translucent areas absent from temporal lobes; temporal setae absent; postorbital tubercle absent; each gular groove with enlarged pit.

Marginal groove of pronotum entire; clytral striae distinctly impressed; abdominal Sterna III-V each with transverse row of punctures; Sternum IV with deep and Sternum V with shallow lateral pit in both sexes.

This subgenus contains one species, from Fiji. We originally assigned it to Subgenus *Nitiglymmius*. Further study of the genus has led us to attribute greater importance to presence

or absence of the antennal stylet, and has convinced us that *O. zimmermani* is more closely related to *Navitia* than to the remaining species of *Nitiglymmius*. Characters shared between *Navitia* and *Caeconavitia* include an antennal stylet, enlarged gular pits, and alignment of punctures of abdominal sterna into one transverse line per sternum. On the other hand, *O. zimmermani* cannot simply be regarded as a species of *Navitia* with reduced eyes, as it lacks two specializations typical of *Navitia*: obsolete frontal grooves and an incomplete marginal groove on the pronotum. We therefore consider it best to isolate this species in a subgenus of its own.

Omoglymmius (Caeconavitia) zimmermani (Bell and Bell) NEW COMBINATION

Omoglymmius (Nitiglymmius) zimmermani Bell and Bell, 1978:77.

Type material. – Part I:77.

Description. – Part I:77.

Indoglymmius new subgenus

Type species. – *Rhysodes lineatus* Grouvelle 1908

Description. – Segment XI of antenna obtuse, without stylet; basal setae of antenna absent; clypeal setae absent; medial margin of temporal lobe with pale translucent area; medial angles simple; frontal grooves straight and linear; temporal lobe with line of punctures along orbital groove, otherwise impunctate; temporal setae absent; frontal grooves linear; frontal space very small; postorbital tubercle absent; median groove of pronotum coarsely conspicuously punctate; punctures pollinose, groove otherwise glabrous; paramedian grooves coarsely punctate, but inconspicuously so, punctures partly hidden by pollinosity; pronotal carinae impunctate; borders between carinae and grooves somewhat irregular, with carinae encroached by punctures of grooves; elytral striae scarcely impressed; Stria IV with one seta at apex; apical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; abdominal sterna with scattered punctures; both sexes with deep lateral pits on abdominal Sternum IV, and with shallow ones on Sternum V; ventral tooth on anterior femora in both sexes.

The only species in this subgenus resembles *Laminoglymmius* in having a conspicuous translucent area near the medial angle of the temporal lobe, but differs in lacking basal setae on the antennae. The simple medial angles separate it from all *Laminoglymmius* except for *O. (L) inaequalis*. The very narrow outer pronotal carinae separate the latter species from *Indoglymmius*. The translucent area is the most conspicuous character distinguishing *Indoglymmius* from *Omoglymmius s. str.*

Omoglymmius (Indoglymmius) lineatus (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 77, 83

Rhysodes lineatus Grouvelle 1908:319-320.

Omoglymmius (s. str.) lineatus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “(INDIA), Chambaganor, Madura, 48” (MNHN) PARALECTOTYPES 17 specimens, sexes not recorded, same data as lectotype (MNHN; one male (labelled as “cotype”) labelled: “INDIA, Shembaganur, Madura, Andrews Bequest BM1922-22” (BMNH) According to Grouvelle, the type series was collected by R. P. Dubreuil.

Description. – Length 5.6-6.2 mm. Antennal Segment XI conspicuously narrower than Segment X; head slightly longer than wide; pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.28; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to nearly rectangular hind angle; middle calcar of male minute; hind calcar small, triangular, its apex obtuse.

In addition to the type series, we have seen one male and one female, labelled “Key Inseln, coll. Reithoffer” (BSL). This refers to the Kei Islands, west of New Guinea. It is highly

unlikely that the species occurs both in the Kei Islands and southern India. Probably either the type series or the Basel specimens have incorrect locality data. Since there is no independent record from either place, the true provenance of this species must be listed as uncertain.

Subgenus *Nitiglymmius* Bell and Bell 1978

Type species. – *Omoglymmius (Nitiglymmius) fulgens* Bell and Bell 1978

Description. – Antennal Segment XI without apical stylet; clypeal setae absent; frontal grooves deep but narrow to linear; eye reduced, in profile view, entirely dorsad to middle of head; ommatidia not distinct; cornea not faceted; cornea with pinkish tint; silvery-white reflecting disc medial to cornea and at angle to it; marginal grooves of pronotum fine, linear entire or partly or completely effaced; clytral stria not impressed, but represented by rows of punctures; spur of middle tibia with tip curved anteriorly; punctures of abdominal sterna scattered or in single transverse row on each segment; lateral pits present on Sternum IV in both sexes (where known); ventral surface with bluish opalescence (such opalescence on dorsal surface also in most species); hind wings vestigial.

The description has been modified from that in Part I in accordance with removal of *O. zimmermani* to Subgenus *Caeconavitia* and addition of *O. (N.) semioculatus* new species from Philippines. The range of *Nitiglymmius* as here limited is New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Siargao Island in the Philippines.

KEY TO SPECIES (Supersedes that in Part I: 76-77)

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Elytron with longitudinal scarp present at base of Stria IV; elytral striae slightly impressed, rather coarsely punctate; eye minute, less than 0.1 of depth of head. <i>O. semioculatus</i> new species, p. 169 | |
| 1' | Elytron without scarp at base of Stria IV; elytral stria not at all impressed, very finely punctate; eye less minute, more than 0.1 of depth of head | 2 |
| 2 (1') | Pronotum relatively elongate, its margin evenly curved to apex, not constricted to form "collar." <i>O. greensladei</i> Bell and Bell, (part I: 78) | |
| 2' | Pronotum less elongate, its sides abruptly narrowed anteriorly, in form of "collar" at apex | 3 |
| 3 (2') | Postorbital tubercles distinct | 4 |
| 3' | Postorbital tubercles absent | 5 |
| 4 (3) | Pronotum distinctly narrowed at apex; lateral margin of pronotum sinuate just anterior to hind angles; posterior median pit large, as wide as basal impression <i>O. hornabrooki</i> Bell and Bell (Part I: 81) | |
| 4' | Pronotum only slightly narrowed anteriorly, lateral margin not sinuate, posterior median pit very small, much narrower than basal impression <i>O. offafinus</i> Bell and Bell (Part I: 81) | |
| 5 (3') | Marginal groove of pronotum present | 6 |
| 5' | Marginal groove absent | |
| 6 (5) | Frontal grooves very fine, linear; median lobe long, acutely pointed, extending posterior to middle of temporal lobes. <i>O. fulgens</i> Bell and Bell (Part I:80) | |
| 6' | Frontal grooves broader, not linear; median lobe short, obtusely pointed, not extended to middle of temporal lobes. <i>O. toxopei</i> Bell and Bell (Part I: 82) | |

Omoglymmius (Nitiglymmius) semioculatus new species

Figs. 78, 81, 82

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “PHILIPPINEN: Mindanao, Dapa, leg. Boettcher, 30-9-16” (NMHB). Despite the label, the locality is not on Mindanao, but on the small island of Siargao, northeast of it.

Description. – Length 6.2 mm. Form elongate for genus; dorsal surface not opalescent; ventral surface scarcely opalescent; head elongate, its lateral margin markedly sinuate anterior to eye; median lobe elongate, its apex rather acute, opposite middle of temporal lobe; frontal grooves long, wider than in other members of subgenus; orbital groove absent; frontal space larger than in other members of subgenus; medial angles rectangular, nearly contiguous; margin posterior to medial angle sinuate; one temporal seta; temporal lobe with about six fine punctures, restricted to lateral region; eye minute, oval, visible only in lateral view; postorbital tubercle absent; mentum punctate; gular region extensively pollinose.

Pronotum elongate; length/greatest width 1.35; anterior end in form of short, ill-defined “collar”; lateral margin curved into “collar” anteriorly, slightly sinuate just anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one, with about nine punctures scattered along its lateral margin; inner carina impunctate; median groove deep, anterior and posterior median pits equal, moderately large; lateral margin of paramedian groove distinct, but medial margin sloped gradually from inner carina; marginal grooves broader than in other members of subgenus, complete; epipleura impunctate.

Elytra elongate, more parallel-sided than in other members of subgenus; elytron with short, longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV; elytral striae shallowly impressed, rather coarsely punctate; Stria IV with one seta near apex; Stria VII with one seta near apex; elytron in profile with highest point at apical fifth, sloped rather abruptly posterior to this point; metasternum with entire surface densely, coarsely, shallowly punctate; abdominal sterna similarly punctate; anterior femur of male without ventral tooth; hind calcar of male large, its apex obtuse, raised above spur, margin between apex and spur sinuate; margin proximal to calcar distinctly emarginate (Fig. 81).

This species differs from all other members of the subgenus in the scarp at the base of Stria IV very reduced eyes, extensive pollinosity in the gula impressed, coarsely punctate elytral striae, posteriorly displaced elytral “hump” and the coarsely punctate metasternum and abdominal sterna. Form of the hind calcar is also distinctive.

Subgenus *Orthoglymmius* Bell and Bell 1978

Type species. – *Rhysodes sulcicollis* Lewis 1888

Description. – Antennal Segment XI without stylet; basal setae of antenna absent; clypeal setae present; frontal grooves deep, broad; margins of temporal lobe oblique both medial to and lateral to occipital angle, posterior temporal lobe is pointed; temporal setae absent; eye large, deeper than long; cornea faceted; ommatidia distinct; marginal groove of pronotum complete; elytral setae relatively well-developed, with complete row on Stria IV, and in some species, with complete rows in Striae II and VI as well; spur of middle tibia straight or curved; metasternal punctures limited to medial band and lateral margin; abdominal Sterna II-V each with single transverse row of very coarse punctures, or with punctures coalesced to form transverse sulci; female with lateral pits better developed on Sternum V than on Sternum IV; hind coxa with seta; Sternum VI with pair of setae in both sexes; males, as far as known, with ventral tooth on anterior femur but without proximal tooth on anterior tibia; hind calcar, where known, bisinuate; hind wings and genitalia not investigated.

The straight spur of the middle tibia and deepest lateral pits on the fifth, rather than the fourth, abdominal sternum, distinguish this subgenus from *Omoglymmius s. str.*. Only a few members of the latter subgenus have the punctures of each abdominal sternum in a single transverse row, as is consistently true in *Orthoglymmius*. In addition, *Orthoglymmius* specimens have clypeal setae and have the temporal lobes pointed posteriorly. The Subgenus *Orthoglymmius* is confined to a part of the Oriental Region, where it is known from the Himalaya, the Indochina Peninsula, the Ryukyu Islands, and southern Japan. It is apparently absent from southern India and from Indonesia.

Phylogeny. – This subgenus is perhaps the most inadequately known major group of Rhysodini. It consists of a complex of very similar and closely related species. Of the eight species, both sexes are known in only two. Several of the species described by Grouvelle are

known only from type material, and are so similar to one another that it would be premature to reach final conclusions about their validity. The group is so uniform that it is almost a waste of time to speculate about interrelationships among the species. The group will need a further revision when adequate series of specimens are available and the genitalia can be studied.

KEY TO SPECIES

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| 1 | Medial angles of temporal lobes well separated, obtuse; posterior margin of temporal lobe without pilosity | 2 |
| 1' | Medial angles contiguous or almost so; posterior margin of temporal lobe fringed with pilosity | 3 |
| 2 (1) | Postorbital tubercle distinct, 0.33 as long and 0.33 as deep as eye, glabrous except for tuft of pilosity at tip; tip of median lobe obtuse | |
| | <i>O. sulcicollis</i> (Lewis), p. 170 | |
| 2' | Postorbital tubercle reduced to minute vestige with small pilose tuft at its tip; median lobe acute at tip. | |
| | <i>O. microtis</i> new species, p. 172 | |
| 3 (1') | Postorbital tubercle pilose | 4 |
| 3' | Postorbital tubercle glabrous | |
| | <i>O. feae</i> (Grouvelle), p. 172 | |
| 4 (3) | Median groove closed anteriorly | |
| | <i>O. alticola</i> (Grouvelle), p. 173 | |
| 4' | Median groove open anteriorly | 5 |
| 5 (4') | Lateral margin of pronotum obtusely angulate at middle. | |
| | <i>O. longiceps</i> (Grouvelle), p. 173 | |
| 5' | Lateral margin of pronotum evenly curved at middle | 6 |
| 6 (5') | Pronotal margins nearly parallel; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle | |
| | <i>O. cavifrons</i> (Grouvelle), p. 174 | |
| 6' | Pronotal margins more curved; pronotal base more distinctly narrowed; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle | 7 |
| 7 (6') | Orbital groove relatively wide, extending posteriorly to level of middle of eye; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins of temporal lobe both distinctly sinuate; occipital angle obtusely pointed; postorbital tubercle large, prominent in dorsal view | |
| | <i>O. crenatus</i> (Grouvelle), p. 175 | |
| 7' | Orbital groove narrow, short, ending at anterior 0.33 of eye; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins of temporal lobe oblique or very slightly sinuate; occipital angle obtuse; postorbital tubercle smaller, barely visible in dorsal view. | |
| | <i>O. coomani</i> (Arrow), p. 176 | |

Omoglymmius (*Orthoglymmius*) *sulcicollis* (Lewis)

Figs. 84, 92

Rhysodes sulcicollis Lewis 1888:81.

Omoglymmius (*Orthoglymmius*) *sulcicollis* (Lewis) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. — HOLOTYPE female, labelled: "JAPAN: Oyayama, Higo (Island of Honshu), 1881, coll. G. Lewis 1910-320" (BMNH).

Description. — Length 6.0 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone well-developed; clypeal setae present; median lobe short, tapered posteriorly, its apex obtuse, located anterior to widest point of head; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe oblique, scarcely sinuate; medial angles obtuse, widely separated from one another; posteriomedial

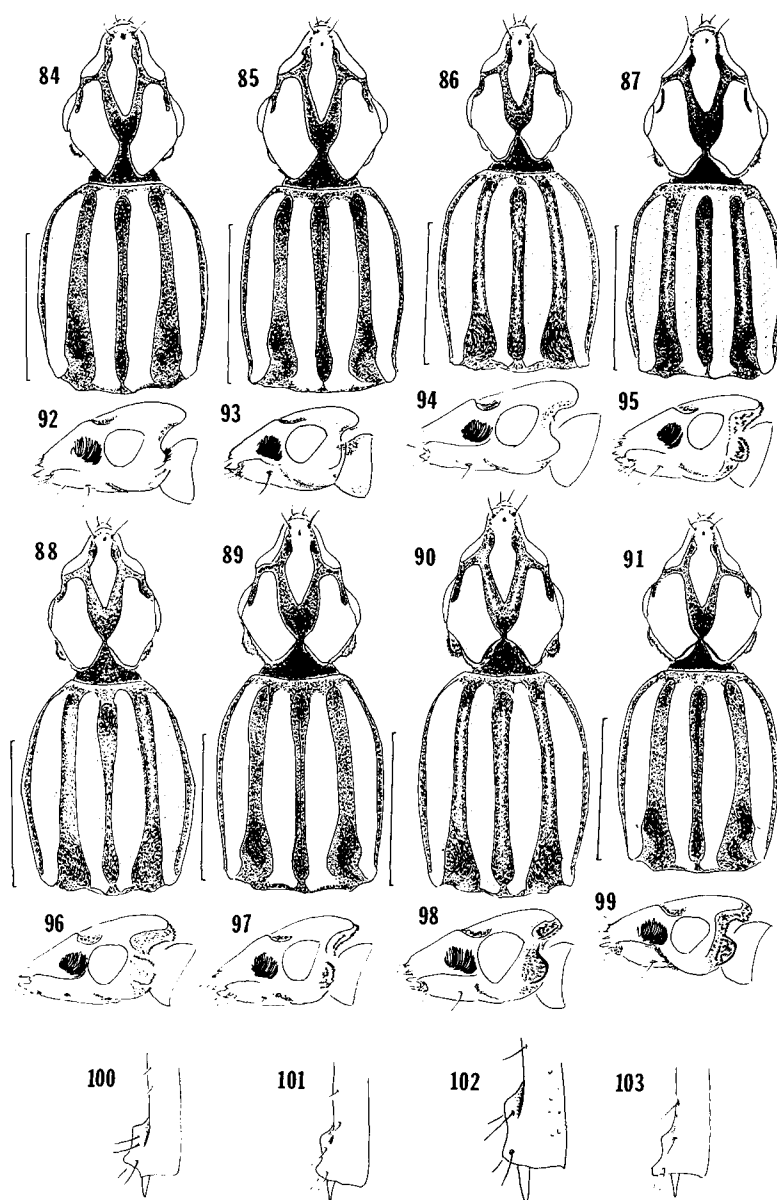


Plate 7. Figures 84-103, Subgenus *Orthoglymmius*. Figs. 84-91, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 84, *Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) sulcicollis* (Lewis); Fig. 85, *O. (O.) microtis* new species; Fig. 86, *O. (O.) feae* (Grouvelle); Fig. 87, *O. (O.) alticola* (Grouvelle); Fig. 88, *O. (O.) longiceps* (Grouvelle); Fig. 89, *O. (O.) cavifrons* (Grouvelle); Fig. 90, *O. (O.) crenatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 91, *O. (O.) coomani* (Arrow); Figs. 92-99, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 92, *O. (O.) sulcicollis* (Lewis); Fig. 93, *O. (O.) microtis* new species; Fig. 94, *O. (O.) feae* (Grouvelle); Fig. 95, *O. (O.) alticola* (Grouvelle); Fig. 96, *O. (O.) longiceps* (Grouvelle); Fig. 97, *O. (O.) cavifrons* (Grouvelle); Fig. 98, *O. (O.) crenatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 99, *O. (O.) coomani* (Arrow); Figs. 100-103, Hind tibia, male, apical portion; Fig. 100, *O. (O.) longiceps* (Grouvelle); Fig. 101, *O. (O.) cavifrons* (Grouvelle); Fig. 102, *O. (O.) crenatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 103, *O. (O.) coomani* (Arrow);

and posteriolateral margins oblique, not margined by pilosity; occipital angle obtuse but distinct; orbital groove narrow, ended just anterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle small, 0.33 as deep and 0.33 as long as eye, with tuft of long pollinosity.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.25; widest at middle, sides strongly curved, narrowed to apex, slightly narrowed to base; lateral margin with slight sinuosity anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra rather short, broad for subgenus; striae subequal, intervals equally convex; base of Interval V not elevated; Stria I with two to four setae near apex; Stria II with two setae near apex (in one specimen these setae are actually slightly laterad to stria in medial part of Interval III); Stria IV with five or six setae in form of complete row; apical striole with three setae; Stria VI with two setae near humerus; Stria VII with about seven setae near apex.

Female with shallow depression at middle of metasternum, abdominal Sterna II-V each with a transverse row of punctures; male unknown.

Widely separated medial angles and absence of marginal pollinosity from the vicinity of the occipital angles separate this species from all other except *O. microtis*. The postorbital tubercle is much better developed than in the latter species.

In addition to the holotype, we have studied one female, from the collection of Dr. Sato, labelled simply "Japan".

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) microtis new species

Figs. 85, 93

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: "Loochoo, Is. Ishigaki, Takeda, 17-IV-1962, S. Tamai leg." (SATO). Ishigaki is an island in the Sakashima Retto, the southernmost group in the Ryukyu Islands.

Description. – Length 5.3 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; clypeal setae present; median lobe more elongate, more pointed than in *O. sulcicollis*, its tip even with greatest width of head; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe shallowly sinuate, nearly oblique; medial angles obtuse, widely separated; posteriomedial, posteriolateral margins oblique, not margined by pilosity; occipital angle obtuse; orbital groove narrow, ended just anterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle minute, less than 0.2 as long as eye, located immediately ventrad to tuft of short pilosity.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.25; widest at middle, sides curved, narrowed to apex, slightly narrowed to base, side slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra longer and more cylindrical than in *O. sulcicollis*; striae subequal, intervals equally convex; base of Interval V not at all elevated anteriorly; Stria I with three or four setae near apex; Stria II with one to two setae near apex; Stria IV with six setae forming complete row; apical striole with two setae; Stria VI with two setae near humerus; Stria VII with about six setae near apex.

Female with shallow depression at middle of metasternum; abdominal Sterna II-V each with transverse row of punctures; male unknown.

This species differs from all other members of the subgenus in the extreme reduction of the postorbital tubercle. It is otherwise very similar to *O. sulcicollis* of Japan. It contrasts sharply with *O. cavifrons* of the nearby island of Taiwan in shape of the temporal lobes.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) feae (Grouvelle)

Figs. 86, 94

Rhysodes feae Grouvelle 1895b:761-762.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) feae (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: "BURMA, Carin Cheba, 900-1100 m, XII-88, coll. L. Fea" (MNHN). This may be a unique type, although the original description implies the existence of a series of specimens.

Description. — Length 6.9 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; clypeal setae present; median lobe tapered posteriorly, its tip obtuse; anteriomedial margin distinctly curved, emarginate; medial angles acute, contiguous; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins oblique, slightly sinuate, margined by pilosity; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove narrow, ending anterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle large, 0.5 as long and 0.66 as deep as eye, glabrous.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.22; widest near middle, strongly curved and narrowed to apex; slightly to base; lateral margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra moderately long; striae subequal, intervals equally convex; base of Interval V not at all elevated; Stria I with four setae near apex; Stria II with three setae near apex; Stria IV with seven setae in form of complete row; apical striole with one seta; Stria VI with two setae near humerus; Stria VII with six or seven setae near apex; female without impression in metasternum; abdominal Sterna II-V each with transverse row of punctures.

The single specimen assigned to this species differs from other members of the group in having the postorbital tubercle glabrous.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) alticola (Grouvelle)

Figs. 87, 95

Rhysodes alticola Grouvelle 1913: 99-100.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) alticola (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. — HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "Kobo, 400 feet, Abor Exped, 30-XI-11, Kemp" (NMHN). The Abor Hills are now in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, in northeastern India.

Description. — Length 5.5 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; clypeal setae present; median lobe tapered posteriorly, its tip obtuse; anteriomedial margin strongly curved and emarginate; medial angles acute, contiguous; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins oblique; margined by pilosity; occipital angle obtuse; orbital groove narrow, ended anterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle large, 0.5 as long and 0.67 as deep as eye; postorbital tubercle and postorbit pilose.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.25, widest near middle, strongly curved and narrowed to apex, moderately incurved and narrowed to base; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than outer carinae near middle; inner carinae relatively narrow, about 0.67 as wide as outer ones at middle; median groove closed at anterior end; carinae impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra relatively long, narrow; striae subequal, intervals equally convex; Interval V not at all elevated at base; Stria I with four setae near apex; Stria III with three setae near apex; Stria IV with complete row of six or seven setae; medial face of apical tubercle with one seta; apical striole with three setae; Stria VI with three setae near humerus; Stria VII with six setae near apex, male with shallow median impression on metasternum and ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar small, acute; hind calcar bisinuate; female unknown.

The distinctive marks of this species are that the median groove is closed anteriorly and that the inner carina is distinctly narrower than the outer one. The species most nearly sympatric is *O. crenatus*. The latter species differs in having the median groove open anteriorly, the inner carinae as broad as the outer ones, the orbital groove both wider and longer, and the occipital angles more pointed.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) longiceps (Grouvelle)

Figs. 88, 96, 100

Rhysodes longiceps Grouvelle 1910: 324-325.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) longiceps (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. — HOLOTYPE female, labelled: "BURMA," without definite locality or collector (MNHN). According to the original description, there was a type series of four specimens, but we have been unable to locate the other three.

Description. – Length 6-7 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; clypeal setae present; head relatively elongate; median lobe tapered posteriorly, its tip obtuse; anteriomedial margin curved, emarginate; medial angles acute, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins oblique, slightly sinuate, margined by pilosity; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove narrow, ended anterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle large, 0.67 as long and 0.67 as deep as eye, prominent in dorsal view; postorbital tubercle and postorbit pilose.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.21; widest near middle, margin in form of obtuse angle at widest point; sides oblique and slightly curved both anterior and posterior to angle; apex strongly narrowed; base distinctly narrowed; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra moderately long; striae subequal; intervals equally convex; base of Interval V not elevated; Stria I with five setae near apex; Stria II with three setae near apex; Stria IV with five or six setae in complete row; medial face of apical tubercle with one seta; apical striole with two setae; Stria VI with one or two setae near humerus; Stria VII with about five setae near apex; both sexes with lateral pit in abdominal Sternum V; male with shallow concavity at middle of metasternum; abdominal Sterna II-V each with transverse row of punctures.

Male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute; hind calcar with obtuse triangular point and rectangular “shoulder” proximad to it, separated from point by shallow emargination (Fig. 100).

In addition to the holotype, we have studied one male specimen, labelled “Carin Ghecù 1300-1400 m, L. Fea, II-III 88, coll. Jul. Moser” (MNHB). This specimen bears the label “*R. feae* Grouv.” but resembles the holotype of *R. longiceps* in having the postorbital tubercles pollinose, and in the shape of the pronotum. In our opinion, it represents the male of *R. longiceps*. A female, labelled: “Carin-Ghecù 300-1400 m.; L. Fea, V-88” (GEN), and a male, labelled: “Tenasserim, Meetan, Fea, April, 1887” (GEN) also appear to be *O. longiceps*. *O. coomani* is closely related, but appears to differ consistently in the narrower pronotum without distinct lateral angles, the shorter, more rounded occipital angles, and in the somewhat more elongate median lobe.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) cavifrons (Grouvelle)

Figs. 89, 97, 101

Rhysodes cavifrons Grouvelle 1914: 33-34.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) cavifrons (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) sex not recorded, labelled: “Kosempo. Formosa, coll. H. A. Sauter, 1911” (MNHN). PARALECTOTYPES: The original description mentions a type series of four specimens. We have seen one specimen from the MNHB collection labelled “Kosempo, II-08, Sauter, S.V.” which is a probable paralectotype. The remaining two specimens, if still in existence, would also be paralectotypes.

Description. – Length 5-6 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; clypeal setae present; median lobe short, its tip obtuse, anterior to middle of eye; anteriomedial margin distinctly curved, sinuate; medial angles contiguous or nearly so, acute; posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins oblique, margined with pilosity; occipital angle nearly rectangular; orbital groove rather broad, ended posterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle rather large, 0.67 as deep and 0.67 as long as eye; postorbital tubercle and postorbit pilose.

Pronotum rather elongate, length/greatest width 1.26; widest near middle, lateral margins curved and convergent anteriorly; apex strongly narrowed; margins straight, almost parallel posteriorly, base only slightly narrowed; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate, pronotal setae absent.

Elytra rather long, narrow; striae subequal; intervals equally convex; base of Interval V not at all elevated; Stria I with three or four seta near apex; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with six setae in form of complete row; medial side of apical tubercle with one seta; apical striole with two or three setae; Stria VI with three setae near humerus; Stria VII with about five setae near apex.

Abdominal Sterna II-V each with transverse row of punctures; both sexes with lateral pits in Sternum V; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute; hind calcar with two obtuse angles, one above the other, separated by shallow sinuation (Fig. 101).

This species differs from *O. coomani* and other species from the mainland of Asia in having the pronotum longer and narrower, with the lateral margins straighter and more nearly

parallel. It differs sharply from *O. microtis* of the Ryukyu Islands in having the postorbital tubercles much larger and more strongly pilose, and in having the medial angles of the temporal lobes contiguous or nearly so.

Range. – *O. cavifrons* is restricted to Taiwan. In addition to the lectotype, we have seen the following specimens: three males, two females, Chipen Spa, Taitung Hsien, 3-6, V-1972, M. Sakai leg. (SATO); one male, one female, Chipon, Formosa, IV-18-32, coll. L. Gressitt (CAS); one male, one female, Taiwan: Hori (Puli), July, 1954, native collector (BPBM). Miwa (1931) cites specimens from Kosempo, Sokutsu and Chip-Chip.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) crenatus (Grouvelle)

Figs. 90, 98, 102

Rhysodes crenatus Grouvelle 1903: 119.

Omoglymmius crenatus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1977

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) crenatus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE: According to the original description, female, Bhutan, coll. Maria Borsti, in collection of R. Oberthür. We have not been able to locate the type specimen, but have described and illustrated a female specimen corresponding well to the original description, from Balu-Jhura, Bhutan (Bell 1977).

Description. – Length 5.5 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; head relatively elongate; clypeal setae present; median lobe tapered posteriorly, its tip acute, slightly anterior to widest point of head; anteriomedial margin distinctly curved, emarginate; medial angles acute, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin shallowly emarginate; posteriolateral margin oblique; both margined with pilosity; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove relatively broad, ended opposite middle of eye; postorbital tubercle 0.5 as deep and 0.5 as long as eye; postorbital tubercle and postorbit pilose.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.23; widest slightly anterior to middle, markedly and very abruptly narrowed at apex; slightly narrowed to base; sides oblique, not sinuate anterior to hind angles; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra relatively long, narrow; Striae subequal; intervals equally convex except for more elevated base of Interval V, latter with fine microsculpture opaque; Stria I with four setae near apex; Stria II with three setae near apex; Stria IV with complete row of four or five setae; one seta on medial face of apical tubercle; apical striole with four setae; Stria VI with two setae near humerus; Stria VII with four setae near apex; both sexes with shallow median impression on metasternum; abdominal Sterna II-V each with transverse row of punctures; both sexes with deep lateral pit in Sternum V; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute; hind calcar with two very obtuse lobes, one proximad to the other, separated by shallow situation (Fig. 102).

In this species, the base of Interval V is more distinctly elevated than in any other member of the subgenus. *O. coomani* is similar but has the base of Interval V less elevated and without microsculpture. It also has the lobes of the hind calcar less rounded and the postorbital tubercles smaller. *O. cavifrons* resembles this species in having the orbital groove dilated, but differs in having the base of Interval V not at all elevated, and shape of the frontal space and pronotum different. *O. alticola* is possibly sympatric with *O. crenatus* in the eastern Himalaya. *O. alticola* differs in having the orbital grooves fine, base of Interval V not at all elevated, median groove of the pronotum closed anteriorly, and inner pronotal carinae conspicuously narrower than the outer ones.

Range. – Foothills of the Himalayas in India, Bhutan and also in Laos. We have seen the following additional specimens: BHUTAN: one female, Balu-Jhura, 200 m, 28-4-72, coll. Basel Natural History Museum Exped. (BSL); INDIA: one male, Haldwani Dist., Kumaon, coll. H. Gower Champion, British Museum, 1953-156 (BMNH); LAOS: two males, ULR farm, 3200', Xieng Khouang Prov., 2 mi. NW, Long Tieng, 18-Jan-1968 and 3-Mar-1968, coll. G. L. Peters (GLP).

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) coomani (Arrow)

Figs. 91, 99, 103

Rhysodes coomani Arrow 1942: 180.*Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) coomani* (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “Tonkin: Hoabinh, coll. A. de Cooman, BM 1940-13” (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPES (all same collection data as lectotype), one male labelled “co-type”, BM 1929-299; one male, same data as lectotype; one male, BM 1929-299; one male, BM-1925-251 (all BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.8-6.5 mm. Antennal Segment XI as long as wide, its cone distinct; clypeal setae present; median lobe tapered posteriorly; its tip obtusely pointed; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe distinctly curved, emarginate; medial angles acute, contiguous, posteriomedial and posteriolateral margins oblique, margined by pilosity; occipital angles more obtuse than in *O. crenatus*; orbital groove narrow, short, ended anterior to middle of eye; postorbital tubercle rather small, 0.33 as long and 0.33 as deep as eye; postorbital tubercle and postorbit pilose.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.23; widest near middle, curved to both base and apex; base more narrowed than in related species; side not sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves narrower than carinae at level of middle of pronotum; carinae broad, impunctate; pronotal setae absent.

Elytra rather narrow; striae subequal; intervals equally convex except that base of Interval V is slightly elevated (varied in degree of distinctness); Interval V not microsculptured near base; Stria I with four setae near apex; Stria II with two or three near apex; Stria IV with complete row of seven to nine setae; medial face of apical tubercle with one to three setae; apical striole with three to five setae; Stria VI with two to four setae near humerus; Stria VII with six to eight setae near apex.

Both sexes with lateral pit in Sternum V; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute; hind calcar with two lobes separated by sinuation; these lobes less rounded than in *O. crenatus* (Fig. 103).

This rather nondescript species varies in the degree to which the base of Interval V is elevated. Those specimens in which the elevation is rather distinct are most liable to be mistaken for *O. crenatus*. The latter species has a large postorbital tubercle, occipital angle more distinct and orbital groove longer and more dilated. Those specimens with the base of Interval V only slightly elevated are liable to be mistaken for *O. longiceps* or *O. feae*. In the former species, the median lobe is shorter and more obtuse, while the latter species has a glabrous postorbital tubercle.

Range. – *O. coomani* is known from Vietnam, Thailand and Java. In addition to the type series, we have seen the following specimens: JAVA: one female, Mt. Djampang (MNHN); THAILAND: two females, Khao-Yai Nat. Pk., 750 m, VII-26-62, coll. E. S. Ross, D. Q. Cavagnaro (CAS); two males, E. slope of Doi Sutep, 875-950 m, 15-VII-1962, coll. E. S. Ross and D. Q. Cavagnaro (CAS); one male, “SIAM”, Mouhot, colln. G. Lewis, 1901-31 (BMNH). VIETNAM: one female, Hoabinh, Tonkin, labelled with the manuscript name “*R. tonkinensis*” in Grouvelle’s handwriting (MNHN); one female, 30 km NW of Pleiku, elevation 300 m, 10-V-1960, coll. L. W. Quate (BPBM); one female, nr. Tam-Dao, 900 m (N. Vietnam), 30-X-1963, coll. Kabakov (LEN); one male, five females, Tam-Dao, Son-Zuong, 200-300 m, 31-I. 1-2, 20-II, 24-II, 1962, coll. Kabakov (LEN); two males, one female, NE Thai-Nguen, 19-XII-1962, coll. Kabakov (LEN); three males, three females, 50 km No. Thai-Nguen, 300-400 m, 2-III, 3-3, 5-2, 19-12, 1963, coll. Kabakov (LEN); one male, NE Thai-Nguen, 11-1-1964, coll. Kabakov (LEN); one female, Tong-Hoa Phu (MNHN).

Subgenus *Carinoglymmius* new subgenus*Type species.* – *Rhysodes carinatus* Grouvelle 1903

Description. – Antennal Segment XI without stylet; basal setae of antenna present or absent; clypeal setae absent; frontal grooves deep, broad; margins of temporal lobe rounded posteriorly in one species, angulate posteriorly in other species; temporal setae absent; eye large, deeper than long; cornea faceted; ommatidia distinct; marginal groove of pronotum complete, dilated; outer carina of pronotum very narrow, linear; elytral setae relatively well-developed, with complete or partial rows in Striae II, IV, VI; metasternal punctures evenly scattered; spur of middle tibia straight or nearly so; abdominal Sterna II-V each with single transverse row of very coarse punctures; female with lateral pits better developed on Sternum V than on Sternum IV; hind coxa with a seta; Sternum VI with pair of setae in both sexes; males, as far as known, with ventral tooth on anterior femur but without proximal tooth on anterior tibia; hind wings and genitalia

not investigated.

The straight spur of the middle tibia and presence of deepest pits on the fifth, rather than fourth abdominal sternum separate this subgenus from all subgenera except *Orthoglymmius*. Absence of clypeal setae and very narrow outer carina separate *Carinoglymmius* from the latter subgenus.

The Subgenus *Carinoglymmius* is restricted to a small part of the Oriental Region, where it is known from Borneo, Sumatra, Mentawai, and the Andaman Islands.

Phylogeny. — *O. nicobarensis* is clearly less specialized and more isolated than the other two species, having the inner pronotal carina broad, pronotal setae absent, and the elytral stria equally deep. *O. carinatus* and *O. hexagonus* form a pair of highly specialized and closely related species, with the inner carinae linear, the outer carinae each with a row of punctures, pronotal setae present, and elytral Stria II and IV much deeper than the others. In these two species, both antennae and legs are much thickened in a manner reminiscent of some species of *Rhysodiastes*.

KEY TO SPECIES

- 1 Inner carina of pronotum more than twice width of outer carinae; outer carina impunctate; elytral striae of equal depth; intervals not carinate; pronotal setae absent. *O. nicobarensis* (Grouvelle), p. 177
- 1' Inner carina very narrow, subequal to outer carina; outer carina punctate; Stria II, IV much deeper than other striae; some elytral intervals carinate; pronotum with row of setae in marginal groove 2
- 2 (1) Posterior margin of temporal lobe obtusely pointed; pronotum clearly hexagonal *O. hexagonus* (Grouvelle), p. 178
- 2' Posterior margin of temporal lobe rounded; sides of pronotum more evenly curved *O. carinatus* (Grouvelle), p. 179

Omoglymmius (Carinoglymmius) nicobarensis (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 104, 108

Rhysodes nicobarensis Grouvelle 1895b: 762.

Type material. — HOLOTYPE female, labelled: "I. ANDAMAN" (MNHN). This specimen is labelled as the type, and the original description, despite the specific name, gives the locality as the Andaman Islands. A second specimen identified as this species by Grouvelle (MNHN), is described above as *Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) inaequalis* new species. It was collected in the Nicobar islands, and is responsible for the listing of *R. nicobarensis* from the latter islands by Hincks (1950). Our placement of *R. nicobarensis* in subgenus *Hemiglymmius* (1978) was based on this specimen and not the true *R. nicobarensis*.

Description. — Length 5.5 mm. Antennal Segment XI longer than wide, with well-developed cone; basal setae absent; medial lobe of head pointed posteriorly; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe shallowly sinuate; medial angles obtuse, distinctly separated; orbital groove abbreviated; postorbital lobe small.

Pronotum slightly longer than in related species, length/greatest width 1.29; widest near middle, sides curved, apex strongly narrowed, base only slightly narrowed; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; paramedian grooves dilated, as broad as inner carinae, almost three times as broad as outer carina; marginal groove dilated; inner carina broad; outer carina linear, only 0.33 as broad as inner one, impunctate; pronotum; without setae.

Elytra moderately elongate; striae of equal depth; Interval V slightly elevated at base; Stria I with one seta in apex; Stria II with four near apex; Stria IV with complete series of approximately seven setae; apical striole with two setae; Stria

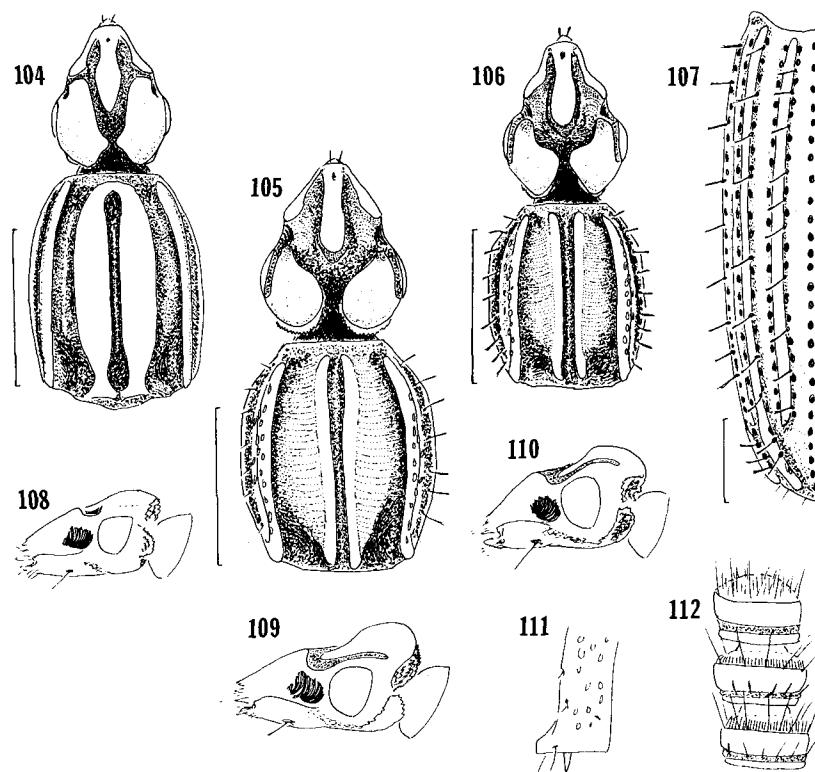


Plate 8. Figures 104-112, Subgenus *Carinoglymmius*. Figs. 104-106, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 104, *Omoglymmius (Carinoglymmius) nicobarensis* (Grouvelle); Fig. 105, *O. (C.) carinatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 106, *O. (C.) hexagonus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 107, Left elytron, dorsal aspect, *O. (C.) hexagonus* (Grouvelle); Figs. 108-110, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 108, *O. (C.) nicobarensis* (Grouvelle); Fig. 109, *O. (C.) carinatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 110, *O. (C.) hexagonus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 111, Hind tibia, male, apical portion, *O. (C.) hexagonus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 112, Antennal Segments IX-XI, *O. (C.) hexagonus* (Grouvelle);

VI with complete series of about six; Stria VII with four near apex; female with rather deep lateral pit in abdominal Sternum V; male unknown.

This species is easily recognized within the subgenus by the combination of broad inner and linear outer pronotal carinae. This feature is duplicated in other subgenera from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Omoglymmius (Laminoglymmius) inaequalis* Bell and Bell, and *Omoglymmius (s. str.) solitarius* (Arrow), a striking and unexplained example of convergent evolution.

Omoglymmius (Carinoglymmius) hexagonus (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 106, 107, 110-112

Rhysodes hexagonus Grouvelle 1903: 120-121.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) hexagonus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: (SUMATRA) “Palembang”, collector and date unspecified (MNHN). PARALECTOTYPES one male,

three females, same data (MNHN).

Description. — Length 5.0-6.2 mm. Antennae very short, thick; Segments IV-XI transverse, cylindrical (Fig. 112); Segment XI with cone very low, apex almost flat; Segments II-IV each with broad apical pollinose ring; Segments V-XI each with narrow basal pollinose ring; Segments V-X each with short basal setae without pollinose ring; head elongate; median lobe nearly parallel-sided, its apex broadly rounded; frontal grooves dilated; anteriomedial margin very deeply emarginate; medial angles obtuse, well separated; temporal and antennal lobes separated by broad pollinose space; occipital angle obtuse but distinct; postorbital tubercle distinct though small.

Pronotum with length/greatest width 1.22, its outline hexagonal, sides nearly parallel in middle 0.33; oblique, moderately convergent in basal third; oblique, strongly convergent in apical third; paramedian groove dilated, almost three times as broad as either carina; marginal groove dilated, with approximately 10 marginal setae; setae clavate; inner and outer carinae subequal, both very narrow, sublinear; inner one straight, impunctate; outer one slightly curved, with row of punctures.

Elytra elongate, cylindrical; Intervals III and V carinate, convex; Intervals I, II and IV very low and narrow; all striae coarsely punctate (Fig. 107); Stria II with seven to ten setae; Stria IV with eight to eleven setae (most posterior of these on medial face of carinate Interval V); apical striole with three or four setae; Stria VI with eight or nine setae; Stria VII with five to eight setae near apex; setae clavate; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; calcar of middle tibia small, acute; calcar of hind tibia rather long, its margins nearly parallel, its tip obtusely rounded (Fig. 111).

This species and *O. carinatus* are very similar, having the inner pronotal carinae very narrow, the outer carinae punctate, the marginal groove setose, and Intervals III and V of the elytra elevated and carinate. In *O. hexagonus* the occipital angles are obtuse and distinct, while in the latter species they are completely rounded.

Range. — Sumatra and Borneo. In addition to the type material, we have seen one specimen, labelled: "W.SARAWAK, Mt. Matang, coll. G. E. Bryant, Dec. 1913" (BMNH). Possibly also Mentawai. We have examined two specimens from Mentawai, labelled: "Mentawai:Sipora, Sereinu, V-VI-94, Modigliani" (GEN). One of these appears to us to be *O. hexagonus* and the other *O. carinatus*. Both are labelled "*Rhysodes carinatus* Grouvelle." The *O. hexagonus* has a "typus" label, and the *R. carinatus* a "syntype" label. It is possible that *O. carinatus* is not distinct from *O. hexagonus*, but more material is needed to decide the question.

Omoglymmius (Carinoglymmius) carinatus (Grouvelle) NEW COMBINATION

Figs. 105, 109

Rhysodes carinatus Grouvelle 1903: 121.

Omoglymmius (Orthoglymmius) carinatus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. — LECTOTYPE (here designated) female, labelled: "BORNEO: River Sambey près Ngabang, 1897, coll. J. B. Ledru" (MNHN). PARALECTOTYPE male, labelled: "Mentawai:Sipora, Sereinu, V-VI-94, Modigliani" (GEN) As mentioned above a second male with the same label is *O. hexagonus*, if the latter is specifically distinct.

Description. — Length 6 mm. Antennae very short, thick; Segments IV-XI transverse, cylindrical; Segment XI with cone very low, so apex is almost flat; Segments II-IV each with broad apical pollinose ring; Segments V-XI each with narrow basal pollinose ring; Segments V-X each with short basal setae within pollinose ring.

Head broader than in *O. hexagonus*; median lobe nearly parallel-sided, its apex rounded; temporal lobe separated from antennal lobe by broad pollinose space; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe deeply emarginate; medial angles rounded, well separated; temporal lobe evenly rounded posteriorly, occipital angle indistinct; postorbital tubercle distinct though small.

Pronotum with length/greatest width 1.21; widest near middle, narrowed to both base and apex; sides more evenly curved than in *O. hexagonus*; outline not clearly hexagonal; paramedian groove dilated, almost three times as broad as either carina; marginal groove dilated, with seven to nine setae; inner and outer carinae subequal, both very narrow; inner ones straight, impunctate; outer one more curved than in *O. hexagonus*, with a row of punctures which extends almost to anterior end.

Elytra elongate, cylindrical; Intervals III, V carinate, convex; Intervals I, II and IV very low and narrow; all striae coarsely punctate; Stria II with seven or eight setae; Stria IV with 10-13 setae (the most posterior of these are located on the medial face of the carinate Interval V); apical striole with three or four setae; Stria VI with five or six setae; Stria VII with 6 setae in apex; female with moderately deep lateral pit in abdominal Sternum V; male with legs as in *O. hexagonus*.

This species is close to *O. hexagonus*, but differs in having a wider head, temporal lobes rounded posteriorly, and the sides of the pronotum not distinctly hexagonal.

Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto* Ganglbauer 1892

Type species. – *Rhysodes germari* Ganglbauer 1892

Description. – Antennal Segment XI without stylet; basal setae of antennae absent; clypeal setae absent; frontal grooves deep, varied in width; margin of temporal lobe rounded lateral to occipital angle in all species except *O. germari*; temporal setae one to four or none; eye deeper than long, in most species fully developed, more than 0.5 of depth of head; in few species, reduced in size, but not less than 0.33 of depth of head, and extended well below middle of side of head; cornea faceted, transparent, colorless; marginal groove of pronotum complete; setae of pronotum and clytra varied in development; spur of middle tibia curved anteriorly; punctures of abdominal sterna scattered in most species, forming single transverse row in a few species; lateral pits on abdominal Sternum IV in female, and at least suggested in male; ventral surface in most species without opalescent sheen; hind wings fully developed in most species (but probably reduced in those species with reduced eyes).

This subgenus is most likely to be confused with *Orthoglymmius* and *Nitiglymmius*. Members of the former subgenus have clypeal setae, and have the lateral pits of the abdomen best developed on Sternum V. They also have the posteriolateral margin of the temporal lobe oblique, and the punctures of the abdomen arranged in a single transverse row on each sternum. *Omoglymmius (s. str.) germari* has the temporal lobes shaped somewhat like those of *Orthoglymmius* but has the sternal punctures scattered. A few species of *Omoglymmius s. str.* have the sternal punctures as in *Orthoglymmius*, but have the temporal lobes rounded laterally.

A few species of *Omoglymmius s. str.* approach *Nitiglymmius* in having the eyes reduced, but the process has not gone as far, and the cornea is faceted and transparent, while the eye is 0.40 or more of the depth of the head and extends well below the middle in lateral view.

The Subgenus *Omoglymmius s. str.* ranges from the Solomon Islands and the Carolines in the east to Europe in the west. There is only one species in Europe, two in India, and one in the Ryukyu Islands. There are possibly two species in northern Australia. *Rhysodes ichthyocephalus* Lea appears, on the basis of an excellent photograph of the type, to belong to this subgenus, and B. P. Moore has another, undescribed Australian species. As we have not studied these species, they have not been included in our keys.

Phylogeny. – This subgenus contains more than 70 species which are very uniform in external appearance. The few characters of diagnostic value occur in many combinations, and some species widely separated localities are superficially very nearly alike. A few species, such as *O. germari*, are obviously somewhat isolated from the remainder. A few others, such as *O. duplex* and *O. quadruplex*, show evidence of close relationship with one another. Beyond these observations, attempts to construct a phylogeny would be highly speculative on the basis of present data. In the future, an analysis based on additional characters, such as male genitalia, would be more profitable.

The key to species is of necessity very long and cumbersome. Therefore, we have added several regional keys.

KEY TO SPECIES (WORLD)

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe oblique, meeting posteriomedial margin at prominent occipital angle; posteriomedial margin also oblique, posterior part of temporal lobe nearly rectangular | 2 |
| | <i>O. germari</i> (Ganglbauer), p. 194 | |
| 1' | Posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe rounded; occipital angle not prominent; posteriomedial margin convex, oblique, or emarginate | 2 |
| 2 (1') | Antennal lobe, postantennal area densely microsculptured, not separated by antennal groove | 2 |
| | <i>O. continuus</i> new species, p. 226 | |

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| 2' | Antennal lobe glabrous, raised above level of postantennal area, or else separated from latter by distinct antennal groove | 3 |
| 3 (2') | Inner carina distinctly narrower than outer carina at middle; pronotal grooves coarsely, densely punctate. <i>O. malabaricus</i> (Arrow), p. 207 | |
| 3' | Inner carina equal to or wider than outer carina at middle; pronotal grooves impunctate or sparsely punctate | 4 |
| 4 (3') | Temporal lobe nearly circular; frontal space very small, longer than wide; median lobe short, rhomboid; carinae of pronotum only moderately narrowed at base | 5 |
| 4' | Temporal lobe reniform or oblique; frontal space larger, in most species wider than long; median lobe either not rhomboid, or, if rhomboid, elongate; inner carina either pointed posteriorly or else constricted just anterior to base, with extreme base widened | 6 |
| 5 (4) | Medial angles of temporal lobes acute, contiguous; Stria IV with three to five setae along its length; total length 5.1-5.2 <i>O. sakuraii</i> (Nakane), p. 207 | |
| 5' | Medial angles of temporal lobes obtuse, slightly separated; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex; total length 6.1-7.1 <i>O. laticeps</i> Bell, p. 206 | |
| 6 (4') | Postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent | 7 |
| 6' | Either postorbital or suborbital tubercle present | 63 |
| 7 (6') | <i>Fourth interval in form of sharp raised carina</i> <i>O. bicarinatus</i> new species, p. 230 | |
| 7' | Fourth interval flat or somewhat elevated, but not carinate | 8 |
| 8 (7') | Pronotum with two or three marginal setae, inserted in prominent punctures <i>O. bucculatus</i> (Arrow), p. 229 | |
| 8' | Pronotum without marginal setae | 9 |
| 9 (8') | Outer carina at middle equal to or only slightly narrower than inner carina, 0.66 or more of width of inner carina | 10 |
| 9' | Outer carina at middle 0.5 or less of width of inner carina | 60 |
| 10 (9) | Elytron with short pollinose longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV, or with glabrous scarp (<i>O. summissus</i>), or with pollinose spot but with scarp indistinct (<i>O. politus</i>) | 11 |
| 10' | Elytron without longitudinal scarp or isolated pollinose spot at base of Stria IV | 45 |
| 11 (10) | Either or both pairs of pronotal carinae with six or more punctures (in most species with many more) | 12 |
| 11' | Pronotal carinae without punctures, or with one or two punctures on inner carina or with one to five on outer carina | 43 |
| 12 (11) | Inner carina with many punctures (<i>very fine in O. vadosus</i>) | 13 |
| 12' | Inner carina with none to two punctures | 30 |
| 13 (12) | Abdominal punctures indistinct, limited to lateral bands of pollinosity on Sterna III-V; elytral punctures shallow, scarcely pollinose <i>O. vadosus</i> new species, p. 227 | |
| 13' | Punctures of abdominal sterna distinct, separated or barely coalescent laterally; elytral striae with distinct, pollinose punctures | 14 |
| 14 (13') | Median lobe of head narrow, its margins only slightly curved; outer carina of pronotum broadest at anterior margin, slightly flattened anteriorly; outer carina with lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle <i>O. summissus</i> new species, p. 216 | |

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 14' | Median lobe relatively broad, its margins more strongly curved; outer carina widest near middle, in many specimens sinuate anterior to hind angle | 15 |
| 15 (14') | Orbital groove complete, continuously pollinose to base of temporal lobe | 16 |
| 15' | Pollinosity of orbital groove incomplete, ended posteriorly near posterior margin of eye, or else interrupted there | 18 |
| 16 (15) | Head relatively broad posteriorly, its lateral margin abruptly rounded near base; latter transverse; anteriomedial margin transverse; frontal space broadly U-shaped. <i>O. fringillus</i> new species, p. 240 | |
| 16' | Head not broad posteriorly, lateral margin evenly rounded from eye to base; frontal space more narrow; anteriomedial margin oblique | 17 |
| 17 (16') | Outer carina markedly narrowed posteriorly, width at base less than 0.5 of greatest width; median lobe narrow, its junction with clypeus distinctly constricted; apex of median lobe obtuse; postantennal area convex, extensively pollinose. <i>O. wittmeri</i> new species, p. 227 | |
| 17' | Outer carina scarcely narrowed posteriorly; width at base 0.9 of greatest width; median lobe relatively broad, its junction with clypeus scarcely constricted; apex of median lobe rounded; postantennal area less extensively pollinose. <i>O. gurneyi</i> new species, p. 235 | |
| 18 (15') | Tip of median lobe narrow, subacute; pronotum narrow, lateral margins strongly curved; eye somewhat reduced, with posteroventral margin oblique; antennal segments V-XI impunctate. <i>O. semperi</i> new species, p. 217 | |
| 18' | Tip of median lobe broadly rounded or obtuse; pronotum quadrate or subquadrate, in most specimens with lateral margins less rounded; eye round, not reduced; antennal Segments VII-X, in some species with punctures indistinct | 19 |
| 19 (18') | Outer antennal segments, including X, with numerous coarse punctures | 20 |
| 19' | Outer antennal segments with punctures sparse, in some species extended only to Segment IX | 22 |
| 20 (19) | Postantennal region of temporal lobe in form of narrow, pollinose ridge; pronotum subquadrate. <i>O. oroensis</i> new species, p. 240 | |
| 20' | Postantennal region glabrous posterior to antennal groove; pronotum distinctly narrowed anteriorly | 21 |
| 21 (20') | Medial angle of temporal lobe rounded; posteriomedial margin rounded; elytral punctures round, coarse. <i>O. puncticornis</i> new species, p. 241 | |
| 21' | Medial angle obtusely pointed; posteriomedial margin slightly sinuate; striae punctures elliptical, fine, sparse. <i>O. viduus</i> new species, p. 226 | |
| 22 (19') | Pronotum elongate, lateral margins only slightly curved; temporal lobe with 30-50 punctures; median lobe obtusely rounded; marginal groove deeper posteriorly. <i>O. scopulinus</i> new species, p. 237 | |
| 22' | Pronotum shorter; temporal lobe with 20 or fewer punctures; medial angle produced; posteriomedial margin sinuate in most specimens; marginal groove not deeper posteriorly | 23 |
| 23 (22') | Median lobe with approximately 10 fine punctures. <i>O. vicinus</i> (Grouvelle), p. 239 | |
| 23' | Median lobe impunctate | 24 |
| 24 (23') | Median lobe narrow, its tip acute | 25 |

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 24' | Median lobe relatively broad, its tip obtuse | 26 |
| 25 (24) | Pronotum subquadrate, widest anterior to middle; outer carinae dilated, divergent near base <i>O. classicus</i> new species, p. 238 | |
| 25' | Pronotum subcircular, markedly narrowed at both base and apex; outer carinae narrow, parallel at bases. <i>O. princeps</i> new species, p. 236 | |
| 26 (24') | Outer carinae narrowed to neither dilated nor divergent bases | 27 |
| 26' | Outer carinae scarcely narrowed to bases, latter either sinuate medially or else distinctly dilated | 28 |
| 27 (26) | Pronotum subquadrate, lateral margins nearly parallel; base of pronotum scarcely narrowed <i>O. lindrothi</i> new species, p. 232 | |
| 27' | Pronotum oval, lateral margins strongly curved; base of pronotum distinctly narrowed <i>O. rusticus</i> new species, p. 234 | |
| 28 (26') | Medial margin of temporal lobe distinctly angulate opposite tip of median lobe; frontal space more nearly U-shaped. <i>O. modicus</i> new species, p. 233 | |
| 28' | Medial margin of temporal lobe scarcely angulate opposite tip of median lobe; frontal space more nearly V-shaped | 29 |
| 29 (28') | Medial angles of temporal lobe produced, blunt; posteriomedial margin emarginate; lateral margins of pronotum markedly curved; lateral pits of abdominal Sternum IV shallow in female. <i>O. manni</i> new species, p. 234 | |
| 29' | Medial angles not produced; posteriomedial margin not emarginate; lateral margins of pronotum less curved, subparallel; lateral pits of Sternum IV deep, round in female. <i>O. regius</i> new species, p. 235 | |
| 30 (12') | Median lobe very narrow, elongate, margins nearly parallel, tip acute; base of outer carina markedly narrowed. <i>O. crassicornis</i> new species, p. 211 | |
| 30' | Median lobe moderate in width or broad, margins either parallel or not parallel; base of outer carina less narrowed | 31 |
| 31 (30') | Median lobe with sides parallel, tip obtuse; greatest width of outer carina at anterior 0.33; base of Interval V elevated laterad to longitudinal scarp of Stria IV; Antennal Segments V-XI punctate | 32 |
| 31' | Median lobe lance-shaped, margins not parallel; outer carina either of uniform width or else with greatest width at middle; base of Interval V not elevated; outer antennal segments with punctures indistinct or absent | 33 |
| 32 (31) | Lateral margin of outer carina deeply sinuate anterior to hind angle <i>O. amplius</i> new species, p. 211 | |
| 32' | Lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle. <i>O. modiglianii</i> new species, p. 212 | |
| 33 (31') | Lateral margin of temporal lobe almost straight; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe abruptly bent; frontal space very broad <i>O. morditus</i> new species, p. 228 | |
| 33' | Lateral margin of temporal lobe rounded; anteriomedial margin abruptly bent or rounded; frontal space narrower | 34 |
| 34 (33') | Head as broad as long or broader than long; frontal space broad, U-shaped | 35 |
| 34' | Head longer than broad; frontal space V- or U-shaped | 38 |
| 35 (34) | Outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle. <i>O. caelatus</i> Bell and Bell, p. 230 | |
| 35' | Outer carina equal in width at middle to inner carina | 36 |

- 36 (35') Antennal groove very narrow; temporal lobes very flat; length 5.0-6.8 mm
O. oceanicus Bell and Bell, p. 231
- 36' Antennal groove broader; temporal lobes convex; length 6.5-7.2 mm 37
- 37 (36') Pronotum nearly quadrate, scarcely narrowed posteriorly.
O. batchianus (Arrow), p. 223
- 37' Pronotum distinctly narrowed posteriorly, markedly narrowed anteriorly
O. humeralis (Grouvelle), p. 224
- 38 (34') Antennal Segments V-VIII, and in some specimens also IX, X finely punctate . . . 39
- 38' Antennal Segments V-XI impunctate 41
- 39 (38) Inner carina of pronotum constricted just anterior to base, latter broadened 40
- 39' Inner carina not constricted just anterior to base; latter truncate
O. renutus new species, p. 236
- 40 (39) Preorbital pit extensively pollinose; median lobe broad.
O. trepidus new species, p. 242
- 40' Preorbital pit with pollinosity restricted; median lobe narrow.
O. cavea new species, p. 243
- 41 (38') Temporal lobe punctate over most of its surface; median lobe narrow, tip acute;
sides of pronotum nearly parallel. *O. philippensis* (Chevrolat), p. 209
- 41' Punctures of temporal lobe limited to lateral margin; median lobe slightly
broader, tip more obtuse; pronotum widest at middle, sides curved 42
- 42 (41') Eye large, round; basal scarp of Stria IV distinct; male with ventral tooth on
anterior femur. *O. imugani* new species, p. 210
- 42' Eye slightly reduced; basal scarp of Stria IV very small, scarcely more than
lateral margin of pollinose spot; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur.
O. politus new species, p. 210
- 43 (11') Median lobe broad, margins rounded; abdominal Sterna IV, V with punctures
not coalescent *O. opticus* new species, p. 225
- 43' Median lobe narrow, elongate; Sterna IV, V with punctures coalescent near
lateral margins, forming shallow pits 44
- 44 (43') Anterior part of temporal lobe forming narrow, pollinose ridge; glabrous area of
temporal lobe separated from antennal lobe by nearly length of antennal lobe;
temporal setae one to three (in most specimens two); temporal lobe with up to
three punctures near lateral margin or none *O. duplex* new species, p. 220
- 44' Anterior part of temporal lobe glabrous nearly to antennal lobe, separated from
latter only by rather broad antennal groove; 1 temporal seta; temporal lobe with
many punctures. *O. bouchardi* new species, p. 221
- 45 (10') Inner, outer, or both pairs of pronotal carinae punctate 46
- 45' Pronotal carinae entirely impunctate 56
- 46 (45) Inner carina with three or more (in most species many) punctures 47
- 46' Inner carina with one or two punctures or none 49
- 47 (46) Head twice as long as wide; median lobe elongate, margins almost parallel
O. nasalis new species, p. 228
- 47' Head slightly or not at all longer than wide; median lobe lance-shaped, margins
not parallel 48
- 48 (47') Median lobe constricted at junction with clypeus; tip of median lobe
subtruncate; Antennal Segments IV-IX impunctate; base of outer carina not

- 48 (47') Median lobe constricted at junction with clypeus; tip of median lobe subtruncate; Antennal Segments IV-IX impunctate; base of outer carina not sloped into basal impression; eye slightly reduced, about 0.33 of length of temporal lobe in profile view. *O. data* new species, p. 217
- 48' Median lobe not constricted at junction with clypeus; tip of median lobe acute; all antennal segments impunctate; eye not reduced, about 0.5 of length of temporal lobe; base of outer carina sloped gradually into basal impression. *O. ephemeris* new species, p. 244
- 49 (46') Intervals II, IV distinctly elevated anteriorly; head elongate anterior to eye; frontal grooves very narrow. *O. mycteroides* new species, p. 237
- 49' Intervals II, IV not elevated; head not elongate; frontal grooves moderately broad 50
- 50 (49') Prosternum with precoxal carinae; temporal seta absent. *O. thoracicus* new species, p. 216
- 50' Prosternum without precoxal carinae; one temporal seta 51
- 51 (50') Stria IV with five or six setae along its entire length 52
- 51' Stria IV with one or two setae near apex 55
- 52 (51) Outer carina scarcely narrowed at base. *O. coelebs* new species, p. 215
- 52' Outer carina strongly narrowed to base; latter bluntly pointed. 53
- 53 (52') Median lobe not constricted at junction with clypeus; tip of median lobe rounded; pronotum elongate. *O. malaicus* (Arrow), p. 214
- 53' Median lobe constricted at junction with clypeus; tip of median lobe acute; pronotum more nearly quadrate 54
- 54 (53') Bases of outer carinae markedly divergent. *O. fraudulentus* new species, p. 214
- 54' Bases of outer carinae scarcely divergent. *O. nemoralis* new species, p. 213
- 55 (51') Antennal Segments I-XI with faint, irregular punctures; lateral pits of abdominal Sternum IV narrow, oblique, slit-like; temporal lobe, outer carina of pronotum finely punctate. *O. sectatus* new species, p. 243
- 55' Antennal Segments I-IV punctate; Segments V-X impunctate; lateral pits of Sternum IV shallow, round; temporal lobe, outer carina coarsely punctate *O. evasus* new species, p. 212
- 56 (45') Temporal lobe punctate; temporal seta one 57
- 56' Temporal lobe impunctate; temporal setae two to four 59
- 57 (56) Median lobe narrow, elongate; anterior femur of male with ventral tooth; hind calcar acute, angular 58
- 57' Median lobe broader, lance-shaped; anterior femur of male without ventral tooth; hind calcar prominent, apex rounded. *O. gracilicornis* (Grouvelle), p. 244
- 58 (57) Abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse punctures, these coalescent near lateral margin; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex. *O. consors* new species, p. 221
- 58' Abdominal Sterna III-V with finer, isolated punctures, not at all coalescent laterally; Stria IV with five setae along its length. . *O. hiekei* new species, p. 218
- 59 (56') Precoxal carinae absent; outer carina as broad as inner one at middle *O. quadruplex* new species, p. 219
- 59' Precoxal carina present; outer carina 0.66 as broad as inner carina at middle *O. pectoralis* new species, p. 218

- 60 (9') Outer carina of two planes meeting at sharp edge, one vertical, other sloped toward paramedian groove; pronotum hexagonal to subquadrate; Stria IV with five to seven setae along its length *O. tabulatus* new species, p. 238
- 60' Outer carina not formed of two planes; pronotum not hexagonal; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex 61
- 61 (60') Outer carina less than 0.4 as wide as inner carina at middle; Antennal Segments V-X punctate. *O. solitarius* (Arrow), p. 208
- 61' Outer carina about 0.5 as wide as inner one at middle; antennal Segments V-X with punctures absent or indistinct. 62
- 62 (61') Pronotal carinae impunctate; temporal lobe with eight to 10 punctures near lateral margin *O. impletus* Bell and Bell, p. 231
- 62' Outer carina punctate; temporal lobe with 20-30 punctures *O. patens* new species, p. 242
- 63 (6') Suborbital tubercle present 64
- 63' Postorbital tubercle present 68
- 64 (63) Outer carina more than 0.6 as wide as inner carina at middle; marginal groove not dilated 65
- 64' Outer carina about 0.4 as wide as inner carina at middle; marginal groove dilated *O. pulvinatus* (Grouvelle), p. 252
- 65 (64) Outer carina broadest just anterior to base; base of inner carina strongly narrowed; inner carina impunctate. *O. sedlaceki* new species, p. 252
- 65' Outer carina narrowed posteriorly; base of inner carina less narrowed; inner carina punctate 66
- 66 (65') Median lobe broad, tip subtruncate; pronotum nearly quadrate; metasternal punctures limited to midline, margins. *O. biroi* new species, p. 251
- 66' Median lobe narrow, tip acute; pronotum not quadrate; metasternum entirely punctate 67
- 67 (66') Median lobe punctate; outer carina equal to or slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; one temporal seta. *O. cheesmanae* (Arrow), p. 250
- 67' Median lobe impunctate; outer carina distinctly narrower than inner carina at middle; temporal seta absent. *O. asetatus* new species, p. 250
- 68 (63') Postorbital tubercle visible only in lateral view 69
- 68' Postorbital tubercle visible in dorsal view 72
- 69 (68) Lateral margins of pronotum nearly parallel; median lobe broad, rounded; pollinosity of orbital groove extended to posterior margin of eye *O. quadraticollis* (Arrow), p. 223
- 69' Lateral margins more curved; pronotum not subquadrate; median lobe broad to narrow, obtuse to rounded; pollinosity of orbital groove less extensive 70
- 70 (69') Inner carina truncate at base; outer carina narrowed to base. *O. repetitus* new species, p. 222
- 70' Inner carina pointed at base; outer carina dilated at base 71
- 71 (70') Median lobe broad, tip rounded; medial margin of base of outer carina sinuate; pollinose area of orbital groove broad; temporal lobe with scattered, very minute punctures; both pronotal carinae with very minute punctures *O. follis* new species, p. 245
- 71' Median lobe angulate at tip; medial margin of base of outer carina not sinuate;

- pollinosity of orbital groove limited; temporal lobe with few minute punctures near lateral margin; pronotal carinae impunctate *O. iridescens* new species, p. 245
- 72 (68') Outer carina slightly narrower, more convex than inner one; carinae impunctate; anterior end of outer carina elevated, obliquely truncate *O. planiceps* new species, p. 248
- 72' Outer carina as wide and no more convex than inner one; anterior end of outer carina neither elevated nor obliquely truncate; carinae punctate or impunctate ... 73
- 73 (72') Metasternum entirely punctate 74
- 73' Metasternum with punctures limited to midline, margins 76
- 74 (73) Inner, outer carinae with numerous fine punctures; outer carina narrowed to base; striae punctures round, pilose, coarse *O. sus* new species, p. 248
- 74' Outer carina punctate; inner carina impunctate; outer carina dilated at base; striae punctures fine, especially in Striae I-III 75
- 75 (74') Postorbital tubercles very large, divergent; outer carina with many fine punctures; medial angle of temporal lobe rounded *O. capito* (Grouvelle), p. 249
- 75' Postorbital tubercles smaller, scarcely divergent; outer carina with one or two fine punctures; medial angle obtuse. *O. lentus* new species, p. 249
- 76 (73') Postorbital tubercle very large; apex of pronotum less narrowed; striae punctures elliptical, very fine. *O. auratus* new species, p. 247
- 76' Postorbital tubercle small; pronotum more narrowed anteriorly; striae punctures round, moderately fine 77
- 77 (76') Median lobe broad, tip rounded; width of pronotum at middle subequal to width at base *O. massa* new species, p. 246
- 77' Median lobe narrower, tip obtusely rounded; width of pronotum at middle clearly less than width at base. *O. denticulatus* new species, p. 247

KEY TO EURASIAN SPECIES (INCLUDES RYUKYU AND ANDAMAN ISLANDS)

- 1 Outer carina equal to or wider than inner carina at middle 2
- 1' Outer carina 0.25 as wide as inner carina at middle (Andaman Is.) *O. solitarius* (Arrow), p. 208
- 2 (1) Inner carina with anterior half distinctly narrower than posterior half; greatest width of inner carina distinctly less than that of outer carina (South India). *O. malabaricus* (Arrow), p. 207
- 2' Inner carina not distinctly narrower in anterior half; inner and outer carinae equal in width 3
- 3 (2') Median lobe constricted at base of clypeus; temporal seta absent 4
- 3' Median lobe not constricted at junction with clypeus; one temporal seta (Malay Peninsula). *O. malaicus* (Arrow), p. 214
- 4 (3) Orbital groove absent; prosternum with precoxal carinae; posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe rounded 5
- 4' Orbital groove represented by strip of pollinosity; prosternum without precoxal carinae; posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe sinuate (Europe, western Asia). *O. germari* (Ganglbauer), p. 194

- 5 (4) Medial angles of temporal lobes acute, contiguous; Stria IV with two to four setae along its length; total length 5.1-5.2 mm (Ryukyu Is.)
O. sakuraii (Nakane), p. 207
- 5' Medial angles of temporal lobe obtuse, slightly separated; Stria IV with 1-2 setae near apex; total length 6.1-7.1 mm (Bhutan).
O. laticeps Bell, p. 206

KEY TO SPECIES OF GREATER SUNDA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

- 1 At least one pair of pronotal carinae punctate 2
- 1' Pronotal carinae entirely impunctate 15
- 2 (1) Inner carina with several to many punctures (only three or four in *O. summissus*) 3
- 2' Inner carina impunctate or with only one or two punctures on each carina 5
- 3 (2) Pronotum quadrate; outer carina widest near anterior margin, where flattened, angulate; outer carina only slightly narrower at base than at middle; eye large (Sumatra).
O. summissus new species, p. 216
- 3' Pronotum not quadrate, its lateral margins markedly curved; outer carina distinctly narrowed to base, apex, widest at middle; eye reduced 4
- 4 (3) Base of Stria IV with small pollinose longitudinal scarp; pollinosity of orbital groove extended at least to middle of eye; depth of eye about 0.6 of depth of head; posterior margin of eye oblique, nearly straight (Philippines, island unknown).
O. semperi new species, p. 217
- 4' Base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; orbital groove absent; depth of eye less than 0.5 of depth of head, its posterior margin curved (Luzon).
O. data new species, p. 217
- 5 (2') Base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp, or without scarp but with pollinose spot (*O. politus*) 6
- 5' Base of Stria IV without longitudinal pollinose scarp and without pollinose spot 11
- 6 (5') Pronotum widest at middle or else with lateral margins almost parallel; median lobe of head narrow, its tip acute; base of Interval IV not elevated 7
- 6' Pronotum widest well anterior to middle; median lobe wide, margins almost parallel, tip rounded; base of Interval IV distinctly elevated 10
- 7 (6) Base of outer carina very markedly narrowed; median lobe very narrow, margins nearly parallel; punctures of abdominal Sterna IV and V each form transverse row (Negros).
O. crassicornis new species, p. 211
- 7' Base of outer carina only moderately narrowed; median lobe broader; punctures of Sterna IV, V numerous, scattered 8
- 8 (7') Temporal lobe puncture over most of surface; median lobe narrow, tip acute; sides of pronotum nearly parallel (Luzon, Mindoro, Palawan, Siargao)
O. philippensis (Chevrolat), p. 209
- 8' Temporal lobe punctate only near lateral margin; median lobe broader, tip more obtuse; pronotum widest at middle, sides curved 9
- 9 (8') Eye large, round; basal scarp of Stria IV distinct; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur (Luzon).
O. imugani new species, p. 210

- 9' Eye slightly reduced; basal scarp of Stria IV very small, scarcely more than slight elevation of lateral margin of pollinose spot; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur (Luzon) *O. politus* new species, p. 210
- 10 (6') Lateral margin of outer carina deeply sinuate anterior to hind angle (Sumatra) *O. amplus* new species, p. 211
- 10' Lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle (Mentawai) *O. modiglianii* new species, p. 212
- 11 (5') Prosternum with precoxal carinae (Java) *O. thoracicus* new species, p. 216
- 11' Prosternum without precoxal carinae 12
- 12 (11') Outer carina not narrowed at base (Palawan) *O. coelebs* new species, p. 215
- 12' Outer carina narrowed at base 13
- 13 (12') Stria IV with one seta near apex, none or one at base (Mindanao) *O. evasus* new species, p. 212
- 13' Outer carina with four or five setae, forming continuous row 14
- 14 (13') Bases of outer carinae strongly divergent (Sumatra) *O. fraudulentus* new species, p. 214
- 14' Bases of outer carinae not divergent (Sarawak) *O. nemoralis* new species, p. 213
- 15 (1') Basal transverse scarp of elytron with continuous pollinose area medial to base of Stria IV 16
- 15' Basal transverse scarp without continuous pollinose area medial to base of Stria IV 17
- 16 (15) One temporal seta; median lobe with sides parallel, tip truncate (Sumatra, Borneo) *O. consors* new species, p. 221
- 16' Two to four temporal setae; median lobe lance-shaped, tip acute (Mindanao) *O. quadruplex* new species, p. 219
- 17 (15') Base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp 18
- 17' Base of Stria IV without scarp 19
- 18 (17) Temporal lobe with many punctures; one temporal seta; temporal lobe glabrous anteriorly, separated from antennal lobe only by pollinose antennal groove (Sumatra) *O. bouchardi* new species, p. 221
- 18' Temporal lobe with one or two punctures near lateral margin; in most specimens, two temporal setae (in a few, one or three); temporal lobe connected to antennal lobe by pollinose longitudinal ridge (Luzon, Palawan, Sibuyan, Mindanao) *O. duplex* new species, p. 220
- 19 (17') Prosternum with precoxal carinae (Java) *O. pectoralis* new species, p. 218
- 19' Prosternum without precoxal carinae (Luzon) *O. hiekei* new species, p. 218

KEY TO SPECIES OF "WALLACEA" (CELEBES, MOLUCCAS, LESSER SUNDAS,
KEI AND SCHOUTEN ISLANDS)

- 1 Fifth interval elevated, carinate (Yapan) *O. bicarinatus* new species, p. 230
- 1' Fifth interval not elevated nor carinate 2
- 2 (1') Outer carina of pronotum much narrower than inner carina; outer carina with one to three setae inserted in conspicuous punctures (Sumbawa)

- *O. bucculatus* (Arrow), p. 229
- 2' Pronotal carinae of nearly equal width at middle; outer carina without setae 3
- 3 (2') Head about twice as long as wide; median lobe elongate; its margins parallel (Buru) : *O. nasalis* new species, p.228
- 3' Head at most slightly longer than wide 4
- 4 (3') Postorbital tubercle present 5
- 4' Postorbital tubercle absent 6
- 5 (4) Pronotum quadrate, its margins nearly straight and parallel; median lobe broad, its apex obtuse; orbital groove extensively pollinose (Tanimbar)
 *O. quadraticollis* (Arrow), p. 223
- 5' Pronotum not quadrate, its margins rounded; median lobe narrower, its apex acute; orbital groove with pollinosity restricted to anterior end (Celebes).
 *O. repetitus* new species, p. 222
- 6 (4') Lateral margin of temporal lobe almost straight; anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe abruptly bent; frontal space very broad (Morotai)
 *O. morditus* new species, p. 228
- 6' Lateral margin of temporal lobe rounded; anteriomedial margin bent or rounded; frontal space narrower 7
- 7 (6') Abdominal sterna with extensive lateral pollinose area, but without distinct punctures (Amboina). *O. vadosus* new species, p. 227
- 7' Abdominal sterna with distinct punctures, in some specimens coalescent laterally 8
- 8 (7') Anterior portion of temporal lobe extensively pollinose, glabrous portion of temporal lobe broadly separated from antennal lobe 9
- 8' Anterior part of temporal lobe not pollinose; glabrous portion of temporal lobe separated from antennal lobe only by narrow antennal groove 10
- 9 (8) Pronotum subquadrate; one to three temporal setae; medial angle of temporal lobe rounded; Segment I of antenna with apex inflated laterally (Mangole)
 *O. continuus* new species, p. 226
- 9' Pronotum not subquadrate, its base distinctly narrowed; one temporal seta; medial angle of temporal lobe obtuse; Segment I of antenna with apex not inflated (Mangole). *O. wittmeri* new species, p. 227
- 10 (8') Pronotum with sides strongly curved; temporal lobe with 25-30 rather coarse punctures; outer carina with 35-40 punctures (Kei Is.)
 *O. viduus* new species, p. 226
- 10' Pronotum subquadrate, its margins only slightly curved; temporal lobe with 10-15 punctures; outer carina with 10 or fewer punctures 11
- 11 (10') Frontal space 0.33 of width of temporal lobe; eye relatively convex (Dammar)
 *O. opticus* new species, p. 225
- 11' Frontal space wider, about 0.43 of width of temporal lobe; eye less convex 12
- 12 (11') Pronotum nearly quadrate, scarcely narrowed posteriorly (Batjan).
 *O. batchianus* (Arrow), p. 223
- 12' Pronotum distinctly narrowed posteriorly, and rather strongly so anteriorly (Ternate, Halmahera). *O. humeralis* (Grouvelle), p. 224

KEY TO SPECIES FROM SOLOMON ISLANDS

- 1 Outer carina much narrower than inner one, its dorsal surface flat, meeting lateral surface at sharp angle; Stria IV with four or five setae (Bougainville, New Georgia). *O. tabulatus* new species, p. 238
- 1' Outer carina subequal to inner carina at middle; outer carina more or less convex, its dorsal surface not in form of lateral margin with lateral face 2
- 2 (1') Head elongate, about twice as long as wide; median lobe elongate, narrow, its sides nearly parallel; elytron without longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV (New Georgia, Guadalcanal). *O. mycteroides* new species, p. 237
- 2' Head not elongate, at most slightly longer than wide; median lobe broader, its sides not parallel; elytron with short longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV 3
- 3 (2') Pronotum with sides strongly curved, conspicuously wider at middle than at base or apex; lateral margin sinuate anterior to hind angle 4
- 3' Pronotum with sides only slightly curved, nearly parallel (pronotum subquadrate); lateral margin not sinuate anterior to angle 5
- 4 (3) Inner carina punctate; pronotum more expanded at middle, more constricted to base and apex (Bougainville). *O. princeps* new species, p. 236
- 4' Inner carina impunctate; pronotum less expanded at middle (New Georgia) *O. renutus* new species, p. 236
- 5 (3') Pollinosity of orbital groove complete to hind margin of eye, conspicuous; elytral striae with continuous pollinosity (Bougainville, Choiseul, Faro). *O. gurneyi* new species, p. 235
- 5' Pollinosity of orbital groove incomplete; elytral striae with pollinosity confined to punctures 6
- 6 (5') Pronotum elongate, its sides nearly parallel; temporal lobe with 30-35 punctures; medial angle of temporal lobe broadly rounded; inner carina with 15-18 punctures; total length larger, about 7.3 mm (Santa Cruz) *O. scopulinus* new species, p. 237
- 6' Pronotum not elongate; temporal lobe with less than 30 punctures; medial angle of temporal lobe produced, oblique; inner carina with two to eight punctures 7
- 7 (6') Outer carina as broad as inner carina at middle; base of outer carina only slightly narrower than its greatest width, latter slightly greater than width of inner carina at base; medial margin of outer carina sinuate near base 8
- 7' Outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; base of outer carina more narrowed, its width equal to or slightly less than width of inner carina at base; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate near base 10
- 8 (7) Anteromedial margin of temporal lobe curved gradually; frontal space more V-shaped 9
- 8' Medial margin of temporal lobe bent abruptly near middle, frontal space more U-shaped (Savo, Ngela). *O. modicus* new species, p. 233
- 9 (8) Posteromedial margin of temporal lobe distinctly emarginate between occipital and medial angles; latter produced, closer together; margins of pronotum strongly curved; lateral pits of Sternum IV in female relatively shallow and indefinite (Malaita) *O. manni* new species, p. 234
- 9' Posteromedial margin scarcely emarginate; medial angles not produced, more

- separated from one another; margins of pronotum less curved; lateral pits of Sternum IV in female deeper, rounder (Isabella) . . . *O. regius* new species, p. 235
- 10 (7') Pronotum subquadrate, lateral margins nearly parallel; base of pronotum scarcely narrowed (Guadalcanal). *O. lindrothi* new species, p. 232
- 10' Pronotum with lateral margins strongly curved; base of pronotum strongly narrowed (Russell Is., San Cristobal). *O. rusticus* new species, p. 234

KEY TO SPECIES FROM NEW GUINEA AND ADMIRALTY ISLANDS

- 1 Neither postorbital nor suborbital tubercles present 2
- 1' Either postorbital or suborbital tubercle present 12
- 2 (1) Frontal space elongate, narrow, V-shaped or slightly U-shaped; antennal groove narrow 3
- 2' Frontal space broad, strongly U-shaped; antennal groove broad 8
- 3 (2) Base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp 4
- 3' Base of Stria IV without longitudinal pollinose scarp 6
- 4 (3) Median lobe narrow, tip acute; pollinosity very limited at lateral end of antennal groove 5
- 4' Median lobe broader, tip obtuse; pollinosity expanded at lateral end of antennal groove *O. trepidus* new species, p. 242
- 5 (4) Outer carina 0.5 as wide as inner carina at middle; lateral pit of Sternum IV of female rounded *O. patens* new species, p. 242
- 5' Outer carina as wide as inner carina at middle; lateral pit of Sternum IV of female triangular, broad. *O. cavea* new species, p. 243
- 6 (3') Pronotal carinae impunctate; Stria IV with two to four setae; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur; hind calcar of male large, obtuse; total length 4.5 mm. *O. gracilicornis* (Grouvelle), p. 244
- 6' Pronotal carinae punctate; Stria IV with one seta near apex; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; hind calcar acute; most specimens longer than 4.5 mm . . . 7
- 7 (6') Apex of median lobe acute; median lobe with seven to 10 punctures; lateral pits of abdominal Sternum IV rounded; middle calcar of male elongate *O. ephemeris* new species, p. 244
- 7' Apex of median lobe obtuse; median lobe with one puncture or none; lateral pits of Sternum IV narrow, oblique; middle calcar of male very small *O. sectatus* new species, p. 243
- 8 (2') Pronotum subquadrate, margins only slightly curved 9
- 8' Pronotum not subquadrate, margin strongly curved. *O. puncticornis* new species, p. 241
- 9 (8) Outer carina narrowed to base; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; length 4.6-6.2 mm 10
- 9' Outer carina narrowed to subbasal constriction, posterior to which it is broadened; margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; length 6.0-7.2 mm 11
- 10 (9) Median lobe with a few scattered punctures (New Guinea). *O. vicinus* (Grouvelle), p. 239
- 10' Median lobe impunctate (Admiralty Is.). *O. classicus* new species, p. 238

- 11 (9') Frontal space broad-U-shaped; posterior margin of temporal lobe nearly transverse *O. fringillus* new species, p. 240
- 11' Frontal space more elongate, heart-shaped; posterior margin of temporal lobe more evenly rounded. *O. oroensis* new species, p. 240
- 12 (1') Suborbital tubercle present 13
- 12' Postorbital tubercle present 17
- 13 (12) Outer carina more than 0.6 as wide as inner carina at middle; marginal groove not dilated 14
- 13' Outer carina about 0.4 as wide as inner carina at middle; marginal groove dilated *O. pulvinatus* (Grouvelle), p. 252
- 14 (13) Outer carina broadest just anterior to base; base of inner carina strongly narrowed; inner carina impunctate. *O. sedlaceki* new species, p.252
- 14' Outer carina narrowed posteriorly; base of inner carina less narrowed; inner carina punctate 15
- 15 (14') Median lobe broad, tip subtruncate; pronotum subquadrate, lateral margins only slightly curved; posterior margin of temporal lobe nearly transverse; punctures of metasternum restricted to midline, lateral margins. *O. biroi* new species, p. 251
- 15' Median lobe narrow, tip acute to subacute; pronotum not subquadrate, lateral margins strongly curved; entire disc of metasternum punctate 16
- 16 (15') Median lobe punctate; outer carina equal to or slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; one temporal seta. *O. cheesmanae* (Arrow), p. 250
- 16' Median lobe impunctate; outer carina distinctly narrower than inner carina at middle; temporal seta absent. *O. asetatus* new species, p. 250
- 17 (12') Postorbital tubercle visible only in lateral view, hidden in dorsal view 18
- 17' Postorbital tubercle visible in dorsal as well as lateral view 19
- 18 (17) Median lobe broad, tip obtuse; medial margin of base of outer carina sinuate; antennal groove extended laterally into broad pollinose area; temporal lobe, pronotal carinae with scattered fine punctures *O. follis* new species, p. 245
- 18' Median lobe narrow, lance-shaped, tip acute; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate near base; antennal groove extended laterally into short, narrow pollinose area; temporal lobe with very few punctures; pronotal carinae impunctate. *O. iridescens* new species, p. 245
- 19 (17') Metasternum with punctures limited to midline, margins 20
- 19' Metasternum with punctures scattered over entire disc 22
- 20 (19) Postorbital tubercle larger; anterior margin of outer carina abruptly truncate; punctures of elytral striae very fine, elliptical over most of disc, obsolete near base. *O. auratus* new species, p. 247
- 20' Postorbital tubercle smaller, anterior margin of outer carina evenly sloped; striae punctures coarse, round on most of disc, becoming fine, elliptical near base 21
- 21 (20') Median lobe broad, tip rounded; postorbital tubercle of moderate size; medial angles of temporal lobes sharper, more produced *O. massa* new species, p. 246
- 21' Median lobe narrow, tip obtuse; postorbital tubercle very small; median angles obtuse, scarcely produced. *O. denticulatus* new species, p. 247
- 22 (19') Outer carina more convex than, slightly narrower than inner one at middle

- *O. planiceps* new species, p. 248
- 22' Outer carina equal in convexity, width to inner one at middle 23
- 23 (22') Both pairs of carinae punctate; striae punctures round, coarse, pollinose
..... *O. sus* new species, p. 248
- 23' Inner carina impunctate; outer carina with few scattered punctures; striae
punctures shallow, those of Striae I-III finer than those of outer striae 24
- 24 (23') Postorbital tubercles relatively small, not divergent posteriorly; medial angle of
temporal lobe slightly produced; posteriomedial margin slightly emarginate
between medial, occipital angles *O. lentus* new species, p.249
- 24' Postorbital tubercles large, divergent posteriorly; medial angle of temporal lobe
rounded; posteriomedial margin not emarginate *O. capito* (Grouvelle), p. 249

KEY TO SPECIES FROM THE CAROLINE ISLANDS

- 1 Outer carina of pronotum punctate; inner carina narrowest anterior to base,
broadened from there to base 2
- 1' Outer carina impunctate; inner carina tapered to point at base (Yap)
..... *O. impletus* Bell and Bell, p. 231
- 2 (1) Temporal lobe with margin sinuate between medial angle and occipital angle
(Palau) *O. caelatus* Bell and Bell, p. 230
- 2' Temporal lobe with margin evenly convex between medial and occipital angles
(Kusiae, Ponape, Palau). *O. oceanicus* Bell and Bell, p. 231

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) germari (Ganglbauer)

Figs. 113, 121

Rhysodes exaratus Erichson 1847: 301 (nec Dalman 1823; nec Serville 1825)

Rhysodes aratus Chevrolat 1873a: 209 (nec Newman 1838)

Rhysodes americanus Reitter 1882: 140 (nec Castelnau 1836)

Rhysodes germari Ganglbauer 1892: 534

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) germari (Ganglbauer) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – None designated. NEOTYPE (here designated) female, labelled: “Majevisa, Bosna, CNHM 1955, Karl Branczik colln., ex Eduard Knirsch” (in Yugoslavia)(CNHM). PARANEOTYPES three males, four females, labelled: “Majevisa, Bosna, VI. Zoufal” (MNHB); one male, labelled: “Majevisa, Bosna (Bosna = Bosnia), VI Zoufal, coll. G. Falkenstrom” (LUN).

Description. – Length 6.8-8.0 mm. Antennal segments impunctate; median lobe impunctate, rhomboid, its apex subacute; frontal space U-shaped, anteriomedial margin of temporal lobe abruptly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; occipital angle obtuse, distinct; posteriolateral margin oblique, parallel to posterior half of anteriomedial margin; posteriolateral margin slightly sinuate just posterior to eye; orbital groove pollinose, extended to level of hind margin of eye; temporal lobe with five to 12 coarse punctures, restricted to lateral portion; temporal seta absent; small postorbital tubercle present, or this tubercle merely suggested or entirely absent.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.29; widest near middle, apex markedly narrowed; base nearly equal to greatest width; lateral margin with slight sinuation anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina slightly sinuate anterior to base; base of outer carina narrowed; inner carinae narrowed at base; pronotal carinae finely punctate; punctures more numerous on outer carina; inner carina with two to 10 punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

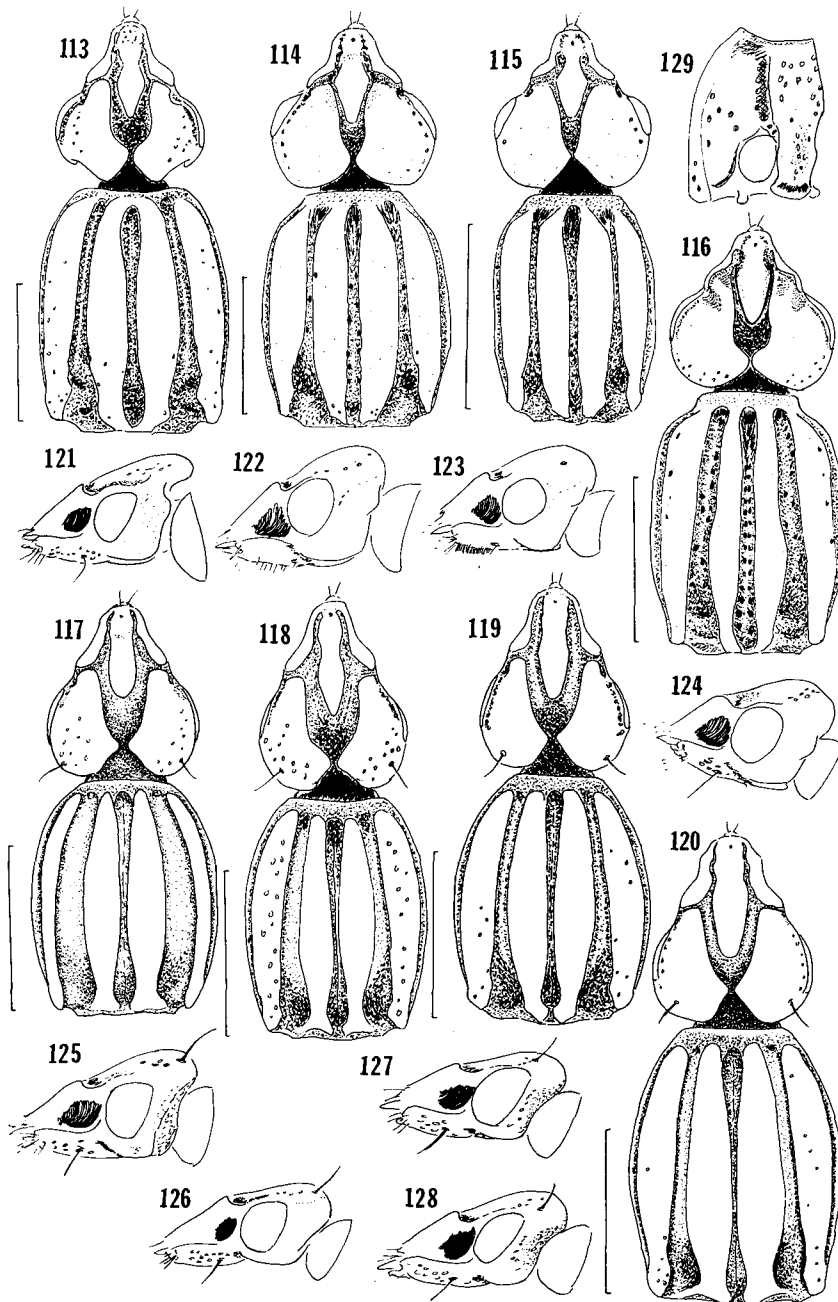


Plate 9. Figures 113-129. Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 113-120, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 113, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) germari* (Ganglbauer); Fig. 114, *O. (s. str.) laticeps* Bell; Fig. 115, *O. (s. str.) sakuraii* (Nakane); Fig. 116, *O. (s. str.) malabaricus* (Arrow); Fig. 117, *O. (s. str.) solitarius* (Arrow); Fig. 118, *O. (s. str.) philippensis* (Chevrolat); Fig. 119, *O. (s. str.) imugani* new species; Fig. 120, *O. (s. str.) politus* new species; Figs. 121-128, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 121, *O. (s. str.) germari* (Ganglbauer); Fig. 122, *O. (s. str.) laticeps* Bell; Fig. 123, *O. (s. str.) sakuraii* (Nakane); Fig. 124, *O. (s. str.) malabaricus* (Arrow); Fig. 125, *O. (s. str.) solitarius* (Arrow); Fig. 126, *O. (s. str.) philippensis* (Chevrolat); Fig. 127, *O. (s. str.) imugani* new species; Fig. 128, *O. (s. str.) politus* new species; Fig. 129, Prothorax, ventrolateral aspect, *O. (s. str.) sakuraii* (Nakane).

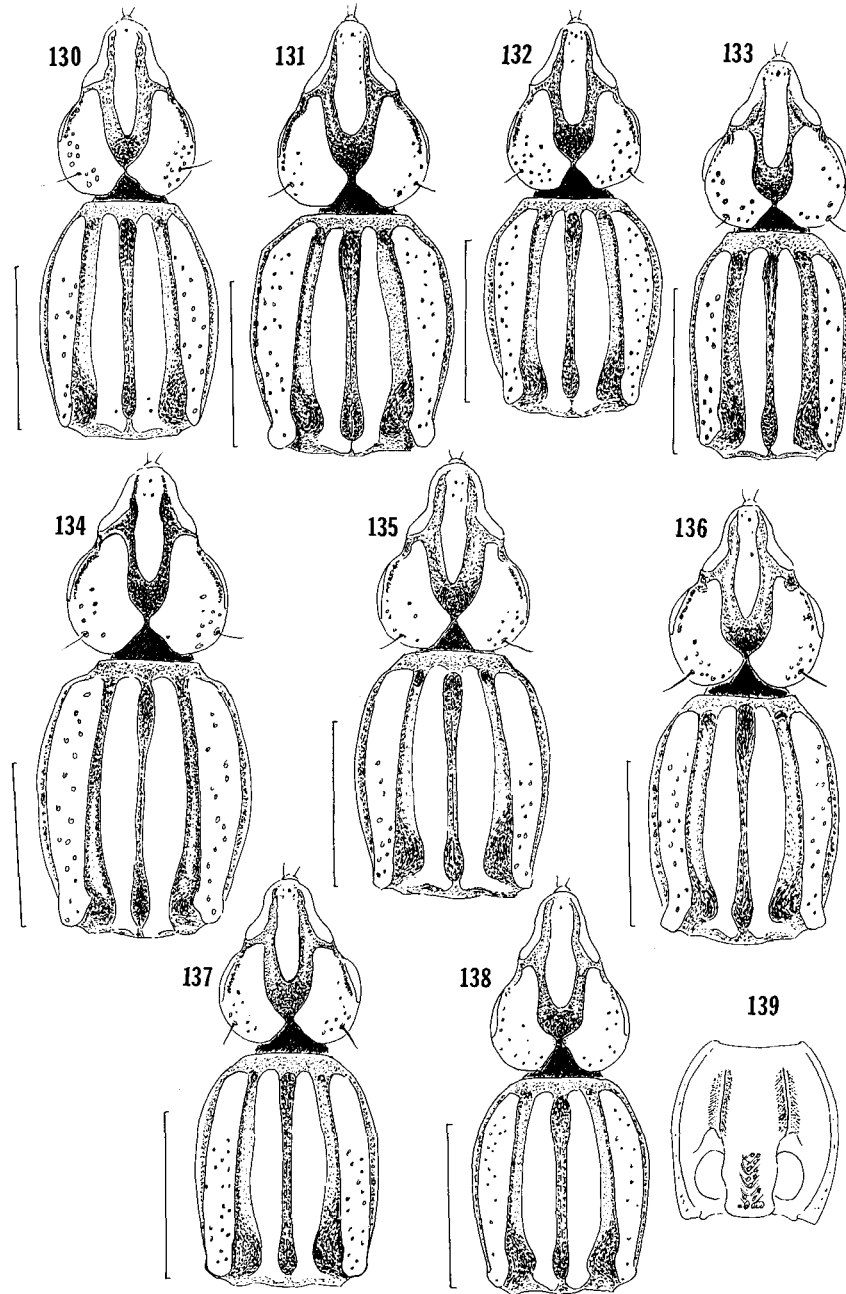


Plate 10. Figures 130-139. Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 130-138, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 130, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) crassicornis* new species; Fig. 131, *O. (s. str.) amplus* new species; Fig. 132, *O. (s. str.) modiglianii* new species; Fig. 133, *O. (s. str.) malaicus* (Arrow); Fig. 134, *O. (s. str.) evasus* new species; Fig. 135, *O. (s. str.) nemoralis* new species; Fig. 136, *O. (s. str.) fraudulentus* new species; Fig. 137, *O. (s. str.) coelebs* new species; Fig. 138, *O. (s. str.) thoracicus* new species; Fig. 139, Prothorax, ventral aspect, *O. (s. str.) thoracicus* new species.

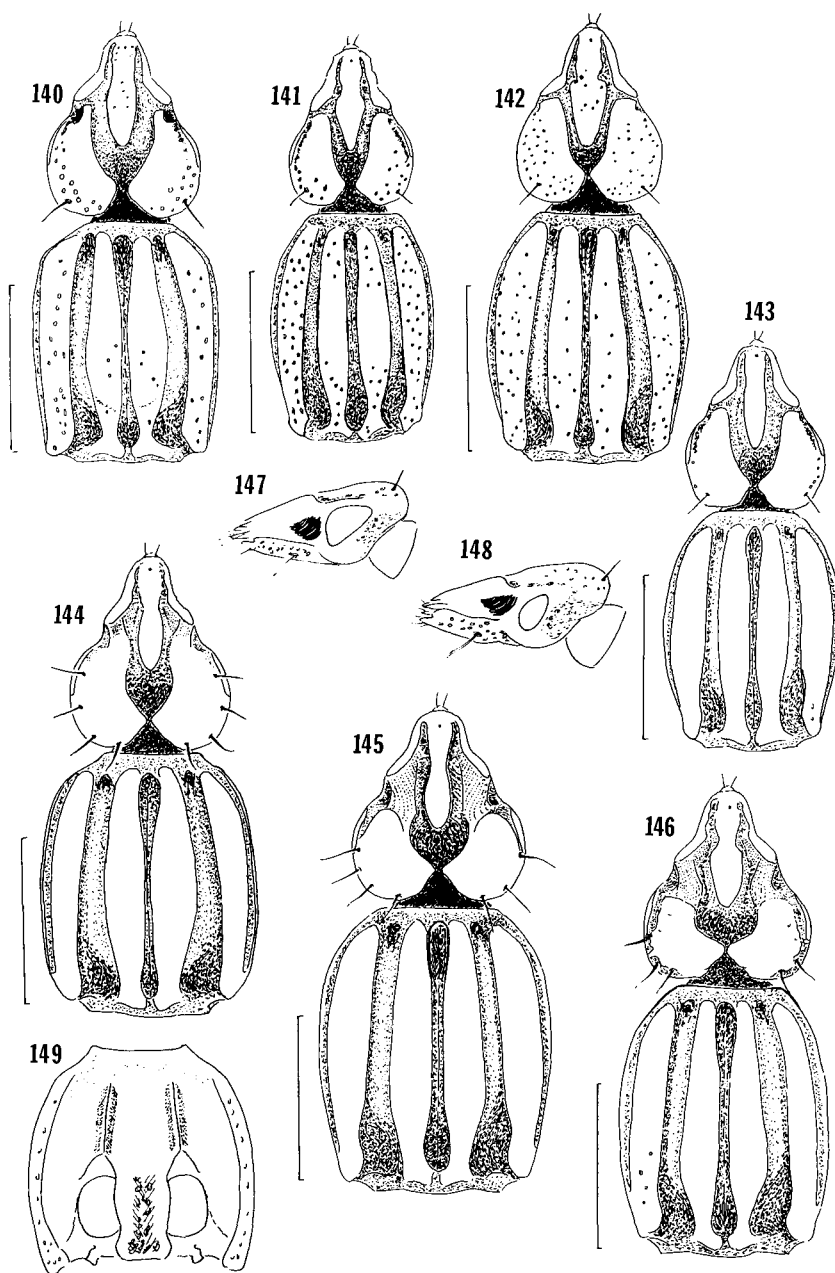


Plate 11. Figures 140-149, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 140-146, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 140, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) summissus* new species; Fig. 141, *O. (s. str.) semperi* new species; Fig. 142, *O. (s. str.) data* new species; Fig. 143, *O. (s. str.) hiekei* new species; Fig. 144, *O. (s. str.) pectoralis* new species; Fig. 145, *O. (s. str.) quadruplex* new species; Fig. 146, *O. (s. str.) duplex* new species; Figs. 147-148, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 147, *O. (s. str.) semperi* new species; Fig. 148, *O. (s. str.) data* new species; Fig. 149, Prothorax, ventral aspect, *O. (s. str.) pectoralis* new species;

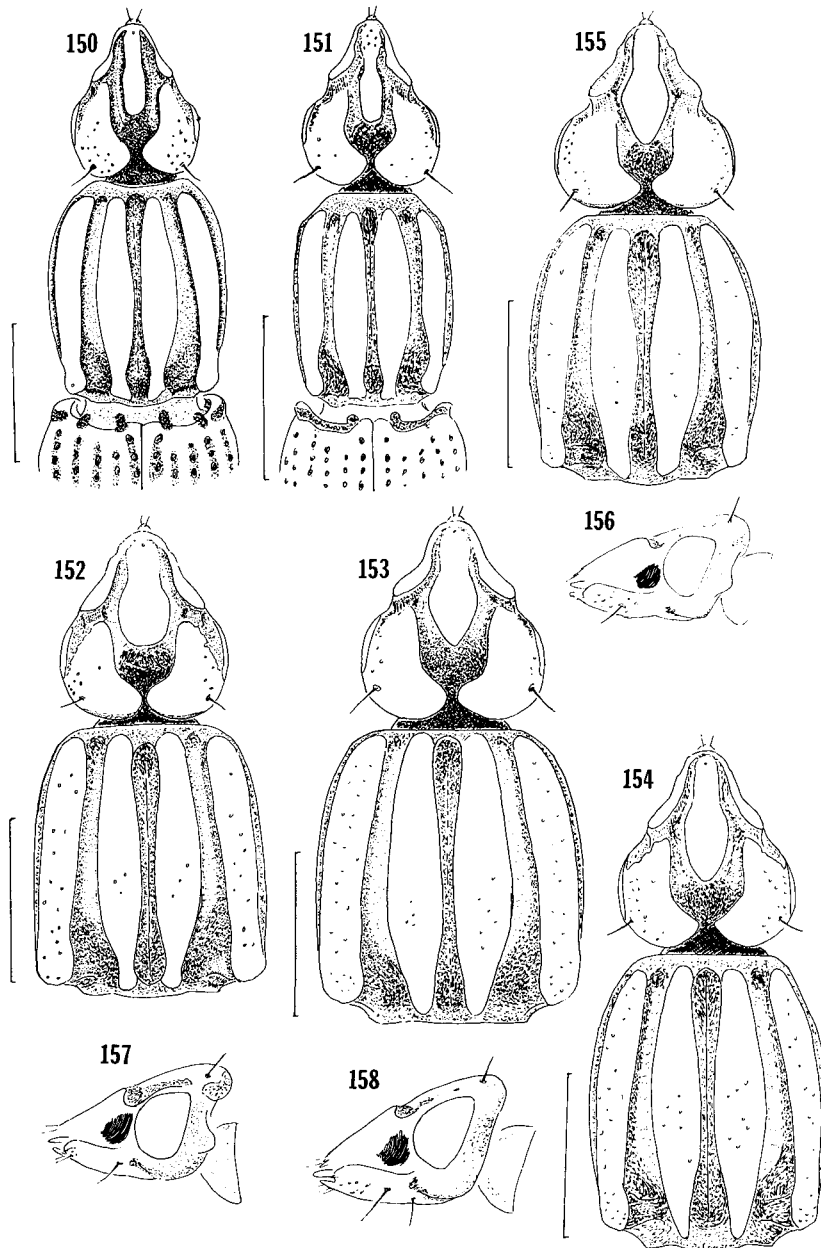


Plate 12. Figures 150-158, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 150-151, Head, pronotum and anterior portion of: elytra, dorsal aspect; Fig. 150, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) bouchardi* new species; Fig. 151, *O. (s. str.) consors* new species; Figs. 152-155, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 152, *O. (s. str.) quadraticollis* (Arrow); Fig. 153, *O. (s. str.) batchianus* (Arrow); Fig. 154, *O. (s. str.) humeralis* (Grouvelle); Fig. 155, *O. (s. str.) repetitus* new species; Figs. 156-158, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 156, *O. (s. str.) repetitus* new species; Fig. 157, *O. (s. str.) quadraticollis* (Arrow); Fig. 158, *O. (s. str.) batchianus* (Arrow).

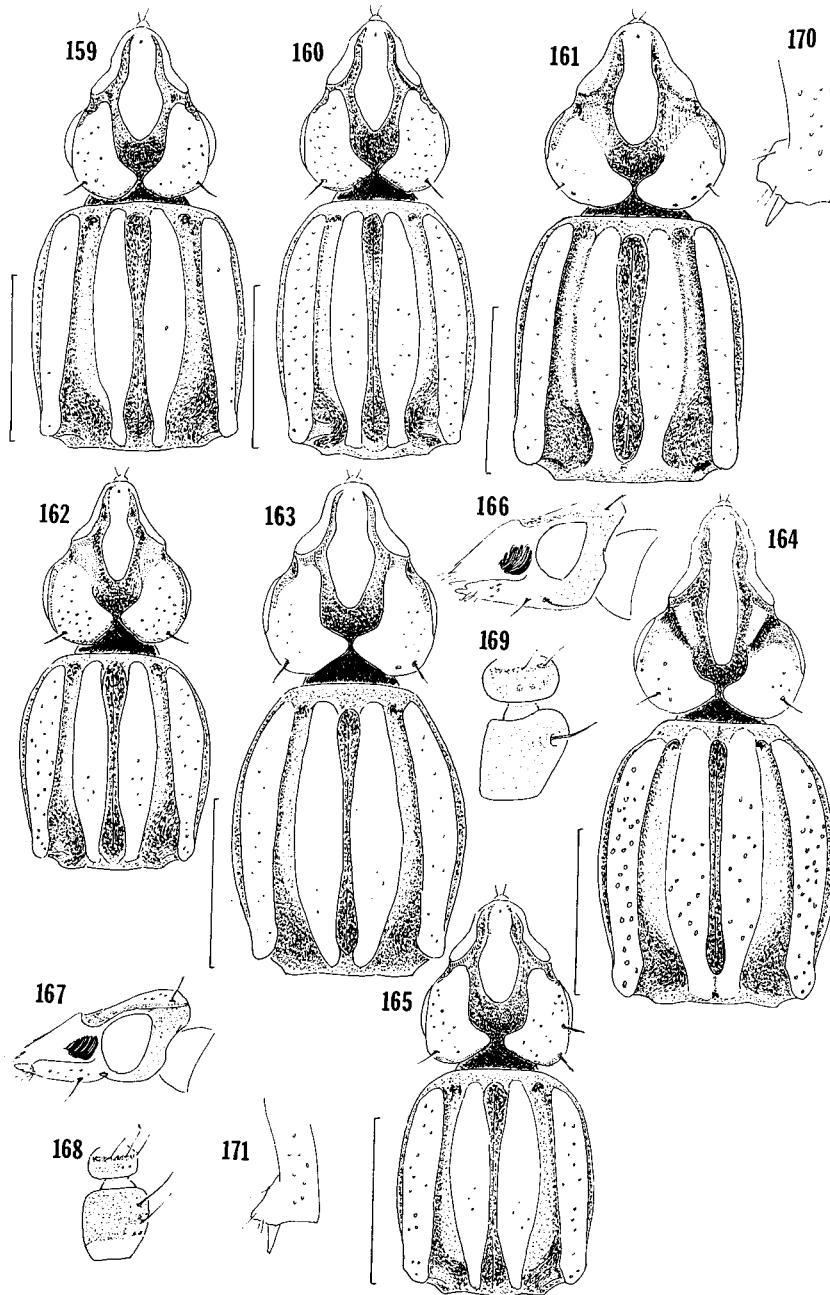


Plate 13. Figures 159-171, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 159-165, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 159, *Omoglymmius* (*s. str.*) *opticus* new species; Fig. 160, *O. (s. str.) viduus* new species; Fig. 161, *O. (s. str.) continuus* new species; Fig. 162, *O. (s. str.) wittmeri* new species; Fig. 163, *O. (s. str.) vadosus* new species; Fig. 164, *O. (s. str.) nasalis* new species; Fig. 165, *O. (s. str.) morditus* new species; Figs. 166-167, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 166, *O. (s. str.) continuus* new species; Fig. 167, *O. (s. str.) wittmeri* new species; Figs. 168-169, Antennal Segments I, II; Fig. 168, *O. (s. str.) wittmeri* new species; Fig. 169, *O. (s. str.) continuus* new species; Figs. 170-171, Hind tibia, male, apical portion; Fig. 170, *O. (s. str.) continuus* new species; Fig. 171, *O. (s. str.) wittmeri* new species;

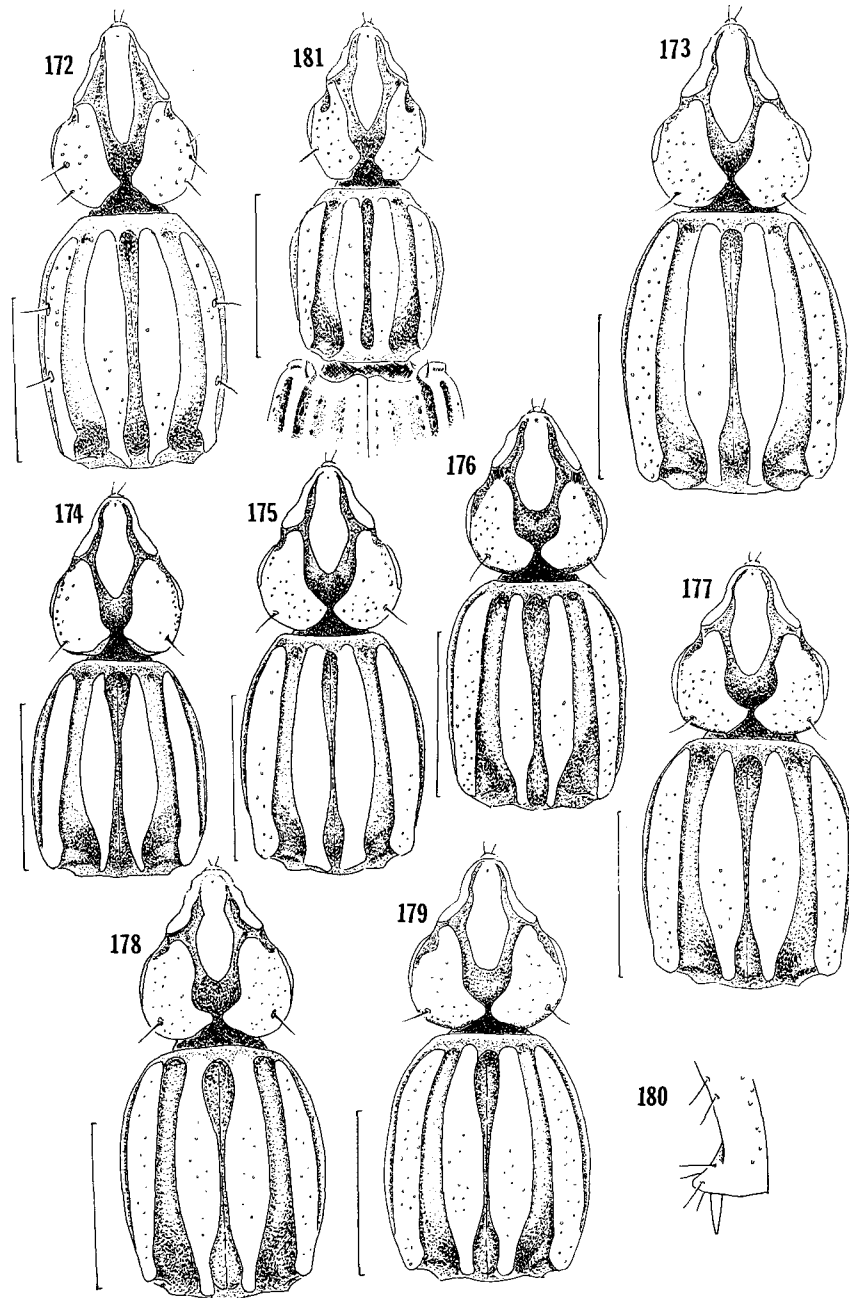


Plate 14. Figures 172-181, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 172-179, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 172, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) bucculatus* (Arrow); Fig. 173, *O. (s. str.) caelatus* Bell & Bell; Fig. 174, *O. (s. str.) impletus* Bell & Bell; Fig. 175, *O. (s. str.) oceanicus* Bell & Bell; Fig. 176, *O. (s. str.) lindrothi* new species; Fig. 177, *O. (s. str.) modicus* new species; Fig. 178, *O. (s. str.) rusticus* new species; Fig. 179, *O. (s. str.) manni* new species; Fig. 180, Hind tibia, male, apical portion, *O. (s. str.) manni* new species; Fig. 181, Head, pronotum and anterior portion of elytra, *O. (s. str.) bicarinatus* new species.

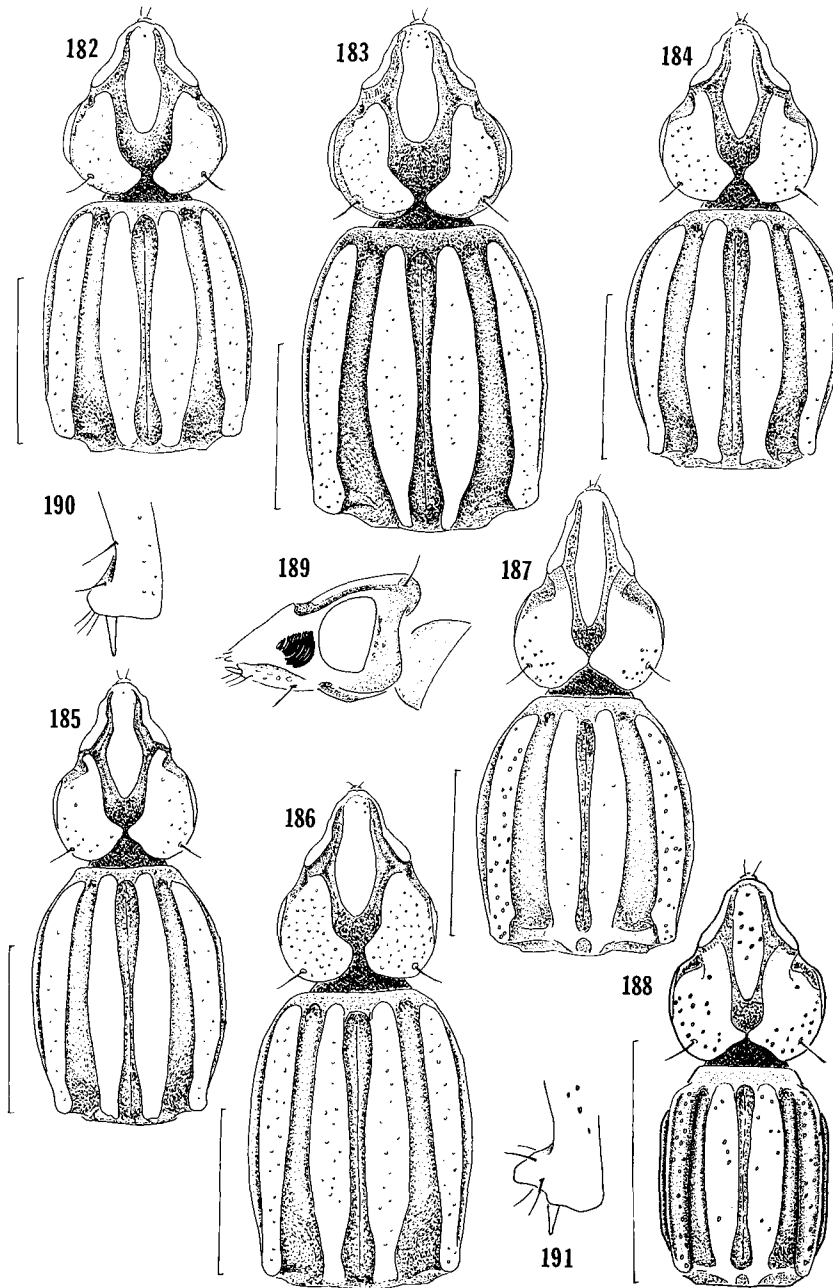


Plate 15. Figures 182-191, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 182-188, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 182, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) regius* new species; Fig. 183, *O. (s. str.) gurneyi* new species; Fig. 184, *O. (s. str.) princeps* new species; Fig. 185, *O. (s. str.) renutus* new species; Fig. 186, *O. (s. str.) scopulinus* new species; Fig. 187, *O. (s. str.) mycteroides* new species; Fig. 188, *O. (s. str.) tabulatus* new species; Fig. 189, Head, lateral aspect, *O. (s. str.) gurneyi*; new species; Figs. 190-191, Hind tibia, male, apical portion; Fig. 190, *O. (s. str.) regius* new species; Fig. 191, *O. (s. str.) tabulatus* new species;

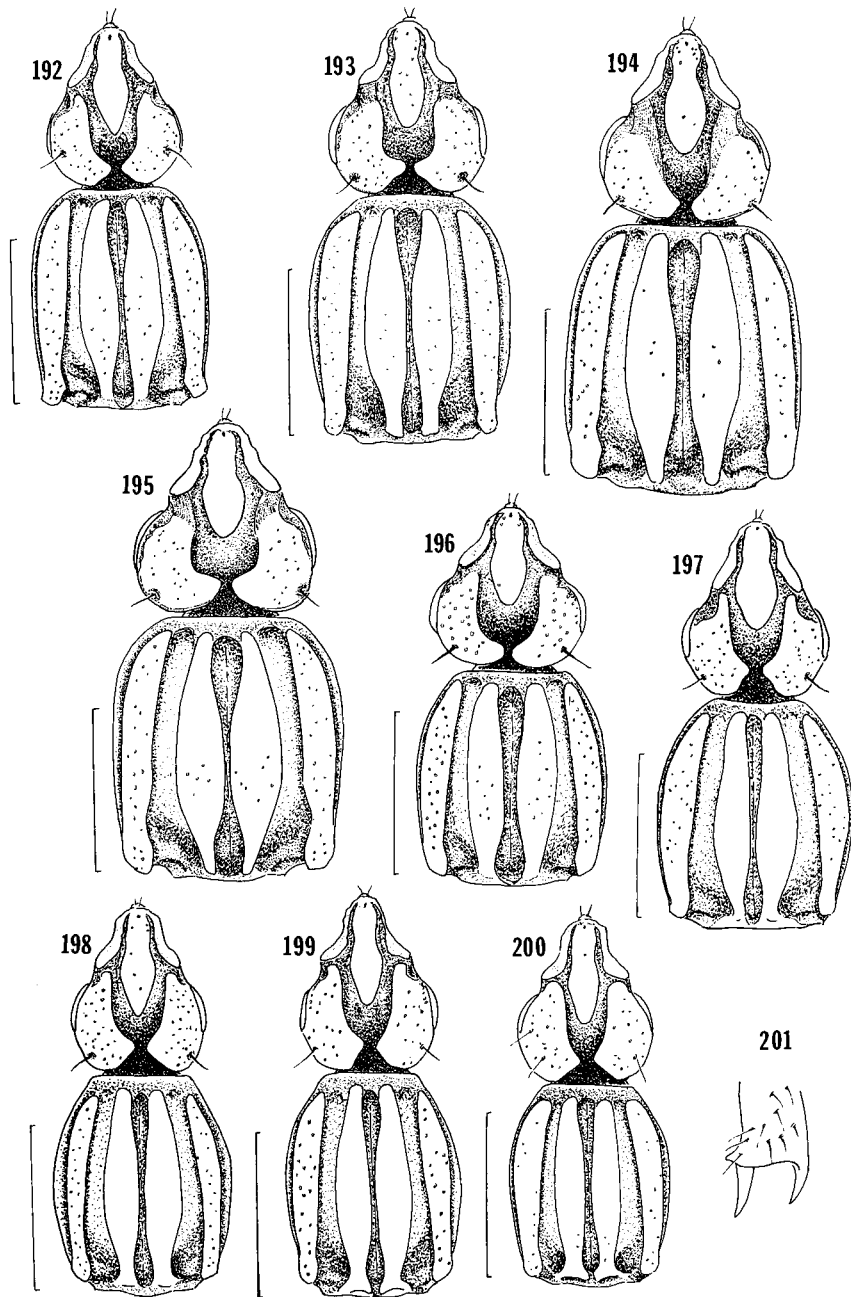


Plate 16. Figures 192-201, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 192-200, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 192, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) classicus* new species; Fig. 193, *O. (s. str.) vicinus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 194, *O. (s. str.) oroensis* new species; Fig. 195, *O. (s. str.) fringillus* new species; Fig. 196, *O. (s. str.) puncticornis* new species; Fig. 197, *O. (s. str.) trepidus* new species; Fig. 198, *O. (s. str.) patens* new species; Fig. 199, *O. (s. str.) cavea* new species; Fig. 200, *O. (s. str.) sectatus* new species; Fig. 201, Middle tibia, male, apical portion, *O. (s. str.) sectatus* new species.

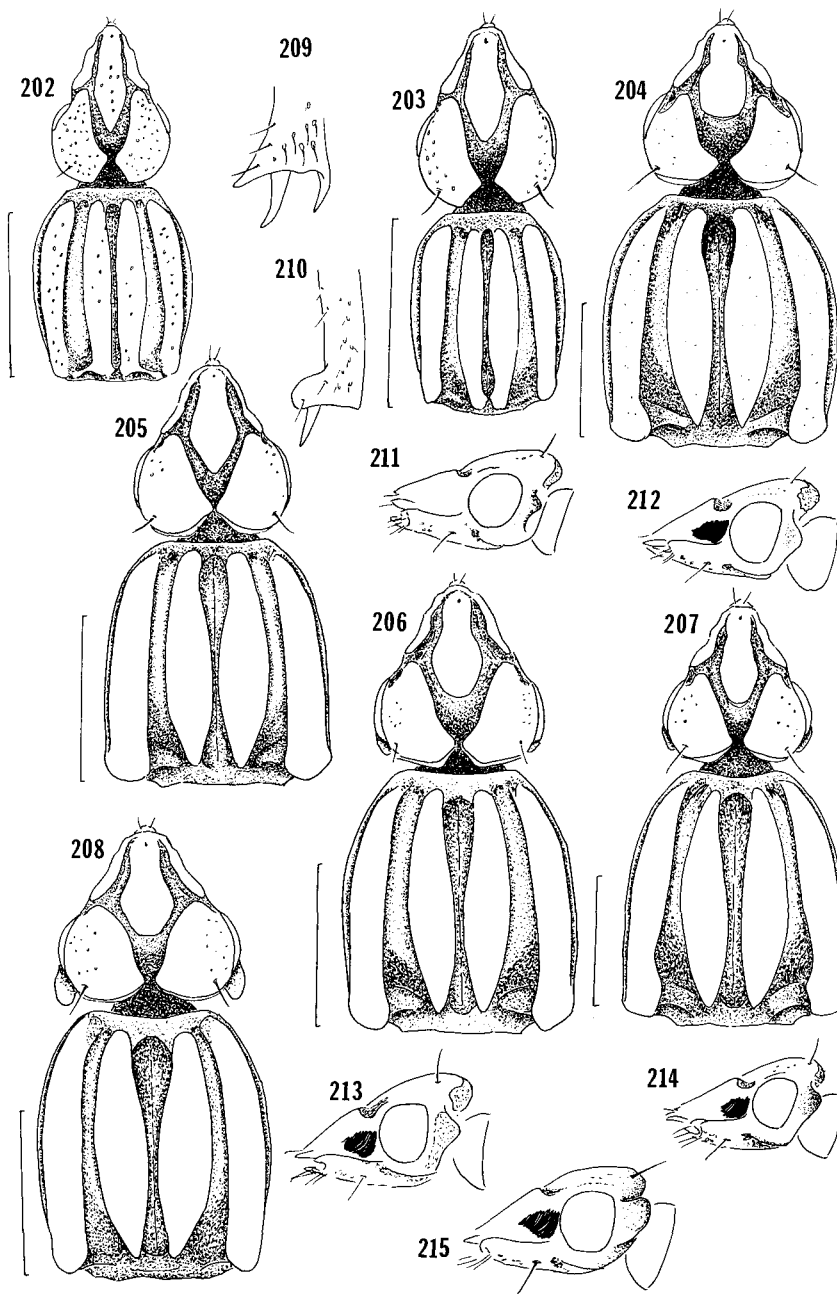


Plate 17. Figures 202-215, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 202-208, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 202, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) ephemeris* new species; Fig. 203, *O. (s. str.) gracilicornis* (Grouvelle); Fig. 204, *O. (s. str.) follis* new species; Fig. 205, *O. (s. str.) iridescens* new species; Fig. 206, *O. (s. str.) massa* new species; Fig. 207, *O. (s. str.) denticulatus* new species; Fig. 208, *O. (s. str.) auratus* new species; Fig. 209, Middle tibia, male, apical portion; *O. (s. str.) ephemeris* new species; Fig. 210, Hind tibia, male, apical portion, *O. (s. str.) gracilicornis* (Grouvelle); Figs. 211-215, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 211, *O. (s. str.) iridescens* new species; Fig. 212, *O. (s. str.) follis* new species; Fig. 213, *O. (s. str.) massa* new species; Fig. 214, *O. (s. str.) denticulatus* new species; Fig. 215, *O. (s. str.) auratus* new species;

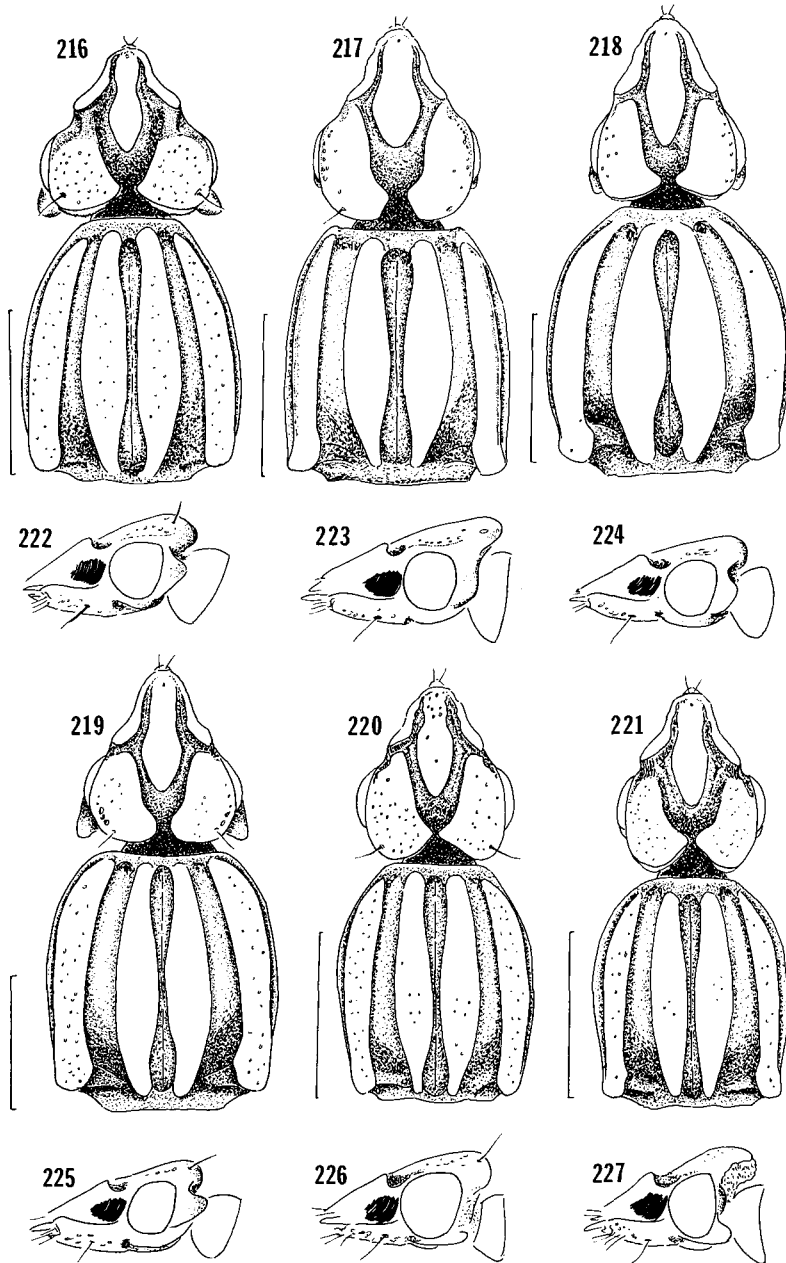


Plate 18. Figures 216-227, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 216-221, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 216, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) sus* new species; Fig. 217, *O. (s. str.) planiceps* new species; Fig. 218, *O. (s. str.) lentus* new species; Fig. 219, *O. (s. str.) capito* (Grouvelle); Fig. 220, *O. (s. str.) cheesmanae* (Arrow); Fig. 221, *O. (s. str.) asetatus* new species; Figs. 222-227, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 222, *O. (s. str.) sus* new species; Fig. 223, *O. (s. str.) planiceps* new species; Fig. 224, *O. (s. str.) lentus* new species; Fig. 225, *O. (s. str.) capito* (Grouvelle); Fig. 226, *O. (s. str.) cheesmanae* (Arrow); Fig. 227, *O. (s. str.) asetatus* new species;

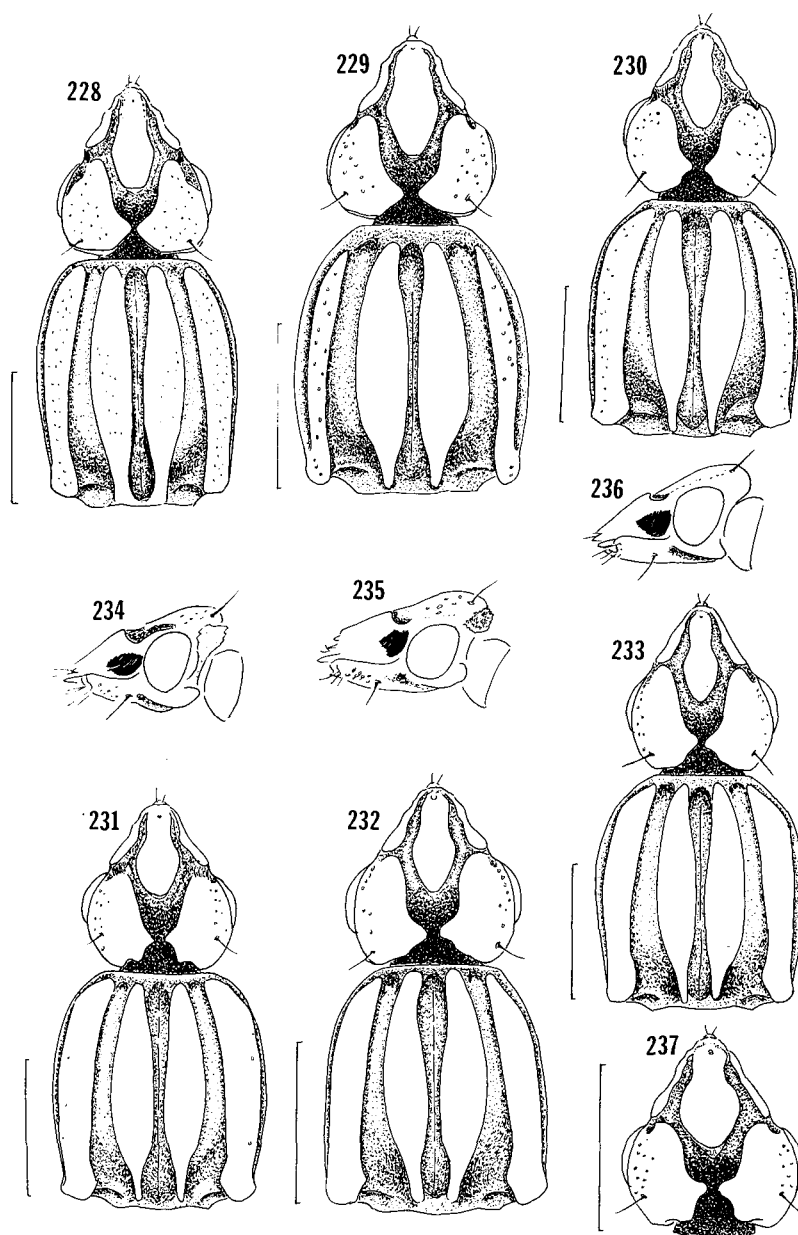


Plate 19. Figures 228-237, Subgenus *Omoglymmius sensu stricto*. Figs. 228-233, Head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; Fig. 228, *Omoglymmius (s. str.) biroi* new species; Fig. 229, *O. (s. str.) pulvinatus* (Grouvelle); Figs. 230-233, *O. (s. str.) sedlaceki* new species; Fig. 230, Mt. Kaindi form A; Fig. 231, Kamira form C; Fig. 232, Kassem form B; Fig. 233, Sepalakambang form E; Figs. 234-236, Head, lateral aspect; Fig. 234, *O. (s. str.) biroi* new species; Fig. 235, *O. (s. str.) pulvinatus* (Grouvelle); Fig. 236, *O. (s. str.) sedlaceki* new species; Fig. 237, Head, dorsal aspect, *O. (s. str.) sedlaceki*; new species, Mt. Otto form D.

Elytron rather long, narrow for subgenus; elytral striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with very small glabrous longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; Stria VII with several near apex; metasternum with disc entirely coarsely punctate; abdominal sterna with punctures coarse, scattered; lateral pit of female deep, rounded; anterior femur of male with ventral tooth; middle calcar of male very small; hind calcar of male large, obtuse, its apex slightly lobate.

The strongly oblique posteriolateral margin of the temporal lobe separates this species from all other members of the subgenus. The temporal lobes of *O. (Boreoglymmius) lewisi* (Nakane) are similarly oblique, but the latter species differs in presence of the basal setae on the antennae, a much larger postorbital tubercle, and in having the base of the pronotum distinctly narrowed. Early authors repeatedly confused *O. germari* with the North American *O. (Boreoglymmius) americanus* (Castelnau). The latter species differs in the presence of basal setae, in having the temporal lobes rounded, and in having the hind calcar of the male acute.

Range. – Widely distributed in Europe, in and south of the Alps, and perhaps isolated, in the Caucasus and in the Kopet Dagh Mountains of northeastern Iran. Like *Rhysodes sulcatus*, an “Urwaldrelikte”, now restricted to small areas of primeval forest. Dajoz (1975) lists localities and gives a bibliography of published records. In addition to these records, we have examined specimens from the following localities: FRANCE: one male, Monguillon, Basses Alpes (SATO); IRAN: one female, Astrabad, Hauser coll. (MNHB); two males, one female, Kopet Dagh, coll. Hauser (CNHM); ITALY: two males, Lazio, Bassano di Sutri, coll. A. Fiori, P. Luigioni (MNHB); U.S.S.R.: (AZERBAIDZHAN S.S.R.) one male, Lenkoran, Tangyarud, coll. Kirichenko (LEN); one female, Hamarat, Caspian Sea area, coll. Leder (UVM); (GRUZIAN S.S.R.) one female, Batum, coll. G. Lewis (BMNH), two females, same locality (MNH); one male, Lagodekhi Nature Reserve, coll. Kirekchuk (UVM), one male, one female, same locality (LEN); seven males, four females, Talyche (MNHB); CAUCASUS (unlocated); two females, Kadi-Keri (MNHB). The specimens listed for UVM were obtained by exchange from the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

Variation. – This species is unusually varied in the development of the postorbital tubercles. This variation is in part geographical. Almost all specimens from west of the Black Sea have the tubercle relatively markedly developed. The single exception is the specimen from Monguillon, France. Most specimens from the Caucasus and eastern Iran have the tubercle very slightly developed or absent, though a few have it as well developed as in European specimens. It is possible that more than one species is involved, but further study is necessary.

Bionomics. – Dajoz (1975) summarizes available information as follows (quoted, in translation): “found in Slovakia in the rotten wood of a beech (*Fagus silvatica* L.) invaded by ants of the genus *Camponotus*, but this species is not a myrmecophile. In Bulgaria, in the red bark (?) of an old Oak (*Quercus* sp.), larvae and soft imago in September. In the Gargano Mountains, found in dead beech wood with its larva. In Greece, at Mount Ossa, at about 1400 meters, in July, we (Dajoz) have found them under the bark of dead beeches in the company of larvae of Cerambycidae, Buprestidae, and diverse Clavicornia such as *Dechomus sulcicollis* Germar and *Uleiota planata* Fab.”

The specimen from Lagodekhi, U.S.S.R. is labelled as being from beech forest, in old dead trunk of beech.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) laticeps (Bell)

Figs, 114, 122

Omoglymmius laticeps Bell 1977: 157–158.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) laticeps (Bell) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “BHUTAN: Nobding, 41 km. E of Wangdi Phodrang, 2800 m. Basel Natl. Hist. Exped., 1972” (BSL). PARATYPES two females, labelled: “BHUTAN: Dorju La, Wangdo Phodrang, 1300 m.” (BSL); one female,

labelled: "BHUTAN: Tango, 22 km. N of Thimphu" (BSL).

Description. — Length 6.1-7.1 mm. Antennal segments impunctate; head relatively short, broad; median lobe short, broad, obtusely pointed at tip; frontal space short, narrow, nearly V-shaped, its margins only shallowly sinuate; medial angles rounded, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin rounded evenly into posteriolateral margin; orbital groove replaced by row of punctures, extended nearly to posterior margin; temporal lobe otherwise without punctures; temporal setae absent; postorbital tubercle minute; in profile view appearing as a slight convexity.

Pronotum with length/greatest width 1.26; widest near middle, apex and base markedly narrowed, lateral margins markedly curved; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal at middle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; base of outer carina markedly narrowed; inner carina slightly narrowed to base; inner carina with two or three fine punctures near base; carinae otherwise impunctate except for extremely minute punctures; median groove coarsely, sparsely punctate; paramedian groove narrow, with two or three coarse punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum with fine precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without scarp; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with five to seven setae near apex; metasternum with very coarse punctures concentrated in midline and near lateral margins; female with lateral pit of abdominal sternum IV deep, round; female with minute ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

This species, the only *Omoglymmius s. str.* known from the Himalaya, is very similar to *O. sakuraii* Nakane of the Ryukyu Islands. The two species are similar by combination of a precoxal carina, a reduced frontal space, very reduced punctation of the pronotal carinae, and a group of punctures replacing the orbital groove. *O. sakuraii* differs in having acute medial angles and in having more setae on Stria IV.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) sakuraii (Nakane)

Figs. 115, 123, 129

Rhysodes (Omoglymmius) sakuraii Nakane 1973: 5 (description in Japanese).

Omoglymmius sakuraii Nakane 1978: 130-131 (redescription in English).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) sakuraii (Nakane) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. — HOLOTYPE female, Hatsuno, Amami-Oshima, Japan, 30-III-1965, S. Sakurai lgt. (KU). We have not seen the type, but have studied two males from the type locality (SATO).

Description. — Length 5.1-5.2 mm. Antennal segments impunctate; head relatively short, broad; median lobe short, broad, its tip obtuse to subtruncate; frontal space short, narrow, nearly V-shaped, its margin only shallowly sinuate; medial angles acute, contiguous; posteriomedial angle rounded, in form of very obtuse angle with posteriolateral margin; orbital groove absent; one to four coarse punctures medial to eye; temporal setae absent, postorbital tubercle minute.

Pronotum longer and narrower than in *O. laticeps*, length/greatest width 1.43 widest near middle; sides subparallel except near narrowed base and apex; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal at middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base; base of outer carina narrowed; inner carina narrowed slightly to base; both pairs of carinae impunctate; median and paramedian grooves narrow, punctured as in *O. laticeps*; pronotum without setae; prosternum with fine precoxal carinae (Fig. 129).

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without trace of scarp; Stria IV with two to four setae, most specimens with one seta anterior to middle; apical striole without seta; Stria VII with four setae near apex; metasternum with very coarse punctures concentrated in midline and near lateral margin; abdominal sternum with punctures very coarse, scattered; female with deep round lateral pit in Sternum IV; male with shallow pit in this position; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur (condition of anterior femur of female not mentioned in original description); middle calcar of male minute; hind calcar of male small, triangular, obtuse.

This species is very similar to *O. laticeps*, but differs in having the pronotum narrower and more parallel-sided, and the medial angles acute and contiguous.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) malabaricus (Arrow)

Figs. 116, 124

Rhysodes malabaricus Arrow 1901: 86-87.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) malabaricus (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “S. INDIA, Malabar, Pascoe collection” (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPE one specimen, sex not recorded, same data as lectotype (BMNH).

Description. – Length 6.5-7.0 mm. Antennal segments impunctate; head relatively short, broad; median lobe short, broad, obtusely pointed at apex; frontal space short, broad U-shaped, its lateral margin bent abruptly; temporal lobe continued anteriorly as oblique, glabrous carina; medial angles rounded, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin evenly rounded into posteriolateral margin; orbital groove fine, obsolete; temporal lobe with eight to ten coarse punctures near posterior margin; temporal setae absent; postorbital tubercle minute.

Pronotum with length/greatest width 1.38; widest near middle; apex and base strongly narrowed; lateral margins curved; lateral margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina broader than inner carina; latter distinctly broader behind than in front of middle; base of outer carina narrowed, narrowly truncate; inner carina narrowed near base; outer carina with three or four punctures near lateral margin; inner carina impunctate; both median and paramedian grooves coarsely punctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively elongate, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without any trace of scarp; Stria IV with three to six setae; apical striole without setae; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metepisternum with coarse punctures near lateral margins, but impunctate in midline; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, in form of irregular transverse rows; lateral pits of Sternum IV of female deep, round; male anterior femur with ventral tooth.

The punctate pronotal grooves and short, broad head make this isolated species superficially similar to the two preceding ones. However, *O. malabaricus* differs from them in lacking precoxal carinae; in having the inner carinae strongly narrowed anteriorly; and in having the anterior end of the temporal lobe in the form of an oblique ridge. It is the only *Omoglymmius s. str.* in southern India.

Range. – In addition to the type material, we have seen specimens from the following localities: four females, Anamalai Hills, Cinchona, 1050 m., VI- 1957 coll. P. S. Nathan (BPPM).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) solitarius (Arrow)

Figs. 117, 125

Rhysodes solitarius Arrow 1942: 179.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) solitarius (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “ANDAMAN, 76.14” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 6 mm. Antennal Segments V-X punctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe short, narrow, its sides nearly parallel, its apex broadly rounded; frontal space large, V-shaped; its lateral margins only slightly curved; medial angles produced, their apices obtuse, narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin emarginate; posteriolateral margin rounded; orbital groove short, ended opposite middle of eye; temporal lobe with nine or 10 shallow punctures, restricted to lateral third; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercle absent.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.24; broadest near middle, margins markedly, evenly curved; base and apex markedly narrowed; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina only 0.3 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina of nearly even width, markedly curved; its medial margin not sinuate near base; inner carina widest at middle, tapered anteriorly; narrowed just anterior to base, broadened at extreme base; pronotal carinae entirely impunctate; pronotal setae absent; precoxal carina absent.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; elytral Intervals III, V slightly elevated and dilated anteriorly; Stria II with three setae near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with five or six setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate near lateral and anterior margins and in midline; abdominal Sterna III-V with scattered coarse punctures; male with shallow lateral pit on Sternum IV (female unknown); male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; calcar of middle tibia prominent, acute; hind calcar shorter than middle one, triangular, slightly obtuse;

This species can be distinguished from all others in the subgenus by the very narrow, evenly curved outer carinae. It is the only member of the subgenus from the Andaman Islands, where there are members of several other subgenera which also have the outer carinae markedly narrowed.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) philippensis (Chevrolat)

Figs. 118, 126

Rhyzodes philippensis Chevrolat, 1875: 183 (note variant spelling of generic name).

Rhysodes philippensis (Chevrolat) Grouvelle 1903.

Rhysodes philippinensis (Chevrolat) Hincks 1950.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) philippensis (Chevrolat) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: "Ins. Philippine, Chevrolat, Chev. Or. Typ., *philippensis*" (NMW). According to the original description, the type was received from Henri Deyrolle. PARALECTOTYPES: It is uncertain whether additional specimens exist from the original type series.

Description. – Length 5.0-6.7 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; V either punctate or impunctate; VI-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad; median lobe short, narrow, lance-shaped, its apex pointed; frontal space large, V-shaped, its lateral margin curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, shallowly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, becoming obsolete near middle of length of eye; temporal lobe with approximately 10 coarse punctures in posteriolateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital and suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.27; widest near middle, base and apex narrowed; lateral margins moderately curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal at middle; medial margin of outer carina distinctly sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest near middle, distinctly narrowed to base; inner carina narrowed near base, but extreme base broadened, truncate; outer carina with 10-28 (most specimens 12-15) coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate or with only one or two punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with very small longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one to five setae or none (in most specimens with one at base and one or two near apex), in a few with unbroken row of four or five setae; apical striole with one seta or none; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely punctate; punctures of Sterna III-V scattered, numerous; female with lateral pit of Sternum IV deep, round; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, rather small about 0.5 of length of spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex slightly lobate, obtuse.

This species is the most widespread of a large group of very similar forms, and is the standard for comparison for them. It is a species with a rather long head, impunctate inner carina and punctate outer carina, with a very small scarp at the base of Stria IV. Among species sympatric with it in Luzon, *O. imugani* is the most similar, but differs in shape of pronotum and in reduction of punctuation on outer carinae and temporal lobes. *O. duplex* differs in having more than one temporal seta and in shape of the head. *O. hiekei* differs in having the outer carinae impunctate and in lacking the longitudinal scarp on Stria IV. *O. semperi* and *O. data* have the inner carinae punctate and the eyes reduced. In Palawan, *O. philippensis* is sympatric with *O. coelebs*. The latter species has the outer carinae broad to the base, and the basal scarp of Stria IV entirely absent. Other Philippine species will be compared with *O. philippensis* when they are described below.

Range. – Luzon, Mindoro, Palawan, and Siargao. We have seen the following specimens: LUZON: one female, Los Banos, coll. Baker (MCZ), one male, same locality, 27-July, 1914, leg. Boettcher (MNHB); four males, Mt. Makiling, Laguna, V-1-31, F. C. Hadden Colln. (CAS); four males, three females, Mt. Makiling, Baker (NMNH); one male, Pangil, Laguna, V-21-31, F. C. Hadden Colln. (CAS); one male, Quezon Park, Tayabas, alt. 1000 ft., VI-5-32, F. C. Hadden Colln. (BPBM); MINDORO: one male (MNHN); PALAWAN: one female, Binaluan, leg. Boettcher (MNHB); SIARGAO, two males, Dapa, leg. Boettcher (MNHB).

Variation. – There appears to be considerable variation in development of setae of Stria IV; however, these are minute and it is difficult to tell whether or not they have been broken off in some specimens. The specimen from Palawan might be a distinct species; it has five setae in Stria IV (maximum of four in other *O. philippensis*).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) imugani new species

Figs. 119, 127

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Imugin, N. Viscaya, Baker” (NMNH). PARATYPES one female, labelled: “Philippinen, Imugan, 6-6-1916, leg. Boettcher” (MNHB), one male, same data, 16-6-1917 (MNHB), one female, same data, 30-6-1917 (MNHB).

Description. – Length 4.8-6.7 mm. Antennal Segments I-III coarsely punctate, Segment IV with few punctures or impunctate, Segments V-XI impunctate; head about 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe short, lance-shaped, its apex obtusely pointed in some specimens, rounded in others; frontal space large, V-shaped; its lateral margin weakly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, weakly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved, occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, tending to be broken into series of punctures; temporal lobe impunctate except for those in orbital groove; one temporal seta; postorbital and suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.26; widest near middle; apex more narrowed than base; lateral margins curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle or else slightly sinuate there; carinae subequal at middle; medial margin of outer carina slightly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest at middle, slightly narrowed to base; inner carina narrowed near base, at most slightly broadened at base; outer carina with six to nine coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta or none at base and one or two at apex or none; subapical striole with one seta or none; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely punctate along margins and in posterior half of midline; anterior half of midline punctate in some specimens, impunctate in others; disc of metasternum impunctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V sparse, in form of transverse row on each sternum; female with lateral pit of Sternum IV deep, round; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute; hind calcar triangular, its apex lobate, obtuse.

This species differs from *O. philippensis* in having the pronotum more narrowed anteriorly, and in having the punctation reduced, especially on the temporal lobes, outer pronotal carina, metasternum and abdomen, and in having a wider median lobe. In most respects, *O. imugani* is nearly identical to *O. politus*, but the two differ sharply in male secondary sexual characters; the former species has the ventral tooth of the anterior femur present and the middle calcar large, while in the latter species, the femoral tooth is absent and the middle calcar is minute. In *O. imugani*, the eye is large, while in *O. politus*, it is reduced.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) politus new species

Figs. 120, 128

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Philippinen, Luzon Prov., Lepanto, Mt. Polis, 2-1917, leg. Boettcher” (MNHB). PARATYPE female, same data as holotype (MNHB).

Description. – Length 5.7-6.6 mm. Antennal Segments I-III coarsely punctate; Segments IV-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe short, lance-shaped, its apex obtusely pointed, its width greater than in *O. imugani*; frontal space large, V-shaped, its lateral margins feebly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved, occipital angle distinct; orbital groove in form of row of fine punctures; temporal lobe otherwise impunctate; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye slightly reduced.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width 1.29; widest near middle; apex more narrowed than base; lateral margins curved; shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal at middle; medial margin of outer carina slightly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest near middle, narrowed to base; inner carina narrowed near base, but dilated at extreme base; outer carina with six to 10 coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with pollinose scarp minute, indistinct; Stria IV with one seta at apex, none at base; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely punctate near margins and in midline, its disc otherwise impunctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V sparse, in form of one transverse row on each sternum; female with lateral pit on Sternum IV deep, round; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar minute; hind calcar as in *O. imugani*.

This species is very similar to *O. imugani* except in the secondary sexual characters of the male. The series of both species at hand are so small that it is impossible to be sure of the reliability of nonsexual characters. The slightly reduced eye, broader median lobe, more elongate pronotum with more distinct sinuation of the lateral margin, and broader base of the inner carina are all possible differences from *O. imugani*.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) crassicornis new species

Fig. 130

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female (Negros I.). PHILIPPINES, labelled: “Dumaguete, P.I., May 1925, John Chapman” (NMNH). PARATYPE female, labelled: “Dumaguete, P.I., Horns of Negros, J. W. Chapman Coll.” (MCZ).

Description. – Length 6.0-6.5 mm. Outer segments of antennae stouter than in related species; Antennal Segments I-VI punctate; fine, sparse punctures on Segments VII, VIII in one specimen; IX-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad; median lobe narrow, lance-shaped, longer than in *O. philippensis*, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space large, V-shaped, its lateral margin shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove distinct, extended to posterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with four to nine coarse punctures in posteriolateral portion; one temporal seta present; postorbital and suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.17 to 1.34; widest near middle, base, apex narrowed; lateral margins curved, subangulate in middle in one specimen; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest near middle, distinctly narrowed to base; inner carina narrowed near base, but extreme base broadened, its width nearly equal to width of inner carina at middle; outer carina with 12-17 coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate or with only one or two coarse punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without procoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with very small longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria I with 0-1 seta near apex; Stria II with one or two setae near apex; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex; subapical striole with one seta or none; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with coarse punctures near margin and in midline, but with disc otherwise impunctate; punctures of Sterna III-V coarse, in part in form of a single transverse row on each sternum; female with lateral pit on Sternum IV deep, round; male unknown.

This species is the only *Omoglymmius s. str.* known from the island of Negros. It is similar to *O. philippensis* but differs in the following points: punctures of the abdominal sterna form transverse rows, punctures of the metasternum are restricted to the margins and midline; the median lobe of the head is longer; punctures of the antenna extend to more distal segments, and the outer antennal segments are stouter.

Variation. – The two specimens differ markedly in shape of the pronotum. Nevertheless, they are markedly similar otherwise, and are probably conspecific. Probably one of the two is an extreme variant. More specimens will have to be collected to determine the limits of variation.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) amplus new species

Fig. 131

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “SUMATRA, Palembang., Grouvelle” (LEI). The locality probably refers to the Province, rather than the city of Palembang. PARATYPE female labelled: “Sumatra, dono Grouvelle, 1901”, (GEN).

Description. – Length 6.5 mm. All antennal segments coarsely punctate; head 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe short, rather broad, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space large, V-shaped, its lateral margin curved; medial angles obtuse, narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, nearly straight; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, extended to posterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with five to seven coarse punctures near temporal seta; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.20; widest slightly anterior to middle; apex rather suddenly narrowed; margin markedly oblique near apex; base markedly narrowed; lateral margin strongly sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly narrower than outer one at middle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest at anterior third, constricted opposite lateral sinuation, broadened at extreme base; base of outer carina directed obliquely laterad; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base; extreme base broadened; outer carina with 21 punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carina.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Interval V with tubercle laterad to base of Stria IV; Stria II with one or two setae near apex; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole without seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum with coarse, irregularly scattered punctures; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V numerous, scattered; female with lateral pit of Sternum IV deep, round; male unknown.

This species and the next resemble *O. philippensis* in most respects, but have the pronotum broadest anterior to the middle. Of the other species from Sumatra, *O. summissus* has a subquadrate pronotum, punctate inner carinae, and lacks a longitudinal basal scarp on Stria IV; *O. fraudulentus* likewise lacks the scarp, and has the temporal lobes very coarsely punctate; *O. bouchardi* has the pronotum nearly impunctate, and has the punctures of the abdominal sterna largely confluent.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) modiglianii new species

Fig. 132

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “MENTAWEI, Si Oban, IV-VIII, Modigliani 94” (GEN). PARATYPE female (teneral), same data as holotype (GEN).

Description. – Length 5.7-6.0 mm. All antennal segments punctate; punctures coarse on proximal segments, finer on distal segments; head 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe short, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space large, nearly U-shaped, its lateral margin more markedly curved than in *O. amplus*; medial angles nearly rectangular, narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, slightly sinuate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, extended to posterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with 13-15 very coarse punctures in its lateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, rounded.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.26, widest anterior to middle, apex rather suddenly narrowed; margin oblique near apex; base strongly narrowed; lateral margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly narrower than outer one at middle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest at anterior third, scarcely constricted opposite lateral sinuation; base of outer carina not turned obliquely laterally; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base, but extreme base broadened; outer carina with about 20 coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with small longitudinal scarp; Interval V laterad to base of Stria IV with low tubercle; Stria I with one seta near apex or none; Stria II with up to two near apex or none; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum with coarse, irregularly distributed punctures; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V numerous, scattered; female with lateral pit of Sternum IV deep, round; male unknown.

This species is the only member of the subgenus known from the Mentawai Islands. It is close to *O. amplus*, but differs in having the pronotum more elongate, its lateral margin less sinuate, the base of the outer carina not turned outwards, and the temporal lobe with the punctures coarser and more numerous.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) evasus new species

Fig. 134

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “E. slope Mt. McKinley, Davao Prov., MINDANAO, elev. 3300 ft., IX-28-1946, F. G. Werner leg., lot #92, dead stump, CNHM Phil. Zool. Exp. (1946-47)” (CNHM). PARATYPES one female, same data as holotype (CNHM); one male, three females, same locality as holotype, IX-1946, H. Hoogstrall leg. (CNHM).

Description. — Length 5.0-7.2 mm. Antennal Segments I-III coarsely punctate; Segment IV with a few, rather fine punctures; Segments V-XI impunctate; head 1.3 longer than broad; median lobe rather short, its apex broadly rounded; frontal space moderate-sized, V-shape, its lateral margins curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, extended to hind margin of eye; temporal lobe with three to nine coarse punctures in lateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.34, widest near middle, base and apex narrowed; apex much less narrowed than in *O. philippensis*; lateral margins moderately curved; lateral margin shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest in anterior third, transversely truncate at apex; inner carina narrowed near base, but extreme base broadened, truncate; outer carina with 15-18 coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively narrow, long; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with one seta near apex; Stria IV with one seta near apex; most specimens with one seta at base of Stria V near humerus; subapical striole without setae; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with coarse punctures near margin and scattered near midline; disc otherwise impunctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, sparse, scattered; female with lateral pit of Sternum IV round, rather shallow; male with small, obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar prominent, acute; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse.

This species differs conspicuously from *O. philippensis* in the shape of the pronotum, particularly of the outer carinae, which are truncate anteriorly. Absence of the longitudinal scarp at the base of Stria IV, the smaller number of punctures on the temporal lobes, and metasternum are among numerous additional differences. The truncate apex of the outer carina will separate *O. evasus* from similar species in nearby regions, although *O. nemoralis* of Sarawak approaches it. The latter species has the setae of the elytra much more numerous, and the punctures of the outer carina fewer in number and limited to its posterior portion.

Range. — Mindanao, Philippine Islands. In addition to the type material, we have seen the following specimens: two males, two females, Baracatan, 1500 m., June 27-29-1977, M. Sato leg. (SATO); two females, Mainit Hot Spring, 28-VII-1970, M. Sato leg. (SATO); one male, four females, Todaya, July 30, 1970, M. Sato leg. (SATO).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) nemoralis new species

Fig. 135

Type material. — HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "Mt. Matang, W. Sarawak, 17-1-14, G. Bryant Coll. 1919-147" (BMNH). PARATYPES one male, same data as holotype (BMNH); one male, labelled: "Sarawak. Matang Riv., 3 1/2 mile, J.E.A. Lewis, 1910-116" (BMNH); one female, Semengoh For. Res., 15 mi. s. Kuching, 22-IX-1966, J.F.G. Clarke, Thelma M. Clarke (NMNH).

Description. — Length 5.6-6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-VIII coarsely punctate; Segments IX-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad, distinctly more elongate than in *O. evasus*; median lobe rather narrow, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space moderate-sized, V-shaped, its lateral margins curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separate; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, not extended to hind margin of eye, interrupted in some specimens; temporal lobe with seven to nine coarse punctures in lateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.26; widest near middle; base, apex narrowed; lateral margins moderately curved; lateral margin shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest in anterior third, transversely truncate at apex; inner carina narrowed near base, but extreme base broadened, truncate; outer carina with nine to 16 coarse punctures, anterior 0.25-0.5 of outer carina impunctate; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively narrow, long; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with six or seven setae forming uninterrupted row from base to apex; base of Stria V without seta; subapical striole with one seta or none; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate, with most punctures near midline or margins; punctures of Sterna III-V coarse, sparse, scattered; female with lateral pit of Sternum IV round, moderately deep; male with small, obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar

of male acute, smaller than in *O. evasus*; hind calcar triangular, apex obtuse.

This species is allopatric with its closest ally, *O. evasus* of Mindanao. From the latter species it can be separated by the more numerous elytral setae and the absence of punctures from the anterior part of the outer carina. *O. fraudulentus* of Borneo and Sumatra and *O. malaicus* of Malay Peninsula are also very similar. In the former species, the outer carinae are markedly divergent at their bases, while in the latter, the pronotum is narrower, with its margins more nearly parallel, with apex of the median lobe rounded. The only other member of the subgenus known to occur on Borneo is *O. consors*. The latter species differs strikingly in completely impunctate outer carinae and the presence of a transverse band of pollinosity on the basal scarp of the elytron.

This species is possibly *O. borneensis* (Grouvelle) 1903, p. 119-120). We have been unable to locate type material for *O. borneensis* (Type locality R. Sambey, coll. Ledru), indicated as being in the Oberthür Collection. There are several points of disagreement between the original description and *O. nemoralis*, and it is quite possible that Grouvelle's name applies to *O. consors*, *O. fraudulentus*, or to some other member of the subgenus, not yet found in Borneo.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) fraudulentus new species

Fig. 136

Type material. — HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "SUMATRA, Palembang" (MNHN); PARATYPES three males, eight females, labels identical to holotype (MNHN).

Description. — Length 5.5-6.4 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; a few punctures on V, VI; Segments VII-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad; median lobe rather narrow, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space moderate-size, V-shaped, its lateral margins curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin less distinctly oblique than in the two preceding species, posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; orbital groove fine, interrupted; temporal lobe with six to 10 coarse punctures in lateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.29; widest near middle; apex narrowed; base slightly narrower than greatest width; lateral margins moderately curved; lateral margin markedly sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; outer carinae abruptly bent near base, strongly divergent there; outer carina widest anterior to middle, narrowed, obtusely rounded at apex; outer carina with three or four (Borneo specimen) or 14-16 (Sumatra specimens) coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carina.

Elytron relatively narrow, long, striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with complete series of five setae; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, rather dense; female with lateral pit on Sternum IV round, rather shallow; male with small, obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; calcars as in *O. nemoralis*.

This species is distinguished from its closest relatives by the sharply divergent bases of the outer carinae. Among the other members of the subgenus on Sumatra, *O. consors* comes closest, but differs in having a transverse band of pollinosity on the basal scarp of the elytron, and in having the outer carina completely impunctate. In Borneo, the most similar species is *O. nemoralis*, which does not have the bases of the outer carinae divergent.

Range. — Sumatra and Borneo. In addition to the type material, we have seen one female from Sumatra, labelled: "Tebbing Tinggi, VI-37, Brues" (MCZ), and one male from Borneo, labelled: "Miri Riv. VIII, Mjoberg Colln., W. M. Funge Bequest" (CAS). The latter specimen differs from those of Sumatra having only three or four punctures on the outer carina. It does not seem to differ otherwise, and is provisionally assigned to this species.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) malaicus (Arrow)

Fig. 133

Rhysodes malaicus Arrow 1901: 85-86.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) malaicus (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “Penang, Lamb, Pascoe Coll.” (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPE female, same label as lectotype (BMNH). Penang is a small offshore island near the Malay Peninsula.

Description. – Length 6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-V punctate, punctures of Segment V very small; Segments VI-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad; median lobe rather narrow, its sides parallel, its apex rounded; frontal space moderate-size, U-shaped, its lateral margins curved; medial angles obtuse, very narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove fine, interrupted; temporal lobe with seven to nine coarse punctures in lateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum elongate, length/greatest width 1.43; widest slightly anterior to middle, narrowed at apex, scarcely narrowed to base, lateral margins nearly parallel; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; outer carinae not divergent at base; inner carina constricted anterior to base, latter broadened; outer carina with 10-14 coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with complete series of four to seven setae; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, rather dense; female with lateral pit round, rather deep; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur more prominent than in preceding species; middle calcar acute, prominent; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse.

This is the only member of the subgenus known from the Malay Peninsula. It is closest to *O. fraudulentus* of Sumatra, but differs in shape of the pronotum, and lacks the divergent bases of the outer carinae which are so prominent in the latter species.

Range. – Malay Peninsula and offshore islands. In addition to type material, we have seen the following specimens: one female, labelled: “Poulo Penang, Raffray, compared with type, G.J.A., correctly named, G.J.A.” (MNHN); one specimen, sex not recorded, labelled “Penang-Bryant” (BMNH); one specimen, sex not recorded, labelled “Perak, Doherty” (BMNH).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) coelebs new species

Fig. 137

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “N. Palawan, P. I. Binaluan, Nov.-Dez.-1913, leg. G. Boettcher, from H. P. Loding, 1935” (NMNH).

Description. – Length 6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-VII with few punctures; Segments VIII-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad; median lobe with margins nearly parallel, apex rounded; frontal space moderate in size, U-shaped, its margins curved; medial angles obtuse, separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; orbital groove fine, not attaining posterior margin of eye, interrupted; temporal lobe with eight or nine coarse punctures in lateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.26; base, apex narrowed; lateral margins moderately curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina of almost even width, transversely truncate at both apex and base; inner carina constricted just anterior to base; latter broad, truncate; outer carina with 15-19 coarse punctures; anterior 0.25 of outer carina impunctate; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively narrow, long; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria I with one seta near apex; Stria II with one to three setae near apex; Stria IV with complete series of four or five setae; apical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with coarse punctures near anterior and lateral margins, otherwise nearly impunctate; punctures of Sterna III-V coarse, rather dense, forming broad transverse band on each sternum; male with small, obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, small; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, slightly lobate; female unknown.

This species is closest to *O. evasus* and *O. nemoralis*, from which it differs conspicuously in having the outer carinae not narrowed posteriorly. On Palawan it is sympatric with *O. philippensis*. The latter species is longer and narrower, and has the pronotum narrowed both at the base and apex. In addition, it has a small longitudinal scarp at the base of Stria IV.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) thoracicus new species

Figs. 138, 139

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male (JAVA), labelled: “Tangk.-Prahoe, Juni- 1933, V. Doesburg” (LEI).

Description. – Length 5.9 mm. All antennal segments coarsely punctate; head 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe oval, its apex broadly rounded; frontal space broad, U-shaped, its lateral margins abruptly bent; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly rounded; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with nine to 12 rather fine punctures in posteriolateral half; temporal seta absent; postorbital and suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.24; widest near middle; base and apex narrowed; lateral margins strongly curved; lateral margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina distinctly sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, narrowed to base and apex; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base, latter broad, truncate; outer carina with 13-16 rather fine punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum with sharp precoxal carina on each side, extended 0.75 of distance from coxa to anterior margin (Fig. 139).

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Striae I, II without setae; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V scattered, numerous; male with small, obtuse, ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, subequal to spur; hind calcar small, triangular, obtuse, margin emarginate between calcar and tibial spur; female unknown.

In dorsal aspect this species looks like *O. philippensis* and its relatives, except that the punctures of the temporal lobes and outer carinae are finer and the temporal seta is absent. In ventral view it is easily distinguished by well-developed precoxal carinae. It shares this character with another Javanese species, *O. pectoralis*. The latter species, however, entirely lacks punctures on the outer carinae, and has four temporal setae.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) summissus new species

Fig. 140

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “SUMATRA, Palembang.” (MNHN). (The type was part of a group of specimens of several species mounted on a single pin; consequently, the label on the holotype was copied by us.)

Description. – Length 6.1 mm. Antennal Segments I-VII coarsely punctate; Segments VIII-XI impunctate; median lobe short, lance-shaped, its apex obtuse; frontal space large, V-shaped, its lateral margins only slightly curved; medial angles very obtuse, separated; posteriomedial margin slightly oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly rounded; occipital angle indistinct; trace of orbital groove present near anterior margin of eye, at junction with distinct preorbital pit; temporal lobe with 10-14 coarse punctures in posteriolateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.31; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex narrowed abruptly; lateral margins nearly straight, almost parallel; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carinae slightly wider than outer ones at middle; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; its apex obliquely truncate; inner carina narrowed near base, broadened, truncate at base; outer carina with 12-18 coarse punctures; inner carina with four or five punctures in posterior half; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with slight suggestion of longitudinal scarp, but latter entirely glabrous; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with three setae in anterior third, one near apex; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum entirely coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V rather fine, scattered, not at all confluent; female with deep, round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male unknown.

This species differs from *O. philippensis* and similar species by punctures on the inner carina. Shape of the pronotum is closest to that of *O. malaicus*. The latter species has a longer, narrower pronotum with outer carinae more narrowed anteriorly, and without punctures on the inner carina. Among Sumatran species, *O. consors* and *O. boucharidi* have both inner and outer

carinae impunctate, while *O. fraudulentus* has only the outer carinae punctate. The latter species also differs from *O. summissus* in having the bases of the outer carinae divergent.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) semperi new species

Fig. 141, 147

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Phillip. Islands, Semper” (MNHN) PARATYPES two females, with labels identical to that of holotype and the additional label “Fry Colln. 1905-100” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.4-6.4 mm. Antennal Segments I-II coarsely punctate; Segment III with a few fine punctures; Segments IV-IX impunctate; head 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe short, lance-shaped, its apex acute; frontal space V-shaped, its margins scarcely curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove narrow but distinct, extended posteriorly at least to middle of eye; temporal lobe with nine to 12 coarse punctures in posteriolateral portion; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye reduced, its depth about 0.6 of depth of head, its posterior margin oblique, nearly straight.

Pronotum elongate; length/greatest width 1.44; widest near middle, base, apex narrowed; lateral margin curved, scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest near middle, its apex markedly narrowed; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base; latter broadly truncate; outer carina with 25-30 coarse punctures; inner carina with 10-14 coarse punctures concentrated in anterior and posterior thirds of carinae, middle third impunctate or nearly so; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with small, pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria II without setae; Stria IV with one seta at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum entirely coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, rather dense, those of III in form of irregular transverse row; those of IV, V scattered; female with deep round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with small obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, very small, less than 0.3 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, slightly lobate, its upper margin angulate.

This species and the next one differ from *O. philippensis* by punctures on the inner carina and by reduction of the eyes. In this species, the eyes are only slightly reduced in depth, but are sharply reduced in length, with the posterior margin forming an oblique, nearly straight line.

This species is dedicated to the collector, Professor Carl Semper (1832-1893) of the University of Würzburg, whose distinguished career included several years of pioneer collecting in the Philippines. It is not known on what island he collected this species. Its similarity to *O. data* suggests that it might be a localized montane form from northern Luzon.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) data new species

Figs. 142, 148

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “P.I., Mt. Data, Mt. Province, 5000 ft., III-16-1931, F.C. Hadden Colln.” (CAS). PARATYPE female, labelled: “Philippines, Mt. Prov., Abatan, Buguias, 60 km. S. of Bontoc, 1800-2000 m., 9-VI-1964, coll. H.M. Torrevillas” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.0-6.6 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; Segments III-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe lance-shaped, notched at junction of clypeus; apex obtuse; frontal space V-shaped, its margins sharply curved; medial angles obtuse, contiguous; posteriomedial margin slightly curved; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle very indistinct; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with 25-30 rather fine, scattered punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye strongly reduced, its depth less than 0.5 of depth of head, its posterior margin curved.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.21; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex strongly narrowed; lateral margins curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, its apex narrowed; inner carina only slightly constricted just anterior to base, latter broadly truncate; outer carina with 25-30

rather fine punctures; inner carina with eight to 10 punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal carina; Stria II without setae; Stria IV with one apical seta; subapical striole without seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum entirely coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna as in *O. semperi*; female with round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with small obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar minute; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, its upper margin not angulate.

This species is similar to *O. semperi* in most characters, but differs in form of the eye, which is rounder and more reduced, in the shorter, broader pronotum, and in shape of the hind calcar of the male.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) hiekei new species

Fig. 143

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Philippinen, Luzon, Dalbalan (underside label), S. Boettcher, 3-I-17” (MNHB). PARATYPES one female, same data as holotype (MNHB; one male, same locality and collector as holotype (underside label), dated I-1917 (MNHB); one female, labelled “Mt. Makiling, Luzon, Baker” (MCZ).

Description. – Length 6.0-6.5 mm. Antennal Segments I, II punctate; Segments III-XI impunctate; head about 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe narrow, lance-shaped, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space large, U-shaped, its lateral margin curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angles distinct though slight; temporal lobe with orbital groove extended as irregular row of punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum long; length/greatest width 1.40; widest near middle; both ends narrowed; apex slightly more so than base; lateral margins curved; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina slightly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest at middle, narrowed to base and apex; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base; latter broadly truncate; outer carina impunctate or with one or two minute punctures near base; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with two setae near apex; Stria IV with five setae in continuous series; subapical Stria with one seta; apex of stria VII with several setae; metasternum with coarse punctures near margins and midline, and few scattered on disc; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V sparse, in form of irregular transverse row on each sternum; female with lateral pits of Sternum IV deep, round; male with very small, obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, prominent, nearly as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its tip obtuse, slightly lobate.

This species is characterized by the absence or near absence of punctures from the pronotal carinae. It is most similar to *O. imugani* and *O. politus*, but the latter two species have six to 10 conspicuous punctures on the outer carina. In addition, *O. imugani* has very few setae on the elytra, while *O. politus* has slightly reduced eyes and the male lacks the ventral tooth on the anterior femur.

We dedicate this species to Dr. Fritz Hieke, of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, in token of his help in this work, in arranging for us to borrow the historically important rhyssodid collection of his museum.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) pectoralis new species

Figs. 144, 149

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “JAVA, Mt. Smetou” (label is handwritten, and spelling of place name may be inaccurate)(MNHN).

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-III coarsely punctate; Segments IV-XI impunctate; head 1.25 longer than broad; median lobe short, oval, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space rather narrow, its sides curved; medial angles nearly rectangular, contiguous; posteriomedial margin slightly curved; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe impunctate; four temporal setae; antennal lobe elevated above anterior end of temporal lobe; postantennal groove represented by broad pollinose scarp; postorbital, suborbital

tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.19; subquadrate, widest near middle; base, apex scarcely narrowed; lateral margins only slightly curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina about 0.6 as wide as inner one at middle; inner carina only slightly narrowed anterior to base; latter broadly truncate; both pairs of carinae impunctate; marginal groove dilated; pronotum without setae; prosternum with sharp precoxal carina on each side, extending 0.75 of distance from coxa to anterior margin (Fig. 149).

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with two setae near base and two near apex; subapical striole with 1 seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum impunctate except for row along each lateral margin; abdominal Sterna III-V each with coarse punctures tending to form transverse row; female with deep, reniform lateral pit on Sternum IV; male unknown.

This species resembles *O. thoracicus*, also of Java, in having precoxal carinae, but is otherwise very different. In dorsal aspect it resembles *O. quadruplex* of Mindanao, but the pronotum is more quadrate, and the anterior ridge of the temporal lobe less extensively pollinose.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) quadruplex new species

Fig. 145

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "P.I., Kabasalan, Zamboanga, 20 ft., III-9-32, coll. H.C. Muzzell, F.C. Hadden Colln." (BPBM). PARATYPES seven males, one female, same data as holotype (BPBM); two males, one female, same data as holotype, no collector cited (BPBM); one male, three females, same locality as holotype, V-4-1932, no elevation given (CAS); one male, same locality as holotype, F. C. Hadden Colln., no collector cited, VI-1-32 (CAS).

Description. – Length 5.2-7.1 mm. Antennal Segments I-V sparsely, coarsely punctate; Segments VI-XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe short, oval, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space rather narrow, its sides curved; medial angles rectangular, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; antennal ridge elevated above level of temporal lobe; latter forming narrow, pollinose ridge anteriorly; temporal lobe impunctate; orbital groove broad, extended beyond middle of eye; temporal setae four in most specimens (three present in a few specimens); two pairs of gular setae present; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather broad, length/greatest width 1.23; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed, apex more narrowed; lateral margins curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly broader than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base; inner carina constricted near base, latter broad, truncate; both pairs of carinae impunctate; marginal grooves not dilated; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; basal margin of elytron completely pollinose medial to base of Stria IV; base of latter without longitudinal scarp; Stria I with one to five setae near apex; Stria II with one seta near apex, Stria IV with one seta near base, one or two setae near apex; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely, sparsely punctured near lateral margins and midline; disc otherwise impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V each with punctures in form of transverse row; lateral portions of Sterna III-VI with punctures confluent, forming irregular transverse impressions; lateral pit of Sternum IV of female scarcely distinct; anterior femur of male with prominent, acute, ventral tooth; middle calcar acute, nearly as long as spur; hind calcar broadly rounded, raised well above spur.

This species, *O. pectoralis* and *O. duplex* form a well-marked group with more than one temporal seta, the head broad, and the glabrous part of the temporal lobe separated from the antennal ridge by an elongate, pollinose ridge. From the first species, *O. quadruplex* is separated by the absence of precoxal carinae; from the second, by the greater number of temporal setae, the less extensive orbital groove, the extragular setae, several setae on the apex of Stria I, pollinosity on the basal margin medial to Stria IV.

Range. – Mindanao in the Philippines. In addition to the type material we have seen the following specimens from eastern Mindanao: one male, Lawa, Davao Prov., IV-24-30, coll. C. F. Clagg, F. Psota Colln. "at light" (CNHM); two males, Madaum, Tagum, Davao Prov., sea level, F. G. Werner leg., CNHM Philip. Zool. Exp. 1946-47 (CNHM).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) duplex new species

Fig. 146

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Mt, Makiling, Laguna, P.I., 1-1-1931, F. C. Hadden Colln.” (CAS). PARATYPES three males, six females, same data as holotype (CAS); the following paratypes all have the same locality data as the holotype but with these dates: one female, IV-1-1931; one female, IV-24-1931; one male, VI-1-31; one female, VI-19-31; one male, one female, VI-29-31; one male, 3-3-32, 4000 ft., one male, III-5-32; two males, four females, IV-1-32; two males, three females, IV-1-32, 400 ft.; one male, one female, V-5-32, 800 ft.; one male, VII-1-32, 400 ft. (all CAS); one male, one female, same locality data as holotype, IV-6-32, 500 ft. (BPBM); one female, same locality data as holotype, VI-1-32, 500 ft. (BPBM); two females, Mt. Makiling, Luzon, coll. C. F. Baker (NMNH); one male, two females, same data as previous specimens, July 1923 (NMNH); one male, one female, Mt. Makiling, Luzon, P.I., coll. H. C. Muzzall, F. C. Hadden Colln., B. Malkin Colln., XII-6-1931 (CNHM).

Description. – Length 5.7-7.8 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV sparsely, coarsely punctate; Segments V-XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe short, oval, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space rather broad, U-shaped, its lateral margins strongly curved; median angles obtuse, contiguous; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle relatively distinct; antennal ridge elevated above level of temporal lobe; anterior end of latter forming narrow, pollinose ridge; temporal lobe impunctate or with few minute punctures; orbital groove represented by broad, rather irregular band of pollinosity which reaches posterior margin of temporal lobe; temporal setae two in most specimens three or one in a few specimens; one pair gular setae present; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.31; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex more narrowed; lateral margins curved; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base; carinae subequal at middle; inner carina constricted at base, latter broad, truncate; outer carinae impunctate in most specimens (four to six punctures in the specimen from Mindanao); marginal grooves not or but slightly dilated; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; basal scarp of elytron not pollinose; base of Stria IV with small longitudinal pollinose scarp; setae absent from apex of Stria I; Stria II with one seta near apex; Stria IV with one to three near apex, but none near base; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely, sparsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, sparse punctures; lateral portions of Sterna III-VI with punctures confluent, in form of irregular impressions; lateral pit of Sternum IV of female scarcely distinct; anterior femur of male with prominent, acute, ventral tooth; middle calcar acute, about 0.5 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, very obtuse.

This is the commonest and most widely distributed species in the Philippines. The broad head, impunctate temporal lobes, the pollinose ridge connecting the antennal rim with the temporal lobe, and, in most specimens, two temporal setae, will separate it from *O. philippensis*, the other widespread species in the islands. The most similar is *O. quadruplex*. The latter has more temporal setae, extragular setae, several setae on the apex of Stria I, a broader pronotum, and a reduced orbital groove.

Range. – Philippines (Luzon, northern Palawan, Sibuyan Island and one specimen from northern Mindanao). This latter specimen is different from all others in that it has four to six punctures on the outer carina. In all other respects it seems to be *O. duplex*, though it is possibly not conspecific. In addition to the type locality of Mt. Makiling, we have seen specimens from the following localities: Luzon: one female, Alabang, Rizal Prov., XII-1945, B. Malkin Colln. (NMNH); two females, S.E. Bataan, July-Aug. 1945, coll. Darlington (MCZ); one male, one female, Mt. Bulasan, Okt., 1917, leg. Böttcher (MNHB); one male, two females, Dingalan Bay, June-Aug. 1945, coll. Darlington (MCZ); five females, Imugin, N. Viscaya, Baker (NMNH); ten females, Imugan, May, 1916, May & June 1917, leg. Böttcher (MNHB); two males, two females, Los Banos, March, July, 1914, leg. Böttcher (MNHB); one female, Los Banos, 8-9, 2-914, Böttcher (MNNH); one male, Los Banos, Colln. Baker (NMNH); one male, Los Banos, Colln. Baker (MCZ); one female, Los Banos, May-June, 1947, 2nd growth, 100-1500 ft. F. G. Werner leg. (CNHM); two males, one female, Malinao, Tayabas, Colln. Baker, 5989 (NMNH); one male, Manila (MNH); one female, Massiasat, Abra Prov.,

V-1946, 3500 ft., CNHM Zool. Exp. 1946-47 (CNHM); one female, Montalvan, E. Simon (MNHN); one female, Ripang, II-1918, Böttcher, Colln. Jul. Moser (MNHB); one male, three females, Zambales Prov., XII-1917, Böttcher (MNHB); MINDANO: one female, Surigao, 4-2-1915, leg. Böttcher (MNHB); PALAWAN: one male, two females, Binaluan, 13-1-1914, leg. Böttcher (MNHB); SIBUYAN I.: one male, Colln. Baker (NMNH).

Variation. – The specimens from Mindanao and Sibuyan are possibly not conspecific with those of Luzon. The Mindanao specimen has four to six punctures on the outer carina; that from Sibuyan differs from all others seen by us in having a ventral tooth on the hind femur of the male (in addition to the usual one on the front femur).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) bouchardi new species

Fig. 150

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “SUMATRA Palembang, ty-Grouv” (MNHN). PARATYPES two females, same locality data (but not cited as “ty”) (MNHN); one female, same locality data as holotype, labelled also “ty-Grouv” (LEI); one female, same locality data as holotype, labelled “Grouvelle, Fry Colln. 1905-100” (BMNH); one male; labelled “Sumatra” (MNHN). The “ty” labels probably were intended to designate type specimens. Grouvelle did not describe this species.

Description. – Length 6.0-6.8 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV sparsely, coarsely punctate; Segments V-XI impunctate; head 1.25 longer than broad, median lobe oval, its tip broadly rounded, its sides slightly parallel; frontal space rather broad, U-shaped, its lateral margins markedly curved; median angles obtuse, narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin curved; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; antennal lobe separated from temporal lobe by moderately wide antennal groove; temporal lobe with 15-20 rather fine punctures in posteriolateral portion; orbital groove broad, extending to posterior margin of eye; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately broad, length/greatest width 1.21; widest near middle, base moderately narrowed; apex more strongly narrowed; lateral margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base; inner carinae slightly broader than outer carinae at middle; inner carina constricted near base; latter broadened, truncate; outer carina impunctate or with one or two punctures; marginal grooves slightly dilated; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; basal scarp of elytron glabrous except for longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV and pollinose spot at base of Stria II; Stria II with one seta near apex; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with pollinose transverse sulci separated at midline; sternal punctures incorporated by sulci; lateral pit of Sternum IV in female shallow; front femur of male with prominent, acute ventral tooth; middle calcar acute, about 0.5 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex rounded, slightly lobate, its dorsal margin obtusely angulate.

This species and *O. consors* are Sumatran species with pronotal carinae impunctate or nearly so, median lobe of head narrow and truncate, and abdominal sterna with the punctures confluent, in form of transverse sulci. *O. consors* differs in having the basal margin of the elytron entirely pollinose, and antennal lobes more markedly elevated above the temporal lobes. The remaining species from Sumatra have the outer carinae punctate.

Grouvelle had intended to name this species in honor of M. Bouchard, who brought him the specimens, and whose observations on Rhysodidae in the dead limbs of freshly felled trees in the Sumatran forest were cited by Grouvelle (1903). We are pleased to carry out his intentions.

Range. – Sumatra. In addition to the type material we have seen two males, labelled “Z.O. Serdang, Sumatra’s O.K. ± 1000’, Dec. 89, I.Z. Kannegieter” (MNHN).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) consors new species

Fig. 151

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SUMATRA, Palembang” (MNHN). PARATYPES three males, two females, same data as holotype (MNHN).

Description. — Length 5.3-6.5 mm. Antennal Segments I-III faintly punctate; Segments IV-XI impunctate; head 1.5 longer than broad; median lobe parallel-sided, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space broad, U-shaped, its lateral margins markedly curved; medial angles obtuse to rounded, narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin curved; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; antennal lobe raised above level of temporal lobe, connected to latter by pollinose ridge; temporal lobe with three to six fine punctures; orbital groove complete though narrow; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather elongate, narrow; length/greatest width 1.36; widest near middle, base slightly narrowed, apex strongly narrowed; lateral margins nearly parallel; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina markedly sinuate anterior to base; inner carina slightly broader than outer one at middle; inner carina constricted near base, latter truncate but only slightly broadened; both carinae impunctate; marginal grooves not dilated; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; basal margin of elytron entirely pollinose, base of Stria IV concealed, thus longitudinal scarp not evident; Stria II with one or two setae near apex; Stria IV with one or two setae near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V in transverse sulci contiguous across midline or only narrowly interrupted there; lateral pit of Sternum IV in female round, deeper than in *O. bouchardi*; front femur of male with prominent acute ventral tooth; middle calcar acute, about 0.5 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, its dorsal margin not angulate.

This species differs from all others in presence of a complete band of pollinosity on the basal transverse scarp of the elytron. Otherwise, it is rather similar to *O. bouchardi*, from which it also differs in having the pronotum more elongate and parallel-sided, and transverse sulci of the abdomen at most narrowly interrupted. In Borneo, completely impunctate outer carinae and the transverse sulci of the abdominal sterna separate it from *O. fraudulentus* and *O. nemoralis*.

The name was chosen by Grouvelle, who died without publishing a description.

Range. — Sumatra, Borneo. In addition to the type material we have seen one male, labelled: “Borneo Occ. Setipas pres Singawang, J. B. Ledru 1897” (MNHN).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) repetitus new species

Figs. 155, 156

Type material. — HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Nord-Celebes, Toli-toli, Nov.-Dez. 1895, H. Fruhstorfer” (MNHN).

Description. — Length 6.9 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; outer segments with punctures successively finer; those of X scarcely visible; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe broad, lance-shaped, its apex very obtuse; frontal space broad, U-shaped, its lateral margins markedly curved; medial angles rounded, well separated; posteriomedial margin curved into posteriolateral margin; latter curved most markedly opposite temporal seta; occipital angle absent; antennal lobes raised above level of temporal lobes, these and slope connected to temporal lobe pollinose; posterior margin of temporal lobe narrowly fringed by pollinosity; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with about 12 very fine punctures near lateral margin; one temporal seta; small postorbital tubercle present; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.15; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved, markedly so near apex; margin shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly broader than outer one at middle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; narrowed to both base and apex; inner carina narrowed posteriorly, its base obliquely truncate; outer carina with seven or eight fine punctures; inner carina with about three fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with very small, pollinose, longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae in apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sternum III with transverse row of punctures, IV, V with transverse bands of coarse punctures, confluent laterally on IV, V, VI; female with deep round lateral pit on Sternum IV; female with small, very obtuse ventral tubercle on anterior femur; male unknown.

Pollinosity of antennal lobes is characteristic of this species. Presence of a small postorbital tubercle separates it from all species of Borneo and the Philippines, and from all other species from Wallacea except *O. quadraticollis*. The latter species has glabrous antennal lobes and a differently-shaped pronotum. Several species from New Guinea are superficially similar in having very small postorbital tubercles, but differ in having the antennal lobes glabrous, and

striae not impressed.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) quadraticollis (Arrow)

Figs. 152, 157

Rhysodes quadraticollis Arrow 1901: 87.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) quadraticollis (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “Tenimbar I., Doherty, 1900-150” (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPES two females, same data as lectotype (BMNH). The locality, usually spelled “Tanimbar”, is a group of islands between Timor and New Guinea.

Description. – Length 5.2-7.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-X punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe broad, nearly circular, its apex broadly rounded; frontal space broad, U-shaped, its margins markedly curved; medial angles broadly rounded, nearly contiguous, posteriomedial margin curved into posteriolateral margin; latter more evenly curved than in *O. repetitus*; occipital angle absent; antennal lobes glabrous, raised above level of temporal lobes, slope between antennal and temporal lobes broadly pollinose; posterior margin of temporal lobe narrowly fringed by pollinosity; orbital groove represented by broad pollinose band tapered to point near posterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with four to seven fine punctures mostly anterior to temporal setae; one temporal seta; small postorbital tubercle present, visible only in profile view; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.15; widest distinctly behind middle; base not narrowed; apex slightly narrowed; pronotum nearly rectangular, lateral margins nearly straight, slightly convergent anteriorly; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal in width at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina of nearly even width except at rounded apex; inner carina narrowed posteriorly, its base narrowly truncate; outer carina with 10-17 fine punctures; inner carina with about three fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose; longitudinal basal scarp of Stria IV at most merely suggested; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VIII with several setae near apex; metasternum finely, nearly uniformly punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse punctures in form of irregular transverse row on each sternum; both sexes with lateral pit in Sternum IV, deeper in female; male with obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, very small, less than 0.25 of length of spur; hind calcar nearly triangular, its apex acute, only slightly above level of spur, its dorsal margin indistinctly angulate.

This species is characterized by its almost rectangular pronotum, which is widest near the base. A small postorbital tubercle separates it from all other species of *Wallacea* except for *O. repetitus* of Celebes. The latter does not have a rectangular pronotum, and also has the median lobe pointed posteriorly.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) batchianus (Arrow)

Figs. 153, 158

Rhysodes batchianus Arrow 1901: 86.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) batchianus (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Batchian, Pascoe Coll. 93-60” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 7.0-7.2 mm. Antennal Segments I-X punctate. Segment I coarsely so, punctures finer on more distal segments, those of Segment X extremely fine; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe broad, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space broad, U-shaped, its margins markedly curved; medial angles rounded, well separated; posteriomedial margin curved into posteriolateral margin; latter evenly curved; occipital angle absent; antennal lobe raised above level of temporal lobe, slope between them broadly pollinose; orbital groove nearly absent, represented by narrow strip of pollinosity medial to anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with three to five fine punctures between vestige of orbital groove and temporal seta; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, broad; length/greatest width 1.10; widest slightly behind middle; base very slightly narrowed; apex distinctly narrowed; lateral margins nearly parallel in basal half, more curved, convergent in apical half; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carinae slightly wider than outer ones at middle; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina of nearly even width except at slightly narrowed extreme apex; inner carina widest at

basal third, narrowed anteriorly, posteriorly, base obtuse, no trace of constriction anterior to base; outer carina with 20-25 very fine punctures; inner carina with four to six fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather short, striae shallowly impressed, finely punctate; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V each with transverse band of coarse punctures; Sterna III-VI with punctures confluent laterally in form of irregular transverse sulci; Sternum IV in both sexes in form of deep, round lateral pit; male with obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with vestigial tooth or angle on anterior femur; middle calcar obtuse, very small, less than 0.25 as long as spur; hind calcar nearly triangular, its apex obtuse, only slightly above level of spur, its dorsal margin sinuate.

This is a species with a broad, almost quadrate pronotum and shallow striae with fine punctures. It is close to *O. humeralis* of Ternate, but the latter species has the lateral margins of the pronotum more strongly curved. Shallow elytral striae, fine punctures, and tapered bases of inner carinae are points of resemblance to several species from New Guinea. Of these, the closest are *O. fringillus* and *O. oroensis*, both of which lack postorbital and suborbital tubercles. In these species, the glabrous part of the temporal lobe is much more broadly separated from the antennal lobe.

Range. – Probably restricted to Batjan (also spelled “Batchian” and “Bacan”, a group of islands in the North Moluccas. Neither Arrow nor Grouvelle adequately compared this species with *O. humeralis* (Grouvelle) of Ternate and Halmahera. Differences in shape between pronota of the two appear to be equal to specific differences in other groups of *Omoglymmius* s. str., but confirmation of their distinctness will have to await the collection of more material. In addition to the holotype, we have studied one male, labelled “Batjan, Bernstein” (LEI).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) humeralis (Grouvelle)

Fig. 154

Rhysodes humeralis Grouvelle 1895a: 157.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) humeralis (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) female, labelled: “MOLUQUES, Ternate, Raffray et Maindron 78” (MNHN). PARALECTOTYPE female, labelled: “MOLUQUES, Gilolo, Raffray & Maindron 78” (MNHN). The original description gave the locality as “Celebes”, but Grouvelle later (1903), listed it as “Ternate”. For this reason, we chose the Ternate specimen as lectotype. “Celebes” perhaps referred to a political unit, and not the island. “Gilolo” is an old name for Halmahera, the largest island in the North Moluccas. The specimens from the two islands are not identical, and are quite possibly specifically distinct, although this is difficult to judge on the basis of one specimen from each island. The description below is based entirely on the lectotype. Points of difference of the paralectotype are listed below, under the heading of “variation.”

Description. – Length 6.5-7.1 mm. Antennal Segments I-IX punctate; Segment I coarsely so; punctures finer distally, those of Segment IX very fine; Segments X, XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe broad, rather long, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space very broad, more than twice as broad as long; U-shaped, its sides markedly curved; median angles obtuse, well separated; posteromedial margin curved into posteriolateral margin; latter evenly curved; occipital angle absent; antennal lobe raised above level of temporal lobe, slope between them broadly pollinose; orbital groove nearly absent, represented by broad but very short strip of pollinosity opposite anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with 12-14 very fine punctures in lateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.37; widest near middle, base distinctly narrowed; apex more strongly so; lateral margins nearly evenly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carinae slightly wider at middle than outer carinae; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest just anterior to middle; inner carina widest near middle, narrowed, obtuse anteriorly, narrowed to point posteriorly; no constriction near base of inner carina; outer carinae with 18-23 very fine punctures; inner carina with six or seven very fine

punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather short; stria shallowly impressed, finely punctate; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V each with sparse coarse punctures, in form of one irregular transverse row on each sternum; punctures of Sterna IV-VI confluent laterally, in form of rudimentary transverse sulci (these less distinct than in *O. batchianus*); female with deep, round lateral pit on Sternum IV; female with minute, obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

The most similar species to this one are *O. batchianus*, *O. viduus* and *O. opticus*. The first, from Batjan, has the pronotum with sides almost parallel; the second one, from the Kei Islands, has the pronotal margins more strongly curved, and the temporal lobe with more and coarser punctures, while the third, from Dammar, has the frontal space much narrower.

Range. – In addition to the lectotype, we have studied the following specimens: two females, labelled: “Ins. Ternate, Doherty VII” (MCZ); two females, labelled “Ternate, Kannegieter (Museum Natura Artis Magistra)” (AMS).

Variation. – As stated above, the paralectotype, from Halmahera, is rather different from the lectotype, and might represent another, unnamed species, possibly restricted to Halmahera. We do not wish to name it until more specimens from Halmahera are available. The length is 6.5mm. The principal points of difference from the specimens from Ternate are as follows: median lobe shorter, more broadly rounded posteriorly; frontal space smaller; medial angles more obtuse, more narrowly separated; orbital groove represented by a much narrower strip of pollinosity; temporal lobe with only about six minute punctures, these forming irregular row anterior to temporal seta; pronotum shorter, length/greatest width 1.18; inner carinae subtruncate, much less narrowed at base; fewer pronotal punctures (about 10 on outer carina; one to three on inner carina); basal scarp of Stria IV exceptionally long, its length almost twice distance from scarp to elytral humerus (in Ternate specimens it is shorter than distance to humerus).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) opticus new species

Fig. 159

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Dammer Jnsel” (MNHB). PARATYPE female, same data as holotype. The label probably refers to the Damar Islands, which lie in the Banda Sea, northeast of Timor and northwest of Tanimbar.

Description. – Length 6.2-6.7 mm. Antennal Segments I-X punctate, those of distal segments very fine; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe broad, lance-shaped, its apex very obtuse, nearly rounded; frontal space rather narrow, U-shaped, its lateral margins distinctly curved; medial angles very obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin evenly curved into posteriolateral margin; occipital angle absent; antennal lobe glabrous, separated from temporal lobe by broad band of pollinosity continued as very short orbital groove; latter ended opposite anterior 0.25 of eye; temporal lobe with 10-12 fine, scattered punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round, more convex than in other *Omoglymmius s. str.*, clearly visible in dorsal view.

Pronotum rather short; length/greatest width 1.18; widest near middle; base, apex scarcely narrowed; pronotum nearly rectangular; lateral margins very feebly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly broader than outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina very shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; apex subtruncate; inner carina narrowed at base, slightly constricted anterior to base; outer carina with two to four fine punctures; inner carina with one puncture, or none; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; basal scarp pollinose; base of Stria IV with small pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum finely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, rather sparse punctures in form of broad band on each sternum; female with deep, round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male unknown.

This species is closest in appearance to *O. quadraticollis* of the Tanimbar Islands. It resembles the latter in having the pronotum nearly rectangular but differs in lacking the postorbital tubercle, in having the pronotal carinae nearly impunctate; and in having the eyes very convex. Shape of the pronotum and very convex eyes separate it from *O. batchianus* and its relatives.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) viduus new species

Fig. 160

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Key Ins.” (MNHB). PARATYPES one male, one female, same data as holotype (MNHB); one female, labelled: “Key Inseln, coll. Plason, Coll. Reithoffer” (BSL).

Description. – Length 6.2-7.2 mm. Antennal Segments I-X distinctly punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe broad, lance-shaped, its apex obtuse; frontal space broad, U-shaped; its lateral margins markedly curved; medial angles acute, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin slightly sinuate; posteriolateral margin nearly evenly curved; occipital angle very obtuse; postantennal groove narrow; orbital groove abbreviated, scarcely extended to anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with 20-25 rather fine punctures, scattered over its entire surface; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Prothorax rather long, length/greatest width 1.32; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin not or but slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly broader than outer one at middle; medial margin of outer carina not distinctly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest near middle, markedly narrowed to apex; inner carina with basal part narrowed parallel-sided; base truncate; outer carina with 21-27 fine punctures; inner carina with five to seven fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria I with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with coarse but very shallow punctures; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, irregularly distributed punctures; these coalescent laterally to form indistinct transverse sulci; both sexes with deep, round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, indistinct; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtusely pointed; its dorsal margin slightly sinuate.

This species differs from *O. quadraticollis* of the Tanimbar Islands in having the pronotum much more elongate and less quadrate. Numerous punctures of the temporal lobes and outer carina separate it from *O. opticus* of the Kei Islands. Deeper elytral striae and numerous punctures of the outer carinae separate it from *O. batchianus* and similar forms.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) continuus new species

Figs. 161, 166, 169, 170

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Mangole (Sula Inseln), VII-XII, 1977, Wegener, DOY-K” (BSL). This is one of the islands east of Celebes, and lies southwest of Batjan and north of Buru.

Description. – Length 6.9 mm. First segment of antenna with marked swelling around base of principal tactile setae (Fig. 169); Segments I-X punctate; punctures of distal segments very fine; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe oval, rather broad; its apex broadly rounded; frontal space broad, U-shaped; medial angles broadly rounded, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin evenly curved; posteriomedial margin broadly curved, margin more markedly curved at eye; occipital angle absent; antennal lobes pollinose, not sharply elevated above anterior end of temporal lobe; anterior end of latter extensively pollinose, boundary of pollinosity extending obliquely posteriomedially; pollinosity of orbital groove extending 0.75 of length of eye; temporal lobe with four to six very fine punctures; two or three very coarse punctures, probably each bear temporal seta (but only one present on either side in holotype, the other perhaps being broken off); postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum subquadrate; rather short, length/greatest width 1.17; widest near base; sides nearly parallel; apex slightly narrowed; lateral margin not at all sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly wider than outer one; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina of nearly even width; inner carina constricted anterior to base; latter broad, truncate, outer carina with 11-12 very fine punctures; inner carina with nine to 11 very fine punctures; lateral margin of inner carina sloped gradually into paramedian groove; pronotum without seta; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron moderately narrow; inner (I-III) striae finely punctate, very shallowly impressed; outer striae deeper, more coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with very small longitudinal scarp; elytral setae absent except for several near apex of Stria VII; metasternum densely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V densely punctate; male with deep, round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, very small; hind calcar subtriangular, its apex truncate, raised above level of spur, its ventral margin emarginate; its dorsal margin angulate (Fig. 170); female unknown.

This species differs from other members of the subgenus in having the lateral margin of the inner carina sloped gradually into the paramedian groove, as in most species of *Rhyzodiastes*. The indistinct boundary between the antennal and temporal lobes is also unique. It differs sharply from *O. wittmeri*, the other species known from Mangole in these characters, and also in the subquadrate pronotum, in having the base of Antennal Segment I markedly swollen, in having temporal lobes scarcely punctate, and, apparently, in having more than one temporal seta.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) wittmeri new species

Figs. 162, 167, 168, 171

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Mangole (Sula Inseln) VII-XII,1977, Wegener, DRP-K” (BSL). PARATYPES two females, same data as holotype but collected by V. & G. Wegener (BSL).

Description. – Length 5.3-6.7 mm. First segment of antenna scarcely swollen at base of principal tactile seta (Fig. 168); Antennal Segments I-X punctate; punctures of distal segments very fine; Segments XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe lance-shaped, its apex very obtuse; frontal space broad, U-shaped; medial angles obtuse, narrowly separated; posteromedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; antennal lobe glabrous, raised above level of temporal lobe; anterior end of temporal lobe extensively pollinose, boundary of pollinosity extended obliquely posteromedially; pollinosity of orbital groove extended posterior to eye, merged with narrow fringe of pollinosity along posterior margin of temporal lobe; temporal lobe with 12-18 rather fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short; length/greatest width 1.14; widest slightly anterior to middle; base moderately narrowed; apex more markedly so; lateral margins curved; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; carinae subequal at middle of length; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest at anterior third; narrowed both at base and apex; inner carina constricted just anterior to base; latter truncate, scarcely broadened; outer carina with 18-25 punctures; inner carina with four or five fine punctures; medial margin of outer carina separated from paramedian groove by sharp, distinct scarp; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron narrow, elongate; elytral striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with dense, coarse but shallow punctures; abdominal Sterna III-V densely punctate; punctures near lateral margin of III, V, VI coalescent; both sexes with deep round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with vestige of anterior femoral tooth; middle calcar small, triangular, about 0.3 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex slightly acute, at level of spur, its distal margin straight (Fig. 171).

The glabrous, sharply defined antennal lobe, rounded pronotal margins, sharp outer boundary of the inner carina, lack of a swelling on Antennal Segment I, and different shape of the hind calcar differentiate this species from the sympatric *O. wittmeri*. The temporal lobe has a continuous pollinose margin extended from the postantennal groove to the posterior margin of the temporal lobe. This feature is not found in other Moluccan species, but is duplicated in a few species from other regions, such as *O. fringillus* of New Guinea and *O. gurneyi* of the Solomon Islands. The former differs in the shape of the head, while the latter has a nearly quadrate pronotum.

We dedicate this species to Dr. Wittmer of the Basel Natural History Museum in gratitude for his help in this study.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) vadosus new species

Fig. 163

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Amboina,X-XI-07, coll. E. Muir” (BPBM). Amboina, now Ambon, is in the South Moluccas, south of Ceram.

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-X punctate; punctures of distal segments very fine; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe broad, lance-shaped, its apex very obtuse; frontal space broad, transverse, U-shaped; margin abruptly curved, medial angles obtuse, very narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, posteriolateral margin nearly evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; antennal lobe raised above level of temporal lobe, separated from latter by rather broad pollinose strip; latter continuous with short but broad orbital groove, ended opposite middle of eye; temporal lobe with six to eight very minute punctures; one temporal seta (holotype has two coarse punctures on right temporal lobe, and perhaps a second seta was broken off); postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.26; widest near middle; base, apex narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly broader than outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate near base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; inner carina tapered to base; outer carina with 12-14 extremely minute punctures, visible only under high magnification; inner carina with two or three minute punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron long, rather narrow; striae shallowly impressed; punctures of inner striae rather fine, those of outer striae coarser; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole without seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum sparsely, shallowly punctate; abdominal sterna with shallow, pollinose, lateral transverse sulci, with one or two isolated punctures between the sulci on each sternum; female with deep lateral pit on Sternum IV; male unknown.

O. vadosus is characterized by the extremely fine punctures on the head, pronotum, elytra and metasternum. The propleuron is minutely pollinose as are the transverse sulci of the abdomen.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) morditus new species

Fig. 165

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Morotai Is., Dutch E. I., Sept. 1944, Darlington” (MCZ). This island is in the North Moluccas, northeast of Halmahera.

Description. – Length 5.8 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; III, IV impunctate, V-IX very minutely punctate (appearing impunctate except under high magnification); Segments X, XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe short, broad, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space very broad, U-shaped; its margins bent abruptly; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; occipital angle indistinct; posterior margin of head nearly transverse, in form of obtuse angle with nearly straight lateral margin of temporal lobe; antennal lobe raised above level of temporal lobe, slope between them broadly pollinose; orbital groove absent; posterior margin of temporal lobe narrowly fringed by pollinosity; temporal lobe with about 12 fine punctures in posteriolateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.17; subquadrate; widest near middle, slightly narrowed to base and apex; lateral margins very slightly curved; margins not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina subequal to outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina of nearly even width except at extreme base, apex; inner carina widest anterior to middle; tapered to point at base; outer carina with 13-15 punctures; inner carina with three or four very fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather long, narrow; striae deeply impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with very small longitudinal scarp; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely, shallowly punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V very coarsely, sparsely punctate; punctures of each sternum tending to form transverse row; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, obtuse; hind calcar triangular, apex obtuse; upper margin slightly sinuate; female unknown.

Among Moluccan species, this one is most similar to *O. batchianus* in the subquadrate form of the pronotum, but *O. morditus* differs from all other Moluccan species in the subquadrate form of the head, with a distinct angle between the lateral and posterior margins of the temporal lobe.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) nasalis new species

Fig. 164

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Kajeli, Boeroe” (MNHN). The island, now spelled “Buru”. is in the South Moluccas, south of Mangole, and west of Ceram and

Amboina.

Description. – Length 7.7 mm. Antennal Segments I-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head nearly twice as long as broad; preocular portion produced; median lobe elongate, its margins nearly parallel; its apex slightly narrowed, rounded; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; frontal space very broad, U-shaped, its margins markedly curved; medial angles rounded; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; antennal lobe far from eye; pollinose oblique ridge between antennal lobe, frontal space; deep oblique groove posteriolateral to ridge; surface of temporal lobe between oblique groove and eye pollinose, representing short but broad orbital groove; temporal lobe with four to six punctures near temporal seta; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.18; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin distinctly sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carinae slightly broader than outer carinae at middle; medial margin of outer carina angulate but not sinuate near base; outer carina of nearly even width except at extreme base, apex; inner carina widest near middle; broadly truncate anteriorly, constricted just anterior to broadened, truncate base; outer carina with 25-28 coarse punctures; inner carina with 12-13 coarse punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather elongate, narrow; striae impressed; coarsely punctate, becoming finely so near apex; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria IV without setae; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum densely, rather finely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-VI finely, densely punctate; female with large, deep, round lateral pit in Sternum IV; male unknown.

The elongate snout separates this species from all others from Wallacea except for *O. bucculatus*. The latter has pronotal setae, several temporal setae, and has the outer carinae more narrowed, and lacks the diagonal groove anterior to the eye.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) bucculatus (Arrow)

Fig. 172

Rhysodes bucculatus Arrow 1901: 88-89.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) bucculatus (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (Here designated) female, labelled: "SUMBAWA Id. (Doherty) 1900-150" (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPES three females, one male, same data as type (BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.9-7.4 mm. Antennal Segments I-X punctate; Segment I coarsely punctate; punctures becoming finer on distal segments, nearly obsolete on Segment X; Segment XI impunctate; head nearly twice as long as wide, preocular portion produced; median lobe elongate, gradually tapered posteriorly; apex obtuse; frontal space narrow, V-shaped, its margins oblique or slightly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly to distinctly separated; posteriomedial margin slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; antennal lobe separated from anterior end of temporal lobe by narrow postantennal groove; small pit present anterior to eye; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with nine to 15 moderately coarse punctures; one to three temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum various in length, length/greatest width 1.23 in short specimens, up to 1.33 in longer ones; widest near middle; base, apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina 0.35 to 0.5 as wide as inner one at middle; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; marginal groove dilated; outer carina with medial margin sinuate near base; inner carina widest near middle, constricted just anterior to base, latter broadened, truncate; outer carina with one to eight coarse punctures or none in addition to two large setiferous punctures; inner carina with one to 13 coarse punctures or none; two or three prominent setae on each outer carina; precoxal carinae absent.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with one to three setae near apex or none; Stria IV one seta near base and one to two near apex; subapical striole without seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with coarse punctures near margins and in midline, otherwise impunctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, in form of transverse row on each sternum; both sexes with deep lateral pit in Sternum IV, this larger in female; male with small acute ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, as long as spur; hind calcar subtriangular, apex obtuse or truncate, proximal margin angulate.

Pronotal setae are unique in the subgenus. The species is also characterized by the elongate head, and, in most specimens, by more than one temporal seta.

Range. – Restricted to the island of Sumbawa, in the Lesser Sundas. In addition to type material, we have studied the following specimens: one male, one female, labelled: "B. Aroe Hassa,

Sumbawa 2-5000' Doherty IX,X" (year not indicated)(MCZ); two males, two females, labelled: "Sumbawa, W. Doherty" (MNHN); two females, labelled: "Sumbawa", collector not indicated (MNHN).

Variation. – We are provisionally treating this as one variable species, but it is possible that two or more species are involved. Most of the specimens can be assigned to one or other of two morphs. The first, and most common, is characterized by having the mentum densely punctate, the pronotum more elongate, and the hind calcar narrowly truncate at apex. The lectotype belongs to this form. The second form has the mentum impunctate except for a few punctures near its base, the pronotum less elongate and the hind calcar with apex obtuse. One specimen (BMNH), however, agrees with the first form in the shape of the pronotum, but agrees with the second one in the absence of punctures on the mentum and in the shape of the hind calcar.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) bicarinatus new species

Fig. 181

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "Ins. Jobi, N. Guinea (Doherty)" (MNHN). This island, now called "Yapen", formerly spelled "Japen", is one of the Schouten Islands, north of Geelfink Bay on the northwest side of New Guinea.

Description. – Length 4.8 mm. Antenna with Segments I-III coarsely punctate; Segments IV-X very minutely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head about 1.5 longer than wide; median lobe lance-shaped, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space rather narrow, its margins weakly curved; medial angles obtuse, widely separated; posteriomedial margin emarginate; posteriolateral margin oblique, in form of obtuse angle with posterior margin, which is transverse; occipital angle distinct; prominent preorbital pit; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with about 16 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum relatively short, narrow; length/greatest width 1.14; shape irregular and probably somewhat deformed in holotype; widest anterior to middle; base, apex narrowed; margins curved, margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; medial margin shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, narrowed to both base, apex; inner carina constricted just anterior to base, latter slightly broadened; outer carina with 10-11 fine punctures; inner carina with six or seven fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively short, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp at base; Interval V forming narrow, elevated carina extended from humerus to subapical tubercle; Interval V bounded on both sides by strip of pollinosity; Stria IV with one seta at base and one at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely, densely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V densely punctate; male with deep, round lateral pit on Sternum IV; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, longer than spur; hind calcar triangular, small, shorter than spur, its apex acute.

The elevated cariniform fifth interval is characteristic of this species. Absence of a ventral tooth on the anterior femur of the male is highly unusual; it is shared only with *O. gracilicornis* of New Guinea, *O. politus* of Luzon, and two species from the Caroline Islands.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) caelatus Bell and Bell NEW COMBINATION

Fig. 173

Omoglymmius caelatus Bell and Bell 1981: 57-58.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: "PELELIU I., Palau Islands, West coast, 2 Feb. 1948, H. S. Dybas" (BPBM). PARATYPES one male, two females, labelled: "PELELIU I. Palau Islands, East coast, 27 Jan. 1948, H. S. Dybas" (BPBM); one female, labelled: "Palau Islands, Koror I., 17 Jan. 1948, H. S. Dybas" (BPBM). See Bell and Bell, 1981 for complete data.

Description. – Length 5.8-7.1 mm. Outer antennal segments faintly punctate; head slightly longer than wide; frontal grooves very narrow; one temporal seta; posteriomedial margin emarginate; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width about 1.28; outer carina with about 25-30 coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate or with one or two minute punctures; inner carina constricted just anterior to base; latter broadened;

marginal groove dilated.

Elytron with longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV; striae shallow, scarcely impressed; punctures fine; male with minute vestige of ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, obtuse; hind calcar with apex obtuse, dorsal margin obtusely angulate.

For more complete description, see Bell and Bell (1981).

This species differs from *O. impletus* of Yap in having the outer carinae densely punctate and from *O. oceanicus* of Kusiae, Ponape, and Palau in having the posteriomedial margin of the temporal lobe emarginate, in having more punctures on the outer carina and in a greater constriction anterior to the base of the inner carina. It is a rather nondescript species, superficially similar to *O. philippensis* and its relatives in having a marked contrast between the coarsely, densely punctate outer carina and an impunctate inner one. *O. philippensis* differs in having the striae markedly impressed and coarsely punctate, and in having the ventral tooth of the anterior femur prominent. *O. patens* of New Guinea is similar, but lacks the basal scarp on Stria IV. Members of the *O. lindrothi* complex of the Solomon Islands are also similar, but have the inner carina punctate.

Range. – Known only from the Palau Islands in the western Carolines.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) impletus Bell and Bell NEW COMBINATION

Fig. 174

Omoglymmius impletus Bell and Bell 1981: 58-60.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Yap group, Tomil Dist. Jul-Au 50, R. J. Goss” (BPBM). PARATYPES two males, three females, same data as holotype (BPBM). See Bell and Bell (1981) for complete data.

Description. – Length 5.2-6.1 mm. Outer antennal segments impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; frontal grooves very narrow; frontal space longer than broad, its margins slightly curved; posteriomedial margin emarginate, narrowly fringed with pollinosity; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent.

Pronotum relatively short, length/greatest width 1.18; marginal groove dilated; outer, inner carinae entirely impunctate; inner carina acutely pointed at base.

Elytron with longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV; striae impressed; punctures fine, shallow; male without ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, obtuse; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtusely pointed.

For a more complete description, see Bell and Bell (1981).

Among the species from the Caroline Islands, this species is easily recognized by the entirely impunctate pronotal carinae and the acutely pointed base of the inner carina. This combination of characters also occurs in several species from New Guinea, such as *O. planiceps*. Such species lack the basal scarp on Stria IV, and many of them have either postorbital or suborbital tubercles.

Range. – Known only from the Islands of the Yap Group, in the western Caroline Islands.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) oceanicus Bell and Bell NEW COMBINATION

Fig. 175

Omoglymmius oceanicus Bell and Bell 1981: 60-61.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Kusiae, Mutunlik, 22 m., I-31-53, J.F.G. Clarke” (BPBM). PARATYPES one male, two females, same locality and collector as holotype (BPBM); one female, Kusaie, Malem, 19-XII-1937, Teiso Esaki (BPBM). See Bell and Bell (1981) for complete data.

Description. – Length 5.0-6.8 mm. Outer antennal segments scarcely punctate; head slightly longer than wide; frontal grooves rather narrow; frontal space slightly broader than long, V-shaped, its margins slightly curved;

posteriomedial margin curved nearly evenly into posteriolateral margin; occipital angle absent; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width about 1.28; marginal groove narrow; outer carina with about 10-14 very fine punctures; inner carina impunctate; base of inner carina more broadly dilated than in *O. caelatus*.

Elytron with longitudinal scarp at base of Stria IV; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; male with minute ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, very small; hind calcar with apex truncate, dorsal margin sinuate.

This species differs from *O. caelatus* in having the outer carina more finely and sparsely punctate, the inner carinae more broadly truncate at the base, and the posterior margin of the temporal lobe evenly curved.

Range. – Widely distributed in the Caroline Islands. Known from Kusiae, Ponape, and Palau. For complete data, see Bell and Bell (1981).

The *lindrothi* complex

This group consists of the following nine species: *Omoglymmius lindrothi*, *O. modicus*, *O. rusticus*, *O. manni*, *O. regius*, *O. princeps*, *O. gurneyi*, *O. renutus*, and *O. scopulinus*. These very similar allopatric forms correspond to the *pignoris* complex of *Kaveinga* and could also be regarded as subspecies of a single species. Since Rhysodini from continental landmasses are rarely differentiated into subspecies, we prefer to regard the forms from the Solomon Islands as distinct species. It is, nevertheless, convenient to describe the *O. lindrothi* complex as a whole before describing the individual species.

Description. – Length 4.9-7.5 mm. Antennal Segments I-X punctate; I-III coarsely punctate; distal segments with punctures very fine; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; orbital groove absent or present; temporal lobe punctate; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotal carinae subequal at middle of length; both outer, inner carinae punctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; base of Stria IV with longitudinal scarp; in most specimens with one seta at apex of Stria IV, one in subapical striole, one or both of these setae absent in some specimens; apex of Stria VII with several setae.

Shape of temporal lobes, pronotum, and calcars, punctuation of temporal lobes, metasternum and abdominal sterna, and depth of stria and lateral pits of the abdomen vary among the species of this complex. Among species from outside the Solomon Islands, the most similar species is *O. classicus* of the Admiralty Islands. It resembles *O. princeps* in having the tip of the median lobe pointed, but has a much more quadrate pronotum, with the base much less narrowed.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) lindrothi new species

Fig. 176

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON IS. Guadalcanal, Kukum, 25-11-1963, P. Greenslade, 11.007, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH). PARATYPES two males, same data as holotype (BMNH); one female, Kukum, 19-4-1963, 5078; one female, Kukum, 8-12-1962, 3047; two males, one female (on same pin), Kukum, 15-11-1962, 2898; one male, Honiara, Kukum, 20-2-62, 830; two males, one female (on same pin), Honiara, Kukum, 6-2-62, 669; one female, Honiara, Kukum, 4-11-61, 68; one male, Guadalcanal, Manna, 23-7-1962, 2507; two males (on same pin), Guadalcanal, Mt. Austen, 19-9-672, 1297 (BM 1963-5) (all the preceding specimens collected by P. J. M. Greenslade, B. M. 1966-477)(all BMNH); one female, labelled: “Guadalcanal, Tambalias, 30 km. W. Honiara, 22-V-64, sweeping, R. Straatman” (BPBM). This species is apparently confined to Guadalcanal.

Description. – Length 5.0-6.2 mm. Median lobe broad, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space broad, U-shaped, its lateral margin curved; medial angles rounded, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin only slightly rounded, nearly oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle obsolete; orbital groove represented by short but broad band of pollinosity ended opposite middle of eye; temporal lobe with about 20 fine punctures.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.27; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex distinctly narrowed; lateral margins almost straight except near apex; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina straight, not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina broadest well anterior to middle, evenly narrowed posteriorly; basal part of inner carina narrow, its sides parallel; outer carina with 20-27 fine punctures; inner carina with four to six very fine punctures.

Elytral striae moderately impressed, not pollinose except for pollinosity within punctures; latter moderately coarse; female with Sternum IV of abdomen with lateral pit deep, semicircular; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with small ventral tooth or tooth entirely absent; hind calcar obtuse, subtruncate.

The subquadrate pronotum, with outer carina not at all sinuate near base and inner carina with base very narrow, are the marks of this species. Of species from nearby islands, *O. modicus* of Savo and Nggela, is closest in form of pronotum. However, this latter species has the pronotum shorter, its lateral margins more distinctly curved, and its frontal space broader.

The notation “sweeping” on the specimen from Tambalis, is probably a mistake, as there are no other records of *Rhysodini* from sweeping vegetation.

We dedicate this species to the memory of the eminent carabid taxonomist, Carl H. Lindroth.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) modicus new species¹

Fig. 177

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., Savo, 5-4-62, P.J.M. Greenslade, 1327, B. M. 1966-477” (BMNH). PARATYPES two females (on same pin), one male, one female (on same pin), same data as holotype, labelled “1390” (BMNH); one male, same collector and locality as holotype, dated 6-4-62, “1455”(BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.0-6.3 mm. Median lobe broad, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space very broad, U-shaped, its lateral margin deeply, evenly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; orbital groove represented by short band of pollinosity which scarcely extended past anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with about 20 fine punctures.

Pronotum short, broad; length/greatest width 1.17; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina broadest near middle, slightly narrowed to base; narrowed almost to point at apex; basal part of inner carina less narrowed than in *O. lindrothi*, base narrowly truncate; outer carina with 22-25 fine punctures; inner carina with six to eight fine punctures.

Elytral stria impressed, pollinosity limited to punctures; latter coarse, mostly elongate; female with deep, semicircular lateral pits on Sternum IV; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with or without small femoral tooth; hind calcar small, triangular, its apex obtuse.

The pronotum in this species is shorter and less quadrate than in *O. lindrothi* and the medial margin of the temporal lobe is obtusely angulate opposite the median lobe. *O. rusticus* of nearby Russell Islands, has the margins of the pronotum much more markedly curved and the hind calcar is differently shaped. *O. regius* of Isabella has the outer carina more distinctly narrowed posteriorly and the frontal space more nearly V-shaped.

Range. – Savo and Nggela Islands in the Solomons. In addition to the type series from Savo, we have seen the following specimens from Nggela: one female, labelled “Florida Is., Nggela I., Haleta, 0-50 m., 18-X-1964, R. Straatman, light trap” (BPBM); three females (on same pin), labelled “Nggela, Toa, 8-1-62, 524, P.J.M. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH).

¹see p. 254 for correction

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) rusticus new species

Fig. 178

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., Russell Is., Loani, 31-5-1963, 6174, P. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH). PARATYPES three females (on same pin), labelled: “Russell Is., Barika 30-5-1963, 6169”; one male, one female (on same pin), labelled: “Russell Is., Yandina, in logs, 22-24-11-1967, 13464” two males (on same pin). Russell Islands, Yandina, same data as preceding entry. All specimens collected by P.J.M. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477 (all BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.0-6.3 mm. Median lobe broad, its tip rounded; frontal space very broad, U-shaped, its margins deeply, evenly curved; medial angles narrow, slightly produced, obtuse; narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indefinite; orbital groove scarcely developed, but pollinose preorbital impression present; temporal lobe with about 20 very fine punctures.

Pronotum moderately long; length/ greatest width 1.24; widest near middle, base, apex strongly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, both base and apex strongly narrowed; basal part of inner carina strongly narrowed, base narrowly truncate; outer carina with about 12 fine punctures; inner carina with six to eight fine punctures.

Elytral striae impressed; punctures of Stria I, II fine, scarcely pollinose; those of outer striae coarser, distinctly pollinose; female with deep, semicircular lateral pits on Sternum IV; male with small ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with vestige of femoral tooth; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, its upper margin curved.

This species contrasts with the two preceding ones in the strongly curved lateral margins of the pronotum. The latter has the base almost as narrow as the apex. Form of the hind calcar also differs from that of *O. modicus* of the nearby islands of Nggela and Savo.

Range. – Apparently identical forms are found in the Russell Islands and on San Cristobal. In addition to the type series, from the Russells, we have studied the following specimens from San Cristobal: one male, one female (on the same pin), labelled: “Cristobal, Kinkia, 24-8-1962, P. Greenstade, 2193” (BMNH). Future study may show that the forms on the two islands owe their similarity to convergence, rather than close relationship.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) manni new species

Figs. 179, 180

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Auki, Sol. Isl., W. M. Mann” (MCZ). PARATYPE female, same data as holotype (MCZ). The type locality is on Malaita Is.

Description. – Length 5.7-6.0 mm. Median lobe broad, its tip broadly rounded; frontal space broad, its lateral margin more shallowly curved than in *O. modicus*; medial angles obtuse, slightly produced, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; orbital groove short but broad band of pollinosity, ended near middle of eye; temporal lobe 10-15 fine punctures.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.19; widest near or slightly posterior to middle; base distinctly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina curved, of nearly even width except for narrowed apex; basal part of inner carina constricted; outer carina with 22-25 fine punctures; inner carina with eight or nine very fine punctures.

Basal scarp of elytron pollinose; elytral striae impressed; coarsely punctate; pollinosity limited to punctures; both sexes with shallow lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with prominent ventral Tooth on anterior femur; female with minute one; hind calcar with proximal margin slightly concave, apex obtuse (Fig. 180).

Shape of the pronotum in this species is close to that of *O. rusticus*, though the apex is more narrowed. However, the latter species has the hind calcar differently shaped and the lateral pit of Sternum IV of the female much deeper.

We dedicate this species to the collector, the myrmecologist and former director of the National Zoological Garden, William M. Mann, who contributed many specimens of tropical

Rhysodini to American museums.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) regius new species²

Figs. 182, 190

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., Isabel, Regi, 22-8-1963, P. Greenslade, 9554, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH). PARATYPES one female, labelled: “Isabel, Tatumba, 24-8-1963, P. Greenslade, 9587” (BMNH); three males, one female (on same pin), labelled: “Isabel, Tatumba, 2-8-1962; 2432, P. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.0-6.6 mm. Median lobe broad, its tip rounded; frontal space moderately broad, less U-shaped than in *O. manni*, its lateral margins more oblique, less emarginate; medial angles obtuse, not produced, well separated; posteromedial margin curved; posteriolateral margin curved; occipital angle absent; orbital groove pollinose, extended to or beyond middle of eye, slightly developed; temporal lobe with 12-15 very fine punctures.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width 1.19; widest slightly posterior to middle; base moderately narrowed (less so than in *O. manni*); apex strongly narrowed; lateral margins moderately curved, less so than in *O. manni*; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina oblique, of nearly even width except at apex, where narrowed; basal parts of inner carinae less narrowed than in *O. manni*; outer carina with about 20 fine punctures; inner carina with seven or eight fine punctures.

Basal scarp of elytron pollinose; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; pollinosity limited to punctures; female with deep semi-circular lateral pits on Sternum IV; male pits fairly deep; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with minute one; hind calcar small, triangular, tip obtuse (Fig. 190).

This species differs from *O. manni* in the more oblique, less curved margins of the pronotum and in the more separated medial angles of the temporal lobes. In general, shape is similar to *O. gurneyi* of Bougainville and Choiseul, but the latter has much more extensive pollinosity, including completely pollinose elytral striae.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) gurneyi new species

Figs. 183, 189

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male labelled: “BOUGAINVILLE I., Nov. 1944, A.B. Gurney” (NMNH). PARATYPES one male, same locality and collector as type, dated 11-VI-44 (NMNH); one male, labelled: “Choiseul, Malangono, 25-8-1963, P. Greenslade, 9141, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH); one female, labelled: “Fauro I. Toumoa village, 30 m., 12-IV-1964, P. Shanihan, light trap” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.2-7.5 mm. Median lobe broad, its tip rounded; frontal space broad, its margin sharply bent at middle; medial angles obtuse, not produced, well separated; posteromedial margin curved; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle absent; orbital groove broadly pollinose, continued posteriorly as pollinose band along posterior margin of temporal lobe; temporal seta located within this band; temporal lobe with 15-25 fine punctures.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width 1.22; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved except where moderately markedly curved near apex; margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base; outer carina slightly broadened at base, narrowed at apex, otherwise of nearly even width; base of inner carina gradually narrowed; outer carina with 30-35 fine punctures; inner carina with 12-17 fine punctures.

Basal scarp of elytron pollinose; striae impressed, deep; coarsely punctate; elytral striae, except for Stria V, with punctures connected by continuous pollinosity; female with deep, semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with shallow one; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with small one; hind calcar triangular, its apical angle nearly rectangular, both proximal, distal margins straight.

This species is separated from the others by continuous pollinosity of the striae, and extensive pollinosity along the posterior margin of the temporal lobe. It differs from all species except *O. scopulinus* of Santa Cruz in the high number of punctures in the pronotum and temporal lobes. *O. princeps* is sympatric with this species in Bougainville. It differs markedly in the shape of pronotum, as well as in having elytral pollinosity confined to the punctures.

²see p. 254 for correction

The specimen from Choiseul has the pollinosity of the elytral striae and temporal margins less developed, though still continuous. Otherwise, it seems identical to those from Bougainville.

We dedicate this species to the distinguished orthopterist, Dr. Ashley B. Gurney, who collected the type specimen.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) princeps new species

Fig. 184

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON Is., Bougainville (S). Kokure, nr. Crown Prince Range, 900 m., VI-8-1956, coll. E. J. Ford, Jr” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.0 mm. Median lobe obtusely pointed posteriorly; frontal space broad, its margin moderately curved at middle; medial angles obtuse, separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; orbital groove absent, but pollinose preorbital pit present; temporal lobe with about 20 fine punctures.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width 1.20; widest near middle; base, apex very markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin markedly sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate well anterior to base; outer carina narrower than inner carina at middle and also at base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; inner carina constricted near base, latter broadened; outer carina with 10-11 fine punctures; inner carina with three or four fine punctures.

Basal scarp of elytron not pollinose; striae impressed; striae punctures coarse, separated from one another by less than diameter of one puncture; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse; female unknown.

The markedly rounded pronotal margins, absence of orbital groove and marginal pollinosity of the temporal lobe, and the lack of pollinosity between striae punctures separate this species easily from the sympatric *O. gurneyi*. The most similar species is *O. renutus* from Rendova and Mavovo. The latter species has a pronotum of similar shape, but has fewer punctures on the temporal lobes and pronotal carinae, while the hind calcar has a different shape.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) renutus new species

Fig. 185

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., New Georgia, Mavovo, 30-12-1964, P. Greenslade (cacao?) 16183, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH). PARATYPE female, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., New Georgia, Rendova Is., 17-8-1963, P. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.0-6.4 mm. Median lobe obtusely pointed posteriorly; frontal space broad, its margin moderately curved at middle; medial angles obtuse, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin oblique, slightly sinuate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle obsolete; orbital groove absent, but pollinose preorbital pit present; temporal lobe with 10-12 fine punctures.

Pronotum long, length/greatest width 1.31; widest near middle; base, apex very markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin strongly sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base; outer carina narrower than inner one at middle and also at base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; inner carina narrowed anterior to base, latter rather broadly truncate; outer carina with about 10 very fine punctures; inner carina impunctate.

Basal scarp of elytron not pollinose; striae impressed, rather finely punctate, punctures separated by more than diameter of one of them; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with smaller one; hind calcar triangular, its tip slightly lobate, truncate; female with deep semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with shallower one.

The markedly rounded pronotal margins separate this species from all others except for *O. princeps* of Bougainville. The latter species differs in having the inner carina punctate, the temporal lobe with more punctures, and the hind calcar not truncate.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) scopulinus new species

Fig. 186

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., Santa Cruz, Reef Is., 30-6-1962, P. Greenslade 2131, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 7.3 mm. Median lobe obtusely pointed posteriorly; frontal space moderately wide, its margins moderately curved at middle; medial angles rounded, well separated; posteriomedial margin evenly curved; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle absent; orbital groove obsolete, ended slightly behind anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with 30-35 fine punctures.

Pronotum very long; length/greatest width 1.34, widest near middle; base, apex slightly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved; margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; medial margin of outer carina not distinctly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina distinctly narrower than inner one at middle; outer carina with base slightly narrower than that of inner carina; inner carina constricted just anterior to base; latter slightly broadened; rather narrowly truncate; outer carina with 18-21 fine punctures; inner carina with about 14 fine punctures.

Elytral striae impressed; striae punctures coarse; Intervals III, V more convex than others, in form of inconspicuous raised carinae near base; female without ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with deep semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; male unknown.

The long pronotum, the shape of the temporal lobe and its numerous punctures differentiate this species from all others.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) mycteroides new species

Fig. 187

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON Is., New Georgia gp. Kolombangara, hunda 2018, 1963, P. Greenslade, 8906, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH). PARATYPES two males (on same pin) labelled: “SOLOMON IS., Guadalcanal, Mt. Tonapan, 3,500', 5-5-1963, P. Greenslade, 18120, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 6.0-6.7 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; Segments III-XI impunctate; head nearly twice as long as wide preocular portion produced; median lobe elongate, its margins convergent in posterior half; its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space narrow; medial angles obtuse, contiguous, posteriomedial margin slightly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; antennal lobe far from eye; temporal lobe with anterior portion in form of oblique, pollinose ridge; margin of head in form of deep preorbital impression between eye and antennal lobe; orbital groove represented by short, broad pollinose impression ending opposite middle of eye; temporal lobe with eight to 16 fine punctures, mostly near temporal seta; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.20; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly broader than outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina angulate, sinuate anterior to base; outer carina curved, of nearly even width except at extreme apex and base; inner carina widest near middle, narrowed to base, latter truncate; outer carina with 23-25 coarse punctures; inner carina with four or five very fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather elongate, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal pollinose scarp; Intervals III, V raised above others, subcarinate in anterior third; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V coarsely, sparsely punctate, punctures in form of irregular transverse row, especially near midline; lateral pit of Sternum IV barely discernible in either sex; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, nearly as long as spur; hind calcar small, its apex an obtuse angle; female unknown.

This isolated species differs strikingly from other species of the Solomon Islands in having a long snout. In this respect, it is superficially similar to *O. bucculatus* of Sumbawa and *O. nasalis* of Buru. In head structure, it is intermediate; the anterior part of the temporal lobe forms an oblique, pollinose ridge, as in *O. nasalis*, but there is no oblique groove latered to the ridge, as in the latter species. It differs from both these species in the subcarinate bases of Intervals III and V, a character shared with *O. scopulinus*, of the *lindrothi* group.

One might expect the populations on Guadalcanal and Kolombangara to represent distinct species, as is so in other groups of Rhysodini in the area. There are minor differences in shape of body and form of calcars, but these could be within the range of variation of a single population. Pending collection of more specimens, we consider the forms on the two islands to be conspecific.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) tabulatus new species

Figs. 188, 191

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “SOLOMON Is., Bougainville (S.) Boku-50 m., VI-5-56, coll. J.L. Gressitt” (BPBM). PARATYPE female, labelled: “SOLOMON IS., New Georgia gp., Kolombangara, nr. Kusi in log, 2-9-1965, leg. P. Naturaga, pres. P.J.M. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 4.3-4.7 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; Segments III-XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe rather short, its apex obtusely rounded; frontal space small, narrow, U-shaped, longer than wide; medial angle obtuse, slightly produced, contiguous; posteriomedial margin shallowly sinuate; posteriolateral margins evenly curved; occipital angles distinct, rather far apart; orbital groove abbreviated, extended to middle of eye; temporal lobe with 14-15 very coarse punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum small, short, narrow; length/greatest width 1.31; lateral margins parallel except near base, apex; pronotum thus hexagonal; outer carina formed of two planes meeting at a straight line, medial plane is sloped toward paramedian groove, outer plane is nearly vertical; outer carina in dorsal view about 0.67 as broad as inner carina; outer carina with about 16 coarse punctures; inner carina with three to seven coarse punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctured; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with one to four setae; Stria IV with four or five setae; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with scattered coarse punctures; Sternum IV with deep, semicircular lateral pit in both sexes; anterior femur with small, obtuse tooth in male, without tooth in female; middle calcar obtuse, about 0.5 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, longer than deep, its apex obtuse, its proximal margin convexly curved (Fig. 191).

Form of the outer carina in this species is unique, with separate dorsal and lateral surfaces, separated by a sharp edge. Among species from the Solomon Islands it is unique in its small size and in having numerous elytral setae.

The specimen from Kolombangara is only provisionally associated with the holotype. It differs in having fewer punctures on temporal lobe, these limited to margin; inner carina with fewer punctures, and the second stria with four rather than one seta. These might be specific differences, but more specimens are needed to confirm it.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) classicus new species

Fig. 192

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “ADMIRALTY IS., Los Negros, XI-45, W. Wagner jr., D. Greether” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-IX punctate, distal segments very finely so; Segments X-XI impunctate; median lobe short, lance-shaped, its apex obtusely pointed; frontal space large, almost twice as wide as long, U-shaped, its margins markedly curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, slightly sinuate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angles very obtuse; trace of orbital groove present, near anterior margin of eye, posterior to pronounced preorbital pit; temporal lobe with about 23 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long; length/greatest width 1.24; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margins weakly curved; margin markedly sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carinae slightly wider than outer ones at middle; medial margin of inner carina markedly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, markedly narrowed anteriorly; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base; base broadened, truncate,

very finely pollinose; outer carina with about 22 fine punctures; inner carina with eight to 10 fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carina.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; transverse basal scarp very finely pollinose; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with most punctures near margins or midline, disc otherwise nearly impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with punctures scattered, well separated in medial portion, becoming coalescent laterally; female with deep, round lateral pit in Sternum IV; female without ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

This species resembles members of the *lindrothi* complex. The situation of the lateral margin of the pronotum suggests *O. princeps* and *O. renutus*, but the lateral margins are much less curved than in the latter two species. Another similar species is *O. vicinus* of New Guinea. The latter species differs in the shape of the temporal lobe, and in having the median lobe punctate.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) vicinus (Grouvelle)

Fig. 193

Rhysodes vicinus Grouvelle 1895a: 157.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) vicinus (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978.

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “NOUV. GUINEE, Dorey, Baie de Geelvink, Raffray & Maindron 78” (MNHN). Additional specimens listed in Grouvelle (1903) are not authentic types, but merely additional localities.

Description. – Length 4.6-6.2 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-IX very finely punctate; Segments X-XI impunctate; median lobe short, oval, its apex obtusely rounded; median lobe with three to six punctures; frontal space twice as broad as long, U-shaped, its margins markedly, abruptly curved; median angles obtuse, well separated, lobate; posteriomedial margin oblique, emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle obtuse; orbital groove represented by a narrow line of pollinosity of varied length; antennal lobe separated from temporal lobe by broader pollinose area than in *O. classicus*; temporal lobe with 18-22 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.22; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved; margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly wider than outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina slightly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, markedly narrowed to apex; inner carina narrowed just anterior to base; latter narrowly truncate; outer carina with 20-30 very fine punctures; inner carina with six to 12 very fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum entirely punctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V very coarse, scattered, confluent near lateral margin; in some specimens with very fine punctures medial to and posterior to the coarse principal punctures; female with deep semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with shallow one; both sexes with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar minute, obtuse; hind calcar triangular, its apex acute, its dorsal margin straight.

Among species from New Guinea, this one is recognized by the distinct situation anterior to the hind angles and the U-shaped frontal space. No other species has both of these characters. In form it is rather isolated among New Guinean species, and is really closer to *O. classicus* of the Admiralty Islands, from which it differs in presence of punctures on the median lobe and in shape of the temporal lobe.

Range. – North Coast of New Guinea from Geelvink Bay eastward, and on Goodenough Island, in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands near the eastern end of New Guinea. In addition to the type material, we have seen the following specimens: two males, Friedrich-Wilh.-hafen, Biró, 96 (MNHN); one male, one female, Dutch New Guinea, Maffin Bay, IX-1944, coll. E. S. Ross (CAS); one female, Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, Biro 1900 (MNHN); two females, Goodenough Is., Gennais 1890, L. Loria (GEN).

Omoglymmius(sensu stricto) oroensis new species

Fig. 194

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “PAPUA, N. G., Oro Bay, Dec. 43-Jan. 44, Darlington” (MCZ).

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-X more finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe short, oval, its tip rounded; median lobe with a few punctures; frontal space longer than broad, narrow, nearly V-shaped, its margins shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, markedly separated; posteromedial margin oblique, short; posteriolateral margin bent near temporal puncture, its posterior portion oblique; occipital angle very obtuse; orbital groove distinct, ended posterior to middle of eye; anterior portion of temporal lobe a convex, pollinose ridge; temporal lobe with 14-16 rather fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, subquadrate; length/greatest width 1.14; base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved; margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina approximately 0.67 as wide as inner carinae at middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, strongly narrowed at apex; inner carina narrowed to base; latter narrowly truncate; outer carina with 10-20 fine punctures; inner carina with three or four fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carina.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; transverse basal scarp pollinose; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum entirely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V coarsely punctate; punctures confluent near lateral margin; female with lateral pit on Sternum IV shallow; female with minute ventral tubercle on anterior femur.

This species is somewhat similar to *O. vicinus* except for shape of the pronotum and the more extensive pollinosity between antennal and temporal lobes.

Variation. – We provisionally include two other specimens with the holotype, although they differ from it in some respects. One is a male, length 6.0 mm. labelled: “PAPUA, N. G., Dobodura, Mar.-July 1944, Darlington” (MCZ). It has a wider median lobe than the holotype. It has a ventral tooth on the anterior femur. The middle calcar is very small and obtuse, while the hind calcar is triangular, with an obtuse apex, and with its distal margin distinctly emarginate. The second specimen is a female, length 7.2 mm., labelled: “PAPUA-Kokoda, 200 ft. VI-1933, L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1933-456” (BMNH). It differs from the holotype in having the temporal lobe more evenly rounded posteriorly, and in having two temporal setae on each side. More material will be necessary to ensure that these specimens are really variants of *O. oroensis*.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) fringillus new species

Fig. 195

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NE) Huon Peninsula, Finschhafen, 150 m., 14-IV-1963, Sedlacek” (BPBM). PARATYPES one male, same data as holotype (BPBM); one female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NE), Eliptamin Valley, 1200-1350 m., July 1-15, 1959, W. W. Brandt” (BPBM); one male, labelled: “Lae, Aug. 1944, F. E. Skinner” (BPBM); one female, labelled: “Lae 24-8-65”(NMNZ).

Description. – Length 6.2-7.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-X finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head as broad as long; median lobe short, oval, its apex obtusely rounded; median lobe impunctate; frontal space broader than long, strongly U-shaped, margins parallel anteriorly, abruptly curved, nearly transverse posteriorly; medial angles obtuse, nearly rounded, separated, posteromedial margin curved into posterior margin; posteriolateral margin curved into posterior margin; occipital angle absent; antennal lobe separated from temporal lobe by broad pollinose area; orbital groove distinct, extended to posterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with 15-17 fine punctures; posterior margin of temporal lobe with narrow fringe of pollinosity; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum short, quadrate; length/greatest width 1.16; widest near middle; base scarcely narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins nearly parallel except near apex, where curved, markedly convergent; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina distinctly wider than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate

anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; apex markedly narrowed; inner carina narrowed to base, latter very narrowly truncate; outer carina with 22-27 fine punctures; inner carina with five to seven fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; transverse basal scarp pollinose; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V very coarsely punctate, punctures confluent near lateral margin on Sterna III-VI; both sexes with shallow lateral pits on Sternum IV; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with small tooth; middle calcar small, obtuse; hind calcar triangular, its apex sharp; both distal and proximal margins straight.

This is a species with deep, coarsely punctate striae, a broad head, and a quadrate pronotum. Among New Guinean species it is closest to *O. oroensis*, but differs from the latter in having a shorter, broader head, a more nearly quadrate pronotum and an impunctate median lobe. Like the two preceding species, it inhabits the lowlands of the north coast.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) puncticornis new species

Fig. 196

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA:PAPUA, Kiunga, Fly River, VII-15-21, Wm. W. Brandt” (BPBM). PARATYPES one male, labelled: “Nuova Guinea, Fly River, 1876-77, L. M. D’Albertis” (MNHN), one female same label as paratype (GEN).

Description. – Length 5.8-6.5 mm. Antennal Segments I-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe short, its tip obtuse; frontal space broader than long, U-shaped, its lateral margins curved; medial angles obtuse, narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin curved into posteriolateral margin; occipital angle absent; preorbital pollinose impression distinct, but orbital groove absent; antennal lobe separated from temporal lobe by rather broad pollinose area; temporal lobe with 22-27 punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.13; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex markedly so; lateral margins curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly wider than outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, markedly narrowed to apex; inner carina constricted anterior to base, latter pollinose; outer carina with about 23 rather coarse punctures; inner carina with seven to 10 finer punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron relatively long, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; transverse basal scarp pollinose; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum entirely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, scattered punctures; both sexes with deep semicircular lateral pits on Sternum IV; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, obtuse; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, its proximal margin straight.

The very coarse punctures on the outer antennal segments are distinctive. This species differs from other similar species from New Guinea in having the lateral margins of the pronotum curved, but without a sinuation anterior to the hind angle. Curved margins eliminate *O. fringillus* and *O. oroensis*, while the absence of a sinuation eliminates *O. vicinus*, as do the coarse punctures of the outer antennal segments. *O. viduus* of the Kei Islands, is the most similar extralimital species. It differs in having the posteriomedial margin of the temporal lobe sinuate, and elytral punctures much finer.

Variation. – A pair (male GEN, female MNHN) labelled “Ighibirei, New Guinea, VII-VIII 90, Loria”, resemble *O. puncticornis* in most respects, so we provisionally include them in the species. However, the inner carinae of the pronotum are entirely impunctate; and the abdominal punctures tend to form a single transverse row on each sternum. We have been unable to locate Ighibirei. These specimens may represent another species, but final judgment must await the collection of more specimens.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) trepidus new species

Fig. 197

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NE), Wau, Morobe Dist., 1200 m., 15-30-IX-1962, J. Sedlacek” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-XI very finely punctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe short, impunctate, its tip very obtuse, almost rounded; frontal space slightly broader than long, nearly V-shaped, its margins only shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, slightly lobate; posteriomedial margin emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angles very obtuse; preorbital pollinose impression very prominent, continued posteriorly as very short orbital groove; antennal lobe separated from temporal lobe by short, narrow antennal groove; temporal lobe with 21-24 punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.17; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; inner carina slightly wider than outer carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate anterior to base; outer carina anterior to middle, very markedly narrowed to apex and to base; latter rather narrowly truncate; inner carina constricted near base, latter broadly truncate; outer carina with 16-18 very fine punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather short, broad; striae shallowly impressed, strial punctures rather fine; especially in inner striae; transverse basal scarp iridescent, not pollinose; base of Stria IV with very short longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV without seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum largely finely punctate, but with impunctate area at either side of midline; abdominal Sterna III-V with scattered punctures; with deep, semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar scarcely evident; hind calcar triangular, its apex rounded; female unknown.

The large preorbital pit and the rounded median lobe separate this species from *O. patens* and *O. cavea*, while the presence of a small basal carina on Stria IV and rounded, rather than oblique lateral pits of Sternum IV, separate it from *O. sectatus*.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) patens new species

Fig. 198

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea, IX-1944, E. S. Ross” (CAS).

Description. – Length 5.2 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-X very finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe short, with six scattered punctures; median lobe lance-shaped, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space broader than long, nearly V-shaped, its lateral margins shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; anteriomedial margin evenly curved; occipital angle indistinct; preorbital pollinose impression small; orbital groove absent; antennal groove short, narrow; temporal lobe with 23-27 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.22; widest near middle, base moderately narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; marginal groove dilated, much broader than in *O. trepidus*; outer carina narrow, about 0.5 as wide as inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; slightly narrowed at base; markedly narrowed at apex; inner carina constricted anterior to base; latter broad, truncate; outer carina with 18-22 fine punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather long, narrow; striae impressed; strial punctures coarse; transverse basal scarp glabrous; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp rather long, its length equal to width of two elytral intervals; Stria IV without seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate near margins, otherwise impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with punctures coarse, sparse, in form of irregular transverse row on each sternum; not confluent near lateral margins; female with deep, semicircular lateral pits on Sternum IV; female with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

Outer carinae of the pronotum are narrower than in any other member of the subgenus in New Guinea. This easily separates this species from the two most similar species, *O. trepidus* and *O. cavea*.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) cavea new species

Fig. 199

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA, Ramoi Il., Beccari, 1875” (GEN).

Description. – Length 5.9 mm. Antennal Segments I-II coarsely punctate; Segments III-XI very finely punctate; head distinctly longer than broad; median lobe short, impunctate, lance-shaped, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space broader than long, nearly V-shaped, its lateral margins shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteromedial margin oblique, shallowly emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle obtuse; preorbital pollinose impression small; orbital groove absent; antennal groove short, narrow; temporal lobe with 17-18 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.30; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; marginal groove not dilated; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, slightly narrowed at base, markedly narrowed at apex; inner carina constricted anterior to base; latter broad, truncate; outer carina with 16-18 rather coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather long, narrow; striae impressed; strial punctures moderate, finer than in *O. patens*; transverse basal scarp glabrous; base of Stria IV with rather short pollinose longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum entirely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V rather densely, finely punctate, punctures scattered; female with deep triangular lateral pits on Sternum IV, these strongly narrowed posteriorly; with ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

This species resembles *O. trepidus* and *O. patens* in having inner carinae impunctate, base of Stria IV carinate, and anteriomedial margin of the temporal lobe shallowly sinuate. It differs from the former in having the tip of the median lobe pointed and preorbital pollinose impression very small, and from the latter species in having the outer carinae broad, marginal groove not dilated and lateral pits of Sternum IV triangular. Shape of lateral pits is intermediate between the semicircular one of most *Omoglymmius* and the narrow oblique ones of *O. sectatus*.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) sectatus new species

Figs. 200, 201

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA:(NE) Mt. Missim, 950-1000 m., 10-VIII-64, J. Sedlacek” (BPBM). PARATYPE female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NE), Wau. Morobe Dist., 1200 m., 2-VI-62, J. & M. Sedlacek” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 5.8 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-XI finely, irregularly punctate; head distinctly longer than broad; median lobe short, impunctate, lance-shaped, its tip narrowly rounded; frontal space longer than broad, V-shaped, its margin shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteromedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved, occipital angle scarcely evident; antennal groove narrow, its lateral end scarcely broadened; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with 15-21 fine punctures; one or two temporal setae; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.25; widest slightly anterior to middle; base moderately narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina subequal to inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest at anterior third of length, moderately narrowed, subtruncate at apex; inner carina constricted anterior to base; latter broad, truncate; outer carina with 10-12 very fine, irregularly scattered punctures; inner carina with two or three very fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather narrow, elongate; striae impressed; strial punctures coarse; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate in midline and near margins; disc otherwise impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, scattered punctures; both sexes with narrow, oblique, slit-like lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; female without such tooth; middle calcar very small, acute (Fig.201) hind calcar triangular, its apex acute, its proximal margin straight, distal margin emarginate.

This small, narrow species is easily identified by the oblique, slit-like lateral pits on Sternum IV.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) ephemeris new species

Figs. 202, 209

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NW), Nabire, S. Geelvink Bay, 0-30 m., 2-9-VII-1962, J. L. Gressitt coll,” (BPBM). PARATYPE female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA: Papua, Kiunga, Fly River, VII-23-25-1957. coll. Wm. W. Brandt” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 5.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-IV coarsely punctate; Segments V-XI finely punctate; head 1.3 longer than broad; median lobe short, coarsely punctate, lance-shaped, its tip obtusely pointed; frontal space broader than long, V-shaped, lateral margins shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; antennal groove narrow, its lateral end not broadened; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with 25-30 rather coarse punctures; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.21; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex strongly so; lateral margins markedly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina subequal to inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle, moderately narrowed, rounded anteriorly; median margin of outer carina indistinct opposite basal impression; inner carina constricted anterior to base, latter very broadly truncate, nearly closing paramedian groove posteriorly; outer carina with 13-15 punctures; inner carina with five or six rather fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra narrow, elongate; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with one seta near apex; metasternum coarsely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse scattered punctures; both sexes with deep lateral pits on Sternum IV; lateral pits nearly semicircular, but anteriomedial margin oblique; male with distinct ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with very small, obtuse one; middle calcar acute, nearly as long as spur (Fig. 209); hind calcar triangular, its apex acute, slightly lobate, its proximal margin shallowly sinuate; its distal margin nearly straight.

This is a small, narrow species which lacks the basal scarp on Stria IV. It differs from *O. sectatus* having the lateral pits of the abdomen nearly round and the hind calcar much longer and more acute. Although the two specimens come from distant localities, they are markedly similar, suggesting that this is a widely distributed lowland species.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) gracilicornis (Grouvelle)

Figs. 203, 210

Rhysodes gracilicornis Grouvelle 1895a: 157.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) gracilicornis (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Baie du Geelvink, Raffray et Maindron 78” (MNHN).

Description. – Length 4.5 mm. Antennal punctures not recorded; head slightly longer than broad; head nearly as broad as pronotum; median lobe short, impunctate, its tip obtuse; frontal space as long as broad, V-shaped, its lateral margins only slightly curved; medial angles nearly rectangular, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; antennal groove narrow, its lateral end not broadened; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with 10-12 punctures restricted to lateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital, suborbital tubercles absent; eye round, rather small.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.30; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex moderately narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina equal in width to inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest anterior to middle; subtruncate apex; inner carina constricted anterior to base; latter narrowly truncate; inner and outer carina entirely without punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather elongate, narrow; striae impressed, coarsely punctate; base of Stria IV without longitudinal scarp; Stria II with one seta near apex; Stria IV with two to four setae; subapical striole without seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with coarse punctures near lateral margins, a few coarse punctures in midline, otherwise impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse punctures in form of transverse row on each sternum; with deep semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; without ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar very small, obtuse; hind calcar prominent, its apex broadly rounded; female unknown.

This small, narrow species has more elytral setae than any similar species from New Guinea, and is also recognized by impunctate pronotal carinae and broadly rounded hind calcar (Fig. 210). A second specimen (MNHN), from Astrolabe Bay, labelled as *R. gracilicornis* by Grouvelle, is a different species, *O. vicinus* (Grouvelle).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) follis new species

Figs. 204, 212

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NE), Wau, Morobe Distr., 1700-1800 m., 7-X-1962, J. & M. Sedlacek” (BPBM). PARATYPES one male, one female, labelled: “N. GUINEA. Okapa, Putosa, 2-11-1964, R. Hornabrook” (NMNZ).

Description. – Length 7.8-8.8 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; Segments III-X very finely, sparsely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than broad; median lobe short, broad, nearly quadrangular; its tip broadly truncate, with narrow pollinose posterior border; frontal space broader than long, its anteriomedial margin curved at middle; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posterior margin transverse, bordered with pollinosity, meeting posteriolateral margin at obtuse angle near temporal seta; antennal groove broad, dilated at lateral end in form of pollinose preorbital impression; latter extended posteriorly medial to eye for short distance, in form of vestige of orbital groove; temporal lobe with seven or eight extremely minute punctures, visible only under high magnification; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercle small, about 0.25 as long as eye, visible only in lateral view; eye large, round.

Pronotum short, length/greatest width 1.04, widest near middle; base slightly narrowed, apex very markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved in basal half, becoming markedly curved near apex; margin shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; outer carina broadest at base, slightly constricted anterior to base, slightly broader to anterior third, tapered to point at apex; inner carinae long oval, tapered to point at base; outer carina with 12-15 very minute punctures, visible only at high magnification; inner carina with about 12 equally minute punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather narrow, elongate; striae not impressed; stria punctures coarse; base of Stria IV with longitudinal scarp; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose from base of Stria IV to suture; Stria IV without seta at apex; subapical striole with one or no setae; Stria VII with few setae near apex; metasternum punctate near lateral and posterior margins, its disc impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with punctures scattered, fine near midline, coarse, coalescent laterally; both sexes with deep, semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; female without this tooth; middle calcar minute, obtuse; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, distance from tibial spur to proximal end of calcar more than twice distance from tip of calcar to its base.

This large species has the striae coarsely punctate but not impressed, and has a small postorbital tubercle, visible only in lateral view. The most similar species is *O. iridescens*. The latter species has the median lobe sharply pointed posteriorly, rather than truncate, outer carinae not suddenly dilated at base, and medial angles of temporal lobe contiguous.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) iridescens new species

Figs. 205, 211

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male (left outer pronotal carina malformed), labelled: “NIEUW GUINEA Exp., KNAG 1939, Araboebivak, 19-X-1939” (LEI). PARATYPE female, labelled: “Nieuw Gunea Exp., KNAG 1939, Koteboe Vallei ann Paniai meer, 24-VIII-1939” (LEI).

Description. – Length 6.6-6.9 mm. Antennal Segments I-II coarsely punctate; Segments III-X very finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head longer than broad; median lobe short, broad, rhomboid; posteriolateral margins oblique, tip angulate; frontal space slightly broader than long, V-shaped, its lateral margins oblique, not sinuate; medial angles nearly rectangular, contiguous; posteriomedial margin slightly sinuate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle absent; posterior margin of temporal lobe narrowly bordered with pollinosity; antennal groove narrow, not dilated laterally; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with five or six punctures near eye; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercle small, about 0.20 as long as eye, visible only in lateral view; eye large, round.

Pronotum short; length/greatest width 1.05, widest at base, lateral margins oblique, slightly convergent except near curved apex, markedly convergent; apex markedly narrowed; outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle;

outer carina broadest at base, gradually evenly narrowed from there nearly to more abruptly narrowed apex; inner carina long, oval, tapered to obtuse point at base; pronotal carinae impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather narrow, elongate; striae not impressed; stria punctures fine, separated by several times the diameter of one puncture, especially fine in lateral striae and at bases of all striae; elytral intervals flat, iridescent; base of Stria IV with longitudinal scarp; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose from base of Stria IV to suture; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum with blue reflections, impunctate except for one row of punctures along each lateral margin, cluster of punctures in posterior part of midline; abdominal Sterna III-V with scattered punctures which are not coalescent laterally; both sexes with moderately deep semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; female without this tooth; middle calcar acute, about 0.33 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex angulate, obtuse; distance from tibial spur to proximal end of calcar about 1.5 longer than distance from tip of calcar to its base.

A large species with a broad pronotum, resembling *O. follis* in having a small postorbital tubercle, visible only in lateral view, but differing in having the pronotum broadest at base, the median lobe pointed posteriorly, the striae finely punctate, and in many other details.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) massa new species

Figs. 206, 213

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NE), Eliptamin Valley, 1200-1350 m., July 1-15, 1959, W. W. Brandt coll.” (BPBM). PARATYPES one female, same locality and collector as type but dated Aug. 16-30, 1959 (BPBM); one female, Wau, Morobe Dist., 1200 m., 14-IX-1961, Sedlacek & native (BPBM); one female, Koibuga, 1500 m., 3-VII-1963, coll. H. W. Clissold (BPBM); one female, 13 km. SE Okapa, 1650-1870 m., 26-VIII-1964, J. & M. Sedlacek (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.5-8.2 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; Segments III-X very finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe short, oval, its apex broadly rounded; frontal space broader than long, V-shaped, its margins oblique, very shallowly sinuate; medial angles obtuse, very narrowly separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posterior margin transverse, bordered with pollinosity, meeting posteriolateral margin at obtuse angle near temporal seta; antennal groove rather broad, connected to very short orbital groove which ends just posterior to anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with six to eight very fine punctures near medial margin of eye; one temporal seta or no temporal seta, in some specimens present unilaterally; postorbital tubercle about 0.4 as long as eye, clearly visible in dorsal view; eye large, round.

Pronotum, length/greatest width 1.10; widest near middle, base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved except near markedly curved apex, convergent; lateral margin scarcely sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; outer carina broadest at base, narrowed just anterior to base, then nearly parallel-sided to anterior 0.3, tapered to apex; inner carina long, oval, tapered to point at base; both pairs of carinae impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather narrow, elongate; stria not impressed; stria punctures moderately coarse, round; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose from base of Stria IV to base of Stria II; Stria IV without seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; apex of Stria VII with several setae; metasternum with row of punctures along each lateral margin; disc of metasternum impunctate, with bluish opalescence; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse punctures in form of irregular transverse row on each sternum, punctures coalescent near lateral margin; female with deep oval lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with shallow, ill-defined lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; female without this tooth; middle calcar very minute, obtuse; hind calcar small, triangular, its apex obtusely angled, its proximal margin longer than distal margin.

This species and *O. denticulatus* have the postorbital tubercle of moderate size, larger than that of the two preceding species, and clearly visible from above, but smaller than in *O. auratus*. This species differs from *O. denticulatus* in having the median lobe broadly oval, a slightly larger postorbital tubercle and more produced medial angles on the temporal lobe.

Range. – Mountains of northeastern New Guinea. In addition to the type material we provisionally include the following specimens: two males, four females, labelled “Keefu, Okapa, Eastern Highlands, New Guinea, 17-4-1965, coll. R. Hornabrook” (NMNZ); one female, labelled “Morac, 6000, Eastern Highlands, Kuku Kuku, 1-3-64, R. Hornabrook” (NMNZ).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) denticulatus new species

Figs. 207, 214

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA (NW), Wissel Lakes, Enarotadi, 1900-2000 m., 2-11-VII-62, coll. J. Sedlacek” (BPBM). PARATYPE female, labelled: “N. Guinea, Hatam VII, Beccari, 1875, *Rhysodes pulvinatus*” (GEN). It is not conspecific with male lectotype of *R. pulvinatus*.

Description. – Length 7.7-8.5 mm. Antennal Segments I, II coarsely punctate; Segments III-X very finely, sparsely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head slightly longer than wide; median lobe moderately narrow, its tip subtruncate; frontal space longer than wide, V-shaped; lateral margins oblique; medial angles rather sharp, well separated; posteriomedial margin curved, extended to slightly oblique posterior margin; both margins bordered by pollinosity; posteriolateral margin in form of obtuse angle with posterior margin; antennal groove rather broad, slightly dilated at lateral end in form of preorbital impression; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with six or seven fine punctures in lateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercle about 0.2 as long as eye, clearly visible in dorsal view; eye large, round.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width 1.14; broadest at base; apex strongly narrowed; lateral margins oblique in posterior half, curved, markedly convergent in anterior half; lateral margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner carina at middle; outer carina markedly sinuate just anterior to base, broadest at base, narrowed to point at apex; inner carina long oval, tapered to point at base; both pairs of carinae entirely impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather narrow, elongate; striae not impressed; striae punctures moderately coarse, round; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose from base of Stria IV to base of Stria I; Stria IV without seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with row of punctures along each lateral margin; disc of metasternum impunctate, with bluish opalescence; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, scattered punctures; punctures coalescent near lateral margin; female with deep, oval lateral pit on Sternum IV; male unknown.

This species is most like *O. massa* of the eastern part of New Guinea, but differs in the size of the postorbital tubercle and the shape of the medial angle of the temporal lobe. It is also similar to *O. iridescens*, which is sympatric or nearly sympatric with it. This species differs from *O. iridescens* in having a larger postorbital tubercle. *O. auratus*, also of West Irian, is also similar, but has the pronotum narrowed at the base and has much larger postorbital tubercles.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) auratus new species

Figs. 208, 215

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA:Neth., Swart Val: W. ridge 1800-2000 m., Nov. 19, 1958, J. L. Gressitt” (BPBM).

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Antennal Segment I punctate, pollinose; Segments II-IV impunctate; Segments V-X finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head, including postorbital tubercles, wider than long; median lobe short, broadly rounded; frontal space V-shaped, longer than wide, margins oblique, scarcely sinuate; medial angles obtuse, separated; posteriomedial margin curved evenly into posteriolateral margin; posterior margin bordered with pollinosity; antennal groove rather broad, slightly dilated at lateral end; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with nine or 10 very fine punctures in lateral half; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercle as deep as eye, about 0.9 as long as eye; postorbital tubercles prominent in dorsal view, head width across them greater than width across eyes; eye large, round.

Pronotum moderately short, length/greatest width 1.13; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; outer carina broadest near middle, very slightly narrowed at base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, apex obliquely truncate; medial margin of outer carina not sinuate anterior to base; inner carina long-oval, tapered to point at base; both pairs of carinae impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra rather narrow, elongate; striae not impressed; striae punctures very fine, elliptical; base of Stria IV with short pollinose longitudinal scarp; transverse basal scarp of elytron pollinose from base of Stria IV to base of Stria II; Stria IV with one seta at apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum nearly impunctate, with a few fine punctures near lateral margins, microsculptured but not opalescent; abdominal Sterna III-V with one transverse row of coarse punctures on each; those of III, IV widely interrupted at midline; that of V not interrupted; with shallow lateral pit on Sternum IV; with very obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar small, obtuse; hind calcar small triangular, its apex obtuse, slightly lobate; female unknown.

This species is easily recognized by the large postorbital tubercles.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) sus new species

Figs. 216, 222

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NUOVA GUINEA, Katau, L.M. D’Albertis” (GEN). PARATYPES one male, two females, same label as holotype (GEN); one female, labelled: “Nuova Guinea, Fly River, L.M. D’Albertis” (GEN); one damaged male with this label is probably conspecific, but we think it best not to designate it as a paratype (MNHN).

Description. – Length 6.8-8.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-VIII coarsely punctate; Segments IX, X more finely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe lance-shaped, its tip very obtuse; frontal space nearly as long as wide, V-shaped, its margins only shallowly curved; medial angles obtuse, well separated; posteriomedial margin emarginate; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle obtuse; antennal groove rather broad, slightly dilated at lateral end; orbital groove absent; temporal with 17-18 fine punctures; one temporal seta; orbital tubercle about 0.3 as long as eye, visible in dorsal view; eye large, round.

Pronotum elongate; length/greatest width 1.30; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex very markedly narrowed; lateral margins slightly curved posteriorly, markedly curved anteriorly; margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina angulate, not sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina of nearly even width in posterior half, markedly narrowed near apex; inner carina narrowly subtruncate at base; outer carina with 24-29 fine punctures; inner carina with 19-25 fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather narrow, elongate; striae impressed; strial punctures coarse; base of Stria IV with short longitudinal pollinose scarp; basal transverse scarp pollinose from Stria IV to suture; one seta near apex of Stria IV, one seta in subapical striole; about four setae near apex of marginal stria; metasternum entirely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, scattered punctures; female with deep, narrowly oval, oblique lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with shallow, ill-defined pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; female with obtuse angle in this position; middle calcar very small, almost absent; hind calcar of moderate size, broadly rounded.

Punctures on both inner and outer carinae and the elongate pronotum separate this species from others with a medium-sized postorbital tubercle.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) planiceps new species

Figs. 217, 223

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “NEW GUINEA, Morobe District, Wau, 2-3-X-1969, James E. Tobler” (CAS).

Description. – Length 7.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI with few punctures; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe short, broad, its apex rounded; frontal space slightly wider than long; its margins curved; medial angles nearly rectangular, but blunt; well separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle distinct; antennal groove short, connected laterally to shallow preorbital impression; very narrow orbital groove traceable almost to posterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with about 12 punctures, most in form of row medial to eye; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercle very short but deep, visible though inconspicuous in dorsal view; temporal lobe markedly flattened in lateral view; eye large, round.

Pronotum short, length/greatest width 1.12; widest posterior to middle; base very slightly narrowed; apex strongly narrowed; lateral margins nearly straight posteriorly, curved, convergent anteriorly; margin slightly sinuate anterior to hind angle; marginal groove dilated; in dorsal view, outer carina appearing 0.6 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina convex, directed dorsolaterad, apparently narrower in dorsal view than in dorsolateral view; medial margin of outer carina shallowly sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest at base; inner carina obtusely pointed posteriorly; both pairs of carinae entirely impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytra moderately long; striae not impressed, represented only by rows of fine, shallow, elongate punctures; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV without seta; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII without setae (or perhaps broken off); metasternum entirely punctate; metasternum, prosternum with faint bluish opalescence; abdominal Sterna III-V with fine, scattered punctures; female with moderately deep semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; female without ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

Flattened temporal lobes are distinctive in this species. The dilated marginal groove and narrow, convex outer carina also separate it from any other species from New Guinea. If the very short postorbital tubercle were overlooked, this species would trace to *O. trepidus* in the key to species from New Guinea. It differs from the latter species in having the temporal lobe with fewer punctures, the outer carina impunctate and narrow and the pronotum not narrowed at the base.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) lentus new species

Figs. 218, 224

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “D. N. Guinea, Sattelberg” (MNHB).

Description. – Length 7.2 mm. Antennal Segments I-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI with one or two coarse punctures; head 1.3 longer than wide; median lobe broad, its apex obtuse; frontal space much broader than long, nearly U-shaped, its margins abruptly curved; medial angles obtuse, separated; posteriomedial margin oblique, curved gradually into posterior margin; latter nearly transverse laterally, bent abruptly into lateral margin; occipital angle absent; width across temporal lobes greatest just posterior to eyes, margins convergent anteriorly; antennal groove moderately broad, its lateral end slightly dilated; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with seven or eight punctures near eye; temporal seta apparently absent, but possibly rubbed off in the holotype; postorbital tubercles about 0.33 as long as eye, visible in dorsal view, width across them slightly greater than that across eyes; latter large, round, more protuberant than usual in subgenus.

Pronotum short, length/greatest width 1.07; widest near middle; base moderately narrowed; apex very markedly narrowed; lateral margins markedly curved; margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina 0.6 as wide as inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina widest at base, abruptly narrowed anterior to base, from there nearly even width, abruptly narrowed near apex; inner carina with base narrowed, rounded; outer carina with two or three fine punctures; inner carina impunctate; median groove markedly narrowed at middle; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron with bluish opalescence; striae not impressed, represented by rows of fine, shallow, elongate punctures; base of Stria IV with oblique pollinose scarp; transverse scarp not pollinose; Stria IV without seta near apex; subapical striae with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with bluish opalescence, entirely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with fine, scattered punctures; male with shallow lateral pits on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, small, about 0.25 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, its apex obtuse, its proximal margin straight; female unknown.

The species closest in appearance to this one is *O. massa*. In addition to the absence of punctures on the metasternal disc, the latter species differs in the shape of the temporal lobes, the shorter, more rounded median lobe, and the very broad base on the pronotum. The broad based pronotum and flattened temporal lobes distinguish *O. planiceps* from *O. lentus*.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) capito (Grouvelle)

Figs. 219, 225

Rhysodes capito Grouvelle 1895a: 157-158.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) capito (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Nouv. Guinée, Dorey, Baie du Geelvink, Raffray & Maindron 78” (MNHN).

Description. – Length 8.3 mm. Antennal Segments V-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI missing in holotype; head as broad as long; median lobe lance-shaped, tip obtuse; frontal space broader than long; nearly V-shaped, margins oblique, shallowly sinuate; medial angles rounded, well separated; posteriomedial margin curved into posteriolateral margin; occipital angle absent; antennal groove moderately broad, not expanded at lateral end; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with three or four coarse punctures between eye and temporal seta, also about 10 fine punctures more anteriorly, medially; one temporal seta; postorbital tubercles about 0.8 as long as eye, prominent in dorsal view; width across them much greater than across eyes; postorbital tubercles narrower, more divergent than in *O. auratus*; eye large, round.

Pronotum short, length/greatest width 1.09, widest near middle; base slightly narrowed; apex more markedly narrowed; lateral margin curved, moderately so in basal half, markedly so near apex; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina sinuate anterior to base;

outer carina broadest just anterior to base, abruptly narrowed just anterior to it, then slightly broadened to anterior 0.33 of length; apex narrowed; inner carina with base narrowed, rounded; outer carina with 20-30 fine punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron rather broad, surface not opalescent, but opaque, faintly microsculptured; striae not impressed, represented by rows of fine, elongate punctures; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta at apex; subapical striole without seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum completely finely, shallowly punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with scattered punctures; male with shallow lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with acute prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar acute, about 0.2 as long as spur; hind calcar triangular, apex nearly rectangular, proximal margin straight; female unknown.

The prominent postorbital tubercles of this species are comparable to those of *O. auratus*. The latter species has postorbital tubercles broader, outer carinae impunctate, the paramedian grooves much narrower, and disc of the metasternum impunctate.

Range. – Known only from the type locality, on the Vogelkop Peninsula at the west end of New Guinea. Grouvelle (1903) later cited additional localities. We have not located these specimens, and do not know whether they really belong to this species.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) cheesmanae (Arrow)

Figs. 220, 226

Rhysodes cheesmanae Arrow 1942: 180-181

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) cheesmanae (Arrow) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “DUTCH N. GUINEA, Cyclops Mtns., Sabron, 930 ft., V-1936, L. E. Cheesman, BM 1936-271” (BMNH).

Description. – Length 5.3-6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-XI punctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe oval with two to six coarse punctures, tip obtusely pointed; frontal space wider than long; margins moderately curved; medial angles acute, contiguous; posteromedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle absent; antennal groove narrow; orbital groove rudimentary, ended just posterior to anterior margin of eye; temporal lobe with 15-26 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbit flat, pollinose; suborbital tubercle inconspicuous, about 0.2 as long as eye; eye very large, round, prominent.

Pronotum moderately elongate, length/greatest width 1.20; widest near middle; base distinctly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin not sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina slightly narrower than inner one at middle; medial margin of outer carina scarcely sinuate anterior to base; outer carina broadest at anterior 0.33, narrowed to point anteriorly; inner carina with base narrow, attenuate; outer carina with 25-30 fine punctures; inner carina with about six fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron with striae shallowly impressed; striae punctures coarse, shallow; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum completely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse, scattered punctures, these slightly confluent near lateral margin; male with shallow lateral pit on Sternum IV; male with ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar minute, obtuse, almost absent; hind calcar triangular, its apex acute, both margins straight; female unknown.

Among the species which have suborbital tubercles, this one has the smallest tubercle. *O. pulvinatus* and *O. asetatus* have the tubercles conspicuously larger, and have the posterior margin of the temporal lobe margined with pollinosity, while *O. sedlaceki* has a much broader pronotum which is not narrowed at the base.

Range. – North coast of New Guinea at low elevations. In addition to the holotype, we have studied the following specimens: one male, labelled “NEW GUINEA (NW), Ifar, Cyclops Mts, 300-500 m., 23-25-VI-1962, J. Sedlacek” (BPBM); one male, labelled “Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea, VII-8-1944, coll. E. S. Ross” (CAS).

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) asetatus new species

Figs. 221, 227

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “Madang, N. Guinea, Nov. 196 , Hornabrook coll.” (NMNZ).

Description. – Length 6.0 mm. Antennal Segments I-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe impunctate, oval, tip obtuse; frontal space twice as wide as long; nearly U-shaped, its margins markedly curved; medial angles obtuse, nearly contiguous; posteriomedial margin oblique, posteriolateral margin evenly curved; occipital angle absent; posterior margin of temporal lobe bordered by pollinosity; antennal groove rather broad; orbital groove short, ended opposite anterior 0.3 of eye; temporal lobe with 22-27 very fine punctures; temporal seta absent; postorbit convex, pollinose; suborbital tubercle both longer and deeper than those of *O. cheesmanae*, length 0.4 of that of eye; eye very large, round, prominent.

Pronotum moderately long, length/greatest width 1.20; widest slightly anterior to middle; base slightly narrowed; apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins curved; margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina about 0.6 as wide as inner carina at middle; outer carina with medial margin distinctly sinuate just anterior to base; outer carina with width just anterior to base and width at anterior 0.33 equal; inner carina long, oval, its base narrowly rounded; outer carina with 12-13 fine punctures; inner carina with three to four fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron with striae shallowly impressed; stria punctures coarse, shallow; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum completely punctate; abdominal Sterna III-V coarsely punctate, punctures in irregular transverse row on each sternum; punctures markedly coalescent near lateral margins, in form of indistinct transverse sulci; that of Sternum IV dilated to form indistinct lateral pit; with small obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; middle calcar almost absent; hind calcar small, triangular, its apex obtuse; female unknown.

This species is similar to *O. cheesmanae*, but differs in having the posterior face of the temporal lobe pollinose, the suborbital tubercle larger, the temporal seta absent, and the lateral margin of the pronotum sinuate just anterior to the hind angle.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) biroi new species

Figs. 228, 234

Type material. – HOLOTYPE female, labelled: “N. GUINEA Biro’ 1899. Sattelberg, Huon Gulf” (MNHN). The specimen is labelled as a type of *R. pulvinatus*, but is not from the type locality of the latter species, Hatam, and is not mentioned in the original description. It is not conspecific with Grouvelle’s type series. PARATYPE female, labelled: “D. N. Guinea, Sattelberg”, collector and data not indicated (MNH).

Description. – Length 6.0-7.7 mm. Antennal Segments I-X coarsely punctate; Segment XI impunctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe impunctate, suboval, tip pollinose, obtusely rounded frontal space broader than long; margins curved at middle of length; medial angles obtuse, slightly lobate; moderately separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin rather suddenly bent near temporal seta, posterior portion nearly transverse; posterior margin of temporal lobe margined with pollinosity; occipital angle obtuse; antennal groove broad; orbital groove broad, ending near middle of eye; temporal lobe with 15-20 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbit flat, pollinose; suborbital tubercle small, about 0.3 as long as eye; eye large, round, prominent.

Pronotum moderately elongate; length/greatest width 1.21; widest slightly anterior to middle; base slightly narrowed; apex moderately narrowed; lateral margins weakly curved; margins shallowly sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina about 0.6 as wide as inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina curved, not sinuate anterior to base; outer carina widest at anterior 0.25, narrowed to apex, narrowed near base, but base widened; inner carina with base narrowly truncate; outer carina with 30-35 fine punctures; inner carina with 10-16 fine punctures; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron with striae shallowly impressed, intervals flat; stria punctures fine, shallow; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; transverse basal scarp pollinose from Stria IV to Stria I; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with very fine punctures along lateral margins and in midline, otherwise impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with coarse punctures in form of irregular transverse row on each sternum; female with shallow semicircular lateral pit on Sternum IV; female with obtuse ventral tooth on anterior femur; male unknown.

Among those species with suborbital tubercles, this one is recognized by the elongate, subquadrate form of the pronotum, and nearly truncate tip of the median lobe.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) pulvinatus (Grouvelle)

Figs. 229, 235

Rhysodes pulvinatus Grouvelle 1903: 115-116.*Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) pulvinatus* (Grouvelle) Bell and Bell 1978

Type material. – LECTOTYPE (here designated) male, labelled: “Hatam, VII, Beccari, 1875, typus, 6881” (GEN). It bears a label “*Rhysodes pulvinatus*” in Grouvelle’s handwriting. PARALECTOTYPE: one male, same label as lectotype (GEN). A female, with the same labels as the lectotype (GEN), is not this species, but is the species described herein as *O. denticulatus* new species.

Description. – Length 6.3 mm. Antennal Segments I-IX coarsely punctate; Segments X, XI more finely punctate, head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe impunctate, suboval, tip obtusely rounded; frontal space broader than long; margins curved at middle of length; medial angles obtuse, moderately separated; posteriomedial margin oblique; posteriolateral margin evenly curved, margined with pollinosity; occipital angle obtuse; antennal groove broad; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with 11-13 fine punctures; one temporal seta; postorbit flat, nearly glabrous; suborbital tubercle small, about 0.3 as long as eye; eye large, round, less prominent than in *O. biroi*.

Pronotum rather short; length/greatest width 1.13; widest near middle; base slightly narrowed, apex markedly narrowed; lateral margins rather strongly curved; margin sinuate anterior to hind angle; outer carina about 0.4 as wide as inner carina at middle; medial margin of outer carina curved, scarcely sinuate anterior to base; marginal groove strongly dilated; inner carina narrowed to base; outer carina with 10-15 moderately coarse punctures; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron with striae shallowly impressed, intervals flat; stria punctures fine, shallow; base of Stria IV with pollinose longitudinal scarp; transverse basal scarp pollinose from Stria IV to Stria I; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striae with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum punctate near margins and in midline, otherwise impunctate; abdominal Sterna III-V with numerous scattered punctures; with small lateral pit on Sternum IV; anterior femur with ventral tooth; middle calcar minute; hind calcar triangular, obtuse; female unknown.

This species differs from others with suborbital tubercles in having the outer carina very narrow, and the marginal groove dilated. *O. biroi* appears to be the closest related species, but it differs from the latter in having the abdominal punctures numerous and scattered, and in having the pronotum shorter, with more rounded lateral margins.

Omoglymmius (sensu stricto) sedlaceki new species

Figs. 230-233, 236, 237

Type material. – HOLOTYPE male, labelled: “NEW GUINEA:(NE), Wau, Morobe Distr. 1200 m., 14-IX-61, coll. J. Sedlacek & native collector” (BPBM). PARATYPES one male, two females, same data as holotype. The following paratypes all have the same locality data as holotype but with the following dates, elevations and collectors: two males, 1400 m., 27-VIII-1961, J. Sedlacek; two males, 1300 m., 27-VII-1961 and 22-XII-1961, J. & J. H. Sedlacek; one female, 1050-1100 m., 15-XII-1961, G. Monteith, J. Sedlacek; one female, 1650 m., 5-XII-1961, J. Sedlacek; one female, 1700-1800 m., 17-XI-1961, J. Sedlacek; one male, 1200 m., 1-I-1962, J. & M. Sedlacek; one female, 1200-1700 m., 10-VIII-1962, J. Sedlacek; one male, 1200-1300 m., 6-IV-1963, J. Sedlacek (ALL BPBM); one female, New Guinea (NE): Wau, Mt. Kaindi, 1500-1800 m., 12-14-VI-1963, coll. P. Shanahan (BPBM); one female, New Guinea (NE), Wau, Kunai Creek, 1500 m., 28-30-V-1963, coll. P. Shanahan (BPBM).

Description. – Length 6.8-8.4 mm. Outer antennal segments finely punctate; head distinctly longer than wide; median lobe moderately to very broad, its tip obtusely rounded to slightly pointed; frontal space nearly as long as broad; its margin shallowly curved to nearly oblique; medial angles nearly rectangular, well separated; posteriomedial margin deeply emarginate; posteriolateral margin curved; occipital angle distinct, in some specimens lobate; posterior margin between occipital angle and posteriolateral margin oblique in some specimens, emarginate in others; antennal groove moderately

broad; orbital groove absent; temporal lobe with nine to 13 fine punctures, mostly near lateral margin; one temporal seta; postorbit flat, glabrous; suborbital tubercle inconspicuous, 0.3 of length of head; eye large, round, prominent.

Pronotum rather short, length/greatest width about 1.10; widest near middle, subquadrate; base slightly narrowed, extreme apex markedly narrower; lateral margin feebly curved except near apex, where markedly curved; margin feeble to markedly sinuate anterior to hind angles; width of outer carina subequal to inner one at middle; outer carina sinuate on medial margin just anterior to base; outer carina with two equal points of greatest width, one just anterior to base, another anterior to middle; inner carina with base narrow, attenuate, pointed; outer carina varying in punctuation; inner carina impunctate; pronotum without setae; prosternum without precoxal carinae.

Elytron with striae shallowly impressed; stria punctures shallow, rather coarse; base of Stria IV with longitudinal pollinose scarp; transverse basal scarp pollinose between bases of Stria I-IV; Stria IV with one seta near apex; subapical striole with one seta; Stria VII with several setae near apex; metasternum with punctures near margins, its disc impunctate; punctures of abdominal Sterna III-V coarse, sparse, tending to form one transverse row on each Sternum, interrupted at midline; semicircular lateral pit present on Sternum IV in both sexes, deeper in female; male with prominent ventral tooth on anterior femur; female without such tooth; middle calcar scarcely developed; hind calcar triangular, obtuse, its proximal margin nearly straight, its distal margin emarginate between tip of calcar and spur.

In this species, the punctures of the metasternum are limited to margins, the postorbit is flat and glabrous, and the outer carina is as wide just anterior to the base as it is at the anterior third.

Variations. – We provisionally include in this species a series of allopatric samples which differ from one another in shape of the pronotum, median lobe, and posterior margin of the temporal lobe, as well as in the number of punctures on the pronotum. Possibly these forms are subspecifically or specifically distinct, although it is also possible that there are clinal variations in these characters.

We believe that we can distinguish five allopatric forms. Form A, from Wau and vicinity, includes the type series. The posterior margin of the temporal lobe is sinuate near the medial angle but oblique lateral to it, or with sinuation barely suggested. The outer carina has about 20 punctures in its lateral half. Form B, from Kassem, has the temporal lobe as in the preceding, but lacks punctures in the outer carina. Form C, from the Eastern Highlands Province (Kamira, Okapa, Doulo Pass, Mount Michael), has the posterior margin of the temporal lobe twice sinuate, with a lobate occipital angle. The outer carina has only two or three punctures. Form D, from Mount Otto, differs from all others in having a very broad median lobe with a distinct angle at its tip. It has the posterior margin of the temporal lobe twice sinuate, and the outer carina with many punctures. Form E, from Sepalakambang, has the median lobe narrower than in any other form. The posterior margin of the temporal lobe is once sinuate, and the pronotal carinae are impunctate.

Range. – Highlands of Northeast New Guinea. In addition to the type series, we provisionally include the following specimens: (FORM B) one male, one female, Kassem Pass, E. Highlands, 24-2-74, coll. R. Hornabrook (NMNZ); (FORM C) two females, Doulo Pass, Asato-Chimbu Divide, 16-1-72 & 13-3-72, coll. R. Hornabrook (NMNZ); one female, Mt. Michael, Lufa, Feb.-71, coll. R. Hornabrook; one male, one female, Okapa, Kamira, 2-9-1964 & 24-6-1965, coll. R. Hornabrook (NMNZ); (FORM D) one female, Mt. Otto, 2200 m., June 24-1955, coll. J. L. Gressitt (BPBM); (FORM E) one female, Sepalakambang, Salawaket Range, 1920 m., IX-15-56, E. J. Ford, jr. (BPBM).

SUBSTITUTIONS FOR PREOCCUPIED GENERIC NAMES

Two of the generic names proposed by us in Part I. (Bell and Bell 1978) are preoccupied. *Tangaroa* Bell and Bell 1978 is preoccupied by *Tangaroa* Lehtinen 1967. We propose the substitute name *Tangarona* New Name. The type species and only member of the genus is *Tangarona pensus* (Broun) NEW COMBINATION.

Kupea Bell and Bell 1978 is preoccupied by *Kupea* Philpott 1930. We propose the substitute name *Kupeus* New Name. The type species and only member of the genus is *Kupeus arcuatus*

(Chevrolat) NEW COMBINATION.

We thank Dr. Norman Platnick for pointing out the first homonymy, and Dr. P. Basilewsky for pointing out the second one.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the numerous curators and collectors whose aid has made this work possible. Many of them were mentioned in Parts I and II. We are especially indebted to Dr. Roberto Poggi for detailed drawings and descriptions of some of the types in the Genoa Museum, and for the loan of valuable specimens from the latter museum. Dr. F. Hieke of Humboldt University (Berlin) also made valuable types available to us. We are grateful to Dr. O. Kryzhanovskij of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, for sending us samples of species from the U.S.S.R., and for the loan of specimens from other regions. We also acknowledge our debt to Mrs. Joyce Murray for her care in the long and difficult task of typing this manuscript.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES³

- Bell, R. T. and J. R. Bell. 1981. Coleoptera: Rhysodidae. *Insects of Micronesia* 15(2): 51-67.
Nakane, T. 1978. New or little-known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent regions, XXIX (In English), *Reports of the Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University (Earth Sciences and Biology)* 11: 129-134.

NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

Because two specimens designated as holotypes were badly damaged in the mail, replacements are herewith designated:

Omoglymmius modicus: HOLOTYPE male, labelled "6-4-62-1455, Savo, Solomon Islands" (BMNH). This is listed on p. 233 as a paratype.

Omoglymmius regius: HOLOTYPE female, labelled "Isabela, Tatu'mba. 24-8-1963, P. Greenslade, 9587" (BMNH). This is listed on p. 235 as a paratype.

³This supplements the list of references found in Part I and Part II.

INDEX TO NAMES OF TAXA
(Synonyms in italics)

FAMILY GROUP TAXA

Buprestidae, 206
Cerambycidae, 206
Clavicornia, 206
Omoglymmiina, 131, 164
Rhysodidae, 221
Rhysodini, 162, 232, 233, 235, 238

GENERA AND SUBGENERA

Boreoglymmius new subgenus, 132, 133, 140
Caeconavitia new subgenus, 132, 166, 167, 168
Carinoglymmius new subgenus, 132, 176, 177
Dhysores Grouvelle, 164
Hemiglymmius Bell and Bell, 132, 135, 137, 138, 140, 141, 161, 164, 177
Indoglymmius new subgenus, 132, 157, 161, 167
Kupea Bell and Bell, 253
Kupea Philpott, 253
Kupeus New Name, 253
Laminoglymmius new subgenus, 132, 133, 146, 156, 157, 162, 164, 167
Navitia Bell and Bell, 132, 164, 167
Nitiglymmius Bell and Bell, 132, 166, 167, 168, 180
Omoglymmius (sensu stricto), 140, 167, 169, 180, 207, 208, 211, 224, 225
Omoglymmius Ganglbauer, 130, 131, 132, 137, 146, 157, 162, 164, 243
Orthoglymmius Bell and Bell, 132, 133, 161, 164, 169, 177, 180
Pyxiglymmius Bell and Bell, 130, 131, 132, 143, 146, 154, 155, 157
Rhizodiastes Fairmaire, 177, 227
Tangaroa Bell and Bell, 253
Tangaroa Lehtinen, 253
Tangarona New Name, 253

SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES

actae new species, *Omoglymmius*, 132, 146, 156, 157, 160, 161
africanus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 135
africanus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 132
alticola (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 170, 173, 175
alticola Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 173
americanus (Castelnau), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 141, 143, 144, 206
americanus Castelnau, *Rhysodes*, 140, 144
americanus Reitter, *Rhysodes*, 194
amplus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 189, 211, 212
aratus Chevrolat, *Rhysodes*, 143, 194
aratus Newman, *Rhysodes*, 144
arcuatus (Chevrolat), *Kupeus*, 254
armatus (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 147, 150, 153, 154
armatus (Arrow), *Pyxiglymmius*, 154
armatus Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 154
asetatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 193, 250
aterrimus (Chevrolat), *Omoglymmius*, 153
aterrimus Chevrolat, *Rhysodes*, 153, 154
auratus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 187, 193, 246, 247, 250
batchianus (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 184, 190, 223, 225, 226, 228
batchianus Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 223
bicarinatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 181, 189, 230
biroi new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 193, 251, 252
borneensis (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 214
bouchardi new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 189, 212, 216, 221, 222
bucculatus (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 181, 190, 229, 237

- bucculatus* Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 229
caelatus Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*,
 183, 194, 232
capito (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 187,
 194, 249
capito Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 249
carinatus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*,
 177, 179
carinatus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 176, 179
cavea new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184,
 192, 242, 243
cavifrons (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 170,
 172, 174, 175
cavifrons Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 174
cheesmanae (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 186,
 193, 250, 251
cheesmanae Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 250
classicus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183,
 192, 232, 238, 239
coelebs new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185,
 189, 209, 215
consors new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185,
 189, 214, 216, 221
continuus new species, *Omoglymmius*,
 180, 190, 226
coomani (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 170,
 174, 175, 176, 179
coomani Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 176
crassicornis new species, *Omoglymmius*,
 183, 188, 211
crassiusculus (Lewis), *Omoglymmius*, 146,
 150, 151
crassiusculus (Lewis), *Pyxiglymmius*, 151
crassiusculus Lewis, *Rhysodes*, 143, 151
crenatus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 170,
 175, 176
crenatus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 175
cristatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 146,
 150, 152, 153
data new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185, 188,
 209, 217
denticulatus new species, *Omoglymmius*,
 187, 193, 246, 247, 252
duplex new species, *Omoglymmius*, 180,
 184, 189, 209, 219, 220
ephemeris new species, *Omoglymmius*,
 185, 192, 244
evasus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185,
 189, 212, 213, 214, 215
exaratus Erichson, *Rhysodes*, 194
exaratus Serville, *Rhysodes*, 144
feae (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 170, 172,
 174, 176
feae Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 172
follis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186,
 193, 245, 246
fraudulentus new species, *Omoglymmius*,
 185, 189, 212, 214, 215, 217, 222
fringillus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182,
 193, 224, 227, 240, 241
fulgens Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 168
germaini (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 133,
 136, 137, 138
germaini Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 137
germari (Ganglbauer), *Omoglymmius*,
 141, 180, 187, 194, 206
germari Ganglbauer, *Rhysodes*, 131, 180,
 194
gorgo new species, *Omoglymmius*, 155,
 158, 160, 163
gracilicornis (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*,
 185, 192, 230, 244
gracilicornis Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 244,
 245
greensladei Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*,
 168
gurneyi new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182,
 191, 227, 232, 235, 236
hamatus (Leconte), *Omoglymmius*, 133,
 141, 143, 145
hamatus Leconte, *Rhysodes*, 143
hemipunctatus new species,
Omoglymmius, 133, 136, 137, 138
hesperus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 147,
 150, 153, 154
hexagonus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*,
 177, 178, 179
hexagonus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 178
hiecki new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185,
 189, 209, 218

- hornabrooki* Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 168
humeralis (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 184, 190, 224
humeralis Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 224
ichthyocephalus Lea, *Rhysodes*, 180
impletus Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 194, 231
imugani new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 188, 209, 210, 211, 218
inaequalis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 132, 157, 158, 160, 161, 167, 177, 178
ineditus (Dajoz), *Omoglymmius*, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140
ineditus Dajoz, *Rhysodes*, 138
inermis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 135, 139, 140
insularis (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 146, 157, 160, 162
insularis (Grouvelle), *Pyxiglymmius*, 162
insularis Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 156, 162
intrusus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 164, 166
intrusus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 164, 166
iridescens new species, *Omoglymmius*, 187, 193, 245, 247
javanicus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 136, 137, 138
krikkeni new species, *Omoglymmius*, 146, 150, 153, 156
laticeps Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 181, 188, 207
lederi (Lewis), *Omoglymmius*, 146, 150, 152, 157
lederi (Lewis), *Pyxiglymmius*, 152
lederi Lewis, *Rhysodes*, 152
lentus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 187, 194, 249
lewisi (Nakane), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 141, 143, 151, 206
lewisi Nakane, *Rhysodes*, 141
lindrothi new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 192, 231, 232, 233
lineatus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 167
lineatus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 167
longiceps (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 170, 173, 174, 176
longiceps Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 173
lustrans Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 168
malabaricus (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 181, 187, 207, 208
malabaricus Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 208
malaicus (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 185, 187, 214, 216
malaicus Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 215
manni new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 191, 232, 234, 235
massa new species, *Omoglymmius*, 187, 193, 246, 247, 249
microtis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 170, 172, 175
modicus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 191, 232, 233, 234
modiglianii new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 189, 212
morditus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 190, 228
mycteroides new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185, 191, 237
nasalis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 190, 228, 237
nemoralis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185, 189, 213, 214, 215, 222
nicobarensis (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 177
nicobarensis Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 161, 177
oberthueri (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 133, 157, 160, 162
oberthueri Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 162
occultus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 133, 136, 138
oceanicus Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 194, 231
offafinus Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 168
opticus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 190, 225, 226
oroensis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182, 193, 224, 240, 241
patens new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 192, 231, 242, 243

- pectoralis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185, 189, 216, 218, 219
- pensus (Broun), Tangarona, 253
- philippensis (Chevrolat), *Omoglymmius*, 184, 188, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 220, 231
- philippensis* (Chevrolat), *Rhysodes*, 209
- philippensis* Chevrolat, *Rhysodes*, 209
- philippinensis* (Chevrolat), *Rhysodes*, 209
- pilosus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 146, 150, 153, 155, 156, 161
- pilosus* (Grouvelle), *Pyxiglymmius*, 155
- pilosus* Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 155
- planata Fab., *Uleiota*, 206
- planiceps new species, *Omoglymmius*, 187, 194, 231, 248, 249
- politus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 181, 184, 188, 189, 210, 218, 230
- princeps new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 191, 232, 235, 236, 239
- pulvinatus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 186, 193, 250, 252
- pulvinatus* Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 251, 252
- puncticornis new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182, 192, 241
- quadraticollis (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 186, 190, 222, 225, 226
- quadruplex new species, *Omoglymmius*, 180, 185, 189, 219, 220
- regius new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 192, 232, 233, 235
- renutus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 191, 232, 236, 239
- repetitus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 190, 222, 223
- rimatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 133, 136, 139
- rojasi Chevrolat, *Clinidium*, 137
- rugosus (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 146, 147, 157, 160, 163
- rugosus* (Grouvelle), *Pyxiglymmius*, 160
- rugosus* Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 160
- rusticus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 192
- rusticus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 183, 232, 233, 234
- sakurarii (Nakane), *Omoglymmius*, 181, 188, 207
- sakurarii* Nakane, *Rhysodes*, 207
- scopulinus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182, 191, 232, 235, 237
- sectatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185, 192, 242, 243, 244
- sedlaceki new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 193, 250, 252
- semiculatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 168, 169
- semperi new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182, 188, 217, 218
- silvatica L., *Fagus*, 206
- solitarius (Arrow), *Omoglymmius*, 132, 178, 186, 187, 208
- solitarius* Arrow, *Rhysodes*, 208
- strabus (Newman), *Omoglymmius*, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154
- strabus* (Newman), *Pyxiglymmius*, 153
- strabus* Newman, *Rhysodes*, 146, 153
- stylatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 164, 165, 166
- subcaviceps (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 146, 150, 151
- subcaviceps* (Grouvelle), *Pyxiglymmius*, 150
- subcaviceps* Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 150
- sulcicollis (Lewis), *Omoglymmius*, 170
- sulcicollis Germar, *Dechomus*, 206
- sulcicollis* Lewis, *Rhysodes*, 169, 170
- summissus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 181, 188, 212, 216, 217
- sus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 187, 194, 248
- tabulatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 186, 191, 238
- thoracicus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 185, 189, 216, 219
- toxopei Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*, 168
- trepidus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 184, 192, 242, 243, 249
- trisinuatus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 158, 160, 163, 164
- vadosus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 181, 190, 227, 228

- vicinus* (Grouvelle), *Omoglymmius*, 182,
192, 239, 240, 241, 245
vicinus Grouvelle, *Rhysodes*, 239
viduus new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182,
190, 225, 226, 241
wittmeri new species, *Omoglymmius*, 182,
190, 227
zimmermani Bell and Bell, *Omoglymmius*,
166, 167, 168