

## The species of the genus *Perigona* Castelnau from New Guinea, Sulawesi, Halmahera and Australia, and of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage. (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Perigonini)

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### Abstract

35 new species and subspecies of the genus *Perigona* Castelnau, 1835, are described from New Guinea, Australia, Sulawesi, Halmahera, and Lombok islands, additional 20 species from Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Yunnan, Taiwan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, and the Philippine Islands - these latter species from the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage - and their male genitalia are figured if available. Of the subgenus *Perigona* s. str.: *ullrichi* from Papua New Guinea, *kaimanae* and *riedeli* from Papua Indonesia, *paralivens* from both parts of New Guinea, *transgrediens* from Batanta Island and Halmahera, *glabripennis* from western Papua Indonesia and from Sulawesi, *affinis*, *bolmi*, *celebensis*, *flavosuturata*, and *similis* from Sulawesi, *rufa* from Lombok Island, *borneensis*, *cordata*, *inquilina*, and *kitchingi* from northern Borneo, *nigromarginata* and *nitidicollis* from Sumatra, *angustibasis*, *denticulata*, and *retropunctata* from Java, *rectangula* from Java and Singapore, *malayica* and *wrasei* from Malaysia, *muehlei* from Vietnam and Laos, *angustimargo* from Vietnam, *schuelkei* from Yunnan in southwestern China, *taiwanensis* from Taiwan, *spadicea* from Luzon in the Philippines, and *queenslandica* and *tozeria* from North Queensland; of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte, 1853: *proxima* from both parts of New Guinea, *darlingtoni*, *drumonti*, *irregularis*, *ludovici dobodurae*, *macrops*, *morobe*, *sororcula*, and *subrufa* from Papua New Guinea, *aterrima*, *brachypennis*, *fakfak*, *obtusangula*, *rubricincta*, and *rufocastanea* from Papua Indonesia, *dumogae*, *latibasis*, and *punctatostrata* from Sulawesi, *moluccensis* from Halmahera and Morotai Islands, *lawrencei*, *montisferrei*, and *semiflava* from North Queensland, *rufescens* from the extreme North of Western Australia, and *fusciceps* from northernmost Northern Territory.

The formerly synonymized forma *litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864) of the widespread *P. (Trechicus) nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831) is raised again to full species rank. *P. rufilabris infuscata* Sloane, 1904 which was described as a variation of, and had been regarded as synonymous with *P. rufilabris* (Macleay, 1871) by later authors, likewise is raised to species rank. *P. (Trechicus) dorsata* Darlington, 1968 which was described and recorded from Queensland, is also recorded from Papua New Guinea. *P. (s. str.) subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1875 is for the first time recorded from Australia.

Lectotypes are designated for *P. tricolor* (Castelnau, 1867), *P. plagiata* Putzeys, 1875, *P. rufilabris* (Macleay, 1871), and *P. infuscata* Sloane, 1904.

For comparison the male genitalia of all described species from New Guinea and Australia are figured. Two separate new keys for the *Perigona* species recorded from New Guinea, the Moluccas, and the species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage, and for those from Australia, and a checklist for all species from the area covered in this paper are provided.

### Zusammenfassung

38 neue Arten und Unterarten der Gattung *Perigona* Castelnau, 1835, werden aus Neuguinea, Australien, Sulawesi, Halmahera und Lombok, beschrieben, sowie 20 weitere Arten aus Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Yunnan, Taiwan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi und den Philippinen – diese Arten aus der *parvicollis-pygmaea*-Verwandschaft – und ihre männlichen Genitalorgane werden abgebildet, sofern sie bekannt sind. Aus der Untergattung *Perigona* s. str.: *ullrichi* aus Papua New Guinea, *kaimanae* und *riedeli* aus Papua Indonesia, *paralivens* aus beiden Teilen von New Guinea, *transgrediens* von Halmahera und Batanta Island, *glabripennis* vom westlichen Papua Indonesia und von Sulawesi, *affinis*, *bolmi*, *celebensis*, *dumogae*, *flavosuturata* und *similis* von Sulawesi, *rufa* von Lombok, *borneensis*, *cordata*, *inquilina* und *kitchingi* von Nord-Borneo, *nigromarginata* und *nitidicollis* von Sumatra, *angustibasis*, *denticulata*, und *retropunctata* von Java, *rectangula* von Java und Singapur, *malayica* und *wrasei* aus Malaysia, *muehlei* aus Vietnam und Laos, *angustimargo* aus Vietnam, *schuelkei* aus Yunnan in Südwestchina, *taiwanensis* aus Taiwan, *spadicea* von Luzon in den Philippinen, und *queenslandica* und *tozeria* aus Nord-Queensland; aus der Untergattung *Trechicus* LeConte, 1853: *proxima* aus beiden Teilen von New Guinea, *darlingtoni*, *drumonti*, *irregularis*, *ludovici dobodurae*, *macrops*, *morobe*, *sororcula* und *subrufa* aus Papua New Guinea, *aterrima*, *brachypennis*, *fakfak*, *obtusangula*, *rubricincta* und *rufocastanea* aus Papua Indonesia, *dumogae*, *latibasis* und *punctatostrata* von Sulawesi, *moluccensis* von Halmahera und Morotai, *lawrenci*, *montisferrei* und *semiflava* aus Nordqueensland, *rufescens* aus dem nördlichsten Western Australia, und *fusciceps* aus dem nördlichen Northern Territory.

Die bisher synonymisierte forma *litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864) der weitverbreiteten Art *P. (Trechicus) nigriceps* Dejean, 1831) wird wieder zu vollem Artrang erhoben. *P. rufilabris infuscata* Sloane, 1904, die als Variation von *P. rufilabris* (Macleay, 1871) beschrieben und von allen späteren Autoren mit dieser Art synonymisiert wurde, wird ebenfalls in den Artrang erhoben. *P. (Trechicus) dorsata* Darlington, 1968, die aus Queensland beschrieben und gemeldet wurde, wird auch für Papua New Guinea nachgewiesen. *P. (s. str.) subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1875 wird erstmalig für Australien gemeldet.

Für *P. tricolor* (Castelnau, 1867), *P. plagiata* Putzeys, 1875, *P. rufilabris* (Macleay, 1871) und *P. infuscata* Sloane, 1904 werden Lectotypen designiert.

Zum Vergleich werden die männlichen Genitalien aller beschriebenen Arten aus Neuguinea und Australien dargestellt. Zwei getrennte Bestimmungsschlüssel für die *Perigona* Arten aus Neuguinea, den Molukken und der *parvicollis-pygmaea*-Verwandschaft, sowie für die aus Australien, und eine Checklist für alle Arten aus dem in dieser Arbeit berücksichtigten Gebiet sind beigefügt.

**Keywords**

Coleoptera, Carabidae, Perigonini, *Perigona*, new species, New Guinea, Sulawesi, Halmahera, Australia, keys, checklist

**Introduction**

As a further result of my ample identification efforts on the very rich material of Carabidae that was collected mainly by O. Missa in the 90ties and W. G. Ullrich in the 70ties of last Century in Papua New Guinea, and by A. Riedel between 1990 and 2010 in the whole of New Guinea, a series of new species of the genus *Perigona* Castelnau, 1835 are described from this island. Grace to the kind assistance of various curators mainly of Australian museums a large number of *Perigona* species from Australia were available which included additional 7 new species. Two new species from Sulawesi and Halmahera made available by W. Lorenz and P. Schüle are also described. Types and several New Guinean species from the Darlington Collection in Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University were kindly sent by P. D. Perkins. This sample of specimens identified by Darlington in the course of his monumental work on the New Guinean Carabidae also included some new species. A couple of museum curators and private collectors also added important material for this study.

The new species are described and two separate keys are provided for the *Perigona* species of Australia, and for those from New Guinea and the Moluccas, respectively. This latter key also includes the small species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage from the Oriental Region. This procedure seems more convenient to the user who wants to identify specimens from either New Guinea, either Australia. All described species recorded from both countries are shortly redescribed, in particular with respect to their male genitalia, and they are enumerated in a common checklist. For comparison, a few species from Sulawesi and the Moluccas are recorded or described, that are similar in shape and structure to certain New Guinean and Australian species. This was also done, because the *Perigona* fauna of these islands is very little known. For comparison and as a tool for determination, the aedeagi of all described species from the mentioned area were figured when available.

The tribe Perigonini includes small, characteristically shaped carabid beetles which occur on all continents, but are far most common in tropical regions. The mostly small, more or less depressed, *Trechus*- or *Tachys*-like beetles are easily identified by the elongate, conical terminal palpomeres, short frontal furrows, and the wide, depressed, usually pilose apical marginal channel of the elytra. The affinities of the tribe Perigonini are not fully understood, but probably they belong in the lachnophorine-odacanthine lineage (Jeannel 1948).

The genus *Perigona* Castelnau has been divided into several subgenera (see Lorenz 2005) which some authors even consider genera. Three of these occur in the area mentioned in the present paper. The subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte is distinguished from *Perigona* s. str. by the subapical marginal setiferous punctures of the elytra forming a triangle instead of a straight line. The nominate subgenus *Perigona* covers about 60 described species which are distributed almost worldwide, the subgenus *Trechicus* includes about 20 described species most of which occur in the Afrotropical, Oriental, and Papuan-Australian regions, while the well known *Perigona nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831) is almost worldwide distributed. The subgenus *Euryperigona* Jeannel, 1948 includes three large species of which one occurs in New Guinea. However, as in all genera of Perigonini, the number of yet unknown or undescribed species in *Perigona* is supposed to be large, because, apart from the African Perigonini which were revised by Basilewsky (1989), and the New Guinean species which were worked by Darlington (1968), no recent comprehensive work has been done on the tribe. The keys of Jedlicka (1964) for the East Asian species, of Darlington (1964) for the Australian species, and of Andrewes (1929) for the Sumatran species are of some use, although they are either rather outdated, either not complete even for the then described species. Moreover, these keys, including that of Darlington (1968) for the New Guinean species, make no use of genitalic characters. However, the male genitalia in most *Perigona* species are complexly structured and thus give an excellent tool for differentiation of the externally usually very similar species. Indeed, certain species are barely distinguishable without consideration of the genitalia.

Most *Perigona* species occur in litter in more or less dense forest, as far as it has been recorded; therefore specimens usually are only collected by specialized sampling methods, as Berlese extraction or sifting ground litter, and at light. Most species can fly, so they are also encountered in flight intercept traps. Because such sampling methods have been employed in few areas and moreover, usually rather casually, the taxonomic knowledge on this group is not satisfactory and rather fragmentary.

From New Guinea Darlington (1968) enumerated 14 species of the genus *Perigona*, 7 of which belong to the nominate subgenus, and 6 to the subgenus *Trechicus*. The very large species *P. rex* Darlington, 1968 which lacks the ambulatory setae on head and pronotum belongs to the subgenus *Euryperigona* Jeannel, 1948. Darlington also mentioned *P. litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864) as doubtful, while Lorenz (2005), as most previous authors, regarded this as synonymous of *P. nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831).

Apart from the widespread and easily identified *P. nigriceps*, the subgenus *Trechicus* in New Guinea so far

includes 5 species of very similar body shape and structure which differ only in minor characters of size, body shape, and surface structure. Therefore they are difficult to distinguish, because Darlington's key uses only characters of the external morphology.

From Australia so far 8 species were recorded, 5 of which belong to the nominate subgenus and three to *Trechicus* (Moore et al. 1987). However, one of these species probably was wrongly identified and *P. litura* was not distinguished from *P. nigriceps*.

The mentioned samples from Australia and from New Guinea include numerous specimens of all *Perigona* species recorded from both countries, except Darlington's species *P. dentifera* of which only the holotype was available. In addition, the samples include a large number of additional species which differ from all described species known from Australia and New Guinea and their surroundings and which herein are described as new. Because many species of *Perigona* are very similar in their external morphology and their body shape, the usually complexly structured male genitalia offer the best tools for species characterization and distinction. For better comparison, therefore the male genitalia of any described New Guinean and Australian species and of several South Asian species have been dissected and are figured, if they were available.

A number of very small species were combined under the names of either *P. parvicollis* Andrewes, either *P. pygmaea* Andrewes. Both species are characterized by the presence of only two dorsal setiferous punctures on the elytra. Because *P. pygmaea* was recorded from New Guinea and Australia, but a couple of very similar small specimens were available that in parts were identified as one of the two species mentioned above, the available material of comparable small specimens was examined, even if specimens came from outside of the southern Oriental, Papuan, and Australian Regions. By scrutinized examination of male genitalia and certain external characters it became obvious that several unnamed species were included in that material. Those new species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage were also included in the paper and described as new.

Types and the material mentioned in this paper are stored in Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra (ANIC), Carnegie Museum of Zoology, Pittsburgh (CMP), Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNMB), Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (IRSNB), Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova (MCSN), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass. (MCZ), Museum National de l'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHP), Museum de l'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (MHNG), The Natural History Museum, London (NHM), Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (NHMB), Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NHMW), Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (NME), National Museum of Natural History, Prague (NMPC); Museum of Victoria, Melbourne (NMV), Queensland Museum, Brisbane (QMB), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe (SMNK), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (SMNS), Collection H. H. Ludwig, Mainz (CLM), Collection Wolfgang Lorenz, Tutzing (CLT), Collection Andre Skale, Bayreuth (CSB), Collection Peter Schüle, Denzlingen (CSD), Collection David Wrase, Berlin (CWB), and the working collection of the author at Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (CBM).

## Methods

In the taxonomic section standard methods are used. The genitalia were removed from specimens weakened for a night in a jar under moist atmosphere, then cleaned for a short while in hot 10% KOH. The habitus photographs were obtained with a digital camera using ProgRes CapturePro 2.6 and AutoMontage and subsequently were worked with Corel Photo Paint X4.

Measurements were taken using a stereo microscope with an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from apex of labrum to apex of elytra. Lengths, therefore, may slightly differ from those mentioned by Darlington (1968). Length of pronotum was measured along midline, width of base of pronotum was measured at the basal angles or, when these are rounded, at the position of the posterior lateral seta; length of elytra was taken from the most advanced part of the humerus to the very apex.

For examination of the very fine and in some species extremely superficial microreticulation of the surface very high magnification and a bright lamp is needed. I used a Leitz stereo microscope with very high solution power and two bright Wild lamps. For examination of the microreticulation commonly at least 100x magnification is needed.

Of the already named species usually only a diagnosis and short redescription is given that mainly mentions the male genitalia. Only of some species which are very closely related to certain new ones, or which can be easily confounded, a complete redescription is provided.

Label data are exactly noted in all specimens, including all ciphers and abbreviations. A / denotes a new label, two blanks a new line on the same label.

## Abbreviations

- AUS - Australia  
 NG - New Guinea  
 NSW - New South Wales  
 NT - Northern Territory  
 PI - Papua Indonesia  
 PNG - Papua New Guinea  
 QLD - Queensland  
 WA - Western Australia  
 c. - central  
 e. - eastern  
 n. - northern  
 ne. - north-eastern  
 se. - south-eastern  
 sw. - south-western  
 w. - western  
 > - larger or longer than  
 < - smaller or shorter than

## Material

Of the new species 978 specimens were examined. In addition and for comparison several hundreds of specimens of the described species *P. (Euryperigona) rex* Darlington, 1968, *P. livens* Putzeys, 1873, *P. papuana* Csiki, 1924, *P. parvicollis* Andrewes, 1929, *P. plagiata* Putzeys, 1875, *P. pygmaea* Andrewes, 1930, *P. rossi* Darlington, 1968, *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851), *P. rufilabris* (Macleay, 1871), *P. subcordata* Putzeys, 1875, *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1875, *P. tricolor* (Castelnau, 1867), (all subgenus *Perigona* s. str.), *P. cordens* Darlington, 1968, *P. dentifera* Darlington, 1968, *P. dorsata* Darlington, 1964, *P. erimae* Csiki, 1924, *P. lebioides* Csiki, 1924, *P. ludovici* Csiki, 1924, and *P. picta* Darlington, 1964 (all subgenus *Trechicus*) were compared. Of *P. (Trechicus) nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831) (s. str.) many specimens from Europe, Africa, the Oriental Region, New Guinea, and Australia were examined, and of the forma *litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864) several specimens from Australia, New Guinea, Sulawesi, and South Asia.

## Types

Of most described species mentioned in this paper types have been examined. Unfortunately, however, the types of *P. beccarii* Putzeys, 1875, *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1875, and *P. suturalis* Putzeys, 1875 have not been found in the Genoa Museum (*teste* R. Poggi). Even when *P. beccarii* most probably is only a colour variant of *P. nigriceps* (Dejean), and *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys is easily identified from the description, the lack of the type of *P. suturalis* is unfortunate, because the description does not allow an unequivocal identification. Already Darlington (1968) did not include the species into his key to the New Guinean species, because he was not sure of its identity. *P. suturalis* either may represent a large specimen of one of the small species described from the western part of New Guinea, e.g. *P. glabripennis* sp. n., *P. kaimanae* sp. n., or *P. transgrediens* sp. n., either a small one of *P. subcordata* Putzeys, *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys, or *P. riedeli* sp. n. But without comparison of the type and – preferably – examination of its male genitalia the identity remains uncertain. Therefore *P. suturalis* is not mentioned further and not included in the key.

## Genus *Perigona* Castelnau

*Perigona* Castelnau, 1835: 151. – Csiki 1924: 171; 1931: 895; Jeannel 1948: 735; Darlington 1964:125; 1968: 6; Basilewsky 1989: 423; Lorenz 2005: 438.  
*Siltopia* Castelnau, 1867: 41. – Castelnau 1868: 127.

## Type species

*Perigona pallida* Castelnau, 1835, by monotypy.

**Diagnosis**

The group is characterized by the *Trechus*-like body shape, but without elongate frontal furrows, by elongate and acute terminal palpomeres, and the wide, depressed, usually pilose subapical marginal channel of the elytra.

Characters common to all species are: rather short, commonly moniliform antenna; elongate palpomeres; rather elongate mandibles; presence of two supraorbital setae (except the large *P. (Euryperigona) rex* Darlington; bisetose pronotum, usually incompletely striate elytra with 2 or 3 setose punctures on the 3<sup>rd</sup> interval; finely denticulate and setulose humerus; wide subapical marginal channel; setose marginal channel; glabrous lower surface; usually presence of flying wings; biserially squamose male protarsus; in males quadrisetose, in females multisetose terminal abdominal sternum.

Female genitalia very similar in all examined species (Figs 65, 66): Gonocoxite 1 large, without any setae at the apical rim. Gonocoxite 2 triangularly curved, with slightly obtuse apex; with one or two elongate ensiform setae in middle of ventro-lateral margin, a large ensiform seta located in middle of dorso-median margin, and two attached nematiform setae originating from a groove in apical third of the median margin.

**Subgenus *Euryperigona* Jeannel**

*Euryperigona* Jeannel, 1941: 149. – Lorenz 2005: 438.

**Type species**

*Perigona procera* Fauvel, 1907.

**Diagnosis**

Large. elongate species, usually lacking certain ambulatory setae on the head and prothorax; further characterized by the three subapical marginal pores and setae which form a straight line.

***Perigona rex* Darlington**

Figs 1, 67

*Perigona rex* Darlington; 1968: 8. – Lorenz 2005: 438.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 9.4-12.4 mm; width: 3.8-5.0 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.47-1.49; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.23-1.24; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.91-0.92; width pronotum/head: 1.65-1.68; length/width of elytra: 1.55-1.57.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 1). Genital ring large and fairly wide, irregularly triangular, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus short and compact, in apical two thirds very wide; lower surface almost straight. Apex very short, obtusely angulate at tip, slightly asymmetric. Internal sac with two large, moderately sclerotized folds in middle. Both parameres large, the left one remarkably elongate, with a triangular process at the lower margin and with evenly convex apex; the right one shorter and triangular.

**Distribution**

Papua New Guinea and the north-eastern part of Papua Indonesia.

**Collecting circumstances**

Little recorded. The two mentioned specimens were collected at fairly high altitude, probably in montane rain forest.

**Examined material** (2 ex.)

PNG: 1 ♂, "Morobe- Pr,Wau,Mt. Kaindi 1650m,7.X.1992 leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Morobe-Pr. Saue-ri,10 km s. Garaina, 1600-1800m 24.-25.3.1998,A.Riedel" (CBM).

### Subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau

#### Diagnosis

Rather elongate species, usually with the complete set of ambulatory setae on head, prothorax, and elytra; further characterized by the three subapical marginal pores and setae which form a straight line.

#### *Perigona subcordata* Putzeys

Figs 2, 68, 141, 180, 182

*Perigona subcordata* Putzeys, 1875:730. – Csiki 1931: 899; Darlington 1968: 7; Lorenz 2005: 438.

*Perigona astrolabica* Csiki, 1924: 172. – Csiki 1931: 896; Darlington 1968: 9; Moore et al. 1987: 223; Lorenz 2005: 438.

#### Type material examined

Of *subcordata*: **Lectotype** (by present designation): ♂, “Isole Key 1873 G. Beccari / menton à grande dent triangulaire mediane” (IRSNB).

**Paralectotype**: 1 ♂, same data (IRSNB).

Of *astrolabica*: **Holotype**: ♂, “N. Guinea Biró, 1898 / Stephansort Astrolabe Bay / Holotype 1924 *Perigona astrolabica* Csiki (*red*)” (HNMB).

#### Diagnosis

A medium sized to rather large species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, elongate body shape, depressed dorsal surface, piceous to almost black colour, and the compact aedeagus with triangular apex and a vertical sclerotized rod. Further distinguished from the similarly sized *P. rossi* Darlington by the less deeply excised apex of the pronotum; and from both, *P. riedeli* sp. n. and *P. ullrichi* sp. n. more depressed surface, much shorter apex of the aedeagus, and the absence of a distinctly denticulate fold in the internal sac.

#### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 4.1-5.5 mm; width: 1.8-2.2 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.41-1.46; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.34-1.38; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.06-1.09; width pronotum/head: 1.31-1.37; length/width of elytra: 1.49-1.53.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 2). Genital ring large and wide, rather parallel-sided, with very wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, in apical two thirds very wide; lower surface almost straight. Apex moderately elongate, regularly triangular, acute at tip. Internal sac with a strongly sclerotized rod in middle. Both parameres large but short, the left one with a triangular process at the lower margin and with evenly convex upper margin and apex; the right one short and triangular.

#### Distribution

New Guinea, New Britain, Kei Islands.

#### Collecting circumstances

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest, in “primary forest”, and by sifting in median to fairly high altitudes in montane rain forest.

#### Examined material (20 ex.)

**PNG:** “N. Guinea Ighibirei Loria.VII.VIII.90” (MCSN); “Baiteta, Madang Pr. 1994-1996” (CBM, IRSNB); “Dobodura Mar-July 1944 Darlington / *Perigona astrolabica* Ck. det. Darl.’66” (NHM); “Morobe- Pr. Aseki, 1000- 1300m, 13.10.1992 leg. A. Riedel” (CBM). – **PI:** “Manokwari Pr. vic. Mokwam (Siyoubrig) 1400-1800m, 01°06.26’S 133°54.41’E, 28.II.2007 leg. A. Weigel/A. Skale” (CBM); “11.7.1996 Schüle/Stüben Fakfak Mambunu-Buni Ganea” (CBM); “5.8.1996 Schüle/Stüben 1000m Japen, Serui nach Ambeidiru km 3” (CBM); “Jayawijaya-Pr. Oldona, 1650-1800m, 30.IX.-1.X.1993 A. Riedel” (CBM); “Manokwari-Pr. Aseki, 100-1300m 10.10.1992 leg. A. Riedel” (CBM); “Manokwari, Ransiki Mayuby, 26.-30.10. 1990, leg. Riedel” (CBM); “Merauke- Pr. Dehai, Brazza River, 21.-22.6.1994 leg. A. Riedel” (CBM); “Raja Ampat Pr. Salawati Isl. Kalam 0°57’11”S, 130°40’11”E 22-I-2004, leg. A. Weigel” (CBM); Neth. Ind-American New Guinea Exped. Rattan Camp 1150 m ii-iii. 1939 L. J. Toxopeus / *Perigona astrolabica* Ck. det. Darl.’66” (NHM). – **New Britain:** “Cape Gloucester Jan-Feb. 1944 Darlington / *Perigona astrolabica* Ck. det. Darl.’66” (MCZ).

*Perigona rossi* Darlington

Figs 3, 69

*Perigona rossi* Darlington, 1968: 10. – Lorenz 2005: 438.**Note**

No types have been examined, but the shape of this species is very characteristic, so that no confusion with other species is possible.

**Diagnosis**

A medium sized to rather large species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, elongate body shape, depressed dorsal surface, piceous to almost black colour, and the compact aedeagus with triangular apex and a vertical sclerotized rod. Further distinguished from similarly sized *P. subcordata* Putzeys by the deeply excised apex of the pronotum; and from both, *P. riedeli* sp. n. and *P. ullrichi* sp. n. by more depressed surface, much shorter apex of the aedeagus, and the absence of a distinctly denticulate fold in the internal sac.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 4.5-5.3 mm; width: 1.8-2.15 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.41-1.44; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.37-1.41; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.05-1.08; width pronotum/head: 1.44-1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.47-1.50.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 3). Genital ring large and wide, irregularly triangular, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather short and very compact, straight; lower surface gently concave. Apex moderately elongate, regularly triangular, slightly obtuse at tip, slightly bent down. Internal sac with some more or less strongly sclerotized rods in middle. Both parameres large but short, the left one with a gentle triangular process at the lower margin and with evenly convex upper margin and apex; the right one short and triangular.

**Distribution**

New Guinea. A single female specimen from Halmahera in certain respects is very similar to New Guinean specimens of *P. rossi*, but is larger. The species affiliation therefore is doubtful and should be proved, or denied, by examination of males from Halmahera.

**Collecting circumstances**

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest.

**Examined material**

**PNG:** several specimens “Baiteta, Madang Pr. 1994-1996” (CBM, IRSNB). – **Halmahera:** 1 ♀, “Namuya (forest) ca. 01.46 N 127.54 E / W. LORENZ, 31.3.1995” (CLT).

*Perigona tricolor* Castelnau

Figs 4, 70, 142

*Siltopia tricolor* Castelnau, 1867: 41. – Castelnau 1868: 127.*Perigona tricolor*, Sloane 1903: 635; Csiki 1931: 899; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 438.**Type material examined**

**Lectotype** (by present designation): ♀, “Paramatta / *Siltopia Tricolor* Cast. / ? Type co- (red) / SYNTYPE T-18462 *Siltopia tricolor* Castelnau (red) / MUS. VIC. ENTO 2012-14” (NMV).

**Diagnosis**

A large species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, elongate body shape, pale reddish pronotum and elytra, but dark head, and the moderately compact aedeagus with triangular apex and straight lower surface. Distinguished from similarly sized and shaped Australian species by colouration, longer antenna, evenly rounded basal angles of the pronotum, and differently shaped aedeagus with different structure of the internal sac.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 5.3-5.45 mm; width: 2.1-2.2 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.42; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.23-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.03-1.05; width pronotum/head: 1.20-1.24; length/width of elytra: 1.53-1.67.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 4). Genital ring not recorded. Aedeagus compact, straight; lower surface gently concave. Apex moderately elongate, regularly triangular, obtuse at tip, straight. Internal sac with a rather strongly sclerotized coiled fold in middle. Both parameres large and rather elongate, comparatively parallel-sided, with evenly rounded apex; the left one with a triangular process at the lower margin.

### Distribution

Australia: north-eastern New South Wales, south-eastern Queensland.

### Collecting circumstances

Two specimens were collected near Brisbane from logs. The species seems to be rare, because no additional specimens were found in the examined Australian collections.

### Examined material

QLD: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. "Brisbane area WACHTEL leg. V. 1981" (CBM).

### *Perigona ullrichi* sp. n.

Figs 5, 71

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "27 IX 79 PNG/EHProv. Umg. Kainantu Onerunka / Papua Nlle Guinée, W. G. Ullrich" (MHNG).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, "25 V 79 PNG/EHProv. Umg. Kainantu Onerunka / Papua Nlle Guinée, W. G. Ullrich" (MHNG); 1 ♀, "2 X 79 PNG/EHProv. Umg. Kainantu Onerunka / Papua Nlle Guinée, W. G. Ullrich" (CBM); 1 ♀, "27 X 79 PNG/EHProv. Umg. Kainantu Onerunka / Papua Nlle Guinée, W. G. Ullrich" (MHNG); 1 ♂, "PAPUA N. GUINEA Onerunka V 79 nr. Kainantu W. G. Ullrich" (CBM); 1 ♀, "PAPUA N. GUINEA Onerunka X 79 nr. Kainantu W. G. Ullrich" (MHNG).

### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of the collector W. Ullrich.

### Diagnosis

A comparatively large species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, elongate body shape, relatively convex dorsal surface, piceous colour, and the very voluminous aedeagus with narrow, elongate apex and deeply excised lower surface. Distinguished from the nearest relative *P. riedeli* sp. n. by darker colour, at the average lesser body size, narrower prothorax with relatively narrower apex, well developed basal seta of the pronotum, slightly larger and more protruded eye, and slightly different shape of the male aedeagus and parameres.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 4.75-5.35 mm; width: 1.9-2.25 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.26-1.36; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.26-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.99-1.02; width pronotum/head: 1.29-1.37; length/width of elytra: 1.49-1.54.

**Colour** (Fig. 71). Dark castaneous to dark piceous, head usually slightly darker; elytra usually with paler suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs pale reddish to pale brown.

**Head** (Fig. 71). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye rather large but laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively densely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface extremely finely punctate, with extremely superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 71). Comparatively narrow, widest somewhat in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly convex.



Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle excised, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus shallow, slightly v-shaped, basal transverse sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface extremely finely punctate, with superficial microreticulation which is composed of very transverse meshes and lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 71). Rather elongate, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins evenly convex throughout, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Only the three inner striae very superficially indicated, barely impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture at some distance from apex. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are even barely visible at high magnification, in apical part with extremely fine traces of very superficial transverse lines which likewise are difficult to distinguish even at very high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 5). Genital ring large and wide, rather parallel-sided, with wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, in apical two thirds very wide; lower surface almost straight. Apex narrow and elongate, slightly asymmetrical, acute at tip; lower surface on both sides of the apex deeply excised. Internal sac with a large, densely denticulate fold in middle, and with an oblique, strongly sclerotized rod in middle. Both parameres large, the left one with a triangular process at the lower margin and with evenly convex upper margin and apex; the right one short and triangular.

**Female gonocoxites** (Fig. 66). Gonocoxite 1 large, without any setae at the apical rim. Gonocoxite 2 triangularly curved, with rather acute apex; with two rather small ensiform setae in middle of ventro-lateral margin, a large ensiform seta in middle of dorso-median margin, and two attached nematiform setae originating from a groove in apical third of the median margin.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in body size, relative width of the prothorax, and colour which can be more or less dark.

#### Distribution

Known only from the vicinity of Kainantu in the Eastern Highland Province of Papua New Guinea.

#### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Prigona riedeli* sp. n.

Figs 6, 72

#### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Irian Jaya, Panai- Pr. Bilogay, 2100- 2200m, 22.-30.12. 1995, leg.A.Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, "Irian Jaya, Panai-Pr. Mulia(n) to Dowone 2200-2250m, 8.7,1994, leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Irian Jaya, Panai- Pr. Kamandoga,Bilai 1900-2300m, 3.1. 1996, leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♀, "IRIAN JAYA, Panai-Prov. leg.A.Riedel / Bilogay, Tigipigu, 2100-2400 m, 23.XII.1995" (CBM).

#### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of the collector A. Riedel.

#### Diagnosis

A comparatively large species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, elongate body shape, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish colour, and the very voluminous aedeagus with narrow, elongate apex and deeply excised lower surface. Distinguished from the nearest relative *P. ullrichi* sp. n. by paler colour, at the average larger body size, wider prothorax with relatively wider apex, usually lacking basal seta of the pronotum, slightly smaller and less protruded eye, and slightly different shape of the male aedeagus and parameres.

#### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 5.0-6.3 mm; width: 2.0-2.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.30-1.40; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.38; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.02-1.04; width pronotum/length of pronotum: 0.25-0.28.

tum/head: 1.34-1.41; length/width of elytra: 1.50-1.56.

**Colour** (Fig. 72). Pale reddish to pale castaneous, head piceous, distinctly darker than pronotum and elytra; elytra with more or less distinct pale suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 72). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye moderately large, laterad little protruded; orbit moderately short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively densely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supra-orbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Surface extremely finely punctate, with moderately distinct, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 72). Moderately wide, widest somewhat in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly convex. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex throughout; basal angles very obtuse, almost rounded off; base in middle almost straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus shallow, slightly v-shaped, basal transverse sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at or slightly in front of apical fourth, posterior marginal seta usually absent, in one specimen only on one side present but very short and inconspicuous. Surface extremely finely punctate, with moderately superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse meshes, glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 72). Rather elongate, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins evenly convex throughout, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards the suture. extremely faintly denticulate. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Even the three inner striae barely indicated. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture at a rather short distance from apex. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at high magnification, in apical part with or without extremely fine traces of very superficial transverse lines which likewise are very difficult to distinguish even at very high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 6). Genital ring large and wide, rather parallel-sided, with wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, in apical two third very wide; lower surface almost straight, only near apex slightly curved down. Apex narrow and elongate, slightly asymmetrical, acute at tip; lower surface on both sides of the apex deeply excised. Internal sac with a large, densely denticulate fold in middle, and with a straight, strongly sclerotized rod in middle. Both parameres large, the left one rather quadrate, with a triangular process at the lower margin, and transversely convex apex; the right one very short and triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in body size, relative width of the prothorax, and colour which can be more or less pale reddish.

### Distribution

Panai Province of Papua Indonesia.

### Collecting circumstances

Barely recorded, but all specimens collected at rather high altitude above 2.000 m, probably by sifting leaf or log litter in rain forest.

### *Perigona queenslandica* sp. n.

Figs 7, 73, 143

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "15.47S 145.14E Shiptons Flat QLD 17-19 Oct. 1980 T. Weir" (ANIC).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 1 ♀, "Australien, Qld. Shipton's Flat 9. 1972 M. Baehr" (CBM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "12.43 S 143.17 E 9km ENE of Mt. Tozer QLD 5-10 July 1986 T. Weir & A. Calder" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "12.43 S 143.17 E 9km ENE of Mt. Tozer QLD 5-10 July 1986 T. Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1058 rainforest litter" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "12.43 S 143.18 E 11km ENE of Mt. Tozer QLD 11-16 July 1986 T. Weir & A. Calder" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "12.44 S 143.17 E 8km E by N of Mt. Tozer QLD 7 July 1986 T. Weir & A. Calder" (ANIC); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, "12.44 S 143.14 E 3km ENE of Mt. Tozer QLD 28 Jun.-4 Jul. 1986 T. Weir & A. Calder" (ANIC, CBM); 1 ♂, "West Claudie R., Iron Range, N. Qld. 6 Dec 1985 G. Monteith & D. Cook Pyrethrum knockdown/RF" (QMB); 1 ♂, "West Claudie R., Iron Range, N. Qld. 3-10 Dec 1985 G. Monteith & D. Cook Pyrethrum

knockdown/RF" (QMB); 1 ♀, "West Claudie R., Iron Range, N. Qld. 29-30 IX 1974 G. B. Monteith Rainforest" (QMB); 1 ♀, "Cape York Pen. N.Q. Iron Range 24 May 1974 / Collr. M. Walford- Huggins / *Perigona astrolabica* Cs. det. B. P. Moore' 75 (ANIC); 1 ♂, "Dividing Range, 15 km W. of Captain Billy Creek, Cape York Pen, N. Qld, 142°45' E, 11°40' S, 4-9-vii.1975 G. B. Monteith" (QMB); 1 ♀, "16.03S t0 16.05S 145.28E Cape Tribulation area QLD 21-28 Mar. 1984 A. Calder & T. Weir" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "Black MT NQ 6/51. GB. / M. 260. / J. G. Brooks Bequest, 1976" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "Mt Formartine South 10km N. Kuranda, N. Qld. 23 Nov 1990, 700m, Monteith & Thompson Pyrethrum-Trees & Logs" (QMB); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, "AUSTRALIA: Kuranda Rn. Q.N. 15.i.77 B. P. Moore" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "AUSTRALIA: Wongabba trail. bark N.Q. 22.v.(?)89 B. P. Moore" (ANIC); 1 ♂, "Boar Pkt. N.Q. 10/69. GB. / J. G. Brooks Bequest, 1976" (ANIC); 1 ♂, "L. Musgrave. Valley N.Q. 10/69. GB. / J. G. Brooks Bequest, 1976" (ANIC); 2 ♂♂, "Curtain Fig Tower, Yungaburra, N. Qld. 25 Dec 1989, 750m G. Monteith Pyrethrum, Logs (CBM, QMB).

### Etymology

The name refers to the occurrence of the species in North Queensland.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized to fairly large species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located rather close to the apex, elongate body shape, depressed dorsal surface, piceous colour, and the very compact aedeagus with narrow, rather elongate, and very acute apex, straight lower surface, and a coiled, sclerotized fold in the internal sac. Distinguished from the similarly shaped *P. tozeria* sp. n. by larger body size, wider prothorax in comparison to the head, virtually not sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum, different position of the posterior discal puncture, wider and more compact aedeagus with shorter but more acute apex, shorter parameres, and differently shaped genital ring.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 4.0-5.2 mm; width: 1.6-2.05 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.45; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.04-1.07; width pronotum/head: 1.30-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.48-1.54.

**Colour** (Fig. 73). Dark castaneous to dark piceous, head usually slightly darker; elytra without distinct paler suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs more or less pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 143). Of average size and shape, but rather wide; dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye rather large but laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres slightly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface extremely finely punctate, with fine, distinct, but slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 143). Comparatively wide, widest at about apical third, dorsal surface rather depressed. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle slightly excised, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus shallow, slightly v-shaped, basal transverse sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface extremely finely punctate, with superficial microreticulation which is composed of very transverse meshes and lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 73). Rather elongate, almost parallel-sided, dorsal surface depressed. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins in middle straight or almost so, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus not denticulate, but with sparse and very fine setosity; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Usually only the three median striae perceptible, but barely impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture at a short distance from apex. Surface with more or less distinct punctures, without or in apical part with extremely fine traces of very superficial transverse lines which are difficult to distinguish even at very high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 7). Genital ring large and wide, irregularly parallel-sided, with very wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, widened in apical half; lower surface almost straight. Apex narrow and rather elongate, very acute. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold in middle. Both parameres short and convexly triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in body size, relative length of elytra, and colour which can be more or less dark.

**Distribution**

Australia. Widely distributed in North Queensland, from Atherton Tableland to central Cape York Peninsula.

**Collecting circumstances**

Mostly not recorded; one specimen collected at "bark", another by me from rain forest litter, some sampled by fogging trees and logs in rainforest.

*Perigona tozeria* sp. n.

Figs 8, 74, 144

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "12.44 S 143.14 E 3km ENE of Mt. Tozer QLD 28 Jun.-4 Jul.1986 T.Weir & A.Calder" (ANIC).

**Paratypes:** 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (ANIC, CBM).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the type locality, Mt. Tozer in Cape York Peninsula.

**Diagnosis**

A rather small to medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located at large distance from apex, elongate body shape, depressed dorsal surface, piceous colour, and the relatively narrow aedeagus with very elongate apex. Distinguished from the similarly shaped *P. queenslandica* sp. n. by lesser body size, narrower prothorax in comparison to the head, slightly sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum, different position of the posterior discal puncture, narrower and far less compact aedeagus with longer but less acute apex, longer parameres, and differently shaped genital ring.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.15-4.1 mm; width: 1.35-1.7 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.49; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.38; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.03-1.10; width pronotum/head: 1.27-1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.45-1.53.

**Colour** (Fig. 74). Castaneous to piceous, head and in some specimens also pronotum slightly darker; elytra without distinct paler suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs more or less pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 144). Of average size and shape but rather wide, dorsal surface rather depressed. Eye large, laterad rather protruded; orbit very short, oblique to almost rectangular. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres slightly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface extremely finely punctate, with fine, distinct, but slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 144). Comparatively wide, widest at about apical third, dorsal surface rather depressed. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex but slightly sinuate near base; basal angles angulate; base in middle slightly excised, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base very weakly margined; lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus very shallow, slightly v-shaped, basal transverse sulcus shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface finely punctate, punctures more distinct in apical third, with very fine and superficial microreticulation which is composed of very transverse meshes and lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 74). Rather elongate, slightly widened in apical third, dorsal surface depressed. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins in middle slightly oblique or convex, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus not denticulate, but with sparse and very fine setosity; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Usually at least five median striae perceptible, usually slightly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture on disk far removed from apex. Surface with more or less distinct punctures, with very fine and superficial transverse lines; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 8). Genital ring large and very wide, rather parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obli-

quely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, rather narrow, in apical half widened; lower surface almost straight. Apex rather narrow and very elongate, slightly asymmetrical, obtuse at tip; lower surface on the left side of the apex slightly excised. Internal sac with a large, complexly coiled, sclerotized fold in middle. Both parameres elongate and markedly triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in body size, relative width of the prothorax, and relative length of the elytra.

### Distribution

Eastern central Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland, Australia. Known only from type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded, but probably collected in rain forest.

### *Prigona rufa* sp. n.

Figs 9, 75

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "INDONESIA, LOMBOK IS. SENARO, N-slope of Rinjani, 2.-5. Feb 1994 Bolm lgt. 1100m" (SMNS).

**Paratypes:** 3 ♀, same data (CBM, SMNS).

### Etymology

The name refers to the reddish colour.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, moderately elongate elytra, dark head but unicolourous yellow to pale reddish pronotum and elytra, pronotum with rather wide base, and moderately wide aedeagus with obtusely angulate apex and a few distinct folds on the lower surface. Distinguished from the nearest relatives *P. paralivens* sp. n. by larger body size and narrower aedeagus, and from *P. livens* by shorter and less parallel-sided elytra, and straight and wider apex of the aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.85-4.4 mm; width: 1.55-1.75 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.38-1.39; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.26-1.27; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0-1.02; width pronotum/head: 1.23-1.25; length/width of elytra: 1.51-1.53.

**Colour** (Fig. 75). Yellow to pale reddish, head barely darker than pronotum and elytra; elytra without distinct pale suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 75). Of average size and shape, large in comparison to the prothorax. Dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye rather large, laterad moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Frontal sulci rather short, curved. Antenna short, median antennomeres considerably wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface very finely punctate, with distinct though rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 75). Moderately wide, widest in apical third, base comparatively wide, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex, in basal half oblique and straight; basal angles obtusely angulate; base gently convex throughout. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Both transverse sulci barely indicated, the anterior one only laterally perceptible, slightly v-shaped, median line distinct but very fine, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface very finely punctate, with superficial microreticulation which is composed of more or less transverse meshes, glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 75). Rather narrow and elongate, slightly ovoid, widest behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus barely produced, widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex throughout, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus finely denticulate and setose; subapical sulcus rather narrow. Three or four median striae superficially indicated, not or barely impressed.

The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third and adjacent to 3<sup>rd</sup> stria, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture very close to apex, but slightly laterad. Surface with very fine but rather dense punctures which are only visible at high magnification, with more or less distinct but very superficial transverse meshes which likewise are difficult to distinguish even at high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 9). Genital ring large and moderately wide, asymmetric, with wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus straight, moderately wide, widened in middle, lower surface straight, with some oblique folds on the left side of the lower surface. Apex short and wide, straight, with obtusely triangular tip. Internal sac with several complexly coiled, moderately sclerotized folds. Both parameres short and convexly triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted apart from some differences in body size.

### Distribution

Lombok Island, Indonesia.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, the type series was collected at median altitude.

## *Perigona livens* Putzeys

Figs 10. 76

*Perigona livens* Putzeys, 1873: 225. – Csiki 1931: 897; Jedlicka 1964: 270; Darlington 1968: 10; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, “Johore / *livens* Pz. / Soc. Ent. Belg. Coll. Putzeys / Type (*red margin*)” (IRSNB).

### Note

The information about the type of this species is puzzling. Csiki (1931), Jedlicka (1964), and Darlington (1968) noted that the type is from Coromandel and is located in Museum National de l’Histoire Naturelle, Paris. In that collection, however, only an undated specimen is present, just recently labeled “*P. livens* Putzeys” which is not the type, according to information from the authorities of the Paris Museum. But in Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, a specimen from the Putzeys Collection, labeled “Johore” and “*livens* Pz.”, is denoted as the type with an old printed label “Type”. The handwritten labels probably are from Putzeys’ hand, but I am not absolutely sure of this. Although I am not able to solve this question now, I believe that the IRSMB specimen is the type.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, elongate and narrow body shape, dark head but unicolourous yellow to pale reddish pronotum and elytra, markedly triangular pronotum with conspicuously narrow base, very elongate, parallel-sided elytra, and moderately wide aedeagus with rather narrow, slightly down-curved apex. Distinguished from both, *P. paralivens* sp. n. and *P. rufa* sp. n. by longer and parallel-sided elytra.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.9-4.3 mm; width: 1.35-1.45 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.24-1.29; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.35-1.42; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.15-1.19; width pronotum/head: 1.14-1.22; length/width of elytra: 1.69-1.74.

**Colour** (Fig. 76). Head brown, pronotum and elytra pale reddish. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 76). Of average size and shape, large in comparison to the prothorax. dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye moderately large, laterad comparatively little protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres considerably wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface extremely finely punctate, with distinct though somewhat superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 76). Comparatively narrow and elongate, widest in apical third, base comparatively wide, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex throughout or in basal half oblique and straight; basal angles rounded; base gently convex throughout. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Both transverse sulci barely indicated, the anterior one only laterally perceptible, slightly v-shaped, median line distinct but very fine, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface extremely finely punctate, with superficial microreticulation which is composed of more or less transverse meshes, glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 76). Very narrow and elongate, parallel-sided, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus barely produced, widely rounded, lateral margins straight, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus not perceptibly denticulate and barely setose; subapical sulcus rather narrow. Only the three median striae very superficially indicated, not or barely impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third and adjacent to 3<sup>rd</sup> stria, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture very close to apex, but slightly laterad. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are even barely visible at high magnification, with more or less distinct but very superficial transverse meshes which likewise are difficult to distinguish even at very high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 10). Genital ring large and moderately wide, slightly irregularly triangular, with rather narrow, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus straight, rather narrow and elongate, lower surface straight, near apex slightly concave. Apex moderately elongate, narrow, slightly obtuse at tip, slightly turned down. Internal sac with a large, complexly coiled, moderately sclerotized fold in middle and with a small, slightly coiled, strongly sclerotized piece. Both parameres short and convexly triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

#### Distribution

Malaysia, Philippines; the other records in the literature (“Coromandel”, “Papua New Guinea”) are doubtful and most probably do not refer to the actual *P. livens*.

#### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, some specimens sampled at low altitude.

#### Examined material (6 ex.)

**Philippines:** 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, “150m Palawan, PORT BARTON 14.-18. Dec 1990 Bolm lgt.” (CBM, NHMB); 1 ♀, “*P. livens* Putzeys” (MNHP).

### *Prigona paralivens* sp. n.

Figs 11, 77

#### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, “Irian Jaya, Merauke- Pr. Dehai, Brazza River, 21.-22.6.1994 leg. A. Riedel” (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, same data (CBM); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 26-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB).

#### Etymology

The name refers to the similarity with *P. livens* Putzeys.

#### Diagnosis

A rather small species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark head but unicolourous yellow to pale reddish pronotum and elytra, wide triangular pronotum with comparatively narrow base, elongate, depressed elytra, and a wide, compact aedeagus with a large and some smaller sclerotized folds or rods. Distinguished from both, *P. livens* Putzeys and *P. rufa* sp. n. by lesser body size and wider aedeagus.

#### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.05-3.3 mm; width: 1.3-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.46; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.34-1.37; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.08-1.12; width pronotum/head: 1.22-1.26; length/width of elytra: 1.54-1.59.

**Colour** (Fig. 77). Head piceous to almost black, pronotum and elytra pale reddish. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 77). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye moderately large, laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres considerably wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface very finely punctate, with distinct though somewhat superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 77). Comparatively wide, widest about at anterior third, base rather narrow, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex but straight in basal third; basal angles very obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, the anterior one slightly v-shaped, median line distinct but barely impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at or slightly behind apical sixth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface very finely punctate, with superficial microreticulation which is composed of very transverse meshes, only near apex and along the lateral margins with more distinct, less transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 77). Rather elongate, almost parallel-sided, dorsal surface depressed. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins straight or very slightly convex, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very sparsely setulose but not denticulate; subapical sulcus rather wide. At least the three median striae distinct but barely impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture very close to apex, but slightly laterad. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are even barely visible at high magnification, with extremely fine and very superficial microreticulation of very transverse meshes which likewise is difficult to distinguish even at high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 11). Genital ring large and moderately wide, slightly, irregularly triangular, with wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, wide, lower surface sinuate. Apex short and slightly asymmetrically triangular, slightly obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a large, complexly coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and with two slightly coiled sclerotized rods. Both parameres short and convexly triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

### Distribution

New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, one specimen collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest, others probably by sifting litter.

### *Perigona plagiata* Putzeys

Figs 12, 78, 152

*Perigona plagiata* Putzeys, 1875: 734. – Csiki 1924: 172; 1931: 898; Jedlicka 1964: 271; Darlington 1968: 11; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Type material examined

**Lectotype:** ♀, “Isola Aru Wokan O.Beccari 1873 / 64 / *Perigona plagiata* Putz. typus! / SYNTYPUS *Perigona plagiata* Putzeys, 1875 (red)” (MCSN).

**Paralectotypes:** 1 ♂ (without head), 3 ♀♀, same data (MCSN); 1 ♂, “Nova Guinea Andai Ag.72. M.D’Albertis / 107 / SYNTYPUS *Perigona plagiata* Putzeys, 1875 (red)” (MCSN).

### Note

This well known and widely distributed species has received several synonymic names which do not need to be repeated here.



**Diagnosis**

A very small species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark head but yellow to pale reddish pronotum, dark elytra with distinctly reddish base and suture, wide pronotum, and a wide, compact aedeagus with a large and some smaller sclerotized folds or rods. Distinguished from the relatives *P. rufilabris* (Macleay), *P. infuscata* Sloane, *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky), and *P. flavosuturata* sp. n. by lesser body size, wider prothorax, and compact aedeagus with very short, but acute apex.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.45-3.0 mm; width: 1.0-1.25 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.42-1.48; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.27-1.35; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.07-1.10; width pronotum/head: 1.15-1.25; length/width of elytra: 1.46-1.51.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 12). Genital ring large and moderately wide, irregularly triangular, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, wide, short; lower surface straight. Apex very short and slightly asymmetrically triangular, acute. Internal sac with a large, complexly coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and with two slightly coiled sclerotized rods. Both parameres fairly elongate and irregularly convex at apex.

**Distribution**

Mainland South Asia, Sunda Archipelago, Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, North Queensland,

**Collecting circumstances**

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest, others "under bark of rotten logs", by pyrethrum knockdown of logs", "in fallen logs".

**Examined material**

Numerous specimens from various countries in South Asia, also from Sulawesi, New Guinea, and northern Queensland.

*Perigona rufilabris* (Macleay)

Figs 13, 79, 153

*Trechus rufilabris* Macleay, 1871: 114.

*Perigona rufilabris*, Csiki 1931: 899; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 438.

*Perigona basalis* Putzeys, 1873: 223. – Csiki 1931: 899.

**Type material examined**

**Lectotype** (by present designation): ♀ (presumably, not dissected, on same card with a damaged paralectotype), "Gayndah / SYNTYPE (red) / *Trechus rufilabris*, Macl. Gayndah // On permanent loan from / MACLEAY MUSEUM / University of Sydney" (ANIC). (Lectotype mounted on the left part of the card).

**Paralectotypes:** 3 ex (damaged, not sexed), same data (ANIC).

**Type locality**

"Gayndah", south-eastern Queensland.

**Note**

In the present paper it is demonstrated that the formerly synonymized *P. rufilabris infuscata* Sloane, 1904 represents a separate species.

**Diagnosis**

A small to medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark head but yellow to pale reddish pronotum, dark elytra with usually distinctly reddish base and suture, moderately wide pronotum, and a moderately compact, but narrow and sinuate aedeagus with a large coiled sclerotized fold. Distinguished from the most similar *P. plagiata* Putzeys by larger body size, narrower prothorax, and much narrower aedeagus with longer apex, and from the relatives *P. infus-*

*cata* Sloane, *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky), and *P. flavosuturata* sp. n. by usually more distinct elytral pattern, and different shape and internal structure of the aedeagus. In addition distinguished from *P. infuscata* Sloane from North Queensland by narrower prothorax,

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.0-4.1 mm; width: 1.25-1.6 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.29-1.34; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.32-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.02-1.07; width pronotum/head: 1.20-1.27; length/width of elytra: 1.45-1.52.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 13). Genital ring large and moderately wide, irregularly triangular, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus compact but narrow, sinuate; lower surface straight. Apex moderately elongate, gently triangular, obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and with another, weakly sclerotized fold behind. Both parameres rather short, the left one convex on upper side and at apex, the right one triangular.

### Distribution

Australia: north-eastern New South Wales, south-eastern Queensland.

### Collecting circumstances

A few species were sampled by "pyrethrum fogging in dry rain forest", and "ex hoop pine log".

### Examined material (16 ex.)

**NSW:** "Rivertree 4.10.39 E. Sutton" (QMB); "28°53.8'Sx152°44.9'E Cherry TreeSF, Mallangane 21 Ape 2008, 240m G. Monteith 16969" (CBM); "Cascade Jan. 1934. F. E. Wilson. / F. E. Wilson Collection" (NMV). – **QLD:** "28°03'Sx153°07'E 'Glen Witheren', main scrub, 15 Apr 2001 G. B. Monteith 10110" (QMB); "Queensland / *Trechus rufilabris* Mcl. det. Masters / *Perigona rufilabris* Macl. / Ex Musaeo H. W. BATES 1892" (MNHP); "Blackall Rge. Oct. 1920. F. E. Wilson. / F. E. Wilson Collection / *Perigona rufilabris* Macl. Id. by T. G. SLOANE (*Trechus* Macleay)" (NMV); Brisbane Coll. Castelnau / *Perigona basalis* Chaud teste Putzeys (MCSN). – ? : 2 ex., without labels (MNHP).

### *Perigona infuscata* Sloane (stat. n.)

Figs 14, 80

*Perigona rufilabris* Macl., var. *infuscata* Sloane. 1904: 534. – Csiki 1931: 899; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Type material examined

**Lectotype** (by present designation): ♀, "*Perigona infuscata* Sl. Kuranda. Q. (F.P.D) / *P. infuscata* Sl. HOLOTYPE / ANIC Database 25 061909" (ANIC). (Lectotype mounted on the right part of the card).

**Paralectotype:** 1 ♀ (partly destroyed), same data (ANIC).

### Type locality

Kuranda, North Queensland. – The description notes "Cairns" as type locality.

### Note

This species was described as a "variation" of *Perigona rufilabris* (Macleay, 1871) and it was simply synonymized by all later authors with that species. However, already Sloane (1904) in his comment to the description suggested that "this will probably come to be recognised as a distinct species". Indeed, although in external features both species are quite similar, the male genitalia are strikingly differently shaped and structured. Therefore *P. infuscata* herein is raised to specific status.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark head but yellow to pale reddish pronotum, dark elytra with or without reddish base but always with reddish suture, rather wide pronotum, and a moderately compact, but rather narrow aedeagus with elongate, very narrow apex with a large coiled sclerotized fold and some sclerotized rods. Distinguished

from *P. plagiata* Putzeys by larger body size, narrower prothorax, and much narrower aedeagus with longer apex, and from the relatives *P. rufilabris* (Macleay), *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky), and *P. flavosuturata* sp. n. by the narrower aedeagus with a much longer and narrower apex, and different pattern of sclerotized folds in the internal sac. In addition distinguished from *P. rufilabris* (Macleay) from South Queensland by wider prothorax,

### Partial Redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.3-4.0 mm; width: 1.4-1.7 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.39-1.44; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.30-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.02-1.11; width pronotum/head: 1.24-1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.45-1.48.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 14). Genital ring large and moderately wide, somewhat parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and with very narrow base. Aedeagus compact but narrow, slightly curved left; lower surface straight, but apex slightly bent down. Apex elongate and very narrow, asymmetrically triangular, acute at tip. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and with a few small, sclerotized rods. Both parameres rather short, the left one convexly triangular with convex apex, the right one triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative width of the prothorax and colour of the pronotum which can be more or less pale at base.

### Distribution

Australia: north Queensland from Townville to Iron Range in central eastern Cape York Peninsula.

### Collecting circumstances

Specimens were collected by pyrethrum fogging of logs in rainforest and under bark of rainforest logs near fungi.

### Examined material (41 ex.)

**QLD:** 42 specimens from several localities in mainland north-eastern Queensland (ANIC, CBM, NMV, QMB); 1 ex., "Magnetic Is. HJC 7. 21 / H. J. Carter Coll. P. 20.4.22. / *Perigona rufilabris* Macl." (NMV).

### *Perigona ruficollis* (Motschulsky)

Figs 15, 81

*Nestra ruficollis* Motschulsky, 1851: 506.

*Perigona ruficollis*, Putzeys 1873: 222; Andrewes 1929: 327; Csiki 1931: 899; Louwerens 1964: 178; Jedlicka 1964: 272; Stork 1986: 14; Lorenz 2005: 438.

*Perigona luzonica* Putzeys, 1875: 728. – Csiki 1931: 897; Jedlicka 1964: 272; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Note

This species is mentioned and compared because of its similarity in shape and colouration with several species from the area worked in this paper.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark head but yellow to pale reddish pronotum, dark elytra usually with distinct reddish base and suture, moderately wide pronotum, and a moderately compact aedeagus with straight lower surface and straight, triangular apex. Distinguished from *P. plagiata* Putzeys by larger body size, narrower prothorax, and much narrower aedeagus with longer apex, and from the relatives *P. rufilabris* (Macleay), *P. infuscata* Sloane, and *P. flavosuturata* sp. n. by the differently shaped aedeagus and different pattern of sclerotized folds in the internal sac.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.4-3.75 mm; width: 1.4-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.37-1.45; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.03-1.11; width pronotum/head: 1.24-1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.46-1.53.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 15). Genital ring short and wide, rather parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, straight, lower surface straight. Apex mode-

rately elongate, straight, gently triangular, slightly obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and with a few small, sclerotized rods. Both parameres rather short, the left one convex on upper side and at apex, the right one triangular.

### Distribution

Widely distributed in South Asia including the Greater Sunda Islands and the Philippines.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### Examined material

**South Asia:** Several specimens from mainland South Asia, the Greater Sunda Islands, and the Philippines.

## *Perigona flavosuturata* sp. n.

Figs 16, 82

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "S-Sulawesi 15 km n. Palopo 11.-19.8.1990 leg. Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, "Sulawesi, Poso-Bez. Tentena-Bada, Poso- See, 20.4.-2.5.1994 leg. Hiermeier" (CBM); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "INDONESIA Sulawesi Barat 6.4.2012 7km E Pokewali P. Schüle & N. Rusdi leg. 03°25.163S 199°24.362E -17." (CBM, CSD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "INDONESIA Sulawesi Selatan 28.3.2012 1km N Malino P. Schüle & N. Rusdi leg. -4." (CBM, CSD); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "N - Sulawesi 1992 Mt. Klabat bei Airmadidi (9) leg. Schödl 17.IV." (CBM, NHMW); 1 ♂, "C Sulawesi, 17 km E Pendolo, 800 m 120.45.49 E, 2.06.33 S 4-9 Jul 1999, Bolm lgt." (SMNS); 1 ♀, "C Sulawesi, 38km SE Pendolo vill. 1200 m 120.46.55E, 2.14.03S 10.-11 Jul2001, Bolm lgt." (SMNS); 1 ♀, "C Sulawesi, 20km SE Tambarana, 650 m Camp Mauro, 11.-16. Bolm lgt. Jul 1999" (SMNS); 1 ♀, "INDONESIA N-Sulawesi 1km W Toraut, Dumoga Bone NP 200-300m 0°34'17"N, 123°54' 19"E 02.II.2006 leg. A. Weigel" (NME).

### Etymology

The name refers to the very distinct pale reddish sutural stripe.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark head but yellow to pale reddish pronotum, dark elytra with or without reddish base but always with reddish suture, rather wide pronotum, and a compact, in middle considerably widened aedeagus with rather short, regularly triangular apex which is slightly bent down. Distinguished from *P. plagiata* Putzeys by larger body size, narrower prothorax, and narrower aedeagus with longer apex, and from the relatives *P. rufilabris* (Macleay), *P. infuscata* Sloane and *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky) by the wider aedeagus with regularly triangular, slightly bent down apex, and different pattern of sclerotized folds in the internal sac.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.55-3.9 mm; width: 1.4-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.42; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.30-1.35; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.05-1.08; width pronotum/head: 1.24-1.31; length/width of elytra: 1.49-1.53.

**Colour** (Fig. 82). Head dark piceous to black, pronotum more or less pale reddish, contrasting to head and elytra; elytra dark piceous with pale reddish suture and commonly also with reddish base. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 82). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye rather large, laterad rather protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle distinctly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres considerably wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface extremely finely punctate, with superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 82). Comparatively wide, widest slightly behind the apical third, base rather wide, dorsal surface rather depressed. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, barely widened basad. Both transverse sulci barely

recognizable, median line distinct though fine, very slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at or slightly behind the apical sixth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface extremely finely punctate, with superficial microreticulation which is composed of very transverse meshes, only near base and along the lateral margins with more distinct, less transverse microreticulation, surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 82). Rather elongate, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins straight or very slightly convex, apex evenly rounded but slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very sparsely setulose but not denticulate; subapical sulcus rather wide. At least the three median striae perceptible but barely impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture very close to apex, but slightly laterad. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are even barely visible at high magnification, with fine and very superficial microreticulation of very transverse meshes and lines which likewise is difficult to distinguish even at high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 16). Genital ring short and wide, irregularly parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus compact, in middle considerably widened, straight; lower surface slightly convex, shortly sinuate near apex which is slightly bent down. Apex rather short, regularly triangular, rather acute at tip. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and a small, coiled, sclerotized rod. Both parameres moderately short, the left one convex on upper side and at apex, the right one triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted.

#### Distribution

Sulawesi.

#### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Perigona transgrediens* sp. n.

Figs 17, 83

#### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "W-PAPUA Raja Ampat Prov. Batanta Isl. bor. Waywesar 0°45'26"S, 13046'55"E 12.-15.I.2004 leg. A. Skale UWP" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "Indonesia: Halmahera w. Paca (prim. forest) ca. 0135 N 127.52 E W. LORENZ, 29.3.1995" (CBM, CLT); 1 ♀, "MALUKU:Is.Halmahera Tobelo, Mamuya 12.XI.1999, 20-500m leg.A.RIEDEL" (SMNS); 1, ♀, INDONESIA Halmahera NW 2-7km N Jailolo, 10-100m, 1°04'N, 127°24'E 24.I.2006 leg. A. Skale stream" (CBM).

#### Etymology

The name refers to the occurrence of this species on Batanta Island off the west coast of New Guinea and on the island of Halmahera.

#### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located very close to the apex, rather elongate body shape, dark colour, but elytra with reddish suture, rather wide pronotum, and a compact, wide aedeagus with concave lower surface and a short, regularly triangular apex. Distinguished from similarly sized and shaped species by the dark pronotum, concave lower surface of the aedeagus, and pattern of sclerotized folds in the internal sac.

#### Description:

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.2-3.7 mm; width: 1.3-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.35-1.40; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.32-1.40; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.07-1.13; width pronotum/head: 1.22-1.29; length/width of elytra: 1.45-1.50.

**Colour** (Fig. 83). Dark piceous, margins of pronotum and suture of elytra more or less conspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 83). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather strongly protruded;

orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres decidedly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. No punctures on the surface visible, with moderately distinct, slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 83). Rather narrow, widest somewhat in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Apex very slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins gently convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle excised, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, not widened basad. Both transverse sulci very shallow, barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Punctures not recognizable, surface with moderately superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse meshes, moderately glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 83). Rather elongate, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins very little convex, apex oblique and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and very sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Even the three inner striae barely indicated. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture very close to the apex. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at high magnification, with fine and very superficial transverse lines which likewise are distinguished only at high magnification; surface glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 17). Genital ring large and moderately wide, rather parallel-sided, with wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus rather compact, moderately widened in middle or almost parallel sided; lower surface slightly concave. Apex short and obtusely triangular, slightly asymmetrical; lower surface on the right side near apex more or less distinctly excised. Internal sac with a large, sclerotized, coiled fold in middle and with two narrow sclerotized rods at sides. Both parameres short, the left one with a convex at the upper margin and the apex,; the right one triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some minor ion noted in relative width of the pronotum and in shape of the aedeagus.

### Distribution

Batanta Island off the west coast of Vogelkop Peninsula, western Papua Indonesia, and Halmahera in the Moluccas.

### Collecting circumstances

The specimens from Halmahera were collected in "primary forest".

### *Perigona papuana* Csiki

Figs 18, 84

*Perigona papuana* Csiki, 1924: 173. – Csiki 1931: 898; Darlington 1968: 10; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, "N. Guinea Biró 1898 / Stephansort Astrolabe Bay / Holotypus 1924 *Perigona papuana* Csiki (red) / Lectotype *P. papuana* Csiki (P.J.D.) (red) / *Perigona papuana* Csiki" (NHMB).

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, same data / Paratypus 1924 *Perigona papuana* Csiki (red)" (NHMB).

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located far from apex, by remarkably narrow and elongate body shape, relatively convex dorsal surface, dark colour, wide prothorax with wide base, and the compact, basally markedly bent aedeagus with very elongate, triangular apex and a number of sclerotized folds and rods. Distinguished from the relative *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys by narrow, parallel-sided elytra and presence of several well sclerotized pieces in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.25-3.6 mm; width: 1.2-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.47-1.50; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.18-1.20; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.93-0.99; width pronotum/head: 1.22-1.24; length/width of elytra: 1.64-1.66.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 18). Genital ring short and wide, rather parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather short and compact, straight, remarkably bent in basal third; lower surface in apical two thirds straight to very slightly convex. Apex very elongate, triangular, on left side slightly excised, rather acute at tip, straight. Internal sac with several small, more or less strongly sclerotized pieces in middle. Both parameres short and slightly odd shaped, the left one with convex upper margin and concave lower margin; the right one short and triangular.

### Distribution

Papua New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest.

### Examined material

**PNG:** several specimens “Baiteta, Madang Pr.” (CBM, IRSNB); 3 ♀♀, “N. Guinea Biró 1898 / Stephansort Astrolabe Bay / *Perigona papuana* Csk. det. Darl. '66” (HNMB); 4 ♀♀, “IS.GOODENOUGH Gennario 1890 L.LORIA” (MCSN).

### *Perigona subcyanescens* Putzeys

Figs 19, 85, 183

*Perigona subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1875: 732. – Csiki 1924: 172; 1931: 899; Andrewes 1930: 334; Darlington 1968: 9; Lorenz 2005: 438.

*Perigona horni* Jedlicka, 1935: 19. – Jedlicka 1964: 273; Darlington 1968: 9; Stork 1986: 13; Lorenz 2005: 438 (doubtful synonymy!).

### Note

Darlington (1968) has synonymized *P. horni* with *P. subcyanescens*, and Lorenz (2005) followed him, but Stork (1986) has *P. horni* still as a separate species. The decision about this synonymy presently is not possible, because the whole type series of *P. horni* in NMPC and NHM consists of females. A reasonable decision, however, has to be done by comparison of the male genitalia of both species. Moreover it seems that the type series of *P. horni* consists of more than a single species, because one female has a decidedly narrower pronotum and longer and more parallel-sided elytra. The punctuation of the elytral intervals is also quite different within the type series.

Although a cotype in NHM is labelled “Type” and is regarded the holotype in the NHM files, the holotype is in NMPC, as Jedlicka (1935) stated.

### Types

Of *subcyanescens*: Not found in MCSN (see under “Types”).

Of *horni*: **Holotype:** ♀, “Imugan Luzon / TYPE (red) / var. *jacobsoni* Andr. H. E. Andrewes det. / Mus. Nat. Pragae Inv. 24706 (red) / *Perigona horni* type sp.n. det. ING. JEDLICKA (red)” (NMPC).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♀, “Mt. Makiling Luzon, Baker / Cotype (red) / Mus. Nat. Pragae Inv. 24707 (red) / *horni* sp.n. det. Ing. Jedlicka (NMPC); 1 ♀, “Mt. Makiling Luzon, Baker / Cotype (red) / *Perigona horni* sp.n. det. Ing. Jedlicka / H.E. Andrewes Coll. / B.M. 1945-97.” (NHM); 1 ♀, “Kolambaga Mindanao Baker / Cotype (red) / Mus. Nat. Pragae Inv. 24708 (red) / *horni* sp.n. det. Ing. Jedlicka (NMPC); 1 ♀, “Philippine Is. Coll. Bottcher. B. M. 1929-201. / Los Banos / Cotype (red) / Mus. Nat. Pragae Inv. 24709 (red) / *horni* sp.n. det. Ing. Jedlicka (NMPC); 1 ♀, “Type (red) / Philippine Is. Coll. Bottcher. B. M. 1929-201. / *Perigona horni* cotype sp.n. det. ING. JEDLICKA (red)” (NHM).

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located far from apex, wide and short body shape, dark colour, very wide prothorax with wide base, and the compact, basally markedly bent aedeagus with very elongate, triangular apex, but without distinctly sclerotized folds or rods. Distinguished from *P. papuana* Csiki by wide, apical widened elytra and absence of well sclerotized pieces in the internal sac of the aedeagus, and from the nearest relative *P. glabripennis* sp. n. by wider prothorax, shorter and wider, laterally more convex elytra, elytra, usually absence of a distinct reddish sutural stripe, and slightly wider and shorter aedeagus.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.2-3.8 mm; width: 1.4 -1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.50-1.54; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.23-1.27; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.28-1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.34-1.38.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 19). Genital ring short and wide, rather parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather short and compact, straight, remarkably bent in basal third; lower surface in apical two thirds straight to very slightly convex. Apex very elongate, regularly triangular, acute at tip, straight. Internal sac without distinctly sclerotized pieces but with several folds, some of which may be slightly sclerotized at their margins. Both parameres short and slightly odd shaped, the left one with convex upper margin and convex or even convexly transverse apex; the right one short and triangular.

**Distribution**

Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Is., Australia: north Queensland, ? Buru, ? Borneo, ? Philippines.

**Collecting circumstances**

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest.

**Examined material** (41 ex.)

**Sulawesi:** "S-Sulawesi Palu, Palolo, Lindu NP, 25.-27.8.1990 leg. Riedel" (CBM); "20 km N Sabbang 2.28.56S, 120.12.00E 5-7.Jul 2001, Bolm lgt." (CBM, SMNS); "17km E Pendolo, 800 m 120.40.49E, 2.06.33S 4-9 Jul 1999, Bolm lgt." (SMNS); "20 km SE Tambarana Camp Mauro, 11.-16. July 1999, Bolm lgt." (SMNS); "N-Sulawesi vic.Boyong Atas, ca. 550m N 1°05'50", E 124°25'26" 21.II.2009 leg. A. Skale (009)" CBM; "C-Sulawesi,Lindu NP 45 km se. Palu,01.12'S 120.08'E,900m, 19.-29. 12.1994.leg.Hiermeier" (CBM). – **Halma-hera:** "Mangonica ca. 01.37 N ' 127.51 E W.Lorenz 28.3.1995" (CLT). – **NG:** "Irian Jaya, 170 km S Nabire Epomani 1150 m 06. I. 1996 leg. A. Weigel" (CBM); "NEW GUINEA/NE Wau,Mt.Kaindi 19-24.VIII.1969 / No.NGW-U.12. leg.Dr.L.Balogh" (NHMB); "NEW GUINEA/NE Angoram 13-16.VIII.1969 / No.NGA-U.11. leg.Dr.L.Balogh" (NHMB). – **PNG:** "Canopy Mission, light Madang Prov. Baiteta 7.VI.1995 leg. O. Missa" (CBM); "Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 03-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); "Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 61 28-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB). – **PI:** "Jajawi- jaya Pr.Samboca,Upper Kolff R., 200m,10.-14. X.1996,leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); "Sorong-Pr. Waigeo Osl.Kabut Bay Wawlay,0-200m,14.-15. XI.1966,leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); "Fak-fak- Pr.20 km w.Timika 30m,8.-11.1.1996 leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); "Nabire- Dist.,Nabire-Ilaga km62,250m,IV. 1998,leg.M.Balke" (CBM); "9.7.1996 10 Schüle/Stüben West Papua 10 km nördl. Fakfak Rankendak N Garten/Sekwald" (CBM); "16.-18.7.1996 22 Schüle/Stüben West Papua Fakfak 2 km östl. des Flughafens Garten in Sek.wald" (CBM); "Manokwari,Ransiki Mayuby,26.-30.10. 1990,leg.Riedel" (CBM); "Nabire- Dist.,Kali Bobo 50m,IV.1998 leg.M.Balke" (CBM). – **New Britain:** "Keravat, July 2004, H. H. Ludewig" (CLM). – **QLD:** 1 ♂, "West Claudie R., Iron Range, N. Qld. 3-10 Dec 1985 G. Monteith & D. Cook" (QMB).

**Note**

The specimen from Iron Range is the first record of this species from Australia.

*Perigona glabripennis* sp. n.

Figs 20, 86

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "S-Sulawesi 40 km s. Pendolo 14.4.1995 leg. R. Gerstmeier" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, "SULAWESI: Kotamobagu Modoinding,Gn.Ambang 6.XII.1999, 11-1450m leg. A. RIEDEL" (SMNS); 1 ♀, "16-16.7.1996 22 Schüle/Stüben West Papua Fakfak 2 km östl des Flughafens Garten in Sek-wald" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Coll.I.R.Sc.N.B. Sulawesi, Utara Wein Camp (810m) 3.XI.1985 leg. J. Van Stalle" (IRSNB).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the absolutely glabrous, not microreticulate elytra.



### Diagnosis

A rather small species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located far from apex, moderately elongate body shape, relatively depressed dorsal surface, piceous colour, glabrous, distinctly punctate elytra which lack any traces of microreticulation, and the compact, basally markedly bent aedeagus with very elongate, triangular apex, but without distinctly sclerotized folds or rods. Distinguished from the nearest relative *P. subcyaneascens* Putzeys by narrower prothorax, longer and narrower, laterally less convex elytra, and slightly narrower and longer aedeagus; and from all similar sized and structured species by presence of a distinct reddish sutural stripe.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.2-3.6 mm; width: 1.3-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.45; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.23-1.27; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.97-1.03; width pronotum/head: 1.21-1.23; length/width of elytra: 1.44-1.46.

**Colour** (Fig. 86). Head almost black, pronotum and elytra dark piceous, suture of elytra inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 86). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather strongly protruded; orbit very short. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres decidedly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows elongate, irregularly oblique. Surface with very fine punctures which are visible only at high magnification, with very superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 86). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base wide, distinctly wider than apex. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half gently convex, in basal half straight and oblique, even extremely slightly sinuate in front of the basal angles which are obtuse but rather angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, barely widened basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, with traces of extremely superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 86). Moderately elongate, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The three inner striae slightly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture well in front of the apical third, the third puncture rather widely removed from apex. Surface with fine punctures which are well visible at high magnification, without any traces of microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 20). Genital ring short and wide, slightly asymmetrically triangular, with rather narrow, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus moderately elongate. in middle suddenly widened, straight, remarkably bent in basal third; lower surface gently concave throughout. Apex very elongate, regularly triangular, straight, acute at tip. Internal sac without distinctly sclerotized pieces but with several folds, some of which may be slightly sclerotized at their margins. Both parameres short and slightly odd shaped, the left one with in part slightly concave upper margin and convex apex; the right one short and triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in body size and relative width of the prothorax.

### Distribution

Sulawesi, western Papua Indonesia.

### Collecting circumstances

One specimen collected "in garden in secondary forest", another at rather high altitude.

*Perigona affinis* sp. n.

Figs 21, 87

**Type material examined****Holotype:** ♂, "S-Sulawesi 40 km s. Pendolo 14.4.1995 leg. R. Gerstmeier" (CBM).**Etymology**Latin "*affinis*" means "*sister in law*" and the name refers to the high grade of similarity with *P. kaimanae* sp. n.**Diagnosis**

A rather small species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located far from apex, moderately elongate body shape, relatively depressed dorsal surface, almost black colour, glabrous, finely punctate elytra which almost lack microreticulation, and the compact, basally little bent aedeagus with short, obtusely triangular apex and several sclerotized folds and rods inside the internal sac. Distinguished from the nearest relative *P. kaimanae* sp. n. by narrower prothorax, longer and narrower elytra, and shorter and wider aedeagus with more distinctly sclerotized parts inside the internal sac.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.6 mm; width: 1.6 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98; width pronotum/head: 1.24; length/width of elytra: 1.43.

**Colour** (Fig. 87). Very dark piceous to almost black, head and pronotum slightly darker than elytra; elytra with inconspicuous paler suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs pale reddish to pale brown.

**Head** (Fig. 87). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather strongly protruded; orbit very short. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres decidedly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows elongate, irregularly oblique. Surface with sparse, very fine punctures which are visible only at high magnification, with distinct but slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 87). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface depressed. Base rather wide, slightly wider than apex. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half gently convex, in basal half almost straight and oblique, basal angles obtuse; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened just in front of base. Both transverse sulci very shallow, barely perceptible, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, with traces of very superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 87). Moderately elongate, almost parallel-sided, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins in middle almost straight, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The three inner striae very slightly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture well in front of the apical third, the third puncture rather widely removed from apex. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are visible only at very high magnification, here and there with extremely fine and superficial traces of microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 21). Genital ring short and wide, slightly asymmetrically triangular, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather short and compact, wide in middle, straight, little bent in basal third; lower surface gently convex, but concave near apex. Apex rather short, obtusely triangular, straight, slightly bent down. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold and with some sclerotized rods. Both parameres short and slightly odd shaped, the left one with in part slightly concave upper margin and convexly triangular apex; the right one short and triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

**Distribution**

Southern Sulawesi. Known only from type locality.

**Collecting circumstances**

Not recorded.

***Prigona kaimanae* sp. n.**

Figs 22, 88

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, “INDONESIA: W-Papua, vic. Kaimana, 18 km NE, 50-80m 3°31.11’S, 133°40.15’E, 21. II.2011, leg. A. Skale (014)” (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, “INDONESIA, W-Papua vic. Kaimana, road, 18 km NE, S 3°31’11” E 133°40’15”, 50-80m. 21. II.2011, leg. A. Weigel, LF (#14)” (CBM, NME),

**Etymology**

The name refers to the type locality.

**Diagnosis**

A rather small species, characterized by the posterior elytral puncture located far from apex, moderately elongate body shape, relatively depressed dorsal surface, black colour, glabrous, barely punctate elytra which lack any traces of microreticulation, and the moderately compact, basally little bent aedeagus with moderately elongate, triangular apex, but without distinctly sclerotized folds inside the internal sac. Distinguished from the nearest relative *P. affinis* sp. n. by wider prothorax, shorter and wider elytra, and longer and narrower aedeagus without distinctly sclerotized parts inside the internal sac.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.3-3.7 mm; width: 1.4-1.65 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.47-1.52; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28-1.34; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0-1.03; width pronotum/head: 1.30-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.37-1.40.

**Colour** (Fig. 88). Uniformly black, even suture of elytra not paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 88). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather strongly protruded; orbit very short. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres decidedly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows elongate, irregularly oblique. Surface with sparse, very fine punctures which are visible only at high magnification, with distinct but slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, rather glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 88). Rather wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface depressed. Base rather wide, about as wide as apex or slightly narrower. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half gently convex, in basal half almost straight and oblique, basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened just in front of base. Both transverse sulci very shallow, barely perceptible, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, with traces of very superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 88). Moderately elongate, almost parallel-sided to laterally slightly convex, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins in middle almost straight, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Four or even five inner striae very slightly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture well behind middle, the third puncture rather widely removed from apex. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are visible only at very high magnification, without visible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 22). Genital ring short and wide, slightly asymmetrically triangular, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather short and compact, wide in middle, straight, little bent in basal third; lower surface gently convex, but concave near apex. Apex rather short, obtusely triangular, straight, slightly bent down. Internal sac with a large, coiled, sclerotized fold and with some sclerotized rods. Both pa-

rameres short and slightly odd shaped, the left one with in part slightly concave upper margin and convexly triangular apex; the right one short and triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Apart of some variation in width of prothorax little variation noted.

### Distribution

Western Papua Indonesia. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Collected at light at low altitude.

### *Perigona parvicollis* Andrewes

Figs 23, 89, 154

*Perigona parvicollis* Andrewes, 1929: 324. – Csiki 1931: 898; Stork 1986: 13; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Note

The types of this species have been examined some years ago in NHM. Some of the specimens mentioned below are from the type locality and exactly match the description of Andrewes (1929).

### Diagnosis

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, black colour, narrow pronotum with rather obtuse basal angles and absolutely glabrous, not microreticulate surface, a large, wide aedeagus with straight, obtusely rounded apex, and presence of some large, sclerotized but not dentate or spinose folds in the internal sac. It is the largest species in the group with bipunctate elytra.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.9-3.1 mm; width: 1.3-1.4 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.26-1.29; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.24-1.27; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.96-0.99; width pronotum/head: 1.28-1.29; length/width of elytra: 1.37.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 23). Genital ring short and wide, laterally moderately convex, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus large and in middle wide, straight; lower surface gently convex in middle, apical part straight. Apex narrow and obtusely rounded, depressed. Internal sac with one large, somewhat coiled, sclerotized fold in middle and with a sclerotized rod, but without any distinct dentations or spines. Both parameres rather elongate, more or less parallel-sided, with convex apex.

### Distribution

Sumatra.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded. Both mentioned specimens from the type locality sampled at high altitude

### Examined material (6 ex.)

**Sumatra:** 2 ♂♂, “W-Sumatra Bukittingi, Gn. Singgalang, 2100-2600m 16.10.1990, leg. Riedel” (CBM); 4 ♀♀, “SI - RAMBÉ XII.90-III.91 E.MODIGLIANI / *Perigona parvicollis* Andr. det. H.E.Andrewes” (MCSN).

### *Perigona retropunctata* sp. n.

Figs 24, 90, 155

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, “JAVA (E), Ijen N.P. 12 km W of Sodong 3.-5. May 2001 Bolm lgt., 1000 m” (NHMB).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data (CBM, NHMB).

### Etymology

The name refers to the discal elytral punctures which are far removed to the apical half of the elytra.

### Diagnosis

A moderately sized species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, the position of the punctures in basal half more or less far behind middle, elongate elytra, reddish colour, fairly narrow pronotum with obtusely angulate basal angles and absolutely glabrous, not microreticulate surface, and wide, compact aedeagus with triangular apex and two sclerotized rods in the internal sac that run dorso-ventrad; distinguished from all bipunctate species by larger body size and position of the elytral punctures.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.4-3.6 mm; width: 1.4-1.45 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.37-1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.19-1.21; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.93-0.95; width pronotum/head: 1.24-1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.46-1.50.

**Colour** (Fig. 90). More or less dark reddish, head usually slightly darker than pronotum and elytra, indistinctly paler in middle of frons; pronotum with extremely narrow dark lateral margins; elytra slightly paler at base, with distinctly paler suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs bright yellow.

**Head** (Fig. 90). Of average size, rather wide, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad littler projected; orbit comparatively elongate, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows shallow, fairly elongate. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 155). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Base wide, considerably wider than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles distinctly projected but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not or extremely slightly sinuate just in front of the basal angles which are slightly angulate but wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, very slightly widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus barely indicated, posterior sulcus deep; median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, without any traces of microreticulation, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 90). Elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Two median striae recognizable but superficial and barely impressed, the 3<sup>rd</sup> stria in some specimens just recognizable but extremely superficial. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated well behind middle, in some specimens not recognizable, the posterior puncture situated about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, apparently without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** (Fig. 24). Genital ring short and wide, laterally almost straight, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus compact and in middle wide, straight; lower surface almost straight to very slightly concave. Apex comparatively elongate, regularly triangular, acute at tip, rather depressed. Internal sac with two narrow, sclerotized rods which run dorso-ventrad and slightly oblique, and with some less sclerotized folds. Both parameres short, with irregularly triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Apart from colouration and the absence of the anterior elytral puncture in some specimens very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Eastern Java. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded. The type series was sampled at moderately high altitude.

*Perigona nitidicollis* sp. n.

Figs 91, 156

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♀, "SUMATRA (N.), BRASTAGI G.Sibayak, 1450-1900m 19.-23.II.1991 Bocák & Bocáková lgt." (NHMB).

**Paratypes:** 5 ♀♀, same data (CBM, NHMB).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the absolutely glabrous, not microreticulate pronotum.

**Diagnosis**

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, convex dorsal surface, reddish-piceous colour, rather narrow pronotum with rather obtuse basal angles and absolutely glabrous, not microreticulate surface; distinguished from the most similar *P. parvicollis* Andrewes by colour, wider and dorsally more convex pronotum, and longer elytra, and from *P. muehlei* sp. n. by narrower, dorsally more convex, and absolutely not microreticulate pronotum.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.75-2.85 mm; width: 1.1-1.2 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.32-1.34; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.29-1.32; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.31-1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.43-1.45.

**Colour** (Fig. 91). Head piceous, pronotum and elytra slightly paler, reddish-piceous, suture of elytra inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 91). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad moderately projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows shallow, fairly elongate. Surface apparently impunctate, without any microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 156). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface markedly convex. Base rather wide, as wide as apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles barely projected and obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not or extremely slightly sinuate in front of the basal angles which are rather angulate but wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, very slightly widened basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with sparse, very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, without any traces of microreticulation, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 91). Rather elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The three inner striae recognizable but superficial and barely impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with finest traces of extremely superficial transverse lines which are more distinct near apex, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

**Distribution**

Northern Sumatra. Known only from the type locality.

**Collecting circumstances**

Little recorded. Type series sampled at moderately high altitude.

*Perigona borneensis* sp. n.

Figs 25, 92, 157

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, “Sarawak Belaga 14.-16.3.1990 leg. Riedel” (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (CBM); 1 ♀, “Sabah prov. Banjaran Crocker Mts. 16 km SW Gunung Alab 4-9.V.1996, alt. 790-850 m M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg.” (NHMW); 1 ♀, “Malaysia, Sabah, Batu Punggul Resort env. 24.VI.- 1.VII.1996, 11c. vegetation debris and forest floor litter accumulated around large trees near river” (NHMW); 1 ♀, “Borneo, Sarawak Santubong Pen.Gn. Santubong, 80-300m 24-26.2.2012, R.Grimm” (CBM); 2 ♀♀, “Brunei KBFSC 4°32'.8 N 115°09'.4 E Light Trap- ground 13.Jul- 1997LG-2 R.L.Kitching, H.Mitchell” (CBM, QMB); 1 ♀, “BORNEO: SABAH Kinabalu N.P.: Poring 500 m, 15.-16.XI.1996 leg. W. SCHAWALLWER” (SMNS).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the range of this species on Borneo.

**Diagnosis**

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, black colour, moderately wide pronotum with angulate basal angles and faintly microreticulate surface, a comparatively large, but rather narrow aedeagus with straight, widely rounded, almost spatulate apex, and presence of some large, sclerotized but not dentate or spinose folds in the internal sac. Distinguished from the syntopic *P. inquilina* sp. n. by larger body size, wider base of pronotum, longer elytra, and the spatulate apex of the aedeagus.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.8-3.0 mm; width: 1.2-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.34-1.36; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.24-1.26; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.30-1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.39-1.44.

**Colour** (Fig. 92). Piceous-black to black, suture of elytra inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 92). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad moderately projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows shallow, fairly elongate. Frons in middle with a shallow but distinct pit. Surface apparently impunctate, with finest and very superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 157). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather wide, as wide as apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, even very slightly sinuate in front of the basal angles which are angulate but rather wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with sparse, very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, with comparatively distinct, but very fine transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 92). Rather elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus finely but distinctly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The three inner striae well recognizable and even slightly impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated at or slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with traces of fine and superficial transverse lines which are more distinct near apex, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 25). Genital ring short and rather wide, laterally moderately convex, with moderately wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus large, rather narrow, straight; lower surface gently convex in middle, near apex slightly concave. Apex moderately wide, obtusely rounded, almost spatulate, depressed. Internal sac with one some large, somewhat coiled, moderately sclerotized folds in middle and with a sclerotized rod, but without any distinct dentations or spines. Both parameres stout, convexly narrowed towards apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted.

### Distribution

Northern Borneo.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded; specimens were collected in light trap in rain forest and in debris on the forest floor.

## *Perigona inquilina* sp. n.

Figs 26, 93

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Sarawak Belaga 14.-16.3.1990 leg. Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, "Sabah prov. Banjaran Crocker Mts. 16 km SW Gunug Alab 4-9-V.1996, alt. 790-850 m M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg." (NHMW); 1 ♀, "SARAWAK (Borneo) ca 25 km E Kapit, III. 1994, Kodada leg." (NHMW).

### Etymology

Latin "*inquilina*" means "*coinhabitant*" and refers to the syntopic occurrence with *P. borneensis* sp. n.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, black colour, moderately wide pronotum with angulate basal angles and faintly microreticulate surface, a comparatively large, but rather narrow aedeagus with short, obtusely rounded apex, and presence of some large, sclerotized but not dentate or spinose folds in the internal sac. Distinguished from the syntopic *P. borneensis* sp. n. by lesser body size, narrower base of pronotum, shorter elytra, differently shaped apex of the aedeagus, and different structure of the internal sac.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.25-2.45 mm; width: 1.0-1.1 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.35-1.40; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.33; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.05-1.06; width pronotum/head: 1.25-1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.30-1.33.

**Colour** (Fig. 93). Very dark piceous to black, suture of elytra very inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 93). Of average size, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad moderately projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows shallow, fairly elongate. Frons in middle without a distinct pit. Surface apparently impunctate, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 93). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base distinctly narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened and deplanate immediately near base. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with sparse, extremely fine punctures which are recognizable only at very high magnification, with finest traces of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 93). Rather short (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. No striae recognizable. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about at middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with traces of fine and superficial transverse lines which are more distinct near apex, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 26). Genital ring short and wide, almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, obliquely



convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus short and compact but narrow, straight, very little bent in basal third; lower surface almost straight. Apex very obtuse. Internal sac with two large, moderately sclerotized folds in middle and with a strongly sclerotized rod. Both parameres rather elongate, more or less parallel-sided, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted, except for relative width of prothorax which is slightly varied.

### Distribution

Northern Borneo.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded; one of the paratypes was sampled at median altitude.

### *Prigona kitchingi* sp. n.

Figs 27, 94, 158

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Brunei KBFSC 4°32'.8 N 115°09'.4 E Light Trap- ground 13.Jul- 1997 LG-2 R.L.Kitching, H.Mitchell / 14457" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♀, "same data / 14451" (QMB).

### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of this and a couple of other species in Brunei, Prof. R. Kitching.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, dark piceous colour, very wide pronotum with angulate basal angles, devoid of microreticulation, a small, remarkably stout aedeagus with short, downcurved apex, and presence of an elongate, coiled, sclerotized rod in the internal sac. Distinguished from similarly small species by the wide prothorax and the very stout aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.35-2.6 mm; width: 1.05-1.15 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.45-1.47; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.32-1.33; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0-1.01; width pronotum/head: 1.33-1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.33-1.35.

**Colour** (Fig. 94). More or less dark piceous, elytra slightly paler than forebody. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow.

**Head** (Fig. 94). Of average size, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres slightly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows moderately deep, fairly elongate, irregularly curved. Frons in middle with a shallow pit. Surface with very sparse and extremely fine punctures, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 158). Very wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base about as wide as apex, but narrow in comparison to widest diameter. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, widened and deplanate near base. Anterior transverse sulcus very shallow, posterior sulcus rather deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 94). Rather short (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The median three to four striae in the basal half visible

but barely impressed, barely punctate but slightly interrupted. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about at middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and superficial transverse lines which are more distinct near apex, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 27). Genital ring short and wide, asymmetrically triangular, with rather wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus short and extremely compact, but rather narrow, straight, markedly bent in basal third; lower surface almost straight, but the short, obtuse apex bent down. Internal sac with a large, heavily sclerotized, coiled rod and with some not sclerotized folds. Both parameres moderately short, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Northern Borneo.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded; both species were collected in light trap in rain forest at low altitude.

### *Perigona cordata* sp. n.

Figs 95, 159

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, "Brunei KBFSC 4°32'.8 N 115°09'.4 E Light Trap- ground 10.Jul-1997 LG-3 R.L.Kitching, H.Mitchel / 13166" (CBM).

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, "MALAYSIA - Sabah prov. Banjaran Crocker Mts. 10 km SW Gunung Alab 4-9.V.1996 alt. 790-850 m M. Štrba & R. Hergovits leg." (CBM); 1 ♀, "BORNEO: SABAH, Kinabalu N.P., Sayap, 1000m, at light 28.XI.1996, leg. D. Grimm" (SMNS).

### Etymology

The name refers to the strikingly cordiform pronotum of this species.

### Diagnosis

A small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, dark head but reddish to pale yellow pronotum and elytra, narrow, markedly cordiform pronotum with acute basal angles and very faintly microreticulate surface, and almost complete, coarsely punctate elytral striae.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7-3.3 mm; width: 1.1-1.4 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.28-1.32; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.06-1.08; width pronotum/head: 1.21-1.26; length/width of elytra: 1.41-1.43.

**Colour** (Fig. 95). Head more or less dark piceous, pronotum pale reddish, elytra dirty yellow with darker marginsuture of elytra very inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow, mandibles infuscate apicad.

**Head** (Fig. 95). Of average size, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye large but laterad moderately projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles very elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna moderately elongate, median antennomeres c. 1.25 x as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows moderately deep, fairly elongate, curved laterad. Frons in middle without a distinct pit. Surface apparently impunctate, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 159). narrow, markedly cordiform, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface comparatively depressed. Base distinctly narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles distinctly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal third concave; basal angles rectangular, even very slightly produced laterad; base in middle straight, laterally slightly oblique. Middle of apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened and deplanate immediately near base. Anterior transverse sulcus shallow, posterior sulcus well impressed, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at

basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with finest traces of transverse lines which are recognizable only at very high magnification, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 95). Rather elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, almost in full length very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. All striae present, not impressed but marked by coarse punctures. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated at or slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, without any micrreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in body size and relative width of the pronotal basis.

### Distribution

Northern Borneo.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded; two specimens were collected at light, the holotype in a light trap in rain forest at low altitude, both paratypes at median altitude.

### *Prigona denticulata* sp. n.

Figs 28, 96

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "W-Java, Gn. Halimun NP 32 km S Bogor, 1000m E106°32', S06°44', 4.-5. 3.2002, leg. Gerstmeier" (CBM).

### Etymology

The name refers to the denticulate internal sac of the aedeagus.

### Diagnosis

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, black colour, moderately wide pronotum with rather obtuse angulate basal angles and comparatively distinctly microreticulate surface, a small, wide aedeagus with triangular, acute apex, and presence of some large, sclerotized folds in the internal sac which are in various ways denticulate and spinose.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.85 mm; width: 1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.39; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.38.

**Colour** (Fig. 96). Black, suture of elytra in apical half inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 96). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad moderately projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather elongate, moderately deep. Surface apparently impunctate, with distinct but superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 96). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather wide, as wide as apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not sinuate in front of the basal angles which are angulate but rather wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but slightly widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated slightly in front of apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with comparatively distinct microreticulation that is composed of transverse meshes and lines, glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 96). Moderately elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately

convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The two inner striae just recognizable but barely impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface very finely punctate, but punctures difficult to detect within the microreticulation, with comparatively distinct, but very fine and superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse meshes, glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 28). Genital ring rather wide, laterally moderately convex, apex rather narrow, obliquely convex, base very narrow. Aedeagus small, wide in middle, straight, in apical half regularly triangular; lower surface gently concave throughout, towards apex markedly curved down. Apex narrow, triangular and acute, rather depressed. Internal sac with some large, somewhat coiled, strongly sclerotized folds which are denticulate and/or spinose in different ways. Left paramere short and stout, with oblique apex, right paramere elongate, with evenly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Western Java. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, the holotype sampled at median altitude.

### *Perigona angustibasis* sp. n.

Figs 97, 160

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, "W-Java, Gn. Halimun NP 32 km S Bogor, 1000m E106°32', S06°44', 4.-5. 3.2002, leg. Gerstmeier" (CBM).

### Etymology

The name refers to the narrow base of the pronotum.

### Diagnosis

A small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, black colour, moderately wide, cordiform pronotum with narrow base, almost rectangular basal angles, and comparatively distinctly microreticulate surface, and short, apicad markedly widened elytra.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7 mm; width: 1.2 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.34; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.38; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.07; width pronotum/head: 1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.31.

**Colour** (Fig. 97). Black, suture of elytra in apical half inconspicuously paler. Clypeus, labrum, and mandibles reddish, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow.

**Head** (Fig. 97). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather elongate, moderately deep. Surface finely and sparsely punctate, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 160). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, cordiform, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather narrow, distinctly narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex throughout, but near apex distinctly sinuate, basal angles angulate and almost rectangular; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus barely perceptible, posterior sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, but only slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface

barely punctate, with distinct microreticulation that is composed of transverse meshes and lines, glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 97). Short (in group), distinctly widened apicad, widest well behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, finely denticulate and with comparatively elongate setosity; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Three median striae recognizable, shallow and irregularly impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, but punctures difficult to detect within the microreticulation, with comparatively distinct, fine and somewhat superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse meshes, glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Western Java. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, the holotype sampled at median altitude.

### *Perigona angustimargo* sp. n.

Figs 98, 161

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, "S-VIETNAM: 16.4.1995 10km S Dalat, 1500m 11°54'N 108°27'E Pacholatko & Dembicky" (CBM),

### Etymology

The name refers to the very narrow, even basally not enlarged lateral margin of the pronotum.

### Diagnosis

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish, rather narrow wide pronotum with completely convex lateral margins, rather obtuse basal angles, and comparatively distinctly microreticulate surface; distinguished from similarly coloured species by the narrow, laterally regularly rounded prothorax and the not widened lateral margin of the pronotum.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.8 mm; width: 1.15 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.29; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.32; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98; width pronotum/head: 1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.41.

**Colour** (Fig. 98). Head dark piceous, pronotum and elytra reddish, suture of elytra slightly paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 98). Rather small, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface apparently impunctate, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 161). Rather narrow, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base comparatively wide, slightly wider than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins evenly convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate, wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, not widened or deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 98). Moderately elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and

sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Two inner striae just recognizable but barely impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about in middle, the posterior puncture about at apical seventh. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Southern Vietnam. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, holotype sampled at median altitude.

### *Perigona muehlei* sp. n.

Figs 29, 99, 162

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "VIETNAM bor. Quang Ninh prov. 1.-14.4.2004 H. Mühle leg." (CBM),

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, "LAOS-N (Oudomxai), 1-0.v.2002, ~ 1100m, 20°45'N 102°09'E, OUDOM XAI (17km NEE), Vit Kubán leg." (NHMB),

### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of the holotype, my friend Hans Mühle, well known specialist for Buprestidae.

### Diagnosis

A small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish-piceous colour, rather wide pronotum with moderately angulate basal angles and traces of transverse microreticulation; distinguished from the most similar *P. nitidicollis* sp. n. by wider, dorsally less convex pronotum and still finely microreticulate surface of head and pronotum.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.5-2.55 mm; width: 1.05 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.42; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.21-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.29-1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.45-1.46.

**Colour** (Fig. 99). Head and pronotum piceous, elytra slightly paler, reddish-piceous, suture of elytra inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 99). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad moderately projected; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows short and shallow. Surface apparently impunctate, with very superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 162). Comparatively wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather wide, as wide as apex. Apex moderately excised; apical angles distinctly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not sinuate in front of the basal angles which are rather angulate but wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, barely widened basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with sparse, very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, with traces of extremely superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 99). Rather elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The three inner striae recognizable but superficial and ba-

rely impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated at middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with finest traces of extremely superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 29). Genital ring comparatively narrow, asymmetrical, apex moderately wide, obliquely convex, base very narrow. Aedeagus small, very wide in middle, slightly curved, in apical third slightly asymmetrically triangular; lower surface in middle convex, towards apex concave, apex markedly curved down. Apex asymmetrically triangular and acute, rather depressed. Internal sac with two narrow and elongate, curved, sclerotized rods and with several not or less sclerotized folds. Both parameres short and stout, the left one with convexly triangular apex, the right one with evenly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted, except for relative width of the basis of the prothorax.

### Distribution

Vietnam and Laos.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded. The paratype was sampled at median altitude.

## *Prigona wrasei* sp. n.

Figs 30, 100, 163

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "MALAYSIA (Pahang prov.) Kuala Lipis 26.XII. 1994 W.G.Ullrich" (CWB),

### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of David Wrase, well known carabidologist who kindly loaned me this species and other important material.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, dark colour, rather large eyes, comparatively wide pronotum with obtusely angulate basal angles, very weakly microreticulate surface, and very wide and compact aedeagus with wide, obtusely triangular apex and trow elongate, dorso-ventral running rods in the internal sac; distinguished from similarly sized species by dark colour, shape of prothorax, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.35 mm; width: 1.0 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.33; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.02; width pronotum/head: 1.24; length/width of elytra: 1.37.

**Colour** (Fig. 100). Dark piceous to almost black, suture of elytra slightly paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 100). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively large, laterad fairly projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface extremely finely and sparsely punctate, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 163). Fairly wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base comparatively wide, about as wide as apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight; basal angles obtusely angulate, wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened and deplanate basad. Anterior transverse sulcus very shallow, posterior sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with fine and very superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 100). Moderately elongate (in group), little widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex,

apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Striae barely recognizable. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about in middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 30). Genital ring moderately wide, slightly asymmetrical, somewhat parallel-sided, apex rather very wide, obliquely convex, base very narrow. Aedeagus small but very compact, very wide in middle, straight, in apical half convexly triangular; lower surface gently concave throughout, towards apex even slightly more. Apex wide, convexly triangular and obtuse at tip. Internal sac with two elongate, dorso-ventrad running, heavily sclerotized rods and with some additional, less sclerotized rods. Both parameres moderately elongate, with convexly triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Malaysia. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Perigona schuelkei* sp. n.

Figs 31, 101, 164

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "CHINA (Yunnan) Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan 78 km N Tengchong, 2000 m 25°44'49"N/98°33'29"E (cleft with creek and forest remnant, litter/dead wood sifted) 1.XI.2009 M.Schülke (21)" (CWB),

### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of Michael Schülke, specialist of eastern Staphylinidae and collector of this tiny species.

### Diagnosis

A small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish colour, narrow pronotum with weakly convex lateral margins, angulate basal angles, and very superficial, transverse microreticulation of the surface, and compact aedeagus with short, thick, convexly triangular apex and two dorso-ventral running rods inside the internal sac; distinguished from similarly coloured species by the shape of the prothorax and shape and structure of the ardeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.65 mm; width: 1.05 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.32; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.33; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.07; width pronotum/head: 1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.40.

**Colour** (Fig. 101). Head dark piceous, pronotum and elytra reddish but elytra slightly paler than pronotum, suture of elytra slightly paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs bright yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 101). Rather small, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye small and depressed, laterad very little projected; orbit rather elongate, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface extremely sparsely and finely punctate, frons without microreticulation, neck with large, very superficial, slightly transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 164). Narrow, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base comparatively narrow, considerably narrower than apex. Apex rather excised; apical angles projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex, in basal half oblique and almost straight; basal angles angulate, c. 100°; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, very slightly widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus barely perceptible, posterior sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated slightly



in front of apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with traces of extremely fine and superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 101). Moderately elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, whole margin finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> striae here and there faintly impressed, but generally elytra estriate. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about in middle, the posterior puncture about at apical seventh. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 31). Genital ring probably somewhat deformed during preparation; rather wide, irregularly triangular, apex narrow, obliquely convex, base convex but very narrow. Aedeagus laterally rather compressed during preparation, therefore the figure of the lower surface may not show the real proportions. Aedeagus small and very high, probably rather wide in middle, straight, in apical half regularly triangular; lower surface in middle gently convex, in apical third slightly concave. Apex very short, rather wide, convexly triangular. Internal sac with a straight, dorso-ventrally running but slightly oblique rod and two small, less strongly sclerotized pieces. Both parameres moderately elongate, with evenly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Yunnan. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Holotype collected by sifting litter and wood in a creek valley at high altitude.

### *Prigona taiwanensis* sp. n.

Figs 102, 165

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, "TAIWAN Yilan Co. Twnsh, DaTong, Mingchih rd. No.7, km 66.6; 22.ii.2010 alt. ca. 1000m, putrescent wood+fern litter, lg. S. Vit" (NMPC),

### Etymology

The name refers to the occurrence of this species in Taiwan.

### Diagnosis

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, dark reddish pronotum and elytra, rather wide pronotum with in basal half oblique lateral margins, narrow base, rather angulate basal angles, and barely visible microreticulation, and elongate elytra; distinguished from similarly coloured species by the shape of the prothorax and the elongate elytra.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.6 mm; width: 1.0 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.38; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.10; width pronotum/head: 1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.54.

**Colour** (Fig. 102). Head almost black, pronotum and elytra dark reddish, suture of elytra in basal half paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 102). Moderately large, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface finely and sparsely punctate, in basal half with very superficial traces of isodimetric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 165). Rather wide, widest at apical third, dorsal surface comparatively depressed. Base very narrow, considerably narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight; basal angles angulate, but fairly wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very

narrow, slightly widened and deplanate basad. Anterior transverse sulcus distinct but shallow, posterior sulcus moderately deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, in middle without visible microreticulation, at apex and base with fine and superficial, transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 102). Elongate (in group), little widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Two median striae here and there perceptible but little and irregularly impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about at middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and extremely superficial transverse lines which are only visible at very high magnification, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Taiwan. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Holotype sifted from putrescent wood and fern litter at median altitude.

### *Perigona rectangula* sp. n.

Figs 32, 103, 166

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Tcibodas Giava. 4500 p. Beccari 1874 X / *Perigona* / *Perigona* sp. vid. H.E.Andrewes" (MCSN).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♀♀, "C-Java, N slopes of Dieng Plateau, Petunkryono, Mountain N Tinalum leg. A. Riedel / 22.VIII.2008 sample 1 1115 m S07° 06.418' E109° 44.51'" (CBM, SMNK); 1 ♀, (SMNK).

### Etymology

The name refers to the almost rectangular basal angles of the pronotum.

### Diagnosis

A small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, moderately convex dorsal surface, reddish-brown colour, moderately wide pronotum with angulate basal angles and comparatively distinctly microreticulate surface, a very small, wide aedeagus with very obtuse apex and some not denticulate or spinose rods in the internal sac; distinguished from similarly coloured and sized species by the angulate basal angles and sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.45-2.5 mm; width: 1.1 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.37-1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.30-1.34; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.04-1.05; width pronotum/head: 1.23; length/width of elytra: 1.40.

**Colour** (Fig. 103). Head dark piceous to almost black, pronotum and elytra reddish to reddish-brown, suture of elytra barely paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 103). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad moderately projected; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather elongate, moderately deep. Surface with scattered, extremely fine punctures, here and there with very superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 166). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base comparatively narrow, narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, slightly but distinctly sinuate in front of the basal angles which are angulate and almost rectangular; base in middle straight, laterally oblique.

Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but distinctly widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated slightly in front of apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with superficial but comparatively distinct microreticulation that is composed of very transverse meshes and lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 103). Moderately elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The three inner striae well recognizable and even slightly impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated more or less in front of middle, the posterior puncture at or slightly behind apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with very superficial but comparatively distinct, very fine, transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 32). Genital ring rather wide, almost regularly triangular, apex very narrow, triangular, base very narrow. Aedeagus very small, short, very wide in middle, straight; lower surface straight. Apex very short and obtuse. Internal sac with some more or less coiled, sclerotized rods. Both parameres rather elongate, both with evenly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Central Java.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, sampled at median altitude.

### *Perigona pygmaea* Andrewes

Fig. 104, 167

*Perigona pygmaea* Andrewes, 1930: 335. – Csiki 1931: 899; Darlington 1968: 8; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Note

The type of this species in NHM was examined some years ago and compared with some of the specimens mentioned below.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, piceous colour, narrow base and superficially microreticulate surface of the pronotum; distinguished from similarly sized species by depressed eyes and longer elytra.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.2-2.3 mm; width: 0.9-1.0 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.33-1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.34-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.04-1.06; width pronotum/head: 1.20-1.22; length/width of elytra: 1.40-1.44.

**Male genitalia.** Not recorded.

### Distribution

Buru, New Guinea; also recorded from Australia: central Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, specimens were sampled at various altitudes.

### Examined material (5 ex.)

**NG:** 1 ♀, "PAPUA NEW GUINEA Wau-Mt. Missim, 1950 m. March 26, 1982 Coll. J. Bell" (CMP); 1 ♀, "IRIAN JAYA: Sorong, Makbon, Malawor, 50m 28.I.2001 leg. A.RIEDEL" (SMNS); 1 ♀, "Irian Jaya, Membey Manokwari-Pr.,800- 1200m,31.8.1991 leg.A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♀, "24.IX.79 PNG/EHProv. Umg.

Kainantu Onerunka / Papua New Guinée W. G. Ulrich" (CBM); 1 ♀, "N.Guinea Hatam VI Beccari 1975 / *Perigona* / *Perigona* sp. vid. H.E.Andrewes" (MCSN).

*Perigona malayica* sp. n.

Figs 33, 105

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "W-MALAYSIA: Lake Kenyir, 5 km SW dam, 50 km SW Kuala Terengganu, -350 m, 7.-12. VII. 2001, leg. A. SCHULZ & K. VOCK" (SMNS).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, same data (CBM, SMNS)

**Etymology**

The name refers to the range of this species in Malaysia.

**Diagnosis**

A small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, dark piceous colour, remarkably depressed eyes, moderately wide pronotum with angulate basal angles and faintly microreticulate surface, a small, narrow aedeagus with straight, narrowly rounded apex, and presence of some moderately sclerotized but not dentate or spinose folds in the internal sac. The species is distinguished from all others of this group by the depressed eyes.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.3-2.6 mm; width: 1.0-1.1 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.30-1.34; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.26-1.31; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.02-1.03; width pronotum/head: 1.31-1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.32-1.39.

**Colour** (Fig. 105). Head almost black, pronotum and elytra dark piceous, suture of elytra not or inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 105). Comparatively small, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected, markedly depressed; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows shallow, rather short. Surface apparently impunctate, without traces of microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 105). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather wide, but slightly narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, even very slightly sinuate in front of the basal angles which are angulate but rather wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface with sparse, very fine punctures which are recognizable only at high magnification, with more or less distinct, but very fine and superficial transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 105). Moderately elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. The two inner striae just recognizable but barely impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated at middle, the posterior puncture at or slightly behind apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with traces of fine and superficial transverse lines which are more distinct near apex, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 33). Genital ring elongate and rather narrow, almost regularly triangular, with rather narrow, evenly convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus small, rather narrow, straight; lower surface gently concave throughout. Apex narrow, at tip narrowly rounded, rather depressed. Internal sac with some large, somewhat coiled, moderately sclerotized folds in middle but without a sclerotized rod, without any distinct dentations or spines. Both parameres elongate, rather parallel-sided, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted.

**Distribution**

West Malaysia. Known only from the type locality.

**Collecting circumstances**

Little recorded, sampled at rather low altitude.

*Prigona bolmi* sp. n.

Figs 34, 106

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "S Sulawesi, 7kmS Malino Gn. Lompobatang, 950m 119.43.47E, 5.17.40S 29.Jul1999 Bolm lgt." (SMNS).

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, same data (CBM).

**Etymology**

The name is a patronym in honour to the collector of this and several other species.

**Diagnosis**

A rather small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish to piceous colour, rather depressed eyes, moderately wide pronotum with rather obtuse basal angles and comparatively perceptibly microreticulate surface, a small, rather narrow aedeagus with wide, at tip widely convex, slightly asymmetric apex, and presence of several large, sclerotized folds in the internal sac which are not denticulate or spinose.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.5-2.75 mm; width: 1.1-1.2mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.36-1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.32; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.07-1.08; width pronotum/head: 1.28-1.29; length/width of elytra: 1.43-1.45.

**Colour** (Fig. 106). Head dark piceous to black, pronotum and elytra reddish-piceous to piceous, suture of elytra barely paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 106). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected, somewhat depressed; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface apparently impunctate, here and there with very superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 106). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather narrow, considerably narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not sinuate in front of the basal angles which are obtusely angulate and wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but slightly widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with very superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 106). Comparatively elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. One or two inner striae just recognizable but barely impressed. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated at or slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture slightly behind apical sixth. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and very superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 34). Genital ring unknown, destroyed. Aedeagus small, rather narrow in middle, straight, in apical half slightly asymmetrical; lower surface gently convex in middle, concave near apex. Apex slightly curved down, slightly asymmetrical, very widely rounded, thick. Internal sac with several large, somewhat coiled, sclerotized folds which are not denticulate or spinose in any way. Both parameres short and stout, evenly convex towards apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Southern Sulawesi. Known only from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, sampled at median altitude.

### *Perigona celebensis* sp. n.

Figs 35, 107

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "SULAWESI: Tamohon Rurukan, Gn.Mahawu 30.XI.1999, 1200m leg.A.RIEDEL" (SMNS).

**Paratypes:** 3 ♀♀, same data (CBM, SMNS); 1 ♀, "SULAWESI: Kawangkoan Tobasi, Gn.Soputan 2.XII.1999, 1400m leg.A.RIEDEL" (SMNS); 2 ♀♀, "SULAWESI: Kotomabagu Matalibaru, >Torosik, Gn. Tongara, 5.-10. XII.1999, leg.A.RIEDEL, 800-900m" (SMNS); 3 ♀♀, "SULAWESI: Kotomabagu Modinding, Gn.Ambang 6.XII.1999, 1450m leg.A.RIEDEL" (CBM, SMNS).

### Etymology

The name refers to the range of this species in Sulawesi.

### Diagnosis

A moderately small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, black colour, depressed eyes, moderately wide pronotum with rather obtuse basal angles and comparatively distinctly microreticulate surface, a small, very wide aedeagus with triangular, very acute, slightly asymmetric apex, two sharp edges on the lower surface, and presence of several large, sclerotized folds in the internal sac which are not denticulate or spinose.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.45-2.7 mm; width: 1.1-1.2 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.36-1.39; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.29-1.30; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.02; width pronotum/head: 1.31-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.35-1.37.

**Colour** (Fig. 107). Black, suture of elytra inconspicuously paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 107). Rather small, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected, depressed; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather elongate, moderately deep. Surface apparently impunctate, with distinct but superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 107). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather wide, as wide as apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not sinuate in front of the basal angles which are obtusely angulate and wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but slightly widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with superficial but comparatively distinct microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 107). Comparatively short (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Even the inner striae barely recognizable. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated about at middle, the posterior puncture about at apical sixth. Surface very finely punctate, but punctures difficult to detect within the microreticulation, with comparatively distinct, but very fine and superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 35). Genital ring wide, laterally convex, with rather narrow, evenly convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus small, very wide in middle, straight, in apical half slightly asymmetrically triangular; lower surface gently concave, more so in apical third. Lower surface on both sides with a sharp edge. Apex curved down, triangular and very acute, curved down, thick. Internal sac with several large, somewhat coiled, sclerotized folds which are not denticulate or spinose in any way. In the single recorded male both parameres remarkably large, elongate, and narrow, left paramere on lower side dentate, right paramere extremely narrow and elongate.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

**Note.** The strangely shaped parameres may be malformed in the single known male. Additional males are required to state or deny their shape.

### Distribution

Sulawesi.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, all specimens sampled at median altitude.

### *Prigona similis* sp. n.

Figs 108, 168

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** 1 ♀, "Sulawesi, Poso-Bez. Tentena-Bada, Poso- See, 20.4.-2.5.1994 leg. Hiermeier" (CBM).

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, "N - SULAWESI 1992 Mt. Klabat bei Airmadidi (9) leg. Schödl 17.IV." (NHMW).

### Etymology

The name refers to the very similar body shape of this species and of *P. pygmaea* Andrewes.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish to piceous colour, rather depressed eyes, moderately wide pronotum with rather obtuse basal angles and comparatively perceptibly microreticulate surface, Distinguished from the similarly sized and shaped *P. pygmaea* Andrewes by paler colour and less depressed eyes.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.3 mm; width: 0.95 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.45-1.46; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31-1.32; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.04-1.05; width pronotum/head: 1.26-1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.45-1.46.

**Colour** (Fig. 108). Rufo-piceous, head and lateral and apical parts of elytra very inconspicuously darker, suture of elytra barely paler. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 108). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively small, laterad little projected, somewhat depressed; orbit rather short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface barely punctate, here and there with very superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 168). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather narrow, slightly narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, not sinuate in front of the basal angles which are distinctly angulate and but moderately wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, but slightly widened and deplanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with very superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 108). Comparatively elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely con-

vex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Even the inner striae barely recognizable. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical seventh. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and very superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Northern and central Sulawesi.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Perigona nigromarginata* sp. n.

Figs 109, 169

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** 1 ♀, "W-Sumatra Bukittinggi, Gn. Singgalang, 2100-2600m 16.10.1990, leg. Riedel" (CBM).

### Etymology

The name refers to the narrow dark margin on the pronotum.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish colour but black margin of pronotum, very small and depressed eyes, and narrow, dorsally convex pronotum with almost rounded basal angles and not microreticulate surface, a small. Recognized at the first glance by colouration, very small eyes, and the narrow, almost globose pronotum.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.45 mm; width: 1.05 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.26; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.32; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.08; width pronotum/head: 1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.36.

**Colour** (Fig. 109). Rufous, margins of pronotum narrowly but distinctly black. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs bright yellow.

**Head** (Fig. 109). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye very small, depressed, laterad barely projected; orbit elongate, slightly, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna very short, median antennomeres slightly wider than long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated well behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather elongate, slightly curved, moderately deep. Surface apparently impunctate, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 169). Narrow, widest at apical third, dorsal surface convex. Base narrow, considerably narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex throughout, basal angles almost rounded; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, very slightly widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus barely recognizable, posterior sulcus moderately deep; median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 109). Moderately short (in group), oviform, much widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral convex throughout, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus comparatively wide. Striae not perceptible. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical seventh. Surface barely punctate, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.



**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. ullrichi* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Western Sumatra. Known only from type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded. The holotype was collected at high altitude, probably by sifting ground litter.

### *Prigona spadicea* sp. n.

Figs 36, 110, 170

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** 1 ♂, "Mt Makiling Luzon, Baker / Cotype (*red*) / Mus. Nat. Prague Inv. 24713 / Klička sp.n. det. Ing. Jedlička" (NMPC).

### Etymology

The name refers to the uniformly brown colour.

### Diagnosis

A very small species, characterized by presence of only two elytral punctures, relatively convex dorsal surface, reddish-brown colour, moderately large eyes, rather narrow pronotum angulate basal angles and perceptible microreticulation, fairly elongate, almost striate, but perceptibly microreticulate elytra, a small, compact aedeagus with narrow, at tip obtuse apex, and presence of several sclerotized rods in the internal sac. Distinguished from similarly sized species by the angulate basal angles of the pronotum, presence of microreticulation, and shape and structure of the aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.1 mm; width: 0.9 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.35; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.31; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.05; width pronotum/head: 1.22; length/width of elytra: 1.41.

**Colour** (Fig. 110). reddish-brown, suture and lateral margins of the elytra narrowly pale. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs bright yellow.

**Head** (Fig. 110). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly convex. Eye comparatively large (in group), laterad slightly projected; orbit moderately short, oblique. Labrum in middle straight; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as wide as long. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows rather short, moderately deep. Surface barely punctate, with superficial traces of about isodiametric microreticulation, meshes large, surface very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 170). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base rather narrow, considerably narrower than apex. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly projected but at tip obtuse; lateral margins in anterior half convex, in basal half straight and oblique, very slightly sinuate in front of the basal angles which are angulate and but moderately wide; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel very narrow, slightly widened basad. Anterior transverse sulcus very shallow, posterior sulcus fairly deep, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical third, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface barely punctate, with very superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 110). Comparatively elongate (in group), widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins gently convex, apex obliquely convex and slightly incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Even the inner striae barely recognizable. Elytra bipunctate, the anterior discal puncture situated slightly in front of middle, the posterior puncture about at apical seventh, punctures large and conspicuous. Surface barely punctate, with very fine and superficial microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 36). Not well preserved and laterally rather compressed. Genital ring not preserved.

Aedeagus small, compact, straight; lower surface very gently concave. Apex straight, rather narrow, obtuse at tip. Internal sac with several somewhat coiled, sclerotized rods. Both parameres rather elongate, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

#### Distribution

Luzon, Philippines. Known only from the type locality.

#### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### Subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte, 1853

*Trechicus* LeConte, 1853: 386. – Csiki 1931: 895; Jeannel 1948: 735; Darlington 1968: 6; Basilewsky 1989: 436; Lorenz 2005: 438.

#### Type species

*Trechicus umbripennis* LeConte, 1853 (= *Bembidion nigriceps* Dejean, 1831 = *Perigona nigriceps*).

#### Diagnosis

Subgenus of *Perigona* Castelnau. Small, usually rather wide and fairly depressed species, characterized by the subapical marginal setiferous punctures of the elytra which are arranged in a distinct triangle. From New Guinea six species and from Australia three species thus far were recorded, including the widespread *P. nigriceps* (Dejean).

### *Perigona nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)

Figs 37, 145

*Tachys nigriceps* Dejean, 1831: 44. – Csiki 1931: 897; Jedlicka 1964: 270; Darlington 1968: 11; Stork 1986: 13; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 439.

*Perigona australica* Sloane, 1903: 635. – Andrewes 1919: 181; Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 439.

*Perigona beccarii* Putzeys, 1875: 732. – Darlington 1968: 11; Lorenz 2005: 439.

*Perigona biroi* Csiki, 1924: 173. – Darlington 1968: 11; Lorenz 2005: 439.

#### Note

I have seen the holotype of *P. australica* Sloane and confirm the identity of Sloane's species with *P. nigriceps* s. str.

#### Diagnosis

Easily distinguished from other species of that subgenus by pale pronotum and elytra, very large and laterad remarkably protruded eye, rather narrow pronotum with obtuse basal angles, and short and posteriad widened elytra with a very wide submarginal channel. From the closely related *P. litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864) further distinguished by narrower pronotum with more obtuse basal angle, pale colouration, and the pattern of the sclerotized rods in the internal sac.

#### Partial redescription:

**Colour.** Head dark, pronotum more or less pale reddish, elytra yellow to pale reddish with darkened apex.

**Head** (Fig. 145). Eyes very large, semicircular, laterad remarkably protruded. Dorsal surface markedly microreticulate.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 145). Moderately wide, basal angles very obtuse.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 37). Genital ring large and wide, rather parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus rather compact, parallel sided; lower surface almost straight to very gently bisinuate. Apex short and obtusely triangular, almost symmetric, very slightly directed down. Internal sac with an elongate, slightly oblique, sclerotized rod in the apical part which is directed dorso-ventrad,

with a few narrow, curved sclerotized rods at bottom, and with a coiled, sclerotized rod immediately at the base. Both parameres large and rather elongate, the left one with convexly triangular apex; the right one shorter and convexly triangular.

### Distribution

This is a common, almost worldwide distributed species which includes a great number of synonyms. The species is widely distributed in New Guinea and occurs in northern Queensland. *P. beccarii* Putzeys is only a colour variant which has the middle of the elytra dark.

### Collecting circumstances

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest and by sifting leaf and log litter.

### Examined material

Numerous specimens from Southern Asia, Sulawesi, New Guinea, Australia; also some specimens from Europe and Africa.

### *Prigona litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864)

Figs 38, 146

*Trechus litura* Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864: 72. – Andrewes 1929: 372; 1933: 363; Csiki 1931: 897; Darlington 1968: 7, 11; Lorenz 2005: 439.

*Prigona litura*, Andrewes 1929: 372; 1933: 363; Csiki 1931: 897; Darlington 1968: 7, 11; Lorenz 2005: 439.

### Note

This species usually is regarded as synonymous of *P. nigriceps* (Dejean). In colouration, shape of pronotum, and aedeagus, however, it differs considerably from that species and herewith is raised again to specific rank.

### Diagnosis

Easily distinguished from other species of that subgenus by the very large and laterad remarkably protruded eye and the short and posteriad widened elytra with a very wide submarginal channel. From the closely related *P. nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831) further distinguished by unicolourous dark colouration with pale elytral suture, wider pronotum with more angulate basal angle, and pattern of the sclerotized rods in the internal sac.

### Partial redescription

**Colour.** Dark piceous, head usually slightly darker than pronotum, elytra with distinct, pale reddish sutural stripe.

**Head** (Fig. 146). Eyes very large, semicircular, laterad remarkably protruded. Dorsal surface markedly microreticulate.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 146). Wide, basal angles angulate but wide, only at the very apex obtuse.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 38). Genital ring large and wide, rather parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus rather compact, parallel sided; lower surface almost straight to very slightly convex. Apex short and obtusely triangular, almost symmetric, straight. Internal sac with a slightly oblique, sclerotized rod in the apical part which is directed rather dorso-ventrad, with a few narrow, curved, sclerotized rods at bottom, and with a coiled, sclerotized rod immediately at the base. Both parameres large and elongate, the left one with convexly triangular apex; the right one shorter and with wide, convexly triangular apex.

### Distribution

From mainland South Asia through the Indonesian insular belt to New Guinea and northern Australia. Specimens from Sulawesi probably were known under the name *beccarii* Putzeys, 1875.

### Collecting circumstances

Specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest, in flight intercepts traps, and in pitfall traps.

### Examined material

Many specimens from several countries in South Asia and from Sulawesi, New Guinea and northern Australia.

**Tab. 1.** Comparison of some measurements and ratios of *Perigona nigriceps* and *P. litura*.

N – number of measured specimens; w/l pr – ratio width/length of pronotum; d/b pr – ratio width widest diameter/base of pronotum; a/b pr – ratio width of apex/base of pronotum

	N	w/l pr	d/b pr	a/b pr
<i>nigriceps</i>	6	1.39-1.43	1.26-1.28	0.98-1.0
<i>litura</i>	6	1.50-1.55	1.30-1.36	1.02-1.08

***Perigona erimae* Csiki**

Figs 39, 111, 147, 181

*Perigona erimae* Csiki, 1924: 173. – Csiki 1931: 896; Darlington 1968: 12; Lorenz 2005: 438.

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♀, “N. Guinea Biró 96 / Monotypus 1924 *Perigona erimae* Csiki (red) / *Perigona Erimae* Csiki” (HNMB).

**Diagnosis**

A medium sized species with wide subapical channel and with two attached coiled rods in the internal sac; distinguished from similarly sized species by combination of rather wide prothorax with comparatively narrow base and narrow aedeagus. Further distinguished from the most similar *P. ludovici* Csiki by larger body size and shape of apex and structure of the internal sac of the aedeagus, and from *P. moluccensis* sp. n. by much narrower aedeagus with different internal structure.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.3-3.6 mm; width: 1.6-1.7 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.46-1.50; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.24-1.27; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.03; width pronotum/head: 1.20-1.32; length/width of elytra: 1.32-1.36.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 39). Genital ring large and rather wide, almost parallel-sided, with rather wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus rather slender, almost straight, little widened in middle; lower surface straight. Apex short and obtusely triangular, slightly curved left, with very obtuse tip. Internal sac with two narrow, coiled, parallel sclerotized rods in middle, several narrow rods or sclerotized margins of folds in the apical part, and one elongate rod that runs through most of the internal sac. Both parameres rather elongate, about parallel-sided, with convex apex.

**Distribution**

New Guinea.

**Note**

This species is very common in the samples from Baiteta in Madang Province.

**Collecting circumstances**

All recorded specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest.

**Examined material**

**PNG:** many specimens “Baiteta, Madang Pr.” (CBM, IRSNB). – **PI:** 1 ♂, “50km S Nabire Pusspensaat 13.I. 1997 leg. A. Weigel” (CBM); 1 ♀, “NOVA GUINEA BIRÓ, 1899 / HUON-GOLF SIMBANG / Paratypus 1924 *Perigona lebioides* Csiki (red) / *erimae* Csiki det. Darlington’62” (HNMB); 1 ♀, “N.Guinea S.E. M<sup>h</sup>. Astrolabe LORIA, II, 93. / *Perigona* / *Perigona* sp. vid. H.E.Andrewes” (MCSN).

*Perigona latibasis* sp. n.

Figs 112, 148

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♀, "INDONESIA C-SULAWESI, W POSO, 11-16.iv.1999, 1-400 m, 5-10 km SW TAMBARANA BEČVÁŘ & ZÁBRANSKÝ leg." (CBM).

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park river Tumpah (Picnic S.) X-1985, Station:012" (IRSNB).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the wide base of the pronotum, in comparison with the very similar *P. erimae* Csiki.

**Diagnosis**

A comparatively large species, characterized by very large eyes, and wide prothorax with wide basis and obtusely rounded basal angles; distinguished from the similarly sized and shaped species *P. erimae* Csiki and *P. drumonti* sp. n. by differently shaped pronotum, completely pale yellow antenna and legs, and the distinct pale elytral suture.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.5-3.9 mm; width: 1.65-1.8 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.47-1.50; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.22-1.23; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.91-0.93; width pronotum/head: 1.20-1.22; length/width of elytra: 1.32.

**Colour** (Fig. 112). Dark piceous to almost black, elytra slightly lighter than head and pronotum, and with a distinct pale reddish suture. Clypeus and labrum reddish, palpi, antenna, and legs pale yellow, tibiae not darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 148). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye very large, laterad very strongly protruded; orbit very short, barely recognizable. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, here and there with fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, extremely superficial microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 148). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base very wide. Apex slightly excised; apical angles little protruded, rounded at tip; lateral margins gently convex, in basal third oblique and straight; basal angles almost wide, obtusely rounded; base slightly convex. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta situated shortly in front of basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface without microsculpture, very glossy, slightly iridescent.

**Elytra** (Fig. 112). Short, widest at or slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus rather wide. Striae inconspicuous, but three median striae very faintly impressed, but impunctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture about at middle, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted.

**Distribution**

Northern and central Sulawesi. The holotype was collected at low altitude.

**Collecting circumstances**

Not recorded.

*Perigona drumonti* sp. n.

Figs 40, 66, 113, 149

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 26-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 3 08-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 3 13-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 3 ♂♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 6 11-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 6 23-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 6 15-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 7 04-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 7 10-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 7 01-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission P.N.G. Madang Province Baiteta LIGHT AR10 29-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 10 23-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 3 ♂♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 10 20-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 10 20-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 14 08-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission Papua Nnew Guinea (Madang prov.) Baiteta Light 14.V.1996 FogAR15 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 16 3-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 16 04-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 16 5-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 34 16-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 34 17-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 41 25-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 26-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 27-VI-1996/T 2 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 48 18-II-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 52 27-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR52 20.V.1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 53 30-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 01-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 02-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 66 24-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 1 17-V-1995 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 1 02-VI-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 1 31-III-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 1 02-VI-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 7 29-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 7 30-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 8 27-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province

Baiteta Light M 9 28-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 1 05-V-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 20-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 22-IV-1953 (sic!) Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 27-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 06-IX-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 8 09-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 11 25-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 11 14-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR(XP) 14-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XP 20-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light KO 29-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light K. O 29-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light MF 29-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light 03-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission, Light Madang Prov. Baiteta 31-V-1993 Leg. O. Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission, Light Madang Prov. Baiteta 07-VI-1993 Leg. O. Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Prov. Baiteta 11-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "N.DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigeo. Camp Nok. 2.500 ft. iv.1938. L.E.Cheesman B.M.1938-593. / *Perigona lebioides* Csk. det.Darl. '66" (NHM).

### Etymology

The name is a patronym and honours Alain Drumont of the Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique who kindly made available to me the rich material of New Guinean Carabidae stored in that collection.

### Diagnosis

A comparatively large species, distinguished from all New Guinean species of *Trechicus* by the little cordiform prothorax which has a markedly wide basis. Further distinguished from *P. erimae* Csiki and *P. ludovici* Csiki by the narrower submarginal channel, larger eyes, and differently shaped aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.4-3.7 mm; width: 1.6-1.75 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.42-1.44; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.15-1.17; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.87-0.89; width pronotum/head: 1.21-1.25; length/width of elytra: 1.31-1.34.

**Colour** (Fig. 113). More or less dark piceous, usually slightly iridescent. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna dirty yellow to pale reddish; legs more or less pale reddish, but tibiae usually slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 149). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye very large, laterad very strongly protruded; orbit very short, barely recognizable. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, extremely superficial microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 149). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base very wide. Apex barely excised; apical angles barely protruded; lateral margins gently convex, in basal third oblique and straight to slightly excised; basal angles almost rectangular, only at the very tip faintly obtuse; base very slightly convex. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface without, or here and there with, extremely fine and superficial traces of transverse microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 113). Rather short, widest at or slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus not perceptibly denticulate, but sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide, narrower than in *P. erimae* and *P. ludovici*, but wider than in *P. lebioides* and relatives. At least the three inner striae distinctly impressed, but somewhat irregular, usually in basal half also irregularly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 40). Genital ring large and rather wide, almost parallel-sided to slightly triangular, with wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, very wide in middle; lower surface straight, but apex distinctly pointed down. Apex short and obtusely triangular, almost symmetric. Internal sac with many narrow, variously coiled sclerotized rods. Both parameres large and elongate, with convexly triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites** (Fig. 66). Gonocoxite 1 large, without any setae at the apical rim. Gonocoxite 2 triangularly curved, with slightly obtuse apex; with one elongate ensiform seta in middle of ventro-lateral margin, a large ensiform seta in middle of dorso-median margin, and two attached nematiform setae originating from a groove in apical third of the median margin.

**Variation.** Apart from some differences of body size and of distinctness of the elytral striae very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Known mainly from the type locality Baiteta, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

All specimens were collected at light in lowland rain forest. At Baiteta the species occurs sympatrically with *P. nigriceps* (Dejean, 1931), *P. litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864), *P. erimae* Csiki, 1924, *P. macrops* sp. n., 1924, *P. proxima* sp. n., *P. subrufa* sp. n., and *P. darlingtoni* sp. n. of the subgenus *Trechicus*, and with *P. subcordata* Putzeys, 1875, *P. rossi* Darlington, 1968, *P. paralivens* sp. n., *P. plagiata* Putzeys, 1875, *P. papuana* Csiki, 1924, and *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1975 of the nominate subgenus.

### *Perigona moluccensis* sp. n.

Figs 41, 114

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "MALUKU: Is.Halmahera 28km S Tobelo, Togollua 2.XI.1999, ca.200m leg.A.RIEDEL" (SMNS).

**Paratypes:** 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data (CBM, SMNS); 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, "MALUKU: Is.Halmahera Ibu, Kamp.baru, Gn. Alon 25.XI.1999, 800m leg.A.RIEDEL" (CBM, SMNS); 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, "MALUKU: Is.Morotai W.Daruba, Raja 16.XI.1999, ca.250m leg.A.RIEDEL" (CBM, SMNS).

### Etymology

The name refers to the occurrence of this species on the Moluccan Islands Halmahera and Morotai.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species with wide subapical channel, very wide aedeagus, and a pattern of various sclerotized rods in the internal sac; distinguished from related species by combination of rather wide prothorax with comparatively narrow base, and absence of regularly coiled structured in the internal sac. Further distinguished from the nearest related *P. punctatostriata* sp. n. by barely punctate, little impressed elytral striae, narrower prothorax with wider base, and longer elytra.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.1-3.5 mm; width: 1.5-1.65 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.40-1.43; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28-1.30; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.93-0.95; width pronotum/head: 1.26-1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.30-1.31.

**Colour** (Fig. 114). Dark piceous to almost black, head and pronotum usually slightly darker than elytra,



elytra commonly rather iridescent. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna dirty yellow to pale reddish, but three or four basal antennomeres usually slightly darker than the rest; legs more or less pale reddish, but tibiae usually slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 114). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye very large, laterad markedly protruded; orbit very short, barely recognizable. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively elongate, median antennomeres distinctly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frons with a shallow pit in middle, frontal furrows deep, irregularly curved. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with comparatively distinct but superficial isodiametric to irregularly transverse microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 114). Rather wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex distinctly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but widely rounded at tip; lateral margins gently convex, in basal third oblique and straight; basal angles obtusely angulate; base slightly convex. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface in middle without microreticulation, in the apical, lateral, and basal parts with extremely fine and superficial traces of microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 114). Rather short, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus rather wide. Three or four inner striae more or less distinct and sometimes faintly but irregularly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture behind middle, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface apparently impunctate, without microreticulation, very glossy, rather iridescent.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 41). Genital ring large and rather wide, slightly triangular, with wide, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, very wide in middle; lower surface straight to very slightly concave. Apex straight, short, wide, and widely rounded, almost symmetric. Internal sac with many narrow, variously coiled sclerotized rods and pieces. Both parameres large but short, with convexly triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Apart from slight differences in distinctness of the elytral striae very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Halmahera and Morotai Islands, Moluccas.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, all specimens sampled at low to median altitude.

### *Perigona punctatostrata* sp. n.

Figs 42, 115

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "C-Sulawesi Palu, Palolo, Lindu NP, 25.-27.8.1990 leg. Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (CBM).

### Etymology

The name refers to the distinctly punctate elytral striae.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species with wide subapical channel, very wide aedeagus, and a pattern of various sclerotized rods in the internal sac; distinguished from related species by combination of wide prothorax with comparatively narrow base, and absence of regularly coiled structured in the internal sac. Further distinguished from the nearest related *P. moluccensis* sp. n. by coarsely punctate, well impressed elytral striae, wider prothorax with narrower base, and shorter elytra.

## Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.4-3.8 mm; width: 1.7-1.9 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.54-1.59; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.25-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.01; width pronotum/head: 1.18-1.23; length/width of elytra: 1.24-1.26.

**Colour** (Fig. 115). Dark piceous to almost black, elytra with suture and lateral margins narrowly and inconspicuously reddish. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna yellow. Legs dirty yellow, but femora more or less infuscate.

**Head** (Fig. 115). Of average size, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye very large, laterad markedly protruded; orbit very short, barely recognizable. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres very little longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frons with or without a very shallow depression in middle, frontal furrows fairly deep, irregularly curved. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with traces of very superficial irregularly transverse microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 115). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather wide. Apex barely excised; apical angles very little protruded and widely rounded at tip; lateral margins gently convex, in basal third oblique and straight; basal angles obtusely angulate; base slightly convex. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface in middle without microreticulation, in the apical, lateral, and basal parts with extremely fine and superficial traces of microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 115). Short and wide, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus rather wide. Four or five median striae well impressed and rather coarsely punctuate, the lateral striae punctuate but not or barely impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture behind middle, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins the subapical channel with sparse and very short pilosity. Surface apparently impunctate, without microreticulation, very glossy, slightly iridescent.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 42). Genital ring large and wide, almost parallel-sided, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, very wide in middle; lower surface straight but near base concave. Apex straight, short, wide, almost symmetric, obtusely triangular. Internal sac with several narrow, variously coiled sclerotized rods and pieces. Both parameres large and rather elongate, with convex triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Apart from slight differences in depth of the elytral striae very little variation noted.

## Distribution

Central Sulawesi. Known only from type locality.

## Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Perigona macrops* sp. n.

Figs 43, 116, 171

## Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Irian Jaya, Sorong- Pr.Waigeo-Isl. Kabui Bay, Wawai, 50m, 14.XI. 1996, leg. A.Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, same data (CBM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Irian Jaya, Sorong- Pr.Batanta-Isl. Wylebet, 150m, 2.XI. 1996, leg. A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♀ "Irian Jaya, Sorong- Pr.Salawati-Isl. Soloi, 200-300m, 6.-7.XI. 1996, leg. A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂, "IRIAN JAYA: Japen isl. E SAerui, Wawuti, 300 m 17.XII.2000, leg.A.RIEDEL" (SMNS); 1 ♀ "Irian Jaya, Fakfak- Pr.20 km w. Timika 30m, 8.-11.1.1996 leg. A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "W-PAPUA, Manokwari Pr., 14km NE Ransiki Warnati (Oransbari) / light trap, 01°18.41'S 134°14.24'E, cutt. area leg. A. Weigel" (CBM); 1 ♂, "06°40.30S 146°48.00E Oomsis, Morobe, PNG Light Trap Ground 1 28. July 2000 R.L.

Kitching (CBM); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta 1995 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 9 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Light Madang Prov. Baiteta 7.VI.1995 Leg. O. Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light 03-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 3 08-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 8 17-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 10 21-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 20 15-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 22 19-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 24 05-VII-1995 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 24 08-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Papua New Guinea Madang Prov., Baiteta 18.VII.1996, Light AR34 Canopy Mission Leg. O. Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 41 25-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 13 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Light Madang Prov. Baiteta 30.IV.1996, AR 41 Leg. O. Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 2 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR41 01-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 11 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 41 30-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 13 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 24-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 25-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 20 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 26-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Papua New Guinea, Madang prov. Baiteta forest 27-VI-1996 Light trap AR 42 Canopy Mission Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 27-VI-1996/T 2 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42- T2 27-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 48 18-II-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 52 27-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 53 30-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 02-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 03-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 61 28-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 66 24-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light ARXG 04-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light KO 29-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 1 17-V-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 2 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M1 18-V-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 41 ♂♂, 56 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 7 30-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 8 27-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 9 28-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 4 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light MF 29-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 06-IV-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 09-IV-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 22-IV-1953 (sic!) Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 06-V-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T

2 01-VI-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T2 09-VI-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 20-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 24-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 11 14-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XG 24-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light X J 20-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XN 24-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 22 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light X P 18-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XP 19-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 17 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XP 20-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB).

### Diagnosis

A rather small species with wide subapical channel, large, protruded eyes, and with one coiled rod in the internal sac; distinguished from related species by combination of rather wide prothorax with comparatively narrow base. Further distinguished from the most similar *P. erimae* Csiki by lesser body size and shape of apex and structure of the internal sac of the aedeagus, and from *P. dumogae* sp. n. by more distinct elytral striae, wider apex of the aedeagus and different structure of the internal sac.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.65-3.1 mm; width: 1.45-1.6 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.46-1.52; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.25-1.29; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.96-0.97; width pronotum/head: 1.32-1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.33-1.35.

**Colour** (Fig. 116). Unicolourous black, elytra usually rather iridescent. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna dirty yellow to pale reddish, but three or four basal antennomeres usually slightly darker than the rest; legs more or less pale reddish, but tibiae usually slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 171). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye very large, laterad markedly protruded; orbit very short, barely recognizable. Labrum in middle very slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frons with a more or less distinct, shallow pit in middle, frontal furrows deep, irregularly curved. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with only traces of extremely fine and superficial isodiametric to irregularly transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 171). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather wide. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but widely rounded at tip; lateral margins gently convex, in basal third oblique and straight, or even very slightly concave; basal angles obtusely angulate; base slightly convex. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface in middle usually without microreticulation, in the apical, lateral, and basal parts with extremely fine and superficial traces of microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 116). Rather short, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus rather wide. Three or four inner striae more or less distinct and faintly but sometimes irregularly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at or slightly behind middle, the third puncture at apical sixth. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface apparently impunctate, without microreticulation, very glossy, rather iridescent.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 43). Genital ring large and rather wide, almost parallel-sided to irregularly triangular, with rather wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus rather slender, straight, little widened in middle; lower surface usually slightly concave. Apex very short, obtusely triangular,

straight, with very obtuse tip. Internal sac with one narrow, coiled, sclerotized rod in middle and some narrow rods or sclerotized margins of folds in the apical part. Both parameres rather elongate, about parallel-sided, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Apart from some variation of body size and relative width of pronotum little variation noted.

### Distribution

New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

Most recorded specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest.

### Note

This species is very common in the samples from Baiteta in Madang Province.

### *Prigona dumogae* sp. n.

Figs 44, 117, 172

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park Hogg's Back subcamp (660m) 15-XI-1985.Station:095" (IRSNB).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park Picnic Site (250m) X-1985.Station:008" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park Gunung Poniki (1810m) 2-XI-1985.Station:074" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park Rentice X/-1985.Station: 44" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sulawesi - Utara Dumoga-Bone Nat. Park Rentice II (280m) Station: 106 24-XI-1985 Leg. J. Van Stalle" (CBM).

### Diagnosis

A small species with wide subapical channel, protruded eyes, and short elytra; distinguished from the most similar *P. macrops* sp. n. by less protruded eyes and structure of the internal sac of the aedeagus.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.6-2.75 mm; width: 1.2-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.52-1.55; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.23-1.25; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.93-0.95; width pronotum/head: 1.25-1.29; length/width of elytra: 1.30-1.34.

**Colour** (Fig. 117). Dark piceous to black, elytra usually very slightly paler and with inconspicuously reddish suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna pale reddish, antenna unicolourous; legs pale reddish, tibiae barely darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 117). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather well protruded; orbit short, slightly oblique. Labrum in middle very slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frons with a more or less distinct, shallow pit in middle, frontal furrows deep, irregularly curved. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with more or less distinct traces of extremely fine and superficial isodiametric to irregularly transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 172). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather wide. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but widely rounded at tip; lateral margins gently convex, in basal third oblique and straight, or even very slightly concave; basal angles obtusely angulate; base slightly convex. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, markedly widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface in middle almost without or with fine traces of microreticulation, in the apical, lateral, and basal parts with slightly more distinct but still very fine and superficial microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 117). Short, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide,

slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus rather wide. Three or four inner striae more or less distinct and faintly but sometimes irregularly impressed. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at or slightly behind middle, the third puncture at apical sixth. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface apparently impunctate, without or with finest traces of transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 44). Genital ring large and rather wide, almost parallel-sided, with rather wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus moderately slender, straight, almost evenly narrowed towards apex; lower surface almost straight. Apex moderately short, triangular, straight, with slightly obtuse tip. Internal sac with several irregular, more or less coiled, sclerotized pieces and rods. Both parameres rather elongate, about parallel-sided, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted.

### Distribution

Northern Sulawesi. Only known from Dumoga-Bone National Park.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Perigona obtusangula* sp. n.

Figs 45, 118

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Irian Jaya, Nabire- Ilaga km 54, 750m X.1997 leg. M. Balke" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (CBM); 1 ♂, "Irian Jaya, Panai- Pr. Epomani, km 165 700-800m, 17.1.1996, leg. A. Riedel" (CBM); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "IRIAN JAYA: Wandamen Bay, Wasior, Wombu, 200-300 m, 10.1.2001 leg. A. RIEDEL" (CBM, SMNS).

### Etymology

The name refers to the obtuse basal angles of the pronotum.

### Note

This species and *P. ludovici* Csiki possess a very similarly shaped and structured aedeagus. In view of the differently shaped pronotum and the very weak striation and punctation of the elytra they are regarded different species, however, they are very closely related. Future intensified sampling is needed either to corroborate this taxonomical decision, either to reveal a regular and uninterrupted change of characters between the populations which presently seem to be widely separated.

### Diagnosis

A small species with wide subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; characterized by the basally concave aedeagus which has a narrow, upturned apex; distinguished from the most similar species *P. ludovici* Csiki by barely or not impressed elytral striae and not at all sinuate lateral margins and more obtuse basal angles of the pronotum.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7-3.1 mm; width: 1.15-1.35 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.46-1.55; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.23-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.93-0.99; width pronotum/head: 1.30-1.335 length/width of elytra: 1.32-1.38.

**Colour** (Fig. 118). Very dark piceous to almost black, elytra commonly very slightly paler than head and with indistinctly reddish base, suture, and margins. Clypeus, labrum, and mandibles reddish, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 118). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, but laterad only moderately protruded; orbit relatively elongate, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae.

Antenna comparatively short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without or with extremely fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, extremely superficial microreticulation at neck, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 118). Rather wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight, immediately near base even very slightly excised; basal angles about 120°, angulate and only at the very tip obtuse; base straight in middle, laterally moderately oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel narrow, only slightly widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk with more or less distinct, but very fine and superficial traces of transverse microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 118). Moderately elongate, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex and oblique, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Striae more or less distinct, in some specimens the three or four median striae slightly impressed, in others striae barely recognizable, striae sometimes in basal half also irregularly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with extremely superficial traces of microreticulation, which is composed of extremely fine transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 45). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus narrow, straight; lower surface in basal part remarkably concave, in apical half almost straight. Apex moderately elongate, narrow, straight, distinctly curved upwards, and slightly turned left, with obtuse tip. Internal sac with an elongate, narrow rod at bottom which apicad is curved dorsad, and two less sclerotized rods along the roof. Both parameres elongate, convexly triangular at apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative length of elytra.

#### Distribution

Western part of Papua Indonesia.

#### Collecting circumstances

All specimens were collected at low or rather low altitude, the holotype probably by sifting leaf or log litter on the ground in rain forest.

### *Perigona ludovici* Csiki

#### Note

This species occurs in two slightly different populations which herein are regarded as subspecies and which are distinguished by slight differences in shape of pronotum and length of elytra.

### *Perigona ludovici ludovici* Csiki

Figs 46, 173, 184

*Perigona ludovici* Csiki, 1924: 174. – Csiki 1931: 897; Darlington 1968: 12; Lorenz 2005: 439.

#### Type material examined

**Lectotype:** ♀, “N. Guinea Biró 96 / Mt. Hansemann Astrolabe B. / Holotypus 1924 *Perigona ludovici* Csiki (red) / Lectotype *P. ludovici* Csiki (P.J.D.) (red)” (HNMB).

**Paralectotypes:** 1 ♀, same data / Paratypus 1924 *Perigona ludovici* Csiki (red)” (HNMB); 2 ♀♀, “N. Guinea Biró 96 / Friedrich- Wilh.-hafen / Paratypus 1924 *Perigona ludovici* Csiki (red)” (HNMB);

### Diagnosis

A small species with wide subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; characterized by the basally concave aedeagus which has a narrow, upturned apex; distinguished from the most similar species *P. obtusangula* sp. n. by distinctly impressed and punctate elytral striae and more angulate basal angles of pronotum, from *P. macrops* sp. n. by far less projected eyes and differently shaped aedeagus; in addition from the south-eastern subspecies *P. ludovici dobodurae* subsp. n. by distinctly sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum, slightly wider pronotum with slightly narrower apex, and slightly shorter elytra.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.55-2.9 mm; width: 1.15-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.54-1.59; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.24-1.26; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.94-0.96; width pronotum/head: 1.31-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.34-1.36.

**Colour.** Black, elytra barely paler than head and pronotum, sometimes with inconspicuously reddish suture. Clypeus and labrum dark reddish to piceous, mandibles reddish, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head.** Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, but laterad only moderately protruded; orbit relatively elongate, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively elongate, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without or with extremely fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, extremely superficial microreticulation at neck, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 173). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex excised; apical angles moderately protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight, near base distinctly excised; basal angles about 100°, angulate and only at the very tip obtuse; base straight in middle, laterally moderately oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel narrow, slightly widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, faintly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated about at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk with more or less distinct, but very fine and superficial traces of transverse microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 184). Rather short, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex and oblique, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Inner four to five striae distinct, usually slightly impressed, distinctly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture behind middle, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy and usually slightly iridescent.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 46). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus narrow, straight; lower surface in basal part remarkably concave, in apical half almost straight. Apex moderately elongate, narrow, straight, distinctly curved upwards, and slightly turned left, with obtuse tip. Internal sac with an elongate, narrow rod at bottom which apicad is curved dorsad, and with two less sclerotized rods along the roof. Both parameres elongate, convexly triangular at apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative width of the pronotum.

### Distribution

North-eastern Papua New Guinea, northern Papua Indonesia.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### Examined material (37 ex)

**NG:** 16 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, "Maffin Bay Dutch N.G. Aug 1944 Darlington / *Perigona ludovici* Csk. det. Darl.'66" (CBM, MCZ); 1 ♀, "vic Hollandia Dutch N.G. July-Sept 1944 Darlington / *Perigona ludovici* Csk. det.



Darl.'66" (MCZ); 1 ♂, "N. Guinea Biró 1901 / Friedrich- Wilh.-hafen / Borrowed fr. BudapestMus. / *Perigona ludovici* Csk. det.Darl.'66" (HNMB); 1 ♀, "N. Guinea Biró 1901 / Stephansort Astrolabe Bay / Borrowed fr. BudapestMus. / *Perigona ludovici* Csk. det.Darl.'66" (HNMB); 1 ♂, "Nuova Guinea Fly River L.M.D'Albertis 1876-77 / *Perigona* / *Perigona* sp. vid. H.E.Andrewes" (MCSN); 1 ♀, "NOVA-GUINEA BIRÓ, 1899. / HUON-GOLF SIMBANG / Paratype 1924 *Perigona lebioides* Csiki (*red*) / *erimae* Csiki det. Darlington '62" (HNMB).

*Perigona ludovici dobodurae* subsp. n.

Figs 46, 119

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "Dobodura Papua,N.G. Mar-July, 1944 Darlington / *Perigona ludovici* Csk. det. Darl.'66" (MCZ).

**Paratypes:** 5 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, same data (CBM, MCZ); 1 ♀, "Papua NG,Morobe- Pr.Mindik, 1400- 1500m, sifted, 27. 4.1998. A. Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂; "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Papua New Guinea Road Bogia-Awar Madang prov., coconut plantation wet Litter I.G.: 25848 5.V.1978 Leg. J. Van Goethem" (IRSNB).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the type locality, Dobodura in south-east Papua New Guinea.

**Diagnosis**

Distinguished from the nominate subspecies by not sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.6-3.05 mm; width: 1.15-1.35 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.51-1.55; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.26-1.30; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.96-0.99; width pronotum/head: 1.28-1.31; length/width of elytra: 1.37-1.40.

**Colour** (Fig. 119). As in the nominate subspecies.

**Head** (Fig. 119). Much as in the nominate subspecies.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 119). Much as in the nominate subspecies, but pronotum usually slightly narrower with slightly narrower base, and with not at all sinuate lateral margins near base.

**Elytra** (Fig. 119). Much as in the nominate subspecies, but usually elytral slightly shorter.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 46). As in the nominate subspecies.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in the nominate subspecies.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative width of the pronotum.

**Distribution**

Eastern Papua New Guinea.

**Collecting circumstances**

Little recorded. The specimen from Mindik was collected at median altitude, that from Madang Prov. in wet litter in coconut plantation.

*Perigona fakfak* sp. n.

Fig. 120

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♀, "16-18.7.1996 22 Schüle/Stüben West Papua Fakfak. 2 km östl des Flughafens Garten in Sek wald" (CBM).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the type locality, Fakfak in western Papua Indonesia.

**Diagnosis**

A small species with wide subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; characterized by moderately produced eyes, oblique but not excised lateral

margins of the pronotum in basal half, and elongate elytra; distinguished from similarly sized and shaped species by longer elytra and presence of three fine, indistinctly punctate striae

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.8 mm; width: 1.25 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.53; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.25; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.41.

**Colour** (Fig. 120). Black, suture of elytra not perceptibly paler. Clypeus, labrum, and mandibles reddish, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 120). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, but laterad only moderately protruded; orbit relatively elongate, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, except on middle of frons with extremely fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, very superficial microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 120). Rather wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex very slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight, not perceptibly excised near base; basal angles about 110°, angulate and only at the very tip obtuse; base straight in middle, laterally moderately oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, basal moderately widened and explanate. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk without perceptible microsculpture, only near base finest traces visible, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 120). Comparatively elongate, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex and oblique, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Three median striae in middle perceptible and faintly impressed, finely and irregularly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly behind middle, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Western Papua Indonesia. Only recorded from the type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

The holotype was collected in "garden in secondary forest", probably on the ground.

### *Perigona montisferrei* sp. n.

Figs 47, 121

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Claudie R. nr. Iron Rg. QLD 19-25 July 1978 J.F.Lawrence" (ANIC).

### Etymology

The name refers to the type area, Iron Range in central Cape York Peninsula.

### Diagnosis

A rather small species with wide subapical channel and with a rather slender aedeagus with a slightly coiled, sclerotized rod in middle, a partly sclerotized piece at the basis of the internal sac, and sclerotized margins of

several folds; distinguished from related species by the rather angulate basal angles of the pronotum and the different structure of the sclerites in the internal sac. Further distinguished from the most similar *P. picta* Darlington by more angulate basal angles of the pronotum and narrower base in relation to apex.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.1 mm; width: 1.45 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.47; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.30; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98; width pronotum/head: 1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.36.

**Colour** (Fig. 121). Head and pronotum black, elytra very dark piceous, with narrow reddish margins and an irregularly circular, reddish spot in the lateral half of the base. Labrum and mandibles reddish, palpi dirty yellow, antenna reddish to reddish-piceous, femora bright yellow, tibiae distinctly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 121). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather strongly protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows elongate, distinctly angulate, frons without any other impressions. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, in middle without visible microreticulation, anteriorly and posteriorly with extremely fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, extremely superficial microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 121). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base comparatively wide. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight; basal angles about 120°, angulate and only at the tip slightly obtuse; base straight in middle, laterally moderately oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel narrow, distinctly widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk, except for middle which is glabrous, with very fine and superficial traces of transverse microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 121). Rather short, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex and oblique, apex regularly convex, very slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Five median striae distinct though shallow, slightly impressed, not perceptibly punctuate but slightly sinuate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel likewise sparsely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with extremely superficial traces of microreticulation which is composed of very fine transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 47). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather narrow, straight; lower surface almost straight. Apex short, asymmetrically triangular, with obtuse tip, straight. Internal sac with a narrow coiled sclerite in middle, another at bottom anteriorly, and an elongate rod along the roof. Both parameres elongate, convexly triangular at apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

### Distribution

Australia: Iron Range, central Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland. Known only from type locality.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### *Prigona picta* Darlington

Figs 48, 122, 174

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "Long lands Gap Atherton Tab. Q. Feb. ,58 c. 3000' Darlington / M.C.Z. Type 30525 (red) / *P. picta* ,, (MCZ).

**Diagnosis**

A rather small to medium sized, usually patterned species with wide subapical channel and with a rather slender aedeagus with a spiral-shaped, sclerotized rod in middle and some additional rods; distinguished from related species by the elytral pattern and the different structure of the sclerites in the internal sac. Further distinguished from the most similar *P. dorsata* Darlington and *P. montisferrei* sp. n. by less angulate basal angles of the pronotum and wider base in relation to apex, and from *P. semiflava* sp.n. by the less extended colouration of the elytra, slightly longer elytra, and different shape of the aedeagus.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.55-2.95 mm; width: 1.1-1.4 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.46-1.53; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.22-1.30; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.88-0.93; width pronotum/head: 1.31-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.28-1.35.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 48). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather narrow, sinuate; lower surface almost straight. Apex short, asymmetrically triangular, with slightly obtuse tip, straight. Internal sac with a spiral-shaped structure in middle and with two narrow, elongate, coiled, sclerotized rods. Both parameres fairly elongate, convexly triangular at apex.

Variation. Little variation noted in body size and shape, but colour of pronotum and elytra vary considerably: the pronotum is usually black with pale margins but can be even completely reddish; the elytra vary from almost completely black to completely reddish, but mostly are black with pale base and margin, and commonly they bear a pale spot near the lateral margin in apical third.

**Distribution**

Australia: north-eastern Queensland, from about Townsville to the vicinity of Cooktown. Apparently a common species.

**Collecting circumstances**

Many specimens were collected by sifting litter in rain forest or by Berlese extraction, some by pyrethrum fogging logs, and in flight intercept traps.

**Examined material**

**QLD:** many specimens from various localities in North Queensland (ANIC, CBM, QMB).

*Perigona semiflava* sp. n.

Figs 49, 123

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "Daintree NE.QLD. Hutchinson Creek 16. 13.04 S 145. 23.57 E Alt. 80m FIT ' 9 13.01.98-11.02.98 Coll. Simon Grove" (ANIC).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♀, same data (CBM); 1 ♂, "QLD. c. 40m Lacey's Creek 11/vii/1971 Taylor Feehan / Berlesate ANIC. 173 rainforest 17.52x146.04" (ANIC); 1 ♂, "NEQ: 17°26'S, 145°42'E Hughes Road, Topaz 6 Dec 1993 - 25 Feb 1994 Monteith, Cook, Janetzki RF Pitfalls, 650m" (QMB); 2 ♀♀, "NEQ: 17°24'S, 145°41'E PEI Road, Topaz 6 Dec 1993 - 25 Feb 1994 Monteith, Cook, Janetzki RF Intercept, 580m" (QMB); 1 ♂, "AUST:QLD:NE: Hugh Nelson Ra. 2.5km S. Crater N.P. 5Dec1988 G. Monteith G.Thompson / Q.M. Berlesate No. 810 145.28'E, 17.27'S. Rainforest, 1100m Sieved litter" (CBM); 1 ♂, "AUSTRAL: QLD. Julatten May 1989 Bell/berlese" (CMP).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the dark and yellow colour of the elytra.

**Diagnosis**

A rather small species with wide subapical channel and with a rather slender aedeagus with a spiral-shaped, sclerotized rod in middle and some additional rods; best characterized by the colour of the elytra which are dark

in basal half but contrastingly yellow in the apical half. Further distinguished from the most similar species *P. dorsata* Darlington by less angulate basal angles of the pronotum and wider base in relation to apex, and from *P. picta* sp. n. by the more extended colouration of the elytra, slightly shorter elytra, and different shape of the aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7-2.8 mm; width: 1.3-1.4 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.48-1.54; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.26-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.90-0.91; width pronotum/head: 1.42-1.46; length/width of elytra: 1.24-1.30.

**Colour** (Fig. 123). Head and pronotum piceous to black; basal half of elytra dark, apical half yellow, sometimes the very base and or a narrow lateral margin also yellow. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 123). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye rather large but laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus very sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface barely punctate, with extremely superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 123). Comparatively wide, widest slightly in front of middle, with rather wide base, dorsal surface fairly convex. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex throughout; basal angles very obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, the latter widened basad. Both transverse sulci indistinct, very shallow, the anterior one slightly v-shaped, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface extremely finely punctate, with very superficial microreticulation which is composed of very transverse meshes, only near base and along the lateral margins microreticulation more distinct and less transverse, surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 123). Short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins almost straight and slightly oblique or very slightly convex, apex evenly rounded, barely incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus sparsely setulose but not denticulate; subapical sulcus rather wide. At least five median striae slightly impressed, the outer ones more or less distinct. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture on disk far from apex. Surface without perceptible punctures, with extremely fine traces of very superficial transverse lines which are difficult to distinguish even at high magnification; surface very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 49). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather narrow, almost straight, widened in middle; lower surface straight to very slightly convex in middle. Apex short, gently triangular, but with very obtuse tip, straight. Internal sac with a spiral-shaped structure in middle and with two narrow, elongate, coiled, sclerotized rods. Both parameres fairly elongate, convexly triangular at apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted in body size and shape, but the pale colour of the apical part of the elytra can be more or less extended.

### Distribution

Australia: north Queensland, from Atherton Tableland to Daintree.

### Collecting circumstances

Most specimens were collected in rainforest, by sieving litter, Berlese extraction of litter, pitfall trapping, and in flight intercept traps.

### *Perigona rufescens* sp. n.

Figs 50, 124

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "15.00S 125.21E WA "Marun" CALM Site 8/4 Prince Frederick Harbour Jan. 1989

N.McKenzie / Berlesate ANIC 1575 closed forest litter" (ANIC).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data (ANIC, CBM); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, "15.17S 125.04E WA CALM Site 14/3 Mt. Trafalgar Jan. 1989 N.McKenzie / Berlesate ANIC 1283 closed forest litter" (ANIC); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, "14.51S 126.29E WA CALM Site 10/4 Carson Escarpment 11km ESE Theda HS Jan. 1989 N.McKenzie / Berlesate ANIC 1278 closed forest litter" (ANIC, CBM); 1 ♂, "14.23S 125.57E WA CALM Site 11/1 South West Osborne Is. Jan. 1989 N.McKenzie / Berlesate ANIC 1281 closed forest litter" (ANIC); 1 ♂, "A. N. Anderson WA Boongarree I. Kimberley region 15.05S 125.11S (sic!) June 1988 r'forest" (ANIC).

### Etymology

The name refers to the unicolourous rufous colour.

### Diagnosis

A rather small species with wide subapical channel and with a rather slender aedeagus with a spiral-shaped, sclerotized rod in middle and some additional rods; best characterized by the unicolourous rufous colour. Further distinguished from the most similar species *P. fusciceps* sp. n. by narrower pronotum, shorter elytra, and more compact aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.65-2.9 mm; width: 1.2-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.33-1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.24-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.92-0.94; width pronotum/head: 1.35-1.40; length/width of elytra: 1.34-1.36.

**Colour** (Fig. 124). Surface unicolourous rufous, only sometimes head very slightly darker. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 124). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye moderately large, laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus very sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface barely punctate, with distinct though slightly superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, moderately glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 124). Moderately wide, widest slightly in front of middle, with rather wide base, dorsal surface fairly convex. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, the latter widened basad. Both transverse sulci indistinct, very shallow, the anterior one slightly v-shaped, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface not perceptibly punctate, with rather superficial microreticulation on disk which is composed of transverse meshes, but near base and along the lateral margins microreticulation more distinct and less transverse, surface moderately glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 124). Short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly oblique and very slightly convex, apex evenly rounded, barely incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus sparsely setulose but not denticulate; subapical sulcus rather wide. At least five median striae slightly impressed, the outer ones more or less distinct. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture on disk far from apex. Surface without perceptible punctures, with fine and somewhat superficial microreticulation of transverse lines; surface glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 50). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus comparatively short and compact, straight; lower surface slightly concave. Apex short, obtuse, slightly bent down. Internal sac with a spiral-shaped structure in middle and several irregularly coiled, narrow, sclerotized rods. Both parameres fairly elongate, with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Little variation noted.

### Distribution

Australia: western and northern parts of the Kimberley Division, northernmost Western Australia.

### Collecting circumstances

Most specimens collected by sieving litter in closed forest.

*Prigona fusciceps* sp. n.

Figs 51, 125

**Type material examined****Holotype:** ♂, "Tindal N. T. 14.31S 132.22E 1-20 Dec. 1967 light trap W.J.M. Veestjens" (ANIC).**Paratypes:** 1 ♀, same data (CBM).**Etymology**

The name refers to the darkened head of this species.

**Diagnosis**

A rather small species with wide subapical channel and with a rather slender aedeagus with a spiral-shaped, sclerotized rod in middle and some additional rods; best characterized by the unicolourous rufous colour of pronotum and elytra, but dark head. Further distinguished from the most similar species *P. rufescens* sp. n. by wider pronotum, longer elytra, and slenderer aedeagus.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.9 mm; width: 1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.38-1.43; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.27-1.29; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.93-0.96; width pronotum/head: 1.34-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.40-1.41.

**Colour** (Fig. 125). Head dark piceous, pronotum and elytra more or less dark reddish, with indistinct, slightly paler suture. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow to pale reddish.

**Head** (Fig. 125). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye moderately large, laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus very sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface barely punctate, with more or less distinct, rather superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 125). Rather wide, widest slightly in front of middle, with rather wide base, dorsal surface fairly convex. Apex gently sinuate; apical angles slightly protruded but at tip obtuse; lateral margins convex throughout; basal angles obtusely angulate; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, the latter widened basad. Both transverse sulci indistinct, very shallow, the anterior one slightly v-shaped, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface not perceptibly punctate, with rather superficial microreticulation on disk which is composed of transverse meshes, but near base and along the lateral margins microreticulation more distinct and less transverse, surface rather glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 125). Rather short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly oblique and very slightly convex, apex evenly rounded, barely incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus sparsely setulose but not denticulate; subapical sulcus rather wide. Four to five median striae slightly impressed, the outer ones more or less distinct. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture on disk far from apex. Surface without perceptible punctures, with fine and rather superficial microreticulation of transverse lines; surface glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 51). Genital ring large, rather parallel-sided, with narrow, asymmetrically triangular apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather narrow, almost straight, widened in middle; lower surface almost straight. Apex short, obtuse, straight. Internal sac with a spiral-shaped structure in middle and with some narrow, elongate, coiled, sclerotized rods. Both parameres fairly elongate, with convex or convexly triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As is *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

**Distribution**

Australia, northern part of Northern Territory. Known only from type locality.

**Collecting circumstances**

Both specimens were sampled in light trap.

*Perigona lawrencei* sp. n.

Figs 52, 126

**Type material examined****Holotype:** ♂, "Claudie R. nr. Iron Rg. Qld 19-25 July 1978 J.F.Lawrence" (ANIC).**Etymology**

The name is a patronym in honour of the collector J. Lawrence, renowned expert of beetle systematics and phylogeny.

**Diagnosis**

A small species, characterized by dark head and pronotum and reddish elytra, triangular prothorax with angulate basal angles, rather short elytra, and the extremely slender, dorso-ventrally curved aedeagus. The latter distinguished this species from all species of the subgenus *Trechicus* from the Papuan and Australian Regions.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.55 mm; width: 1.15 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.50; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.23; length/width of elytra: 1.38.

**Colour** (Fig. 126). Head and pronotum very dark piceous to almost black, elytra reddish-piceous, on disk slightly lighter than on margins. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs yellow.

**Head** (Fig. 126). Of average size and shape, dorsal surface moderately convex. Eye rather large, but laterad but moderately protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus very sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface barely punctate, with superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 126). Wide, widest at apical third, with rather narrow base, rather triangular, dorsal surface fairly convex. Apex barely sinuate; apical angles very slightly protruded but rounded; lateral margins convex, in basal half straight and oblique; basal angles angulate, about 110°; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral margin and channel narrow, the latter widened basad. The anterior transverse sulcus barely perceptible, the posterior sulcus gently impressed; median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated at apex but almost attaining base. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta located at basal angle. Surface extremely finely punctate, punctures even barely visible at very high magnification, here and there with traces of extremely superficial microreticulation which is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 126). Rather short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly oblique and slightly convex, apex evenly rounded, barely incurved towards the suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus sparsely setulose but not denticulate; subapical sulcus rather wide. Three median striae perceptible but barely impressed, the outer ones barely recognizable. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture slightly in front of the apical third, the third puncture on disk comparatively very far from apex. Surface without perceptible punctures, here and there with barely perceptible traces of extremely superficial microreticulation of transverse lines which are recognizable only at very high magnification; surface very glossy and slightly iridescent.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 52). Genital ring not recorded. Aedeagus very narrow and elongate, straight, parallel-sided, markedly concave in basal half, lower surface convex in apical half. Apex short, narrow, irregularly triangular, slightly obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a narrow, coiled sclerite and another straight one at bottom near apex, and with a very elongate rod that runs through the whole aedeagus. Both parameres fairly elongate, convexly triangular at apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

**Distribution**

Australia: Iron Range, central Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland. Known only from type locality.

**Collecting circumstances**

Not recorded.



*Prigona subrufa* sp. n.

Figs 53, 127

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, “PNG, Morobe-Pr. Aseki, 1000-1300m 10.10.1992 leg. A. Riedel” (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, N. Guinea Biró, 1901 / Friedrich- Wilh.-hafen / Paratype *Prigona ludovici* Csiki (red)” (HNMB); 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission P.N.G. Madang Province Baiteta Bac Blancs 29.VI.1995 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. Canopy Mission P.N.G. Madang Province Baiteta - soil sample 3.VI.1995 Leg. Olivier Missa” (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission P.N.G. Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 24.VI.1996 Leg. Olivier Missa” (IRSNB); 1 ♂, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Hills 4 km NW Bogia Madang prov. forest gallery, wet leaf litter near tree, I.G.: 25848 9.V.1978 Leg. J. Van Goethen” (IRSNB);

**Etymology**

The name refers to the slightly rufous colour of this species.

**Diagnosis**

A very small species with wide subapical channel and with a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by small body size, short elytra, depressed eyes, and almost parallel-sided aedeagus with elongate, triangular, almost symmetric apex.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.5-2.75 mm; width: 1.1-1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.43-1.50; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.24-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.95-0.98; width pronotum/head: 1.30-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.31-1.36.

**Colour** (Fig. 127). Dark reddish, head slightly darker than pronotum, elytra with base, suture, and lateral margins slightly paler than the disk. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow, tibiae very slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 127). Moderately large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye fairly large, but laterad comparatively little protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, here and there with fine traces of isodiametric, extremely superficial microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 127). Rather wide, cordiform, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex gently excised; apical angles protruded but rounded off; lateral margins gently convex throughout, only immediately near base extremely slightly excised; basal angles c. 120°, at the tip obtuse, but extremely slightly produced laterad; base in middle straight, laterally oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base distinctly margined. Lateral margin and channel narrow throughout, near base widened and slightly explanate. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated at both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated slightly in front of apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, surface here and there with extremely fine and superficial traces of transverse microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines and meshes, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 127). Comparatively short, widest well behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus moderately wide. Five inner striae in basal half faintly but distinctly impressed and irregularly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with finest and very superficial traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse meshes, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 53). Genital ring large but comparatively narrow, rather parallel-sided, with wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus rather compact, in middle almost parallel-sided; lower surface in middle slightly convex. Apex elongate, straight, obtusely triangular, with acute tip, almost

symmetric. Internal sac in apical half with a narrow, elongate, sclerotized rod at bottom and a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings, in addition with another sclerotized rod in the middle of this structure. Both parameres large and wide, with wide, convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative width of prothorax and length of elytra.

### Distribution

North-eastern Papua New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

The holotype was collected at median altitude, most probably by sifting ground or log litter in montane rain forest, the specimens from Baiteta were collected at light and in "soil sample".

### *Perigona dorsata* Darlington

Figs 54, 128, 175

*Perigona dorsata* Darlington, 1964: 127. – Moore et al. 1987: 224; Lorenz 2005: 438.

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Kuranda, Q. (v.Cairns) Feb.'58 c.1000' Darlington / K 6 1962 / Me 25 ♂ / M.C.Z. Type 30425 (red) / *P. dorsata*" (MCZ).

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species with wide subapical channel, reddish base and commonly also lateral margins, and a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from similarly sized and coloured species of the subgenus *Trechicus* by the narrow prothorax in comparison to the head and the upturned apex of the aedeagus; further distinguished from the Australian *P. picta* Darlington by more angulate basal angles of the pronotum and from *P. montisferrei* sp. n. by the longer elytra, and from both by the different internal structure of the aedeagus.

### Partial redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.0-3.25 mm; width: 1.3-1.35 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.43-1.49; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.22-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.02; width pronotum/head: 1.14-1.20; length/width of elytra: 1.38-1.44.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 54). Genital ring large, moderately wide, almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, very wide in middle; lower surface almost straight, but apex distinctly curved upwards. Apex elongate, slightly curved, obtusely triangular, with acute tip, slightly asymmetric. Internal sac in apical half with a narrow, elongate, sclerotized rod at bottom and a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings, in addition with additional small. sclerotized rods in the middle of this structure. Both parameres large and wide, with wide, convex apex.

### Distribution

North-eastern Queensland from Townsville to the tip of the Cape York Peninsula; Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

All New Guinean specimens were collected at low altitude, the Australian specimens were sampled at light, in flight intercept traps, in leaf litter in rain forest, and by Berlese extraction of litter "at Turkey mound in rain forest".

### Examined material (17 ex.)

**QLD:** 1 ♂, "11.43S 142.41E 12km EbyN Heathlands, Qld 15-26 Jan.1992 I.Naumann, T.Weir at light" (ANIC); 1 ♀, "12.44 S 143.14 E 3km ENE of Mt. Tozer QLD 1-4 July1986 T.Weir / Berlesate ANIC 1053 rainforest litter" (ANIC); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "17.16 S 145.39 E Lake Barrine NP QLD 7 July 1984 B.Halliday coll. / ANIC Berlesate 1004 Turkey mound Rainforest" (ANIC, CBM); 1 ♀, "Paluma Dam Rd. N.Qld. Site 1, 900m 8 Dec 1990-5 Feb 1991 Monteith & Seymour Flight Intercept Trap" (QMB); 1 ♀, "Bluewater Range, 50km

WNW Townsville, N.E. Qld 6-9 Dec 1986, 700m Monteith, Thompson & Hamlet, Flight Intercept Trap" (QMB); 1 ♀, "Mt. Father Clancy, 9km S. Millaa Millaa, N. Qld. 6-14 Dec 1988. 800m. Monteith & Thompson Flight Intercept Trap" (QMB); 1 ♀, "Karnak-Devil's Thumb 8-12km NW Mossman, NQ 26 Dec 1989 - 15 Jan 1990 ANZSES Expedition Site 4, 300m, ft. intercept" (QMB); 1 ♀, "Mt Tyson km W Tully, E QLD 7 May 1983 D. K. Yeates / QM Berlesate No. 588 17.55S 145.54 E Rainforest, 650m sieved litter" (QMB); 1 ♂, "NE. Qld: 15°43'S, 145°17'E Big Tableland, 618m 21 Dec 1990-9 Jan 1991 ANZSES Expedition Flight intercept trap" (QMB). - . PNG: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, PAPUA NG: Morobe Biaru Rd, Mt. Kolorong 199m, 11.VI.1992 G. Cuccodoro # 22A (CBM, MHNG).

*Prigona rubricincta* sp. n.

Figs 55, 129

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, "Irian Jaya, Sorong- Pr. Waigeo-Isl. Kabui Bay, Waway, 50m. 14.XI. 1996, leg. A. Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data (CBM); 1 ♀, "Irian Jaya, Sorong- Pr. Salawati Isl. Solol, 200-300m, 6.-7. XI. 1996, leg. A. Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Irian Jaya Japen, W. Serui Panfuamin, 19.2. 1999, A Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Irian Jaya, Panai- Pr. Epomani, km 165 700-800m, 17.I. 1996, leg. A. Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Irian Jaya: Sorong, Makton, Malawor 50m 28.I.2001 leg. A Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♂, "IRIAN JAYA, Wandam. men Bay, Wasior Wombu, 200-300 m. 10.I.2001 leg. A. RIEDEL" (SMNS); 1 ♀ "Irian Jaya, Me- rauke Pr., Senggo to Abau, 15.-17.6. 1996, leg. A. Riedel" (CBM).

**Etymology**

The name refers to the indistinctly rufous margins of the elytra.

**Diagnosis**

A medium sized species with wide subapical channel and with a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by combination of rather wide prothorax with angulate basal angles, reddish margins and suture of the elytra, and the in middle widened aedeagus with slightly curved apex.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7-3.0 mm; width: 1.15-1.4 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.44-1.48; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28-1.29; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.98-1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.27-1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.38-1.44.

**Colour** (Fig. 129). Very dark piceous to almost black, elytra commonly very slightly paler than head and with indistinctly reddish base, suture, and margins. Clypeus, labrum, and mandibles reddish, palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 129). Large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather strongly protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively short, median antennomeres about as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, without or with extremely fine traces of isodiametric to irregularly transverse, extremely superficial microreticulation at neck, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 129). Rather wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex slightly excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in apical half convex, in basal half oblique and straight, immediately near base even very slightly excised; basal angles about 120°, angulate and only at the very tip obtuse; base straight in middle, laterally moderately oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel narrow, only slightly widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk with more or less distinct, but very fine and superficial traces of transverse microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 129). Moderately elongate, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex and

oblique, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin rather narrow, behind humerus extremely faintly denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Striae more or less distinct, in some specimens the three or four median striae slightly impressed, in others striae barely recognizable, striae sometimes in basal half also irregularly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel moderately densely pilose. Surface with extremely fine punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with extremely superficial traces of microreticulation, which is composed of extremely fine transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 55). Genital ring large, wide, almost parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus very compact, very wide in middle; lower surface bisinuate, apex distinctly curved upwards. Apex elongate, slightly curved, obtusely triangular, with acute tip, slightly asymmetric. Internal sac in apical half with a narrow, elongate, sclerotized rod at bottom and a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings, in addition with additional small, sclerotized rods within and outside of this structure. Both parameres large and wide, with wide, convex or rather oblique apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in length of elytra and in distinctness of the elytral striae.

### Distribution

Westernmost part of Papua Indonesia, including Waigeo, Salawati, and Japen Islands.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, but probably collected by sifting leaf or bark litter on the ground in rain forest of low altitudes.

### *Perigona irregularis* sp. n.

Figs 56, 130, 150

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "PNG, Morobe-Pr. Aseki, 1000-1300m 10.10.1992 leg. A. Riedel" (CBM).

### Etymology

The name refers to certain character states that markedly deviate from those of related species.

### Diagnosis

Comparatively large species (in subgenus) with wide subapical channel and with a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by combination of completely reddish colour, elongate antenna, elongate prothorax with rectangular basal angles, small, depressed eye, and wide, obtusely triangular apex of the aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 4.1 mm; width: 1.7 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.33; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.15; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.79; width pronotum/head: 1.52; length/width of elytra: 1.40.

**Colour** (Fig. 130). Uniformly reddish, including clypeus, labrum, and mandibles. Palpi, antenna, and legs dirty yellow to pale reddish, tibiae very slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 150). Moderately large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye comparatively small and laterad rather depressed; orbit elongate, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  as long as the eye. Labrum elongate, in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna comparatively elongate, median antennomeres c. 1.5 x as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated well behind posterior margin of eye. Surface apparently impunctate, with distinct though superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 150). Elongate and rather narrow, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base very wide. Apex rather deeply excised; apical well protruded and angulate at tip; lateral margins convex, near base sinuate and straight to the rectangular basal angles which are faintly obtuse at the very tip; base in middle straight, laterally but very slightly oblique. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse

sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated behind apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk with fine and superficial microsculpture that is composed of transverse lines, towards apex and base with more distinct, about isodiametric microreticulation; surface glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 130). Moderately elongate, barely widened apicad, widest about at middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins almost parallel-sided in middle, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively wide, behind humerus coarsely denticulate but very sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Six median striae distinctly impressed in basal two thirds, 7<sup>th</sup> striae not impressed but visible, all striae distinctly and comparatively coarsely punctate. The median intervals slightly convex in basal half. Position of the anterior discal puncture not recognizable, puncture perhaps even lacking, the median puncture situated at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel rather sparsely pilose. Surface with fine and very sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with distinct though slightly superficial microreticulation, which is composed of very transverse meshes and lines, fairly glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 56). Genital ring large, moderately wide, almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus compact, moderately widened in middle; lower surface very gently convex. Apex elongate but wide, very obtusely triangular, with slightly obtuse tip, slightly asymmetric. Internal sac in apical half with a narrow, elongate, sclerotized rod at bottom and a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings, in addition with additional small, sclerotized rods in the apical half. Both parameres large and wide, with wide, triangularly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** Unknown.

**Variation.** Unknown.

#### Distribution

Known only from the type locality in the Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.

#### Collecting circumstances

The holotype was collected at median altitude, probably by sifting ground or log litter on the ground of montane rain forest.

### *Perigona rufocastanea* sp. n.

Figs 131, 151

#### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♀, "Irian Jaya, Nabire- Ilaga, km 54, 750m X.1997 leg. M. Balke" (CBM).

#### Etymology

The name refers to colouration of the surface.

#### Diagnosis

Comparatively large species (in subgenus) with wide subapical channel and with unicolorous rufous-castaneous colour; distinguished from similarly sized and coloured *P. irregularis* sp. n. by obtuse basal angles of the pronotum, larger eyes, shorter antenna, not impressed elytral striae, and barely microreticulate intervals.

#### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 4.1 mm; width: 1.7 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.36; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.22; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.90; width pronotum/head: 1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.40.

**Colour** (Fig. 131). Uniformly reddish to pale castaneous, including clypeus, labrum, and mandibles. Palpi, antenna, and legs yellow, tibiae very slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 151). Moderately large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye rather large, laterad rather protruded; orbit short, oblique. Labrum elongate, in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna rather short, median antennomeres very slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated at posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only perceptible at

very high magnification, with fine, very superficial, isodiametric to irregularly transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 151). Moderately wide, widest about at middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base very wide. Apex rather deeply excised; apical well protruded and angulate at tip; lateral margins evenly convex throughout. Basal angles very wide, c. 120° but angulate and only at tip slightly obtuse; base in middle straight, laterally rather oblique. Middle of apex and of base not margined, lateral parts of apex faintly margined, of base coarsely margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Anterior transverse sulcus barely recognizable, posterior sulcus slightly impressed but wide, median line very fine, barely impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk here and there with extremely fine and superficial traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 131). Moderately elongate, slightly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly oblique, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus very finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus wide. Five median striae in basal two thirds perceptible but not or barely impressed, finely, somewhat irregularly punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated slightly behind basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins with sparse and very short pilosity, the subapical channel rather sparsely pilose. Surface with extremely fine and very sparse punctures which are only visible at very high magnification, with extremely superficial traces of microreticulation, which is composed of transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

#### Distribution

Known only from the type locality in central Papua Indonesia.

#### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded, the holotype was collected at median altitude.

#### *Perigona lebioides* Csiki

Figs 57, 132, 176, 185

*Perigona lebioides* Csiki, 1924: 174. – Csiki 1931: 897; Darlington 1968: 13; Lorenz 2005: 439.

#### Type material examined

**Lectotype:** ♀, “N. Guinea Biró 96 / Erima Astrolabe B. / Holotypus 1924 *Perigona lebioides* Csiki (red) / Lectotype *P. lebioides* Csiki (P.J.D.) / *Perigona lebioides* Csiki” (NHMB).

**Paralectotypes:** 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, “N. Guinea Biró 1899 / Sattelberg Huon Golf / Paratypus 1924 *Perigona lebioides* Csiki (red) (NHMB).

#### Diagnosis

A small species with narrow subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by combination of rather short, convex elytra, well impressed median elytral striae, obtuse basal angles of pronotum, rather depressed eyes, and narrow and elongate aedeagus which is extremely concave in basal third.

#### Redescription

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7-3.4 mm; width: 1.15-1.6 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.41-1.51; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.30-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.97-1.01; width pronotum/head: 1.32-1.38; length/width of elytra: 1.30-1.37.

**Colour** (Fig. 132). Black, in some specimens the very indistinctly paler. Labrum and mandibles reddish, palpi pale reddish to dirty yellow, antenna dark reddish; legs more or less dark reddish to piceous, tibiae barely darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 132). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, but laterad rather little protruded;

orbit moderately short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna moderately short, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows oblique and almost straight, but slightly irregular, frons anteriorly with two conspicuous, deep, circular pits. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only perceptible at very high magnification, frons in middle with extremely superficial, anteriorly and posteriorly with slightly more distinct but still very superficial transverse microreticulation, surface very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 176). Moderately wide to wide, widest well in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins convex in anterior half, straight and oblique or very slightly concave towards base. Basal angles wide, c. 110°, angulate but slightly obtuse at tip; base in middle straight, laterally slightly oblique-convex. Middle of apex and of base not margined, lateral parts of apex faintly margined, of base faintly margined or not margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line fine, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk in middle without or with finest traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, only near apex and base microreticulation slightly more distinct; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 132, 185). Short to rather short, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus narrow. Usually two or three median striae in basal two thirds just perceptible but not or barely impressed, impunctate. The anterior discal puncture situated slightly behind basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins almost devoid of pilosity, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface without extremely fine punctures which are perceptible only at very high magnification, without or with finest and very superficial traces only of very transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 57). Genital ring large, moderately wide, rather parallel-sided, but left side distinctly concave, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus narrow and elongate, almost straight; lower surface in basal half extremely deeply concave, in basal half straight. Apex short, straight, almost symmetrically triangular, obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a narrow, very elongate, basally little sclerotized, apically more distinctly sclerotized rod along the roof which is suddenly curved upwards apicad, and with few more or less strongly sclerotized rods or folds near apex. Both parameres large, very elongate, with convex or convexly triangular apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative width, respectively length of prothorax and elytra, and in distinctness of the elytral striae. The rather large variation in body shape seems to be related to body size and thus indirectly to sex, because large specimens which most are females tend to have a wider prothorax with wider base, and shorter elytra.

### Distribution

North-eastern part of Papua New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

### Examined material (19 ex.)

PNG: 19 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, "Dobodura Papua, N.G. Mar-July, 1944 Darlington / *Perigona lebioides* Csk. det. Darl '66" (CBM, MCZ).

### *Perigona proxima* sp. n.

Figs 58, 133, 177

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Trian Jaya, Fakfak- Pr. 20 km w. Timika 30m, 8.-11.1.1996 leg. A.Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, same data (CBM); 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, "Papua New Guinea, West Sepik Pr., Vanimo, 500m Denake Rge, km 12, 28.- 29.X.1992, leg. A.Riedel" (CBM); 1 ♀, "W-Papua, Manokwari Pr., 14 km N E Ransiki

Warbiati (Oransbari) / light trap, 01°18.41'S 134°14.24'E, cutt. area 02.III.2007 leg. A. Weigel" (CBM); 1 ♀, "INDONESIA, W - Papua vic. Kaimana, road, 18 km NE, S 3°31'11" E 133°40'15", 50-80m, 21.II.2011, leg. A. Weigel, LFF (#14)" (NME); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta AR 10 20-V-1996 leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 3 ♂♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta AR 10 22-V-1996 leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 16 08-VI-1996 leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 41 25-VII-1996 Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light A 41 30-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 42 27-VI-1996 Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 52 27-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 01-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 10 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 02-VII-1995 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 60 03-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM, IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 66 24-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light AR 66 25-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light ARXG 04-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M1 31-III.1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M1 17-III.1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 1 21-III.1953 (sic!) Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 3 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 7 30-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light M 9 28-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light MF 29-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light K. O. 29-IV-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light MF 29-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XP 20-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 01-VI-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 08-IV-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 04-V-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 09-VI-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 22-IV-1993 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 24-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light T 2 27-VI-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XG 12-VII-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XE 15-V-1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Province Baiteta Light XJ- 1995 Leg. Olivier Missa" (IRSNB); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Prov. Baiteta 11.IV.1996 Leg. Olivier Missa" (CBM); 8 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, "Dobodura Papua,N.G. Mar-July, 1944 Darlington" (CBM, MCZ).

### Etymology

The name refers to the remarkably similar body shape and surface structure to *P. lebioides* Csiki.

### Diagnosis

A medium sized species with narrow subapical channel; characterized by moderately cordiform pronotum with slightly sinuate prebasal lateral margins but obtuse basal angles, short, almost completely striate elytra, and short and wide aedeagus with an elongate, anteriorly upturned rod; distinguished from the most similar species



*P. cordens* Darlington, 1968 by less cordiform pronotum with wider base and relatively narrower apex, slightly shorter elytra; and slightly down-turned and wider apex of the very similar aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.8-3.1 mm; width: 1.5-1.6 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.51-1.55; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.27-1.34; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.97-1.02; width pronotum/head: 1.27-1.28; length/width of elytra: 1.23-1.29.

**Colour** (Fig. 133). Black, in some specimens the very indistinctly paler. Labrum and mandibles reddish, palpi pale reddish to dirty yellow, antenna dark reddish; legs more or less dark reddish to piceous, tibiae barely darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 133). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, but laterad rather little protruded; orbit moderately short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna moderately short, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frontal furrows oblique and almost straight, but slightly irregular, frons anteriorly with two conspicuous, deep, circular pits. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only perceptible at very high magnification, frons in middle with extremely superficial, anteriorly and posteriorly with slightly more distinct but still very superficial transverse microreticulation, surface very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 177). Moderately wide to wide, widest well in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins convex in anterior half, straight and oblique or very slightly concave towards base. Basal angles wide, c. 110°, angulate but slightly obtuse at tip; base in middle straight, laterally slightly oblique-convex. Middle of apex and of base not margined, lateral parts of apex faintly margined, of base faintly margined or not margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line fine, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical sixth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk in middle without or with finest traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines, only near apex and base microreticulation slightly more distinct; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 133). Short to rather short, distinctly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus narrow. Usually two or three median striae in basal two thirds just perceptible but not or barely impressed, impunctate. The anterior discal puncture situated slightly behind basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins almost devoid of pilosity, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface without extremely fine punctures which are perceptible only at very high magnification, without or with finest and very superficial traces only of very transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 58). Genital ring large, moderately wide, almost parallel-sided to slightly triangular, with rather wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, almost straight, slightly widened in middle; lower surface almost straight to very slightly bisinuate. Apex short and very wide, obtusely triangular, slightly turned down, with obtusely triangular tip. Internal sac with an anteriorly curved, then straight, narrow, sclerotized rod that runs through the whole internal sac. Both parameres short and slightly odd-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

### Distribution

New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

All recorded specimens were collected at light in lowland tropical rain forest.

*Perigona cordens* Darlington

Figs 59, 134, 178

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, “Dobodura Papua N.G. Mar-July,1944 Darlington / Me25 ♂ (green) / Drawn 1965/6 Mary Catron No. 217 / Holotype *Perigona cordens* D. (red) / M.C.Z. Holotype 31,345 (red) / Jul.Dec. 2002 MCZ Image Database” (MCZ),

**Paratypes:** 1 ♀, “Para- type (yellow) / Dobodura Papua N.G. Mar-July,1944 Darlington / Paratype *Perigona cordens* Darl. (red)” (NHM);

**Diagnosis**

A medium sized species with narrow subapical channel; characterized by cordiform pronotum with distinctly sinuate prebasal lateral margins and rectangular basal angles, short, almost completely striate elytra and wide aedeagus with an elongate, anteriorly upturned rod; distinguished from the most similar species *P. proxima* sp. n. by more cordiform pronotum with narrower base and relatively wider apex, slightly longer elytra, and straight and narrower apex of the very similar aedeagus.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.05-3.3 mm; width: 1.5-1.55 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.47-1.49; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.33-1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.04-1.06; width pronotum/head: 1.23-1.24; length/width of elytra: 1.29-1.31.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 59). Genital ring large, moderately wide, almost parallel-sided to slightly triangular, with rather wide, very asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, almost straight, slightly widened in middle; lower surface almost straight to very slightly bisinuate. Apex short and very wide, obtusely triangular, slightly turned down, with obtusely triangular tip. Internal sac with an anteriorly curved, then straight, narrow, sclerotized rod that runs through the whole internal sac. Both parameres short and slightly odd-shaped, with convexly triangular apex.

**Distribution**

South-eastern Papua New Guinea. Only recorded from the vicinity of Popondetta and Dobodura at the Oro Bay.

**Collecting circumstances**

Not recorded.

**Examined material** (2 ex.)

**PNG:** 1 ♀, “Dobodura Papua,N.G. Mar-July, 1944 Darlington / *Perigona lebioides*Csk. det.Darl '66” (CBM); 1 ♂, “New Guinea SE Popondetta 23m V.66 / Shanahan-Lippert Light Trap Bishop Museum / *Perigona lebioides*Csk. det.Darl '69” (MCZ).

*Perigona dentifera* Darlington

Figs 60, 135, 179

*Perigona dentifera* Darlington, 1968: 14; Lorenz 2005: 438.

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♂, “Milne Bay Papua, N.G. Dec 1943 Darlington / Drawn 1965/6 Mary Catron No. 218 / Holotype *Perigona dentifer* D. (red) / M.C.Z. Holotype 31,345 (red)” (MCZ).

**Diagnosis**

A medium sized species with narrow subapical channel; distinguished from similar species by combination of cordiform pronotum with denticulate basal angles, short, coarsely punctate and almost complete elytral striae, and compact, in middle suddenly widened aedeagus with wide, obtusely triangular apex and an elongate, anteriorly curved, narrow rod that runs through the whole aedeagus.

**Partial redescription**

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.05 mm; width: 1.35 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.38; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.36; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.08; width pronotum/head: 1.27; length/width of elytra: 1.32.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 60). Genital ring large, rather narrow, rather parallel-sided, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus moderately elongate, almost straight, in middle suddenly widened; lower surface in basal third deeply concave, in middle slightly convex. Apex short, straight, very wide, slightly asymmetrically triangular, obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a narrow, very elongate, sclerotized rod at left side which apicad is curved upwards, with two additional feebly sclerotized rods along the roof, and with some moderately sclerotized folds at bottom. Both parameres large and elongate, with convex apex.

#### Distribution

Only known from the type locality in the Milne Bay Province, extreme south-eastern Papua New Guinea.

#### Collecting circumstances

Not recorded.

#### Examined material

None.

### *Perigona morobe* sp. n.

Figs 61, 136

#### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Papua NG, Morobe- Pr. Mindik, 1400- 1500m, sifted, 27. 4.1998. A. Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 10 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same data (CBM, MCZ); 1 ♂, "Papua NG, Morobe- Pr. e. Pindiu, Kobau 1250-1400m, sifted 24.4.1998. A. Riedel" (CBM).

#### Etymology

The name refers to the occurrence of this species in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea.

#### Diagnosis

A small species with narrow subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by combination of rather short, convex elytra, well impressed median elytral striae, obtuse basal angles of pronotum, and rather compact aedeagus with moderately wide, slightly curved apex.

#### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.7-3.1 mm; width: 1.25-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.46-1.48; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.22-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.97-1.0; width pronotum/head: 1.21-1.25; length/width of elytra: 1.30-1.33.

**Colour** (Fig. 136). Black, only the suture more or less distinctly reddish. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna dirty yellow to pale reddish; legs more or less pale reddish, but tibiae usually slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 136). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad rather protruded; orbit very short, almost perpendicular. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna moderately short, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are only perceptible at very high magnification, frons without microreticulation, only neck and lateral parts of head with traces of fine, very superficial, irregularly transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 136). Moderately wide, widest well in front of middle, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Base rather narrow. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins evenly convex throughout. Basal angles wide, c. 110°, very obtuse, in some specimens even almost rounded; base in middle straight, laterally slightly oblique-convex. Middle of apex and of base not margined, lateral parts of apex faintly margined, of base faintly margined or not margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line fine, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fifth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures barely recognizable even at high magnification, disk without microreticulation or here and there with extremely fine and superficial traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 136). Short, slightly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins slightly convex throughout, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus narrow. Usually at least three median striae in basal two thirds more or less distinctly but somewhat irregularly impressed, but barely punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated slightly behind basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins almost devoid of pilosity, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface without perceptible punctures, even at very high magnification, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 61). Genital ring large, narrow, almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, very slightly widened in middle; lower surface straight, the very apex slightly curved upwards. Apex short, moderately wide, slightly curved right, at tip obtusely convex, slightly asymmetric. Internal sac with a narrow, very elongate, sclerotized rod which apicad is curved upwards, and with two additional sclerotized rods at bottom and in middle near apex. Both parameres large and wide, with triangularly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in distinctness of the elytral striae.

### Distribution

Known only from a restricted range in the Morobe Province in north-eastern Papua New Guinea.

### Collecting circumstances

All specimens were collected at median altitude, most probably by sifting leaf or log litter on the ground in montane rain forest.

### *Perigona aterrима* sp. n.

Figs 62, 137

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya- Pr., Wamena, Angguruk 1600-1750m, 21.-30.9. 1991, leg.A.Riedel" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 6 ♀♀, same data (CBM, MCZ).

### Etymology

The name refers to the completely black colour of the surface.

### Diagnosis

A rather small species with narrow subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by combination of rather short, convex elytra, barely impressed median elytral striae, obtuse basal angles of pronotum, rather depressed eyes, and rather compact aedeagus with very wide, apically convex apex.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 3.3-3.5 mm; width: 1.45-1.55 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.37-1.42; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.28-1.34; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.94-0.97; width pronotum/head: 1.35-1.39; length/width of elytra: 1.31-1.38.

**Colour** (Fig. 137). Black, in some specimens the elytral suture indistinctly reddish. Clypeus and labrum, palpi, and antenna dirty yellow to pale reddish; legs more or less pale reddish, but tibiae usually slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 137). Moderately large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye fairly large, but laterad rather depressed; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna moderately short, median antennomeres slightly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Surface without perceptible punctures, even at high magnification, frons with more or less distinct, but very superficial, isodiametric microreticulation, neck and lateral parts of head with traces of superficial, irregularly transverse microreticulation, very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 137). Rather narrow, widest well in front of middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Base

rather wide. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins evenly convex throughout. Basal angles very wide, c.  $115^\circ$ , at tip obtuse; base faintly convex throughout. Middle of apex and of base not margined, lateral parts of apex faintly margined, of base faintly margined or not margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, moderately widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, comparatively deeply impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures recognizable only at very high magnification, disk without microreticulation or here and there with extremely fine and superficial traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 137). Rather short, slightly widened apicad, widest slightly behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins oblique to slightly convex, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus not perceptibly denticulate but very sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus narrow. Usually three median striae in basal two thirds faintly indicated but not impressed and not punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated slightly behind basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins almost devoid of pilosity, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface with very fine and extreme sparse punctures or without perceptible punctures, without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 62). Genital ring large, rather wide, almost parallel-sided, with moderately wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, very slightly widened in middle; lower surface almost straight, but apex very slightly directed downwards. Apex short, straight, very wide and at tip almost regularly convex, slightly asymmetric. Internal sac with a narrow, very elongate, sclerotized rod which apicad is curved upwards, and with another sclerotized rod at bottom near apex. Both parameres large and wide, the left one with wide, convex apex, the right one even widened towards the triangularly convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Some variation noted in relative length of the elytra and in distinctness of the elytral striae.

#### Distribution

Known only from the type locality in central Papua Indonesia.

#### Collecting circumstances

All specimens were collected at median altitude, most probably by sifting leaf or log litter on the ground in montane rain forest.

### *Prigona darlingtoni* sp. n.

Figs 63, 138

#### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "9.7.1996 10 Schüle/Stüben West Papua 10 km nördl. Fakfak Rankendak II Garten/Sekwald" (CBM).

**Paratypes:** 1 ♂, "Oro Bay Papua, N.G. Dec'43-Jan'44 Darlington / *Prigona lebioides* Csk. det. Darl '66" (MCZ); 1 ♀, "Dobodura Papua, N.G. Mar-July, 1944 Darlington / *Prigona lebioides* Csk. det. Darl '66" (MCZ); 1 ♀, "PAPUA NEW GUINEA Canopy Mission Madang Prov. Baiteta 11.IV.1966 Leg. Olivier MISSA (IRSNB); 1 ♀, "Canopy Mission P.N.G. Madang province Baiteta – Light AR20 18.IV.1966 Leg. Olivier MISSA" (CBM).

#### Etymology

The name is a patronym in honour of the collector of some specimens and inestimable authority of the New Guinean Carabidae, the late Philip Darlington.

#### Diagnosis

A medium sized species with narrow subapical channel; distinguished from similar species by combination of wide pronotum with wide base and almost rounded basal angles, very short and apically widened elytra, and barely perceptible elytral striae.

#### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.8-3.2 mm; width: 1.3-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.50-1.56; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.22-1.28; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.88-0.96; width pronotum/length of pronotum: 0.45-0.48.

tum/head: 1.31-1.36; length/width of elytra: 1.29-1.35.

**Colour** (Fig. 138). Black, with very indistinctly paler suture. Labrum and mandibles reddish; palpi, antenna, and legs dark yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 138). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large though laterad but moderately produced; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as long as wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Frons with two fairly deep, circular impressions. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are perceptible only at very high magnification, frons with only finest traces of microreticulation, only on neck and lateral parts of head with very superficial, irregularly transverse microreticulation; surface very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 138). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Base wide. Apex moderately excised; apical angles protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins evenly convex throughout. Basal angles almost regularly rounded; base faintly convex throughout. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, widened and explanate in basal half. Anterior transverse sulcus virtually not perceptible, posterior sulcus very shallow, median line distinct, but very shallow, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated slightly at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface without perceptibly punctures, disk in middle without microreticulation, towards apex and base, and laterally with fine and very superficial traces of irregularly transverse microreticulation; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 138). Very short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest well behind middle, dorsal surface rather convex. Humerus wide, slightly produced but widely rounded, lateral margins oblique to slightly convex, apex regularly convex, barely incurved towards suture. Lateral margin narrow, behind humerus very sparsely setulose but not perceptibly denticulate; subapical sulcus narrow. Three median striae just perceptible but very indistinct. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins very sparsely pilose, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface impunctate and without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 63). Genital ring large, moderately wide, rather parallel-sided, with wide, obliquely convex apex and very narrow base. Aedeagus rather compact, wide, slightly sinuate; lower surface in basal third deeply concave, in middle almost straight to very slightly convex. Apex moderately elongate, depressed, straight, almost symmetrically triangular, obtuse at tip. Internal sac with a narrow, very elongate, sclerotized rod at left side which apicad is curved upwards, with two additional feebly sclerotized rods along the roof, another short, sclerotized rod in apical part, and with a moderately sclerotized rod near apex at bottom. Both parameres large, moderately elongate, the left one with convexly triangular apex, the right one with convex apex.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** The holotype from West Papua has slightly longer elytra and wider pronotum with slightly less rounded basal angles. But the aedeagus is very similarly shaped and structured to that of the male from Oro Bay in eastern Papua New Guinea. Therefore, for the present, both males are believed to belong to the same species.

### Distribution

South-eastern and northern Papua New Guinea, western Papua Indonesia.

### Collecting circumstances

Little recorded. The holotype was collected in "garden/secondary forest", the female from Baiteta at light in lowland rain forest.

### *Perigona brachypennis* sp. n.

Figs 64, 139

### Type material examined

**Holotype:** ♂, "IRIAN JAYA: Wandamen Bay, Wondiwoi Mts. Wasior, 500-700 m. 14.I.2001 leg. A.Riedel" (SMNS).

**Paratypes:** 13♂♂, 14♀♀, same data (CBM, SMNS); 1♀, "Irian Jaya, Merauke-Pr. Senggo to Abau, 15.-17.6.1994, leg. A.Riedel (CBM).

### Etymology

The name refers to the remarkably short elytra.

### Diagnosis

A small species with narrow subapical channel and without a circular structure in the internal sac that is composed of several concentric rings; distinguished from related species by combination of very short and wide elytra, very wide, cordiform pronotum with rather angulate basal angles, and rather compact aedeagus with very wide, convexly triangular apex.

### Description

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.8-3.0 mm; width: 1.45-1.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.59-1.63; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.33-1.40; width apex/base of pronotum: 1.0-1.04; width pronotum/head: 1.32-1.34; length/width of elytra: 1.20-1.24.

**Colour** (Fig. 139). Very dark piceous to black, elytral suture more or less distinctly reddish. Labrum, mandibles, and antenna reddish; palpi, and legs yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 139). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large, laterad well produced; orbit very short, almost perpendicular. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna moderately short, median antennomeres distinctly longer than wide. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are perceptible only at very high magnification, frons without microreticulation or with finest and very superficial traces of isodiametric microreticulation, which on neck and lateral parts of head is irregularly transverse; surface very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 139). Very wide, markedly cordiform, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Base moderately wide, though narrow in comparison to apex. Apex moderately excised; apical angles slightly protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins in apical part very convex, in basal third faintly sinuate. Basal angles very wide, c. 120°, at tip obtuse; base faintly convex throughout. Middle of apex and of base not margined, lateral parts of apex faintly margined, of base faintly margined or not margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, moderately widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci barely recognizable, median line distinct, comparatively deeply impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated at apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Extremely fine and sparse punctures recognizable only at very high magnification, disk in middle without microreticulation, towards apex and base, and laterally with fine and extremely superficial traces of microreticulation that is composed of transverse lines; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 139). Very short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest well behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, barely produced and widely rounded, lateral margins oblique to slightly convex, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and very sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus narrow. Usually at least three median striae in basal two thirds faintly indicated but not impressed and not or barely punctate. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins very sparsely pilose, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface with very fine and extreme sparse punctures or without perceptible punctures, without perceptible microreticulation or here and there with finest traces of very superficial, transverse lines, very glossy.

**Male genitalia** (Fig. 64). Genital ring large, rather wide, almost parallel-sided, with wide, asymmetric, obliquely convex apex and with narrow base. Aedeagus moderately compact, almost parallel-sided in middle; lower surface almost straight. Apex short, straight, very wide, triangularly convex, almost symmetric. Internal sac with a narrow, very elongate, sclerotized rod which apicad is curved upwards, and with two additional sclerotized rods at bottom and in middle near apex. Both parameres large and wide, the left one more elongate, with rather wide, convex apex, the right one short and convexly triangular.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Very little variation noted.

### Distribution

Recorded from the western part of Papua Indonesia.

### Collecting circumstances

All specimens were collected at rather low altitude, most probably by sifting leaf or log litter on the ground in montane rain forest.

*Perigona sororcula* sp. n.

Figs 140

**Type material examined**

**Holotype:** ♀, "PNG, Morobe-Pr. Aseki, 1000-1300m 10.10.1992 leg. A. Riedel" (CBM).

**Etymology**

The Latin name means "little sister" and refers to the putative relationship to the larger *Perigona lebioides* Csiki.

**Diagnosis**

A small species with narrow subapical channel; distinguished from similar species by combination of short and apically widened elytra, barely perceptible elytral striae, and wide pronotum with fairly wide base and rather angulate basal angles.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Body length: 2.75 mm; width: 1.3 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 1.50; width of widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.25; width apex/base of pronotum: 0.96; width pronotum/head: 1.27; length/width of elytra: 1.26.

**Colour** (Fig. 140). Head and pronotum black, elytra dark piceous, elytral suture not perceptibly paler. Labrum and mandibles reddish; palpi, antenna, and legs yellow, but tibiae slightly darker than femora.

**Head** (Fig. 140). Rather large, dorsal surface fairly depressed. Eye large though laterad but moderately produced; orbit short, oblique. Labrum in middle slightly sinuate; mandibles elongate, straight; palpi elongate, maxillary palpus comparatively sparsely pilose. Mentum with acute, unidentate tooth and two elongate setae. Antenna short, median antennomeres as long as wide or even slightly shorter. Posterior supraorbital seta situated slightly behind posterior margin of eye. Surface with extremely fine and sparse punctures which are perceptible only at very high magnification, frons without microreticulation, only on neck and lateral parts of head with traces of irregularly transverse microreticulation; surface very glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 140). Wide, widest slightly in front of middle, dorsal surface rather depressed. Base moderately wide. Apex rather deeply excised; apical angles protruded but obtuse at tip; lateral margins convex, in basal third almost straight and oblique. Basal angles wide, c. 110°, at tip obtuse; base faintly convex throughout. Apex and middle of base not margined, lateral parts of base faintly margined. Lateral margin and channel anteriorly narrow, markedly widened and explanate basad. Both transverse sulci perceptible but very shallow, median line distinct, slightly impressed, abbreviated on both ends. Anterior marginal seta situated slightly in front of apical fourth, posterior marginal seta situated at basal angle. Surface without perceptibly punctures, disk in middle without microreticulation, towards apex and base, and laterally with fine and extremely superficial traces of irregularly transverse meshes; surface very glossy.

**Elytra** (Fig. 140). Very short and wide, distinctly widened apicad, widest well behind middle, dorsal surface moderately convex. Humerus wide, barely produced and widely rounded, lateral margins oblique to slightly convex, apex regularly convex, slightly incurved towards suture. Lateral margin comparatively narrow, behind humerus extremely finely denticulate and very sparsely setulose; subapical sulcus narrow. Three median striae in basal faintly indicated by irregular rows of fine punctures. The anterior discal puncture situated at basal third, the median puncture at the apical two fifths, the third puncture far removed from the apex. Lateral margins very sparsely pilose, the subapical channel sparsely pilose. Surface impunctate and without perceptible microreticulation, very glossy.

**Male genitalia.** Unknown.

**Female gonocoxites.** As in *P. drumonti* sp. n.

**Variation.** Unknown.

**Distribution**

Only known from the type locality in the Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.

**Collecting circumstances**

The holotype was collected at light in lowland rain forest.



**Key to the New Guinean, Moluccan, and Sulawesi species of *Perigona*, and to the species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage**

1. Group of 3 punctures in the submarginal channel of the elytra (at 3/5 or 2/3 of elytral length) forming a straight line (Fig. 180) ..... (2)
  - These 3 punctures forming a triangle (subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte) (Fig. 181) ..... (42)
2. Supraocular and lateral pronotal setae absent; size very large, >9 mm (Fig. 67); aedeagus as in fig. 1 (subgenus *Euryperigona* Jeannel). Papua New Guinea ..... *rex* Darlington, 1968
  - Two pairs of supraocular and usually 2 pairs of lateral pronotal setae present; body size smaller, <6.5 mm (subgenus *Perigona* s. str.) ..... (3)
3. Elytra with 2 dorsal punctures, no subapical puncture above the submarginal channel present; eyes usually rather depressed; body size smaller, usually <3.0 mm. .... (4)
  - Elytra with 3 punctures, the 3<sup>rd</sup> puncture situated either posteriorly on disk or subapically directly above the submarginal channel (Figs 182, 183); usually eyes laterad more projected; body size usually larger, if <3.0 mm, elytra elongate and parallel-sided and with distinct pattern (*P. plagiata* Putzeys) ..... (27)
4. Disk of pronotum very glabrous, absolutely devoid of microreticulation (doubtful species under both couplets) ..... (5)
  - Pronotum less glabrous, at least with traces of transverse microreticulation ..... (12)
5. Prothorax markedly cordiform (Fig. 159); elytra with almost complete, coarsely punctate striae; head more or less dark, pronotum and elytra pale reddish to dirty yellow (Fig. 95); aedeagus unknown. n. Borneo ..... *cordata* sp. n.
  - Prothorax less cordiform (Figs 154-156, 158, 162, 165, 169); elytra with incomplete, not or barely punctate striae; surface usually not as distinctly bicolourous; aedeagus as in figs 23, 24, 27, 29, or unknown (6)
6. Larger species, body length >3.4 mm; both elytral punctures situated well behind middle of elytra, or one puncture lacking; aedeagus very stout, with elongate, regularly triangular apex and two sclerotized rods that run dorso-ventrad (Fig. 24). Java ..... *retropunctata* sp. n.
  - Smaller species, body length <3.1 mm, usually less; elytral punctures usually more distinct, the anterior puncture located at or in front of middle of the elytra; aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 23, 27, 29), or unknown ..... (7)
7. Prothorax rather globose, with almost rounded basal angles (Fig. 169); margins of pronotum narrowly black (Fig. 109); aedeagus unknown. w. Sumatra ..... *nigromarginata* sp. n.
  - Prothorax not globose, with distinct basal angles (Figs 154, 156, 158, 162, 165); margins of pronotum not conspicuously dark ..... (8)
8. Prothorax very wide, ratio width/length >1.45 (Fig. 158); elytra rather short, ratio length/width <1.35; aedeagus very stout, with short, downcurved apex and a large, coiled, strongly sclerotized rod (Fig. 27). n. Borneo ..... *kitchingi* sp. n.
  - Prothorax narrower, ratio width/length <1.42 (Figs 154, 156, 162, 165); elytra longer, ratio length/width >1.37, commonly more, if ratio <1.43, larger, completely dark species with narrow prothorax; aedeagus less stout, with longer, straight apex, without a similarly sclerotized, coiled rod (Figs 23, 29), or unknown ..... (9)
9. Colour black; pronotum narrower, with wider base, ratio width/length <1.29 (Fig. 154); elytra shorter, ratio length/width 1.37 (Fig. 89); aedeagus compact, with straight, obtusely rounded apex, lower surface slightly bisinuate, internal sac with some lightly sclerotized pieces (Fig. 23). w. Sumatra ..... *parvicollis* Andrewes, 1929
  - Colour reddish-piceous; pronotum wider, with narrower base, ratio width/length >1.32 (Figs 156, 162, 165); elytra longer, ratio length/width >1.43 (Figs 91, 99, 102); aedeagus differently shaped (Fig. 29), or unknown ..... (10)

10. Prothorax narrower, ratio width/length  $<1.34$  (Fig. 156); body size larger, length  $>2.75$  mm; aedeagus unknown. n. Sumatra ..... *nitidicollis* sp. n.  
 -. Prothorax wider, ratio width/length  $>1.38$  (Figs 162, 165); body size smaller, length  $<2.6$  mm; aedeagus see fig. 29, or unknown. Laos, Vietnam, Taiwan ..... (11)
11. Base or pronotum very narrow, basal angles markedly angulate (Fig. 165); elytra longer, ratio length/width 1.54; aedeagus unknown. Taiwan ..... *taiwanensis* sp. n.  
 -. Base or pronotum wider, basal angles obtusely angulate (Fig. 162); elytra shorter, ratio length/width  $<1.46$ ; aedeagus with bisinuate lower surface, asymmetrically triangular apex, and two curved sclerotized rods (Fig. 29). Laos, Vietnam ..... *muehlei* sp. n.
12. Prothorax markedly cordiform (Figs 159, 160); **either** coloration bicolourous and elytra with almost complete, coarsely punctate striae and indistinct microreticulation (Fig. 95); **or** colour black and elytra short and wide, with inconspicuous striae but distinct microreticulation (Fig. 97); aedeagus unknown ..... (13)  
 -. Prothorax less cordiform (Figs 157, 161-164, 166-168, 170); elytra with incomplete, not or barely punctate striae; colour various but usually not as bicolourous; aedeagus variously shaped (Figs 25, 26, 28, 30-36), or unknown ..... (14)
13. Bicolourous, head more or less dark, pronotum and elytra pale reddish to dirty yellow (Fig. 95); elytra longer, ratio length/width  $>1.4$ ; almost completely striate and striae distinctly punctate; microreticulation of pronotum and elytra very superficial. n. Borneo ..... *cordata* sp. n.  
 -. Black; elytra shorter, ratio length/width 1.31; striation indistinct, striae impunctate, microreticulation of pronotum and elytra distinct (Fig. 97). w. Java ..... *angustibasis* sp. n.
14. Pronotum very wide, ratio width/length  $>1.45$ ; basal angles distinctly angulate and lateral margin even slightly concave near angles (Fig. 168) **and** colour reddish piceous **and** elytra elongate, ratio length/width 1.46 **and** body size small, length 2.3 mm (Fig. 108); aedeagus unknown. Sulawesi ..... *similis* sp. n.  
 -. Pronotum narrower, ratio width/length  $<1.42$ , usually less; basal angles usually less angulate and lateral margins not concave (Figs 157, 161-164, 166, 167, 170), when markedly angulate and concave, species from Java or Yunnan (Figs 164, 166); colour various; elytra various; body size various; aedeagus variously shaped, or unknown ..... (15)
15. Eyes very depressed, barely projected from the lateral margin of the head (Figs 101, 104, 105); aedeagus unknown or as in figs 31, 33 ..... (16)  
 -. Eyes less depressed, well projected from the lateral margin of the head (Figs 92, 93, 96, 99-101, 103, 106, 107, 110); for aedeagus see figs 25, 26, 28-30, 32, 34-36); if aedeagus not recorded, reddish piceous species, either with markedly angulate basal angles of the pronotum (Fig. 166), or with evenly convex, narrow lateral margin which is not deplanate towards the basal angles (Fig. 161) ..... (18)
16. Pronotum with relatively narrower base, ratio diameter/base  $>1.34$ , ratio width of pronotum, width of head  $<1.22$  (Fig. 167); eyes less depressed (Fig. 104); very small species, length  $<2.3$  mm; aedeagus unknown. Buru, New Guinea, ne. Australia ..... *pygmaea* Andrewes, 1930  
 -. Pronotum with relatively wider base, ratio diameter/base  $<1.33$ , ratio width of pronotum, width of head  $>1.30$  (Fig. 164); eyes very depressed (Figs 101, 105); usually larger species, length  $>2.3$  mm; aedeagus as in figs 31, 33. Malaysia, Yunnan ..... (17)
17. Colour dark piceous to almost black; base of pronotum slightly wider, ratio width of apex/base  $<1.03$  (Fig. 105); aedeagus with concave lower surface and rather elongate, triangular apex (Fig. 33). Malaysia ..... *malayica* sp. n.  
 -. Colour reddish-piceous, though elytra paler than forebody (Fig. 101); base of pronotum slightly narrower, ratio width of apex/base 1.07 (Fig. 164); aedeagus with gently bisinuate lower surface and short, obtuse apex (Fig. 31). Yunnan ..... *schuelkei* sp. n.
18. Pronotum narrower, ratio width/length 1.29, lateral margins evenly convex, marginal sulcus not widened near base (Fig. 161); head black, pronotum and elytra reddish (Fig. 98); aedeagus unknown. s. Vietnam ..... *angustimargo* sp. n.

- Pronotum wider, ratio width/length  $>1.34$ , lateral margins in basal half oblique and straight, or slightly excised, marginal sulcus at least slightly widened near base (Figs 157, 162, 163, 166, 170); colour various; aedeagus various or unknown ..... (19)
19. Colour black (Figs 92, 93, 96, 100, 107); aedeagus as in figs 25, 26, 28, 30, 35 ..... (20)
- Colour reddish to reddish-piceous, head in some species darker (Figs 99, 103, 106, 110); aedeagus as in figs 29, 32, 34, 36 ..... (24)
20. Very small species, length  $<2.5$  mm **and** pronotum with narrow base, ratio apex/base  $>1.05$  **and** elytra short, ratio length/width  $<1.33$  (Fig. 93); aedeagus short but narrow, with obtuse apex (Fig. 26). n. Borneo ..... *inquilina* sp. n.
- Usually larger species, length rarely  $<2.5$  mm; pronotum with wider base, ratio apex/base  $<1.02$ ; elytra longer, ratio length/width  $>1.35$  (Figs 92, 96, 100, 107); aedeagus either short and very wide, with acute apex, or obtusely triangular apex (Figs 28, 30, 35), or narrow and elongate, with spatulate apex (Fig. 25) ..... (20)
21. Generally slightly larger species, length  $>2.8$  mm; basal angles of pronotum distinctly angulate (Figs 92, 96, 157); aedeagus either large and elongate, with spatulate apex (Fig. 25), or short and wide, with acute apex and with several spines and dentations in the internal sac (Fig. 28). Borneo, Java ..... (22)
- Slightly smaller species, length  $<2.7$  mm; basal angles of pronotum rather obtuse (Figs 100, 107, 163); aedeagus short and very wide, but without distinct spines or dentations (Figs 30, 35). Malaysia, Sulawesi ..... (23)
22. Pronotum slightly wider, with narrower base, ratio width/length 1.39, ratio diameter/base 1.31; frons without median groove (Fig. 96); aedeagus short and wide, with acute apex, internal sac in various ways denticulate and spinose (Fig. 28). Java ..... *denticulata* sp. n.
- Pronotum slightly narrower, with wider base, ratio width/length  $<1.36$ , ratio diameter/base  $<1.26$ ; frons with a small median groove (Fig. 92, 157); aedeagus narrow and elongate, with spatulate apex, internal sac not denticulate or spinose (Fig. 25). Borneo ..... *borneensis* sp. n.
23. Aedeagus with triangular and very acute apex, lower surface markedly concave, internal sac without sclerotized rods; parameres odd shaped and very elongate (Fig. 35). Sulawesi ..... *celebensis* sp. n.
- Aedeagus with wide, convexly triangular, at tip obtuse apex, lower surface very slightly concave; internal sac with two elongate, sclerotized rods; parameres shorter and not odd-shaped (Fig. 30). Malaysia ..... *wrasei* sp. n.
24. Basal angles of pronotum almost rectangular, lateral margin near base more or less distinctly concave (Figs 166, 170); ratio width pronotum/head  $<1.23$ ; elytra slightly shorter, ratio length/width  $<1.41$  (Figs 103, 110); aedeagus as in figs 32, 36. Java, Philippines ..... (25)
- Basal angles of pronotum less angulate or rather obtuse, lateral margin near base not or barely concave (Figs 106, 162); ratio width pronotum/head  $>1.28$ ; elytra slightly longer, ratio length/width  $>1.43$  (Figs 99, 106); aedeagus as in figs 29, 24, Laos, Vietnam, Sulawesi ..... (26)
25. Larger species, length  $>2.45$  mm; three median striae distinct and slightly impressed (Fig. 103); aedeagus very wide, with wide, convexly triangular apex (Fig. 32). Java ..... *rectangula* sp. n.
- Smaller species, length 2.1 mm; elytral striae barely perceptible (Fig. 110); aedeagus less wide, with rather narrow, almost parallel-sided apex (Fig. 36). Luzon, Philippines ..... *spadicea* sp. n.
26. Pronotum wider, with wider base, ratio width/length  $>1.40$ , ratio width of apex/base  $<1.0$ ; microreticulation of pronotum and elytra very superficial (Figs 99, 162); aedeagus compact, with asymmetrically triangular apex (Fig. 29). Laos, Vietnam ..... *muehleii* sp. n.
- Pronotum narrower, with narrower base, ratio width/length  $<1.38$ , ratio width of apex/base  $>1.07$ ; microreticulation of pronotum and elytra more distinct (Fig. 106); aedeagus narrow, with widely rounded, slightly asymmetric apex (Fig. 34). Sulawesi ..... *bolmi* sp. n.
27. Elytra with 3<sup>rd</sup> dorsal puncture situated on disk, far separated from apical margin (Fig. 183) ..... (28)
- Elytra with 3<sup>rd</sup> dorsal puncture situated very close to the apical margin (Fig. 182) ..... (32)

28. Elytra parallel-sided, subcylindrical, ratio length/width >1.6 (Fig. 84); aedeagus remarkably concave in basal part, internal sac with several small heavily sclerotized pieces (Fig. 18). Papua New Guinea, including Goodenough Islands ..... *papuana* Csiki, 1924  
 -. Elytra less parallel-sided, ratio length/width <1.5 (Figs 85-88); aedeagus less concave in basal part, or without heavily sclerotized pieces in the internal sac (Figs 19-22) ..... (29)
29. Pronotum narrower, also in relation to head, ratio width/length <1.45, ratio width of pronotum/head <1.24; elytra longer, ratio length/width >1.43 (Figs 86, 87); aedeagus see figs 20, 21 ..... (30)  
 -. Pronotum wider, also in relation to head, ratio width/length >1.47, usually more, ratio width of pronotum/head >1.28; elytra shorter, ratio length/width <1.40 (Figs 85, 88); aedeagus see figs 19, 22 ..... (31)
30. Aedeagus suddenly widened in middle, rather straight, much more concave in basal part, with narrower and more acute apex; internal sac without heavily sclerotized parts (Fig. 20). w. Papua Indonesia, s. Sulawesi ..... *glabripennis* sp. n.  
 -. Aedeagus less suddenly widened in middle, slightly curved, much less concave in basal part, with wider and less acute apex; internal sac with several heavily sclerotized parts (Fig. 21). s. Sulawesi .. *affinis* sp. n.
31. Aedeagus much more concave in basal part, lower surface evenly concave, apex narrower and more acute (Fig. 19). Sulawesi, New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Is., n. Queensland ..... *subcyanescens* Putzeys, 1875  
 -. Aedeagus much less concave in basal part, lower surface in middle gently convex, near apex slightly concave, with wider and less acute apex (Fig. 22). w. Papua Indonesia ..... *kaimanae* sp. n.
32. Head dark, pronotum testaceous or pale reddish, elytra brownish, with reddish suture, usually with testaceous humeral area (Figs 78, 81, 82) ..... (33)  
 -. Colour different, elytra not distinctly plagiata, at most with reddish suture; either pronotum and elytra dark, or both testaceous to pale reddish; body size >3.0 mm, usually considerably larger ..... (35)
33. Body size <3.0 mm; aedeagus very short and compact, with short, triangular apex (Fig. 12). s. Asia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, n. Queensland; New Hebrides ..... *plagiata* Putzeys, 1875  
 -. Body size >3.0 mm; aedeagus less short and compact, with longer apex (Figs 15, 16) ..... (34)
34. Base of elytra always distinctly pale (Fig. 81); aedeagus less compact, with straight apex (Fig. 15). s. Asia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo ..... *ruficollis* (Motschulsky, 1851)  
 -. Base of elytra not or less distinctly pale (Fig. 82); aedeagus more compact, with slightly downcurved apex (Fig. 16). Sulawesi ..... *flavosuturata* sp. n.
35. Colour almost uniformly testaceous or pale reddish, only head darker (Figs 75-77); body size <4.4 mm; aedeagus variously shaped (Figs 9-11) ..... (36)  
 -. Colour usually dark, when reddish, body size >5.0 mm ..... (38)
36. Pronotum narrow, ratio w/l <1.30; apex considerably wider than base, ratio apex/base >1.15; elytra narrow and elongate, parallel-sided, ratio length/width >1.7 (Fig. 76); aedeagus rather narrow, with obtuse, slightly curved down apex (Fig. 10). Malaysia, Philippines ..... *livens* Putzeys, 1873  
 -. Pronotum wider, ratio w/l >1.38; apex less considerably wider than base, ratio apex/base <1.12; elytra wider and shorter, less parallel-sided, ratio length/width <1.6 (Figs 75, 77); aedeagus compact, with straight, short, triangular apex (Figs 9, 11). Lombok, New Guinea ..... (37)
37. Body size smaller, length <3.3 mm; base of pronotum narrower, ratio diameter/base >1.34 (Fig. 77); aedeagus short and very compact, lower surface without folds (Fig. 11). New Guinea ..... *paralivens* sp. n.  
 -. Body size larger, length >3.8 mm; base of pronotum wider, ratio diameter/base <1.27 (Fig. 75); aedeagus longer and less compact, lower surface laterally with some folds (Fig. 9). Lombok Is. .... *rufa* sp. n.
38. Elytra distinctly oval-shaped (Figs 71, 72); surface of elytra without perceptible microreticulation; apex of aedeagus elongate, narrow, apical part on the left side deeply excised, internal sac in middle with a distinctly denticulate fold (Figs 5, 6) ..... (39)  
 -. Elytra rather parallel-sided (Figs 68, 69, 83); surface of elytra with fine but perceptible microreticulation

- of transverse meshes or lines; apex of aedeagus shorter, wider, apical part on the left side not or less deeply excised, internal sac in middle without a distinctly denticulate fold (Figs 2, 3, 17)..... (40)
39. Elytra more or less pale reddish; head distinctly microreticulate; basal prothoracic seta usually absent (Fig. 72); apex of aedeagus slightly curved down (Fig. 6); body size commonly larger, length 5.0-6.3 mm. Papua Indonesia..... *riedeli* sp. n.
- Elytra brown to almost black; head barely or very superficially microreticulate; basal prothoracic seta present and elongate (Fig. 71); apex of aedeagus almost straight (Fig. 5); body size commonly smaller, length 4.75-5.35 mm. Papua New Guinea..... *ulrichi* sp. n.
40. Disk of elytra markedly depressed; at least the three inner striae well impressed; intervals coarsely punctate (Fig. 68); aedeagus with rather elongate, acute apex and with a dorso-ventral directed sclerotized rod in middle (Fig. 2). Key Is., New Guinea..... *subcordata* Putzeys, 1875
- Disk of elytra more convex; even the inner striae not perceptibly impressed; intervals at most very finely punctate (69, 83); aedeagus variously shaped, but without a dorso-ventral directed sclerotized rod in middle (Figs 3, 17)..... (41)
41. Body size larger, >4.5 mm; apical angles of the pronotum markedly protruded (Fig. 69); aedeagus narrower, with elongate, rather regularly triangular apex (Fig. 3). Papua New Guinea, ? Halmahera..... *rossi* Darlington, 1968
- Body size smaller, <3.7 mm; apical angles of the pronotum little protruded (Fig. 83); aedeagus wider, with shorter apex (Fig. 17). Papua Indonesia: Batanta Is., Halmahera..... *transgrediens* sp. n.
42. Submarginal channel behind triangle of punctures wide, with depressed bottom (Fig. 184) (doubtful species under both couplets)..... (43)
- Submarginal channel behind triangle of punctures very narrow (Fig. 185)..... (60)
43. Body size larger, >4.0 mm; colour reddish-castaneous **and** eyes but moderately large and laterad moderately protruded (Figs 130, 131, 150, 151); aedeagus either with a large, circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, slightly sclerotized rings (Fig. 50), or unknown..... (44)
- Body size smaller, <3.7 mm: colour usually dark brown to black; if specimen rather large and dark castaneous, eyes very large and laterad markedly protruded (Figs 114, 148, 149); aedeagus variously shaped..... (45)
44. Pronotum with distinct prebasal excision, basal angles rectangular (Fig. 150); elytral striae distinctly impressed and rather coarsely punctate, intervals with distinct transverse microreticulation; median antennomeres considerably longer than wide (Fig. 130); internal sac with a circular structure composed of concentric rings (Fig. 56). Papua New Guinea..... *irregularis* sp. n.
- Pronotum without prebasal excision, basal angles obtuse (Fig. 151); elytral striae barely impressed and finely punctate, intervals with extremely superficial, barely recognizable microreticulation; median antennomeres about as long as wide (Fig. 131); aedeagus unknown: Papua Indonesia..... *rufocastanea* sp. n.
45. Head with very distinct, coarse microreticulation (Figs 145, 146); aedeagus with a coiled rod close to the base and with an oblique rod in apical part running dorso-ventrad (Figs 37, 38)..... (46)
- Head without or with superficial microreticulation; aedeagus without a coiled rod close to the base, either with several coiled rods in apical part (Figs 39-46), or with a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings (Figs 53-55)..... (47)
46. Colour testaceous with dark head and apex of the elytra; pronotum narrower with wider base, ratio width/length <1.45; basal angles very obtuse (Fig. 145); aedeagus with slightly longer, narrower, slightly down-curved apex (Fig. 37). Worldwide, New Guinea, n. Queensland..... *nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)
- Colour dark with suture of elytra narrowly reddish; pronotum wider with narrower base, ratio width/length >1.50; basal angles angulate, c. 120° (Fig. 146); aedeagus with slightly shorter, wider, slightly straight apex (Fig. 38). s. Asia, Sulawesi, Moluccas, New Guinea, n. Australia..... *litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864)

47. Elytra usually uniformly black, more rarely dark castaneous; aedeagus, when known, without a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings (Figs 39-46)..... (48)  
 -. Elytra with more or less distinctly paler humeral area; aedeagus with a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings (Figs 53-55)..... (58)
48. Pronotum narrower, with wide base, ratio width/length <1.44, ratio widest diameter/width of base <1.18 (Fig. 149) **and** body length >3.3 mm **and** three median elytral intervals rather distinctly impressed (Fig. 113) **and** aedeagus compact and very wide (Fig. 40). Papua New Guinea ..... *drumonti* sp. n.  
 -. Pronotum wider, with narrower base, ratio width/length >1.46, ratio widest diameter/width of base >1.23 (Figs 147, 171-173); body length various, if >3.3 mm, **either** aedeagus narrower (Figs 39, 41, 42), **or** body size large, >3.7 mm, and intervals inconspicuous and impunctate (Fig. 112)..... (49)
49. Eye larger and laterad more protruded (Figs 111, 112, 114-117); aedeagus more compact, with wider, not upturned apex, the basal part much less curved (Figs 39, 41-44), **or**, if aedeagus unknown, body size large, >3.7 mm, and base of pronotum wide, ratio width of diameter/base 1.23 (Fig. 148)..... (50)  
 -. Eye smaller and lateral less protruded (Figs 118-120); aedeagus slender, with very narrow, upturned apex, the basal part remarkably curved (Figs 45, 46), or unknown ..... (55)
50. Base of pronotum wide, ratio width of diameter/base <1.23, ratio apex/base <0.93 (Fig. 148); elytral striae inconspicuous and impunctate (Fig. 112); aedeagus unknown. Sulawesi..... *latibasis* sp. n.  
 -. Base of pronotum narrower, ratio width of diameter/base >1.23, ratio apex/base >0.93 (Figs 147, 171, 172); striae usually more conspicuous and distinctly punctate (Figs 111, 114-117); aedeagus as in figs 39, 41-44). The following five species are best distinguished by their aedeagi. .... (51)
51. Aedeagus much wider, with several irregularly distributed rods (Figs 41, 42); **either** pronotum narrower, ratio width/length <1.43, **and** elytra longer, ratio length/width >1.30, and striae weakly punctate (Fig. 114); **or** pronotum wider, ratio width/length >1.54, **and** elytra shorter, ratio length/width <1.26, and striae coarsely punctate **and** body size larger, length >3.4 mm (Fig. 115)..... (52)  
 -. Aedeagus much narrower, with fewer, distinctly coiled rods (Figs 39, 43, 44); ratio width length of pronotum >1.46, but <1.55; if pronotum wide, body size smaller, length <3.1 mm..... (53)
52. Pronotum narrower, ratio width/length <1.43; elytra longer, ratio length/width >1.30; striae weakly impressed and weakly punctate (Fig. 114); pattern of sclerotized rods in the internal sac as in fig. 41. Moluccas: Halmahera, Morotai..... *moluccensis* sp. n.  
 -. Pronotum wider, ratio width/length >1.54; elytra shorter, ratio length/width <1.26; striae well impressed and coarsely punctate (Fig. 115); pattern of sclerotized rods in the internal sac as in fig. 42. c. Sulawesi. .... *punctatostriata* sp. n.
53. Body length >3.3 mm, commonly larger (Figs 111, 147); apex of aedeagus slightly curved right, internal sac with two attached coiled rods (Fig. 39). New Guinea ..... *erimae* Csiki, 1924  
 -. Body length usually <3.1 mm, commonly smaller (Figs 116, 117, 171, 172); apex of aedeagus straight, internal sac with different structure (Figs 43, 44)..... (54)
54. Eyes more protruded (Fig. 116); pronotum slightly narrower with relatively narrower base, ratio width/length <1.52, ratio diameter/base >0.96 (Fig. 171); aedeagus with shorter and wider apex and with a single coiled rod (Fig. 43). New Guinea ..... *macrops* sp. n.  
 -. Eyes less protruded (Fig. 117); pronotum slightly wider with relatively wider base, ratio width/length >1.52, ratio diameter/base <0.95 (Fig. 172); aedeagus with longer and narrower apex and with a different internal structure (Fig. 44). Sulawesi ..... *dumogae* sp. n.
55. Striae of elytra very indistinct, barely impressed, almost impunctate; lateral margins of pronotum not sinuate near base, basal angles very obtuse (Fig. 118); aedeagus slightly more compact (Fig. 45). w. Papua Indonesia..... *obtusangula* sp. n.  
 -. Striae of elytra distinct, usually well impressed, rather coarsely punctate; lateral margins of pronotum sinuate near base or not, but basal angles less obtuse (Figs 119, 120, 174); aedeagus slenderer (Fig. 46), or unknown. n. Papua Indonesia, e. Papua New Guinea ..... (56)

56. Elytra longer, ratio length/width 1.41; only the median three striae distinct; lateral margin of pronotum not sinuate near base, but basal angles distinctly angulate (Fig. 120); aedeagus unknown. w. Papua Indonesia ..... *fakfak* sp. n.  
 -. Elytra shorter, ratio length/width <1.40; at least four median striae distinct (Fig. 119); if ratio length/width of elytra >1.36, lateral angles of pronotum distinctly sinuate (Fig. 174); aedeagus as in fig. 46 ..... (57)
57. Lateral margin of pronotum slightly sinuate near base, basal angles angulate (Fig. 174); base relatively narrower, ratio diameter/base >1.26, ratio apex/base >0.96; elytra slightly longer, ratio length/width >1.37. n. Papua Indonesia, ne. Papua New Guinea ..... *ludovici ludovici* Csiki, 1924  
 -. Lateral margin of pronotum not sinuate near base, basal angles less angulate (Fig. 120); base relatively wider, ratio diameter/base <1.26, ratio apex/base <0.96; elytra slightly shorter, ratio length/width <1.36. se. Papua New Guinea ..... *ludovici dobodurae* subsp. n.
58. Pronotum narrower as compared with head, ratio width of pronotum/width of head <1.20 (Fig. 175); elytra rather depressed on disk, at least the inner three striae distinctly impressed (Fig. 128); aedeagus very compact, with markedly upturned apex (Fig. 54). Australia: n. Queensland, e. Papua New Guinea ..... *dorsata* Darlington, 1964  
 -. Pronotum wider as compared with head, ratio width of pronotum/width of head >1.27; elytra more convex on disk, striae barely impressed (Figs 127, 129); aedeagus less compact, with not or less upturned apex (Figs 53, 55)..... (59)
59. Smaller species, length 2.5 mm; eyes smaller and more depressed; elytra shorter and wider, ratio length/width 1.35 (Fig. 127); aedeagus less compact, less wide in middle, with longer, not upturned apex (Fig. 53). e. Papua New Guinea ..... *subrufa* sp. n.  
 -. Larger species, length >2.7 mm; eyes larger and laterad more protruded; elytra longer and narrower, ratio length/width >1.38 (Fig. 129); aedeagus more compact, wider in middle, with shorter, slightly upturned apex (Fig. 55). w. Papua Indonesia, Japen Is., Waigeo Is., Salawati Is. .... *rubricincta* sp. n.
60. Pronotum very wide, with narrow base, markedly cordiform, ratio width/length >1.59; elytra short and wide, ratio length/width 1.20-1.24 (Fig. 139); aedeagus moderately wide, symmetric, with short and wide, triangularly convex apex (Fig. 64). w. Papua Indonesia ..... *brachypennis* sp. n.  
 -. Pronotum either narrower, with wider base, less cordiform, ratio width/length <1.55 (Figs 132-137, 140, 149, 176-179), or wide but with almost rounded basal angles (Fig. 138); elytra usually longer and narrower, ratio length/width >1.23, usually more; aedeagus either less wide, or somewhat asymmetric, apex variously shaped (Figs 40, 57-63), or unknown..... (61)
61. Posterior angles of pronotum distinctly denticulate (Fig. 179); aedeagus in middle markedly widened (Fig. 60). se. Papua New Guinea ..... *dentifera* Darlington, 1968  
 -. Posterior angles of pronotum not distinctly denticulate (Figs 132-134, 136-138, 140, 149, 176-178); aedeagus in middle not markedly widened (Figs 40, 57-59, 61-63)..... (62)
62. Sides of prothorax strongly sinuate near base (Fig. 178); aedeagus short, wide in middle, with very obtuse apex; right paramere short and triangular (Fig. 59). se. Papua New Guinea..... *cordens* Darlington, 1968  
 -. Sides of pronotum not strongly sinuate (Figs 132, 133, 136-138, 140, 149, 176, 177); aedeagus variously shaped (Figs 40, 57, 58, 61-63)..... (63)
63. Pronotum with wide base and almost rounded basal angles; elytra short and wide, ratio length/width 1.26, barely striate (Fig. 138); aedeagus wide and rather sinuate, with triangular apex (Fig. 63). New Guinea ..... *darlingtoni* sp. n.  
 -. Pronotum with at least obtuse basal angles (Figs 132, 133, 136, 137, 140, 149, 176, 177), base usually narrower; if base wide, basal angles distinct and lateral margins straight or slightly concave near base (Fig. 149); elytra variously shaped, but if very short, either pronotum with narrower base, or elytra distinctly striate; aedeagus differently shaped (Figs 40, 57, 58, 61, 62) ..... (64)
64. Body size larger, >3.4 mm; pronotum with wide base, ratio widest diameter/width of base <1.18 (Fig. 149); three median elytral intervals rather distinctly impressed; submarginal channel wider (Fig. 113);

- aedeagus compact and very wide, internal sac with several short, coiled, sclerotized bars (Fig. 40). Papua New Guinea.....*drumonti* sp. n.
- . Body size usually smaller, if >3.4 mm pronotum with narrower base, ratio widest diameter/width of base >1.28 and elytral intervals barely impressed; submarginal channel very narrow (Figs 132, 133, 136, 137, 140); aedeagus differently shaped, with one elongate, in apical part curved, sclerotized bar which extends through almost the whole internal sac (Figs 57, 58, 61, 62), or unknown..... (65)
65. Three median elytral striae distinctly impressed (Figs 132, 133, 136); aedeagus less compact, usually with narrower, not rounded apex (Figs 57, 58, 61)..... (66)
- . Striae barely or not impressed (Figs 137, 140); aedeagus very compact, with very wide, rounded apex (Fig. 62), or unknown..... (68)
66. Eyes large and laterad much protruded (Fig. 133); aedeagus straight, with wide, obtuse apex (Fig. 58). New Guinea.....*proxima* sp. n.
- . Eyes smaller and laterad less protruded (Figs 132, 136); aedeagus either slightly sinuate, with narrow, slightly asymmetric apex (Fig. 61), or narrow and with the basal part extremely curved (Fig. 57). Papua New Guinea..... (67)
67. Basal angles of pronotum very obtuse to almost rounded (Fig. 136); aedeagus compact, slightly sinuate, basal part not extremely curved, with narrow, slightly asymmetric apex (Fig. 61).....*morobe* sp. n.
- . Basal angles of pronotum angulate (Figs 132, 176); aedeagus narrow, almost straight, basal part extremely curved, with obtusely triangular apex (Fig. 57).....*lebioides* Csiki, 1924
68. Body size larger, length >3.3 mm; pronotum narrower, ratio width/length <1.42, basal angles very obtuse, almost rounded; elytra longer, ratio length/width > 1.30 (Fig. 137); aedeagus compact, slightly sinuate, with wide, very obtuse apex (Fig. 62). Papua Indonesia.....*aterrima* sp. n.
- . Body size smaller, length <2.8 mm; pronotum wider, ratio width/length >1.50, basal angles less obtuse, distinctly angulate; elytra shorter and posteriorly markedly widened, ratio length/width 1.26 (Fig. 140); aedeagus unknown. n. Papua New Guinea.....*sororcula* sp. n.

#### Key to the Australian species of *Perigona*

1. Group of 3 punctures in the submarginal channel of the elytra (at 3/5 or 2/3 of elytral length) forming a straight line (subgenus *Perigona* s. str.) (Fig. 180)..... (2)
- . These 3 punctures forming a triangle (subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte) (Fig. 181)..... (8)
2. Frontal foveae weak, almost obsolete; elytra with 2 dorsal punctures, no subapical puncture above the submarginal channel present; eyes depressed (Fig. 104); body size small, 2.0-2.5 mm; aedeagus not recorded. Extreme n. Queensland; New Guinea, Buru Is.....*pygmaea* Andrewes, 1930
- . Frontal foveae short but distinct, externally margined by weak elevations; elytra with 3 punctures, the 3<sup>rd</sup> puncture either posteriorly on disk or subapically directly above the submarginal channel; eyes laterad more projected; body size usually larger..... (3)
3. Usually head dark, pronotum testaceous, elytra brown to dark piceous, distinctly plagiata, with testaceous humeral area and suture; dorsal surface moderately convex (Figs 78-80); aedeagus see figs 12-14..... (4)
- . Colour different, elytra not distinctly plagiata, at most with reddish suture; dorsal surface depressed (Figs 70, 73, 74); aedeagus see figs 4, 7, 8..... (6)
4. Pronotum with obtusely angulate basal angles (Fig. 152); body size always < 3 mm; aedeagus very short and wide, with short apex (Fig. 12). n. Queensland; widespread in the Oriental and Papuan Regions.....*plagiata* Putzeys, 1875
- . Pronotum with almost rounded basal angles (Fig. 153); body usually > 3 mm; aedeagus longer and narrower, with longer apex and different pattern of sclerotized pieces (Figs 13, 14)..... (5)



5. Pronotum narrower, ratio width/length  $<1.34$ ; elytra with more distinct colour pattern (Fig. 79); aedeagus with shorter, obtuse apex, with a single strongly sclerotized piece (Fig. 13). se. Queensland, ne. New South Wales..... *rufilabris* Macleay, 1871
- Pronotum wider, ratio width/length  $>1.39$ ; elytra with less distinct colour patten (Fig. 80); aedeagus with longer, narrow apex, with several strongly sclerotized pieces (Fig. 14). n. Queensland..... *infuscata* Sloane, 1904
6. Median antennomeres considerably longer than wide; pronotum with wider base and widely rounded basal angles, ratio widest diameter/base  $<1.28$  (Fig. 142); colour pale reddish with dark head (Fig. 70); aedeagus not much widened in middle, with regular, obtusely triangular apex (Fig. 4). ne. New South Wales, se. Queensland..... *tricolor* (Castelnau, 1867)
- Median antennomeres as wide as long, or wider; pronotum with narrower base and obtusely angulate or angulate basal angles, ratio widest diameter/base  $>1.31$  (Figs 143, 144); colour darker, castaneous to dark piceous (Figs 73, 74); aedeagus markedly widened in middle, either with very elongate apex, or with short and narrow apex (Figs 7, 8). n. Queensland..... (7)
7. Posterior discal elytral puncture situated close to apex (Fig. 73); basal angles of pronotum obtusely angulate, lateral margins not sinuate in front of basal angles (Fig. 143); body size usually  $>4$  mm; aedeagus very compact, with short, acute apex (Fig. 7). Atherton Tableland to central Cape York Peninsula..... *queenslandica* sp. n.
- Posterior discal elytral puncture situated far anteriorly from apex (Fig. 74); basal angles of pronotum angulate, lateral margins obviously sinuate in front of basal angles (Fig. 144); body size usually  $<4$  mm; aedeagus less compact, with very elongate apex (Fig. 8). Iron Range, central Cape York Peninsula..... *tozeria* sp. n.
8. Head with very distinct, coarse microreticulation (Figs 145, 146); aedeagus with a coiled rod close to the base and with an oblique rod in apical part running dorso-ventrad (Figs 37, 38)..... (9)
- Head without or with superficial microreticulation; aedeagus without a coiled rod close to the base, either with several coiled rods in apical part (Figs 47-51), or with a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings (Fig. 54), or with a straight sclerotized rod at apex (Fig. 52)..... (10)
9. Colour testaceous with dark head and apex of the elytra; pronotum narrower with wider base, ratio width/length  $<1.45$ ; basal angles very obtuse (Fig. 145); aedeagus with slightly longer, narrower, slightly down-curved apex (Fig. 37). n. Queensland; worldwide distributed..... *nigriceps* (Dejean, 1831)
- Colour dark with suture of elytra narrowly reddish; pronotum wider with narrower base, ratio width/length  $>1.50$ ; basal angles angulate, c.  $120^\circ$  (Fig. 146); aedeagus with slightly shorter, wider, slightly straight apex (Fig. 38). n. Queensland; widespread in the Oriental and Papuan Regions..... *litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864)
10. Prothorax rather narrow as compared with head, lateral margins straight or even slightly concave in front of the basal angles, ratio width of pronotum/width of head  $<1.18$  (Fig. 175); elytra rather depressed on disk, at least the inner three striae distinctly impressed (Fig. 128); aedeagus compact, with markedly up-turned apex and with a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings (Fig. 54). n. Queensland; Papua New Guinea..... *dorsata* Darlington, 1964
- Prothorax wider as compared with head, lateral margins usually slightly convex in front of the basal angles; ratio width of pronotum/width of head  $>1.23$  (Fig. 174); elytra more convex on disk, striae different (Figs 121-126); aedeagus far less compact, with straight apex and without a circular structure composed of many narrow, concentric, sclerotized rings (Figs 47-52)..... (11)
11. Head and pronotum black, elytra pale reddish (Fig. 126); aedeagus remarkably elongate and narrow, with a straight sclerotized rod at apex of internal sac (Fig. 52). n. Queensland..... *lawrenci* sp. n.
- Colour different, when head and pronotum black, then elytra with distinct pattern (Fig. 121-123); aedeagus much shorter and wider, with a coiled rod in centre of the internal sac (Figs 47-51)..... (12)
12. Elytra with distinct colour pattern, at least with either base or a latero-apical spot on either side contrastingly pale; prothorax wider, ratio with/length  $> 1.46$ , commonly more (Figs 121-123); aedeagus either

- with a spiral-coiled rod, compact and more or less sinuate (Figs 48, 49), or with a less coiled structure (Fig. 47). n. Queensland. .... (13)
- Elytra without distinct colour pattern, at most with suture indistinctly paler; prothorax narrower, ratio with/length < 1.43, commonly less (Figs 124, 125); aedeagus either straight and narrow (Fig. 51), or with slightly knobbed apex (Fig. 50). n. Northern Territory, n. Western Australia ..... (15)
13. Basal angles of pronotum obtuse, lateral margins convex throughout, apex considerably narrower than base; eyes depressed (Figs 122, 123); aedeagus with a distinct spiral-coiled rod (Figs 48, 49)..... (14)
- Basal angles of pronotum angulate, lateral margins straight in basal half, apex almost as wide as base; eyes rather protruded (Fig. 121); aedeagus with a less conspicuous spiral-coiled rod (Fig. 47). Iron Range, central Cape York Peninsula..... *montisferrei* sp. n.
14. Apical half of elytra contrastingly yellow (Fig. 123); aedeagus widest in middle, regularly narrowed apically, with obtusely rounded apex (Fig. 49). Atherton Tableland and Windsor Tableland.. *semiflava* sp. n.
- A latero-apical spot on either side of elytra pale, usually also base contrastingly pale, colour pattern more or less extended; pronotum black or reddish (Fig. 122); aedeagus slightly sinuate, not widened in middle, with triangular, little obtuse apex (Fig. 48). Widespread in n. Queensland, north to about Cooktown ..... *picta* Darlington, 1964
15. Head usually not perceptibly darker than body; usually suture of elytra not perceptibly paler (Fig. 124); prothorax usually slightly narrower, elytra slightly shorter; aedeagus more compact, with slightly knobbed apex (Fig. 50). n. Western Australia ..... *rufescens* sp. n.
- Head conspicuously darker than body; suture of elytra perceptibly paler (Fig. 125); prothorax usually slightly wider, elytra slightly longer; aedeagus slenderer, without knobbed apex (Fig. 51). n. Northern Territory ..... *fusciceps* sp. n.

**Tab. 2. Measurements and ratios of the species of *Perigona* Castelnau as mentioned in present paper.**

N – number of measured specimens; l – body length in mm; w/l pr – ratio width/length of pronotum; d/b pr – ratio width widest diameter/base of pronotum; a/b pr – ratio width of apex/base of pronotum; pr/h – ratio width pronotum/head; l/w el – ratio length/width of elytra.

	N	l	w/l pr	d/b pr	a/b pr	pr/h	l/w el
<i>rex</i>	2	9.6-9.8	1.47-1.49	1.23-1.24	0.91-0.92	1.65-1.68	1.55-1.57
<i>subcordata</i>	6	4.1-5.5	1.41-1.46	1.34-1.38	1.06-1.09	1.31-1.37	1.49-1.53
<i>rossi</i>	4	4.5-5.3	1.41-1.44	1.37-1.41	1.05-1.08	1.44-1.52	1.47-1.50
<i>tricolor</i>	3	5.3-5.45	1.40-1.42	1.23-1.28	1.03-1.05	1.20-1.24	1.53-1.67
<i>ullrichi</i>	5	4.75-5.35	1.26-1.36	1.26-1.36	0.99-1.02	1.29-1.37	1.49-1.54
<i>riedeli</i>	4	5.0-6.3	1.30-1.40	1.31-1.38	1.02-1.04	1.34-1.41	1.50-1.56
<i>queenslandica</i>	6	4.0-5.2	1.40-1.45	1.31-1.36	1.04-1.07	1.30-1.36	1.48-1.54
<i>tozeria</i>	6	3.15-4.1	1.40-1.49	1.31-1.38	1.03-1.10	1.27-1.32	1.45-1.53
<i>rufa</i>	4	3.85-4.4	1.38-1.39	1.26-1.27	1.0-1.02	1.23-1.25	1.51-1.53
<i>livens</i>	6	3.9-4.3	1.24-1.29	1.35-1.42	1.15-1.19	1.14-1.22	1.69-1.74
<i>paralivens</i>	3	3.05-3.3	1.40-1.46	1.34-1.37	1.08-1.12	1.22-1.26	1.54-1.59
<i>plagiata</i>	6	2.45-3.0	1.42-1.48	1.27-1.35	1.07-1.10	1.15-1.25	1.46-1.51
<i>rufilabris</i>	6	3.0-4.1	1.29-1.34	1.32-1.36	1.02-1.07	1.20-1.27	1.45-1.52
<i>infuscata</i>	6	3.3-4.0	1.39-1.44	1.30-1.36	1.02-1.11	1.24-1.32	1.45-1.48
<i>ruficollis</i>	6	3.4-3.75	1.37-1.45	1.28-1.36	1.03-1.11	1.24-1.29	1.46-1.53
<i>flavosuturata</i>	6	3.55-3.9	1.40-1.42	1.30-1.35	1.05-1.08	1.24-1.31	1.49-1.53
<i>transgrediens</i>	6	3.2-3.7	1.35-1.40	1.32-1.40	1.07-1.13	1.22-1.29	1.45-1.50
<i>papuana</i>	6	3.25-3.6	1.47-1.50	1.18-1.20	0.93-0.99	1.22-1.24	1.64-1.66
<i>subcyanescens</i>	6	3.2-3.8	1.50-1.54	1.23-1.27	0.98-1.0	1.28-1.34	1.34-1.38
<i>glabripennis</i>	3	3.2-3.5	1.40-1.45	1.23-1.27	0.97-1.03	1.21-1.23	1.44-1.46
<i>affinis</i>	1	3.6	1.40	1.28	0.98	1.24	1.43

	N	l	w/l pr	d/b pr	a/b pr	pr/h	l/w el
<i>kaimanae</i>	4	3.3-3.7	1.47-1.52	1.28-1.34	1.0-1.03	1.30-1.36	1.37-1.40
<i>parvicollis</i>	2	2.9-3.1	1.26-1.29	1.24-1.27	0.96-0.99	1.28-1.29	1.37
<i>retropunctata</i>	4	3.4-3.6	1.37-1.38	1.19-1.21	0.93-0.95	1.24-1.28	1.46-1.50
<i>nitidicollis</i>	6	2.75-2.85	1.32-1.34	1.29-1.32	0.98-1.0	1.31-1.34	1.43-1.45
<i>borneensis</i>	6	2.8-3.0	1.34-1.36	1.24-1.26	0.98-1.0	1.30-1.34	1.39-1.44
<i>inquilina</i>	2	2.25-2.45	1.35-1.40	1.31-1.33	1.05-1.06	1.25-1.28	1.30-1.33
<i>kitchingi</i>	2	2.35-2.6	1.45-1.47	1.32-1.33	1.0-1.01	1.33-1.38	1.33-1.35
<i>cordata</i>	3	2.7-3.3	1.28-1.32	1.31-1.36	1.06-1.08	1.21-1.26	1.41-1.43
<i>denticulata</i>	1	2.85	1.39	1.31	1.0	1.28	1.38
<i>angustibasis</i>	1	2.7	1.34	1.38	1.07	1.33	1.31
<i>angustimargo</i>	1	2.8	1.29	1.32	0.98	1.32	1.41
<i>muehlei</i>	1	2.5-2.55	1.40-1.42	1.21-1.28	0.98-1.0	1.29-1.33	1.45-1.46
<i>wrasei</i>	1	2.35	1.38	1.33	1.02	1.24	1.37
<i>schuelkei</i>	1	2.65	1.32	1.33	1.07	1.30	1.40
<i>taiwanensis</i>	1	2.6	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.32	1.54
<i>rectangula</i>	2	2.45-2.5	1.37-1.38	1.30-1.34	1.04-1.05	1.23	1.40
<i>pygmaea</i>	3	2.2-2.3	1.33-1.38	1.34-1.36	1.04-1.06	1.20-1.22	1.40-1.44
<i>malayica</i>	6	2.3-2.6	1.30-1.34	1.26-1.31	1.02-1.03	1.31-1.33	1.32-1.39
<i>bolmi</i>	2	2.5-2.75	1.36-1.38	1.31-1.32	1.07-1.08	1.28-1.29	1.43-1.45
<i>celebensis</i>	6	2.45-2.7	1.36-1.39	1.29-1.30	0.98-1.02	1.31-1.36	1.35-1.37
<i>similis</i>	2	2.3	1.45-1.46	1.31-1.32	1.04-1.05	1.26-1.28	1.45-1.46
<i>nigromarginata</i>	1	2.45	1.26	1.32	1.08	1.34	1.36
<i>spadicea</i>	1	2.1	1.35	1.31	1.05	1.22	1.41
<i>erimae</i>	6	3.3-3.6	1.46-1.50	1.24-1.27	0.98-1.03	1.20-1.32	1.32-1.36
<i>latibasis</i>	2	3.5-3.9	1.47-1.50	1.22-1.23	0.91-0.93	1.20-1.22	1.32
<i>drumonti</i>	6	3.4-3.7	1.42-1.44	1.15-1.17	0.87-0.89	1.21-1.25	1.31-1.34
<i>mohuccensis</i>	6	3.1-3.5	1.40-1.43	1.28-1.30	0.93-0.95	1.26-1.30	1.30-1.31
<i>punctatostriata</i>	5	3.4-3.8	1.54-1.59	1.25-1.28	0.98-1.01	1.18-1.23	1.24-1.26
<i>macrops</i>	6	2.65-3.1	1.46-1.52	1.25-1.29	0.96-0.97	1.32-1.34	1.33-1.35
<i>dumogae</i>	6	2.6-2.75	1.52-1.55	1.23-1.25	0.93-0.95	1.25-1.29	1.30-1.34
<i>obtusangula</i>	6	2.7-3.1	1.46-1.55	1.23-1.28	0.93-0.99	1.30-1.35	1.32-1.38
<i>l. ludovici</i>	6	2.6-3.05	1.51-1.55	1.26-1.30	0.96-0.99	1.28-1.31	1.37-1.40
<i>l. dobodurae</i>	6	2.55-2.9	1.54-1.59	1.24-1.26	0.94-0.96	1.31-1.36	1.34-1.36
<i>fakfak</i>	1	2.8	1.53	1.25	1.0	1.30	1.41
<i>montisferrei</i>	1	3.1	1.47	1.30	0.98	1.33	1.36
<i>picta</i>	6	2.55-2.95	1.46-1.53	1.22-1.30	0.88-0.93	1.31-1.36	1.28-1.35
<i>semiflava</i>	6	2.7-2.8	1.48-1.54	1.26-1.28	0.90-0.91	1.42-1.46	1.24-1.30
<i>rufescens</i>	6	2.65-2.9	1.33-1.38	1.24-1.28	0.92-0.94	1.35-1.40	1.34-1.36
<i>fusciceps</i>	2	2.9	1.38-1.43	1.27-1.29	0.93-0.96	1.34-1.36	1.40-1.41
<i>lawrencei</i>	1	2.55	1.50	1.28	1.0	1.23	1.38
<i>subrufa</i>	6	2.5-2.75	1.43-1.50	1.24-1.28	0.95-0.98	1.30-1.36	1.31-1.36
<i>dorsata</i>	6	3.0-3.25	1.43-1.49	1.22-1.28	0.98-1.02	1.14-1.20	1.38-1.44
<i>rubricincta</i>	6	2.7-3.0	1.44-1.48	1.28-1.29	0.98-1.0	1.27-1.30	1.38-1.44
<i>irregularis</i>	1	4.1	1.33	1.15	0.79	1.52	1.40
<i>rufocastanea</i>	1	4.1	1.36	1.22	0.90	1.36	1.40
<i>lebioides</i>	6	2.7-3.4	1.41-1.51	1.30-1.36	0.97-1.01	1.32-1.38	1.30-1.37
<i>proxima</i>	6	2.8-3.1	1.51-1.55	1.27-1.34	0.97-1.02	1.27-1.28	1.23-1.29
<i>cordens</i>	3	3.05-3.3	1.47-1.49	1.33-1.36	1.04-1.06	1.23-1.24	1.29-1.31
<i>dentifera</i>	1	3.05	1.38	1.36	1.08	1.27	1.32
<i>morobe</i>	6	2.7-3.1	1.46-1.48	1.22-1.28	0.97-1.0	1.21-1.25	1.30-1.33
<i>aterrima</i>	6	3.3-3.5	1.37-1.42	1.28-1.34	0.94-0.97	1.35-1.39	1.31-1.38
<i>darlingtoni</i>	4	2.8-3.2	1.50-1.56	1.22-1.28	0.88-0.96	1.31-1.36	1.29-1.35
<i>brachypennis</i>	6	2.8-3.0	1.59-1.63	1.33-1.40	1.0-1.04	1.32-1.34	1.20-1.24
<i>sororcula</i>	1	2.75	1.50	1.25	0.96	1.27	1.26

## Remarks

Many species of the genus *Perigona* from Australia, New Guinea, Sulawesi, and the Moluccas are extremely similar in body size, body shape, and certain characters of the external morphology. This applies to species of both major subgenera mentioned in this paper, and in particular to the Oriental species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-lineage. On this background the examination of the male genitalia appears to reveal a much better tool for differentiation of the many species which occur in this area. The structure of the male aedeagus of almost all examined species proves to be surprisingly complex, with very differently shaped sclerotized or non-sclerotized structures within the internal sac, as well as in general shape of the aedeagus and the shape of its apex. The structure of the aedeagus not only much facilitates the identification of species, but it also enlightens the relationships within the genus. Certain externally extremely similar species can be easily attributed to different species groups within their subgenus, only on the basis of their similar and very distinctive structure of the internal sac.

On the other hand, some morphologically different species can be attributed to a group with respect to their similar and very complex aedeagus structures. *P. irregularis*, for example, can be easily alluded to the group which includes *P. subrufa*, *P. dorsata*, and *P. rubricincta*, only through the presence of a similar concentric circular structure in the internal sac, although in colour, body shape, and other features of its external morphology it is quite different from the mentioned species.

Therefore, the scrutinized examination of the male genitalia in the *Perigona* faunas of other areas, e.g. in the northern parts of the Oriental Region, presumably will bring to light a similar amount of undiscovered species and probably will enlighten the relationships of the species in these areas.

The present examination already has demonstrated a remarkably species diversity in the area and the species-groups worked, and such high grade of diversity likewise is to be expected at least for the not yet mentioned species of the Oriental realm. It has been shown, further, that externally very similar species occur sympatrically or even syntopically, although they are well differentiated by their different male genitalia.

This diversity apparently is correlated to some extent to putative much restricted ranges of many species, and this may apply in particular to the various species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-assemblage. Conceivably sampling of these very small specimens may be more difficult than collecting of larger species and has been so far particularly unsatisfactory, but, on the other hand, these species actually seem to be surprisingly localized.

It follows then that additional systematic sampling activities even in the area mentioned in this paper, i.e. on New Guinea, Sulawesi, and the Moluccas, may again enlarge the number of species on these islands. Systematic sampling in this context means as well collecting in various additional parts of the area, as well as application of appropriate sampling methods, e.g. sifting ground and log litter, but also collecting at light and fogging the bark of moss-covered rain forest trees and of logs. This applies as well, or even more, to the species of the *parvicollis-pygmaea*-assemblage.

It is premature to speculate as well about any systematical and phylogenetical relations of the Australian and New Guinean *Perigona* to those of neighbouring countries, as about biogeographical questions, because the fauna of the Oriental Region is by far not sufficiently known for any attempt to solve such questions. Presently nothing can be said about the actual existing number of species in the Oriental Region, because the taxonomy of the genus in large parts of this area still is absolutely unsatisfactory.

However, even at the present state of knowledge, the large number of species and their diversity on the island of New Guinea is surprising. And the fact that in areas which have been sampled for *Perigona* more systematically, several very similar species of the same species groups occur together, raises the question of how these species manage to occur sympatrically and even syntopically. That means, in which way the ecologically requirements differ between species of similar body size and shape. At the first glance, the apparent edaphic habits of the species in ground litter of rain forest may account as well for the high species diversity, as for the occurrence of many species in the same area, because litter inhabiting species commonly are little vagile and tend to possess restricted ranges. Admittedly, the ranges of many species seem to be quite restricted, because several are known only from a single locality or from a restricted area. But it is well possible that this is rather due to not appropriate sampling methods or efforts than to their restricted ranges. Moreover, because most species are able to fly and commonly are recorded at light, the edaphic habits of most species may not represent the main reason for their diversity and/or common occurrence.

It follows that those questions can be only answered by additional careful sampling efforts under consideration of their habits and micro-habitats. Unfortunately, however, almost nothing has been recorded about habits, food preferences, and life histories of almost all species mentioned in this paper. And not even the collecting circumstances of a number of species are adequately known for any decision about their actual habits. Those questions likewise should be a major objective of any future sampling activities.

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#### Alphabetical checklist of the *Perigona* species mentioned in present paper with notes on their distribution

Some records from the literature which are not supported by examined material are included with a question mark.

#### Subgenus *Perigona* s. str.

<i>affinis</i> sp. n. ....	s. Sulawesi
<i>angustibasis</i> sp. n. ....	w. Java
<i>angustimargo</i> sp. n. ....	s. Vietnam
<i>bolmi</i> sp. n. ....	Sulawesi
<i>borneensis</i> sp. n. ....	n. Borneo
<i>celebensis</i> sp. n. ....	Sulawesi
<i>cordata</i> sp. n. ....	n. Borneo
<i>denticulata</i> sp. n. ....	w. Java
<i>flavosuturata</i> sp. n. ....	Sulawesi
<i>glabripennis</i> sp. n. ....	w. PI, s. Sulawesi
<i>infuscata</i> Sloane, 1904. ....	AUS: n. QLD
<i>inquilina</i> sp. n. ....	n. Borneo
<i>kaimanae</i> sp. n. ....	w. PI
<i>kitchingi</i> sp. n. ....	n. Borneo
<i>livens</i> Putzeys, 1873. ....	Malaysia, Philippines
<i>malayica</i> sp. n. ....	Malaysia
<i>muehlei</i> sp. n. ....	n. Vietnam, Laos
<i>nigromarginata</i> sp. n. ....	w. Sumatra

<i>nitidicollis</i> sp. n.	n. Sumatra
<i>papuana</i> Csiki, 1924	PNG, Goodenough Is.
<i>paralivens</i> sp. n.	NG
<i>parvicollis</i> Andrewes, 1929	Sumatra
<i>plagiata</i> Putzeys, 1875	AUS: n. QLD, NG, New Hebrides, widely distributed in se. Asia
<i>pygmaea</i> Andrewes, 1930	Buru, NG, AUS: c. Cape York Pa.
<i>queenslandica</i> sp. n.	AUS: n. QLD
<i>rectangula</i> sp. n.	c. Java
<i>retropunctata</i> sp. n.	e. Java
<i>riedeli</i> sp. n.	w. PI
<i>rossi</i> Darlington, 1968	PNG, ? Halmahera
<i>rufa</i> sp. n.	Lombok Is.
<i>ruficollis</i> (Motschulsky, 1851)	se. Asia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo
<i>rufilabris</i> (Macleay, 1871)	AUS: ne. NSW, se. QLD
<i>basalis</i> Putzeys, 1873	
<i>schuelkei</i> sp. n.	sw. China
<i>similis</i> sp. n.	Sulawesi
<i>spadicea</i> sp. n.	Philippines: Luzon
<i>subcordata</i> Putzeys, 1875	Kei Is., NG
<i>astrolabica</i> Csiki, 1924	
<i>subcyanescens</i> Putzeys, 1875	AUS: n. QLD, NG, New Britain, Solomon Is., Sulawesi, Moluccas,
	? Buru, ? Borneo, ? Philippines
? <i>horni</i> Jedlicka, 1935	
<i>taiwanensis</i> sp. n.	Taiwan
<i>tozeria</i> sp. n.	AUS: c. Cape York Pa.
<i>transgrediens</i> sp. n.	w. PI: Batanta Is., Halmahera
<i>tricolor</i> (Castelnau, 1867)	AUS: se. QLD, ne. NSW
<i>ullrichi</i> sp. n.	c. PNG
<i>wrasei</i> sp. n.	Malaysia

Subgenus *Euryperigona* Jeannel

<i>rex</i> Darlington, 1968	PNG
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Subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte

<i>aterrima</i> sp. n.	c. PI
<i>brachypennis</i> sp. n.	w. PI
<i>cordens</i> Darlington, 1968	se. PNG
<i>darlingtoni</i> sp. n.	NG
<i>dentifera</i> Darlington, 1968	se. PNG
<i>dorsata</i> Darlington, 1964	AUS: n. QLD, ne. PNG
<i>drumonti</i> sp. n.	ne. PNG
<i>dumogae</i> sp. n.	n. Sulawesi
<i>erimae</i> Csiki, 1924	PNG, e. PI
<i>fakfak</i> sp. n.	w. PI
<i>fusciceps</i> sp. n.	AUS: n. NT
<i>irregularis</i> sp. n.	e. PNG
<i>latibasis</i> sp. n.	n. & c. Sulawesi
<i>lawrenci</i> sp. n.	AUS: c. Cape York Pa.
<i>lebioides</i> Csiki, 1924	se. PNG
<i>litura</i> (Perroud & Montrouzier, 1864)	AUS: n. QLD, n. NT, NG, Sulawesi, Moluccas, se. Asia
<i>ludovici</i> Csiki, 1924	e. PNG, n. PI
<i>ludovici dobodurae</i> subsp. n.	se. PNG
<i>macrops</i> sp. n.	e. PNG

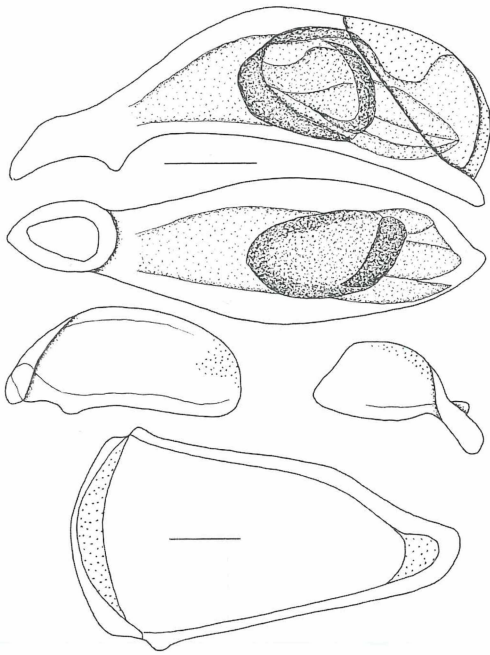
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<i>moluccensis</i> sp. n. ....	Halmahera, Morotai
<i>montisferrei</i> sp. n. ....	AUS: c. Cape York Pa.
<i>morobe</i> sp. n. ....	e. PNG
<i>nigriceps</i> (Dejean, 1831) .....	AUS: e. QLD, NG, worldwide
<i>australica</i> Sloane, 1903	
<i>beccarii</i> Putzeys, 1875	
<i>obtusangula</i> sp. n. ....	w. PI
<i>picta</i> Darlington, 1964 .....	AUS: n. QLD
<i>proxima</i> sp. n. ....	e. PNG
<i>punctatostriata</i> sp. n. ....	c. Sulawesi
<i>rubricincta</i> sp. n. ....	w. PI, Japen Is., Waigeo Is., Salawati Is.
<i>rufescens</i> sp. n. ....	AUS: n. WA
<i>rufocastanea</i> sp. n. ....	c. PI
<i>semiflava</i> sp. n. ....	AUS: n. QLD
<i>sororcula</i> sp. n. ....	ne. PNG
<i>subrufa</i> sp. n. ....	e. PNG

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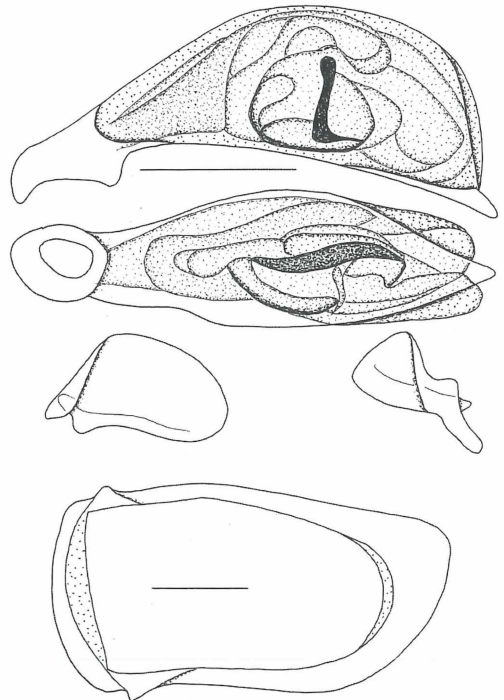
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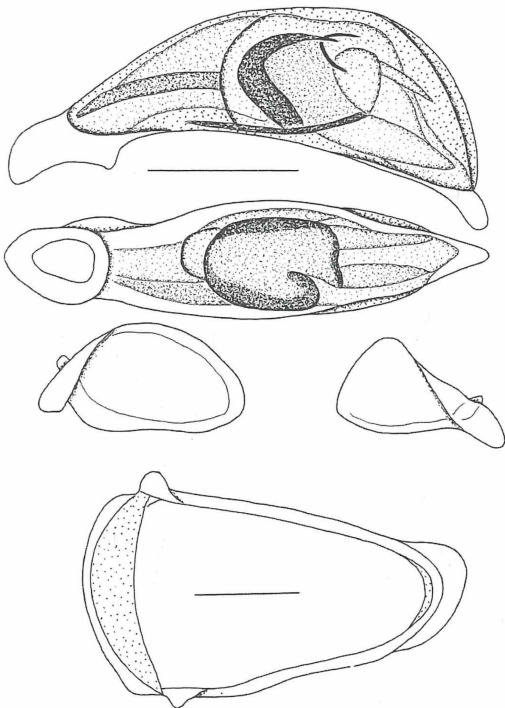
1

Fig. 1. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Euryperigona* Jeannel. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (1) *P. rex* Darlington.



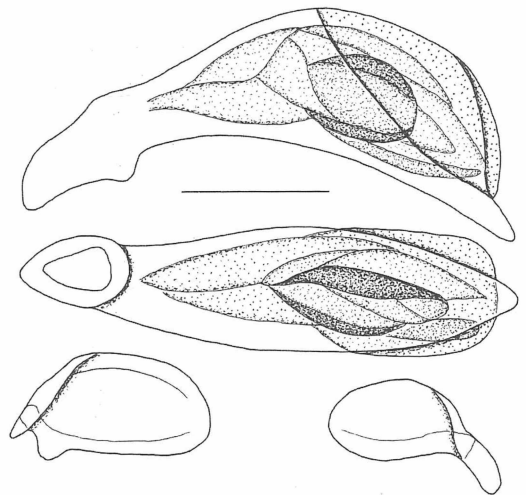
2

Fig. 2. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (2) *P. subcordata* Putzeys.



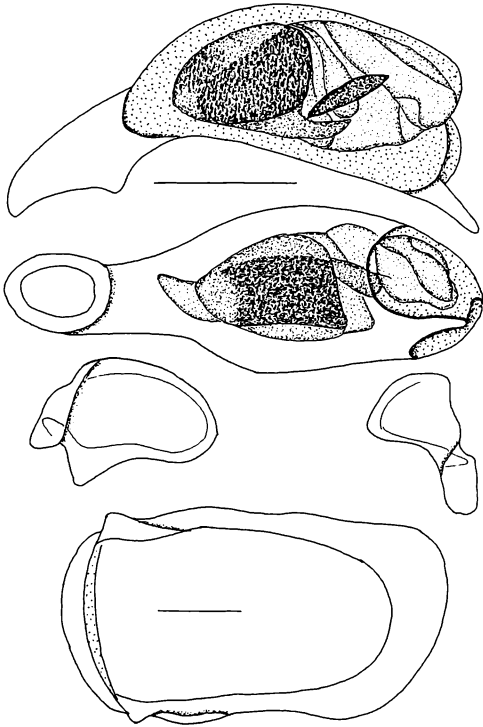
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Fig. 3. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (3) *P. rossi* Darlington.

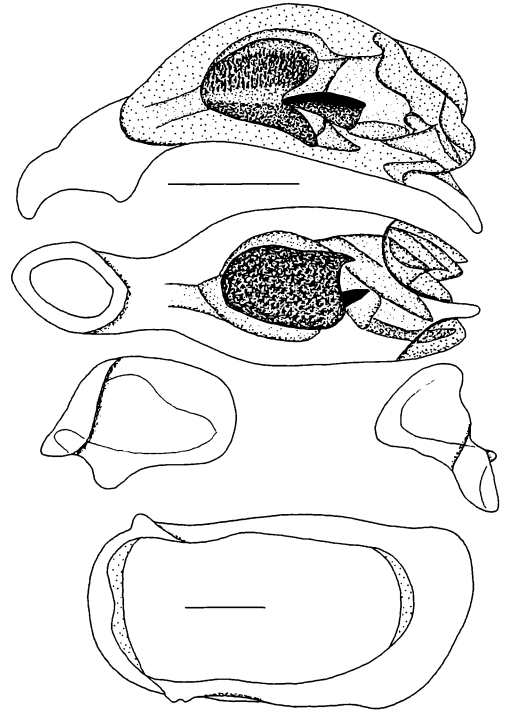


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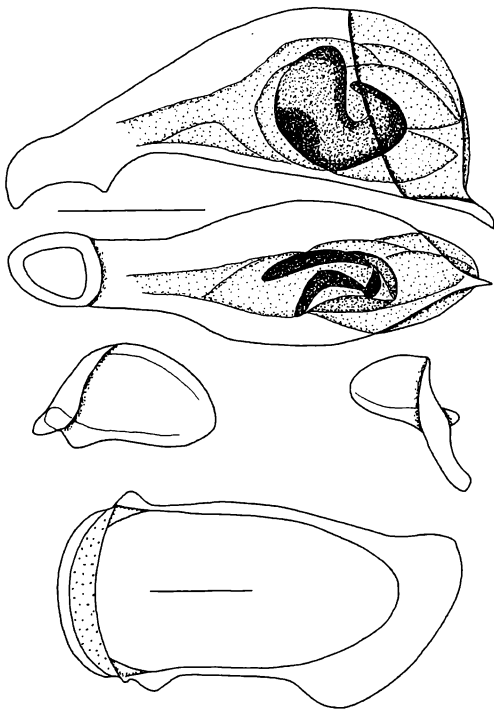
Fig. 4. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (4) *P. tricolor* (Castelnau)



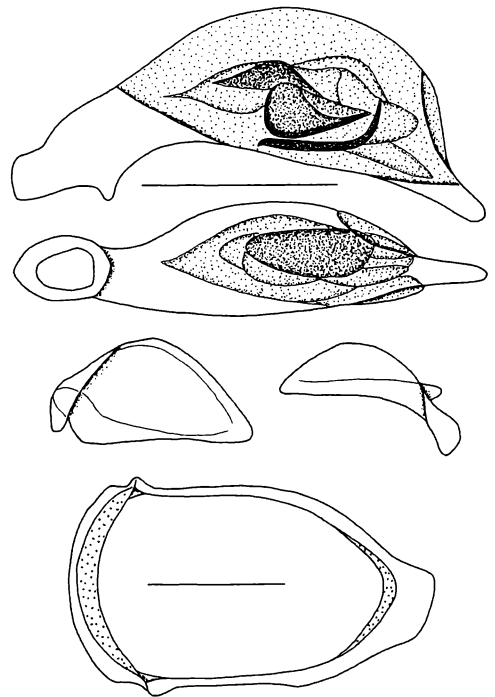
5  
 Figs 5. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (5) *P. ullrichi* sp. n.



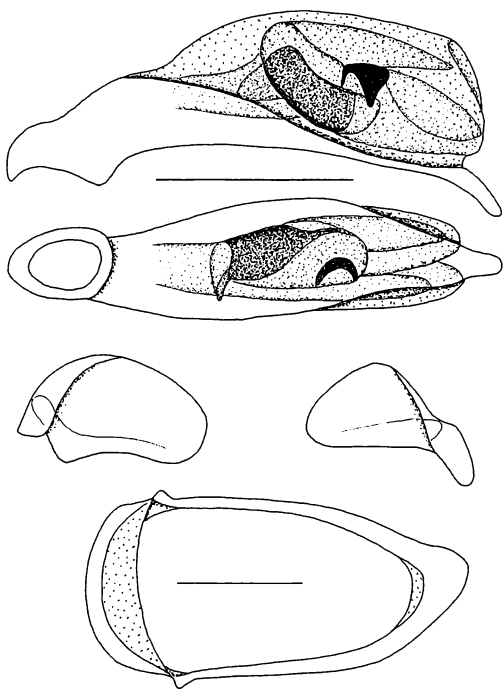
6  
 Figs 6. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (6) *P. riedeli* sp. n.



7  
 Fig. 7. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (7) *P. queenslandica* sp. n.

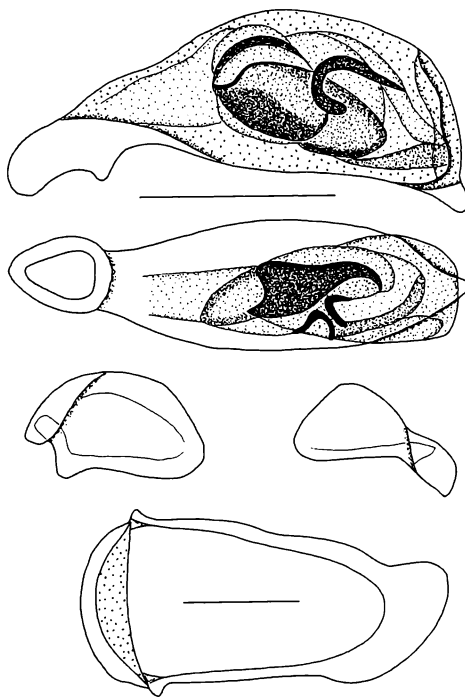


8  
 Fig. 8. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (8) *P. tozeria* sp. n.



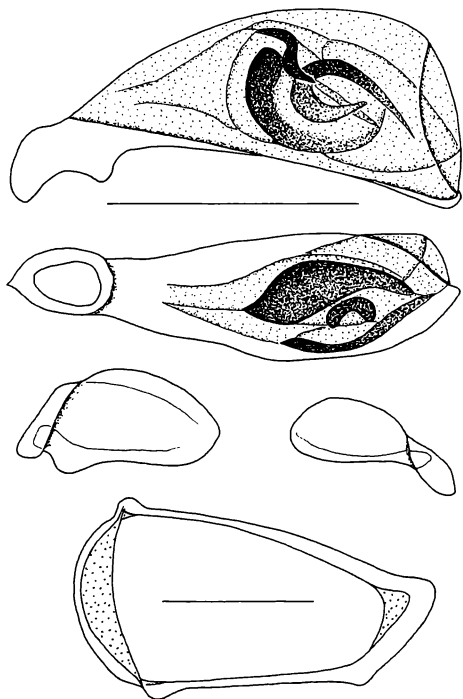
9

Fig. 9. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (9) *P. rufa* sp. n.



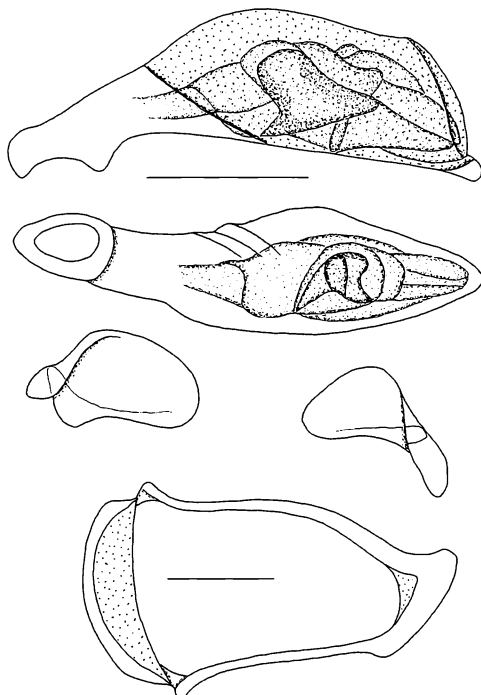
10

Fig. 10. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (10) *P. livens* Putzeys.



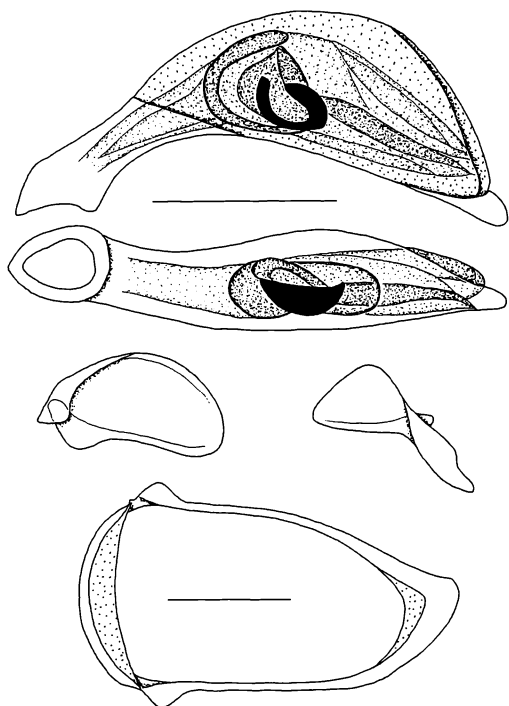
11

Fig. 11. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (11) *P. paralivens* sp. n.



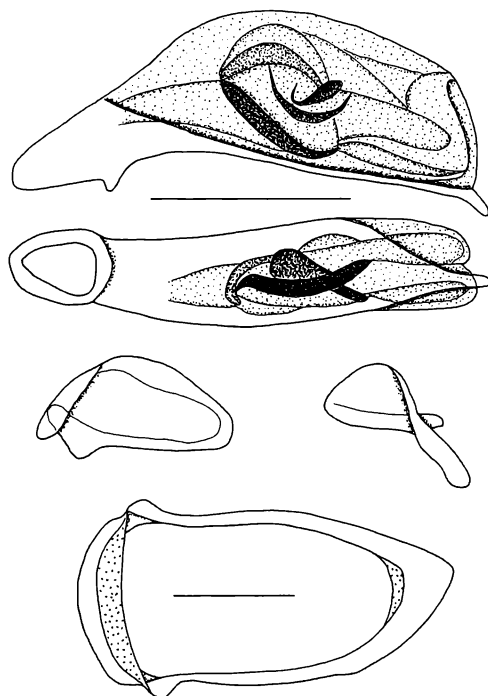
12

Fig. 12. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (12) *P. plagiata* Putzeys.



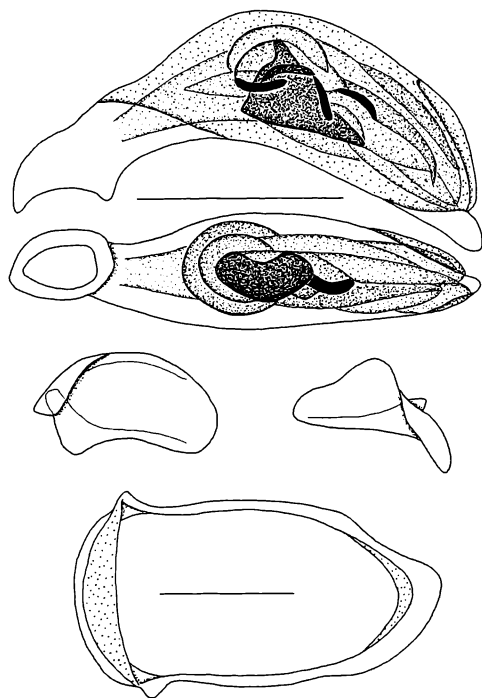
13

**Figs 13.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (13) *P. rufilabris* (Macleay).



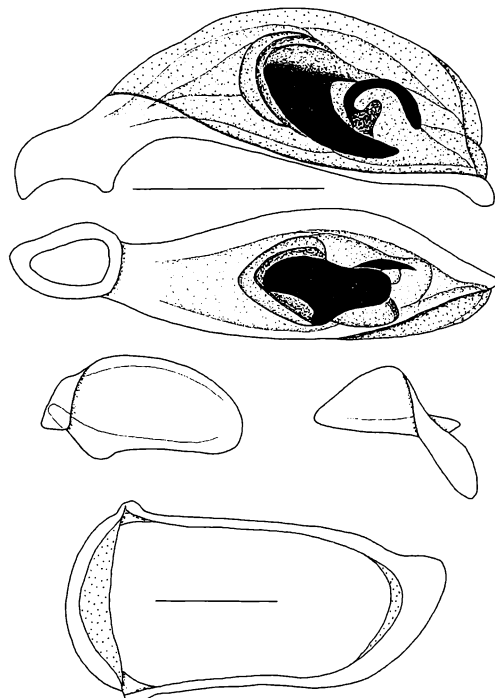
14

**Figs 14.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (14) *P. infuscata* Sloane.



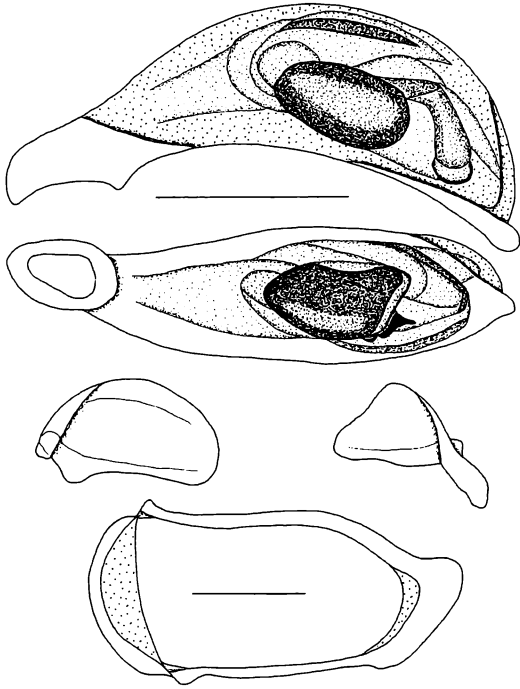
15

**Fig. 15.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (15) *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky).



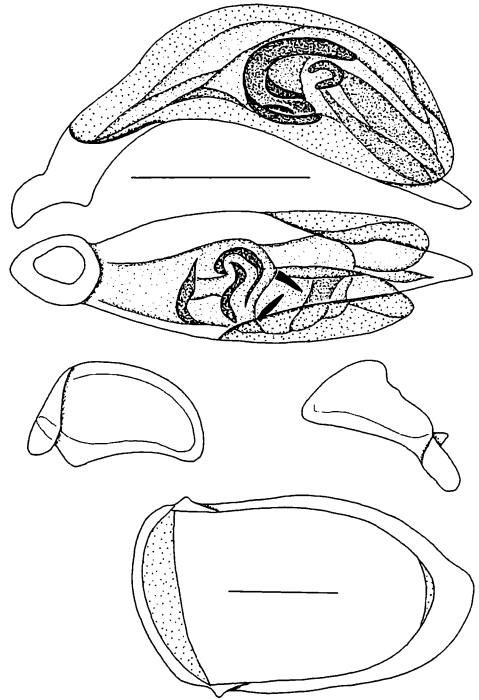
16

**Fig. 16.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (16) *P. flavosuturata* sp. n.



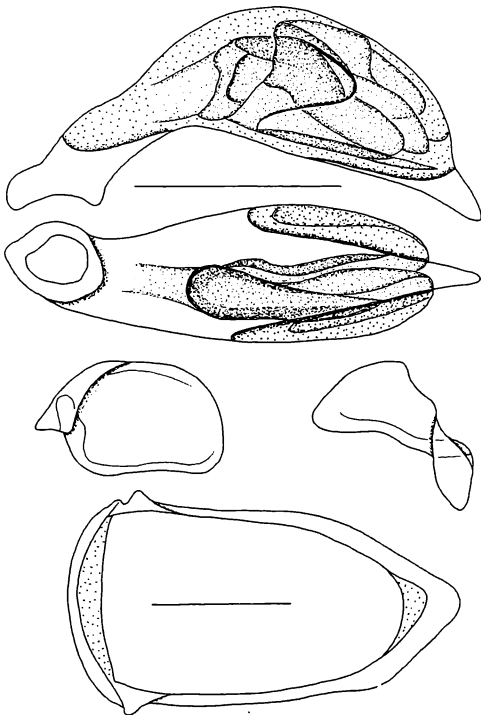
17

Figs 17. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (17) *P. transgrediens* sp. n.



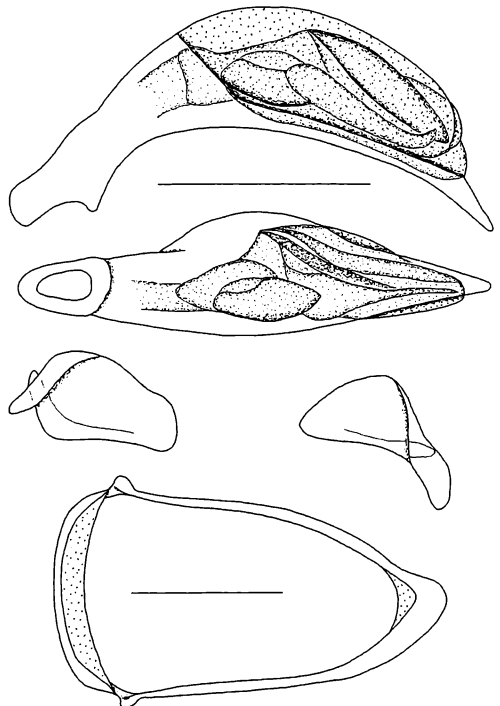
18

Figs 18. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (18) *P. papuana* Csiki.



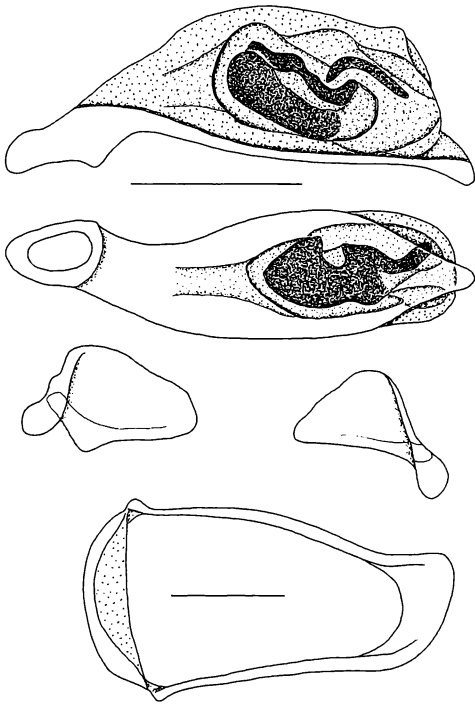
19

Fig. 19. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (19) *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys. (



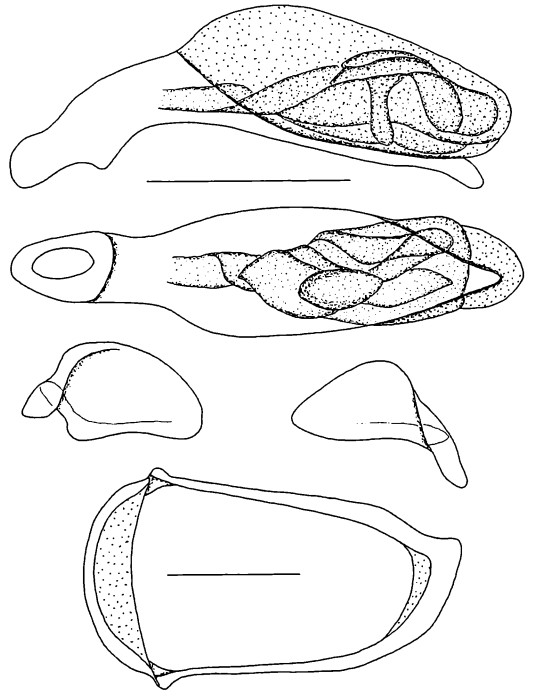
20

Fig. 20. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Prigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (20) *P. glabripennis* sp. n.



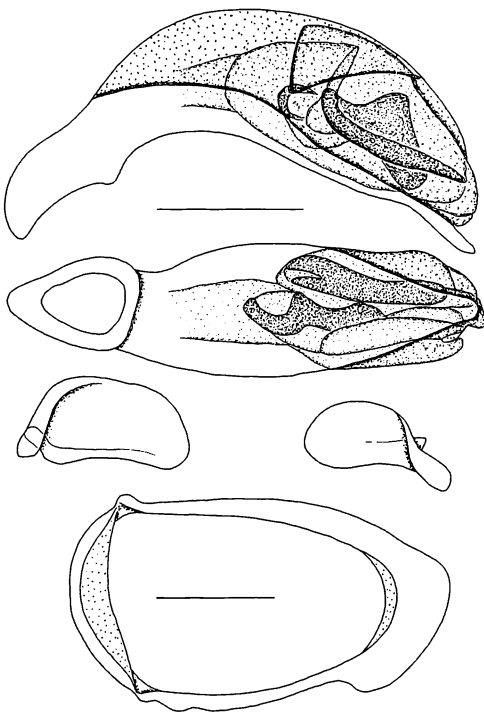
21

**Figs 21.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (21) *P. affinis* sp. n.



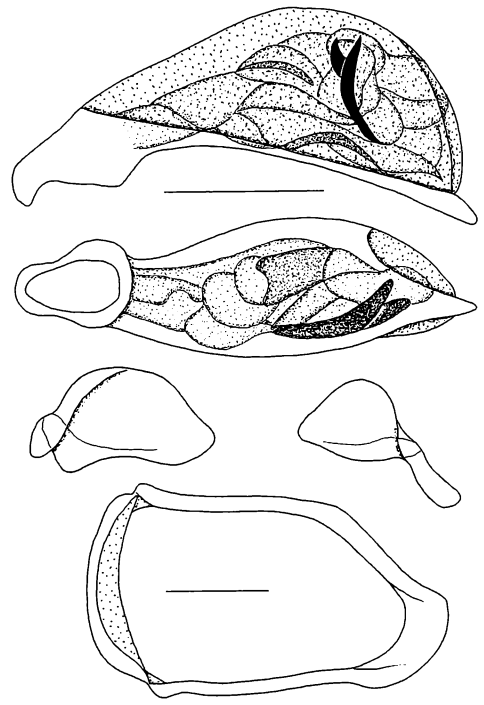
22

**Figs 22.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (22) *P. kaimanae* sp. n.



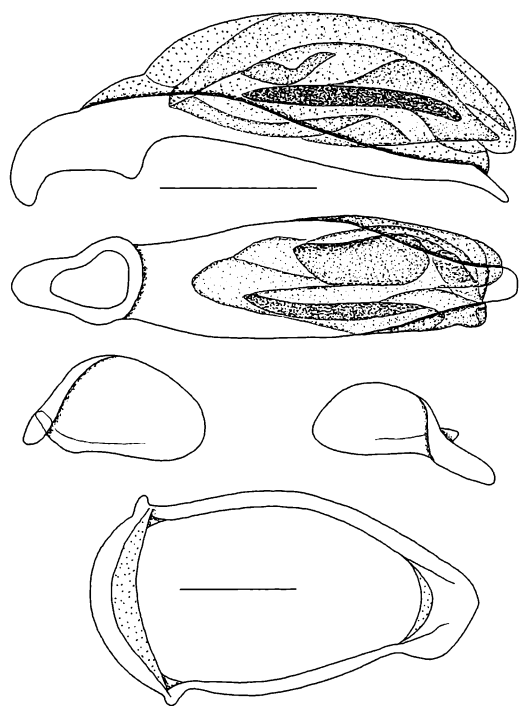
23

**Fig. 23.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (23) *P. parvicollis* Andrewes.



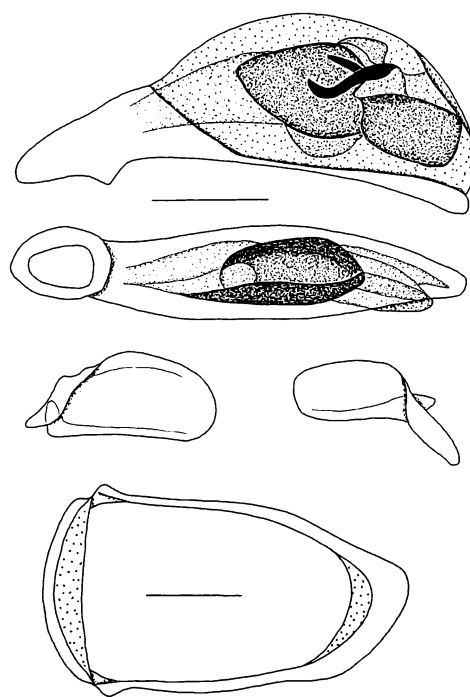
24

**Fig. 24.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (24) *P. retropunctata* sp. n.



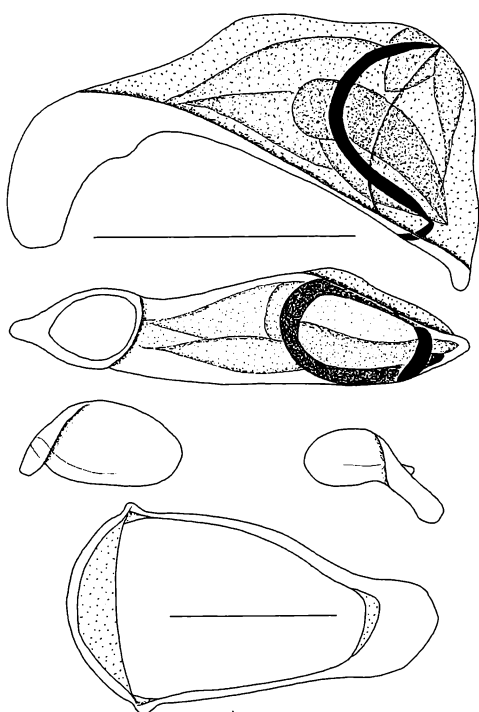
25

Figs 25. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (25) *P. borneensis* sp. n.



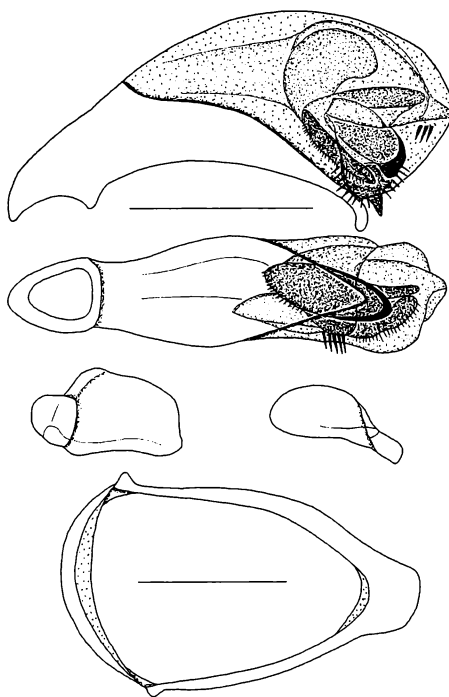
26

Figs 26. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (26) *P. inquilina* sp. n.



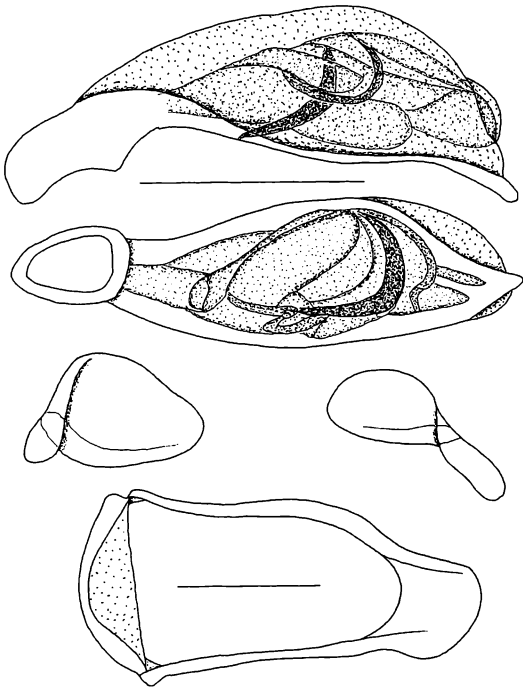
27

Fig. 27. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (27) *P. kitchingi* sp. n.



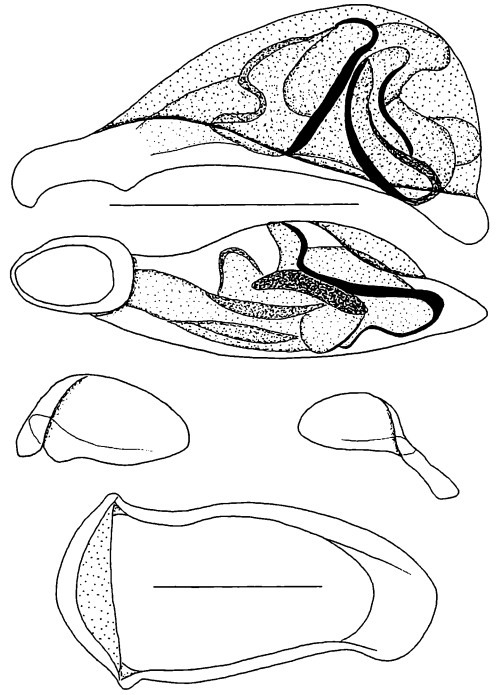
28

Fig. 28. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (28) *P. denticulata* sp. n.



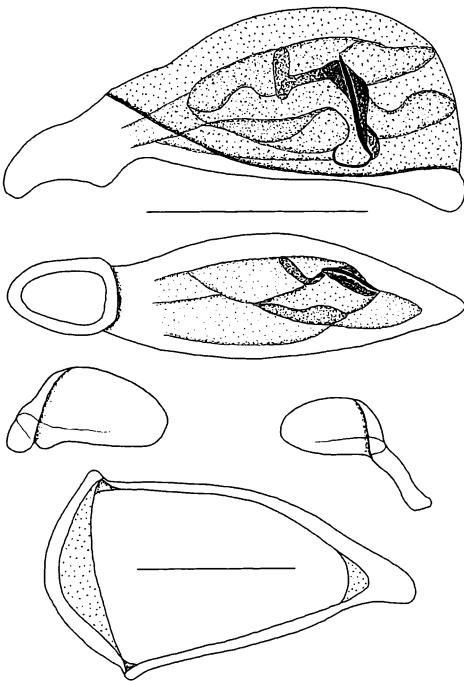
29

**Figs 29.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (29) *P. muehlei* sp. n.



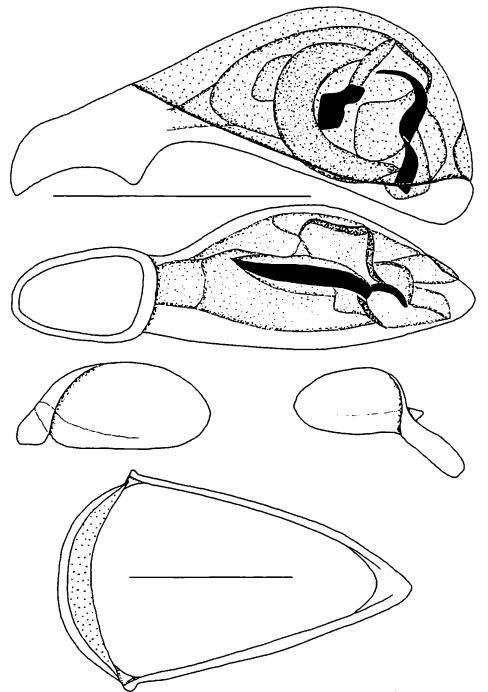
30

**Figs 30.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (30) *P. wrasei* sp. n.



31

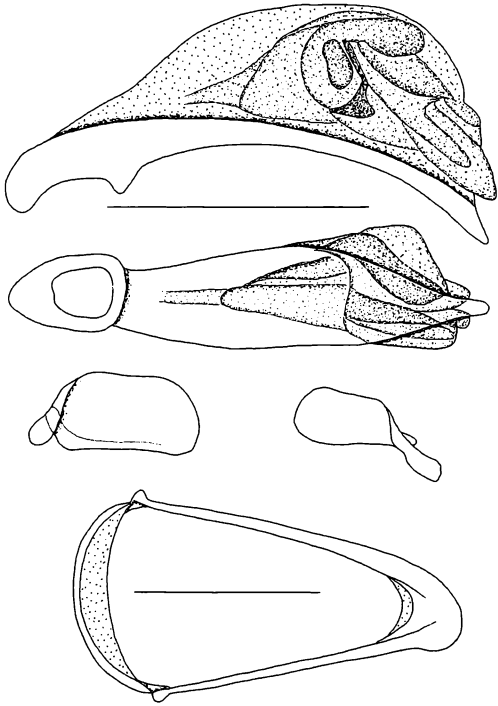
**Fig. 31.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (31) *P. schuelkei* sp. n.



32

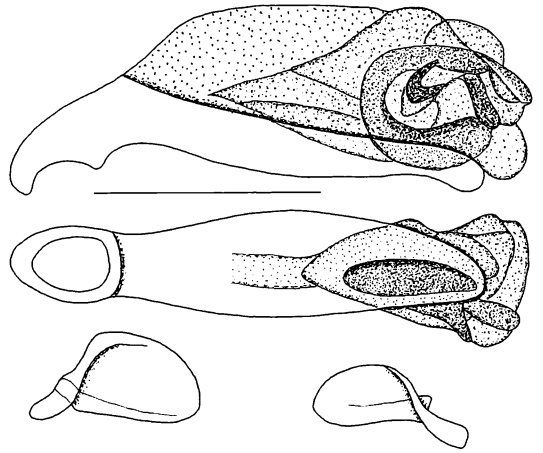
**Fig. 32.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (32) *P. rectangulara* sp. n.





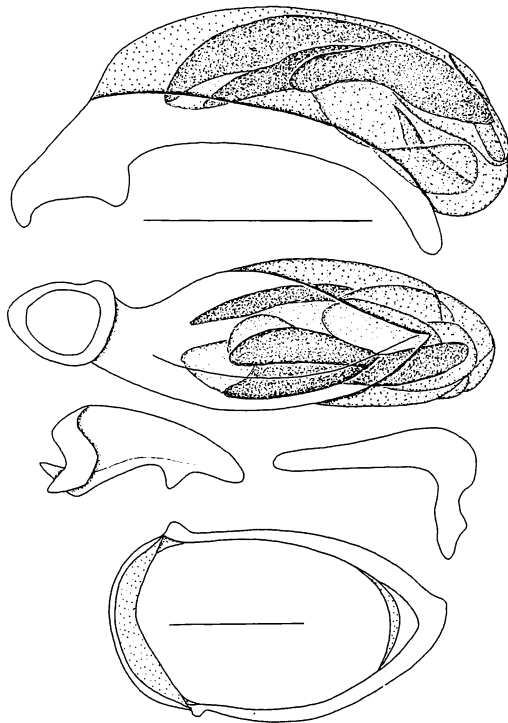
33

Figs 33. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (33) *P. malayica* sp. n.



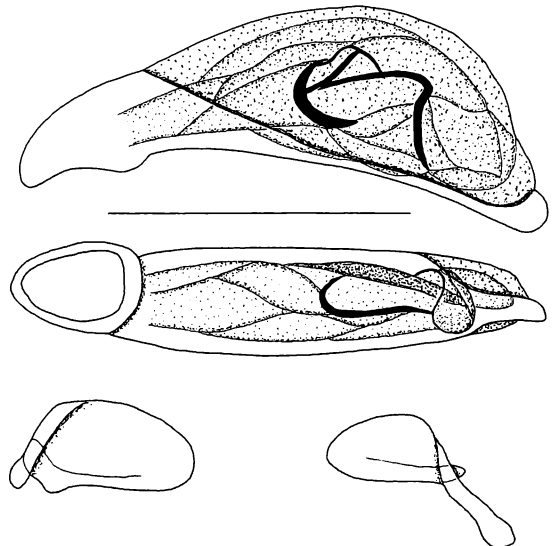
34

Figs 34. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (34) *P. bolmi* sp. n.



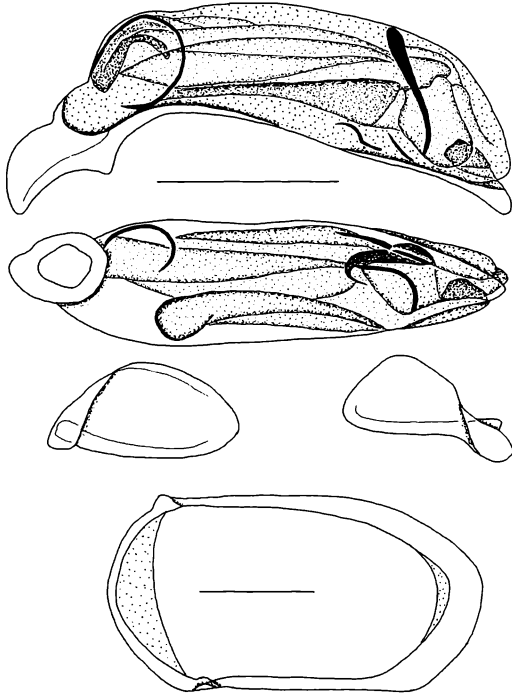
35

Fig. 35. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (35) *P. celebensis* sp. n.



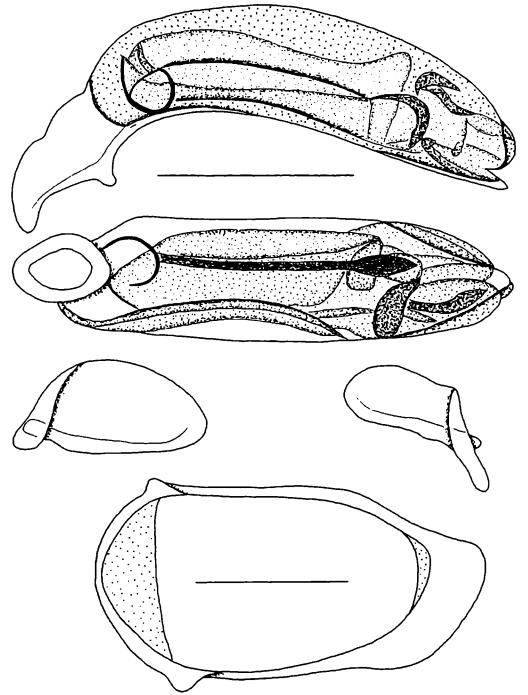
36

Fig. 36. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Perigona* Castelnau s. str. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (36) *P. spadicea* sp. n.



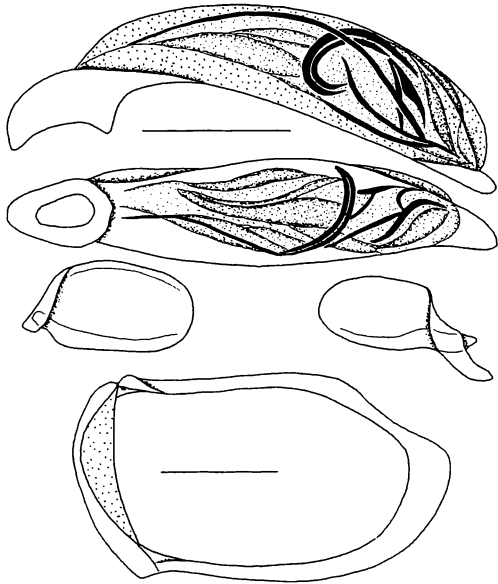
37

Figs 37. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (37) *P. nigriceps* (Dejean).



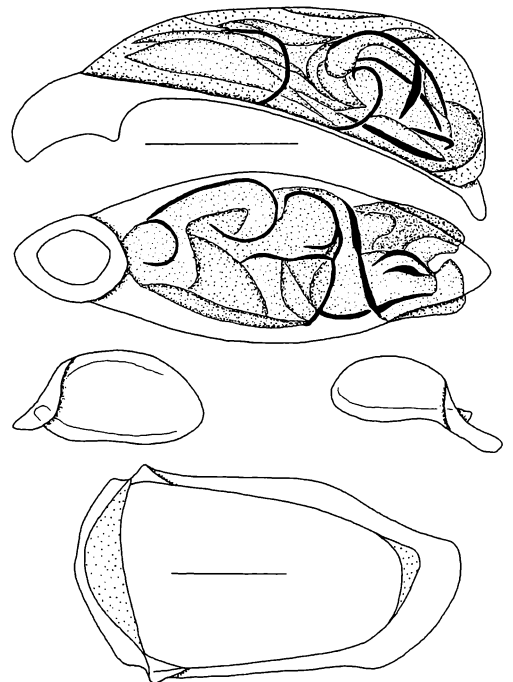
38

Figs 38. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (38) *P. litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier).



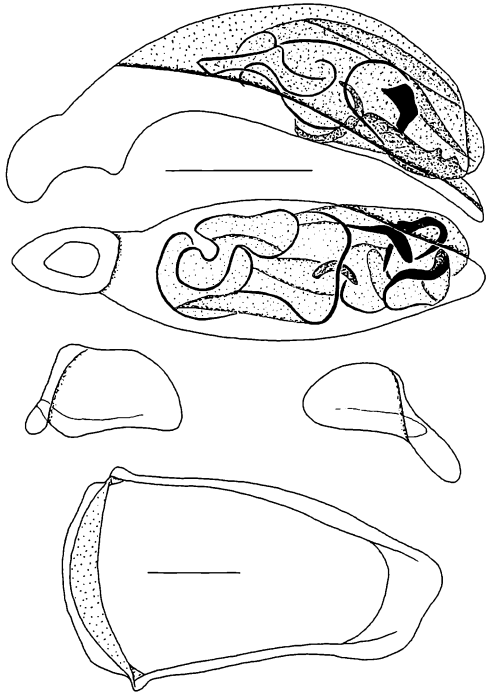
39

Figs 39. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (39) *P. erimae* Csiki.



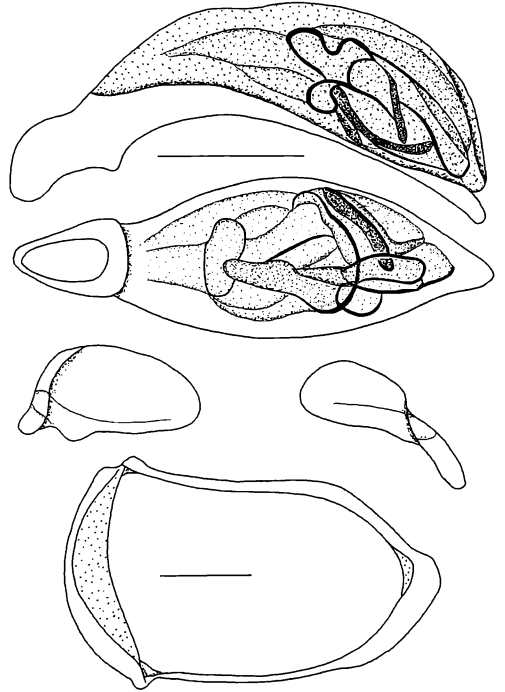
40

Figs 40. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (40) *P. drumonti* sp. n.



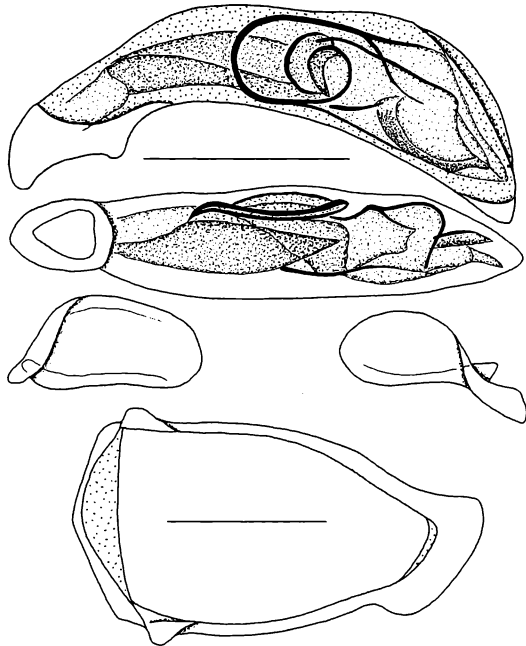
41

Figs 41. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (41) *P. moluccensis* sp. n.



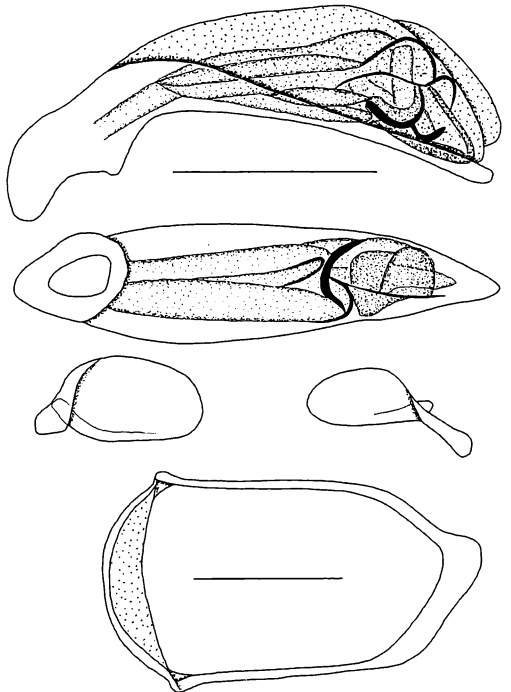
42

Figs 42. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (42) *P. punctatostrigata* sp. n.



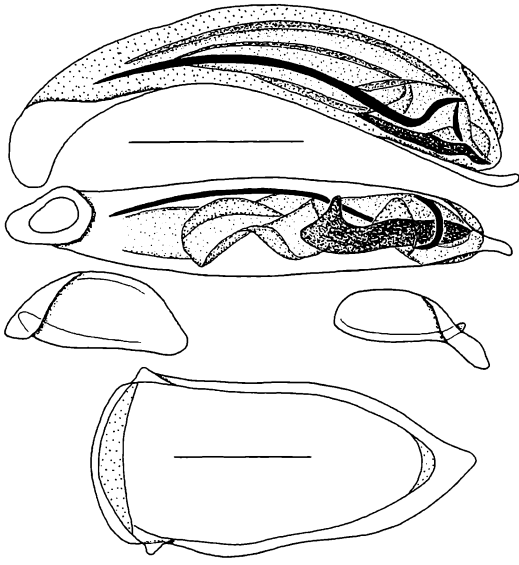
43

Figs 43. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (43) *P. macrops* sp. n.



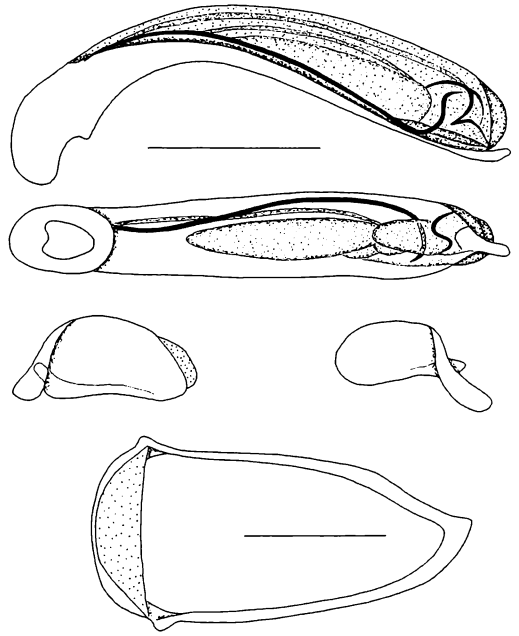
44

Figs 44. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (44) *P. dumogae* sp. n.



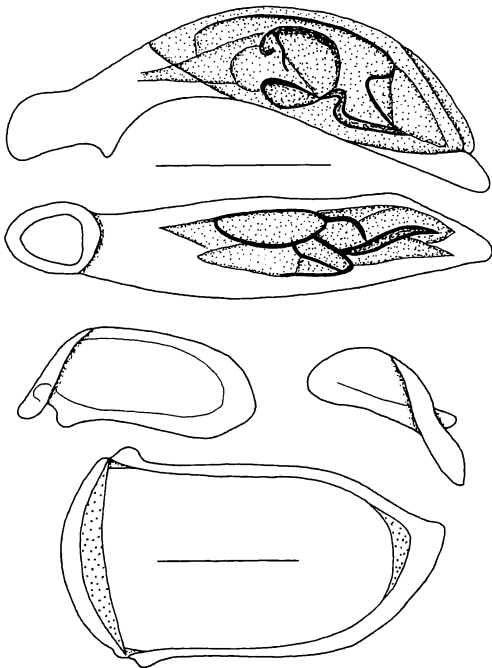
45

**Figs 45.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (45) *P. obtusangula* sp. n.



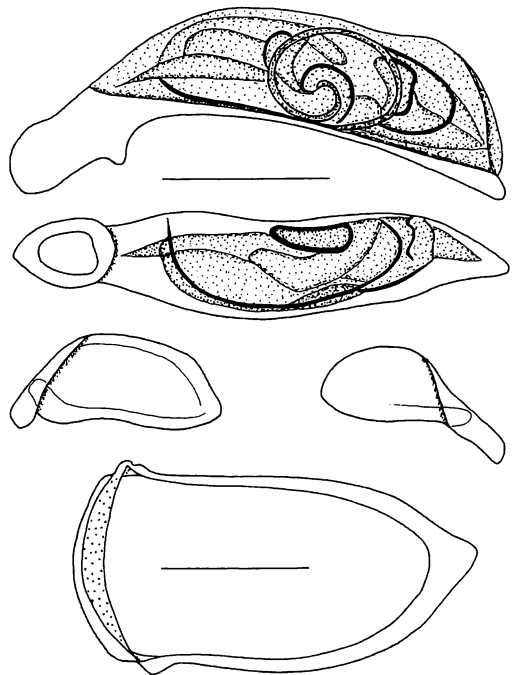
46

**Figs 46.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (46) *P. ludovici dobodurae* subsp. n.



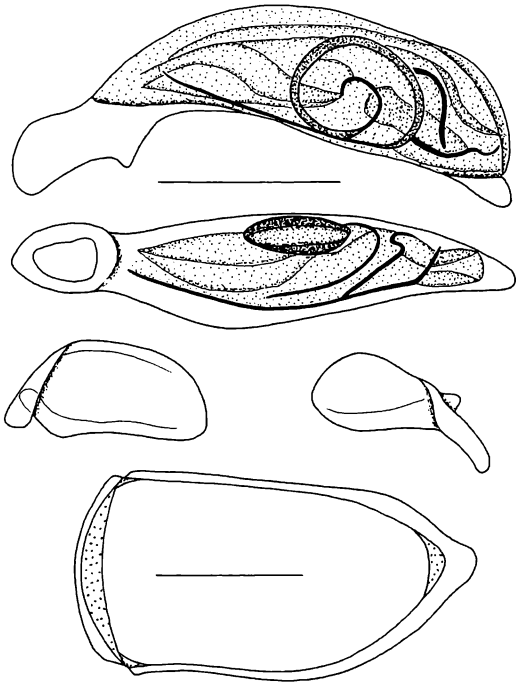
47

**Figs 47.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (47) *P. montisferrei* sp. n.



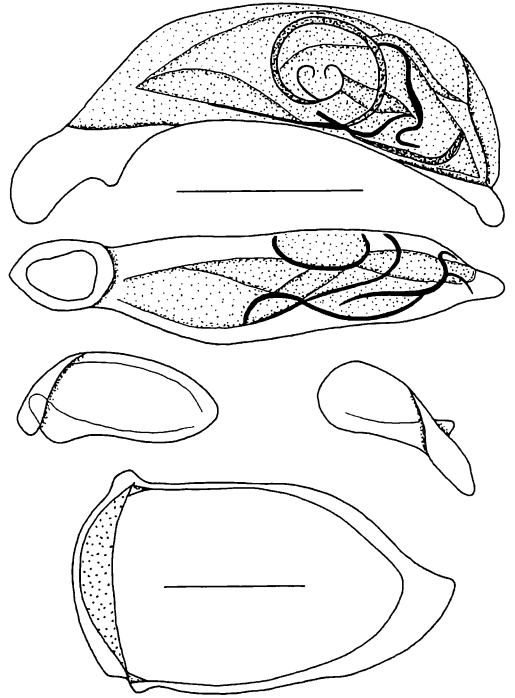
48

**Figs 48.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (48) *P. picta* Darlington.



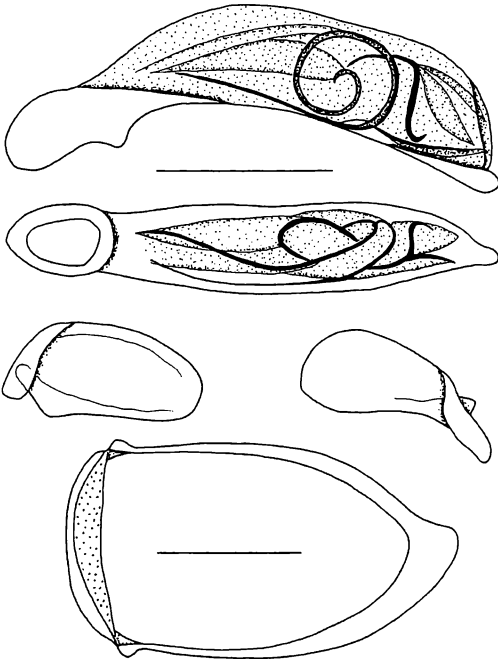
49

Figs 49. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (49) *P. semiflava* sp. n.



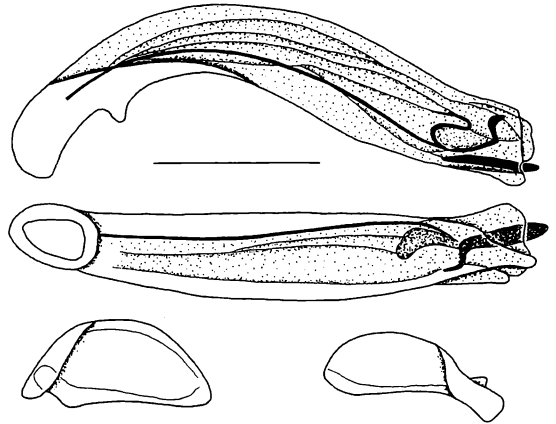
50

Figs 50. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (50) *P. rufescens* sp. n.



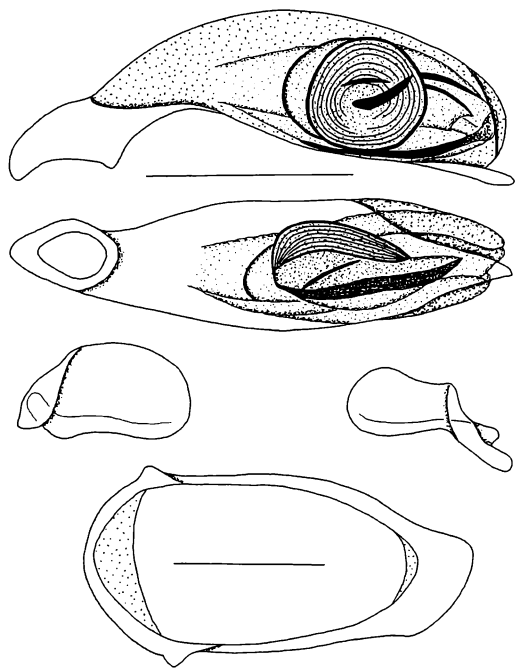
51

Figs 51. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (51) *P. fusciceps* sp. n.



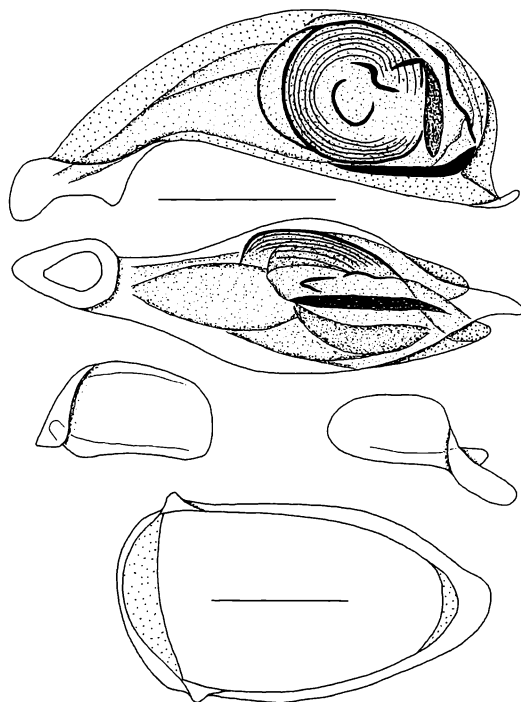
52

Figs 52. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (52) *P. lawrencei* sp. n.



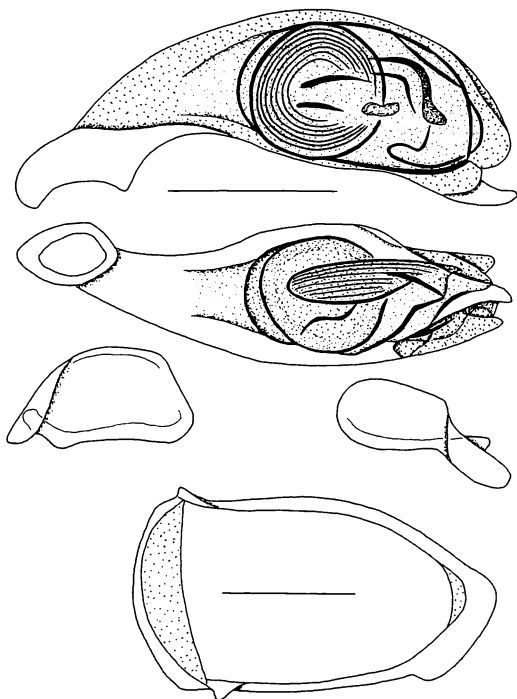
53

**Figs 53.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (53) *P. subrufa* sp. n.



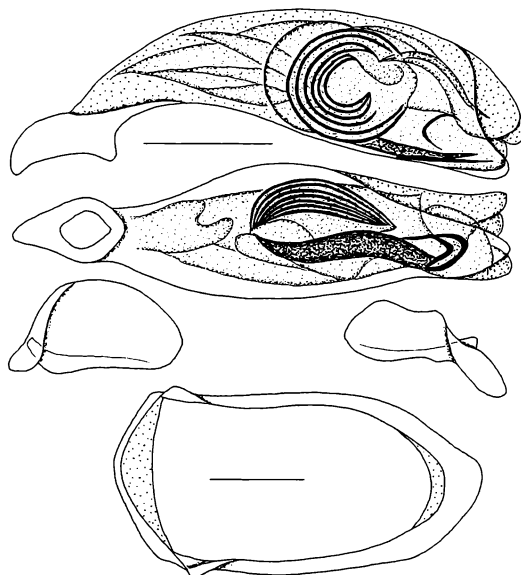
54

**Figs 54.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (54) *P. dorsata* Darlington.



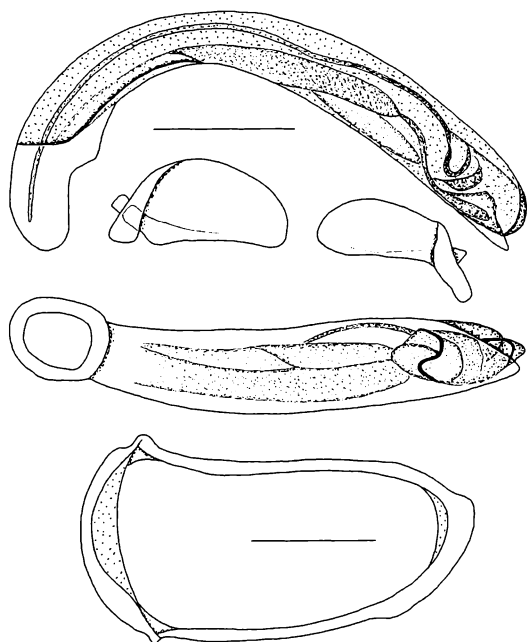
55

**Figs 55.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (55) *P. rubricincta* sp. n.



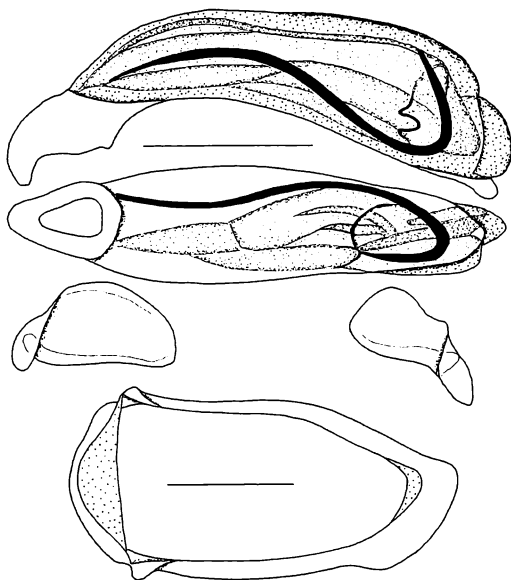
56

**Figs 56.** Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (56) *P. irregularis* sp. n.



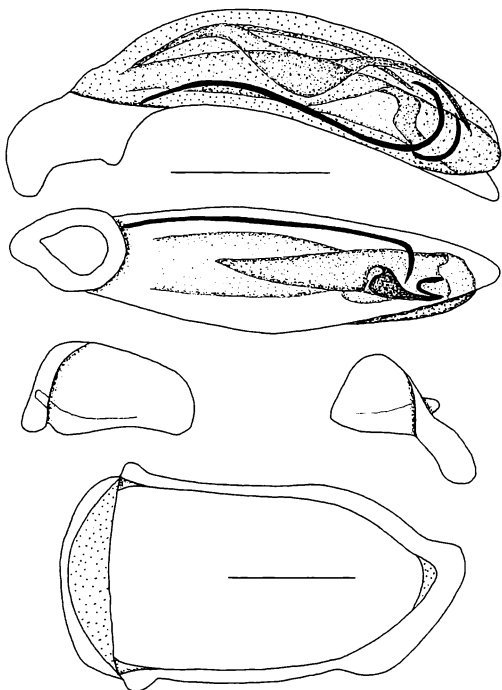
57

Figs 57. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (57) *P. lebioides* Csiki.



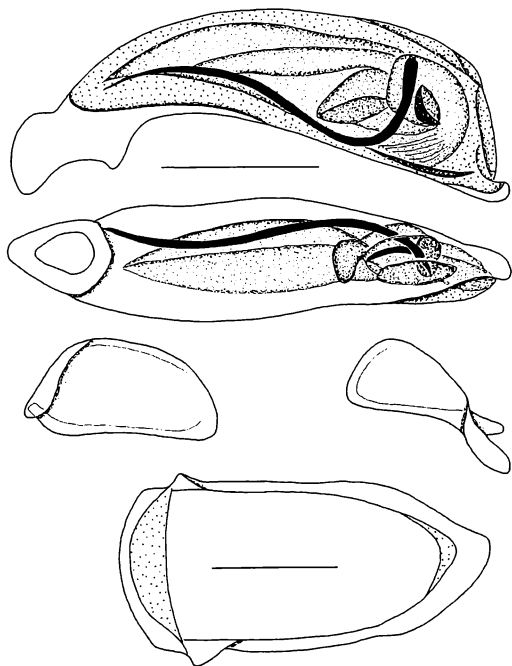
58

Figs 58. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (58) *P. proxima* sp. n.



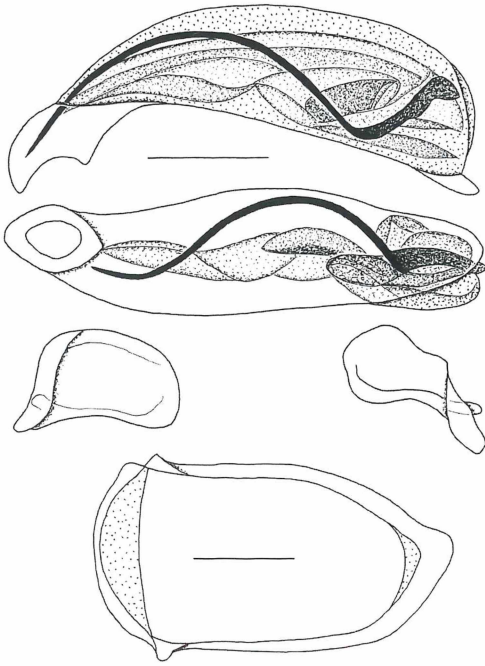
59

Figs 59. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (59) *P. cordens* Darlington.



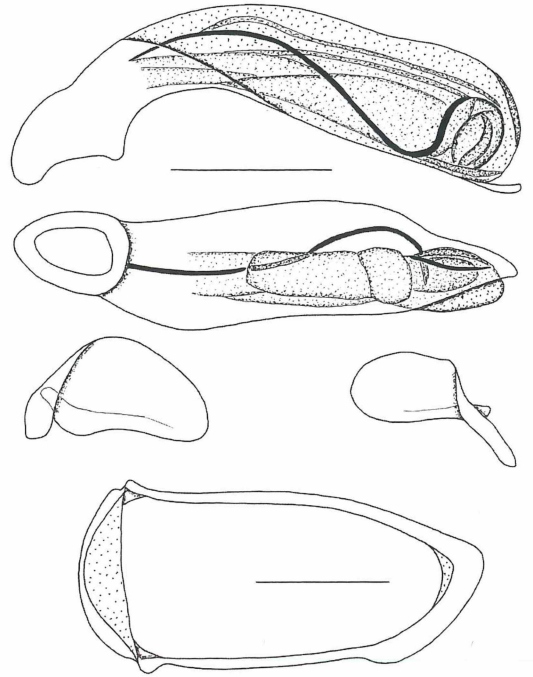
60

Figs 60. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (60) *P. dentifera* Darlington.



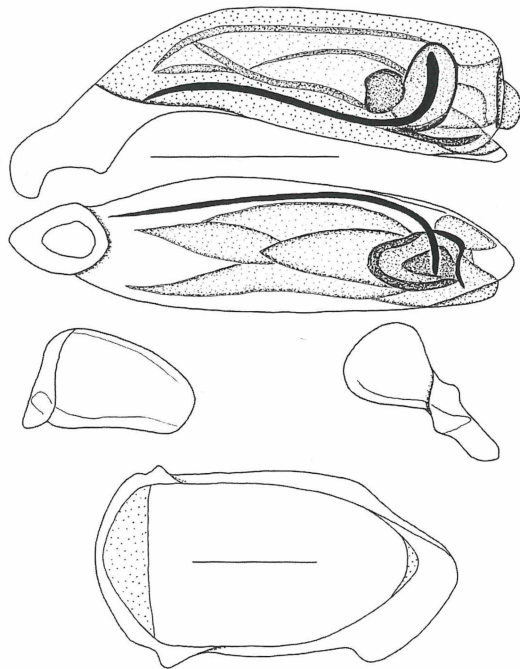
61

Figs 61. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (61) *P. morobe* sp. n.



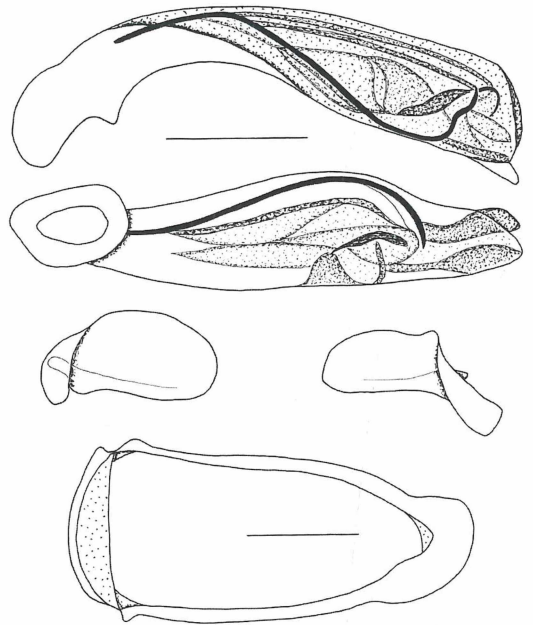
62

Figs 62. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (62) *P. aterrima* sp. n.



63

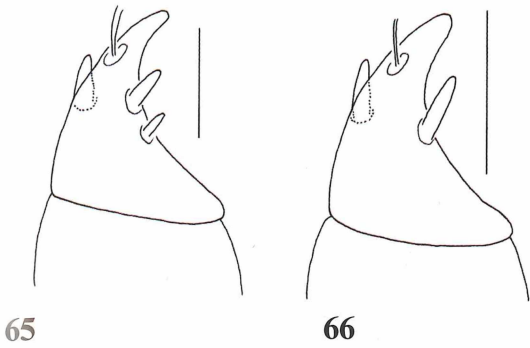
Figs 63. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (63) *P. darlingtoni* sp. n.



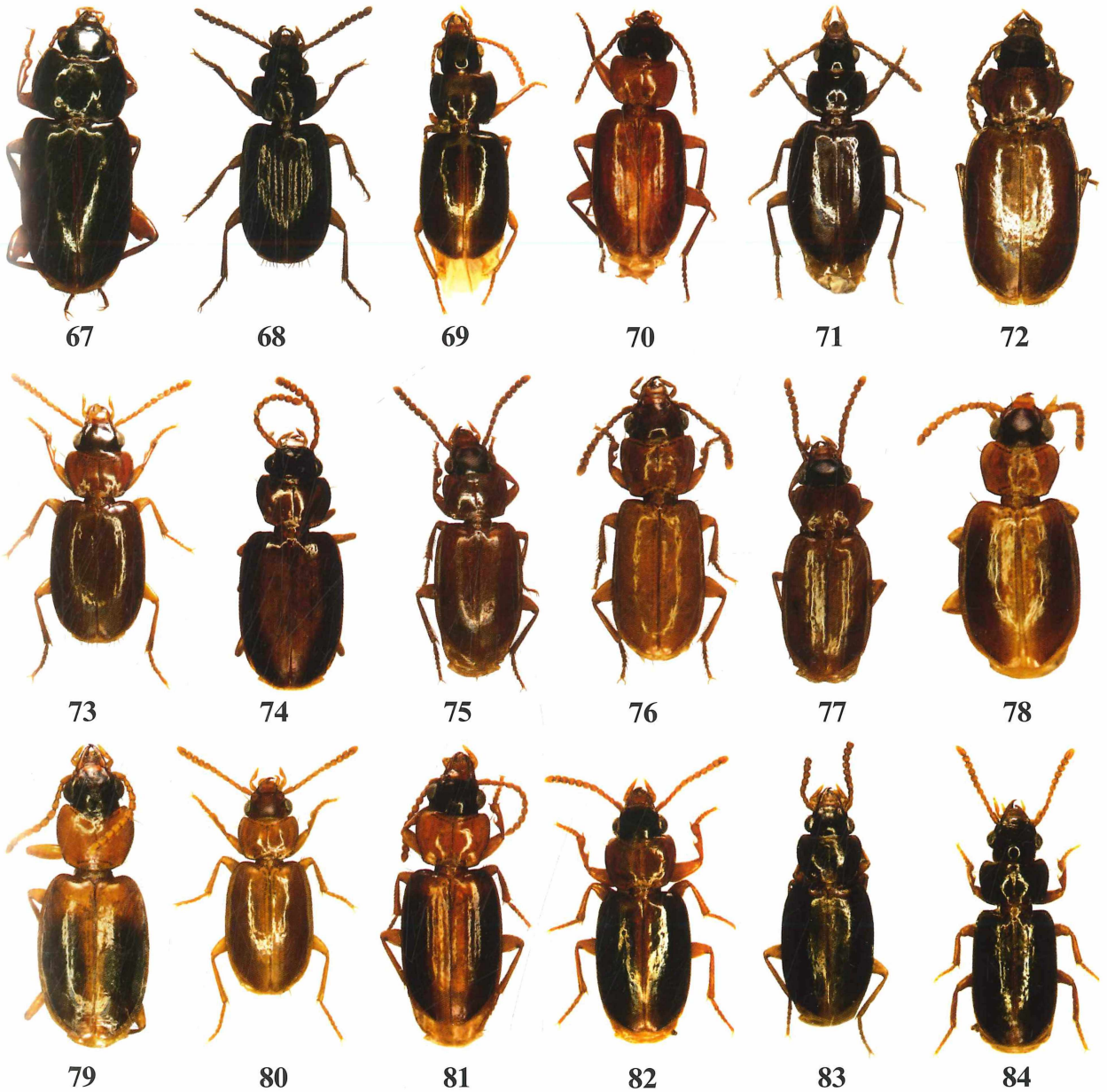
64

Figs 64. Male genitalia of the subgenus *Trechicus* LeConte. Aedeagus, left side, lower surface, left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale bars: 0.25 mm. (64) *P. brachypennis* sp. n.



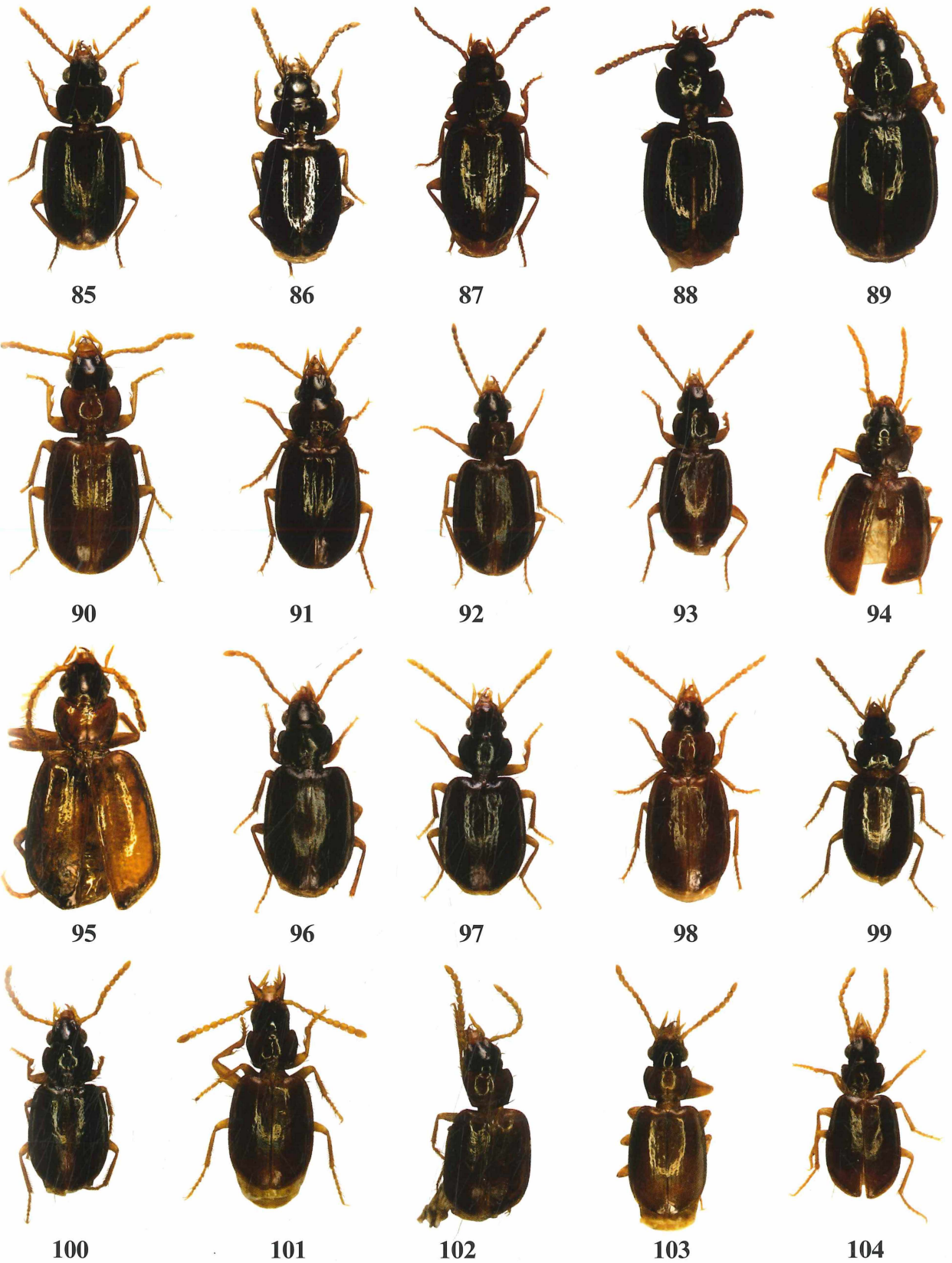


Figs 65-66. Female gonocoxite 2. Scale bars: 0.05 mm. (65) *Perigona* (s. str.) *ullrichi* sp. n. (66) *P.* (*Trechicus*) *drumonti* sp. n.



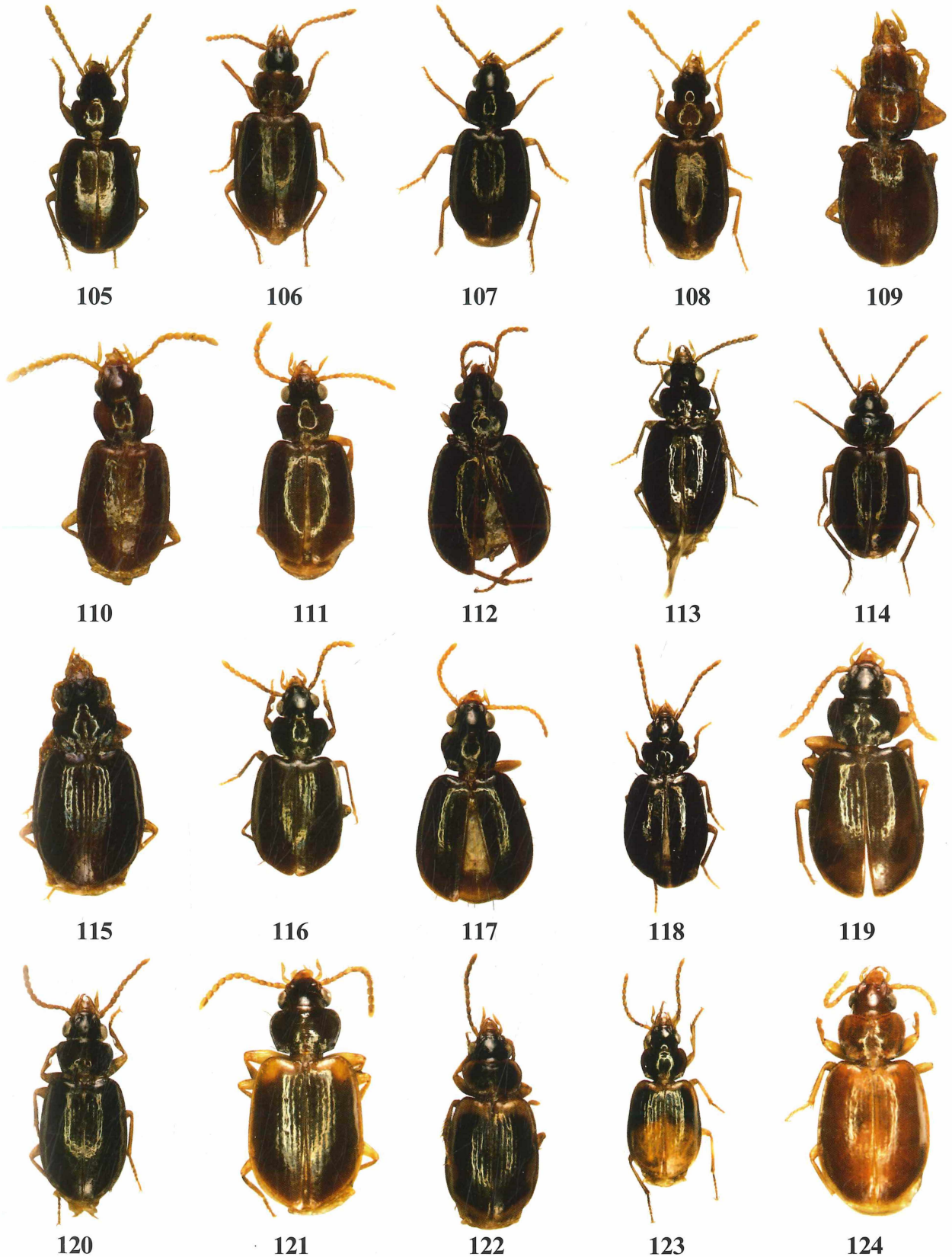
Figs 67-84. Habitus. Body length in brackets. Fig. 67: *Euryperigona*, figs 68-84: *Perigona* s. str., (67) *P. rex* Darlington (9.8 mm). (68) *P. subcordata* Putzeys (5.2 mm). (69) *P. rossi* Darlington (5.1 mm). (70) *P. tricolor* (Castelnau) (5.3 mm). (71) *P. ullrichi* sp. n. (5.05 mm). (72) *P. riedeli* sp. n. (6.1 mm). (73) *P. queenslandica* sp. n. (5.0 mm). (74) *P. tozeria* sp. n. (3.7 mm). (75) *P. rufa* sp. n. (4.2 mm). (76) *P. livens* Putzeys (4.2 mm). (77) *P. paralivens* sp. n. (3.3 mm). (78) *P. plagiata* Putzeys (2.7 mm). (79) *P. rufilabris* (Macleay) (3.6 mm). (80) *P. infuscata* Sloane (3.8 mm). (81) *P. ruficollis* (Motschulsky) (3.6 mm). (82) *P. flavosaturata* sp. n. (3.9 mm). (83) *P. transgrediens* sp. n. (3.5 mm). (84) *P. papuana* Csiki (3.5 mm).





Figs 85-104. Habitus of *Perigona* s. str., Body length in brackets. (85) *P. subcyanescens* Putzeys (3.6 mm). (86) *P. glabripennis* sp. n. (3.2 mm). (87) *P. affinis* sp. n. (3.6 mm). (88) *P. kaimanae* sp. n. (3.7 mm). (89) *P. parvicollis* Andrewes (3.1 mm). (90) *P. retropunctata* sp. n. (3.4 mm). (91) *P. nitidicollis* sp. n. (2.7 mm). (92) *P. borneensis* sp. n. (3.0 mm). (93) *P. inquilina* sp. n. (2.25 mm). (94) *P. kitchingi* sp. n. (2.6 mm). (95) *P. cordata* sp. n. (3.4 mm). (96) *P. denticulata* sp. n. (2.85 mm). (97) *P. angustibasis* sp. n. (2.7 mm). (98) *P. angustimargo* sp. n. (2.8 mm). (99) *P. muehlei* sp. n. (2.5 mm). (100) *P. wrasei* sp. n. (2.35 mm). (101) *P. schuelkei* sp. n. (2.65 mm). (102) *P. taiwanensis* sp. n. (2.6 mm). (103) *P. rectangula* sp. n. (2.5 mm). (104) *P. pygmaea* Andrewes (2.2 mm).





Figs 105-124. Habitus. Body length in brackets. Figs 104-111: *Perigona* s. str., figs 112-124: *Trechicus*. (105) *P. malayica* sp. n. (2.5 mm). (106) *P. bomi* sp. n. (2.5 mm). (107) *P. celebensis* sp. n. (2.6 mm). (108) *P. similis* sp. n. (2.3 mm). (109) *P. nigromarginata* sp. n. (2.45 mm). (110) *P. spadicea* sp. n. (2.1 mm). (111) *P. erimae* Csiki (3.5 mm). (112) *P. latibasis* sp. n. (3.9 mm). (113) *P. drumonti* sp. n. (3.5 mm). (114) *P. molucensis* sp. n. (3.4 mm). (115) *P. punctatostriata* sp. n. (3.6 mm). (116) *P. macrops* sp. n. (2.9 mm). (117) *P. dumogae* sp. n. (2.6 mm). (118) *P. obtusangula* sp. n. (3.0 mm). (119) *P. ludovici dobodurae* subsp. n. (2.8 mm). (120) *P. fakfak* sp. n. (2.8 mm). (121) *P. montisferrei* sp. n. (3.1 mm). (122) *P. picta* Darlington (2.7 mm). (123) *P. semiflava* sp. n. (2.8 mm). (124) *P. rufescens* sp. n. (2.9 mm).





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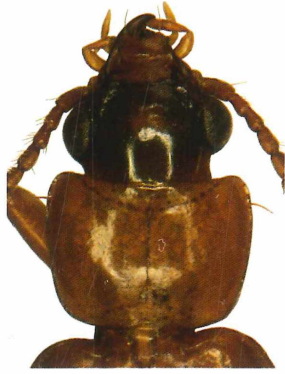
Figs 125-140. Habitus of *Trechicus*. Body length in brackets. (125) *P. fusciceps* sp. n. (2.9 mm). (126) *P. lawrenci* sp. n. (2.55 mm). (127) *P. subrufa* sp. n. (2.5 mm). (128) *P. dorsata* Darlington (3.0 mm). (129) *P. rubricincta* sp. n. (3.0 mm). (130) *P. irregularis* sp. n. (4.1 mm). (131) *P. rufocastanea* sp. n. (4.1 mm). (132) *P. lebioides* Csiki (2.9 mm). (133) *P. proxima* sp. n. (2.9 mm). (134) *P. cordens* Darlington (3.3 mm). (135) *P. dentifera* Darlington (3.05 mm). (136) *P. morobe* sp. n. (2.9 mm). (137) *P. aterrima* sp. n. (3.5 mm). (138) *P. darlingtoni* sp. n. (3.2 mm). (139) *P. brachypennis* sp. n. (2.8 mm). (140) *P. sororcula* sp. n. (2.75 mm).







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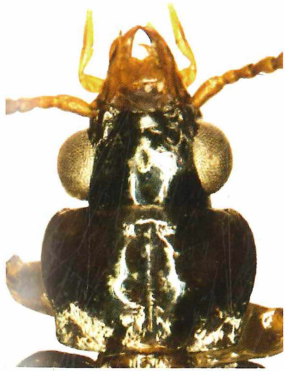
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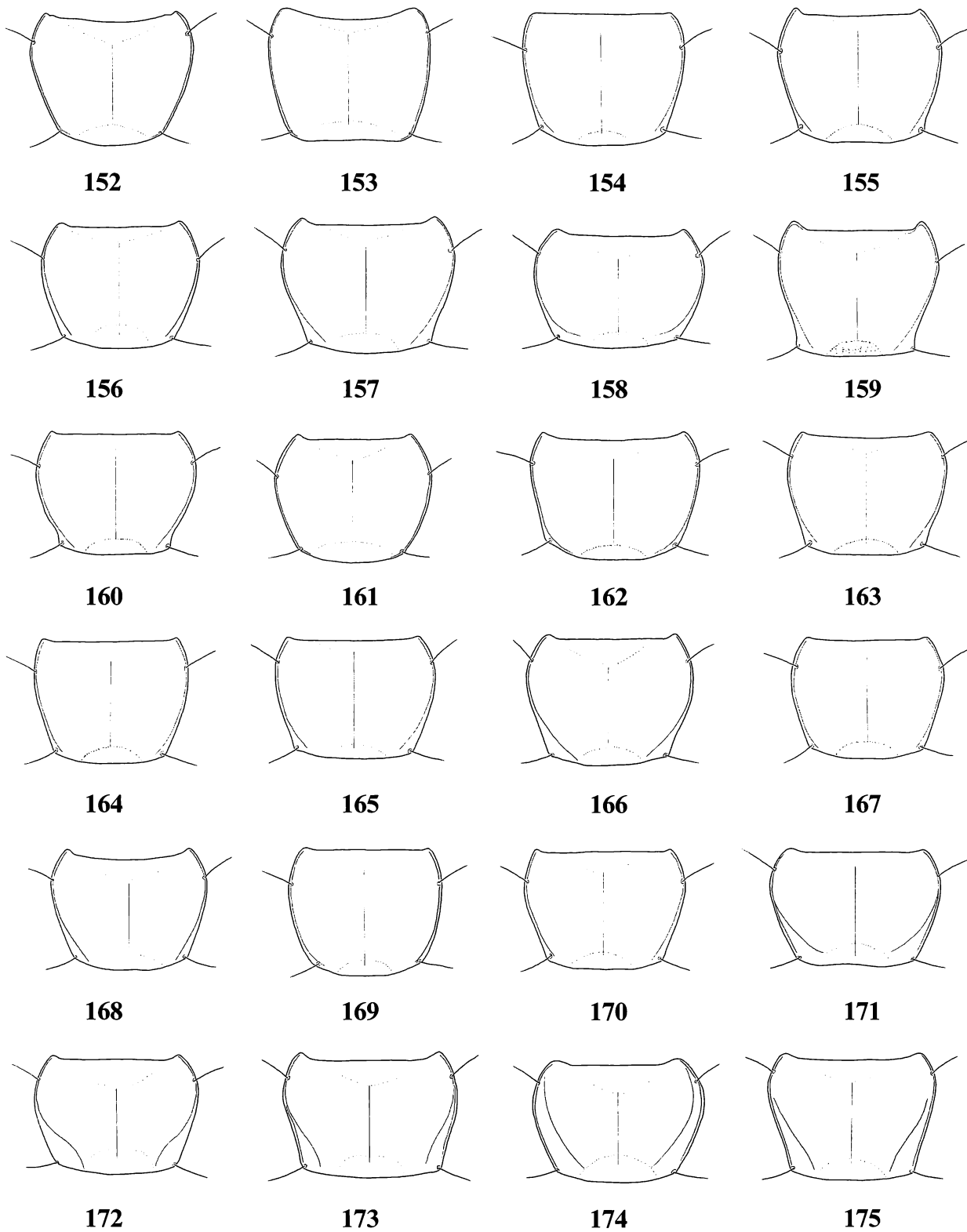
150



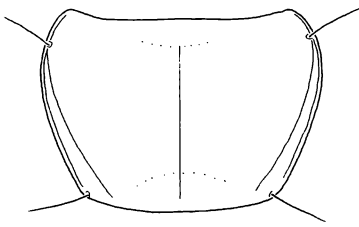
151

Figs 141-151. Head and pronotum. (141) *Perigona subcordata* Putzeys. (142) *P. tricolor* (Castelnau). (143) *P. queenslandica* sp. n. (144) *P. tozeria* sp. n. (145) *P. nigriceps* (Dejean). (146) *P. litura* (Perroud & Montrouzier). (147) *P. erimae* Csiki. (148) *P. latibasis* sp. n. (149) *P. drumonti* sp. n. (150) *P. irregularis* sp. n. (151) *P. rufocastanea* sp. n.

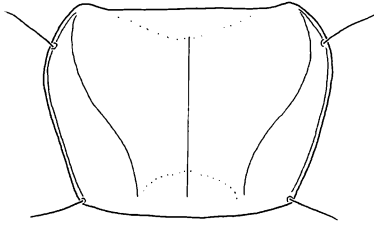




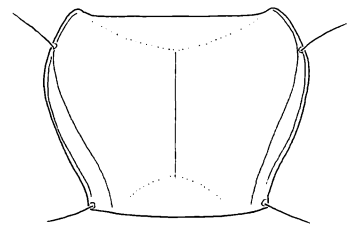
Figs 152-175. Pronotum. (152) *P. plagiata* Putzeys. (153) *P. rufilabris* (Macleay). (154) *P. parvicollis* Andrewes. (155) *P. retropunctata* sp. n. (156) *P. nitidicollis* sp. n. (157) *P. borneensis* sp. n. (158) *P. kitchingi* sp. n. (159) *P. cordata* sp. n. (160) *P. angustibasis* sp. n. (161) *P. angustimargo* sp. n. (162) *P. muehlei* sp. n. (163) *P. wrasei* sp. n. (164) *P. schuelkei* sp. n. (165) *P. taiwanensis* sp. n. (166) *P. rectangula* sp. n. (167) *P. pygmaea* Andrewes. (168) *P. similis* sp. n. (169) *P. nigromarginata* sp. n. (170) *P. spadicea* sp. n. (171) *P. macrops* sp. n. (172) *P. dumogae* sp. n. (173) *P. l. ludovici* Csiki. (174) *P. picta* Darlington. (175) *P. dorsata* Darlington.



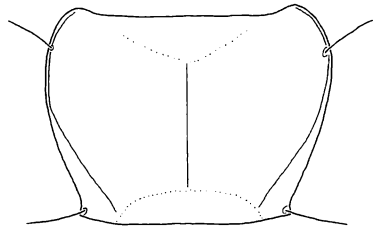
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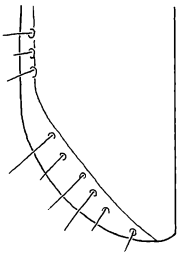


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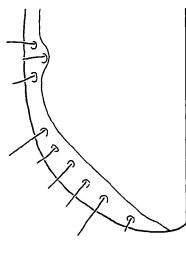


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**Figs 176-179.** Pronotum. (176) *P. lebioides* Csiki. (177) *P. proxima* sp. n. (178) *P. cordens* Darlington. (179) *P. dentifera* Darlington.

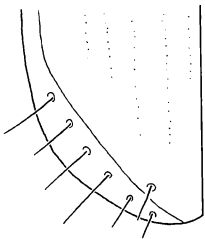


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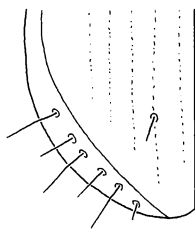


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**Figs 180-181.** Arrangement of three marginal punctures in the subapical marginal channel. (180) *Perigona* (s. str.) *subcordata* Putzeys. (181) *P. (Trechicus) erimae* Csiki.

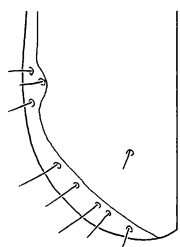


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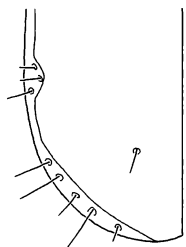


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**Figs 182-183.** Position of the 3<sup>rd</sup> discal puncture. (182) *Perigona* (s. str.) *subcordata* Putzeys. (183) *P. (s. str.) subcyanescens* Putzeys.



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**Figs 184-185.** Marginal channel of the elytra behind the triangle of marginal punctures. (184) *Perigona (Trechicus) ludovici* Csiki. (185) *P. (Trechicus) lebioides* Csiki.