CARABIDAE

BY

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The small collection of Carabidae brought together by Prince Leopold's Expedition to the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea contains 37 specimens belonging to 20 different species. The labels all bear the name of Prince Leopold with the exception of those attached to the two examples of *Chlaenius* from Menado, which were taken by Mr. Van Braekel. Numerous islands were visited and amongst those which furnished material for the collection were Sumatra (9 spp.), Java (1 sp.), Bali (2 spp.), Lombok (1 sp.), Celebes (3 spp.), Aru Is. (1 sp.), and New Guinea (4 spp.). Below will be found an enumeration of these, with the names, some notes on distribution, and, at the end, the descriptions of two new species of *Lesticus*, one from the Aru Is. and the other from New Guinea.

SCARITINI.

1. — Clivina australasiae Boh.

Eug. Resa Zool. Ins., IV, Col. 1861, p. 8 (?).
Lombok : Mataram, 1 ex., 28.I.1929.

I have named this specimen with hesitation, as the species is a member of the Australasian and not of the Malay fauna, belonging to Mr. T. G. Sloane's *australasiae*-group of the genus (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1904, p. 719). I have before me two specimens of *australasiae* named by Mr. Sloane, one of them 11 mm. in length and the other 7 mm.; the Lombok specimen, though only 6 mm. long, agrees fairly with the smaller example. There are, however, other and smaller members of the group, e. g. *lepida* Putz. and *angustipes* Putz., which seem to differ very little from *australasiae*, and I do not feel able on a solitary specimen to name the species with certainty.

BEMBIDIINI.

2. — **Tachys impressipennis** Motsch.

Etud. Ent., 1859, p. 39.
Sumatra : Bireun, 1 ex., 11.V.1929.

Widely distributed in South East Asia and found also in Australia.

3. — **Tachys fumigatus** Motsch.

Bull. Mosc., 1851, II, p. 509.
Bali : Singaradja, 6 ex., 22-26.I.1929.

This species, with its characteristic deep frontal impressions, converging on to the clypeus in front, varies in colour from black to pale chestnut, with a pale apical spot and sometimes a shoulder spot also, as in this instance (var. *geminatus* Schaum, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., 1860, p. 200). It is extremely common throughout the whole of Southern Asia, ranging as far west as Egypt.

CHLAENIINI.

4. — **Chlaenius bimaculatus** Dej.

Spec. Gen., II, 1826, p. 301.
Celebes : Menado, 1 ex.

Common nearly everywhere in South East Asia. This is a species which exhibits great variability both in the form and in the degree of puncturation of the prothorax.

5. — **Chlaenius costiger** Chaud.

Bull. Mosc., 1856, II, p. 258.
Sumatra : Takengon Atjeh, 1 ex., 18.IV.1929.

Common in Eastern China and as far north as Korea; also in Japan and Indo-China, just reaching, the fringe of the Malay Archipelago, A dark-legged variety, *bhamoensis* Bates (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., xxxii, 1892, p. 311), is found in Northern Burma, and another small dark form, *almorae* Andr. (Ent. Month. Mag., 1920, p. 239), was discovered by Mr. H. G. Champion at a considerable elevation in the Himalayas.

6. — **Chlaenius semiviridis** Andr.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1920, p. 22.
Celebes : Menado.

The type specimen is in the Natural History Museum at Brussels, and all the specimens on which the description was drawn up came from Java. So far as I am aware this is the first example recorded from any other locality.

LICININI.

7. — **Diplocheila latifrons** Dej.

Spec. Gen., V, 1831, p. 679.
Java : Wonosobo, 1 ex., 11.I.1929.

Widely spread in South East Asia, but not apparently common anywhere; in the Malay Archipelago it seems to be confined to the island of Java.

HARPALINI.

8. — **Gnathaphanus punctilabris** Macl.

Ann. Jav., 1825, p. 20.
Sumatra : Pageralam, 1 ex., 15.IV.1929.

Though the species is excessively common all through South East Asia, no examples appear to have been met with yet in Japan or Australia.

9. — **Dioryche cavernosa** Putz.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., VII, 1875, p. 737.
Sumatra : Koeta Nopan, 1 ex., 25.IV.1929.

Found at present only in the islands of Sumatra, Java, and Celebes.

10. — **Stenolophus smaragdulus** F.

Suppl. Ent. Syst., 1798, p. 60.
Sumatra : Pageralam, 1 ex., 15.IV.1929. Bali : Singaradja, 2 ex., 22.I.1929.

The species is as common and likewise as variable as any Carabid found in the East. Of the three specimens found no two are like, nor is any one of them of the typical form with two pale spots at the apex of each elytron.

PTEROSTICHINI.

11. — **Morion stolidum** Chaud.

Bull. Mosc., 1880, I, p. 336.
New Guinea : Siwi, 1 ex., 7.III.1929.

The numerous species of *Morion* described by Chaudoir in his Monograph are poorly differentiated, but the solitary specimen before me agrees fairly well with the description of his *M. stolidum*.

12. — **Lesticus leopoldi** sp. nov. (see p. 11).

13. — **Lesticus liparops** sp. nov. (see p. 13).

ANCHOMENINI.

14. — **Colpodes orinomus** Andr.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., LIII, 1930, p. 436.
Sumatra : Fort de Kock, 1 ex., 22.IV.1929.

The species was quite recently descibed on specimens taken many years ago by Dr. Beccari on Mount Singgalang; it is known only from Sumatra.

15. — **Colpodes chalcochiton** Andr.

Tijds. Ent., 1929, p. 330.
Sumatra : Mount Singgalang, 5 ex., 22.IV.1929.

This species seems also to be confined to Sumatra, and the solitary specimen on which it was described was taken by Mr. E. Jacobson in the same locality.

16. — **Colpodes** sp. nov.

Celebes : virgin forest between Paloe and Koelawi, 1 ex., 4.II.1929.

The unique example is a ♀ and is also somewhat damaged, so that I have not thought it desirable to describe it.

MASOREINI.

17. — **Aephnidius adelioides** Macl.

Ann. Jav., 1825, p. 23, t. I, fig. 7.
Sumatra : Pageralam, 1 ex., 15.IV.1929.

A common insect throughout South East Asia, including Japan; it is found also in Australia.

BRACHININI.

18. — **Pheropsophus javanus** Dej.

Spec. Gen., I, 1825, p. 305.
Sumatra : Pageralam, 2 ex., IV-V.1929.

The species is found throughout the Malay region, in Indo-China, Southern China, Siam, and Burma, but its range extends only to the north-east corner of India. The two specimens taken belong to the variety *agnatus* Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1876, p. 43), in which the narrow transverse fascia on each elytron is developed into a fairly large spot.

MISCELINI.

19. — **Miscelus luctuosus** Putz.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., VII, 1875, p. 725.
New Guinea : Siwi, 1 ex., 7.III.1929, and Sakoemi, 1 ex., 12.III.1929.

Confined, so far as I am aware, to the island of New Guinea.

LEBIINI.

20. — **Catascopus wallacei** Saund.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1863, p. 462, t. 17, fig. 4.
New Guinea : Siwi, 3 ex., 7.III.1929, and Sakoemi, 1 ex., 11-12.III.1929.

In addition to New Guinea, this species has been met with in the Aru Is.

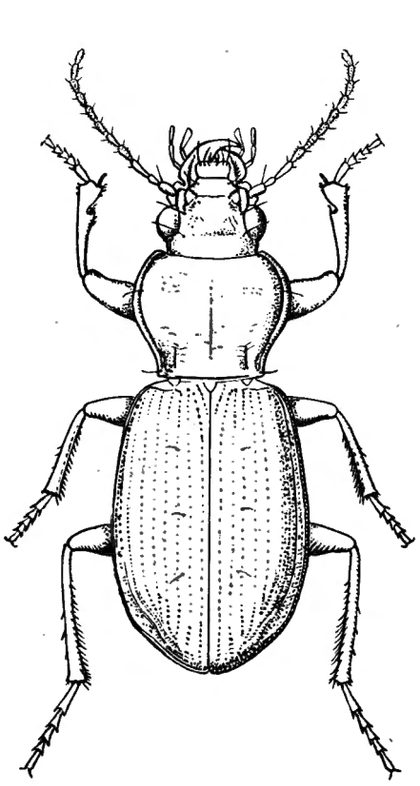
Lesticus leopoldi sp. nov.

Length : 24 mm. Width : 8.5 mm.

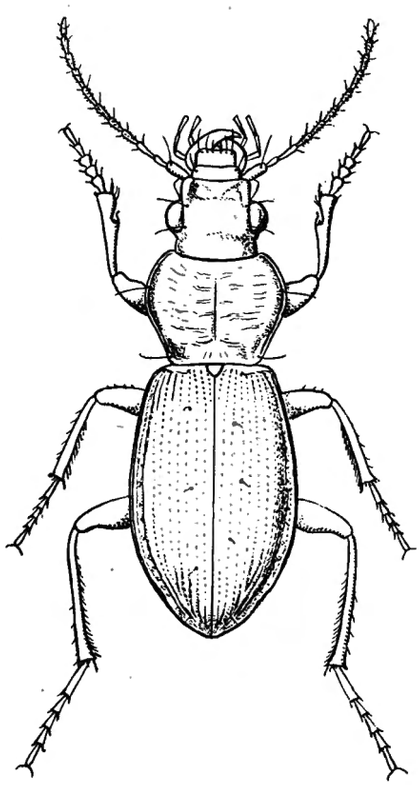
Black, very shiny : palpi and antennae ferruginous at extreme apex.

Head convex, impunctate, surface vaguely wrinkled, constricted behind eyes, neck swollen, frontal foveae short, deep, rugose-punctate, a rounded fovea behind each at about mid-eye level, eyes prominent, genae evident but much shorter than eyes, palpi slender, last joint of labials (♀) oblique and a little dilated at apex, but quite three times as long as wide, antennae just reaching base of prothorax. *Prothorax* rather flat, but declivous towards front angles, nearly a half wider than head, about a fourth wider than long, base truncate, apex slightly emarginate at middle, as wide as base, sides strongly rounded, bisetose, moderately sinuate a little before base, the border somewhat thicker behind than

in front, front angles a little rounded and projecting slightly forward, hind angles a little obtuse and not very sharp; median line very fine, not nearly reaching extremities, basal foveae rather shallow, with a short, longitudinal, linear impression at the bottom of each, surface impunctate, wich a few vague, transverse striae. *Elytra* rather flat, not quite a third wider than prothorax, two thirds longer than wide, sides gently rounded, faintly sinuate before apex, basal boder extending inwards to stria 3; striate-punctate, but both striae and punc-



Lesticus leopoldi, sp. nov.



Lesticus liparops, sp. nov.

tures are barely perceptible on disk, though striae 1 to 3 are impressed close to base, and all the outer striae — particularly 7 and 8 — are moderately deep near apex, the punctures on 7 being fine but clear, and those on 8 and 9 deep throughout; intervals quite flat, but the outer ones convex close to apex, 3 with three rather small dorsal pores. Microsculpture of elytra isodiametric, the meshes much more conspicuous close to apex; none on head, but very faint, somewhat transverse meshes are just visible on sides of prothorax. Metasternum and all the episterna coarsely punctate, but there are very few punctures ont the proepisterna, metepisterna not quite a half longer than wide. Ventral segments 3 and 4 transversely sulcate, 1 with a fairly deep, punctate, oblique impressed line on

each side, apical segment (♀) with two marginal setae on each side. The joints of the metatarsi are outwardly sulcate, and joint 5 has setae beneath.

The species clearly belongs to the Papuan-North Australian group of the genus, but the colour is black instead of olive, green, or bronze. Compared with *chloronotus* Chaud. the head is more deeply constricted behind the eyes; the prothorax is a little wider, the median line finer, the basal foveae shallower, but with a more clearly marked linear impression at bottom; on the elytra the striae are much less impressed and on the disk hardly visible.

Aru Is. : S. Manoembai, 1 ex. ♀, 26.III.1929.

Lesticus liparops sp. nov.

Length : 16-18 mm. Width : 5.25-5.5 mm.

Black, shiny : elytra dark bronze-purple.

Head convex, impunctate, surface even, vaguely constricted behind eyes, frontal foveae short, oblique, not deep, reaching front eye-level, the space, on each side between them and side of head convex, eyes prominent, genae conspicuous but shorter than eyes, palpi slender, last joint of labials (♂) oblique and a little dilated at apex, three times as long as wide, antennae extending somewhat beyond base of prothorax. *Prothorax* moderately convex, cordate, a fourth wider than head and about a sixth wider than long, both extremities slightly emarginate, apex a little wider than base, sides well rounded, bisetose, slightly sinuate before base, the border uniformly thick, except for a faint narrowing close to front angles, all angles rounded, hind ones somewhat obtuse; median line very fine, basal foveae shallow, marked by two faint lines converging slightly in front, surface transversely wrinkled (much less strongly in the cotype than in the type). *Elytra* oval, rather flat, and somewhat pointed at apex, about a third wider than prothorax and two thirds longer than wide, basal border angulate at shoulder and extending inwards to stria 3; very finely striate-punctate, though on the disk the striae are hardly impressed, a very faint indication of an additional stria between each two adjoining striae, all the striae lightly impressed close to base and much more evidently near apex, where 7 is fairly deep, while 8 is moderately deep throughout; intervals flat, but convex — especially the outer ones — near apex, 3 with three fairly conspicuous dorsal pores. The microsculpture of the elytra is formed by isodiametric meshes, a little more evident near apex; on the prothorax it is extremely faint, and on the head invisible. Mesepisterna punctate, the underside otherwise impunctate, the metepisterna only a little longer than wide. Apical ventral segment (♂) with a single marginal seta on each side. Tarsal joint 5 is clothed with setae beneath, and the joints of the metatarsi are rather slightly outwardly sulcate.

Allied to *L. suavis* Tchitch. and of the same dimensions, but much darker,

the elytra bronze-purple instead of lilac-rose. The head is less constricted and the eyes are more prominent; the prothorax has more rounded hind angles, the lateral channels are deeper and the border is of nearly uniform width; the elytra are flatter, more pointed at apex, the striae — at least on disk — hardly impressed; in addition the underside, except for the mesepisterna, is impunctate. The extensive development of the transverse striae on the prothorax of the type may indicate a malformation, such as is seen not infrequently in the genus *Catascopus*, or it may, of course, be a normal character of the species.

New Guinea : Lake of Angi-Gita, 2 ex. ♂, 10.III.1929.