

Revision of *Priopus* species from Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea and Pacific Islands (Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotinae)

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Abstract

In this paper the authors have studied the click beetles of the genus *Priopus* CASTELNAU from the Malay Region. The results of these investigations, based on material preserved in the most important museums and private collections, are illustrated. We have checked 70 species of which 27 are described for the first time. Several synonyms are established and a key to the known species is given.

Key-words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotinae, *Priopus*, designations of lectotypes, new synonymies, new species.

Résumé

Les auteurs ont révisé les espèces du genre *Priopus* CASTELNAU de Malaisie, Indonésie, Nouvelle Guinée et Iles du Pacifique. Les résultats de l'étude ont mené à la reconnaissance de 70 espèces dont 27 sont nouvelles. Une clé de détermination est donnée.

Mots clés: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotinae, *Priopus*, designations de lectotypes, synonymies nouvelles, espèces nouvelles.

Introduction

In a recent paper on the reclassification of the genera of click beetles belonging to the *Melanotus* group, miss VON HAYEK (1990) fixed the priority of the generic name *Priopus* CASTELNAU, 1840 (type-species: *P. frontalis* CASTELNAU) for the species until then assigned first to the genus *Diploconus* CANDÈZE, 1860, then to *Neodiploconus* HYSLOP, 1921. In our work we have followed the conclusions of the exhaustive study of miss VON HAYEK about the generic diagnosis of *Priopus* CASTELNAU. The genus is endemic of the indo-malayan region with few species in India but many in Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Since some time we have started a revision of the species of the genus. For practical reasons we have subdivided this study in various parts (in press). In this part we consider the species from Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea and Pacific Isles.

The examination of the type-material and other abundant material received for study from various museums and private collections have permitted us to recognize 70 species of which 27 are considered new and to establish several synonyms; one species *pilosus* (CANDÈZE) is transferred to the genus *Neofleutiauxia* PLATIA. As we have proposed in the key to known species, they can be divided naturally in two groups, one small, including 9 species with unicarinate hind angles of pronotum, the second including the remaining 61 species with bicarinate angles of pronotum. This big group could be divided then in two undergroups, one of species with elytral apex entire to slightly emarginate (42) and species with clearly emarginate elytral apex (19).

For the two groups we have proposed an attempt of keys to separate the different species; many of these have very similar characters and show a certain degree of variation; generally the characters we have used to separate the species are: body colour, in several species very stable; shape of frontal anterior margin, simple, thickened, projecting horizontally or not above clypeus; clypeus with carinae or not; the length of antennae with the ratio between segments II, III and IV; the shape of pronotum with size and intervals of punctures on the central disk; apex of elytra; prosternal process. The male genitalia are not always useful to separate the species, they show a certain degree of variation in the shape of apical expansions of paramera. No biological data are known to us on the *Priopus* species and no larvae are till now described; according to the data of collectors of the material we have studied, several species were discovered in mountainous regions, in light traps.

Material and methods

Measurements of entire body. The length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of frons to the apex of elytra; the width is measured at the widest part.

Measurements of pronotum. The length is measured along the midline; the width includes also the hind angles.

Description of species. Many of the species have very similar characters; generally we have described only those useful to separate the different species.

Punctures of pronotum. In the keys and in the descriptions the shape and the density of punctures are referred to the median part of the disk.

Abbreviations

The names of institutions, museums and collections containing material are abbreviated as follows:

BMNH	London, British Museum (Natural History)
BPBM	Honolulu, BERNICE P. Bishop Museum
CAJ	Japan, ARIMOTO coll.
CCW	Wien, CATE coll.
CPG	Gatteo, PLATIA coll.
CRG	Genova, RIESE coll.
CSB	Bratislava, SAUSA coll.
CSV	Vinningen, SCHIMMEL coll.
DEI	Eberswalde, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut.
DEUA	Edmonton, Department of Entomology, University of Alberta
IRSNB	Bruxelles, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique
IZW	Warszawa, Institut de Zoologie
MNHN	Paris, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
MNHU	Berlin, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität
NHMB	Basel, Naturhistorisches Museum
NMV	Victoria, National Museum
RNH	Leiden, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie
SMTD	Dresden, Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde
TM	Budapest, Termesztudományi Museum

Key to species-groups

Species with hind angles of pronotum unicarinate first group

Species with hind angles of pronotum bicarinate second group

First group

1. Bicoloured species 2
 - Unicoloured species 7
2. Pronotum yellow to red orange to sanguineous 3
 - Pronotum black 6
3. Elytra black 4
 - Elytra yellow with black apex 1. *diehli* n. sp.
4. Head and prosternum red 5
 - Head and prosternum black 9. *tersus* (CANDÈZE)
5. Antennal segments from fourth as long as wide; pronotal punctures sparser 8. *seminiger* (CANDÈZE)
 - Antennal segments from fourth longer than wide; pronotal punctures denser .. 7. *pendleburyi* n. sp.
6. Larger species (length 10-12.5 mm; width 2.7-3.3 mm); pronotum with deep median longitudinal

- furrow 5. *homostictus* (CANDÈZE)
 - Smaller species (length 7.8 mm; width 2 mm); pronotum only with a trace of median longitudinal furrow 4. *hirashimai* n. sp.
7. Longer antennae in the male exceeding the hind angles of pronotum; pronotal sides dilated, subparallel from middle towards base 8
 - Shorter antennae in the male not reaching the hind angles of pronotum; pronotal sides regularly arcuate 3. *hasselti* (CANDÈZE)
8. Lateral margin of pronotum visible in dorsal view; hind angles divergent .. 2. *guadalcanalensis* n. sp.
 - Lateral margin of pronotum not visible in dorsal view; hind angles not divergent 6. *leverii* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG)

Second group

1. Species with elytral apex entire, truncate or slightly emarginate near the suture 2
 - Species with elytral apex clearly emarginate .. 49
2. Antennal segments from fourth normally serrated as long as wide to longer 3
 - Antennal segments from fourth extraordinarily serrated, much more wider than long 63. *summus* n. sp.
3. Bicoloured species; colour of pronotum and elytra clearly contrasting 4
 - Unicoloured species; elytra brownish if pronotum is spotted or lighter than elytra 19
4. Pronotum entirely red or with black spot; elytra black to blackish 5
 - Pronotum blackish or entirely yellowish sometimes with black spot; elytra yellowish darkened at apex or at base or at sides 17
5. Underbody nearly all black as the elytra 6
 - Underbody nearly all red as the pronotum 9
6. Frons slightly impressed near the anterior margin; prosternum red as the pronotum 7
 - Frons not impressed near the anterior margin; prosternum black 8
7. Smaller species (length 8 mm; width 2.3 mm); pronotum strongly convex without median longitudinal depression 32. *bryanti* n. sp.
 - Larger species (length 13.5 mm; width 3.4 mm); pronotum moderately convex with clear median longitudinal depression 67. *venustus* n. sp.
8. Antennae black, intermediate segments as long as wide 35. *dohrni* n. sp.
 - Antennae ferruginous, intermediate segments longer than wide 44. *modiglianii* (CANDÈZE)
9. Carinae of hind angles of pronotum at the same level or inner more high than outer 10
 - Inner carina of hind angles of pronotum lighter and lower than outer 15
10. Pronotum wider than long 11
 - Pronotum as long as wide 48. *nitidicollis* (SCHWARZ)

11. Elytral apex entire or slightly emarginate near suture 12
 - Elytral apex truncate 38. *erythronotus* (CANDÈZE)
12. Pronotum entirely red orange 13
 - Pronotum red with median longitudinal depression blackish 14
13. Smaller species (length 8.4-10.5 mm; width 2.1-2.6 mm); intermediate antennal segments longer than wide 57. *ruficollis* (SCHWARZ)
 - Larger species (length 11-15 mm; width 3.3-4; intermediate antennal segments wider than long *rubidus* (ERICHSON) var. *melanopterus* (CANDÈZE)
14. Frons regularly convex 36. *elateropsis* (CANDÈZE)
 - Frons impressed from middle with anterior margin thickened 34. *corporaali* n. sp.
15. Pronotal punctures coarser with intervals equal to inferior to their diameters 16
 - Pronotal punctures very small with intervals more two times larger than their diameters
 *ustulatus* (CANDÈZE) var.
16. Larger species (length 13.7 mm; width 3.3); clypeus slightly carinate; pronotum red sanguineous
 31. *brancuccii* n. sp.
 - Smaller species (length 8-10.5 mm; width 2.2-3 mm); clypeus not carinate; pronotum red orange
 46. *nigriceps* (SCHWARZ)
17. Anterior margin of frons simple; pronotum unicoloured 18
 - Anterior margin of frons thickened and protruding horizontally; pronotum yellow with black spot ..
 64. *tricolor* (CANDÈZE)
18. Pronotum blackish with slight median longitudinal depression 69. *walshi* n. sp.
 - Pronotum yellowish without median longitudinal depression 65. *ustulatus* (CANDÈZE) f. typ.
19. Pronotum with median longitudinal line or channel 20
 - Pronotum without median longitudinal line or channel, sometimes a vestige in the basal declivity 35
20. Anterior margin of frons strongly thickened and protruding horizontally; clypeus with median longitudinal carina 21
 - Anterior margin of frons not protruding horizontally; clypeus not carinate 22
21. Larger species (length 14.7-17 mm; width 3.6-4 mm); pronotum subtrapezoidal; apex of prosternal process entire 43. *lemoulti* n. sp.
 - Smaller species (length 11-13 mm; width 2.7-3.3 mm); pronotal sides subparallel to slightly arcuate; apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate
 37. *enganensis* (CANDÈZE)
22. Apex of prosternal process not emarginate 23
 - Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate 29
23. Pronotum with only a trace of median longitudinal impressed line 24
 - Pronotum with median longitudinal furrow ... 28
24. Antennal segments from fourth without carina 25
 - Antennal segments from fourth longitudinally carinate 27
25. Elytra at base as wide as pronotum 26
 - Elytra at base wider than pronotum
 50. *parvicollis* (CANDÈZE)
26. Pronotum strongly convex; punctures sparser, larger with intervals larger than their diameters
 40. *flavidus* (CANDÈZE)
 - Pronotum less convex, gradually declivous at base; punctures denser with shortest intervals
 60. *separandus* (KIRSCH)
27. Pronotal punctures sparser with intervals on average equal to or larger than their diameters
 33. *convexicollis* n. sp.
 - Pronotal punctures denser with shorter intervals, at sides contiguous 62. *straatmani* n. sp.
28. Longer antennae, in the male exceeding the hind angles of pronotum ... 61. *spiloderus* (CANDÈZE)
 - Shorter antennae, in the male not reaching the hind angles of pronotum ... 53. *pseudospiloderus* n. sp.
29. Antennal segments from fourth not carinate . 30
 - Antennal segments from fourth strongly carinate 51. *plagiatus* (CANDÈZE)
30. Pronotal punctures simple 31
 - Pronotal punctures umbilicate
 54. *punctatus* (SCHWARZ)
31. Larger species (length 11-15 mm; width 3.3-4 mm); pronotum wider than long 32
 - Smaller species (length 9.4-10.5 mm; width 2.5-3 mm); pronotum as long as wide
 39. *exquisitus* (CANDÈZE)
32. Antennal segments from fourth as long as wide 33
 - Antennal segments from fourth longer than wide 34
33. Body entirely ferruginous
 56. *rubidus* (ERICHSON) f. typ.
 - Body entirely blackish *rubidus* (ERICHSON) var.
34. Pronotal punctures smaller, with intervals larger than their diameters 35
 - Pronotal punctures coarser, nearly contiguous
 42. *hebetatus* (CANDÈZE)
35. Larger size (length 15.5 mm; width 4.1 mm); shorter antennae in the male not reaching the hind angles of pronotum 53. *pseudoplagiatus* n.sp.
 - Smaller species (length 11-12.5 mm; width 3-3.3 mm); longer antennae in the male slightly exceeding the hind angles of pronotum 70. *strbai* n.sp.
36. Fourth tarsal segment much more smaller and narrower than third 37
 - Tarsal segments regularly decreasing in length and in width 39
37. Smaller species (length 7.4-10 mm; width 1.8-2.9 mm) 38
 - Larger species (length 12-14 mm; width 3.2-3.5 mm).
 30. *barbus* (CANDÈZE)
38. Unicoloured brown; pronotum regularly convex 43. *ineptus* (CANDÈZE)
 - Head and pronotum blackish, elytra lighter; pronotum with slight median longitudinal impressed line 68. *wallacei* n. sp.
39. Pronotal punctures sparser with intervals on average larger than their diameters 40

- Pronotal punctures denser with intervals smaller than their diameters to contiguous 42
- 40. Carinae on hind angles of pronotum equally developed 41
 - Inner carina of hind angles of pronotum lighter and lower than outer; unicoloured ferruginous *ustulatus* (CANDÈZE) var.
- 41. Antennal segments from fourth carinate; pronotal punctures very small, just visible 58. *rufus* (CANDÈZE)
 - Antennal segments from fourth not carinate; pronotal punctures denser, well visible; unicoloured ferruginous *ruficollis* (SCHWARZ) var.
- 42. Frons flat to convex 43
 - Frons impressed with anterior margin thickened 55. *quatei* n. sp.
- 43. Shorter antennae not reaching in both the sexes the hind angles of pronotum 44
 - Longer antennae reaching to exceeding in the male the hind angles of pronotum 47
- 44. Pronotum with sides arcuate with punctures of variable density, not contiguous 45
 - Pronotum subtrapezoidal with coarse punctures, umbilicate, nearly contiguous 46
- 45. Larger species (length 11-15 mm; width 3.2-4.3 mm); apex of prosternal process not emarginate 66. *vafer* (ERICHSON)
 - Smaller species (length 8-10 mm; width 2.4-2.8 mm); apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate 29. *aequalis* (CANDÈZE)
- 46. Body ferruginous with antennae blackish from third antennal segment 41. *frontalis* CASTELNAU
 - Body dark brown *frontalis* var. *ardjoenicus* (CANDÈZE)
- 47. Pronotal sides strongly arcuate with hind angles very elongate and divergent 48
 - Pronotal sides moderately arcuate with hind angles short not or slightly divergent 49. *nutritus* (CANDÈZE)
- 48. Longer antennae in the male exceeding 2 segments, in the female reaching the hind angles of pronotum; pronotal puncture strongly umbilicate 44. *loyi* n. sp.
 - Shorter antennae in the male reaching, in the female not, the hind angles of pronotum; pronotal punctures smaller, simple 59. *sedlaceki* n. sp.
- 49. Anterior margin of frons thickened and more or less projecting horizontally 50
 - Anterior margin of frons simple not projecting horizontally 64
- 50. Clypeus more or less distinctly unicarinate 51
 - Clypeus without strong carina, often with trace of two subparallel carinae 55
- 51. Outer carina of hind angles of pronotum well separated by lateral margin and directed inside 52
 - Outer carina of hind angles of pronotum very near and parallel to lateral margin, often not well apparent 54
- 52. Frons more or less impressed near anterior margin; apex of prosternal process feebly but clearly emarginate 53
 - Front not impressed; apex of prosternal process not emarginate 28. *waterstradti* n. sp.
- 53. Pronotum with subparallel or slightly arcuate sides, rather depressed on the disk, gradually declivous at base 10. *ambustus* (CANDÈZE)
 - Pronotum with more or less arcuate sides, disk convex abruptly declivous at base 24. *porrectus* (ERICHSON)
- 54. Entirely yellow ferruginous; pronotal punctures larger with intervals on average equal to half than their diameters 25. *prominens* (ERICHSON)
 - Pronotum yellowish lighter than head and elytra brown; pronotal punctures smaller with intervals equal to larger than their diameters 21. *pellucidus* (CANDÈZE)
- 55. Bicoloured species 56
 - Unicoloured species, ferruginous to yellowish 60
- 56. Pronotum entirely yellowish or with black spot 57
 - Pronotum red orange, elytra black 23. *poggii* n. sp.
- 57. Pronotum entirely yellowish 58
 - Pronotum with longitudinal black spot 11. *apicalis* (CANDÈZE)
- 58. Head and pronotum yellow; shorter antennae not reaching the hind angles of pronotum 59
 - Head black; longer antennae exceeding 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum 13. *bocakorom* n. sp.
- 59. Smaller species (length 9-10 mm; width 2.2-2.5 mm); only the base or the basal third of elytra yellow ferruginous 12. *basalis* (SCHWARZ)
 - Larger species (length 10.5-13.5 mm; width 2.5-3.2); at least the two third of elytra yellow ferruginous 20. *partitus* (CANDÈZE)
- 60. Pronotum wider than long; elytra at base as wide as pronotum 61
 - Pronotum as long as wide; elytra at base wider than pronotum 27. *stricticollis* n. sp.
- 61. Longer antennae, in the male reaching the hind angles of pronotum, in the female just shorter 62
 - Shorter antennae, in the male not reaching the hind angles of pronotum, in the female shorter 63
- 62. Pronotal punctures sparser with intervals on average twice larger than their diameters 17. *ferruginosus* n. sp.
 - Pronotal punctures denser with intervals on average equal to smaller than their diameters 19. *niasensis* n. sp.
- 63. II and III antennal segments together, in both the sexes longer than IV 14. *candezei* n. sp.
 - II and III antennal segments together, in the male just shorter, in the female as long as IV 18. *kuehi* n. sp.
- 64. Larger species (length 16-23 mm; width 4.5-6.5 mm) 65
 - Smaller species (length 9.5-15 mm; width 2.5-4 mm) 66
- 64. Longer antennae, in the male reaching the hind angles of pronotum .. 26. *robustus* (SZOMBATHY)

- Shorter antennae, in the male not reaching the hind angles of pronotum 22. *peregrinus* (CANDÈZE)
- 66. Longer antennae, in the male reaching, in the female not for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum 16. *exilis* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG)
- Shorter antennae, in both the sexes not reaching the hind angles of pronotum 15. *consanguineus* (CANDÈZE)

1. *Propus diehli* n. sp.
(Fig. 4)

Diagnosis. Very similar in the general shape and colour to *partitus* (CANDÈZE) but clearly different in the uncarinate angles of pronotum.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Prapat, 1400 m, III.IV.1982, E.W. DIEHL (NHMB). 1 Paratype ♂ - Sumatra, Medan, Brastagi, V.1918 (coll. FLEUTIAUX, MNHN).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; entirely yellowish with head and apical third of elytra blackish; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin regularly arcuate, weakly thickened and protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, regularly but moderately convex, at base strongly declivous with trace of median longitudinal depression; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles long, acuminate, slightly divergent, uncarinate; carina subparallel to lateral margin, this complete; punctures small, deep, with intervals on average larger than their diameters. Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex nearly regularly narrowing; apex entire, suture with trace of a spine; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with sparser and smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 4.

Female unknown.

Length 10.7-11.5 mm; width 2.7-2.9 mm.

2. *Priopus guadalcanalensis* n. sp.
(Fig. 26)

Diagnosis. Allied with *leverii* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG), but separated in the pronotal shape; clearly distinguished by the nearly totality of *Priopus* species for the very long antennae.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Solomon Is.: Guadalcanal, Avu Avu, 10-100 m, 9-10.X.1981, J.L. GRESSITT (BPBM). 1 Paratype ♂ - same data as holotype (BMNH).

Description.

Male.

Entirely blackish with ferruginous shadings; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with yellow vestiture, at sides partially erect.

Head: frons impressed from middle with anterior margin strongly arcuate, slightly thickened and just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae elongate, exceeding 3 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together shorter than IV; IV-VI subtriangular, much more longer than wide; VII-X with subparallel sides; XI very longer and narrower than X; IV-X slightly longitudinally carinate.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex; sides slightly dilated near the middle, toward apex narrowing, sinuate before the posterior angles, these just divergent, uncarinate; carina short, at apex directed inside; lateral margin in the posterior half well visible in dorsal view; punctures coarse, deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Elytra: 3.1 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex weakly but regularly narrowing; apex entire, at suture with trace of a spine; striae light but marked, punctured; interstriae flat with dense punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 26.

Female unknown.

Length 10.5-11.3 mm; width 2.8-3 mm.

3. *Priopus hasselti* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 39)

Diploconus hasselti CANDÈZE, 1883: 205; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus hasselti SCHENKLING, 1927: 266; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 392.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Sumatra, Lebong, V.1878 (RNH). Other specimens - Malaysia: Penang; Borneo (ex. JANSON coll. BMNH).

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellow ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: convex with anterior margin arcuate, projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae shorter, not reaching for 1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, just longer than wider; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, strongly convex with slight but clear median longitudinal depression from base to middle; sides arcuate with posterior angles acuminate, divergent, strongly unicarinate; carina long and feebly directed inside; punctures small, slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to half or more than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel and feebly narrowing towards apex; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 39.

Female.

Similar to male but with shorter antennae; elytral sides weakly dilated behind the middle.

Length 11.8-13 mm; width 3.3-3.7 mm.

4. *Priopus hirashimai* n. sp. (Fig. 34)

Diagnosis. Small species similar to *homostictus* (CANDÈZE) but with only a trace of median longitudinal furrow on pronotum.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Borneo, forest camp 19 km N of Kalabakan, 16.X.1962, at light trap, Y. HIRASHIMA (BPBM).

Description.

Male.

Head, antennae and pronotum dark brown; elytra light brown; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat, slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this arcuate, thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, contiguous so that the surface appears rather dull. Antennae just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments sub-

equal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, convex, with slight median longitudinal furrow from base to near the middle; sides in the anterior third strongly narrowing, in the posterior half subparallel; hind angles acuminate, just divergent, unicarinate; punctures uniform, coarse, umbilicate, contiguous so that the surface appears rather dull.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides moderately arcuate with the greatest width near the middle, then narrowing toward apex; apex entire with trace of a spine near the suture; striae deeply marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 34

Female unknown.

Length 7.8 mm; width 2 mm.

5. *Priopus homostictus* (CANDÈZE) (Fig. 42)

Diploconus homostictus CANDÈZE, 1860: 295; 1878: 134; 1891a: 139; 1894: 495; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus homostictus SCHENKLING, 1927: 266; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 392; OHIRA, 1973: 121.

Priopus homostictus HAYEK, 1990: 82.

Locus Typicus: Borneo, Sarawak.

Material Examined. Syntype ♀ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Malaysia: Borneo, Sarawak, ex DEYROLLE coll. (BMNH). Many specimens - Malaysia: Borneo, 1886, F. BACZES; Sarawak, Bau distr., Bidi, 90-240 m, 3.IX.1958, T.C. MAA; Gunong Matang, 120 m, 13.IX.1958, J.L. GRESSITT; Sarawak, WALLACE; foot of Mt Dulit, junction of rivers Tinjar and Lejok, 3.VIII.1932. Indonesia: Sumatra; Sumatra, Liangagas, DOHRN; Pangherang- Pisang, X.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI; Merapi, III.1991; Langkat, Deli, 1894; Harau Valley, Paya Kumbuh, X.1989, SARIMUDANAS; Harau Valley, 400 m, VII.1992. Singapore, 1911, H.N. RIDLEY.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; blackish to dark brown with base of elytra and too the base of III-VI interstriae, ferruginous, more rarely the interstriae are ferruginous for nearly all the length; covered with yellowish vestiture. Head: frons slightly impressed from the middle, anterior margin arcuate, more or less thickened, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment as

long as wide, III just longer than wide, together a little longer than IV; IV-X triangular, as long as wide; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, convex, with a deep, narrow median longitudinal furrow with smooth surface; sides arcuate, from just behind the middle to apex strongly narrowing, slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, these long, acuminate, feebly divergent, uncarinate; carina directed inside; lateral margin complete; punctures coarse, more or less strongly umbilicate, contiguous, so that the surface appears rather dull.

Elytra 2.5 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then slightly narrowing toward apex, this entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae convex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 42.

Female.

Similar to male with antennae a little shorter.

Length 10-12.5 mm; width 2.7-3.3 mm.

6. *Priopus leveri* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG) comb. n.
(Fig. 41)

Neodiploconus leveri VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1940: 127.

Locus Typicus: Solomon I. (Guadalcanal).

Material Examined. Some specimens - Solomon Is.: Guadalcanal, Tambalia, 30 km W. Honiara, 22.V.1964, R. STRAATMAN, XII.1980, N.L.H. STRAUSS; Tenaru R., 30-60 m, 25.VI.1964, J. & M. SEDLACEK (BPBM).

Description.

Male.

Dark brown with ferruginous shadings; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with yellow vestiture, partially erect. Head: frons deeply and triangularly impressed from the middle, anterior margin just thickened, strongly arcuate and slightly projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, strongly umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae exceeding of about 2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III small, subequal, together just shorter than IV; IV-X subtriangular, very longer than wide, feebly carinate; XI longer than X, narrowing toward the apex. Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex; sides regularly arcuate, posterior angles short, not or just divergent, uncarinate; carina very fine, subparallel to lateral border, this not visible in dorsal view; punctures robust, deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest intervals.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then feebly narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, densely and roughly punctured. Apex of prosternal process weakly emarginate. Aedeagus as in Fig. 41.

Female unknown.

Length 9.8-10.2 mm; width 2.6-2.7 mm.

7. *Priopus pendleburyi* n. sp.
(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis. Near *seminiger* (CANDÈZE) but with darker pronotal colour and slender intermediate antennal segments.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Pulau Tioman, Ti Ruatoh, 1200, V.1927, N. SMODLY, ex. F.M.S. Mus. (BMNH). 2 Paratypes ♀♀ - Pahang, Pulau Tioman, Kampong Tekek to Kampong Juara, 27.III.1962, K.J. KUNCHERIA. Thailand: Nakon Sri Tamarat Khao Luang, 9000 Ft, 23.III.1922, H. M. PENDLEBURY (BMNH; BPBM).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; pronotum and underbody red orange; elytra black to blackish; covered with yellow vestiture, at sides of elytra partially erect.

Head: frons flat, anterior margin substraight, thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, as long as wide; III subconical, a little longer than II; together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, slightly longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, regularly convex, at base abruptly declivous, with trace of median longitudinal depression in the declivity; sides regularly and moderately arcuate; posterior angles long, acuminate, divergent at apex, uncarinate; carina well apparent, subparallel to lateral margin; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides parallel in the first half, then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 1.

Female

Similar to male with body more convex and shorter antennae.

Length 10-12 mm; width 2.7-3 mm.

8. *Priopus seminiger* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 3)

Diploconus seminiger CANDÈZE, 1893: 47; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus seminiger SCHENKLING, 1927: 268.

Neodiploconus (Ploconides) seminiger OHIRA, 1971a: 230; 1973: 121.

Locus Typicus: Thailand (Siam).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ - (des. PLATIA, 1993) Thailand (Siam) ex coll. NONFRIED (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB). Other specimens - Malaysia: Borneo: in coll. SCHWARZ, DEI; Borneo, Sandakan, BAKER; Sarawak, 4th Division Gn. Mulu n.p., 1978, P.M. HAMMOND & J.E. MARSHALL; Nanga Pelagus, 7-14.VIII.1958, T.C. MAA; Sabah: Sepilok, IV.V.1982, BURCKHARDT.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; Head, first antennal segment, pronotum, underbody and legs red orange; elytra black; covered with fine, brownish, vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons slightly convex, anterior margin regularly arcuate, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with short and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together just longer than IV; IV-X strongly serrate, as long as wide to wider; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, convex, with feeble median longitudinal depression reaching the middle, deeper in the basal declivity; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles acuminate, not divergent, unicarinate; carina robust, subparallel to the lateral margin; punctures small, simple, sparser, with intervals on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex slightly but regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked from base to apex, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures. Apex of prosternal process emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 3.

Female.

Body more convex, with shorter antennae.

Length 9.5-13.5 mm; width 2.5-3.8 mm.

9. *Priopus tersus* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 2)

Diploconus tersus CANDÈZE, 1897: 61; SCHWARZ, 1906: 319.

Neodiploconus tersus SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 394.

Priopus tersus HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Locus Typicus: Borneo (Kina Balu).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu (CANDÈZE coll. - IRSNB). Other specimens - Kina Balu, 5.VIII.1903, WATERSTRADT; Crocker Range, 19.V.1987, 25.VIII.1987; Gunung Emas, V.1993, M. STRBA.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; entirely black except pronotum and propleura red to red orange; covered with brown and few apparent vestiture.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin regularly arcuate, a little thickened and protruding above clypeus; punctures robust, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with shortest, shining to weakly shagreened, intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment as long as wide, III subconical longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X strongly serrated, as long as wide to wider than long; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, convex, with slight, well apparent median longitudinal depression from base to the middle, deeper in the declivity; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles long, acuminate, not divergent, unicarinate; carina subparallel to the lateral margin; punctures deep, simple, sparse, with intervals on average equal to their diameters to larger. Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides feebly but regularly narrowing from base to apex, this entire with trace of a spine at the suture; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae at base convex then flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 2.

Female.

Similar to male with larger body and shorter antennae.

Length 12.9-15.3 mm; width 3.4-3.9 mm.

10. *Priopus ambustus* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 5)

Diploconus ambustus CANDÈZE, 1865: 46; 1891a: 140; 1894: 495; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus ambustus SCHENKLING, 1927: 265; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 391.

Priopus ambustus HAYEK, 1990: 80.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Sumatra, MÜLLER (RNH) (not examined). Paralectotype ♀ - Sumatra, SNELLEMAN (BMNH). Other specimens - Sumatra, reg. de Benkoelen, Tandjong Sakti, 1935, M. & M. WALSH; Sago mts, 1000 m, IV.1991; Harau Valley, Paya Kumbu, VI. 1988, I.1991; Sitaboan, 1400 m, 1.1.1992, S.W. DIEHL; Brastagi, Tanah Karo, 1550 m, 9-10.II.1984, H. & K. URBAN, I. WORM, J. WIESNER; Brastagi-Sibayak, 22-25.V.1991, J. MORAVEC. Java: Toegoe, J. D. PASTEUR; Djampang Mts.

Description.

Male.

Brown with ferruginous shadings, sometimes with darker pronotum; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons impressed from middle forward, particularly at sides; anterior margin regularly arcuate, thickened, subhorizontally projecting above clypeus, this unicarinate; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1.5-2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, slightly longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, a little longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide; moderately convex, with median longitudinal furrow from base to middle or more, deeper in the basal declivity, reduced to an impressed line forward; sides gently and regularly arcuate to subparallel; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their diameters or more.

Elytra: on average 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides feebly but regularly narrowing from base to apex, this emarginate; striae normally marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures. Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 5.

Female.

Similar to male with more parallel body and shorter antennae.

Length 12.5-13.5 mm; width 3.2-3.3 mm.

11. *Priopus apicalis* (SCHWARZ) (Fig. 6)

Diploconus apicalis SCHWARZ, 1902: 327; 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus apicalis SCHENKLING, 1927: 266.

Priopus apicalis HAYEK, 1990: 80.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ - (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Indonesia: Sumatra (coll. SCHWARZ, DEI). Other specimens - Sumatra: G. Merapi, S. of Bukittinggi, 1050-1800 m, 17.II.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA; Sumatra: without data. Java: without data.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; yellowish to yellow orange with head, median longitudinal pronotal spot, scutellum and apical third of elytra, underbody except the propleura, black; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat on the vertex, slightly impressed forward, anterior margin arcuate, weakly thickened, and projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching to just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum just wider than long, moderately convex, with clear median longitudinal furrow, deeper in the basal declivity reduced to a simple line near middle; sides from base to apex nearly regularly and strongly narrowing; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner more prominent, directed inside; punctures fine, deep, simple, sparser, with intervals larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; from base to apex slightly but regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 6.

Female unknown.

Length 11-12 mm; width 2.8-3 mm.

12. *Priopus basalis* (SCHWARZ) (Fig. 9)

Diploconus basalis SCHWARZ, 1901: 342; 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus basalis SCHENKLING, 1927: 266.

Priopus basalis HAYEK, 1990: 80.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Palembang (SCHWARZ coll., DEI). 2 Paralectotypes ♂♂ - same data as lectotype (MNHN). Other specimens - Palembang, Paggar Alam, BOUCHARD; Medan; reg. de Benkoelen, Moeara Tenam, 1935, M. & M. WALSH; Liangagas, DOHRN; Batang, Palupuh Nat. Res., 850 m, 15.II.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA; Aceh, Ketambe, Leuser Nat. park, 450 m, 26.II-1.III.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA; Aceh, Kutacane, Ketambe, 400 m,

7-19.X.1991, BARRIES; Pangkaran, Paya Kumbu, III.1990, S. YAMADA.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; head, pronotum, third basal of elytra, prosternum, meso and metathorax, yellow ferruginous; antennae except the first three segments, the greatest part of elytra and abdomen, blackish; covered with fine, yellow fulvous to brownish vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex, only feeble impressed at the anterior margin, this thickened, arcuate, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II cylindrical, III subconical, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, weakly longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: 1.2 times wider than long, moderately convex, with slight but clear median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle; sides moderately arcuate, from base to apex nearly regularly narrowing; posterior angles acuminate, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple, sparse, with intervals larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae normally marked and punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 9.

Female unknown.

Length 9-10 mm; width 2.2-2.5 mm.

13. *Priopus bocakorum* n. sp.
(Fig. 10)

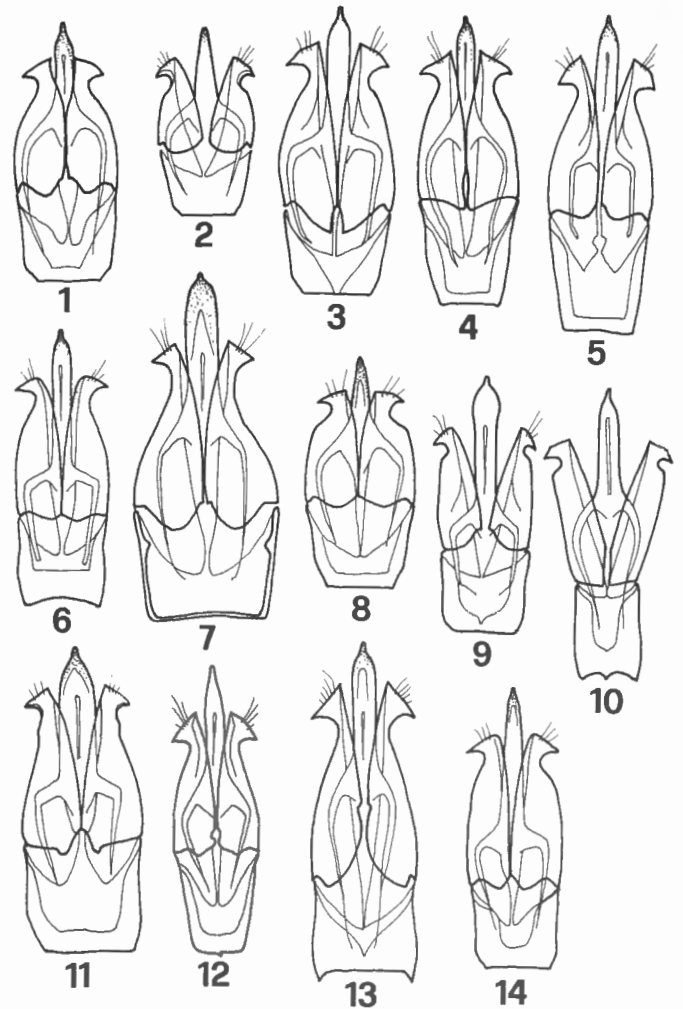
Diagnosis. Very similar to *partitus* (CANDEZE) but with black head and longer antennae.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, 30 km SW of Brastagi, G. Sihabung, 22.II.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA (NHMB). 2 Paratypes ♂♂ - Sumatra, Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, 19-23.II.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA; G. MERAPI, S of Bukittinggi, 1050-1800 17.II.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA (NHMB; CPG).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; yellowish with head and apical third of elytra, prosternal process and abdomen, black; covered with brownish vestiture.



Figs 1-14. - Aedeagus in dorsal view 1: *Priopus pendleburyi* n.sp. (holotypus); 2: *P. tersus* (CANDEZE); 3: *P. seminiger* (CANDEZE); 4: *P. diehli* n.sp. (holotypus); 5: *P. ambustus* (CANDEZE); 6: *P. apicalis* (SCHWARZ); 7: *P. plagiatus* (CANDEZE); 8: *P. ustulatus* (CANDEZE); 9: *P. basalis* (SCHWARZ); 10: *P. bocakorum* n.sp. (holotypus); 11: *P. prominens* (ERICHSON); 12: *P. flavidus* n.sp. (holotypus); 13: *P. vafer* (ERICHSON); 14: *P. partitus* (CANDEZE).

Head: frons convex on vertex, slightly impressed near anterior margin, this arcuate, weakly thickened and projecting horizontally above clypeus; punctures deep, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching to just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical, longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, very longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, convex, abruptly declivous at base, with clear median longitudinal furrow, deeper in the basal declivity, reduced to a simple impressed line toward the middle; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures small, deep, simple, sparse, with intervals on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than pronotum; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae normally marked and punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured. Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate. Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

Female unknown.

Length 10.4-12 mm; width 2.6-2.8 mm.

14. *Priopus candezei* n. sp.
(Fig. 15)

Diagnosis. Generally misidentified with *frontalis* (CASTELNAU) is similar to small specimens of *prominens* (ERICHSON) but it is easily separated for many characters, as the clypeus without a strong carina.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Java occ., PASTEUR (*frontalis* CASTELNAU, det. CANDÈZE) (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB). 75 Paratypes (51 ♂♂ and 24 ♀♀) - Java, without data; Toegoe, 1902; Boeloe Lawang Res. Pasoeroean, HOLZ; Soekaboeni, ROUYER; Palaboeang; Buitenzorg; Mt Tengger, 4000 ft, 1890, H. FRUHSTORFER; Mt Ardjoeno, M.E. WALSH; Mt Gedeh; Nong Kodjadjar, 4000 ft, 1934, R. WEGNER; Puncak Pass, nr. Bogor, 23.III.1992, H. ARIMOTO; Tjisarva ad Bogor, 2.V.1959, B. PISARSKI & J. PROSZYNSKI (IRSNB); IZW; OBERTHÜR coll., MNHN; SCHWARZ coll., DEI; MNHU; CAJ; CPG; CSV).

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellowish with ferruginous shadings; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat, slightly impressed at sides near the anterior margin, this thickened and strongly protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together slightly longer than IV; IV-X triangular, just longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex, with median longitudinal furrow from base to near the middle where it is more superficial; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles acuminate, more or less divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures fine, deep, sparse, with intervals larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.8 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat to sub-convex with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 15.

Female.

Similar to male with body more convex and shorter antennae.

Length 9.5-11 mm; width 2.3-2.7 mm.

15. *Priopus consanguineus* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 40)

Diploconus consanguineus CANDÈZE, 1860: 293; 1875: 126; 1891a: 140; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus consanguineus SCHENKLING, 1927: 293; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1936: 422.

Priopus consanguineus HAYEK, 1990: 81.

Diploconus erythropus CANDÈZE, 1865: 46 (syn. n.) (lectotype ♀, des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, not examined, RNH) (Ternate I) (paralectotype ♀, des. VON HAYEK, BMNH, examined a specimen compared with it).

Diploconus cantharus CANDÈZE, 1893: 48 (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂, des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, examined, in CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB) (Philippines: Babuyanes).

Diploconus nigrifrons SCHWARZ, 1902: 272 (syn. n.) (holotype ♀, in SCHWARZ coll., DEI) (Gardener Is.) (Bismarck Archipelago).

Diploconus lateralis SCHWARZ, 1902: 273 (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂, des. PLATIA, 1993, in SCHWARZ coll., DEI) (Sulawesi).

Diploconus nitidus SCHWARZ, 1902: 274 (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂ + 2 paralectotypes, des. PLATIA, 1993, SCHWARZ coll., DEI) (Bismarck Archipelago).

Neodiploconus niger VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1934: 596 (syn. n.) (holotype in BMNH not examined; examined other specimens det. VAN ZWALUWENBURG from typical localities) (Solomon Is.).

Priopus schwarzi HAYEK, 1990: 84 (n. name for *nitidus* SCHWARZ, 1902, nec CANDÈZE, 1860).

Material examined. Syntype ♂, Malaisie, without any data (BMNH). Many specimens -Indonesia: Sulawesi: without data; Tondano; Ceram I. Larat Is., 1914, F. MUIR; Halmaheira Is.; New Guinea: Nadyab, X.1944, PETERS; Kiunga, 23.VII-2.VIII.1969, J. BALOGH; Kai, ex JANSON coll. Ambon I., Waai, 20.22.1965, A.M.R. WEGNER. Bismarck Archipelago, Kiniginang, C. RIBBE; Matupi, 10.X.1896; Keravat, F.H. TAYLOR; Manus I., H.P. CHANDLER; Sula I., Mangole, XII.1977, V.G. WEGNER; Gardener Is.; Key Is., XII.1907, ex F. MUIR coll. Solomon Is.: New Georgia, Munda I., 0-100 m, II.1984, N.L.H. KRAUSS; Ratuna, VII.1929, E. PARAVICINI; Vella Lavella, Ulo Crater, VII.1963; Choiseul I., Malangana, 2.III.1964, P. SHANAHAN; Kolombangara, Pepele, 30 m, 3.II.1964, P. SHANAHAN; Gizo I., Gizo, 0-100 m, III.1985, N.L.H. KRAUSS; 28.VI.1964, J.M. SEDLACEK. Philippines.

Description.**Male.**

Body colour extremely variable; from entirely ferruginous with intermediate forms to completely black; covered with yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to convex with anterior margin more or less regularly arcuate, just projecting above clypeus; punctures variable, generally umbilicate, intervals variable. Antennae not reaching for 1.5-2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III subequal, together as long as IV to a little longer; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide to a little wider, convex, at base strongly declivous, often with trace of median longitudinal line from base to middle; sides regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate more or less divergent, bicarinate; carinae directed inside, inner carina often more prominent; punctures of different size, deep, simple to feebly umbilicate, intervals too variable generally equal to their diameters to more.

Elytra: 2.5-2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.3-2.5 times longer than wide; sides generally subparallel for half of its length then narrowing, sometimes narrowing from base to apex; apex clearly emarginate; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 40.

Female.

Similar to male but with body generally larger and more arcuate.

Length 9.5-15 mm; width 2.5-4 mm.

Notes. The species is very variable in the size and in many other characteristic. After examination of the type-material of some species described from Sulawesi to Solomon Is., (see the synonymies), we have concluded that they are to consider conspecific with *consanguineus* because we have not found constant morphological characters; also the examination of male and female genitalia are not useful because the degree of variability is high.

16. *Priopus exilis* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG) comb. n.
(Fig. 32)

Neodiploconus exilis VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1940: 126; 1948: 275; 1957: 63; OHIRA, 1971b: 300.

Locus Typicus: Carolines Is.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Carolines Is., Palau Is., Melokeiok, 11.IV.1936 (BPBM). Other specimens - Palau Is. (MNHU); Palau Is., Pelelin I, NE coast, 28.VI.1948, at light; Koror Palau, 18.VII.1946, OKLEY coll.; Koror Palau, 3-15.XI.1963, 26.XII.1963, F.A. BIANCHI; Potangeras I., Ulithi Atoll, 10.XI.1947, H.L. DYBAS; W Samoa, Upolu, 1942, E.J. FORD.

Description.**Male.**

From dark ferruginous to brown covered with fine, yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin arcuate, feebly thickened, not projecting above clypeus; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, strongly longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide to just wider, moderately convex; sides feebly and regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, not or just divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed and directed inside; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals variable, on average smaller than half of their diameters.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides moderately and regularly narrowing from base to apex; apex slightly and sometimes obliquely emarginate; striae superficial, feebly punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 32.

Female.

Similar to male but with shorter antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum.

Length 10-12.5 mm; width 2.8-3.5 mm.

17. *Priopus ferruginosus* n. sp.
(Fig. 37)

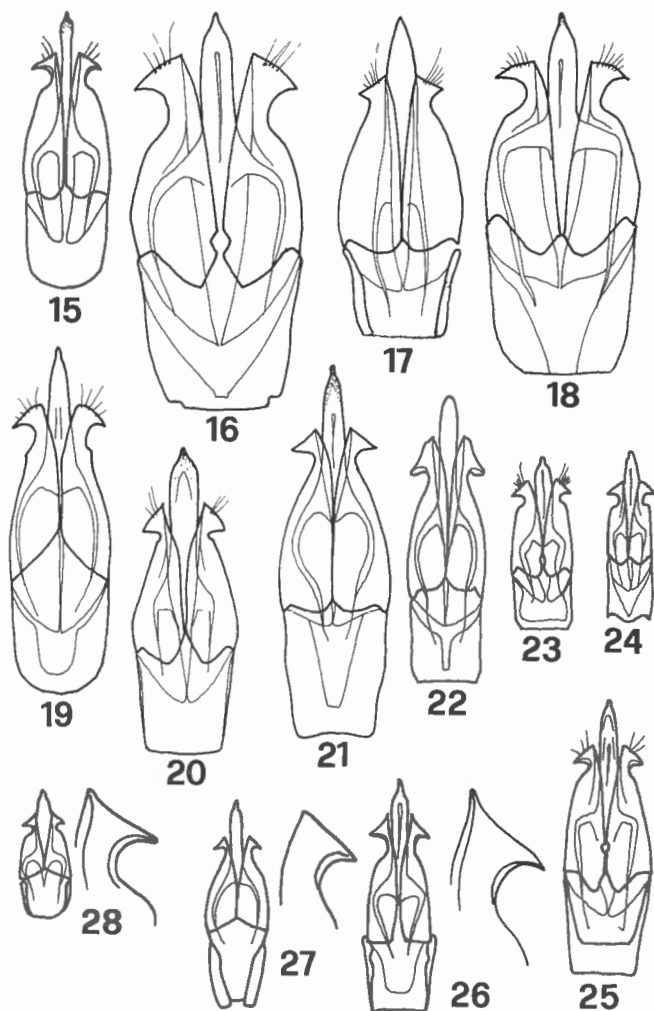
Diagnosis. In the general shape near to *porrectus* (ERICHSON) but easily distinguished for the clypeus not unicarinate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu, J. WATERSTRADT (FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN). 5 Paratypes (1 ♂ and 4 ♀) same data as ht, 5.VIII.1903, J. WATERSTRADT; Sabah, Head quater, 21.II.1980, H. ARIMOTO; Sarawak, Matang, 1910, J.E.A. LEWIS; Sarawak, 4th Division Gn. Mulu NP, Mulu NM costing, Kerangas, 2.III.1978, in pitfall. (BMNH; CAJ; CPG).

Description.**Male.**

Entirely ferruginous sometimes with brownish shadings; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons convex, with anterior margin strongly arcuate, just thickened, protruding above clypeus, this slightly bicarinate; punctures robust, more or less clearly umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1-1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, together as long as



Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.
Aedeagus as in Fig. 37.

Female.

Similar to male with just shorter antennae.

Length 10.5-13.5 mm; width 2.8-3.5 mm.

18. *Priopus kuehi* n. sp.
(Fig. 38)

Diagnosis. Similar to *candezei* n. sp., distinguished essentially for the different ratio in the length of the first antennal segments.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu, Mesilau camp, 5000 ft., 1-5.IV.1964 (BMNH); 2 Paratypes (1 ♂ and 1 ♀) - Kina Balu, Mesilau Cave, 6175 ft., 24.III.1964, Royal Soc. Exped., S. KUEH coll. 1964; Kina Balu, Lumu Lumu, 5500 ft., 16.IV.1929, H.M. PENDLEBURY. (BMNH; CPG).

Description.

Male.

Entirely brown ferruginous covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin arcuate, slightly thickened, protruding above clypeus, this weakly bicarinate; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, much more longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, moderately convex, with clear median longitudinal depression from base to the middle or more; sides gently arcuate, from behind the middle to apex narrowing; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae fine, equally developed, the outer very near to the lateral margin, directed inside; punctures small, simple, with intervals larger than their diameters. Elytra: 3 time longer than pronotum and 2.8 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex slightly and regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae feeble, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 38.

Female.

Shorter antennae not reaching the hind angles of pronotum, pronotum more convex.

Length 12.5-13.8 mm; width 2.9-3.1 mm.

Figs 15-28. - Aedeagus in dorsal view 15: *Priopus candezei* n.sp. (paratypus); 16: *P. dohrni* n.sp. (holotypus); 17: *P. separandus* (KIRSCH); 18: *P. frontalis* CASTELNAU; 19: *P. pellucidus* (CANDÈZE); 20: *P. aequalis* (CANDÈZE); 21: *P. barbatus* (CANDÈZE); 22: *P. loyi* n.sp. (holotypus); 23: *P. summus* n.sp. (holotypus); 24: *P. walshi* n.sp. (holotypus); 25: *P. corporaali* n.sp. (holotypus); 26: *P. guadalcanalensis* n.sp. (holotypus); 27: *P. straatmani* n.sp. (holotypus); 28: *P. nigriceps* (SCHWARZ).

IV to longer; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, convex, at base strongly declivous, with clear but narrow and superficial median longitudinal depression from base to the middle; sides regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, subparallel, directed inside; punctures very fine and sparse, simple, with intervals on average twice larger than their diameters. Elytra: 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex feebly and regularly narrowing; apex slightly but clearly emarginate; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

19. *Priopus niasensis* n. sp.
(Fig. 64)

Diagnosis. Allied with *ferruginosus* n. sp. separated essentially for the denser pronotal punctures.

Material Examined. Holotype ♀ - Indonesia: Dyma, M. Nias, III.V.1895, R. MITSCHKE (FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN).

Description.

Female.

Entirely brown ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin just thickened, regularly arcuate, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae short, exceeding just the middle of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical a little longer than II, together clearly longer than IV; IV-X triangular, slightly longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal. Pronotum: just wider than long, strongly convex, at base abruptly declivous, with trace of median longitudinal depression from base to near the middle; sides arcuate, sinuate before the posterior angles, these acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, parallel, directed inside; punctures deep, simple, with intervals on average smaller than their diameters, very shining.

Elytra: 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel for about two third then narrowing; apex slightly but clearly emarginate; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Copulatrix bursa as in Fig. 64.

Male unknown.

Length 12 mm; width 3 mm.

20. *Priopus partitus* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 14)

Diploconus partitus CANDÈZE, 1894: 494; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus partitus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 393.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Sumatra, Si Rambé, XII.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI (MCSN); several Paralectotypes ♂♂ - (des. PLATIA, 1993) same data lect.

(IRSNB, MNHN, MCSN). Other specimens - Sumatra: Prapat, 11.IV.1982, E.W. DIEHL; Brastagi, 1400-1600 m, IV.1990, RICHTER; Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900, 19-23.II.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA; Mt Sibayak, 1300 m, 7-15.VIII.1992, BARRIES & CATE; Sitahon, 1400 m, I.I.1982, E.W. DIEHL.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; head, pronotum, anterior half of elytra, propleura and prosternum, yellow ferruginous; posterior half of elytra, meso and metasternum, abdomen, blackish; covered with fine, brownish vestiture.

Head: frons convex on vertex, slightly impressed forward, anterior margin regularly arcuate, thickened, horizontally protruding above clypeus, this with trace of two longitudinal carinae; punctures robust, more or less strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 0.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together a little longer than IV; IV-X triangular longer than wide; longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, abruptly declivous at base, with slight but clear median longitudinal furrow from base to middle or more, deeper in the basal declivity; sides regularly narrowing from base to apex, posterior angles acuminate, not or just divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner sometimes more prominent than outer, directed inside; punctures variable, deep, simple to feebly umbilicate, sparse, with intervals on average equal to larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 14.

Female.

Body larger, shorter antennae.

Length 10.5-13.5 mm; width 2.5-3.2 mm.

21. *Priopus pellucidus* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 19)

Diploconus pellucidus CANDÈZE, 1894: 494; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus pellucidus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 393.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Sumatra, Si Rambé, XII.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI (MCSN). 1 Paralec-

tototype ♀ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - same data lect. (IRSNB); 1 ex. ♂ - Sumatra, Pangkaran, Paya Kumbu, IV.1988, S. YAMADA. (CAJ).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured without an evident contrast; pronotum and propleura yellowish, elytra and other underbody parts brownish; covered with brownish vestiture.

Head: frons convex on vertex, impressed in the anterior half with anterior margin strongly thickened and horizontally projecting above clypeus, this strongly and longitudinally unicarinate; punctures coarse, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with shortest intervals, sometimes slightly shagreened. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum, II cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, just longer than wide, strongly longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex, abruptly declivous at base, with median longitudinal furrow, deeper in the basal declivity, very superficial on the disk to middle or more; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles more or less divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; the inner carina directed inside, the outer very near and parallel to the lateral border; punctures small, deep, sparse, with intervals equal to larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.9 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae at base very light, then more marked and punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 19.

Female.

Body larger, shorter antennae not reaching for 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum.

Length 14.8-16 mm; width 3.1-3.8 mm.

22. *Priopus peregrinus* (CANDÈZE) (Fig. 29)

Diploconus peregrinus CANDÈZE, 1860: 293; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus peregrinus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 394.

Priopus peregrinus HAYEK, 1990: 83.

Locus Typicus: Borneo, Sarawak.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Malaysia: Sarawak, WALLACE (BMNH). Other specimens - Sarawak, WALLACE, ex. HAAG coll. (DEI); Sarawak, Matang; Borneo, Pontianak, 1906.

Description.

Male.

Brown with yellow ferruginous shadings; covered with yellow vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex with anterior margin arcuate, more or less thickened, projecting above clypeus, this slightly carinate; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, a little longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, with clear median longitudinal furrow from base to nearly the anterior margin, deeper in the basal declivity then more superficial; sides arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing toward the apex; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner a little more prominent; punctures coarse, deep, simple to weakly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex emarginate; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 29.

Female.

Body larger and shorter antennae.

Length 20-23 mm; width 5.8-6.5 mm.

23. *Priopus poggii* n. sp. (Fig. 35)

Diagnosis. In the general shape and colour very similar to *seminiger* (CANDÈZE) but easily separated for the bicarinate angles of pronotum and the elytral apex emarginate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Pangherang-Pisang, X.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI (*nigripennis*, det. CANDÈZE) (MCSN). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data ht. (MCSN).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; head, pronotum and underbody red orange; elytra black; covered with blackish vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin thickened, regularly arcuate, projecting above clypeus, this slightly bicarinate; punctures deep, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae just reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: weakly wider than long, convex, strongly declivous at base, with trace of median longitudinal depression; sides arcuate, from behind the middle forward strongly narrowing; sinuate before the hind angles, these acuminate, just divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures uniform, small, deep, simple, sparse, with intervals much more larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex slightly but clearly emarginate; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures. Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 35.

Female.

Similar to male with more convex pronotum and shorter antennae.

Length 10-10.7 mm; width 2.8-3 mm.

24. *Priopus porrectus* (ERICHSON)
(Figs 43, 65)

Cratonychus porrectus ERICHSON, 1841: 109.

Priopus porrectus HAYEK, 1990: 83.

Diploconus carneus CANDÈZE, 1897: 60. (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂ + 2 paralectotypes ♂♂ - des. PLATIA, 1993) (Malay Pen.: Poulo Pinang; Johore) (IRSNB).

Diploconus depressus SCHWARZ, 1902: 326. (syn. n.) (lectotype ♀ - des. PLATIA, 1993) (Sumatra) (SCHWARZ coll., DEI).

Locus Typicus: Borneo.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ - Malaysia: Borneo, ex. n. 17047 (ERICHSON coll., MNHU). Other specimens - Borneo, WAHNES; Pontianak, 1899, 1900, ex. OBERTHÜR coll.; Sabah, Kimanis Road, V.1982, BURCKHARDT; Malay Pen.: Kedah prov., Langkawi Isid., 15-31.V.1990, G.M. NOVAK; Penang. Indonesia: Sumatra, without data; Sumatra, Tamiang, V. Nill; Deli; Palembang; 6 km N of Bukittinggi, 1000 m, 19.X.1980.

Description.

Male.

Entirely brown ferruginous to elytra dark brown with ferruginous shadings; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons flat on vertex, impressed forward at sides, anterior margin strongly arcuate, thickened, horizontally projecting above clypeus, this longitudinally unicarinate; punctures strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not or nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long as just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, moderately convex, strongly declivous at base, with clear median longitudinal furrow, deeper in the basal declivity then more superficial near the middle or more; sides moderately and regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, more or less divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, sparse, with intervals on average equal to their diameters or larger.

Elytra: 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex nearly regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 43.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae; copulatrix bursa as in Fig. 65.

Length 10.8-14 mm; width 2.6-3.6 mm.

25. *Priopus prominens* (ERICHSON)
(Fig. 11) (Photo 2)

Cratonychus prominens ERICHSON, 1841: 109.

Diploconus prominens CANDÈZE, 1860: 252; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus prominens SCHENKLING, 1927: 267; OHIRA, 1970: 240.

Priopus prominens HAYEK, 1990: 83.

Locus Typicus: Java.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Indonesia: Java, ex. n. 17048 (ERICHSON coll. MNHU). Many specimens - Java: Tjikorai Mt., 4000 ft., 1892, H. FRUHSTORFER; Gede Mt., 4000 ft., VIII.1893, H. FRUHSTORFER; without data, V.M. DUCHON; Toegoe, J.D. PASTEUR; Pengalengan, 4000 ft., 1893, H. FRUHSTORFER; Gounod Gedeh, 1898, LEDRU; Puncak Pass, nr. Bogor, 27.III.1992, H. ARIMOTO. Sumatra: Bedagei.

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellow ferruginous with blackish shadings at sides of body; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Head: frons convex on vertex, impressed forward, anterior margin strongly arcuate, thickened and horizontally projecting above clypeus, this strongly, longitudinally unicarinate; punctures coarse, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with shortest intervals, more or less shining. Antennae just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, moderately and regularly convex, with slight median longitudinal furrow at base, just apparent forward; sides gently arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner more prominent, the outer very near and subparallel to the lateral margin, sometimes nearly confused with it; punctures deep, simple, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae very fine, punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 11.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 13.8-15.5 mm; width 3.4-3.7 mm.

26. *Priopus robustus* (SZOMBATHY)
(Fig. 30)

Diploconus robustus SZOMBATHY, 1910: 357.

Neodiploconus robustus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.

Priopus robustus HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Locus Typicus: Borneo.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu (TM). Other specimens - Kina Balu; Kina Balu, 5.VIII.1903, J. WATERSTRADT; Sarawak, 1865-66, ex. DORIA coll.; Matang; Borneo, Sandakan; Brunei. 1 ex. New Guinea, Astrolabe B, RHODE (FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN) (locality to verify).

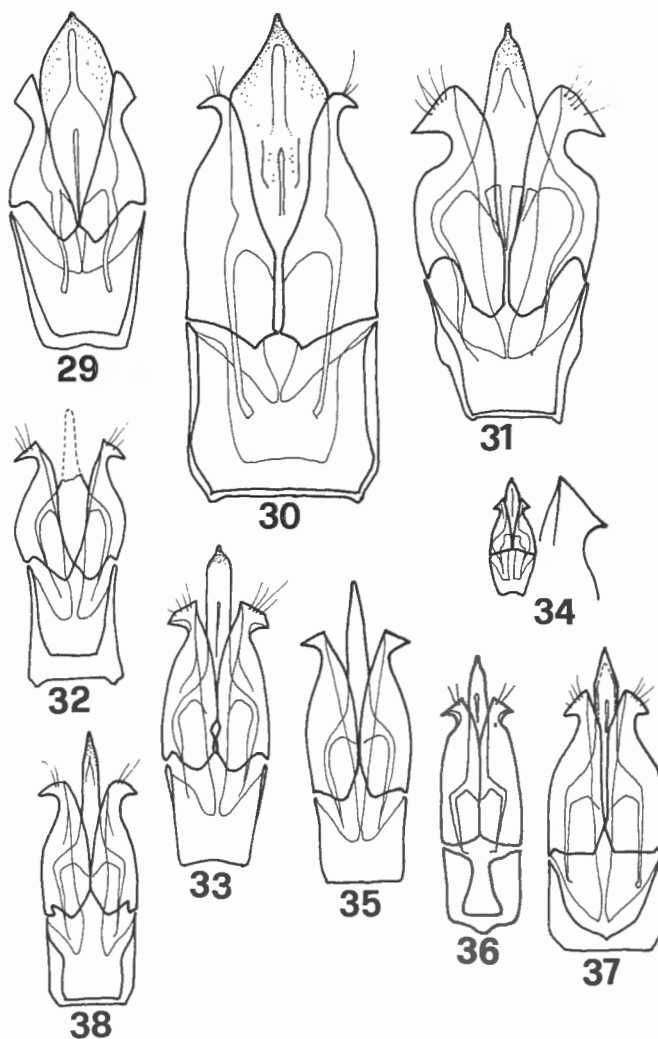
Description.

Male.

Head, antennae, pronotum brown ferruginous; elytra lighter with yellowish shadings; covered with yellow vestiture, partially erect on the elytra.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin simple to just thickened, regularly arcuate and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, deep, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III just longer than II, together a little shorter than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, with clear median longitudinal depression from base to near the middle, deeper in the basal declivity; sides from behind the middle regularly narrowing forward; posterior angles



Figs 29-38. - Aedeagus in dorsal view. 29: *Priopus peregrinus* (CANDÈZE); 30: *P. robustus* (SZOMBATHY); 31: *P. pseudoplagiatus* n.sp. (holotypus); 32: *P. exilis* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG); 33: *P. venustus* n.sp. (holotypus); 34: *P. hirashimai* n.sp. (holotypus); 35: *P. poggii* n.sp. (holotypus); 36: *P. stricticollis* n.sp. (holotypus); 37: *P. ferruginosus* n.sp. (holotypus); 38: *P. kuehi* n.sp. (holotypus).

elongate, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the outer directed inside; punctures deep, simple, with variable intervals, on average smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; side from base to apex slightly and nearly regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae marked, punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 30.

Female.

Body larger and more parallel, shorter antennae.

Length 16-18 mm; width 4.6-5 mm.

27. *Priopus stricticollis* n. sp.
(Fig. 36)

Diagnosis. Because of pronotum narrow than elytra it is allied to *parvicollis* (CANDEZE) from Sumatra but it is easily separated for many characters and above all for the elytral apex emarginate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu, Kamborangah, 7000 ft., 26.III.1929, H.M. PENDLEBURY (BMNH). 1 Paratype ♂ - same locality of Ht, 3.IV.1929 (FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN).

Description.

Male.

Entirely brown ferruginous covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons convex to flat with anterior margin slightly thickened, arcuate, projecting above clypeus, this feebly bicarinate; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae exceeding about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, longer than II, together as long as wide; IV-X subtriangular, very longer than wide, feebly longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, regularly convex, with superficial but clear median longitudinal furrow from base to nearly the anterior margin; sides just and regularly arcuate; posterior angles elongate, acuminate, strongly divergent, bicarinate; carinae light, subparallel, the outer very near to the lateral margin; punctures small, deep, simple, with variable intervals, on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: elongate, at base wider than pronotum, 3.4 times longer than pronotum and 3.2 times longer than wide; sides subparallel for about the two third of its length then narrowing; apex slightly but clearly emarginate; striae fine, punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 36.

Female unknown.

Length 13-13.5 mm; width 2.9-3.3 mm.

28. *Priopus waterstradti* n. sp.
(Fig. 44)

Diagnosis. Very similar to *porrectus* (ERICHSON), separated by the frons not impressed and apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu, 5.VIII.1903, J. WATERSTRADT (OBERTHÜR coll., MNHN). 15 Paratypes (4 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀) - same data of Ht; Borneo, without data; W Borneo, Mowong,

IX.1907, E. MUIR (*frontalis* det. VAN ZWALUWENBURG); Gunung Emas, V.1993, M. STRBA. Malay pen., Johore (2 syntypes ♀♀ *D. carneus* CANDEZE). Indonesia: Java, Malang; Sumatra, reg. de Benkoelen, Tandjong Sakti, 1935, M. & M. WALSH; Palembang, Paggar Alam, BOUCHARD; Ranau Palembang, 2000-3000 ft., IV.1890, Z. KANNEGIETER. (FLEUTIAUX and OBERTHÜR coll., MNHN; BPBM; DEI; IRSNB; CPG, CSB).

Description.

Male.

Yellowish to ferruginous, sometimes with blackish shadings at sides; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to convex on vertex, slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this arcuate, just thickened, projecting above clypeus, this feebly unicarinate; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal or III a little longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, as long as wide to little longer, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, convex, with clear median longitudinal depression, from base to middle or more, deeper in the basal declivity; sides arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures small, deep, simple, sparse, with intervals larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex nearly regularly narrowing; apex emarginate; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae subconvex, densely punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 11-14 mm; width 2.7-3.5 mm.

29. *Priopus aequalis* (CANDEZE)
(Fig. 20)

Melanotus aequalis CANDEZE, 1878: 136.

Diploconus aequalis CANDEZE, 1891a: 140; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185.

Neodiploconus aequalis SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1947: 113; 1959: 391.

Priopus aequalis HAYEK, 1990: 80.

Locus Typicus: New Guinea.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - New Guinea, Andai, 1875, Beccari (MCSN). Paralectotype ♂ - same data (CANDEZE coll., IRSNB). Other specimens - NE New Guinea: Kalalo,

750 m, 20-30.VII.1966, G.A. SAMUELSON; Lae, 11.III.1969, J. SEDLACEK; Zenag-Lae, 200 m, 15.I.1965, J. SEDLACEK; W New Guinea, Vogelkop, Kebar valley, W of Manokwari, 550 m, 4-31.I.1962, S. & L. QUATE; NW New Guinea, Oransbari, N Geelvink Bay, 15.II.1963, R. STRAATMAN, light trap; Dorey, WALLACE; Baie de Humboldt et Dorey, 1906, PASTEUR; Baie de Geelvink, 1878, RAFFRAY & MAINDRON.

Description.

Male.

Brown ferruginous to dark brown, sometimes the pronotum is blackish; covered with yellowish vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin arcuate, just projecting above clypeus, this bicarinate; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, slightly longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal. Pronotum: wider than long, moderately and regularly convex; sides gently arcuate to regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles acuminate, not divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures small, simple to weakly umbilicate, with variable intervals, equal to less than half to the width of their diameters.

Elytra: on average 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then feebly narrowing; apex entire; striae slightly punctured; interstriae flat, with very fine punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 20.

Female. Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 8-10 mm; width 2.4-2.8 mm.

30. *Priopus barbatus* (CANDÈZE) comb. n. (Fig. 21) (Photo 3)

Diploconus barbatus CANDÈZE, 1882: 86; 1891a: 140; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185.

Neodiploconus barbatus SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 391.

Locus Typicus: Celebes (Sulawesi).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Sulawesi (Celebes), Menado (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB). Other specimens - Sulawesi, without data, ex. SEDILLOT coll., MNHN; Mina Harra; Menado, WALLACE; Sopotan Masif, nr. Kelelond, 14-19.VI.1954, A.H.G. ALSTON; Utara, Dumoga Bone, N.P., 200 m, 19-26.VI.1985, R. Ent. Soc. London pro-

ject WALLACE, lowland forest, Malaise trap. Amboyna, Lorquin, WALLACE, ex JANSON coll.; Ternate, JANSON coll. ex. CANDÈZE (BMNH).

Description.

Male.

Entirely ferruginous to brownish; covered with yellow vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons slightly impressed, anterior margin regularly arcuate, a little thickened and just projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, superficial, umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae exceeding about 2.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together shorter than IV; IV-X triangular, very longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI longely ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex, at base gradually declivous, with slight median longitudinal depression; sides subparallel to gently and regularly arcuate; posterior angles weakly divergent, short, bicarinate; outer carina more robust, elongate, subparallel to lateral margin, inner carina well apparent only at base; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides parallel in the first half then slightly narrowing; apex entire; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae at base subconvex then flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Tarsal segment not decreasing regularly in length, IV much more smaller than third.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 21.

Female unknown.

Length 12-14 mm; width 3.2-3.5 mm.

31. *Priopus brancuccii* n. sp. (Fig. 66)

Diagnosis. Near to *nigriceps* (SCHWARZ) but with larger body and clypeus slightly carinate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♀ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Dolok Merangir, 27.III.-3.IV.1987, E.W. DIEHL (NHMB).

Description.

Female.

Bicoloured without an evident contrast; head, elytra, sides of body, blackish with ferruginous shadings; pronotum and underbody dark red; covered with yellow vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons convex with anterior margin subarcuate, slightly thickened, projecting above clypeus, this weakly

bicarinate; punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae short, not reaching for about 3 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II segment as long as wide, III a little longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, a little longer than wide, feebly carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, regularly convex, with trace of median longitudinal depression in the basal declivity reduced to a simple line near the middle; sides subparallel, narrowing only in the anterior third; posterior angles slightly divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; inner carina few apparent, very fine and lower than the outer; punctures small, deep, simple to weakly umbilicate, with variable intervals, on average equal to half than their diameters. Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides subparallel for about the two third then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Copulatrix bursa as in Fig. 66.

Male unknown.

Length 13.7 mm; width 3.3 mm.

32. *Priopus bryanti* n. sp.

Diagnosis. Small species, in the general shape near to *ruficollis* (SCHWARZ), distinguished essentially for the pronotum strongly convex and the short elytra.

Material Examined. Holotype ♀ - Malaysia: Sarawak, Mt Merinjak, 26.V.1914, G.E. BRYANT (BMNH).

Description.

Female.

Bicoloured; pronotum, prosternum except the prosternal process, propleura, red orange; head, antennae, scutellum and elytra black; covered with blackish vestiture, partially erect at sides.

Head: frons convex with anterior margin arcuate, weakly thickened and just projecting above clypeus, this bicarinate; punctures small, deep, slightly umbilicate, with variable intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, feebly carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

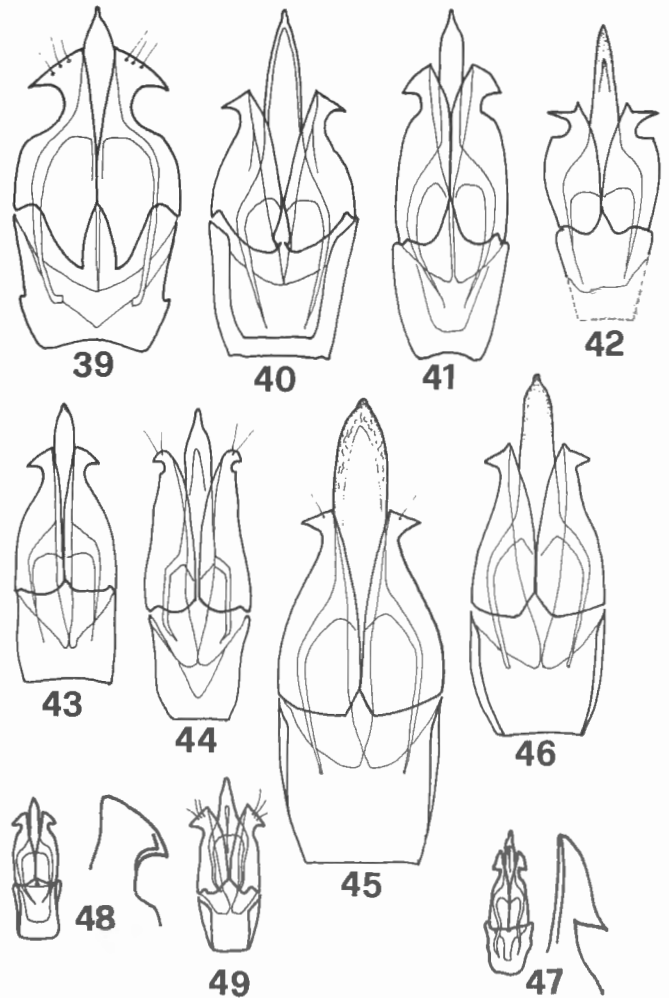
Pronotum: 1.3 times wider than long, strongly convex, abruptly declivous at base, without median longitudinal depression; sides strongly arcuate, from middle narrowing forward; sinuate before the hind angles, these divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; carinae well apparent, divergent forward; punctures very fine, few visible, simple, very sparse, with intervals more 4-5 times larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex gradually narrowing; apex entire, feebly emarginate near the suture; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat, with smallest punctures.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Male unknown.

Length 8 mm; width 2.3 mm.



Figs 39-49. — Aedeagus in dorsal view. 39: *Priopus hasselti* (CANDÈZE); 40: *P. consanguineus* (CANDÈZE); 41: *P. leverii* (VAN ZWALUWENBURG); 42: *P. homostictus* (CANDÈZE); 43: *P. porrectus* (ERICHSON); 44: *P. waterstradti* n.sp. (holotypus); 45: *P. pseudopiloderus* n.sp. (holotypus); 46: *P. modiglianii* (CANDÈZE) (lectotypus); 47: *P. ineptus* (CANDÈZE) (lectotypus); 48: *P. ruficollis* (SCHWARZ); 49: *P. quatei* n.sp. (paratypus).

33. *Priopus convexicollis* n. sp.
(Fig. 53)

Diagnosis. In the general shape and colour very similar to *ferruginosus* n. sp. but easily separated for the elytral apex not emarginate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Crocker Range, 20.V.1987 (CRG don. MCSN). 3 Paratypes (1 ♂ and 2 ♀) - same data of Ht; Sarawak; Brunei, WATERSTRADT (BMNH; FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN; CPG).

Description.

Male.

Entirely brown ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons convex on vertex, slightly impressed forward, with anterior margin arcuate, just thickened and projecting above clypeus, this bicarinate; punctures small, umbilicate, with short and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, just longer than wide, feebly carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, strongly convex, at base abruptly declivous, with median longitudinal furrow in the basal declivity reduced to a line near the middle; sides regularly arcuate, sinuate before the posterior angles, these acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple, variable, with intervals too variable, on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex weakly narrowing; apex entire, slightly emarginate near suture; striae normally marked, punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 53.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 12.8-15.5 mm; width 3.3-4.3 mm.

34. *Priopus corporaali* n. sp.
(Fig. 25)

Diagnosis. Very similar to *elateropsis* (CANDÈZE), it differs essentially in the frontal shape.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Brastagi, 1300 m, 14.II.1921, J. B. CORPORAAL

(MNHN). 1 Paratype ♀ - Java: Goen Halimoen, 1937 (OBERTHÜR coll., MNHN).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; pronotum red orange with central black spot dilating from base to apex; propleura, thorax and abdomen too red orange; head, antennae from IV segment, prosternum and elytra black; covered with blackish vestiture.

Head: impressed near the anterior margin, this thickened, substraight, horizontally projecting above clypeus; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with variable intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, as long as wide; together as long as IV; IV-X triangular just longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex, with slight but clear median longitudinal furrow from base to near the middle or more; sides regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, subparallel, directed inside; punctures small, deep, sparse, with intervals on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex moderately and regularly narrowing; apex entire, feebly emarginate near suture; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 25.

Female.

Body more convex with shorter antennae.

Length 9.5-10 mm; width 2.6-2.7 mm.

35. *Priopus dohrni* n. sp.
(Fig. 16)

Diagnosis. Similar to *modiglianii* (CANDÈZE) in the general shape and colour, it differs essentially in the antennae with intermediate segments more serrate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♀ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Soekaranda, I.1894, DOHRN (SCHWARZ coll., DEI). 7 Paratypes (4 ♂ and 3 ♀) - Sumatra, without data; Sumatra, Pangherang-Pisang, X.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI; Prapat, 1100 m, 1.II.1983, E.W. DIEHL; Dolok Merangir, 1982, E.W. DIEHL; Ketambe Leuser Nat. Park, 450 m, 26.II-1.III.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA. (SCHWARZ coll., DEI; MCSN; NHMB; CPG).

Description.**Male.**

Bicoloured; pronotum and propleura red orange to red sanguineous; head, elytra, and the great part of underbody, black; covered with brownish vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex with anterior margin arcuate, thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X strongly serrate, as long as wide to a little wider; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, strongly convex, abruptly declivous at base, with median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle, deeper in the basal declivity than more superficial; sides moderately arcuate, from behind the middle forward narrowing; posterior angles acuminate, just divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed or the outer just longer, together directed inside; punctures small, deep, simple, with intervals on average smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than pronotum; sides from base to apex nearly regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 16.

Female.

Body more convex and parallel, shorter antennae.

Length 14-16 mm; width 3.7-4.3 mm.

36. *Priopus elateropsis* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.

Diploconus elateropsis CANDÈZE, 1897: 142.

Neodiploconus elateropsis VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 392.

Locus Typicus: Natuna Is.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ (vid. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1957) - Indonesia: Natuna Is., VAN HASSELT (RNH).

Description.**Male.**

Bicoloured; pronotum red orange with the anterior and posterior margins, apex of posterior angles, slight median longitudinal furrow, blackish; head, elytra black; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons slightly impressed in the middle, anterior margin arcuate, weakly thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae exceeding for about 1 segment the hind

angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: 1.2 times wider than long, convex, at base strongly declivous, with median longitudinal depression on the disk; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; posterior angles long, acuminate, not divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures coarse, slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Female unknown.

Length 9.3 mm; width 2.6 mm.

37. *Priopus enganensis* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 52)

Diploconus enganensis CANDÈZE, 1892: 799; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185.

Neodiploconus enganensis SCHENKLING, 1927: 266; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 392.

Priopus enganensis HAYEK, 1990: 81.

Locus Typicus: Engano Is.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Engano Is., Bua Bua, V.VI.1891, E. MODIGLIANI (MCSN); 4 Paralectotypes (3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀) (des. PLATIA, 1993), same data of Lect. (IRSNB; MNHN). Other specimens - Kifajuc, V.1891, E. MODIGLIANI. W Sumatra: Siberut Is., Saliguma, 30.VIII.1982, BARRIES & CATE.

Description.**Male.**

Entirely ferruginous to brown ferruginous sometimes with the lateral sides of body blackish; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons impressed from middle, anterior margin arcuate, thickened, horizontally projecting above clypeus, this unicarinate; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 0.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III a little longer than II, together as long as wide; IV-X triangular as long as wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, moderately convex with clear, impressed, very narrow median longitudinal line with smooth surface; sides regularly arcuate, slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, divergent, acuminate,

bicarinata; carinae equally developed, the inner feebly more prominent than the outer, together directed inside; punctures moderate, deep, slightly umbilicate, with variable intervals, smaller to larger than their diameters, very shining.

Elytra: 2.5 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex moderately and regularly narrowing; apex truncate; striae normally marked and punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 52.

Female.

Similar to male, with shorter antennae.

Length 11-13 mm; width 2.7-3.3 mm.

38. *Priopus erythronotus* (CANDÈZE)

Diploconus erythronotus CANDÈZE, 1865: 46; 1875: 125; 1891a: 140; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185; FLEUTIAUX, 1914: 447.

Neodiploconus erythronotus SCHENKLING, 1927: 266; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1936: 422.

Diploconus nitidus FLEUTIAUX, 1916: 231 (syn. n.) (holotype ♂ + paratype, examined, FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN)(Mt Banahao).

Neodiploconus fleutiauxi VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1934: 596 (n. name for *nitidus* FLEUTIAUX, nec CANDÈZE, nec SCHWARZ).

Material examined. Holotype ♀ - Philippines: Luzon (DORN coll., IZW). Many other specimens -Philippines. Indonesia: Sulawesi.

Description.

Male.

Body color variable; bicolored with red-orange pronotum and blackish elytra (typ. form.) to completely yellow-ferruginous, sometimes with blackish shadings; covered with yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex, anterior margin arcuate, just thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures variable, deep, simple to umbilicate with shortest intervals. Antennae exceeding 1-1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, at base more or less strongly declivous, with trace of median longitudinal depression in the basal declivity often reaching the middle; sides subparallel, strongly narrowing in the anterior third; posterior angles acuminate, not to slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae generally of equal develop-

sometimes the inner is more evident, directed inside; punctures generally light, deep, simple, more or less sparse, on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: about 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides generally subparallel for the two third of its length, then feebly narrowing; apex slightly emarginate; striae light, punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with smaller punctures.

Female.

Similar to male but generally more convex; antennae shorter not or just reaching the hind angles of pronotum.

Length 8-9.5 mm; width 2.1-2.6 mm.

39. *Priopus exquisitus* (CANDÈZE) (Fig. 54)

Diploconus exquisitus CANDÈZE, 1860: 294; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1900: 89; 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus exquisitus SCHENKLING, 1927: 266.

Priopus exquisitus HAYEK, 1990: 82.

Diploconus dorsalis CANDÈZE, 1878b: 39. (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂ - des. PLATIA, 1993, CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB) (Sarawak).

Locus Typicus: Sarawak.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Malaysia: Sarawak (BMNH). Other specimens - Sarawak, Matang, 6.VI.1904; Kuching; R. Kapah trib. of R. Tinjar, betw. Tinjar and Rumah Bulau Ding., 2.X.1932; Serapi, Matang nr. Kuching, 18.V.1983, M. TAO; Borneo, 1886, F. BACZES. Indonesia: Sumatra, reg. de Benkoelen, Tandjong Sakti, 1935, M. & M. WALSH; Palembang. Pulau Tioman, Sedagong, V.1927, N. SMEDEY.

Description.

Male.

Entirely ferruginous with blackish shadings on the pronotum and at sides of body; covered with yellowish vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons slightly impressed from the middle, anterior margin arcuate, thickened and projecting above clypeus, this slightly bicarinate; punctures coarse, superficial, umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae exceeding about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide to just wider, convex, with median longitudinal furrow in the basal declivity, prolonged to the middle but more superficial; sides subparallel, just narrowing in the anterior third; sinuate before the hind angles; these acuminate, slightly divergent,

bicarinate; carinae parallel, the outer more prominent, both directed inside; punctures robust, deep, simple to feebly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides parallel in the first half then moderately narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured. Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate. Aedeagus as in Fig. 54.

Female.

Similar to male but with shorter antennae.

Length 9.4-10.5 mm; width 2.5-3 mm.

40. *Priopus flavidus* n. sp.
(Fig. 12)

Diagnosis. Similar to *separandus* (KIRSCH) but separated essentially for the lighter colour and the sparser pronotal punctures.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Prapat, 1100 m, IX.X.1982, E.W. DIEHL (NHMB).

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellowish with dark shadings at sides of body; covered with yellow vestiture.

Head: frons convex on vertex, slightly impressed forward; anterior margin, feebly thickened, horizontally projecting above clypeus, this slightly bicarinate; punctures coarse, deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae exceeding about 0.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, slightly longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, convex, at base abruptly declivous, with median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle, deeper in the basal declivity than very superficial reduced to a line; sides moderately arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures small, deep, simple, sparse, with intervals larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex gently and regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae normally marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 12.

Female unknown.

Length 10 mm; width 2.6 mm.

41. *Priopus frontalis* CASTELNAU
(Fig. 18) (Photo 1)

Priopus frontalis CASTELNAU, 1840: 251; HAYEK, 1990: 82.

Cratonychus frontalis ERICHSON, 1841: 109.

Diploconus frontalis CANDÈZE, 1860: 291; 1885: 131; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus frontalis SCHENKLING, 1927: 266.

Diploconus nigricornis CANDÈZE, 1860: 296. (syn. n.) (lectotype ♀ - des. PLATIA, 1993, BMNH (Java).

Diploconus ardjoenicus CANDÈZE, 1891a: 140 (n. nam. for *umbilicatus* CANDÈZE, 1882, nec 1875). (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂ - des. PLATIA, 1993, CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB) (Java).

Locus Typicus: Java (published locality).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. PLATIA, 1994) - Indes Or. (NMV) - Others specimens - Java, HORSFIELD (*nigricornis*); Java, without data, SCHWARZ coll., DEI; Java, Mt Ardjoeno (*ardjoenicus*); Tengger Mts, 4000 ft, 1890, H. FRUHSTORFER; Soekaboemi; Preanger; Toegoe, 1902, PASTEUR; Mt Djampang; Mt Kawie, 1899, J.B. LEDRU; Goen Halimoen, 1937. Sumatra.

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellow ferruginous with antennae and sides of body blackish (*f. typ.*); more rarely entirely dark brown (var. *ardjoenicus* (CANDÈZE)); covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons convex on vertex, slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this arcuate, thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures strongly umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, moderately convex, with trace of median longitudinal furrow from base to near middle, deeper in the basal declivity than more superficial; sides from base to apex nearly regularly narrowing; posterior angles a little divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner just less robust, together directed inside; punctures uniform, robust, deep, umbilicate, with shortest intervals to contiguous.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half, then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 18.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 12-15 mm; width 3.2-4.2 mm.

42. *Priopus hebetatus* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 61)

Diploconus hebetatus CANDÈZE, 1897: 62; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus hebetatus SCHENKLING, 1927: 266; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 392.

Priopus hebetatus HAYEK, 1990: 82.

Locus Typicus: Sabah (Kina Balu).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB). 1 Paralectotype ♂ - same data lect. (IRSNB). Other specimens - Kina Balu, J. WATERSTRADT, H. ROLLE; Sarawak, foot Mt Dulit, jonction rivers Tinjar & Lejok, 13.IX.1932; Gunung Emas, V.1993, M. STRBA.

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellow ferruginous with sides of head, longitudinal median part of pronotum, elytra, blackish; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly impressed in the middle, anterior margin just thickened, subarcuate, strongly protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, superficial, umbilicate, with shortest intervals to contiguous. Antennae just reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, as long as wide to a little longer, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: slightly wider than long, strongly convex with median longitudinal furrow from base to the anterior third, deeper in the basal declivity, then very superficial; sides gently arcuate, from behind the middle forward narrowing; posterior angles divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures uniform, coarse, deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals to contiguous.

Elytra: 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel to weakly dilating behind the middle then narrowing; apex entire, with trace of a spine at the suture; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex, with smaller but dense punctures.

Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 61.

Female unknown.

Length 14.8-15 mm; width 4-4.1 mm.

43. *Priopus ineptus* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 47)

Diploconus ineptus CANDÈZE, 1878b: 39; 1891a: 140; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185.

Neodiploconus ineptus SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 393.

Locus Typicus: Celebes (Sulawesi).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Indonesia: Sulawesi, Macassar (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB). Other specimens - Sulawesi, without data, WALLACE; Sulawesi: Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., 664 m, IX-XII.1985, Edwards camp, lowland forest, light & Malaise traps, R. ent. Soc. London, proj. WALLACE (BMNH). 1 ex. - Malacca, ex. JEKEL coll. (locality very doubtful).

Description.

Male.

Dark brown with ferruginous shadings, legs lighter; covered with dense yellowish vestiture.

Head: slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with shortest shagreened intervals to nearly contiguous. Antennae exceeding for about 1.5-2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, together a little longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, feebly carinate; XI longely ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, regularly convex; sides from base to apex moderately and nearly regularly narrowing; posterior angles not to slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, weakly divergent forward; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides subparallel for about two third of the length, then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, punctured. Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Tarsal segments not regularly decreasing in length, IV much more small than third.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 47.

Female unknown.

Length 7.4-8.7 mm; width 1.8-2.1 mm.

44. *Priopus lemoulti* n. sp.
(Figs 51, 67)

Diagnosis. Big species, in the general shape similar to *pellucidus* (CANDÈZE) but immediately separated because of elytral apex not emarginate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sumatra, Langkat, Balei Godjah, VI, ex. LE MOULT coll. (FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN). 1 Paratype ♀ - Sumatra: Aek Tarum, 21-22.I.1984, E.W. DIEHL (NHMB).

Description.**Male.**

Light brown with blackish shadings at side of body; covered with yellow vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons impressed from the middle, anterior margin arcuate, thickened, horizontally projecting above clypeus, this strongly uncarinate; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, a little longer than II, together slightly longer than IV; IV-X triangular, just longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal. Pronotum: as long as wide, moderately convex, with clear and deep median longitudinal furrow from base to middle or more, deeper in the basal declivity; sides from behind the middle strongly narrowing forward; posterior angles feebly divergent, elongate, acuminate, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.8 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex slightly and regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae normally marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 51.

Female.

Body larger with shorter antennae.

Length 14.7-17 mm; width 3.6-4 mm.

45. *Priopus loyi* n. sp.
(Figs 22, 68)

Diagnosis. Species near *sedlaceki* n. sp. but with longer antennae and pronotal punctures strongly umbilicate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, Mt Brichang, 27.I.1959 (BPBM). 6 Paratypes (1 ♂ and 6 ♀ ♀) - Cameron Highlands, A. LOY; Pahang, Gunong Kechan, 6380 ft. 29.I.1923, H. M. PENDLEBURY; Tanah Rata, 4800 ft., 15.III.1925, H.M. PENDLEBURY. (BPBM; BMNH; FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN; CPG).

Description.**Male.**

Entirely ferruginous to brown ferruginous, sometimes with darker pronotum; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex, anterior margin arcuate and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, superficial, umbilicate. Antennae exceeding about 2.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together very shorter than IV; IV-VI triangular,

VII-X with subparallel sides, much more longer than wide; not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, moderately convex; sides from base to apex gently and nearly regularly narrowing; posterior angles very elongate, acuminate, strongly divergent, bicarinate; the inner carina shorter and lighter; the outer longer, very near and subparallel to the lateral margin; punctures uniform, superficial, strongly umbilicate, nearly contiguous.

Elytra: 3.2 times longer than pronotum and 2.8 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex, slightly and regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flate, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 22.

Female.

Body larger and more convex; shorter antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum.

Length 7-13.5 mm; width 2.3-3.7 mm.

46. *Priopus modiglianii* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 46)

Diploconus modiglianii CANDÈZE, 1897: 256.

Neodiploconus modiglianii. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 395.

Locus Typicus: Mentawai Is.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Indonesia: Mentawai Is., Sipora, Sereinu, V.VI.1894, E. MODIGLIANI (MCSN).

Description.**Male.**

Bicoloured; pronotum and propleura red orange; antennae and legs ferruginous; head, elytra, underbody black; covered with yellow vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin regularly arcuate, strongly protruding above clypeus; puncture robust, superficial, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, slightly carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: 1.2 times wider than long, convex, with clear median longitudinal furrow, deeper in the basal declivity, more superficial forward; sides arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles long, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, subparallel, directed inside; punctures deep, simple, variable, with intervals too variable equal to smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex gradually but nearly regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae weakly marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller but dense punctures.

Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 46.

Female unknown.

Length 14.2 mm; width 4 mm.

47. *Priopus nigriceps* (SCHWARZ) comb. n.
(Fig. 28)

Diploconus nigriceps SCHWARZ, 1900: 95; 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus nigriceps SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Indonesia: Sumatra (SCHWARZ coll., DEI); 2 Paralectotypes (1 ♂ and 1 ♀) (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Sumatra. Other specimens - Sumatra, Tebingtinggi, dr. SCHULTHEISS, ex KRAATZ coll, ex PLASON coll.; Gunung, Malangu, 150 m, 10-18.I.1983, E.W. DIEHL.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; pronotum and underbody red orange; head and elytra black; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin arcuate, simple, projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and III subequal, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, a little longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, convex, abruptly declivous at base, with trace of median longitudinal impressed line, deeper in the basal declivity, more superficial near the middle; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles acuminate, not to slightly divergent, bicarinate; the inner carina very lighter and lower than the outer; punctures deep, simply to slightly umbilicate, with intervals equal to larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; oval with the greatest width near the middle then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 28.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 8-10.5 mm; width 2.2-3 mm.

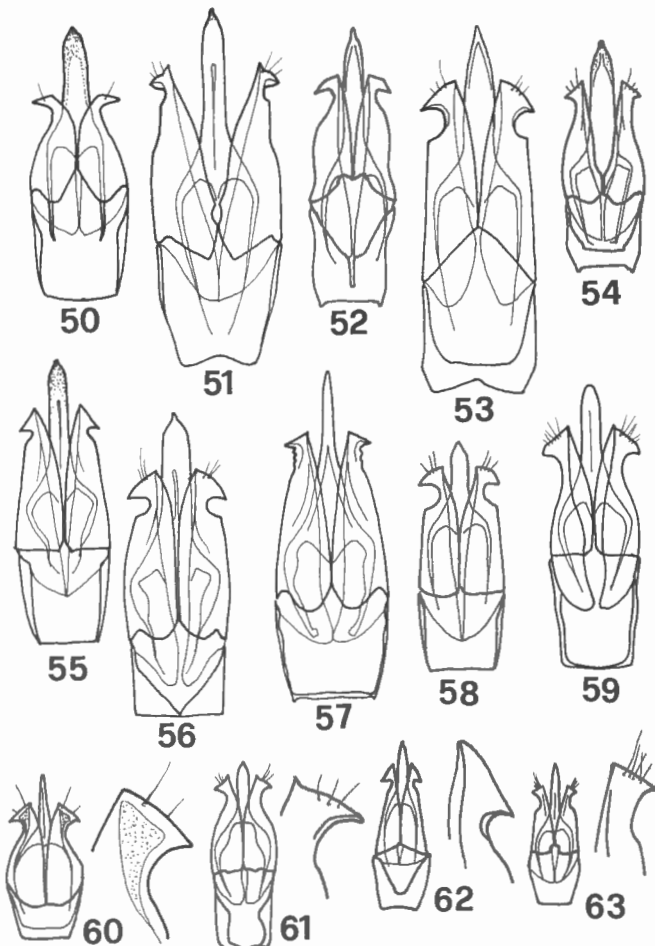
48. *Priopus nitidicollis* (SCHWARZ)
(Fig. 58)

Diploconus nitidicollis SCHWARZ, 1902: 341; 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus nitidicollis SCHENKLING, 1927: 268.

Priopus nitidicollis HAYEK, 1990: 83.

Locus Typicus: Sulawesi (Celebes).



Figs 50-63. - Aedeagus in dorsal view. 50: *Priopus spiloderus* (CANDÈZE); 51: *P. lemoulti* n.sp. (holotypus); 52: *P. enganensis* (CANDÈZE); 53: *P. convexicollis* n. sp. (holotypus); 54: *P. exquisitus* (CANDÈZE); 55: *P. wallacei* n.sp. (holotypus); 56: *P. rufus* (CANDÈZE); 57: *P. parvicollis* (CANDÈZE) (holotypus); 58: *P. nitidicollis* (SCHWARZ); 59: *P. punctatus* (SCHWARZ) (lectotypus); 60: *P. rubidus* (ERICHSON) (lectotypus); 61: *P. hebetatus* (CANDÈZE) (lectotypus); 62: *P. sedlaceki* n.sp. (holotypus); 63: *P. nutritus* (CANDÈZE).

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sulawesi (Ost-Celebes), Tombugu, 1885, H. KUHN (SCHWARZ coll., DEI). Other specimens - Sulawesi, Lambuja, Dr. SARASIN; Kanari, III.1874, BECCARI; Toli Toli, XI.XII.1885, H. FRUHSTORFER; Tengah nr Morowali Ranu, river area, 27.I.-20.IV.1980, M.J.D. BRENDLELL; Tengah Solato R., Taronggo, 27-30.III.1980 (BMNH); Palolo Palu, 19.VII.1991, S. SUGIMOTO; Kendari airport, 30 km W. Kendari, 11-14.II.1994, M. STRBA & I. JENIS.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; head, first three antennal segments, pronotum, underbody except the prosternal process, red orange; elytra and other parts, black; covered with fine, yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons convex, anterior margin subarcuate, projecting above clypeus; punctures moderate, slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, a little longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, convex, with a vestige of median longitudinal depression in the basal declivity; sides regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae well developed, the inner a little prominent than the outer, directed inside; punctures very fine, few apparent, simple, with intervals much more larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides parallel for about the two third of the length then narrowing; apex entire to slightly emarginate near the suture; striae normally marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 58.

Female.

Similar to male with more convex body and shorter antennae.

Length 9.5-11 mm; width 2.2-2.7 mm.

49. *Priopus nutritus* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 63)

Diploconus nutritus CANDÈZE, 1891b: 782; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185.

Neodiploconus nutritus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.

Neodiploconus (Ploconides) paviei FLEUTIAUX, 1933: 212. (syn. n.) (holotypus ♂, FLEUTIAUX coll., MNHN) (Laos).

Locus Typicus: Burma (Carin Cheba).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Burma: Carin Cheba, 900-1100 m, V.XII.1888, L. FEA (MCSN). 9 Paralectotypes - same data lect. (MCSN, IRSNB, coll. FLEUTIAUX, MNHN, DEI). Many specimens - Burma. Thailand; Laos; Malaysia: Malay Pen., Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 1923, H. M. PENDLEBURY; Perak, Tapan, 1919, H.N. RIDLEY.

Description.

Male.

Brown with antennae, elytra and legs, lighter; covered with yellowish vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons flat, impressed near the anterior margin, this substraight, thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, superficial, strongly umbilicate, near contiguous. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal or III just longer than II, together a little longer than IV; IV-X triangular, as long as wide to just longer, not carinate; XI subellipsoidal. Pronotum: as long as wide, with slight median longitudinal furrow from base to near the middle; sides moderately arcuate, sinuate before the hind angles, these acuminate, feebly divergent, bicarinate; inner carina lower and few apparent than outer; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with shortest intervals to contiguous.

Elytra: on average 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half, sometimes slightly dilating behind the middle, then narrowing; apex entire, with a trace of a spine at the suture; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 63.

Female.

Body more parallel and convex with shorter antennae.

Length 9-13 mm; width 2.5-3.9 mm.

50. *Priopus parvicollis* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 57)

Diploconus parvicollis CANDÈZE, 1894: 496; SCHWARZ, 1906: 185.

Neodiploconus parvicollis SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Indonesia: Sumatra, Si Rambé, XII.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI (MCSN). 1 ex. ♂ - Sumatra, Medan (FLEUTIAUX coll. MNHN).

Description.**Male.**

Entirely ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons just impressed, anterior margin arcuate, weakly thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae exceeding for about 2 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical a little longer than wide, III subconical just longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X subtriangular, very longer than wide, not carinate; XI much more longer than X, with subparallel sides narrowed at apex.

Pronotum: 1.2 times wider than long, moderately and regularly convex, with a trace of median longitudinal impressed line with smooth surface; sides gently arcuate, nearly subparallel; sinuate before the hind angles, these acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; outer carina more robust and subparallel to the lateral margin, the inner lighter, few apparent; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Elytra: 3.5 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide, at base a little wider than pronotum; sides subparallel in the first half then weakly narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 57.

Female unknown.

Length 12 mm; width 3.2 mm.

51. *Priopus plagiatus* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 7)

Diploconus plagiatus CANDÈZE, 1860: 296; 1891a: 139; 1894: 495; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus plagiatus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.

Priopus plagiatus HAYEK, 1990: 83.

Locus Typicus: Java.

Material Examined. Some specimens - (compared with Syntype ♀ by HAYEK, BMNH). Indonesia: Java, HORSFIELD; Preanger, Djampangas Mts.; Bantam. - Sumatra: Anai valley, 360 m, VI.1992; Dolok Merangir, XII.1982, E.W. DIEHL. Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu; Kina Balu, 5.VIII.1903, J. WATERSTRADT; Crocker Range; Crocker Range, 1400 m, 16.III.1983, M. ITOH; Sarawak, Mt Meriniak, 30.V.1914, G.E. BRYANT; Bau-Mantang via Singje, 12-20.V.1909, C.J. BROOKS; Gunung Emas, V.1993, M. STRBA.

Description.**Male.**

Entirely yellow ferruginous to red ferruginous with the sides of body blackish, often with head, disk of pronotum or elytra, darker; covered with yellow vestiture.

Head: flat to slightly convex with anterior margin subarcuate, more or less thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, strongly umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae not reaching for about 0.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, with clear median longitudinal furrow from base to middle, deeper in the basal declivity; sides regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner more prominent, directed inside; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals variable, on average equal to half than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half, then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 7.

Female.

Body larger and shorter antennae.

Length 12.5-16 mm; width 3.4-4.3 mm.

52. *Priopus pseudoplagiatus* n. sp.
(Fig. 31)

Diagnosis. In the general shape similar to *plagiatus* (CANDÈZE) but with antennal segments from IV not longitudinally carinate.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Crocker Range (CPG).

Description.**Male.**

Entirely ferruginous with sides of body blackish; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons convex with anterior margin nearly substraight, simple, projecting above clypeus; punctures deep, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, regularly convex, at base with deep median longitudinal furrow, prolonged in a simple impressed line toward the middle; sides arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; sinuate before the hind angles, these acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; the inner carina very fine, few apparent, the outer much more robust, both directed inside; punctures small, deep, simple to very slightly umbilicate, sparse, with intervals on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex gently and regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae marked and punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 31.

Female unknown.

Length 15.5 mm; width 4.1 mm.

53. *Priopus pseudospiloderus* n. sp.
(Fig. 45)

Diagnosis. Very similar to *spiloderus* (CANDÈZE) but with shorter antennae.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Laos: Namkading nr. Pakkading, 21.IV.1965, J. RONDON (BPBM). 38 Paratypes (27 ♂♂ e 11 ♀♀) - Laos: Vientiane prov., Phou Kou Khouei, Ban Van Eue, 15.IV.1965, J.L. GRESSITT; Kammouane prov., Phon Tiou, 28.V.1965, native coll.. Cambodia: Kirirom, 700 m, 1-6.IV.1961, N. R. SPENCER. Vietnam: Annam, Thanh Hoa prov., V.1917. Thailand: Corat, V.1989, C.C. CHUA; Nan Pha Khab, 11-15.V.1993; Nakhon Ratchashima, Khao Yai, 700-800 m, 12.VI.1990, E. FULLER, PACHOLATKO & DEMBICKY; Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 9-16.V.1991, P. PACHOLATKO. Singapore. Malacca.

Sumatra: Padang; Padang, Panjong, Anai valley, II.1992; Pangherang, Pisang, X.1890-III.1891; Harau Valley, Paya Kumbu, VI.1989, A. SARIMUDANAS. Java: Mons Tsikorai, 4000 ft, 1892, H. FRUHSTORFER. Borneo: Pontianak, 1906; Borneo, 1886, BACZES. In the CANDÈZE coll. (IRSNB) there is a specimen labelled «Ceylan», this locality is very doubtful (BPBM; coll. OBERTHÜR, MNHN; DEI; MNHU; BMNH; MCSN; IRSNB; NHMW; DEUA; CAJ; CCW; CPG).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; pronotum orange with black median spot, not well defined, from base to apex, sometimes dilating to nearly all the disk of pronotum; elytra dark brown to blackish; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to convex with anterior margin thickened, subarcuate, protruding above clypeus; punctures robust,

umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: 1.2 times wider than long, convex, with median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle, deeper in the basal declivity; sides regularly arcuate, sinuate before the hind angles, these long, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae well prominent; punctures robust, deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with intervals smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex slightly and regularly narrowing; apex entire to truncate or very feebly emarginate; striae normally marked, punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 45.

Female.

Body larger and convex with shorter antennae.

Length 16-20 mm; width 4.5-7 mm.

54. *Priopus punctatus* (SCHWARZ) comb. n.
(Fig. 59)

Diploconus punctatus SCHWARZ, 1902: 271; 1906: 184.
Neodiploconus punctatus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.
Neodiploconus borneoensis OHIRA, 1973: 120. (syn. n.)
(holotypus ♂ - examined, BPBM).

Locus Typicus: Borneo (Kina Balu).

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ - (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu (SCHWARZ coll., DEI); 2 Paralectotypes ♀♀ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - same data of lect. (SCHWARZ coll., DEI). Many specimens - Kina Balu, 5.VIII.1903, J. WATERSTRADT; Sabah, Poring, Hot springs, 500 m, 8.V.1987, BURCKHARDT & LÖBL; Forest Camp, 19 km N of Kalabakan, 12.X., K.J. KUNCHERIA; Banguay; Sarawak, Gunong, Mulu Nat. Park, R.G.S. Exped., 1977-78, J.D. HOLLOWAY et alii; W Coast Residency, Ranau, 500 m, 22-25.I.1959; Sandakan, BAKER; Gunung Emas, V.1993, M. STRBA.

Description.

Male.

Blackish to dark brown with lighter antennae and legs; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin more or less regularly arcuate, weakly thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest intervals or contiguous. Antennae reaching to exceeding for about 0.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II and

III subequal, together as long as just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, with narrow but clear and impressed median longitudinal line from base to near the middle; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles acuminate, not or slightly divergent, bicarinate; outer carina feebly more prominent than inner; punctures robust, deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest intervals more or less shining. Elytra: 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex gently but regularly narrowing; apex entire with trace of a spine at the suture; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 59.

Female.

Body more parallel and convex with shorter antennae not reaching the hind angles of pronotum.

Length 9.5-12 mm; width 2.5-3.2 mm.

55. *Priopus quatei* n. sp.
(Fig. 49)

Diagnosis. Similar in the general shape and colour to *rufulus* (CANDÈZE) described from Burma, but separated essentially for the frons impressed and thickened at anterior margin.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Laos: Borikhane prov., Pakkading, 100-200 m, 23.IV.1965, J.L. GRESSITT (BPBM). 63 Paratypes (53 ♂♂ e 10 ♀♀) - Laos: Vientiane prov., Phou Kou Khouei, 16.V.1986, native coll.; Vientiane, Ban Van Eue, 800 m, 11.IV.1965, J.L. GRESSITT; Wapikhamthong prov., Khong Sedone, 30.IV.1965, native coll.; Vientiane, ex coll. OBERTHÜR. Thailand: Chiang Dao, 150 m, 9-14.V.1991, D. KRAL; Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 9-16.V.1991, 17-23.V.1991, J. HORAK, PACHOLATKO, DEMBICKY; Ban Si lang, 23-31.V.1991, DEMBICKY; Saraburi, X.1988, C.C. CHUA; Nan Pha Khab, 11-15.V.1993, PACHOLATKO & DEMBICKY; Nan distr., Ban Pha Khap, 15-20.V.1992, PACHOLATKO; Chiang Mai, 1990; Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon, 1300 m, 6.V.1990, E. FULLER; Corat, IV.1989; Nakhon to Ratchashima, Khao Yain, 700-800 m, 21.IV.1990, E. FULLER. Burma: Maymyo, VI.1910, H.L. ANDREWS; Theinzeik, 1913, P. LOIZEAU; Mt Carja, VIII.1885, L. FEA. Malaysia: Malay pen., ex coll. JEKEL; 20 km N Kuala Lumpur, Temple Park, 15.IX.1960, J. L. GRESSITT. (BPBM; IRSNB; coll. FLEUTIAUX, OBERTHÜR MNHN; BMNH; MCSN; CCW; CPG; CSB; CRG; CSV; DEUA).

Description.

Male.

Entirely ferruginous with sides of body blackish; covered with yellow vestiture.

Head: frons slightly impressed near anterior margin, this thickened, substraight, horizontally projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal. Pronotum: a little wider than long, regularly convex, at base abruptly declivous; sides moderately arcuate; posterior angles long, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; inner carina lighter than outer but both at the same level; lateral margin complete; punctures robust, deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to half than their diameters or more.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex entire, with trace of a spine at the suture; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat, with smaller punctures.

Prosternal process cuneiform with apex not emarginate. Aedeagus as in Fig. 49.

Female.

Body larger and convex with shorter antennae not reaching the hind angles of pronotum.

Length 10-15 mm; width 2.7-4.5 mm.

56. *Priopus rubidus* (ERICHSON)
(Fig. 60)

Cratonychus rubidus ERICHSON, 1841: 110.

Melanotus rubidus CANDÈZE, 1860: 327.

Diploconus rubidus SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus rubidus SCHENKLING, 1927: 267.

Priopus rubidus HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Diploconus melanopterus CANDÈZE, 1865: 46. (syn. n.) (holotype ♀ - RNH) (Sumatra, MÜLLER).

Diploconus nigripennis CANDÈZE, 1882: 86. (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂ - des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959 - CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB) (Sumatra, Kepahiang).

Locus Typicus: Java.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1992) - Indonesia: Java, ex. n. 17049 (ERICHSON coll., MNHU). Many specimens - Sumatra: Dolok Merangir, 8-21.V.1983, 3.-15.VIII.1983, E.W. DIEHL; reg. de Benkoelen, Tandjong Sakti, 1935, M. E. WALSH; Padang Paanjang, II.1992; Anai valley, 900 m, VI.1992; Merapi, III.1991; Talang, I.1991; Sago Mts, 1000 m, IV.1991; Singolang, 1200-1500 m, VII.1991; Soekaranda, I.1884, DOHRN; Indrapoera, WEYERS; Merang, 1890, W. DOHERTY; Sipora Is., X.1926; Palembang; Palembang

Paggar Alam, BOUCHARD; Tanggamoos Mts, Lampongs; Pangkaran, Paya Kumbu, III.1990, S. YAMADA; Lembah Anai, Air Mancur nr. Bukittinggi, IX.1983, S. YAMADA.

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellow ferruginous, often with sides of pronotum and elytra blackish (f. typ.) to bicoloured with pronotum red orange and elytra black (var. *melanopterus* CANDÈZE) to entirely blackish; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex, with anterior margin weakly thickened, subarcuate, projecting above clypeus, this feebly bicarinate; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1-1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical a little longer than II, together slightly longer than IV; IV-X strongly serrate, from just longer than wide to as long as wide, not longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, convex, with clear median longitudinal depression, deeper in the basal declivity and more superficial near the middle; sides arcuate, strongly narrowing in the anterior third, subparallel in the posterior half; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae at the same level, the outer more robust and elongate, directed inside; punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with variable intervals, equal on average to half than their diameters. Elytra: 2.7 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex entire with trace of a spine at the suture; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 60.

Female.

Similar to male, with shorter antennae.

Length 11-15 mm; width 3.3-4 mm.

57. *Priopus ruficollis* (SCHWARZ) (Fig. 48)

Diploconus ruficollis SCHWARZ, 1902: 343; 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus ruficollis SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1947: 113.

Priopus ruficollis HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Neodiploconus rubriventris VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1940: 128. (syn. n.) (holotype ♂, BMNH, not examined; examined many specimens from typical locality, Solomon Is.).

Locus Typicus: New Guinea.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ - (des. PLATIA, 1993) - New Guinea (SCHWARZ coll., DEI). Many specimens - New Guinea: Kani Geb., ex BENNINGSEN coll.; Mamberamo riv., VI.VII.1920, W.C. VON HERUN; Deleo, 1896, BIRO; Simbang, 1899, BIRO; Madang, Gogol riv., 17.IX.1969, J. BALOGH; Haus Copper, Wau, Missim Mt, 22-24.IV.1965, J. BALOGH & J.J. SZENT-IVANY; Wau, Morobe distr., 1050-1100 m, 13.X.1961, 30.IV.1962, J. SEDLACEK; Wandammengebirge; Dallmannhafen, XI.1908. Amboyna: Hitu, XII.1891, MARTIN exped.; Ambon I., Waai, 2.XI.1963, A.M.R. WEGNER. Sula Besi, DOHERTY. Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Mt Austin, 7.II.1982; Guadalcanal, 19.I.1964, P. GREENSLADE; Santa Ysabel; New Georgia; S. Cristoval; Florida Group; Vella Lavella.

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured without a strong contrast; head, pronotum and prosternum, sometimes all the underbody, lighter, red orange, elytra brown with ferruginous shadings (f. typ.) to entirely yellow ferruginous (more rarely); covered with brownish vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly impressed near anterior margin, this subarcuate, thickened, subhorizontally projecting above clypeus; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article as long as wide, III subconical, just longer than II, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, convex, abruptly declivous at base, with trace of a median longitudinal depression, more evident in the basal declivity, sometimes reduced to a line near the middle; sides regularly arcuate, posterior angles slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, at the same level, directed inside; punctures deep, simple, sparse, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides oval to just narrowing from base to apex; apex entire; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 48.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 8.4-10.5 mm; width 2.1-2.6 mm.

58. *Priopus rufus* (CANDÈZE) (Fig. 56)

Diploconus rufus CANDÈZE, 1860: 295; 1878a: 134; 1887: 57; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus rufus SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 394.

Priopus rufus HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Locus Typicus: Java.

Material Examined. ? Typus prob. lost. Several specimens, some det. CANDÈZE - Malaysia: Sabah, Kina Balu (SCHWARZ coll., DEI); Crocker Range, 15.V.1987; Sarawak, ex DORIA coll., MCSN (det. CANDÈZE). Indonesia: Halmaleira (det. CANDÈZE). In HAYEK (1990) is recorded a spec. from Batjan, Moluccas (det. CANDÈZE).

Description.

Male.

Entirely yellow ferruginous with sides of body sometimes blackish; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat to slightly convex, impressed near the anterior margin, this thickened, regularly arcuate and projecting above clypeus; punctures deep, umbilicate, with short intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II cylindrical, III subconical a little longer than II, together as long IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, abruptly declivous at base, with trace of median longitudinal depression in the basal declivity; sides well and regularly arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner slightly lighter but just more prominent, both directed inside; lateral margin complete; punctures deep, simple, sparse, with intervals very larger than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides regularly and gently narrowing from base to apex; apex entire; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae subconvex with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process slightly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 56.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 10-13.5 mm; width 2.8-3.5 mm.

59. *Priopus sedlaceki* n. sp. (Fig. 62)

Diagnosis. Similar to *loyi* n. sp. separated for the shorter antennae and the simple pronotal punctures.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, 1100-1500 m, 19.III.1966, J.M. SEDLACEK (BPBM). 1 Paratype ♂ - Perak, Larut hills, 3700 ft, 12.II.1932, at light, H. M. PENDLEBURY (BMNH).

Description.

Male.

Entirely brown ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons feebly convex on vertex, slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this arcuate, simple and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together shorter than IV; IV-X triangular, much more longer than wide, slightly carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, strongly convex, abruptly declivous at base, with trace of median longitudinal depression in the declivity; sides moderately arcuate, strongly narrowing near apex, sinuate before the hind angles, these elongate, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; inner carina finer and shorter than outer; lateral margin complete; punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with variable intervals on average smaller than their diameters, very shining.

Elytra: 2.9 times longer than pronotum and 2.5 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex entire; striae punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 62.

Female unknown.

Length 10.3-10.7 mm; width 2.3-2.8 mm.

60. *Priopus separandus* (KIRSCH) comb. n. (Fig. 17)

Diploconus separandus KIRSCH, 1875: 32.

Diploconus subangulatus SCHWARZ, 1902: 270. (syn. n.) (lectotype ♂ + 2 paralectotypes ♂♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993), Sumatra, in coll. SCHWARZ coll., DEI).

Locus Typicus: Malacca.

Material examined. Lectotype ♂ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Malaysia: Malacca (SMTD). Many specimens - Malay pen.: Banting, VII.1911; Selangor, Bukit Kutu, IV.1915; Pahang, Fraser's hills; Kedah nr. Jitra, 8.IV.1928; Pahang, Gunong Tahang, 2500-3500 ft, V.VII.1895; Gunong Angsi Negri Sembilan, IV.1918. Singapore. Borneo, F. BACZES; Pengaron; Sarawak, Kuching; Semongok, 1.XI.1967, G.H.L. ROTHSCHILD, light trap. Indonesia: Sipora Is., X.1924, C.B. KAND. Indonesia: Sumatra, Harau Valley, Paya Kumbu, X.1989, A. SARIMUDANAS. South Thailand: Betong, Gunung Cang, Dun vil., Yala distr., 25.III.-22.IV, J. STRNAD.

Description.**Male.**

Entirely brown ferruginous to blackish; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin more or less regularly arcuate, slightly thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, strongly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae reaching to just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long to just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, with slight median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle, deeper in the declivity; sides moderately arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles acuminate, weakly divergent, bicarinate; inner carina finer but well apparent; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals.

Elytra: on average 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides subparallel for about two third of the length then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex more or less roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 17.

Female.

Body larger and convex, elytra slightly dilating behind the middle, shorter antennae.

Length 12-15 mm; width 3-4.3 mm.

61. *Priopus spiloderus* (CANDÈZE)
(Fig. 50)

Diploconus spiloderus CANDÈZE, 1865: 45; 1878: 134; 1891a: 139; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184.

Neodiploconus spiloderus SCHENKLING, 1927: 268.

Neodiploconus (Ploconides) spiloderus FLEUTIAUX, 1933: 210.

Priopus spiloderus HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Locus Typicus: Malacca.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. PLATIA, 1993) - Malacca (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB); 2 Paralectotypes ♀ ♀ - same data of lect. (CANDÈZE coll. IRSNB). Other specimens.- Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, IV.1987; Kedah prov., Langkawi, 15-31.V.1990, G. & M. NOVAK.

Description.**Male.**

Bicoloured without big contrast; pronotum yellow orange with median blackish spot more or less expanded, not well

defined; other parts brown ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin subarcuate to substraight, thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae exceeding 1 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical, a little longer than II, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, much more longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal narrowed at apex.

Pronotum: wider than long, convex, with median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle, deeper in the basal declivity then more superficial; sides strongly arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles divergent, acuminate, bicarinate; inner carina lighter but at the same level of the outer; punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex obliquely truncate; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 50.

Female.

Body larger and more convex, shorter antennae, elytra dilating behind the middle.

Length 20-23 mm; width 5.5-6.8 mm.

62. *Priopus straatmani* n. sp.
(Fig. 27)

Diagnosis. Species near *convexicollis* n. sp. but different for the darker colour and denser pronotal punctures.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sulawesi, Lambarese, 100 km NE of Palopo, 10-50 m, 9.VI.1966, R. STRAATMAN (BPBM). 1 Paratype ♀ - W Sulawesi: Koelawi Paloe, 3100 ft, 1937, J.P. Ch. KALIS (OBERTHÜR coll., MNHN).

Description.**Male.**

Entirely blackish to brownish with pronotum lighter than elytra.; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with yellow vestiture, partially erect.

Head: frons convex on vertex, slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this weakly thickened, regularly arcuate and just projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment cylindrical, III subconical longer than II, together just longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than II, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex, with trace of narrow median longitudinal depression from base to the middle; sides subparallel, strongly narrowing near apex; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, the inner slightly prominent than the outer; lateral margin complete; punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex entire, very feebly emarginate near the suture; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process entire.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 27.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 12.9-13.7 mm; width 3.5-3.7 mm.

63. *Priopus summus* n. sp.
(Figs 23, 70) (Photo 4)

Diagnosis. Species very particular and immediately separated by all the other *Priopus* essentially because of the antennal segments from IV very serrate, much more wider than long.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Crocker Range, 2.III.1988, K. WERNER (CPG); 7 Paratypes (4 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀) - same data Ht, 8.IV, 16.IV.1988, 20.III.1989; Keningau, 30.V.1989, 5.V.1985, M. ITOH (CAJ; CPG; CSV).

Description.

Male.

Very shining; bicoloured; entirely black with the two third of elytra from the second interstria, red; body covered with very fine black vestiture, appearing nearly glabrous; antennal segments with robust and very dense black setae. Head: frons flat, slightly impressed at sides near the anterior margin, this arcuate and projecting above clypeus; punctures small, deep, umbilicate, with short and shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum, II and III articles, small, globular, together as long as IV; IV-X strongly serrated, very wider than long; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: as long as wide, convex, with trace of median longitudinal furrow only in the basal declivity; sides nearly regularly arcuate; posterior angles short, divergent, bicarinate; inner carina more prominent and longer than outer, both directed inside; punctures very fine, very sparse, with intervals very larger so that the surface appears as impunctate.

Elytra: on average 3.2 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide; sides subparallel dilating behind the middle; apex entire; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat, smooth.

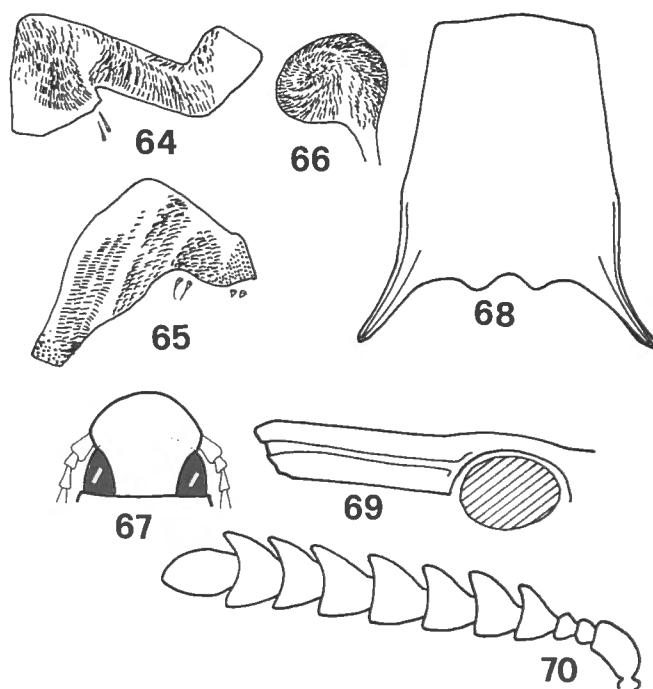
Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 23

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 14-16 mm; width 3.4-3.7 mm.



Figs 64-70. - Copulatrix bursa. 64: *Priopus niasensis* n.sp. (holotypus); 65: *P. porrectus* (ERICHSON); 66: *P. brancuccii* n.sp. (holotypus). Shape of frons.; 67: *P. lemoulti* n.sp. (holotypus). Shape of pronotum. 68: *Priopus loyi* n.sp. (holotypus). Prosternal process in lateral view. 69: *Priopus ambustus* (CANDÈZE). Antenna. 70: *Priopus summus* n.sp.

64. *Priopus tricolor* (CANDÈZE)

Diploconus tricolor CANDÈZE, 1897: 61; SCHWARZ, 1906: 319.

Neodiploconus tricolor SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 394.

Priopus tricolor HAYEK, 1990: 84.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ (des. VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959) - Indonesia: Sumatra (CANDÈZE coll., IRSNB).

Description.

Female.

Bicoloured without big contrast; head, pronotum except the median part with a black longitudinal spot and posterior half of elytra yellow brown; anterior half of elytra lighter, yellowish; underbody brown except the great part of propleura, antennae and legs coloured as pronotum; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons slightly impressed forward, anterior margin strongly thickened, regularly arcuate and subhorizontally projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, superficial, umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae not reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, slightly carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, convex, with deep median longitudinal furrow from base to the middle or more; sides moderately arcuate, from behind the middle narrowing forward; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; inner carina directed inside, outer carina parallel to the lateral margin; punctures deep, simple, with intervals on average equal to half than their diameters.

Elytra: 3 times longer than pronotum and 2.8 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex slightly and regularly narrowing; apex weakly truncate; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae subconvex with smaller punctures. Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Male unknown.

Length 13.5 mm; width 3.3 mm.

65. *Priopus ustulatus* (CANDÈZE) comb. n.
(Fig. 8)

Diploconus ustulatus CANDÈZE, 1882: 13; SCHWARZ, 1906: 184, 319.

Neodiploconus ustulatus SCHENKLING, 1927: 268; VAN ZWALUWENBURG, 1959: 394.

Locus Typicus: Sumatra.

Material Examined. Type ♀ - Indonesia, Sumatra, Soekadana, Lampong, VAN HASSELT (RNH) (not examined). Many specimens., several det. CANDÈZE - Sumatra, Pangherang-Pisang, X.1890-III.1891, E. MODIGLIANI; Palembang; Palembang, Paggarr Alam, BOUCHARD; Ketambe, Leuser nat. Park, 26.II-1.III.1991, BOCAK & BOCAKOVA; Anai Valley, VI.1992; Dolok Merangir, 15.II-6.III.1983, E.W. DIEHL; Pangkaran, Paya Kumbuh, II.1991, S. YAMADA; Mentawai Is., Si Oban, IV.VIII.1894, E. MODIGLIANI. Malaysia: Kedah prov., Langkawi Isid., 11-31.III.1991, G. & M. NOVAK; Perak, Padang; Selangor, Ulu Gombak St., 16 km Kuala Lumpur to Bentong Road, V.1966, K.J. FROGNER; Tanarata, 14.III.1980, M. ISHII. Borneo, 1886, F.

BACZES; Sandakan; Sabah, Sepilok, IV.V.1982, J. HORAK; Kina Balu.

Description.

Male.

Yellow ferruginous with head and apical third of elytra blackish (f. typ.) to head and elytra blackish to entirely ferruginous with black shadings at sides of body; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons slightly convex with anterior margin subarcuate, projecting above clypeus; punctures umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1 segment the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, III subconical, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, a little longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: wider than long, strongly convex, at base abruptly convex, with trace of median longitudinal depression in the basal declivity; sides from the middle very narrowing forward, in the posterior half subparallel; posterior angles acuminate, slightly divergent, bicarinate; inner carina just apparent, finer and lower than outer; punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with intervals on average larger than their diameters.

Elytra: on average 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.4 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 8.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 8-11 mm; width 2.2-2.8 mm.

66. *Priopus vafer* (ERICHSON)
(Fig. 13)

Cratonychus vafer ERICHSON, 1841: 108.

Melanotus vafer, CANDÈZE, 1860: 337; 1891a:143; SCHWARZ, 1906: 188; SCHENKLING, 1927: 284; HAYEK, 1990: 74.

Diploconus coracinus CANDÈZE, 1860: 494.

Neodiploconus (Ploconides) coracinus, FLEUTIAUX, 1933: 211.

Priopus coracinus HAYEK, 1990: 81.

Priopus vafer PLATIA & SCHIMMEL, 1995: 64.

Locus Typicus: Ostindien.

Material Examined. Lectotype ♀ -?Ind. Or.(n° 17046) (des. G. PLATIA, 1993)(ERICHSON coll., MNHU). Many specimens - Indonesia: Sumatra (1 ex., IRSNB). Malaysia: Malay pen., Kedah, Langkawi Isid.,

11-31.III.1991, G. & M. NOVAK. India; Sri Lanka; Burma; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam; China.

Description.

Male.

Dark brown with ferruginous shadings to black; antennae and legs lighter; covered with yellowish vestiture. Head: frons convex, slightly impressed at sides forward; anterior margin arcuate, just thickened and projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, superficial, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae not reaching for about 1.5 segments the hind angles of pronotum; II article cylindrical, as long as wide, III a little longer than II, together longer than IV; IV-X triangular, just longer than wide; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, strongly and regularly convex, at base and sides abruptly declivous; sides moderately arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, not to slightly divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with intervals variable, on average smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.6 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides parallel in the first part then narrowing; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 13.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 11-15 mm; width 3.2-4.3 mm.

67. *Priopus venustus* n. sp. (Fig. 33)

Diagnosis. Near *modiglianii* (CANDÈZE) but essentially different for the slender body and the impressed frons.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, Crocker Range, 12.IV.1988 (CPG).

Description.

Male.

Bicoloured; pronotum, propleura and prosternum except the prosternal process, red orange; head, elytra and the great part of underbody black; covered with blackish vestiture.

Head: frons impressed from the middle forward, anterior margin arcuate, thickened, horizontally projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with shortest and shining intervals. Antennae just reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II segment as long as wide, III subconical just longer than II, together a little shorter than IV;

IV-X triangular, much more longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: a little wider than long, moderately convex, with clear, narrow median longitudinal furrow from base to middle, deeper in the basal declivity; sides from base to apex slightly but regularly narrowing; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; inner carina more prominent than outer, parallel, very near, directed inside; punctures deep, clearly umbilicate, sparse, with intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Elytra: 3.2 times longer than pronotum and 2.7 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; apex entire; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae subconvex, with smaller punctures.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 33.

Female unknown.

Length 13.5 mm; width 3.4 mm.

68. *Priopus wallacei* n. sp. (Fig. 55)

Diagnosis. Very allied to *ineptus* (CANDÈZE), essentially separated by colour not uniform and pronotum with median longitudinal impressed line.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Sulawesi, Utara, Dumoga Bone N.P., 200-300 m, III.1985, lowland forest, Malaise trap, R. Ent. Soc. London, proj. WALLACE (BMNH). 8 Paratypes (7 ♂♂ and 1 ♀) - Sulawesi, same data of Ht, IX, XI, 9-16.X.1985; Jla Jla, 500 m, XII.1930, G. HEINRICH. (BMNH; IRSNB; CPG).

Description.

Male.

Head and pronotum black, elytra lighter, yellow brown; covered with dense, yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin arcuate, slightly thickened, just projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, umbilicate, with short and very shining intervals. Antennae reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subcylindrical, together as long as wide; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: just wider than long, moderately convex, with median longitudinal line; sides regularly and gently arcuate; posterior angles acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside; punctures deep, simple, with intervals on average a little smaller than their diameters.

Elytra: 2.8 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex, slightly and regularly narrowing; apex entire, with trace of a spine near

the suture; striae well marked, punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 55.

Female.

Similar to male with shorter antennae.

Length 7.5-10 mm; width 2.1-2.9 mm.

69. *Priopus walshi* n. sp.
(Fig. 24)

Diagnosis. Small species near *ustulatus* (CANDEZE) but essentially separated for the colour and the median longitudinal depression on pronotum.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Borneo (BMNH); 3 Paratypes ♂♂ - Sarawak, Serapi, Matang, 18.V.1983, M. TAO (CAJ; CPG).

Description.

Male.

Bicolored; entirely black with third anterior of elytra, thorax and legs, yellow ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous vestiture.

Head: frons flat with anterior margin arcuate, weakly thickened, just projecting above clypeus; punctures robust, vaguely umbilicate, with shortest intervals. Antennae nearly reaching the hind angles of pronotum; II and III segments subequal, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, longer than wide, not carinate; XI ellipsoidal. Pronotum: 1.2 times wider than long, strongly convex, abruptly declivous at base, with median longitudinal furrow in the basal declivity, reduced to a line forward; sides arcuate; posterior angles long, acuminate, just divergent, bicarinate; inner carina lighter and lower than outer, both directed inside.

Elytra: 2.5 times longer than pronotum and 2.3 times longer than wide; sides subparallel in the first half then narrowing; apex entire very feebly emarginate near the suture; striae well marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

Apex of prosternal process not emarginate.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 24.

Female unknown.

Length 5.7-5.9 mm; width 1.8 mm.

70. *Priopus strbai* n.sp.

Diagnosis. Very similar in the general shape and colour to *convexicollis* n.sp. but easily separated for the longer antennae, just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum.

Material Examined. Holotype ♂ - Borneo: Gunung Emas, V.1993. M. STRBA (CSB). 1 Paratype ♂ - Same data as Ht (CPG).

Description.

Male.

Entirely ferruginous with blackish shadings at sides of body: covered with few dense, yellow-fulvous vestiture. Head: frons slightly impressed near the anterior margin, this regularly arcuate, thickened, subhorizontally protruding above clypeus; punctures coarses, deep, slightly umbilicate, with shortest, shiny, intervals. Antennae reaching and just exceeding the hind angles of pronotum, II and III articles subequal, a little longer than wide, together as long as IV; IV-X triangular, very longer than wide, not longitudinally carinate; XI ellipsoidal.

Pronotum: convex, 1.2 times wider than long, with median longitudinal furrow, deeper in basal declivity and reaching nearly the anterior margin; sides nearly regularly and moderately arcuate; posterior angles long, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae subparallel, equally developed, directed inside; lateral margin complete; punctures simple, deep, with intervals on average larger than their diameters; at sides and base sparser.

Elytra: 3.2 times longer than pronotum and 2.6 times longer than wide; sides from base to apex regularly narrowing; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat with smaller punctures; apex entire very feebly and shortly emarginate near the suture.

Apex of prosternal process very feebly emarginate.

Aedeagus very similar to *convexicollis* n.sp.

Female unknown.

Length 11-12.5 mm; width 3-3.3 mm.

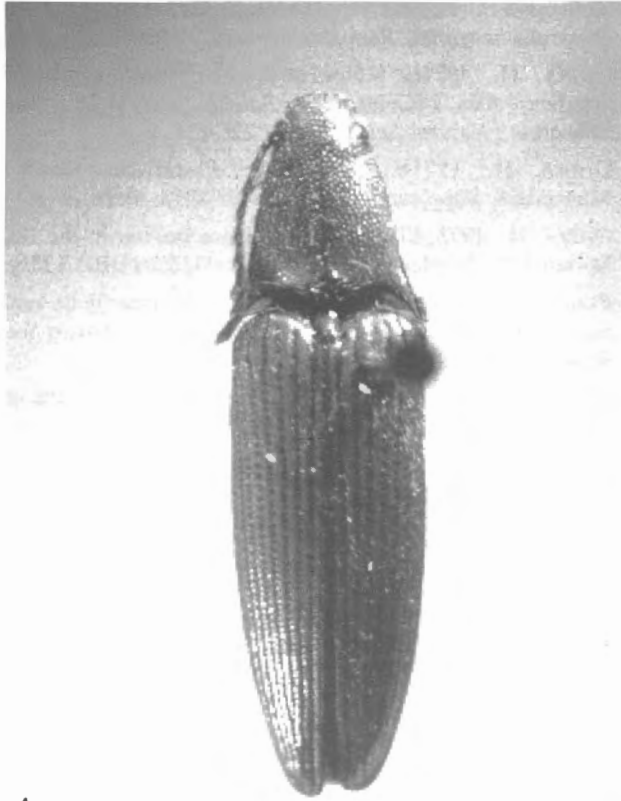
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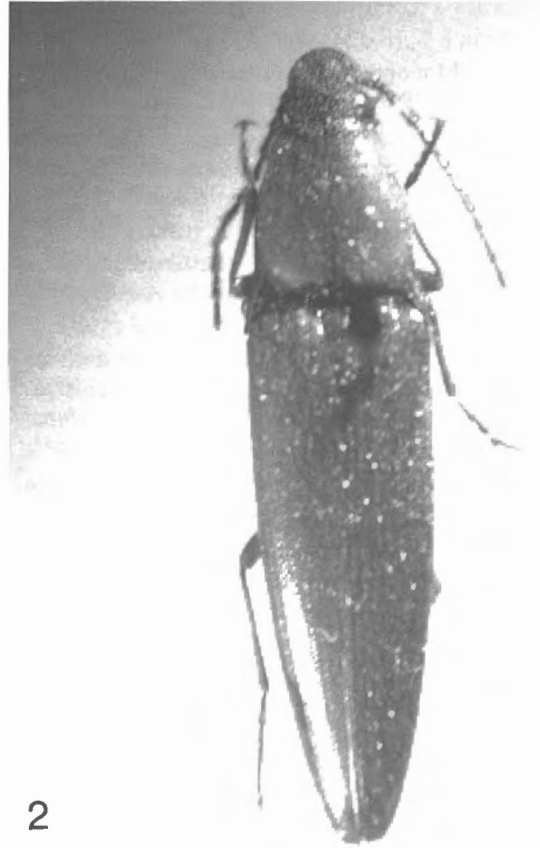
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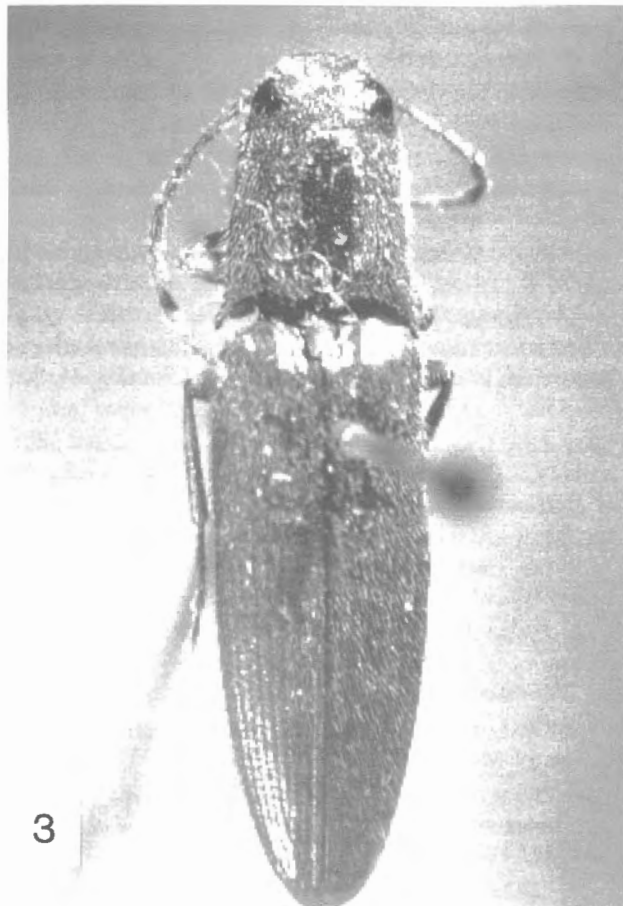
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1



2



3



4

1. *Priopus frontalis* CASTELNAU (length 12.7 mm).
 3. *Priopus barbatus* (CANDÈZE) (length 13.7 mm).

2. *Priopus prominens* (ERICHSON) (length 15.2 mm).
 4. *Priopus summus* n.sp. (paratypus (length 13.7 mm).