

Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges.	105	5-39	München, 15.10.2015	ISSN 0340-4943
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## The species of *Corticeus* PILLER et MITTERPACHER, 1783 of the Papuan faunal area. Part IV (Coleoptera; Tenebrionidae; Hypophlaeini)

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### Abstract

This concluding paper on Papuan *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783 (Tenebrionidae, Hypophlaeini) provides descriptions of new species, annotations on already described species, and a determination key of the species of this faunal area.

The tarsal formula of the Papuan *Corticeus* has been checked; several species possess 5-5-4 segmented pro-, meso- and metatarsi, but others have 4-4-4 segmented tarsi. In one already described and in one newly described species with a 4-4-4 formula two segments are tiny; this is the reason why their tarsal formula looks like 3-3-3.

The subsequent new species are described and illustrated: *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) accumbens* **sp. n.** (New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago), *C. (Stenophloeus) ceramensis* **sp. n.** (Seram, The Moluccas), *C. (Pogonophloeus) dasyceps* **sp. n.** (New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago), *C. (Pogonophloeus) forsteri* **sp. n.** (Kolombangara Is., Solomon Archipelago), *C. (Stenophloeus) nigriculus* **sp. n.** (Papua New Guinea), *C. (Stenophloeus) skalei* **sp. n.** (Irian Jaya), *C. (Stenophloeus) sodalis* **sp. n.** (Papua New Guinea), *C. (Stenophloeus) contortus* **sp. n.** (Irian Jaya), *C. (Stenophloeus) solomonensis* **sp. n.** (Solomon and Bismarck Archipelago), *C. (Stenophloeus) strenuus* **sp. n.** (Irian Jaya & Papua New Guinea), *C. weigeli* **sp. n.** (Irian Jaya) and *C. conspiciuus* **sp. n.** (Seram).

*Corticeus fraterculus* BREMER, 1992, described from Solomon Islands, is now reported from New Britain (Bismarck Archipelago). *Corticeus cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1913), *Corticeus sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914), and *Corticeus filum* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893), species with a wide distribution in the Oriental region, also occur in the Papuan region. *Corticeus maehleri* (KULZER, 1957), known from some Pacific Islands and from several countries of the Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental regions, also occurs on the Sula Islands (The Moluccas).

*Corticeus matthewsi* ssp. *lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992 = *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992 [**stat. n.**].

A determination key of the *Corticeus* species of the Papuan area is outlined.

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## Introduction

Some years ago I described several new species of *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783 from the Papuan and Pacific faunal areas (BREMER, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2013). Additionally, I checked the identity of formerly described species. Two more species from New Guinea have also been described by LILLIG (2002), and for the first time he recognized that *Corticeus* species may have a 4-4-4 tarsal formula. Recently I reestablished the identity of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877 and designated a neotype (BREMER 2013). *C. cylindricus* REITTER, described from Fiji, could not be considered in previous papers because the holotype got lost during World War II, and REITTER's description was inadequate to separate this taxon from several related species of the Papuan faunal area. Indeed, *Corticeus cylindricus* has a wide distribution and occurs, beside Fiji, in Northern Australia, New Guinea, and on islands of the Solomon, Bismarck and the Moluccan Archipelagos.

Additionally, I revised the genus *Corticeus* of the Oriental area, redescribed and illustrated formerly described species, devised some subgenera and published several new species (BREMER 1998, 1999).

Concerning the subgenus *Cnemophloeus* BREMER, 1998 a synonymy with *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 has been established by LÖBL et al. (2008). Both subgenera refer to *Hypophloeus filum* FAIRMAIRE as type species. However, it has to be stressed that both subgenera have somewhat different definitions. *Stenophloeus* only refers to those species with projecting front corners of pronotum, *Cnemophloeus* to species which possess projecting front corners of pronotum and long hairs on inner side of metatibiae in males. However, concerning Papuan species these somewhat different definitions do not lead to uncertainties in the placement of species.

The following species are currently known from the Papuan area: *Corticeus australis* CHAMPION, 1894 (North Australia, Solomon Is.); *C. (Tylophloeus) bremeri* LILLIG, 2002 (Irian Jaya); *C. (Stenophloeus) bucki* (KASZAB, 1980) (Renell Is., Solomon Arch.), *C. (Stenophloeus) cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1913) (Vanuatu), *C. (Stenophloeus) cylindricus* REITTER, 1877 (Fiji, Solomon Arch., Bismarck Arch., North Australia, New Guinea, Seram, Bacan Is.), *C. fraterculus* BREMER, 1992 (Solomon Is.), *C. (Stenophloeus) gressitti* BREMER, 2013 (New Guinea), *C. grimmi* BREMER 1993 (Solomon Is.), *C. insolens* BREMER, 1993 (Islands of the Bismarck and the Solomon Archipelago), *C. (Stenophloeus) levis* BREMER, 1993 (Vanuatu), *C. (Stenophloeus) lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992 (New Guinea), *C. maai* BREMER, 1993 (New Guinea), *C. (Stenophloeus) matthewsi* BREMER, 1992 (New Guinea), *C. ornatus* BREMER, 1993 (New Guinea), *C. (Stenophloeus) papuanus* BREMER, 1992 (New Guinea), *C. pictus* LILLIG, 2002 (Seram), *C. (Tylophloeus) rudis* BREMER, 1993 (New Guinea), *C. sedlaceki* BREMER, 1993 (Bismarck Archipelago), *C. sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914) (New Guinea), *C. truncatus* (KASZAB, 1939) (Hermit Is.: 1°30'S-145°05'E), *C. ullrichi* BREMER, 1992 (New Guinea).

Formerly it was overlooked that the tarsal formula of *Corticeus* species is not the same in all species regarded as *Corticeus*. There are species with the tarsal formula 5-5-4 (in the Papuan area mostly in relatively large species), but also species with the formula 4-4-4 are found (in a relatively great number of mostly small species). At least in one more species from the Papuan area the formula is seemingly 3-3-3 because two tiny tarsomeres are not easily discernible.

The tarsal formula however is also essential for assigning species to neighbouring families, e. g. to Colydiidae (recently also regarded as a subfamily of Zopheridae).

Therefore, it has to be settled whether the species groups with tarsal formula different from 5-5-4 still belong to *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783. *Corticeus unicolor* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783, the genus type, possesses the tarsal formula 5-5-4. According to my recent studies all species belonging to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 possess the formula 5-5-4, and all species of the subgenus *Tylophloeus* BREMER, 1998 from the Papuan and Oriental areas which I recently checked display the formula 4-4-4. This is also true for a great number of small species without the special *Tylophloeus* characters on head in males. In my opinion one should check the tarsal formula and the form of tarsi in all formerly and all newly described species. This would facilitate a regrouping if further studies deliver obvious reasons that it is mandatory to separate species with different tarsal formulae to different taxa of a higher rank.

Until more data about this topic are available I consider it reasonable to retain all described species with tarsal formulae of 5-5-4 and of 4-4-4 in the genus *Corticeus*. However, further anatomical and genetic studies should be inaugurated to receive reliable informations about the taxonomic status of the species with a 4-4-4 tarsal formula. This is necessary both for species with a 4-4-4 formula (normally connected and formed tarsomeres), but also for taxa with the two tiny and barely visible tarsomeres 1+2 which feign a 3-3-3

formula. The latter is found in *Corticeus ornatus* BREMER, 1993 from New Guinea (and also in *C. conspicuus* **sp. n.** from Seram which is described in this paper).

A tarsal formula of 5-5-4 is present in the following species from the Papuan faunal area: *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877, *C. cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1913), *C. sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914), *C. filum* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893), *C. bucki* (KASZAB, 1980), *C. papuanus* BREMER, 1992, *C. matthewsi* BREMER, 1992, *C. lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992, *C. gressitti* BREMER, 2013, *C. insolens* BREMER, 1993, *C. levis* BREMER, 1993.

A tarsal formula of 4-4-4 with normally connected and long tarsomeres (excluding the group with very tiny tarsomeres 1+2 imitating a 3-3-3 formula) is present in the subsequent species of the Papuan faunal area: *Corticeus australis* CHAMPION, 1894, *C. maeHLeri* (KULZER, 1957), *C. ulrichi* BREMER, 1992, *C. fraterculus* BREMER, 1992, *C. grimmi* BREMER, 1993, *C. rudis* BREMER, 1993, *C. sedlaceki* BREMER, 1993, *C. bremeri* LILLIG, 2002, *C. pictus* LILLIG, 2002, *C. weigeli* **sp. n.**

As already mentioned a tarsal formula of 4-4-4 with tiny, not easily discernible tarsomeres 1+2 (and a relatively long tarsomere 3) is present in *C. ornatus* BREMER, 1993 and in *C. conspicuus* **sp. n.** (see below). Both Papuan species possess rows of punctures on elytra as all other described *Corticeus* species have. However, there are further undescribed species from the Oriental region with analogous tarsi but without rows of punctures on elytra.

Concerning *C. truncatus* (KASZAB, 1939), *C. maai* BREMER, 1993, and *C. samuelsoni* BREMER, 1993 I have not have the opportunity yet to check their tarsal formula.

During the last decade I received new material from the Papuan area. Besides already known species it contained undescribed species. Additionally, it also contained species which formerly were known only from the Oriental region.

The description of the new species, annotations on those species formerly only known from the Oriental area, and an outline of a determination key of the *Corticeus* of the Papuan area are topics of the present paper.

## Methods

Body length corresponds to distance between the middle of anterior edge of pronotum and apices of elytra, body width to maximum of width across elytra; length of elytra to distance between base of scutellum and apices of elytra; length of pronotum to distance between middle of their anterior and posterior edges. The electron microscopic scanning was performed by using a LEO 1430VP SEM.

## Acronyms

BMH	Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai'i, U.S.A.
BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, U. K.
CG	Collection of Dr. ROLAND GRIMM, Neuenbürg, Germany
CS	Collection of A. SKALE, Hof/Saale, Germany
HMNH	Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest, Hungaria
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NHMG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland
NHW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
NME	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany
SAM	South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany

## Descriptions of new species of *Corticeus*

### *Corticeus dasyceps* **sp. n.** (Fig. 1)

**Holotype**, sex not determined, BMH: New Ireland (SW), Ridge above "Camp Bishop", 15 km up Kait River, 250-450 m, 9.VII.1956; J. L. GRESSITT Collector.

**Paratype**: ditto (1, sex not determined, ZSM).

*Corticeus dasyceps* **sp. n.** belongs to the subgenus *Pogonophloeus* BREMER, 1998.

**Diagnosis.** Tiny, with long, projecting hairs on head, pronotum, apical parts of elytra and on pygidium. Frons wide, smooth, without longitudinal ridges or carinae. Pronotum somewhat longer than wide, sides of pronotum straight, hind corners of pronotum angular and somewhat accentuated. Antennae short. Upper side and underside brown, lustrous.

Currently two species of the subgenus *Pogonophloeus* are known from the Papuan area. The second species from the Island of Kolobangara (Solomon Archipelago), *Corticeus forsteri* sp. n., is larger (body length 5.25 mm) and displays an impressed area behind anterior pronotal margin (in the middle) and a depressed area on the apical elytral part adjacent to median suture which *C. dasyceps* does not present.

By size and shape *Corticeus dasyceps* sp. n. is very near to *C. (Pogonophloeus) tantillus* BREMER, 2010 from Sulawesi. *C. tantillus* possesses rounded hind corners of pronotum, this in contrast to *C. dasyceps*, the eyes of *C. tantillus* are smaller than those of *C. dasyceps*.

**Description.** Body length: 2.39+2.45 mm. Body width: 0.67+0.72 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.05+1.06. Elytra: length/width 2.21+2.23; length elytra/length pronotum 2.08+2.21. Width head/transverse width of one eye 1.93+1.95.

**Coloration.** Upper side and underside brown, lustrous. Legs, antennae light brown.

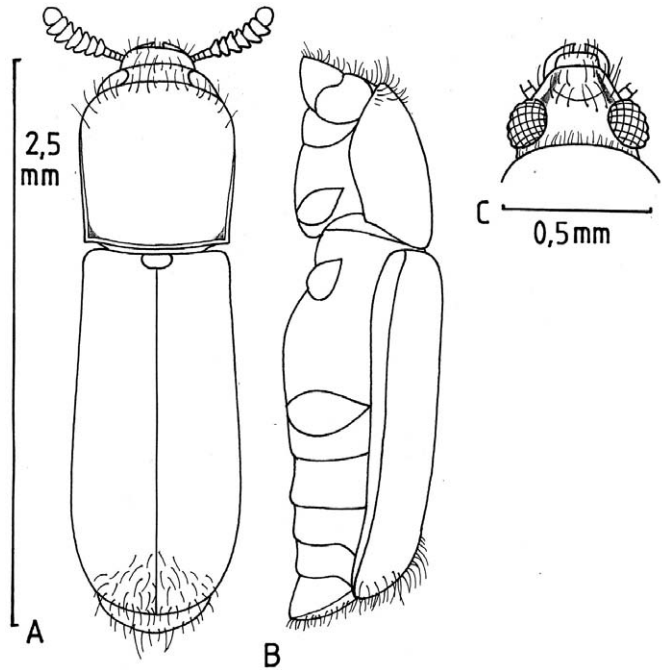
**Head.** Frons relatively wide, flat, with small, shallow punctures which just become visible at 50-fold magnification. Eyes large, they are roundedly projecting laterad beyond the outer margins of genae and temples. In front of eyes genae are very narrow, posteriorly they terminate on the outer third of anterior margin of eyes; anteriorly they are stretching forwards along clypeus, but at their anterior end they are very narrow, and there a separation from clypeus is barely visible. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly impressed but not incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, scarcely convex transversely and longitudinally, with small, shallow punctures (at 50-fold magnification just visible). Frons and clypeus with several long, mostly projecting hairs. On the underside of head the eyes reach just to the base of maxillary palpa, leaving between them a space wider than the width of mentum. Mentum lustrous, nearly impunctate. Underside of neck impunctate.

**Pronotum.** Slightly longer than wide, very convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally. Sides nearly straight, only anteriorly they are somewhat narrowed and bent, anteriorly the lateral borders are slightly widened. Front corners rounded. Anterior margin slightly and roundedly stretched towards head in the middle. Hind corners angular, obtuse. Posterior margin somewhat stretched towards elytra in the middle. Lateral and posterior margins bordered, anterior margin not bordered. Front corners and lateral borders in dorsal view just visible. Surface with tiny, widely separated punctures (at 50-fold magnification visible), with some projecting hairs of medium length.

**Scutellum.** Transversal oval.

**Elytra.** Long, sides parallel, very convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally and only in apical parts roundedly descending. With small, not very closely set punctures which are not clearly arranged linearly in primary rows; intervals flat. Apical parts with a few long, projecting hairs.

**Pygidium.** With long, projecting hairs.



**Fig. 1:** *Corticeus (Pogonophloeus) dasyceps* sp. n.: A Habitus; B Body, lateral view; C Head.

Prosternum. Anterior margin with a narrow border. Episterna with large, shallow punctures. In front of apophysis there are only a few punctures with long hairs. Prosternal apophysis between procoxae relatively wide, just behind coxae it is descending.

Metasternum. Uniformly convex transversely, disc slightly concave longitudinally. Just posterior to anterior apophysis with a shallow, transverse impression.

Sternites. With minute, widely separated punctures; only sternite 5 somewhat closer punctured with larger punctures.

Antennae. Short. Apically to antennomere 4 wider than long, Antennomere 11 irregularly round.

Legs. Protibiae with sharp outer edges and with an apical tooth. Mesotibiae with a small tooth apically on outer edges; inner side slightly curved. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** Δασύς (Greek) = closely pilose; ceps, *abbr.* of cephalus (Lat.) = head.

### *Corticeus forsteri* sp. n. (Fig. 2)

**Holotype**, sex unknown, BMH: Solomon Is., Kolombangara, Gullifer's Camp, 700 m, 27.I.1964, P. SHANAHAN Collector, BISHOP (left middle leg and metatarsomeres missing).

*Corticeus forsteri* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Pogonophloeus* BREMER, 1998.

**Diagnosis.** Species of medium size. Characterized by long, projecting hairs on genae, on anterior part of pronotum, and on apex of each elytron, by an impressed median part of pronotum near anterior margin and an impressed area in the apical part of each elytron, by a darker brown pronotum than elytra. Because of the fragile state of the holotype the underside of head, the pro- and mesosterna not studied.

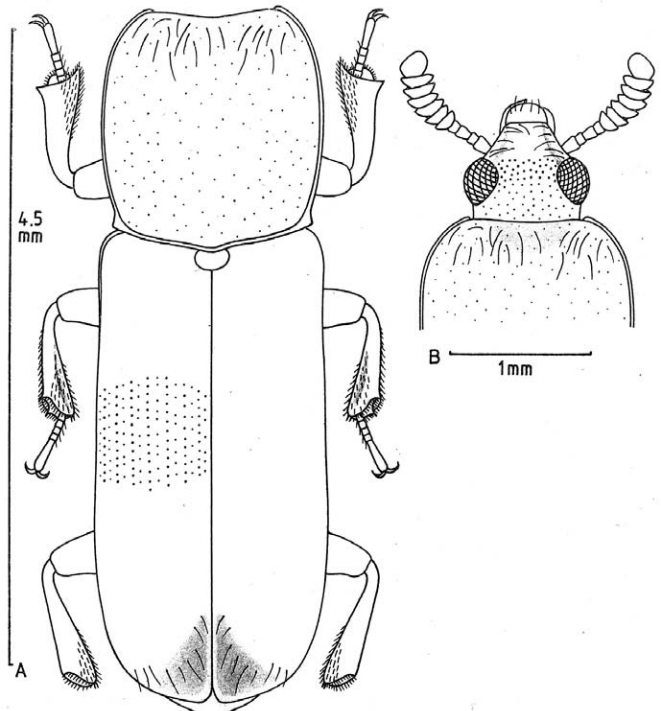
The only species of the subgenus *Pogonophloeus* with structural similarities to *C. forsteri* is *Corticeus vitiosus* BREMER, 1987 from Madagascar. *C. vitiosus* also presents a shallow impression on the apex of each elytron, but it is smaller (body length 3.87-4.07 mm), and, in contrast to *C. forsteri*, it displays maculae on elytra.

**Description.** Body length: 5.25 mm. Body width: 1.56 mm

Ratio. Pronotum: length/width 1.06. Elytra: length/width 1.93; length elytra/length pronotum 1.97. Width of head/width of one eye 3.75.

Coloration. Pronotum dark brown, brilliant; elytra auburn, lustrous; legs brown, tarsi light brown; antennae brown, lustrous; underside brown, very lustrous.

Head. Frons of medium width, about 1.8 as wide as transversal diameter of one eye; with medium-sized, distinct, closely set punctures, no transverse groove separates frons from neck; the neck only presents some small punctures. Eyes relatively large, they are roundedly prominent laterad, temples are not recognizable. Genae are posteriorly terminating at the mid of anterior margin of eyes; they are narrowed towards anterior margin of head, their lateral margins are slightly bent upwards, and they bear long, projecting hairs. Clypeus bald,



**Fig. 2:** *Corticeus (Pogonophloeus) forsteri* sp. n.: **A** Habitus; **B** Head, antennae and pronotum.

very lustrous, with a few minute punctures. Labrum transversely oval, with some long, projecting hairs. Mandibles apically bifid.

Pronotum. Subquadrate, with slightly bent sides and the greatest width at the end of first quarter; front corners rounded, not anteriorly projecting; hind corners allusively angular, very obtuse; anterior margin straight, not bordered; posterior margin slightly prominent towards elytra, bordered alike the lateral margins. Median area behind anterior margin impressed, with long hairs which are projecting caudad; disc of pronotum only little convex. Surface with tiny, widely separated punctures.

Scutellum. Transversely oval, with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Oblong, sides subparallel. Transversely convex, longitudinally nearly flat, in the apical region descending and bent, but near median suture somewhat impressed similar to the area behind anterior pronotal margin. With rows of small, relatively closely set punctures; intervals flat, impunctate. Some long, projecting hairs arise from the apical region.

Pygidium. Semi-elliptic, bald.

Metasternum. Disc transversely convex, with tiny, widely separated punctures, laterally with coarse, closely set punctures. Median line only translucent, neither impressed nor incised.

Sternites. Sternite 1 with distinct, medium-sized, closely set punctures; the size of punctures is decreasing from sternite 2 to sternite 5.

Antennae. Short, about as long as head wide; antennomeres 5-10 markedly widened and wider than long; antennomere 11 irregularly round.

Legs. Short. Femora club-like. Protibiae with sharp outer edges and with an apical tooth, on inner sides with small, projecting bristles in apical half. Mesotibiae also with sharp outer edges and presenting there a tiny saw blade structure, with a small tooth apically on outer edges; inner side slightly curved. Metatibiae somewhat widened apically, with straight sides and without a tooth apically. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** In memory of GEORG FORSTER, 1754-1794, naturalist, writer and politician. GEORG FORSTER participated on COOK's voyage round the world 1772-1775. He gave a living description on men and nature of the Pacific Islands in his travelogue "A Voyage round the World", and published – together with his father – descriptions and illustrations on the plants of the islands around Australia (*Characteres Generum Plantarum in Insulis Maris Australis collegg. &c.* – JOANNES REINOLDUS FORSTER & GEORGIUS FORSTER, London & Berlin 1776).

### *Corticeus accumbens* sp. n. (Fig. 3)

**Holotype.** ♂, NHMG; Nouv. Bretagne, Rabaul, 90 m, 17.VII.1979, J. D. BOURNE.

**Paratypes.** Ditto (1 NHMG, 1 ZSM) – E. New Britain Prov., 30 km SW Kokopo, Arabam Rapmarin River, 180 m, 4°35'56"N-152°06'02"E, 2.III.2000, leg. WEIGEL (3 NME, 2 CG, 2 ZSM).

*Corticeus accumbens* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921.

**Diagnosis.** Small, elongate, with subparallel, transversely distinctly convex elytra; pronotum somewhat longer than wide, front corners are formed by the lateral border, and they are only slightly prominent, the structure of sternite 5 is alike that shown in Fig. 11. Pronotum dark brown to black, elytra brown.

*Corticeus (Stenophloeus) sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914) is very similar to *C. accumbens*. This species has about the same size and nearly the same shape. I formerly did not differentiate *C. accumbens* and *C. sumatrensis*. However, *C. sumatrensis* has a longer pronotum and a uniformly brown upper side (in *C. accumbens* the pronotum is distinctly darker than elytra, in mature specimens nearly black).

**Description.** Body length: 3.89-4.00 mm. Body width: 1.01-1.08 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.16-1.25. Elytra: length/width 2.18-2.23; length elytra/length pronotum 1.93-1.97. Width head/width one eye 4.00-4.35.

Coloration. Pronotum (dependent on maturity) dark brown to black, lustrous; elytra light brown to brown; pygidium dark brown to black; underside brown to black; antennae brown to black.

Head. Relatively wide frons, longitudinally and transversely somewhat convex, towards neck terminated by a somewhat impressed transverse groove, with small, not too narrowly set punctures. Eyes semicircularly projecting laterad. Temples very short, retracted medial and continuing the outline of eyes. Genae terminating posteriorly at  $\frac{3}{4}$  laterad on the frontal side of eyes, they are at first distinctly narrowed towards the level of the fronto-clypeal suture, and thence they are somewhat and roundedly narrowing along clypeus; genae are clearly separated from the transversely distinctly convex clypeus which therefore is on a higher level than

genae. Anterior margin of head nearly straight, clypeus punctured as on frons. Fronto-clypeal suture translucent, neither really impressed nor incised. On underside eyes overlap base of maxillary palps towards their middle; distance between eyes is approximately as wide as width of mentum. Mentum and submentum closely punctured, mentum somewhat indented transversely. Underside of neck with only a few punctures.

Pronotum. Somewhat longer than wide, markedly convex transversely in the frontal half, increasingly less so in the hind half; except the area adjacent to anterior margin the pronotum is nearly flat longitudinally; maximum of width at the end of first quarter, between hind corners and greatest width slightly widened with inconspicuously bent lateral margins; between greatest width and front corners somewhat bent inwards. Front corners only slightly projecting to the front. Hind corners angular, slightly accentuated, obtuse. Anterior margin roundedly protruding towards head in the middle in dorsal view. Surface with small, distinct, irregularly set punctures.

Scutellum. Semicircular.

Elytra. Long, markedly convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally; with subparallel sides between shoulders and hind fifth. Shoulders slightly protruding towards pronotum; anterior margin somewhat excavated. Elytral apices mutually rounded. Elytra with small, closely set punctures which are inconspicuously arranged linearly; elytral intervals flat, with smaller and more distantly set punctures than in the rows.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic, lustrous, with tiny, widely separated punctures.

Prosternum. Apophysis horizontally projecting backwards, in its posterior part widened towards apex, at apex with a median notch. Median area in front of apophysis with a few small punctures. Episterna with large, closely set punctures.

Mesosternum. Frontal part long, somewhat convex, with a few small punctures; hind part between mesocoxae very narrow and posteriorly obliquely ascending.

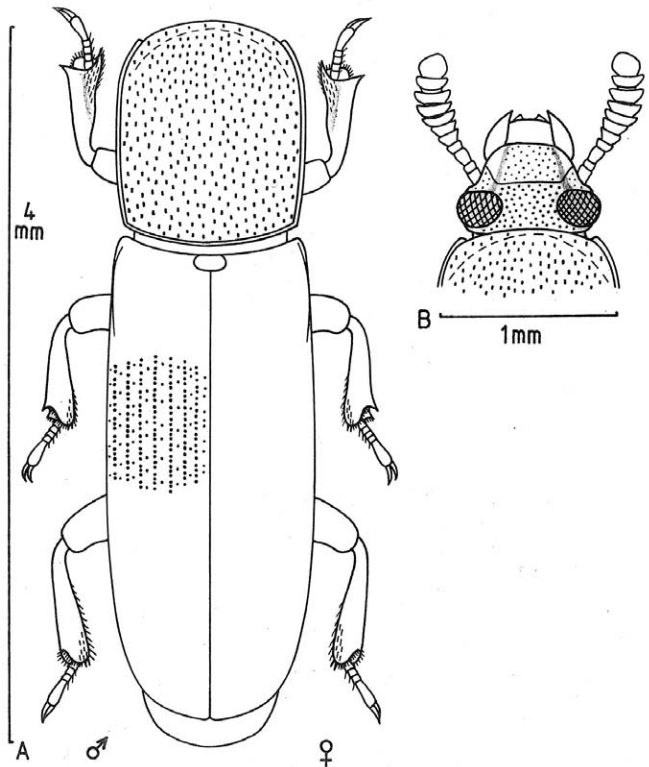
Metasternum. Disc with an impressed median line; along this line with small, distinct punctures; lateral parts with large, closely set punctures.

Sternites. Sternites 1-4 with minute to small, not very closely set punctures. Disc of sternite 5 shallowly impressed, in one specimen with medium-sized, closely set punctures, in an another one with minute punctures.

Antennae. Short; antennomeres 5-10 short, markedly widened; antennomere 11 irregularly round.

Legs. Short. Femora club-like formed. Outer sides of tibiae with a sharp edge; the outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae terminate in a tooth; all tibiae are broadened apically; inner sides of metatibiae with not very closely set hairs of medium length (only in males). Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** *Accumbens* (Lat.) = lying side by side (with *C. sumatrensis*).



**Fig. 3:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) accumbens* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, left side legs of a male, right side legs of a female; **B** Head, antennae, anterior part of pronotum.

***Corticeus ceramensis* sp. n.** (Fig. 4)

**Holotype**, ♀, NHW: Indonesien, Ceram, Hatuolo-Manusolo, 600-700 m, 16. 2. 1989, leg. SCHÖDL.

*Corticeus ceramensis* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *C. cylindricus* REITTER, 1877.

**Diagnosis.** *C. ceramensis* is of medium size, elongate, somewhat stout; elytra oblong, subparallel, markedly convex transversely. Anteriorly the genae become very narrow and they are not well discernible. Upper side auburn.

*Corticeus ceramensis* sp. n. is closely related to *Corticeus strenuus* sp. n. from New Guinea. The genae of *C. strenuus* are broadly discernible towards the anterior edge of head, and they are slightly protruding anteriorly, those of *C. ceramensis* are anteriorly evanescent and are only allusively visible at the anterior margin of head; the punctuation on head, pronotum and elytra of *C. strenuus* is clearly coarser than that of *C. ceramensis*, this is especially true concerning the rows of elytral punctures; the frons of *C. strenuus* is more vaulted than that of *C. ceramensis*; the antennomere 11 is shorter in *C. strenuus* than in *C. ceramensis*.

**Description.** Body length: 5.56 mm. Body width: 1.59 mm.

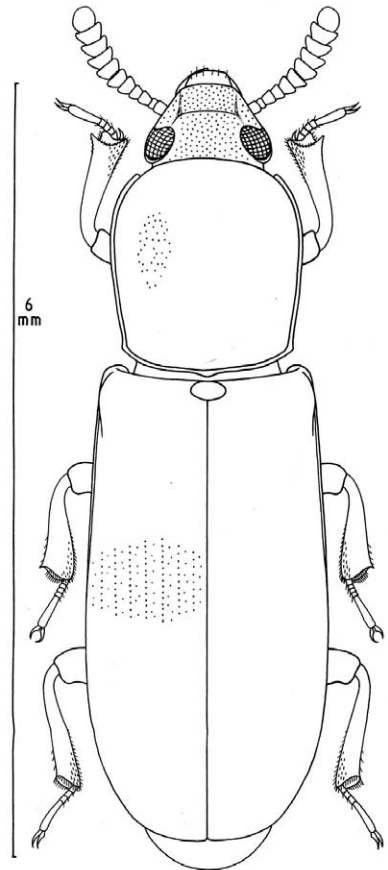
Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.13. Elytra: length/width 2.14; length elytra/length pronotum 2.06. Maximum width head/width frons 1.94; width frons/transversal width of one eye 1.88.

Coloration. Upper side auburn; pronotum and elytra moderately lustrous and distinctly less lustrous than upper side of head; upper side of body without microreticulation. Legs and antennae somewhat lighter brown than upper side.

Head. The large eyes are clearly projecting laterad beyond genae and temples. Temples very shortly converging medial. Frons wide (despite the large eyes). Genae terminating posteriorly in the middle of anterior margin of eyes; to the front they are narrowing with sinuous lateral margins; their anterior margin is roundedly passing over to the straight one of clypeus; in the posterior part genae are well separated from clypeus, in the anterior part they are only allusively separated from clypeus. Clypeus wide, only a little narrower than frons; moderately convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally, with small punctures which are well separated. Fronto-clypeal suture distinctly impressed. Frons slightly convex longitudinally, situated on a higher level than eyes, with small punctures, their distances equal to 1- 3 times the diameter of a puncture; between frons and neck there is a shallow transverse groove. On the underside of head the eyes are surpassing base of maxillary palpes; the distance between eyes equals to width of mentum. Mentum slightly indented, with coarse, partially fusing punctures. Submentum similarly punctured. Underside of neck with very tiny, widely separated punctures.

Pronotum. Somewhat longer than wide. Anterior margin clearly protruding towards head in dorsal view. Markedly convex transversely; the convexity is alleviating posteriorly. Front corners depressed ventrad, but they remain just visible in dorsal view, and they are formed by the somewhat anteriorly projecting lateral borders, however, anterior margin of pronotum is more projecting towards head than front corners. Lateral borders are roundedly narrowed within the anterior eighth; maximum width at the end of anterior eights; thence narrowed posteriorly with straight margins; ratio of maximum width to width at hind corners 1.08:1. Hind corners angular, slightly obtuse; posterior margin slightly projecting towards elytra in dorsal view. Surface with tiny and widely separated punctures; they are clearly smaller than punctures of head.

Scutellum. Widely oval, with tiny punctures.



**Fig. 4:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) ceramensis* sp. n.: Habitus.



Elytra. Oblong, with subparallel sides. Markedly convex transversely. Lateral edges in dorsal view only visible at shoulders. Shoulders somewhat projecting to the front; anterior margin slightly excavated. Apices mutually rounded. The linear rows of punctures consist of small punctures which are as small as the punctures of pronotum; their distances equal to 2-3 times the diameter of a puncture. Elytral intervals with similarly small punctures as the punctures of the linear rows, but on 2-4 punctures of the rows there is only one puncture of the intervals.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic, vaulted, impunctate.

Prosternum. Disc in front of procoxae distinctly convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally; with very fine and widely separated punctures; anterior margin somewhat darker, and it looks like hammered. Episterna with medium-sized, distinct punctures which are well separated. Apophysis is clearly projecting posteriorly beyond the hind margin of prosternum, it is somewhat widened posteriorly and barely descending, apex straight, with a median groove.

Mesososternum. Only indistinctly punctured.

Metasternum. Median line clearly impressed and visible towards the anterior quarter. Disc very finely and distantly punctured; laterally the punctures are larger than on disc, but well separated.

Sternites. Sternite 1 anteriorly with small, widely separated punctures; the part behind and the sternites 2 and 3 with very fine and widely separated punctures. Sternite 4 with somewhat closer set punctures. Sternite 5 with small, distinctly separated punctures, their distances equal to 1-2 times the diameter of a puncture.

Antennae. Short, not reaching to the middle of pronotum. Apically to antennomere 5 markedly widened; the antennomeres 6-11 are well separated, very short, but very wide; antennomere 11 irregularly round.

Legs. Outer margin of tibiae sharp-edged and terminating anteriorly in a tooth which is very sharply pointed on pro- and mesotibiae; anteriorly the tibiae are broadened; inner sides of mesotibiae and metatibiae slightly sinuous; on inner sides of metatibiae with shortly projecting hairs (holotype female; it is to be expected that these hairs are longer in males). Metatarsomere 4 longer than tarsomeres 1-3 jointly. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** *Ceramensis*, from Seram (also Ceram), the island of the Moluccas where the holotype has been collected.

### ***Corticeus strenuus* sp. n.** (Fig. 5)

**Holotype**, ♂, ZSM: Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands Prov., Umg. (vicinity) Kainantu, Onerunka, VI.1979, Dr. W. G. ULLRICH leg.

**Paratypes**. New Guinea (NE), Wau, Morobe Dist., 1100 m, 30.IX.1961, J. & M. SEDLACEK Collectors (1 ♂, 2 ♀ BMH; 1 ♂ ZSM) – New Guinea: NE, Wau, Morobe Distr., 1700 m, 17.V.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector BISHOP (1 ♂ BMH) – New Guinea: NE, Garaina-Saureli, 900-1400 m, 5.I.1968, J. & M. SEDLACEK Collectors BISHOP (1 ♂ ZSM, 4 ♂ BMH) – N. Guinea: NE, Garaina, 830 m, 13.-15.I.1958, J. & M. SEDLACEK Collectors BISHOP (1 ♂, 2 ♀ BMH) – Irian Jaya, Nabire, Paniai Prov., 60 km Pusppeasaat, 200-500 m, 14.-15. 8. 1991, leg. A. RIEDEL (1 ♂ SMNS) – New Guinea (NW), Ifar, Cyclops Mts., 300-500 m, 26.-28.VI.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector BISHOP (1 ♂ BMH) – Irian Jaya, Fakfak, 2 km östl. Flughafen, 16.-18.VII.1996, leg. SCHÜLE/STÜBEN (1 ♀ SMNS) – Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, 200 m, Samboka, Upper Kolff riv, 10.-14.X.1996, lgt. RIEDEL (1 ♂, 2 ♀ ZSM).

*Corticeus strenuus* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877.

**Diagnosis.** Large; relatively wide; pronotum slightly longer than wide; the front corners are formed by the lateral borders, and they are only slightly prominent anteriorly. Sternite 5 with an allusive, shallow, transverse impression and with slightly prominent lateral margins of this impression. Disc of sternites 1+2 bald in males. Lateral parts of metasternum and sternite 1 with relatively small punctures. Upper side uniformly brown, lustrous, legs reddish brown; in some specimens from Garaina the pronotum is somewhat darker than the elytra.

This species is very similar to *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) sodalis* sp. n. concerning shape of upper side. *C. sodalis* occurs mainly at Mt. Kaindi near Wau. *C. sodalis* is slightly smaller than *C. strenuus*, but it displays long hairs on discs of sternite 1+2 in males while discs of *C. strenuus* are bald in males, additionally the punctuation of the lateral parts metasternum and of sternites are coarser in *C. sodalis* than in *C. strenuus*.

By shape *C. strenuus* also somewhat resembles *C. cylindricus* REITTER, 1877, but *C. strenuus* is larger than *C. cylindricus*, and, among other differences, the pronotum of *C. cylindricus* displays more strongly pointed front corners; body length of *C. cylindricus* 3.52-5.04 mm.

Concerning differences with *C. (Stenophloeus) ceramensis* sp. n., see *C. ceramensis*.

**Description.** Body length 5.89-7.25 mm. Body width: 1.48-1.91 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.12-1.20. Elytra: length/width 2.14-2.23; length elytra/length pronotum 1.96-2.10. Maximum width head/width frons 2.03-2.07; width frons/transverse width of one eye 1.85-1.93.

Coloration. Upper side uniformly castaneous, lustrous, without any microreticulation; pygidium darker brown than elytra; legs and antennae reddish brown, underside darker brown than femora.

Head. Eyes relatively small, frons wide. Posteriorly the genae terminate at 80 per cent outwards on the anterior margin of eyes, and the contour of eyes is continued posteriorly in the outline of temples, the temples are markedly converging medial. Genae are narrowing to the front, and their outer margins are sinuous; on the anterior margin of head they are somewhat projecting. Genae are separated from clypeus by a not very distinct longitudinal groove; the lateral margins of genae are distinctly bent upwards. Clypeus is slightly convex transversely anteriorly, but nearly flat in its posterior part, and slightly bent downwards adjacent to anterior margin. Clypeus and genae are covered with small punctures, their distances equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3-times the diameter of a puncture, microscopical small punctures are interspersed (these interspersed punctures become visible at 50-fold magnification). Frons is situated at a higher level than eyes; it is distinctly and shortly convex longitudinally, slightly convex transversely; punctures on frons are somewhat larger than those on clypeus, interspersed tiny punctures also on frons. Neck is distinctly separated from frons by a lower level, and it is less closely punctured. On the underside of head eyes overlap two thirds of base of maxillary palpes, space between eyes equals to width of mentum. Mentum closely punctured. The underside of neck is markedly vaulted, very lustrous and nearly impunctate.

Pronotum. Somewhat longer than wide. Disc moderately convex transversely, but lateral parts distinctly bent downwards towards the conspicuous lateral borders; disc only slightly convex longitudinally, but adjacent to the anterior margin somewhat descending. Lateral margins subparallel except their anterior fourth and the posterior fifth; within the anterior fourth clearly bent and narrowed; within posterior fifth slightly narrowed, hind corners are obtuse and not pointed. The lateral borders form the front corners, they are slightly projecting towards head. Anterior margin not bordered and roundedly projecting towards head. Posterior margin distinctly bordered, slightly roundedly projecting towards elytra. Surface with small, widely separated punctures, they are smaller than punctures on head; their distances equal to 3- to 4-times the diameter of a puncture; a few tiny punctures are interspersed.

Scutellum. Transversely oval, with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Long, subparallel. Markely convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally. Shoulders slightly projecting anteriorly. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Disc with distinct linear rows of punctures which are similarly large than those of pronotum; space between them equals to the diameter of a puncture; elytral intervals with somewhat smaller punctures which have different distances from each other; on 3 to 4

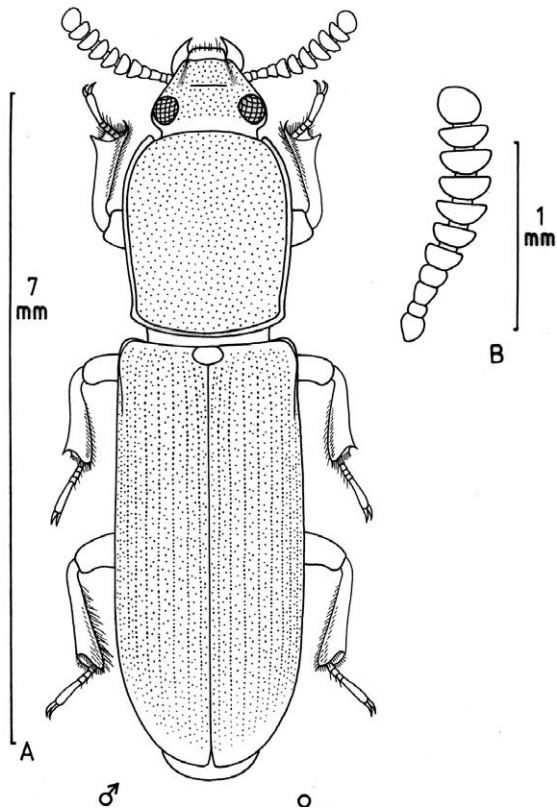


Fig. 5: *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) strenuus* sp. n.: A Habitus, left side legs of a male, right side legs of a female; B Antenna.

punctures of the linear rows there is only one puncture of intervals. Near apex and on the lateral parts of elytra the punctures are smaller, and the linear rows of punctures become indistinct.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic, with tiny punctures.

Prosternum. In front of procoxae the median part is slightly lifted, partially covered with large, elongate punctures; the median area lateral to the lifted part is minutely punctured, with a few long hairs in males. Episterna with large, closely set punctures. Apophysis between procoxae with subparallel sides; the apophysis is posteriorly protruding beyond the posterior margin of prosternum, it is barely descending, apex straight, with a median groove which is apically open.

Metasternum. Median line impressed towards anterior margin; lateral parts of metasternum wrinkled, microreticulated, with large and closely set punctures. The anterior area of disc with large punctures, the posterior area with minute punctures.

Sternites. Between metacoxae the anterior part of sternite 1 with large, elongate, closely set punctures (without hairs in males); hind part of sternite 1 and sternites 2+3 with minute and widely separated punctures. Sternite 4 with increasingly large punctures. Sternite 5 with a shallow, transverse impression and within this impression with medium-sized, closely set punctures, the lateral margins of this impression are slightly prominent.

Antennae. Short; ratio of length of antenna to maximum width of head as 3.8:3.6. Antennomeres 5-11 markedly widened and well separated. Antennomere 11 is very short: ratio of width/length as 1.4:1. Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4.

Legs. Pro- and mesotibiae are apically somewhat widened, terminating in a sharp tooth on outer side. Protibiae display long hairs on inner side in males. Metatibiae are less widened apically; they also show long, projecting hairs on inner side in males. Metatarsomere 4 as long as metatarsomeres 1-3 jointly. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** *Strenuus* (Lat.) = strenuous.

### ***Corticeus nigriculus* sp. n.** (Fig. 6)

**Holotype**, ♂, ZSM: Papua New Guinea, Prov. Morobe, Umg. [vic. of] Gurakor, XII.1979, Dr. W. G. ULLRICH leg.

**Paratype**: Papua Nlle. Guinée, Morobe, env. de Gurakor, XII.79, W. G. ULLRICH (1 ♀ NHMG).

*Corticeus nigriculus* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877.

**Diagnosis.** Of medium size, relatively narrow; elytra long, with subparallel sides; pronotum slightly longer than wide, anteriorly their lateral margins are projecting only slightly to the front, this projecting part is slightly incurved. Frons wide; clypeus on a much higher level than genae. Pronotum relatively closely punctured with relatively large punctures Upper side dark brown, nearly black, legs, antennae brown.

*Corticeus nigriculus* has nearly same size and shape as *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, but upper side of *C. cylindricus* is castaneous, that of *C. nigriculus* is dark brown to black; the clypeus of *C. nigriculus* is situated on a higher level than that of *C. cylindricus*; the front corners of *C. cylindricus* are more pointed and somewhat more prominent, and the pronotum of *C. nigriculus* is narrower and more closely punctured than the pronotum of *C. cylindricus*.

In the same area another relative species occurs: *Corticeus strenuus* sp. n.; this species is larger (body length 5.89-7.25 mm), the pronotum of *C. strenuus* is less closely punctured, but the front corners of pronotum are of the same shape as in *C. nigriculus*; the upper side of *C. strenuus* displays a uniformly castaneous color.

**Description.** Body length: 4.67+5.41 mm. Body width: 1.20+1.40 mm.

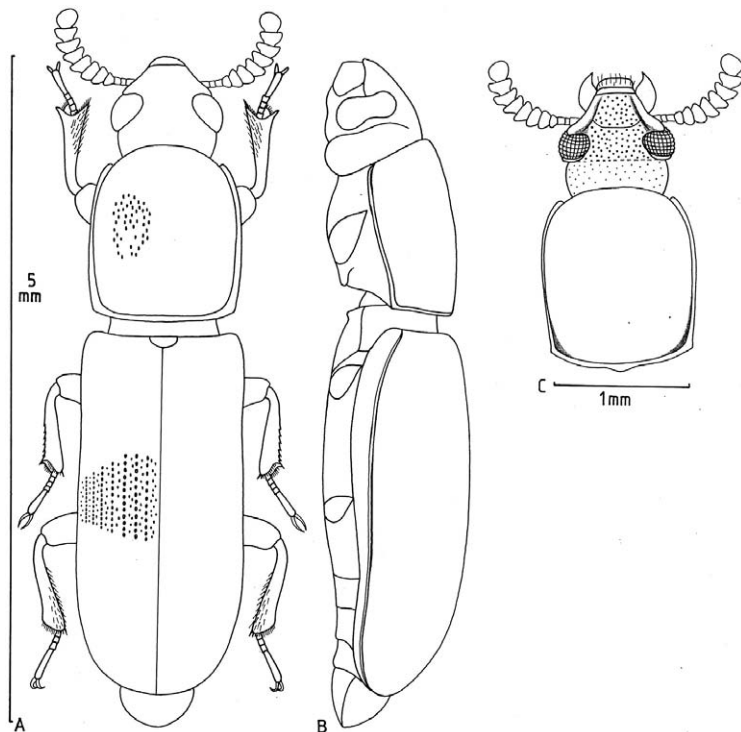
Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.10+1.19. Elytra: length/width 1.94+2.19; length elytra/length pronotum 2.13+2.18. Width frons/width one eye transversely 1.7+2.1. Length antennae/width head 1.00+1.05.

Coloration. Upper side brownish black to black, lustrous. Pygidium dark brown. Legs and antennae brown. Underside black, the color of underside contrasts with the brown femora.

Head. Frons rather wide, with small, distinct punctures; frons on a higher level than eyes. Neck separated from neck by a transverse groove, neck is convex transversely and longitudinally. Eyes slightly transverse in dorsal view, projecting roundedly laterad and forming the lateral outlines of head. Genae in front of eyes, posteriorly they terminate in the middle of the anterior margin of the eye without any angle; to the front genae are narrowed and their outline is concave, they terminate on the anterior margin of head; their lateral margins are not raised. Temples very short and retracted medial. Clypeus is situated on a higher level than

genae, convex transversely, punctation as on frons. Mentum closely punctured. On underside eyes overlap base of maxillary palpes towards their middle, leaving a space between them alike width of mentum.

**Pronotum.** Slightly longer than wide. Between base and anterior third widened with straight sides, within anterior third narrowed and bent inwards. The well visible lateral borders in dorsal view are slightly projecting as front corners. Anterior margin not bordered, slightly and roundedly projecting towards head in the middle. Hind corners angular, slightly obtuse. Posterior margin bordered, slightly and roundedly projecting towards elytra in the middle. Surface with medium-sized, distinct, and relatively closely set punctures.



**Fig. 6:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) nigriculus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum.

**Scutellum.** Somewhat transverse; with a few tiny punctures.

**Elytra.** More than twice as long as wide. Markedly convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally. Base slightly excavated. Sides subparallel. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. With rows of medium-sized, closely set punctures; elytral intervals flat, their punctures are of the same size as those of the rows, but they are less closely set.

**Pygidium.** Half-elliptic.

**Prosternum.** Apophysis horizontally projecting backwards, in its posterior part coarsely punctured and with a shallow median groove; apex straight. Median area in front of apophysis with only a few small punctures. Episterna with large, closely set punctures.

**Mesosternum.** Frontal part long, somewhat convex, with a few small punctures; hind part between mesocoxae narrow.

**Metasternum.** Disc with only a few tiny punctures; lateral parts with large punctures. Median line impressed in its whole length.

**Sternites.** Apophysis of sternite 1 between metacoxae with very closely set, coarse punctures which touch each other; anterior part of sternite 1 with medium-sized, closely set punctures, posterior part of sternite 1 and sternites 2 + 3 with tiny, widely separated punctures, punctures on sternite 4 larger and closer set; sternite 5 with very large, very closely set punctures.

**Antennae.** Short, approximately as long as head wide.

**Legs.** Short. Outer sides of tibiae with a sharp edge; the outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae terminate in a tooth; all tibiae are broadened anteriorly; inner sides of protibiae are suddenly widened near apex and terminate in a sharp thorn; inner sides of metatibiae with tiny tubercles which are the origin of hairs of medium length in males. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Aedeagus.** Only weakly sclerotized.

**Etymology.** *Nigriculus* (Lat.) = blackish.

***Corticeus solomonensis* sp. n.** (Fig. 7)

**Holotype**, ♂, HMNH: Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Kukum, 15.XII.1962, GREENSLADE.

**Paratypes**: Same data as holotype (1 ♀ HMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Mamara R., 31.III.1962, P. GREENSLADE (1 ♂ ZSM, 1 ♀ HMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Betikama R., IX.1960, W. W. BRANDT Collector (1 ♂ BMH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Tambalia, 30 km W. Honiara, 25.V.'64, R. STRAATMAN, Light Trap, BISHOP (1 ♂ ZSM) – New Britain, Gazelle Pen., Upper Warangoi, Illugi, 730 m, 8.-11.XII.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector BISHOP (2 ♂ BMH) – New Britain, Gazelle Pen., Upper Warangoi, 350-600 m, 28.-29.XI.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector BISHOP (1 ♂ ZSM, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ BMH).

*Corticeus solomonensis* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877.

**Diagnosis.** Oblong, of medium size. The front corners of pronotum are somewhat projecting; characterized by a somewhat longer than wide pronotum which presents bent sides with the greatest width in the middle; sternite 1 in males bald; pronotum brown, lustrous, elytra auburn, lustrous. – One specimen from Solomon Isl., Malaite, Dala, 16.II.1965, P. GREENSLADE (1 ♀ HMNH) is much smaller than the other specimens, however, I do not find other characters which could separate this specimen from others (body length 3.38 mm), but I did not label it as paratype.

Concerning size, shape, coloration similar to *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER. This species may easily be mistaken with *C. solomonensis* if it also has bent pronotal sides (most specimens have straight sides which slightly widen towards the anterior fifth). If *C. cylindricus* has bent pronotal sides then its maximum of width is in the anterior quarter. However, I cannot exclude that *C. solomonensis* is only a subspecies of *C. cylindricus*.

**Description.** Body length: 4.03-5.01 mm. Body width: 1.17-1.48 mm.

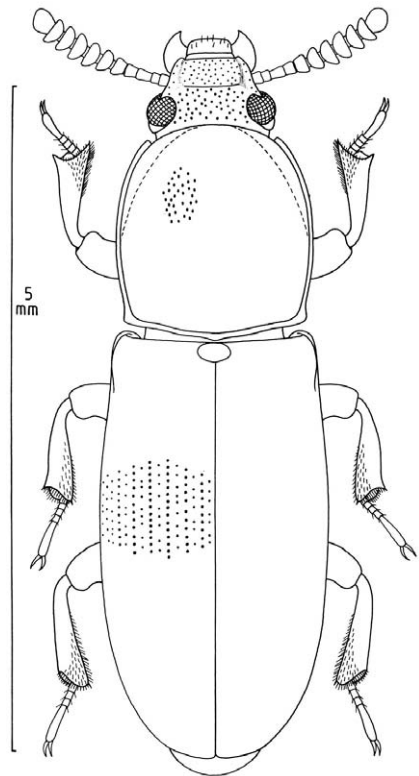
Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.14-1.27. Elytra: length/width 1.95-2.07; length elytra/length pronotum 1.77-1.90. Width of front/transverse width of one eye 2.00-2.32.

Coloration. Upper side and underside brown, lustrous; pronotum in mature specimens somewhat darker than elytra, pygidium distinctly darker brown than elytra; legs, antennae yellowish brown.

Head. Frons of medium width, with small, relatively closely set punctures, barely separated from neck; eyes roundedly projecting laterad, the shortly retracted temples are continuing the outline of eyes, the genae are meeting the anterior part of eyes at the lateral fourth; fronto-clypeal suture not incised nor impressed; genae well separated from clypeus by a longitudinal groove, genae slightly lifted towards lateral margins; clypeus slightly convex transversely and situated on a higher level than genae; on underside eyes are overlapping base of maxillary palpa in their lateral third, distance between eyes somewhat wider than width of mentum; mentum slightly indented, with minute punctures; underside of neck with widely separated, minute punctures.

Pronotum. Somewhat longer than wide, very convex transversely, on disc nearly flat longitudinally and only somewhat descending towards anterior and posterior corners; sides uniformly bent with the greatest width in the middle; hind corners angular, obtuse; front corners accentuated, they are formed by their lateral borders, and they are pointed and anteriorly somewhat projecting; anterior margin not bordered, somewhat and roundedly projecting towards head in the middle; lateral and posterior margins bordered, hind margin slightly roundedly projecting towards elytra. Surface with minute to medium-sized, distinct, and not very closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Transversely oval.



**Fig. 7:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) solomonensis* sp. n.: A Habitus, left side legs of a male, right side legs of a female.

Elytra. About twice as long as wide; markedly convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally, only descending within apex; base somewhat excavated; sides very slightly oval; apices of elytra mutually rounded; with not very conspicuous rows of minute, closely set punctures, on 2-3 punctures of the rows there is one puncture on intervals; elytral intervals flat, their punctures are of the same size as those of the rows.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic, with tiny punctures

Prosternum. Apophysis horizontally projecting backwards and posterior to procoxae somewhat widened, in its posterior part coarsely punctured and with a shallow median groove; apex straight; median area in front of apophysis with only a few small punctures; episterna with large, closely set punctures.

Mesosternum. Frontal part long, somewhat convex, with a few inconspicuous punctures; hind part ascending obliquely, impunctate.

Metasternum. Disc with minute, not very closely set punctures; lateral parts with larger punctures. Median line neither impressed nor incised.

Sternites. Apophysis of sternite 1 between metacoxae half-elliptic, along margin somewhat closer punctured; anterior part of sternite 1 with small, not very closely set punctures, posterior part of sternite 1 and sternites 2-4 with minute, not very closely set punctures, punctures on sternite 5 somewhat larger and closer set; median part of sternite 1 without hairs in males.

Antennae. Short, slightly longer than head wide.

Legs. Short. Outer sides of tibiae with a sharp edge; the outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae terminate in a tooth; all tibiae are broadened anteriorly; inner sides of protibiae are suddenly widened near apex and terminate in a sharp thorn; inner sides of metatibiae with tiny tubercles which are the origin of hairs of medium length. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** *Solomonensis* (Lat.): from Solomon Islands where this species occurs.

### *Corticeus skalei* sp. n. (Fig. 8)

**Holotype**, ♂, CG: W-Papua, Manokwari Prov., vic. Makwam (Siyoubbrig), 1400-1600 m, 01°08'26''S-133°54'41''E, 24.-28.II.2007, leg. A. SKALE.

**Paratype:** Same data as holotype (1 ♀ CS) – Irian Jaya, Prov. Paniai, Bilogay, 2100-2200 m, 29.XII.1995, leg. A. RIEDEL (1 ♀ ZSM).

*Corticeus skalei* belongs to the subgen. *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877.

**Diagnosis.** Of medium size, with subparallel elytra; pronotum longer than wide, only little widened anteriorly towards anterior third with approximately straight lateral margins; lateral pronotal borders form front corners, they are very slightly protruding and bent inwards; frons relatively wide; antennae short; head and pronotum nearly black, elytra auburn, both moderately lustrous; legs lighter brown than elytra, antennae brown.

Concerning size and shape very similar to *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877. In contrast to this species *Corticeus skalei* presents a dark brown to black pronotum and auburn elytra; the pronotal front corners of *C. cylindricus* are more pointed and more anteriorly projecting.

**Description.** Body length: 4.70-5.81 mm. Body width: 1.28-1.57 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.18-1.21; elytra: length/width 2.14-2.27; length elytra/length pronotum 2.14-2.27; width head/width frons 1.83-1.90; width frons/width one eye 2.4-2.6.

Coloration. See "Diagnosis". Elytra slightly less lustrous than pronotum. Pygidium black.

Head. Frons relatively wide, somewhat convex transversely and longitudinally, with small, distinct, moderately widely separated punctures. Eyes are situated on a somewhat lower level than frons, they are somewhat protruding laterad; temples short and retracted medial; genae are terminating without a step at the lateral parts of the front margin of eyes, they are forming a continued outline with the outline of eyes. Genae developed and discernible towards the anterior margin of head, they are nearly horizontal towards lateral margins and well separated from the transversely somewhat convex clypeus; the punctures of clypeus are slightly larger than those of frons. Frons is separated from neck by a shallow transverse groove. On underside eyes overlap two thirds of base of maxillary palps; distance between eyes is as wide as width of mentum. Mentum small, closely punctured. Underside of neck impunctate.

Pronotum. Longer than wide, markedly convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally; maximum of width at the end of first quarter, between hind corners and maximum of width slightly widening with

approximately straight lateral margins; between maximum of width and front corners somewhat bent inwards, and front corners slightly projecting and pointed. Hind corners angular and with an angle of appr.  $105^\circ$ . Anterior margin somewhat roundedly protruding towards head in the middle. Surface with small, distinct, irregularly set punctures.

Scutellum. Transversely oval.

Elytra. Long, markedly convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally; with subparallel sides between shoulders and hind fifth. Shoulders slightly protruding towards pronotum; anterior margin slightly excavated. Elytral apices mutually rounded. Elytra with rows of small punctures; their distances on disc in row 4 equal to diameter of one puncture; elytral intervals with a row of punctures which are slightly smaller than those of the primary rows, and on appr. 4 punctures of the primary rows there is one puncture on the interval.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic, lustrous, with minute punctures.

Prosternum. Episterna anteriorly with small, not very closely set punctures, posteriorly with coarse, closely set punctures; disc in front of apophysis somewhat convex transversely and longitudinally, median nearly impunctate. Apophysis between procoxae moderately wide, not grooved; somewhat projecting caudad and posteriorly slightly widening; apex straight.

Mesososternum. Frontal part laterally with large, partially fusing punctures.

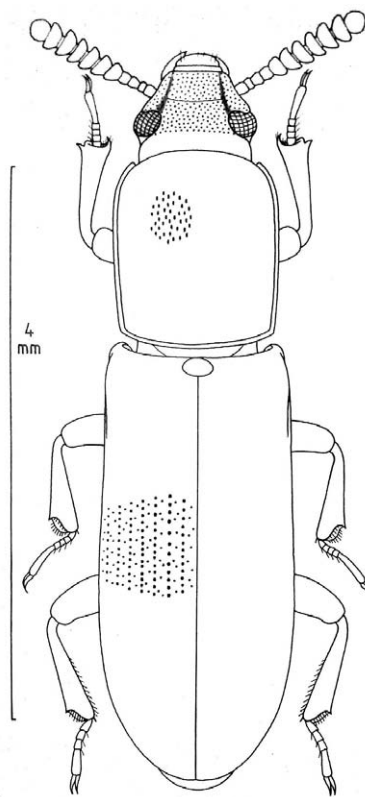
Metasternum. The median area of disc impressed, and with a few tiny punctures; the lateral parts of metasternum with medium-sized, distinct punctures.

Sternites. Sternite 1 laterally with coarse, closely set punctures, leaving free a nearly impunctate median area. Sternites 2-4 with small, moderately closely set punctures. Disc of sternite 5 flat, with large, closely set punctures.

Antennae. Short; antennomeres 5-11 short, very wide.

Legs. Short. Outer sides of tibiae with a sharp edge; the outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae terminate in a tooth; all tibiae are broadened apically; inner sides of protibiae are straightly widening towards apex; inner sides of metatibiae with not very closely set hairs of medium length (only in males).

**Etymology.** Honouring ANDRÉ SKALE who collected a very important material of Tenebrionidae in Irian Jaya.



**Fig. 8:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) skalei* sp. n.: Habitus.

### *Corticeus sodalis* sp. n. (Fig. 9)

**Holotype**, ♂, HMNH: N. Guinea, Mt. Kaindi, 2300 m, 19.XII.78-18.I.79, J. SEDLACEK.

**Paratypes:** New Guinea: NE, Wau, 2400 m, 9.-12.I.1962, J. H. & M. SEDLACEK, G. MONTEITH & Native, Bishop Museum (1 ♂ ZSM) - New Guinea (NE), 6 km W of Wau, Nami Creek, 1700 m., 15.VI.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector, BISHOP (1 BMH) - New Guinea (NE), Wau, Morobe Dist., 1200 m., 10-19. VI. 62; Light Trap, J. SEDLACEK, BISHOP (1 BMH) - New Guinea: NE, Mt. Missim, 2100 m., 15.III.1967, P. COLMAN Collector, BISHOP (1 BMH) - dito, but 21.XII.1967 (1 BMH) - N. Guinea: NE, Garaina, 800 m., J. SEDLACEK Collector, BISHOP (1 BMH) - New Guinea: (NE), Mt. Kaindi, 16 km SW of Wau, 2300 m., 8-9. VI. 1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector, BISHOP (1 ♂ BMH, 1 ♀ BMH, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ZSM) - Mt. Kaindi, NG, 2850 m, 6.XI.1962, J. & M. Sedlacek Collectors BISHOP (1 ♀ BMH).

*Corticeus sodalis* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877.

**Diagnosis.** Relatively large; elongate; elytra subparallel; pronotum distinctly longer than wide; lateral borders of pronotum slightly projecting to the front and forming the pointed front corners; sternites 1+2 with long hairs in males.

*Corticeus sodalis* seems to be the only species of the species group of *Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER with long, semi-erect and recumbent hairs on disc of sternites 1+2 in males.

*Corticeus sodalis* resembles *C. cylindricus* REITTER, 1877, but *C. sodalis* is larger (body length of *C. cylindricus* 3.98-5.17 mm, mostly <5.0 mm), possesses longer elytra (length/width ratio 2.17-2.30:1 vs. 2.03-2.12; *C. sodalis* displays long hairs on sternites 1+2 in males while sternites 1+2 of *C. cylindricus* are bald in males.

Concerning differences to *Corticeus strenuus* sp. n., see *C. strenuus*.

**Description.** Body length: 5.97-6.45 mm. Body width: 1.48-1.63 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.11-1.19. Elytra: length/width 2.17-2.30; length elytra/length pronotum 2.26-2.34.

Coloration. Brown, lustrous. Legs and tarsi yellowish brown. underside auburn; antennae light brown.

Head. Frons on a somewhat higher level than eyes; eyes semi-circularly projecting laterad; genae markedly narrowing to the front; the very short and medial retracted temples are continuing the outline of eyes posteriorly. Posteriorly the genae are terminating without a step at the transition to the outer third of eyes, genae are well separated from the transversely slightly convex clypeus; clypeus anteriorly somewhat descending; anterior margin of head straight and mainly formed by clypeus. Fronto-clypeal suture only laterally slightly impressed, in its middle part barely visible. Frons slightly convex transversely, barely convex longitudinally; separated from neck by a very shallow, transverse groove. Head with small punctures, they are somewhat closer set on clypeus than on frons; distances between punctures on frons equal to 2- to 3-times the diameter of a puncture. On underside the eyes overlap base of maxillary palps towards their middle; distance between eyes is somewhat wider than width of mentum. Mentum small, closely punctured, somewhat indented transversely. Underside of neck barely punctured.

Pronotum. Markedly longer than wide. Very strongly convex transversely (more than elytra); maximum of width and maximum of convexity at the end of anterior third. Shape of pronotum somewhat variable: always narrowed and bent from maximum of width to the front corners, slightly narrowed towards hind corners with straight margins or initially distinctly narrowed and thence subparallel within hind fifth of pronotum. Hind corners slightly obtuse. Posterior margin bordered and slightly roundedly projecting towards elytra. Lateral margins conspicuously bordered; their anterior part slightly incurved and accentuated but not acutely projecting to the front. Anterior margin without border, in view from the front straight, in dorsal view slightly projecting towards head in the middle. Surface with small, irregularly set punctures; their distances equal to 2- to 5-times the diameter of a puncture.

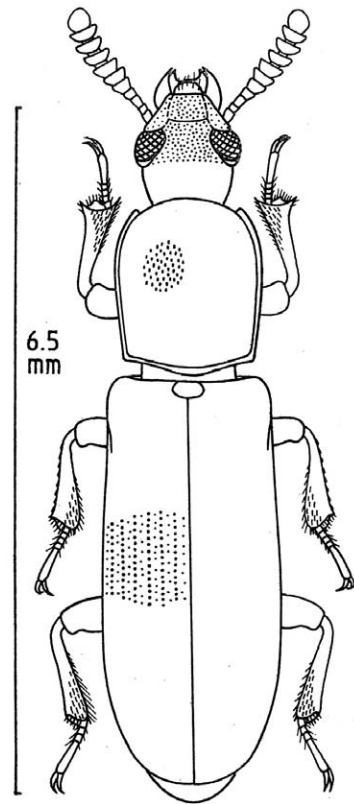
Scutellum. Widely rounded, impunctate.

Elytra. Very long, strictly parallel-sided; elytral apices mutually rounded; shoulders slightly projecting to the front. Markedly and uniformly convex transversely; barely convex longitudinally. With rows of linearly arranged punctures; the punctures are as large as the punctures of the pronotum, their distances equal to the diameter of a puncture. Intervals flat, their punctures are less closely set than punctures of the rows (one puncture of intervals corresponds to 3 to 3½ punctures of the primary rows).

Pygidium. Half-elliptic; less lustrous than elytra; with some very tiny punctures.

Prosternum. Episterna with medium-sized, closely set punctures; disc in front of apophysis somewhat convex transversely and longitudinally, with a few punctures. Apophysis wide, between procoxae slightly grooved; markedly projecting caudad and posteriorly slightly widened; apex straight.

Mesosternum. Frontal part laterally with large, partially fusing punctures.



**Fig. 9:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) sodalis* sp. n.: A Habitus.



Metasternum. Disc approximately flat, not very closely punctured, punctures small; anteriorly the lateral parts are covered with coarse, closely set punctures. Median line incised in the hind half.

Sternites. In males sternite 1 is somewhat impressed in the middle and very densely and coarsely punctured, from these punctures yellow, long, semi-erect hairs originate; disc of sternite 2 also with long hairs in males. In females sternite 1 not depressed, bald, and only at the anterior part with a few closer set punctures, sternite 2 bald. Sternite 3 with small, conspicuous punctures in both sexes. Sternite 4 with somewhat larger punctures than on sternite 3. Punctuation on sternite 5 as on sternite 4, but punctures closer set.

Antennae. Short. Reaching to the middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 5-11 well separated, wider than long. Antennomere 11 irregularly round.

Legs. Short. Tibiae widened apically and with a sharp edge on their outer sides. Outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae terminate in a sharp tooth. Long hairs on inner sides of metatibiae only in males. Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** *Sodalis* (Lat.) = companion.

### ***Corticeus contortus* sp. n.** (Fig. 10A-D)

**Holotype**, ♂, SMNS: Irian Jaya: Jayawijaya, Dekai, Brazza-River, ca. 100 m, 21.-22.VI.1994, A. RIEDEL leg.

**Paratypes:** With the same data (4 SMNS, 2 ZSM).

*Corticeus sodalis* sp. n. belongs to the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 and within this subgenus to the species group of *Corticeus sumatrensis* (Pic, 1914).

**Diagnosis.** Small, narrow, elytra long and subparallel, markedly convex, pronotum somewhat longer than wide, with slightly prominent and pointed front corners, hind corners angular, sides of pronotum straight and slightly narrowed towards hind corners; on sternite 5 a low median crest is diverting from the apical margin (see Fig. 10D).

By body size, shape, coloration, shape of head, of antennae and legs *Corticeus contortus* is very similar to *C. sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914) and to *C. similis* BREMER, 1999 [most specimens of *C. similis* are from Taiwan, a few from Samar and Leyte (The Philippines), from Northern Vietnam and from Laos]. *C. sumatrensis* is a widely distributed species, occurs nearly in the whole Oriental area, and is also found in the Papuan area. It is variable in size, punctuation (especially on sternite 5), and currently it is not clear whether all of them belong to the same taxon. *C. sumatrensis* differs from *C. similis* and *C. contortus* by the shape of sternite 5. Sternite 5 is only uniformly punctured in *C. sumatrensis*, but without any other special structures (see Fig. 11), *C. similis* presents a short median keel originating from the apical margin (see Fig. 12), *C. contortus* also displays such a keel, but it is transgrading to the middle of this sternite.

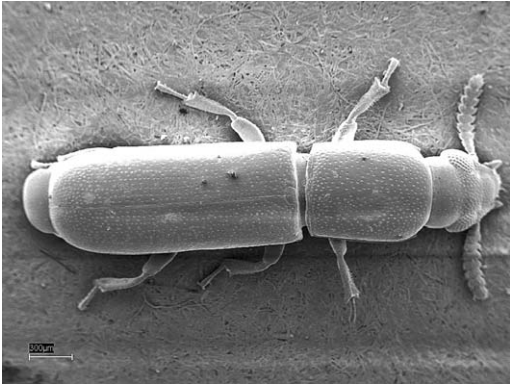
A more or less pronounced median keel on sternite 5 (mostly similar to that shown in Fig. 12) is also found in the following African species: *Corticeus mocquerysi* (PIC, 1914), *C. schedli* (ARDOIN, 1969), *C. brazzavillae* (KASZAB, 1969), *C. advenus* BREMER, 1995, *C. ambiguus* Bremer, 1995, *C. somali* BREMER, 1995, and *C. praecipuus* BREMER, 1995. These species have a stouter body, they do not display the sexual dimorphic characters of the subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 as *C. contortus* does, and they therefore cannot be confounded with *C. contortus* sp. n. Additionally, *C. brazzavillae* (KASZAB), *C. schedli* (ARDOIN), and *C. praecipuus* BREMER possess a median crest (on clypeus) or bumps (on clypeus and frons) in males and, because of these sexual characters, belong to the subgenus *Tylophloeus* BREMER, 1998 of *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER, 1783 (concerning the African species, see BREMER 1995, 116-128).

**Description.** Body length: 2.84-3.09 mm. Body width: 0.68-0.76 mm.

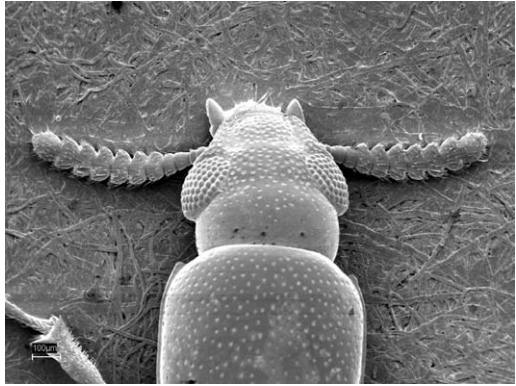
Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.17-1.22. Elytra: length/width 2.15-2.32; length elytra/length pronotum 2.00-2.04; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.03-1.08. Head: maximum width head/transversal width of one eye 3.71-4.00.

Coloration. Upper side and underside auburn, lustrous, pygidium black. Legs, antennae light brown.

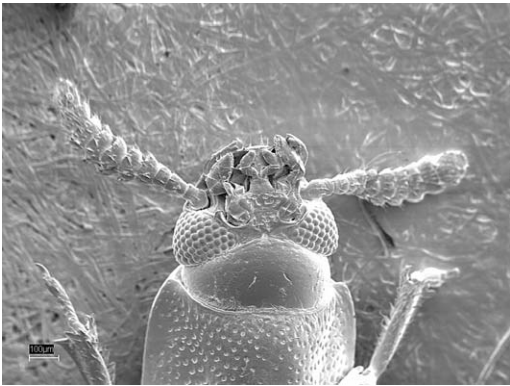
Head. Frons of medium width, on a somewhat higher level than eyes; eyes semi-circularly projecting laterad; genae terminating posteriorly at  $\frac{3}{4}$  laterad on the frontal side of eyes, they are first distinctly narrowed towards the level of the fronto-clypeal suture, and thence they are somewhat and roundedly narrowed along the clypeus; temples are not discernible, and eyes are posteriorly touching the neck; genae are separated from the transversely slightly convex clypeus which is situated on a higher level than the genae; anterior margin of head straight. Fronto-clypeal suture translucent, neither impressed nor incised. The frons is slightly convex longitudinally but scarcely separated from neck by a transverse groove; frons with



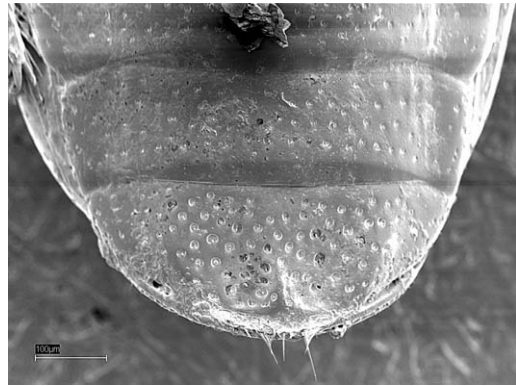
**Fig. 10A:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) contortus* sp. n.: Habitus (body length 2.9 mm); SEM.



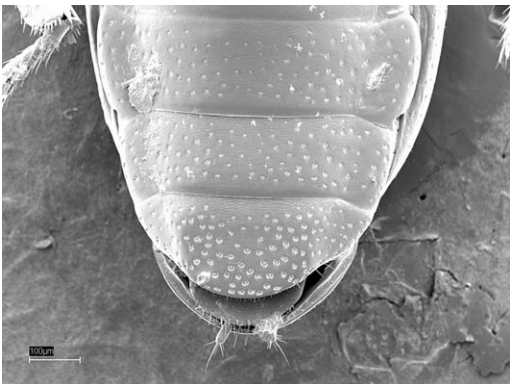
**Fig. 10B:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) contortus* sp. n.: Head, antennae, anterior half of pronotum; SEM.



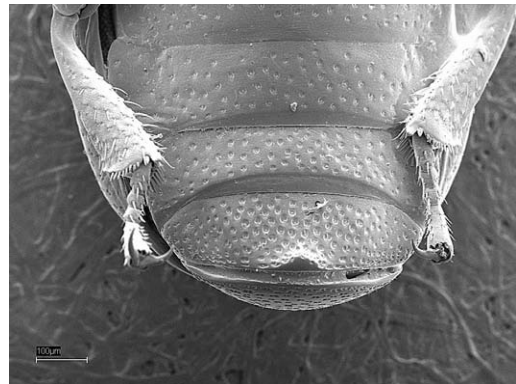
**Fig. 10C:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) contortus* sp. n.: Underside of head; SEM.



**Fig. 10D:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) contortus* sp. n.: Sternites 4+5; SEM.



**Fig. 11:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) sumatrensis* (Pic, 1914): Sternites 3-5; SEM.



**Fig. 12:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) similis* BREMER, 1999: Sternites 4+5; SEM.

minute, relatively widely separated punctures; clypeus with more distinct and more closely set punctures. On underside the eyes somewhat overlap base of maxillary palps; distance between eyes is slightly wider than width of mentum. Mentum small, closely punctured, somewhat indented transversely, also submentum closely punctured. Underside of neck with only a few punctures.

Pronotum. Somewhat longer than wide, markedly convex transversely, except adjacent to the anterior margin it is nearly flat longitudinally; maximum of width at the end of first fifth, between hind corners and maximum of width slightly widening with approximately straight lateral margins; between maximum of width and front corners somewhat bent inwards, and front corners only slightly projecting and pointed. Hind corners angular, not accentuated and obtuse. Anterior margin somewhat roundedly protruding towards head in the middle. Surface with small, distinct, irregularly set punctures.

Scutellum. Transversely oval.

Elytra. Long, markedly convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally; with subparallel sides between shoulders and hind fifth. Shoulders slightly protruding towards pronotum; anterior margin slightly excavated. Elytral apices mutually rounded. Elytra with small punctures which are inconspicuously arranged linearly; elytral intervals flat.

Pygidium. Half-elliptic, lustrous, with punctures which in size equal those of elytra.

Prosternum. Apophysis horizontally projecting backwards, in its posterior part widened towards apex and with an inconspicuous longitudinal groove; apex straight. Median area in front of apophysis only with a few small punctures. Episterna with medium-sized, closely set punctures.

Mesosternum. Frontal part long, somewhat convex, with a few small punctures; hind part between mesocoxae narrow and obliquely ascending.

Metasternum. Disc with only a few tiny punctures; lateral parts with small, well separated punctures. Median line not impressed.

Sternites. Sternites laterally with closer set punctures than on disc where the punctures on sternites 1-4 are widely set. Disc of sternite 5 shallowly impressed, with medium-sized, closely set punctures. From the apical margin a median, relatively shallow ridge is transgrading to the middle of sternite.

Antennae. Short; antennomeres 5-10 short, markedly widened, antennomere 11 is irregularly round.

Legs. Short. Outer sides of tibiae with a sharp edge; outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae terminate in an outwardly orientated tooth; all tibiae are broadened apically; inner sides of protibiae are straightly widened towards apex; inner sides of metatibiae with not very closely set hairs of medium length (only in males). Tarsal formula 5-5-4.

**Etymology.** Contortus (Lat.) = got tangled in a web of contradictions.

### *Corticeus weigeli* sp. n. (Fig. 13)

**Holotype**, sex not determined, NME: W-Papua, Manokwari Pr., 14 km NE Ransiki, Warbiati (Oransbari), light trap, 1°18.41'S-134°14.24'E., cutt. area, 2.III.2007, leg. A. WEIGEL.

**Paratype**: Indonesia, W-Papua, 130 km SE Kaimana, Omba (=Yamor) river, 10-20 km from coast, 4°05'49''S-134°54'09''E, 10-20 m, 9.-11.II.2011, leg. A. WEIGEL (1, sex not determined, ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** Very small. With large eyes, relatively narrow frons, scarcely impressed fronto-clypeal suture; upper side of head closely punctured; pronotum relatively short, sides bent, with greatest width at about 40 per cent anteriorly; elytra subparallel, relatively short. Outer sides of protibiae terminate apically in a tooth. Upper side auburn, lustrous.

*Corticeus grimmi* BREMER, 1993 is similar concerning size and shape. This species occurs on several islands of the Solomon and Bismarck Archipelagos. *C. grimmi* has a dark brown, nearly black and lustrous upper side and brown legs. Its eyes are also similarly large as those of *C. grimmi*, but its frons is wider, the fronto-clypeal suture is less impressed, its pronotum is shorter and less closely punctured.

**Description.** Body length: 2.41+2.45 mm. Body width: 0.74+0.78 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.05+1.10. Elytra: length/width 1.95+2.00; length elytra/length pronotum 2.18+2.39. Width head/width frons 2.80+2.88; width frons/width one eye 1.11+1.12.

Coloration. Upper and underside uniformly auburn, lustrous, legs yellow.

Head. Frons narrow, with small, closely set punctures. Eyes large; laterally they roundedly jut out the outline of head. Temples very short and markedly retracted towards neck. Genae posteriorly terminate in the mid of anterior margin of eyes; the outer margin of genae is narrowing and bent towards anterior margin of head; they are nearly horizontal, wide, and well discernible towards the anterior margin of head. Clypeus

clearly vaulted transversely, anteriorly narrowing, closely punctured with small punctures. Fronto-clypeal suture dark and translucent, neither incised nor impressed. On underside of head the eyes overlap half of the base of maxillary palps; distance between eyes is slightly wider than width of mentum. Mentum closely punctured and slightly indented. Underside of neck with a few tiny punctures.

**Pronotum.** Slightly wider than long. Sides bent and with greatest width at about 40 per cent anteriorly; front and hind corners angular, front ones with an angle of about 110°, hind ones clearly more obtuse; anterior margin nearly straight, not bordered; posterior margin somewhat protruding towards elytra and bordered as also the lateral margins are. Disc relatively flat, laterally clearly bent downwards to the narrow lateral borders, slightly convex longitudinally. Surface with distinct, closely set punctures.

**Scutellum.** Transversely oval.

**Elytra.** Transversely convex, longitudinally very slightly convex. Sides subparallel. Lateral edges not visible from above. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Surface with linearly arranged, small, closely set, distinct punctures, on intervals with punctures of nearly the same size and distances as in the primary rows.

**Pygidium.** Semi-elliptic, lustrous, with minute punctures.

**Prosternum.** Apophysis shortly and horizontally projecting backwards, in its posterior part triangularly widened towards apex. Median area in front of apophysis with a few small punctures and uprising hairs. Episterna with large, closely set punctures.

**Mesosternum.** Frontal part long, somewhat convex, with closely set punctures of medium size; hind part between mesocoxae very narrow and posteriorly obliquely ascending.

**Metasternum.** Disc with an incised median line; along this line with small, distantly set punctures; lateral parts with large, closely set punctures.

**Sternites.** Sternites 1-4 with minute, widely separated punctures. Disc of sternite 5 shallowly impressed, with medium-sized, closely set punctures.

**Antennae.** About as long as head wide. Antennomeres 5-10 wider than the antennomeres 1-4, antennomere 11 pear-shaped.

**Legs.** Short. Femora club-like widened. Protibiae with a straight inner side, outer side widened apically and terminating apically in a distinct tooth; outside of mesotibiae rounded and without a tooth; metatibiae widen apically, outer side without a tooth. Tarsal formula 4-4-4.

**Etymology.** Weigeli, honouring ANDREAS WEIGEL, Wernburg, specialist on Cerambycidae and collector of the specimens of this tiny species.

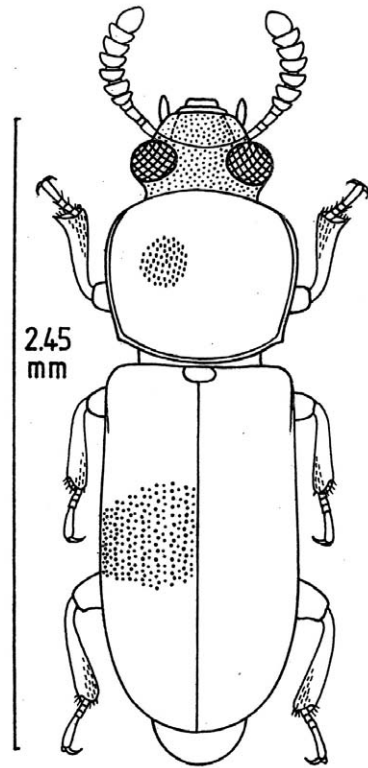


Fig. 13: *Corticeus weigeli* sp. n.: Habitus.

***Corticeus conspicuus* sp. n.** (Fig. 14A,B)

**Holotype,** sex not determined, ZSM: Maluku [The Moluccas], Seram [Ceram], 12 km SE Wahai, Solea, 16.-21.X.1998, J. HORÁK leg.

**Diagnosis.** Tiny; short elytra with subparallel sides; pronotum short, wide, with rounded hind corners; frons very wide; antennae with a 7-segmented apical club and a short antennomere 2; tarsal formula 4:4:4 (see "Legs"); elytra with clear rows of punctures and a characteristic pattern of maculae (large macula below elytral shoulders on each elytron and, along median suture, the intervals 1+2 are colored as the maculae). Underside of body *Corticeus*-like. Outer side of protibiae sharp-edged and terminating apically in a pointed tooth.

Concerning the hypophylaeine of the Papuan area species with maculae on elytra which are described as *Corticeus* (*Corticeus ullrichi* BREMER, 1992, *C. maai* BREMER, 1992, *C. ornatus* BREMER, 1993, *C. pictus* LILLIG, 2002) only *C. ornatus* BREMER, 1993 displays a similar body shape, a large macula adjacent to elytral shoulders, and a congruent shape of tarsi. This species has horizontally aligned genae along clypeus (in *C. conspicuus* genae along clypeus are not well discernible because these genae are integrated in the transverse convexity of clypeus); *C. ornatus* possesses a tiny, projecting tooth representing the hind corner of pronotum (see Fig. 31) (in *C. conspicuus* there is no hind corner of pronotum discernible because the lateral margins transgrade roundedly into the posterior margin), additionally *C. ornatus* displays no coloration of elytral interval 1+2 alike the coloration of the elytral maculae. However, the antennomere 2 is also very short and seems to be partially locked up in the antennomere 1 alike the situation in *C. conspicuus* sp.n.

I tentatively assign this species to *Corticeus* PILLER & MITTERPACHER; further studies of species with similar tarsi should establish its final status.

**Description.** Body length: 2.60 mm. Body width: 0.89 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.16. Elytra: length/width 1.83; length elytra/length pronotum 2.36. Width head/transverse width of one eye 5.45.

Coloration. Pronotum and ground color of elytra dark brown, lustrous, elytral maculae light reddish brown; legs and antennae light brown, underside brown, lustrous, pygidium light brown.

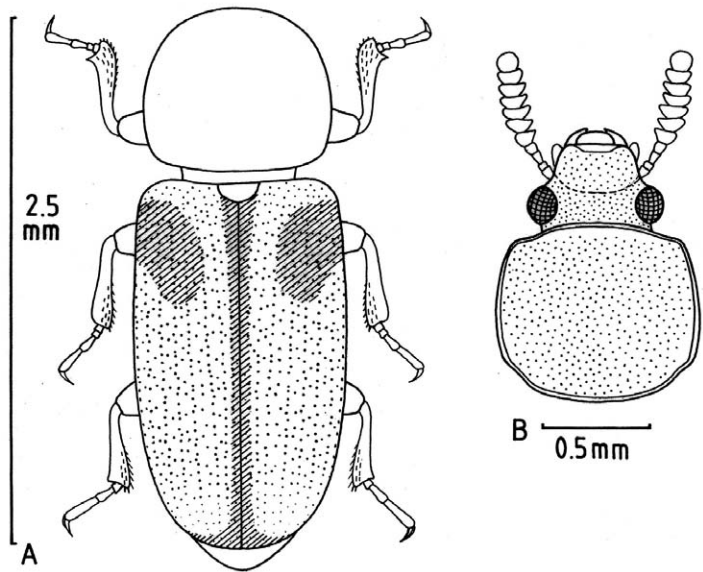
Head. Eyes small, they are roundedly projecting beyond the outer margins of genae and temples. Frons very wide, with regularly set small punctures. Genae very narrow in front of eyes, posteriorly they terminate in the middle of anterior margin of eyes; anteriorly they do not stretch forwards beyond the fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture only translucent, not incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, convex transversely and longitudinally, lateral margins rounded, anterior margin slightly emarginated, and it opens up the way to discern a short clypeo-labial membrane, clypeus with minute, inconspicuous punctures (at 50-fold magnification just visible). On the underside of head the eyes do not reach the base of maxillary palpa, and leaving between them a space much wider than the width of mentum. Mentum lustrous, nearly impunctate. Underside of neck with widely separated punctures.

Pronotum. Slightly wider than long, very convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally. Sides bent, greatest width near middle. Front and hind corners rounded. Anterior margin slightly and roundedly stretched towards head in the middle, not bordered. Posterior margin roundedly stretched towards elytra. Lateral and posterior margins bordered. Surface with small, distinct, well separated punctures.

Scutellum. Oval.

Elytra. Of medium length. Sides slightly widened in the middle; very convex transversely, nearly flat longitudinally, only the apical parts roundedly descending. With small, not very closely set punctures which have the tendency to arrange linearly; intervals flat. Apex rounded.

Pygidium. Semi-elliptic, bald.



**Fig. 14:** *Corticeus conspicuus* sp. n.: **A** Pronotum, elytra, legs; **B** Head, pronotum, antennae.

Prosternum. Anterior margin not bordered, very emarginated. Episterna with medium-sized, closely set punctures. Prosternal apophysis between procoxae narrow and triangularly widened and descended just behind coxae.

Metasternum. Uniformly convex transversely, disc with only a few punctures, lateral parts with large punctures.

Sternites. With minute, widely separated punctures; only sternite 5 somewhat closer punctured with larger punctures.

Antennae. Short. The apical 7 antennomeres wide, and antennomeres 5-10 wider than long, antennomere 11 irregularly round. The antennomere 2 is very short and seems to be partially locked up in the antennomere 1.

Legs. Short. Femora club-like. Protibiae with sharp outer edges and with an apical, outwards directed tooth. Mesotibiae with two edges on outer side within apical half, but without a small tooth apically on outer edge; inner side nearly straight. Metatibiae with straight inner and outer sides, apically widened. The tarsomeres 1 + 2 of all legs are tiny, and the tarsomeres 3 are longer than the tarsomeres 1-2 jointly. Tarsal formula 4-4-4, however, the two first tarsomeres are tiny, insofar, it feigns a 3-3-3 formula.

**Etymology.** Conspicuous (Lat.) = noticeable

### Remarks on already described species

#### *Corticus (Stenophloeus) cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1913) (Fig. 15)

*Hypophloeus cephalotes* GEBIEN, 1913: 28-29.

*Corticus cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1914); [comb. n.]: BREMER 1999, 42-43; Fig. p.63.

*Hypophloeus cornutus* PIC, 1914: 16; [syn.]: GEBIEN 1940, 596.

*Hypophloeus palawanus* PIC, 1945: 4; [syn.]: BREMER 1999, 42.

*Hypophloeus cornutus* var. *subcastaneus* PIC, 1945: 8; [syn.]: BREMER 1999, 42.

*Hypophloeus andaiensis* PIC, 1946: 3; [syn.]: BREMER 1999, 42.

*Corticus cephalotes* possesses a 5-5-4 tarsal formula.

*Corticus cephalotes* (GEBIEN) forms together with *C. filum* (FAIRMAIRE) and some species of the Oriental region an own species group with rounded hind corners of pronotum.

**Distribution.** A widely distributed species, occurring all over the Oriental region. Recently found on Espiritu Santo Is. (Vanuatu) (SOLDATI et al. 2012).

**Material from the Papuan area.** Sula-Inseln, Mangole [Central Moluccas], VII-XII.1977, V. & G. WEGENER (3 HMNH, 1 ZSM) - New Guinea, between Vanapa and Brown River, ca. 28 mil. N. of Port Moresby, 2.IV.1965, Coll. Dr. J. BALOGH et Dr. J. J. SZENT-IVANY (1 HMNH) - Western New Guinea, Vogelkopf: Kebar Val., W. of Manokwari, 550 m, 4.-31.I.1962, under dead bark, L. W. QUATE Collector (1 BMH) - New Britain, Keravat, 4.VII.1959, J. L. GRESSITT Collector (2 BMH) - New Britain, Gazelle Pen., Upper Warangoi, Illugi, 25.-26.XI.1962, J. SEDLACEK Coll. (1 BMH) - Same data as before, but 15.XII.1962 (1 BMH) - Same data as before, but 450 m, 5.XII.1962 (1 BMH) - Same data as before, but 8.XII.1962, 230 m (2 BMH) - Same data as before, but 8.-11.XII.1962 (1 BMH, 2 ZSM) - Same data as before, but 1250-1450 m, 5.XII.1962 (1 BMH) - New Britain, Gazelle Pen., Warangoi, 350-600 m, 28.-29.XI.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector (2 BMH) - Solomon Is., Mt. Austin, Guadalcanal, 25.VIII.1965, P. GREENSLADE (1 BMNH) - Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Kukum, 25.II.1963, Greenslade (1 HMNH) - Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Betikama R., VIII.1960, W. W. BRANDT Collector (1 BMH) - Solomon Is., Santa Ysabel, Buala, Light Trap, 20.VIII.1964, R. STRAATMAN (1 BMH) - Solomon Is., Florida Is., Nggela, Haleta, 0-50 m, 18.X.1964, Light Trap, R. STRAATMAN (1 BMH).

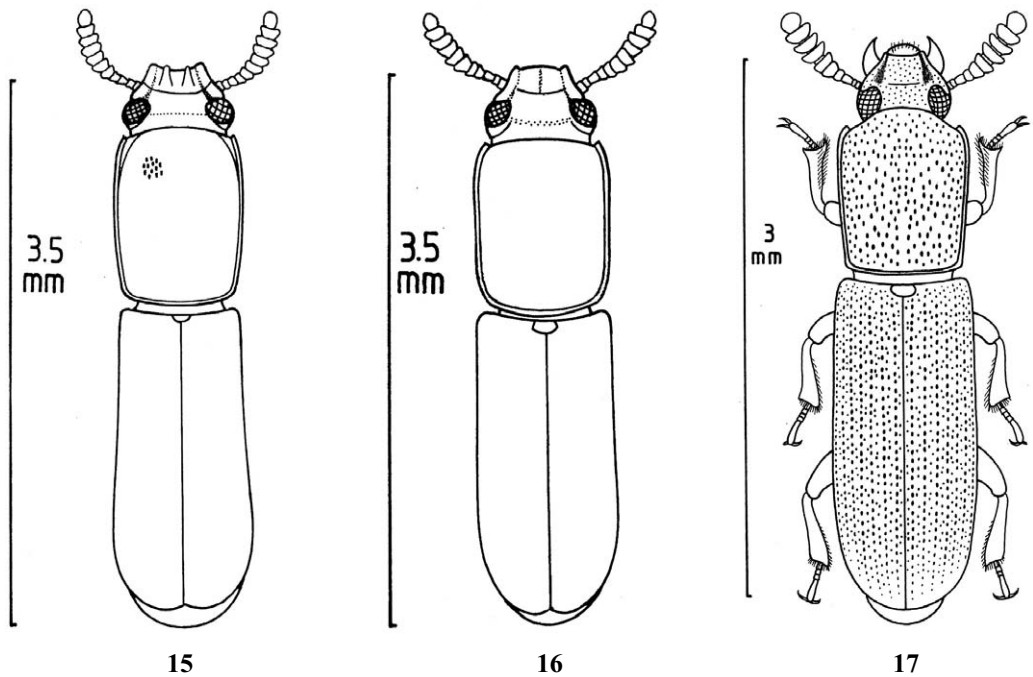
#### *Corticus (Stenophloeus) filum* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893) (Fig. 16)

*Hypophloeus filum* FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 29.

*Corticus*, s. g. *Cnemophloeus, filum* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893): BREMER 1999, 39-40, Fig. p.62.

*C. filum* possesses a 5-5-4 tarsal formula.

**Distribution:** A widely distributed species all over the Oriental region. Collected in the Papuan area on the following locations: New Britain, Gazelle Pen., Baining: St. Paul's, 350 m, 6.IX.1955, J. L. GRESSITT Collector; *Hypophloeus andaiensis* PIC, cum typo comp. Dr. Z. KASZAB 1970 (1 BMH) - Papua New Guinea, Jimi River, Cattle Co. Headquarters, 22.VII.1981, leg. G. HUNGAY & M. DINGLEY (1 HMNH).



**Fig. 15:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1913): Habitus (reproduction from “Acta Coleopterologica 15, p.63”). **Fig. 16:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) filum* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893): Habitus (reproduction from “Acta Coleopterologica 15, p.62”). **Fig. 17:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914): Habitus.

***Corticeus (Stenophloeus) sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914)** (Figs. 11, 17)

*Hypophloeus sumatrensis* PIC, 1914: 16.

*Corticeus (Cnemophloeus) sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914); [comb. n.]: BREMER 1999, 47-48; Fig. p.64.

*Hypophloeus niasensis* PIC, 1914: 16; [syn.]: BREMER 1999, 47.

*Corticeus sumatrensis* possesses a 5-5-4 tarsal formula.

**Annotations:** A widely distributed species all over the Oriental region. It is a variable species, and concerning the Papuan and Australian areas I initially thought that they represent different species. So I described *Corticeus levis* BREMER, 1993 from Vanuatu which has regularly set, relatively large punctures on pronotum, elytra and sternites, additionally a maximum of pronotal width at the end of first quarter (also specimens from Seram have relatively large punctures, but the maximum of width of pronotum is within the anterior fifth) (Fig. 17). Other specimens from the Papuan area also have the sides of the pronotum nearly straight and the greatest pronotal width within the anterior fifth, but they have relatively small punctures on upper side and on sternites. The specimens from the Oriental area are more homogeneous and possess mostly small punctures. However, currently I do not find a clear character which separates specimens from the Oriental region from specimen of the Papuan faunal region and also taxa within the Papuan area. In future, genetic molecular investigations of specimens from different locations should clarify their taxonomic states. In the meantime, I determine specimens affine *C. sumatrensis* from the Papuan area as *Corticeus sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914) sensu lato.

It should also be reexamined whether differences between *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) levis* BREMER, 1993 (BREMER 1993, 521-522; Fig. 32 this paper), collected on Vanuatu, and *C. sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914) from different areas really exist (Fig. 17).

However, there are taxa affine *C. sumatrensis* with a median keel or median ridge on sternite 5 in both sexes. Concerning these taxa I established different species. These taxa with a keel or median ridge on sternite 5 are *Corticeus similis* BREMER, 1999 (from the Philippines, Taiwan, Northern Vietnam, Laos) and *Corticeus contortus* sp. n. from Irian Jaya. Another undescribed species of this group occurs on Sulawesi. Analogous structures on sternite 5 (in both sexes) are also found in several African *Corticeus* species.

*Corticeus sumatrensis* (PIC) has a uniformly brown to auburn coloration. On New Britain there is a similar species with a somewhat shorter pronotum and a much darker pronotum than elytra. I am describing this species as *Corticeus accumbens* sp. n. in this paper.

**Material** of *C. sumatrensis* (PIC) s. l. from the Papuan area: **Irian Jaya**, Jayapura, Sentani, Cyclops Mts., 31.X.1992, 300-500 m, leg. A. RIEDEL (3 SMNS, 2 ZSM) – Manokwari Prov., Gn. Meja, 200 m (2 SMNS) – Jayawijaya Prov., Dekal, Brazza River, ca. 100 m (6 SMNS, 1 ZSM) – New Guinea, Vogelkopf, Fak Fak, 100-700 m, 3.VI.1959, T. J. MAA Collector (1 BMH) – W. Papua, Raja Ampat Prov., Salawati I. bor., Kalam, 0°57'11''S-130°40'11''E, 21.-24.I.2004, leg. A. SKALE (1 CG) - Biak Is., Korim, Wouna (2 SMNS) – **Papua New Guinea**, N. Guinea, Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, BIRÓ (1 MNHN) – ditto, but 1898 (2 HMNH) – ditto, but 1900 (1 HMNH) – N. Guinea, Biró 1897, Erima, Astrolabe Bay (2 HMNH) – ditto, but 1896 (1 HMNH) - New Guinea: NE, Torricelli Mts., Mokai Vill., 750 m, 16.-31.XII.1958, W. W. BRANDT Collector (1 BMMH) - New Guinea: NE, Wau, Morobe Distr., 1100 m, 30.IX.1961, J. M. SEDLACEK Collector (1 BMH) – New Guinea: NE, Garaina, 800 m, 4.I.1968, J. & M. SEDLACEK Collectors (1 BMH) – Papua Nlle Guinée, Morobe, env. de Gurakor, XII.79, W. G. ULLRICH (2 NHMG) – **Solomon Is.**, Santa Ysabel, Buala, 23.VIII.1964, Light Trap, R. STRAATMAN (1 BMH) – Solomon Is., St. Cruz, Graziosa Bay, 21.II.1964, P. GREENSLADE (2 HMNH) – ditto, but 2.VII.67 (5 HMNH) - Solomon Is., Choiseul, Malongono, 25.VIII.1963, P. GREENSLADE (2 HMNH) – Solomon Is., Russell I., Loavic, 31.IX.1963, P. GREENSLADE (2 HMNH) – Solomon Is., Nggela, I.1964, P. J. M. GREENSLADE (1 BMNH) – Solomon Is., Malaita, Dala, 16.II.1965, P. GREENSLADE (3 HMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Mt. Austin, 17.V.1962, P. GREENSLADE (3 HMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Honiara, Mt. Austin, 24.V.1962, P. J. M. GREENSLADE (1 BMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Mamara R., 31.III.1962, P. J. M. GREENSLADE (1 BMNH, 2 HMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Kukum, 10.IX.1963, P. GREENSLADE (1 BMNH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, 9.6 km SE Honiara, Lunga R. (bridge), 3.VI.1960, G. W. O'BRIEN Collector (1 BMH) – ditto, but Gold Ridge-Suta (Jonapau), 1100 m, 26.VI.1956, J. L. GRESSITT Collector (1 BMH) - ditto, but Tambalia, 35 km W Honiara, 40-50 m, 22.V.1964, J. SEDLACEK (3 BMH) – ditto, but 20.V.1964 (1 BMH) – Solomon Is., Guadalcanal, Kukum, 10.V.1963, P. GREENSLADE (1 MNHN) – **E. New Britain** Prov. (Bismarck Arch.) 30 km SW Kokopo, Arabam Rapmarina River, 4°35'56''N-152°06'02''E, 2.III.2000, leg. A. WEIGEL (1 CG, 2 NME).

### *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) cylindricus* REITTER, 1877 (Fig. 18)

*Corticeus cylindricus* REITTER, 1877: 27.

*Hypophloeus hackeri* CARTER, 1928: 133; [syn.]: BREMER 1990, 314.

*Hypophloeus castanoides* KASZAB, 1939: 219-220; [syn.]: BREMER 1990, 314-315.

Annotations about this species have been published recently (BREMER 2013). It occurs from Fiji, over the islands of the Solomon Archipelago and the Bismarck Archipelago, North Australia, New Guinea, Seram up to Bacan (Northern Moluccas).

Besides the locations mentioned in BREMER 2013, the following ones have to be communicated:

**Solomon Archipelago**, Guadalcanal, Tambalia, 35 km W. of Honiara (2 BMH) – Solomon Isl., Malaite, Dala (1 HMNH) – New Britain (**Bismarck Archipelago**), Gazelle Peninsula, Upper Warangoi (6 BMH) – New Britain, 30 km SW Kopoko, 180 m, 4°35'56''S-152°06'02''E (4 CG, 1 ZSM) – New Guinea: NE, Wau, Morobe Prov., 1100-1200 m (2 BMH) – **New Guinea**, Mt. Kaindi, 2350 m (1 BMH) – New Guinea: NE, Mt. Missim, 1600-2000 m (1 BMH).

### *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) matthewsi* BREMER, 1992 [stat. n.]

*Corticeus matthewsi* ssp. *matthewsi* BREMER, 1992: 446-448; Fig. p.456.

*Corticeus matthewsi* possesses a 5-5-4 tarsal formula.

**New Material**: New Guinea (NE): Wau, Morobe Distr., 1100 m, 30.IX.1961, J. SEDLACEK Collector, BISHOP (1 ♂, 2 ♀ BMH) – N. Guinea: NE, Garaina, 830 m, 13.-16.I.1958, J. SEDLACEK Collector (2 ♂, 2 ♀ BMH) – New Guinea: NE, Garaina-Saureli, 900-1400 m, 5.I.1968, J. & M. SEDLACEK Collectors (4 ♂ BMH) – New Guinea (NE), Mt. Kaindi, 16 km SW of Wau, 2300 m, 8.-9.VI.1962, J. SEDLACEK Collector (1 ♂, 1 ♀ BMH) – Mt. Kaindi, NG, 2350 m, 6.XI.1962, J. & M. SEDLACEK Collectors (1 ♀ BMH).

**Description**. Body length: 6.29-7.01 mm. Body width: 1.71-1.79 mm. Ratios. Pronotum: length/width 1.13-1.25. Elytra: length/width 2.11-2.23; length elytra/length pronotum 1.98—2.18. Width head/width frons 1.86-1.93; width frons/transverse width one eye 2.14-2.33. Length antennae/width head 1.07-1.15.

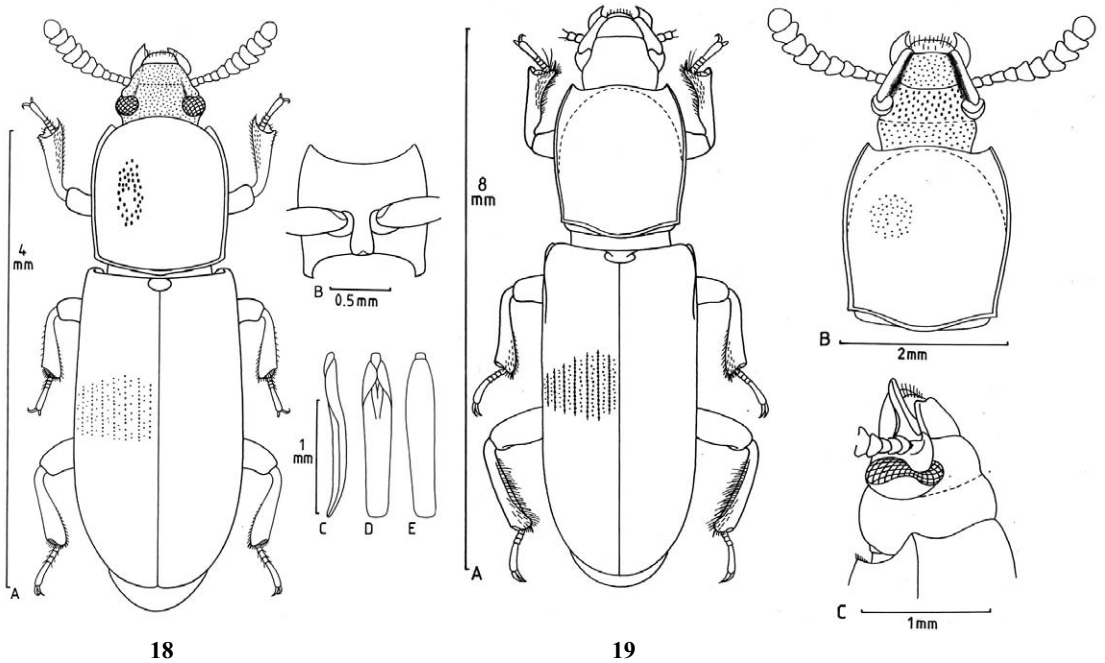
### *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992

*Corticeus matthewsi* ssp. *lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992: 448.

*Corticeus (Stenophloeus) lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992 [stat. n.].

The location of this taxon published in the original description is Papua New Guinea, Owen-Stanley Range, Goilala: Lopipa (SW Papua New Guinea).





**Fig. 18:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) cylindricus* REITTER, 1877: **A** Habitus; **B** Prosternum; **C** Aedeagus, lateral view; **D** Aedeagus, ventral view; **E** Aedeagus, dorsal view. (reproduction from "Entomologische Zeitschrift 123, p.252").  
**Fig. 19:** *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) gressitti* BREMER, 2013: **A** Habitus (male); **B** Head and pronotum; **C** Head, lateral view (reproduction from "Entomologische Zeitschrift 123, p.253").

**New Material.** Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, 200 m, Upper Rolff River, Sambuka, 200 m, 10.-14.1996, leg. RIEDEL (1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSM).

**Annotation:** *C. lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992 is constantly smaller than *C. matthewsi* BREMER, 1992 (which is from the Central Highlands of Papua New Guinea) and always shows differences in microreticulation of pronotum and elytra. I did not yet find transitional forms between both taxa. I therefore consider *C. lucidicollis* BREMER as a different species from *C. matthewsi* BREMER.

***Corticeus (Stenophloeus) gressitti* BREMER, 2013 (Fig. 19A-C)**

*Corticeus gressitti* BREMER, 2013: 254-255.

In the original description it was wrongly stated that the holotype is deposited in BMNH. However, it is deposited in BMH.

Currently it cannot be excluded that *C. gressitti* BREMER, 2013 is only a subspecies of *C. papuanus* BREMER, 1992.

***Corticeus fraterculus* BREMER, 1992 (Fig. 20)**

*Corticeus fraterculus* BREMER, 1992: 453-455; Fig. p.459.

**Newly determined material.** PNG: E New Britain Prov., 30 km SW Kokopo, Arabam, Rapmarina River, 180 m, 4°35'56''N-152°06'02''E, 2.III.2000, leg. A. WEIGEL (1 CG) [first record from Bismarck Archipelago].

***Corticeus maehleri* (KULZER, 1957)**

*Hypophloeus maehleri* KULZER, 1957, 233-234.

*Corticeus maehleri* (KULZER, 1957): BREMER 1999, 30-31; Fig. p.61).

**New Material:** Mongole, Sula Isls. (Moluccas), VII.-XII.1977, V. & G. WEGENER (1 HMNH).

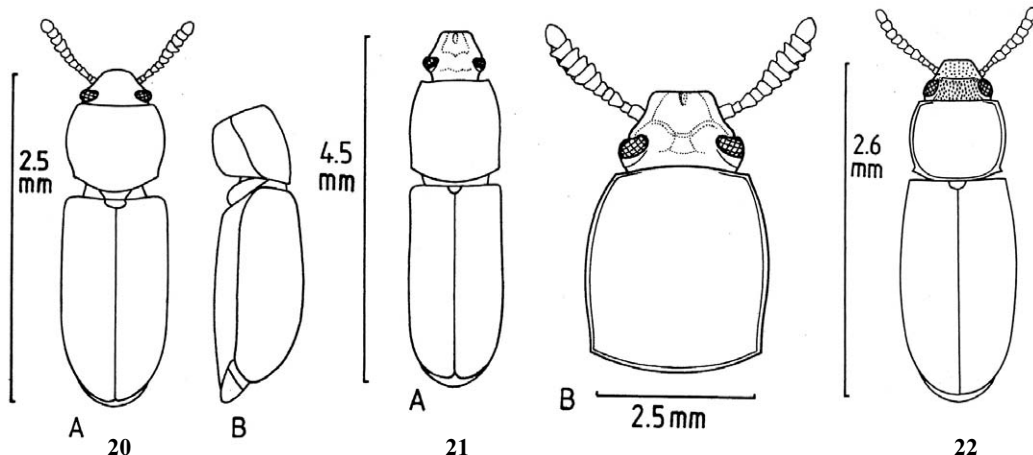
## Determination key of the *Corticeus* species of the Papuan faunal area

The following key also includes two species from the W. Caroline Islands of the Pacific because they may occur in the Papuan area.

- 1 Long, projecting hairs on head, pronotum, apical parts of elytra (see **Figs 1+2**) (subgen. *Pogonophloeus* BREMER, 1998) ..... **2**
  - Head, pronotum, apical part of elytra, pygidium without long, projecting hairs ..... **3**
- 2 Tiny; body length 2.39-2.45 mm. Frons wide, smooth, without longitudinal ridges or carinae. Pronotum somewhat longer than wide, sides of pronotum straight, the pronotal part posterior to anterior margin not impressed. Antennae short. Upper side and underside brown, lustrous (New Ireland) (**Fig. 1**) ..... *dasyceps* sp. n.
  - Of medium size; body length 5.25 mm. Posterior to anterior margin of pronotum there is a impressed area in the middle, an impressed area is also present in the apical part of each elytron. Pronotum approximately as wide as long. Antennae short. Pronotum dark brown, elytra auburn, upper side brilliant (Kolombangara Is. of Solomon Archipelago) (**Fig. 2**) ..... *forsteri* sp. n.
- 3 Lateral borders of pronotum are more or less projecting towards head and terminate in a more or less sharp point (**Figs 5, 15**); inner sides of metatibiae with long hairs in males; without maculae on elytra (in old specimens the hairs on metatibiae may be abraded) (tarsal formula 5-5-4) (subgenus *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921) ..... **4**
  - Lateral borders of pronotum not projecting towards head; inner sides of metatibiae without long hairs in males (*Corticeus* not belonging to subgenera *Pogonophloeus* or *Stenophloeus*); some species with maculae on elytra ..... **20**
- 4 Species with the lateral borders of pronotum clearly and sharply projecting towards head (see **Fig. 19B**); eyes narrowed to the width of about two ocelli by frons and temple (visible in lateral view); pronotum black, elytra dark brown to brown (see **Fig. 19A-C**) ..... **5**
  - Species with eyes not narrowed by frons and temple; the lateral borders of pronotum not so clearly and sharply projecting towards head; pronotum and elytra in most species of the same color or pronotum only very slightly darker than elytra (exceptions *C. accumbens* sp. n. and *C. skalei* sp. n.) ..... **7**
- 5 Sides of elytra subparallel; pro- and mesotibiae apically widened but sides nearly straight; species from New Guinea ..... **6**
  - Elytra posteriorly somewhat narrowing. Pro- and metatibiae markedly bent (see BREMER 1992, 457). Pronotum blackish, elytra dark brown (area long median suture reddish), legs reddish. Body length 5.2 mm (species from Renell Island [Outmost southern island of the Solomon Archipelago]) (KASZAB 1980, 41-42) ..... *bucki* KASZAB
- 6 Large species (body length 7.40-7.96 mm); greatest width at about 40 percent in the anterior part of pronotum (Papua New Guinea, Mt. Otto [6°00'S-145°25'E], 2200-3100 m) (BREMER 2013, 253-255) (**Fig. 19**) ..... *gressitti* BREMER
  - Species somewhat smaller (body length 5.02-7.08 mm; most specimens <7.0 mm); greatest width between anterior margin and the first 25 percent of pronotum (Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov. [NE New Guinea] and Owen-Stanley Range [SE New Guinea] (BREMER 1992, 448-450; Fig. p.457) ..... *papuanus* BREMER
- 7 Upper side uniformly microreticulated, dull; linear punctures of elytra somewhat lustrous. Upper side brown. Body length: 5.56-6.85 mm (Papua New Guinea, Star Mts., Central Highlands, ≈1990 m; NE Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov.) (BREMER 1992, 446-448; Fig. p.456) ..... *matthewsi* BREMER
  - Pronotum or the whole upper side lustrous ..... **8**

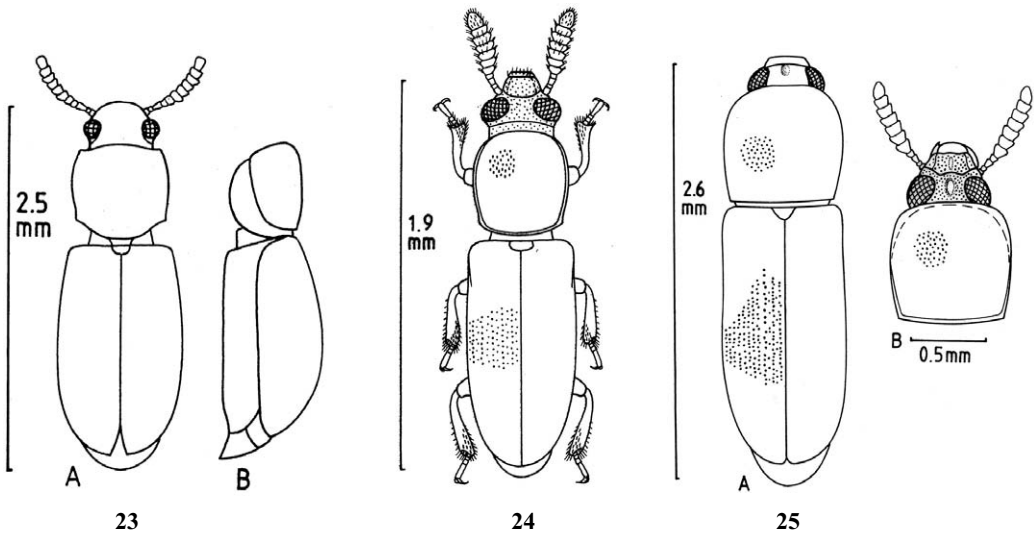
- 8 Pronotum lustrous, elytra dull and distinctly microreticulated; smaller than preceding species, otherwise body shape similar to it. Body length 5.11-5.30 mm (SE Papua New Guinea, Owen-Stanley Range; Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, upper Kolff River) (BREMER 1992, 448) . . . . . *lucidicollis* BREMER  
 – Upper side uniformly lustrous . . . . . 9
- 9 Hind corners of pronotum rounded; clypeus with two longitudinal elevations which are markedly or slightly elevated; genae terminate anteriorly in front of anterior margin of clypeus, pronotum relatively long, elytra elongate and with subparallel sides (length/width 2.15-2.29:1) (Figs 15, 16) . . . . . 10  
 – Hind corners of pronotum angular; clypeus flat or transversely convex, without longitudinal elevations . . . . . 11
- 10 The distinct, longitudinal elevations on clypeus terminate anterior in a sharp corner or point; length/width of pronotum 1.14-1.28:1. Body length 3.14-4.46 mm (GEBIEN 1913, 28-29; redescription, illustration: BREMER 1999, 42-43) (Grande Comores; the whole Oriental area; New Guinea; Isls. of Bismarck Arch., of Solomon Arch., resp.) (Fig. 15) . . . . . *cephalotes* (GEBIEN)  
 – The longitudinal elevations on clypeus are more or less indistinct, and anteriorly they do not terminate in a sharp corner or point; length/width of pronotum 1.25-1.29:1 (FAIRMAIRE 1893, 29) (redescription: BREMER 1999, 39-40) (The whole Oriental area; New Guinea; New Britain) (Fig. 16) . . . . . *filum* (FAIRMAIRE)
- 11 Small and narrow; body length 2.80-4.10 mm (mostly <3.5 mm). Upper side uniformly auburn, lustrous, legs somewhat lighter brown, elytra with subparallel sides (length/width 2.28-2.52); pronotum longer than wide (length/width 1.20-1.33), sides narrowing posteriorly, either with straight lateral margins or slightly bent in anterior third . . . . . 12  
 – Generally larger (body length >3.5 mm; body stouter than that of *C. sumatrensis*) (if body length <4.5 mm the specimens should always be compared with certainly determined *C. sumatrensis* (PIC) and *C. cylindricus* REITTER, the most frequently occurring species of the subgenus *Stenophloeus*) . . . . . 13
- 12 Sternite 5 uniformly flat (Fig. 11); clypeus only slightly convex transversely in specimens from Sumatra, Borneo, in specimens from Sulawesi and New Guinea clypeus mostly more convex; lateral margins of genae not bent upwards (this species is distributed in the whole tropical Oriental area starting in the west with Sri Lanka; additionally on islands of the Moluccas, of the Solomon Archipelago, on New Guinea) (PIC 1914, 16) (redescription: BREMER 1999, 47-48) (Fig. 17) . . . . . *sumatrensis* (PIC)  
 – Very similar to *C. sumatrensis* (PIC), but sternite 5 with a median ridge starting from the apical margin (Fig. 10D). Pronotum somewhat longer than wide (length/width 1.17-1.22:1); its lateral margins are narrowing posteriorly but less so than in *C. sumatrensis*. Elytra subparallel, long (length/width 2.15-2.32:1); color of upper side auburn, legs somewhat lighter. Body length 2.84-3.07 mm (Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya Prov., at Brazza-River, ca. 100 m) (Fig. 10A-D) . . . . . *contortus* sp. n.
- 13 Upper side uniformly blackish; very similar in shape and size to the frequently occurring *C. cylindricus* REITTER, 1877, but, beside different color, the clypeus is situated on a higher level compared with genae in *C. cylindricus*. Body length: 4.67-5.41 mm (Morobe Prov., Papua New Guinea) (Fig. 6) . . . . .  
 . . . . . *nigriculus* sp. n.  
 – Upper side uniformly brown or pronotum darker than the brown elytra (pronotum in mature specimens nearly black) . . . . . 14
- 14 Small species (body length 3.89-4.00 mm) from New Britain with a darker pronotum than elytra (in mature specimens pronotum nearly black); length/width of pronotum 1.16-1.25:1, of elytra 2.18-2.23. Sternite 5 plain, with small, not too closely set punctures (New Britain) (Fig. 3) . . . . . *accumbens* sp. n.  
 (Very similar to the frequently found *C. sumatrensis* (PIC), but *C. accumbens* is stouter by direct comparison and differs from *C. sumatrensis* by the darker pronotum)  
 – Species either larger, with a uniform color on upper side or species not known from New Britain . . . . . 15

- 15 Pronotum with bent lateral margins, and maximum of width approximately in the middle; disc of pronotum in its anterior half not uniformly convex but somewhat flattened; borders of lateral margins are distinctly projecting anteriorly and forming the front corners. Elytra subparallel. Frons relatively wide. Upper side brown, lustrous. Body length 4.03-5.01 mm (Guadalcanal, New Britain) (**Fig. 7**) . . . . . *solomonensis* sp. n.
- Maximum width of pronotum not in the middle of pronotum and sides not clearly bent [mostly from other locations of the Papuan area] . . . . . 16
- 16 Body length 3.52-5.04 mm. In oblique frontal view the front corners of pronotum are more distinct and more pointed than in the following species of the subgenus *Stenophloeus*. In most specimens lateral elytral margins straight and subparallel, in some specimens slightly bent and narrowed posteriorly. Genae are well separated from the clypeus which is situated on a somewhat higher level than the genae; in males the median part of sternites 1+2 slightly impressed and with coarse punctures, but without long hairs. Elytral length/width 2.03-2.12:1 (Fiji; Northern Queensland; islands of the Bismarck Arch.; New Guinea; Central and Northern Moluccas) (REITTER 1877, 27) (**Fig. 18**) . . . . . *cylindricus* REITTER
- Larger (body length >5.04 mm, mostly clearly >5.5 mm), if <5.0 mm then pronotum dark, nearly black while elytra are auburn . . . . . 17
- 17 Body shape similar to *C. cylindricus* REITTER, but in males the median part of sternites 1+2 is distinctly impressed, with coarse punctures and long hairs; the clypeus is situated on a higher level than the level of genae of *C. cylindricus*. The pronotum is somewhat narrower than that of *C. cylindricus* and, in oblique frontal view, the front corners of pronotum are less distinct and less pointed. The elytra are slightly longer than in those of the preceding species (length/width ratio 2.17-2.30:1). Color of upper and under side brown, legs lighter brown. Body length 5.04-6.85 mm (Papua New Guinea, Morobe and Central Highlands; most specimens are from Mt. Kaindi) (**Fig. 9**) . . . . . *sodalis* sp. n.
- (*C. cylindricus* REITTER is the most frequently found species of the species group of *C. cylindricus*. The species of the couplet 13 and the couplets 15 to 19 should be directly compared with certainly determined *C. cylindricus* in order to strengthen their identity)
- Without these characters combined . . . . . 18
- 18 Head and pronotum dark, nearly black, elytra auburn or more or less brown. Pronotum longer than wide (length/width 1.17+1.18:1) with the greatest width at the end of anterior fourth, between hind corners and maximum of width only slightly widened and with nearly straight lateral margins; between maximum of width and front corners somewhat bent, front corners of pronotum slightly projecting, not clearly pointed. Hind corners angular and with an angle of appr. 105°. Elytra long (length/width 2.14+2.27:1). Body length 4.70-5.65 mm (Irian Jaya) (**Fig. 8**) . . . . . *skalei* sp. n.
- Pronotum and elytra possess the same coloration . . . . . 19
- 19 Genae well developed towards the anterior margin of head; compared with anterior margin of clypeus the genae are somewhat protruding; genae are separated from clypeus by a distinct longitudinal groove, and the lateral margins of genae are distinctly bent upwards; outlines of eyes are continuing the outline of genae. Elytra long, length/width 2.14-2.23:1. Sternite 5 presents a shallow transverse impression (similar to but less deep than that of *C. analis* (GEBIEN)); median part of sternites 1+2 without long hairs in males. Body length: 5.89-7.25 mm (Irian Jaya, Fakfak, Paniai and Jayawijaya Provinces; Papua New Guinea, Morobe and Eastern Highlands Provinces) (**Fig. 5**) . . . . . *strenuus* sp. n.
- In the posterior part genae are well separated from clypeus, genae become evanescent towards anterior part of head; genae are terminating posteriorly in the middle of anterior margin of eyes. Rows of elytral punctures nearly inconspicuous because of their small punctures. Sternite 5 is somewhat closer punctured with larger punctures than the sternites 1-4, but without a shallow impression on sternite 5. Body length 5.56 mm (Seram) (**Fig. 4**) . . . . . *ceramensis* sp. n.



**Fig. 20:** *Corticeus fraterculus* BREMER, 1992: **A** Habitus; **B** Body, lateral view (reproduction from “Entomofauna 14, p.459”).  
**Fig. 21:** *Corticeus insolens* BREMER, 1993: **A** Habitus; **B** Head and pronotum (reproduction from “Entomofauna 14, p.523”)  
**Fig. 22:** *Corticeus samuelsoni* BREMER, 1993: Habitus (reproduction from “Entomofauna 14 p.525”).

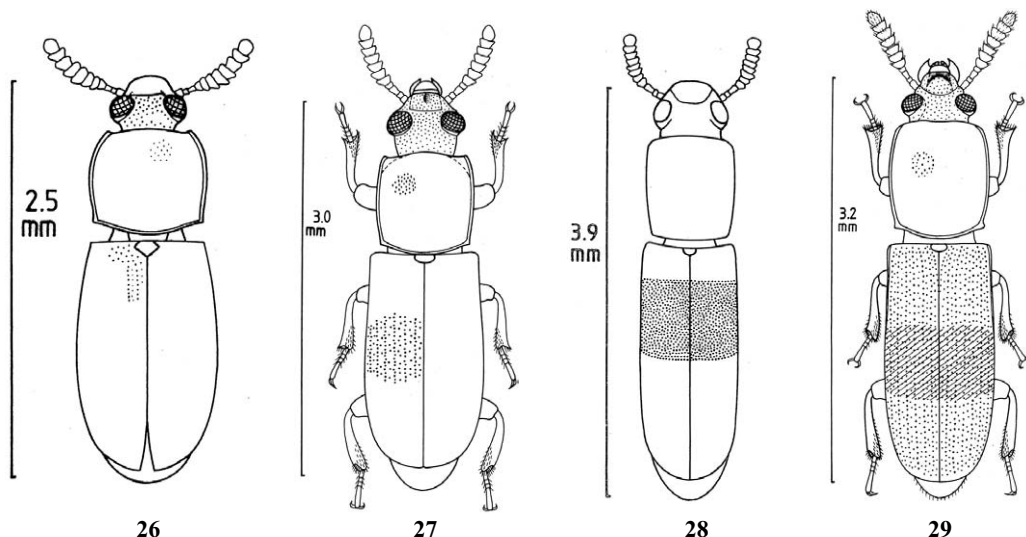
- 20 Species without elytral maculae ..... **21**
- Species with elytral maculae ..... **33**
  
- 21 A sharp median crista on the anterior third of clypeus and a median crista on the sternites 3, 4, and 5 each are found in both sexes. Body length 4.00-5.43 mm. Pronotum longer than wide (length/width 1.12-1.18), with bent sides and a relatively flat disc, its front corners are angular, obtuse, accentuated. Elytra subparallel (length/width 1.88-2.12:1). Tarsal formula 5-5-4. Elytra black or dark brown, pronotum black, very lustrous, legs and antennae auburn (Solomon Is.: Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Russell Is.; Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain) (BREMER 1993, 510-511) (**Fig. 21**) ..... *insolens* BREMER
- Species smaller (body length <3.0 mm). Tarsal formula 4-4-4 ..... **22**
  
- 22 Frons wide, eyes small (width frons/transverse width of one eye >2.00:1 ..... **23**
- Frons narrow, eyes large, width of frons only slightly wider than the transverse diameter of one eye .. **26**
  
- 23 Upper side light brown. Pronotum subquadrate, with somewhat bent sides and greatest width near middle or slightly in front of middle, pronotum with distinct, relatively closely set punctures and accentuated hind corner. Elytra elongate, subparallel (length/width 1.82-2.02:1). Frons relatively wide, width of frons/transverse width of one eye ≈2.1:1. Body length 2.08-2.57 mm (this is a species with a wide distribution: W. Caroline Is. of Pacific; The Philippines; Taiwan; Japan (Okinawa Is.); Vietnam; Malayan Peninsula; Borneo, Sulawesi, Mongole of Sula Is. of the Moluccas) (KULZER 1957, 233-234; redescription and illustration: BREMER 1999, 30-31; Fig. p.61) ..... *maehleri* (KULZER)
- Upper side black or dark brown (nearly black) ..... **24**
  
- 24 Sides of pronotum in front of hind corners markedly concave, and the sharp hind corners are clearly projecting laterad. Eyes small, but they distinctly project laterad beyond the contour of genae, the genae terminate posteriorly in the middle of anterior margin of eyes; width frons/transverse width one eye ≈3.0:1. Elytra relatively short, somewhat oval, maximum of width approximately in the middle (length/width 1.80:1). Upper side black, legs and antennae brown, markedly lustrous. Body length ≈2.6 mm (NE Papua New Guinea: Torricelli Mts.) (BREMER 1993, 518-520) (**Fig. 22**) ..... *samuelsoni* BREMER
- Sides of pronotum in front of hind corners only slightly concave, and hind corners do not clearly project laterad ..... **25**



**Fig. 23:** *Corticeus truncatus* (KASZAB, 1939): **A** Habitus; **B** Body, lateral view (reproduction from "Entomofauna 13, p.459").  
**Fig. 24:** *Corticeus grimmi* BREMER, 1993: Habitus. **Fig. 25:** *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) bremeri* LILLIG, 2002: **A** Habitus; **B** Head and pronotum (reproduction from "Veröffentlichungen Naturkundemuseum Erfurt 21, 184").

- 25 In lateral view the upper side of elytra vaulted and highest at the beginning of the hind third. Eyes small (width frons/transverse width of one eye 2.9:1). Pronotum short (length/width 0.96:1). Elytra widest near to hind third and relatively short (length/width 1.69:1). Upper side uniformly dark brown, legs somewhat lighter brown. Body length 2.89 mm (KASZAB 1939, 220) (Hermit Isls.: 1°30'S-145°05'E) (**Fig. 23A+B**)  
 ..... *truncatus* (KASZAB)
- In lateral view the upper side of elytra not vaulted towards the hind third, nearly flat. Eyes small (width frons/transverse width of one eye 1.88-2.29:1). Pronotum short (length/width 0.95-1.12:1), its punctures small, widely distributed. Elytra elongate, slightly oval (length/width 1.81-1.91:1). Upper side black, markedly lustrous, legs yellow. Body length 2.25-2.92 mm (most specimens >2.50 mm) (Solomon Isls.: Malaita, Guadalcanal; Bismarck Arch.: New Britain) (BREMER 1992, 453-455) (**Fig. 20A+B**)  
 ..... *fraterculus* BREMER
- 26 Head and pronotum black, elytra and clypeus yellow. Frons not wider than transverse diameter of one eye; frons and clypeus closely punctured. Pronotum nearly as wide as long, greatest width shortly in front of middle, not very closely punctured. Elytra subparallel. Body length ≈2.0 mm (Ponape, Caroline Is.) (KULZER 1957, 234) ..... *dimidiatus* (KULZER)
- Body single-coloured ..... **27**
- 27 Hind corners of pronotum pointed, short and directed outward; pronotum as long as wide; punctures on disc oval and elongate. Elytra elongate, subparallel, length/width ≈1.90:1. Eyes large, their transverse diameter as wide as frons. Upper side black, lustrous, legs, antennae brown. Body length 2.2-2.7 mm (Yap, W. Caroline Is.) ..... *ater* (KULZER)
- Hind corners, also if accentuated, not directed outward ..... **28**
- 28 Upper side brown ..... **29**
- Upper side black or dark brown, lustrous ..... **30**

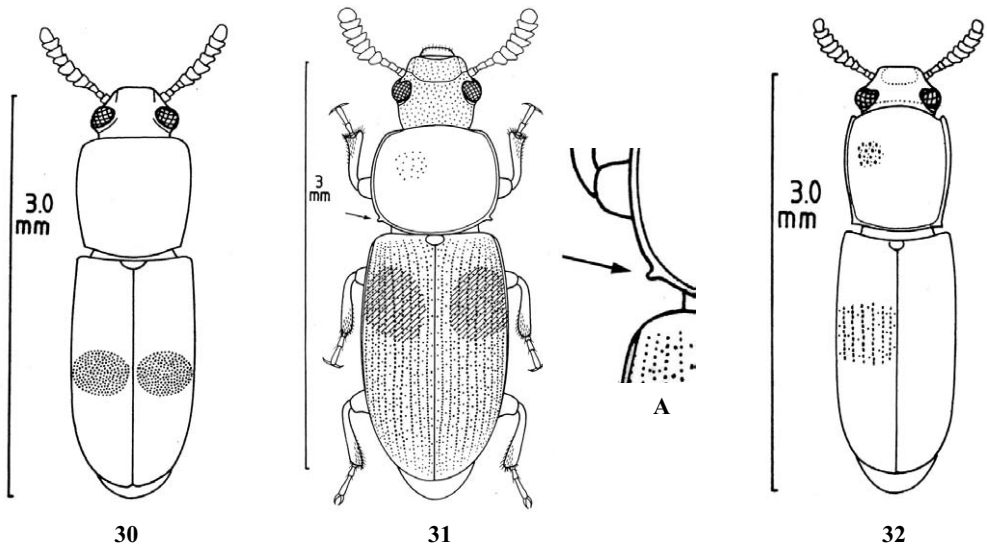
- 29 Lateral margins of pronotum somewhat bent with maximum of width slightly in front of middle (length/width 1.00-1.05:1), hind corners of pronotum accentuated. Anterior part of clypeus narrower than in the following species. Frons narrow. Eyes large, width frons/width one eye 1.05:1. Clypeus scarcely convex transversely. Elytra subparallel (length/width 1.95-2.15:1); punctures of primary rows scarcely be distinguishable from the punctures on the intervals. Pronotum without microreticulation. Upper side light to dark brown. Body length generally <2.1 mm (NW Australia, Islands of Solomon Archipelago) (CHAMPION 1894, 369) ..... *australis* CHAMPION  
(It has to be checked again whether syntypes of *C. australis* CHAMPION from NW Australia and the holotype of *C. grimmi* BREMER are really different)
- Body somewhat more stout, wider and larger than preceding species, less lustrous. Pronotum with a similar shape as in preceding species, width/length 1.05+1.10, with microreticulation and close punctation. Frons somewhat wider than frons of preceding species, width frons/width one eye 1.11+1.12, closer punctured than frons of preceding species; clypeus situated on a higher level when compared with clypeus of preceding species. Length/width of elytra 1.95+2.00:1. Upper side brown, moderately lustrous. Body length: 2.41+2.45 mm. Body width: 0.74+0.78 mm (Irian Jaya) (**Fig. 13**) ..... *weigeli* sp. n.
- 30 Front corners of pronotum rounded, hind corners not accentuated ..... **31**
- Front corners of pronotum accentuated, not rounded ..... **32**
- 31 Smaller than the following species: Body length 1.91-2.28 mm. Pronotum subparallel with slightly bent sides, length/width of pronotum 0.92-1.00:1, only moderately convex transversely and longitudinally. Eyes large and markedly protruding laterad beyond genae; clypeus flat; frons narrow, width frons/transverse width of one eye  $\approx$ 1.16:1. Elytra relatively short, length/width 1.71-1.80:1, with slightly bent sides. Upper side black, lustrous. (Solomon Is.: Guadalcanal, Malaite) (BREMER 1993: 515-516) (**Fig. 24**) ..... *grimmi* BREMER
- Larger than the preceding species: Body length  $\approx$ 2.6 mm. This species possesses widely rounded front corners of pronotum, length/width of pronotum  $\approx$ 1.0; greatest width in frontal third; distinctly convex transversely and longitudinally. Frons narrow, eyes large, width frons/transverse width of one eye 1.1:1; clypeus with a median carina and frons with median bulge (certainly only in males). Elytra relatively short (length/width ratio 1.8:1). Upper side blackish brown (along elytral suture, on pygidium and clypeus somewhat lightened), tibiae light brown (Irian Jaya, Nabire Prov.) (LILLIG 2002, 183-185) (**Fig. 25**)..... *bremeri* LILLIG  
(Males with a small bulge median on frons and/or a small bulge or carina median on clypeus belong to subgen. *Tylophloeus* BREMER, 1999. The species known of this subgenus from the Papuan area are currently *C. rudis* BREMER and *C. bremeri* LILLIG)
- 32 Front corners of pronotum slightly accentuated and (in view from the front) slightly protruding; pronotum with bent sides, maximum of width in the middle (length/width ratio 0.96-0.98:1); punctation very fine. Eyes large, markedly protruding laterad; frons narrow, frons/greatest width of one eye 1.26:1. Genae in the frontal part of head barely discernible. Elytra shorter than in the following species (length/width ratio 1.68:1). Black, markedly lustrous and without any trace of microreticulation. Body length 2.54-2.86 mm (New Britain) (BREMER 1993, 517-518) (**Fig. 26**) ..... *sedlaceki* BREMER
- Pronotum short (length/width 0.97-1.04:1), sides moderately bent, maximum of width in the middle; front corners angular, accentuated; pronotum closely and distinctly punctured; pronotum relatively little convex transversely, in view from the front the anterior margin is not really protruding towards head. Eyes large, markedly protruding laterad. Frons narrow, width frons/width of one eye 1.05:1; with a median carina on clypeus (certainly only in males). Genae clearly separated from the clypeus. Elytra short and wide, but longer than those of preceding species (length/width ratio 1.75-1.92:1). Upper side black, lustrous. Body length 2.79-3.33 mm (Irian Jaya, Cyclops Mts.; Biak Is.; Papua New Guinea; New Britain) (BREMER 1993, 513-515) (**Fig. 27**) ..... *rudis* BREMER
- 33 A broad, transverse macula on elytra is present approximately in their middle ..... **34**
- No transverse macula on elytra is present in their middle ..... **35**



**Fig. 26:** *Corticeus sedlaceki* BREMER, 1993: Habitus (reproduction from “Entomofauna 14, p.525”). **Fig. 27:** *Corticeus (Tylophloeus) rudis* BREMER, 1993 (male): Habitus. **Fig. 28:** *Corticeus maai* BREMER, 1993: Habitus (reproduction from “Entomofauna 14, p.524”). **Fig. 29:** *Corticeus pictus* LILLIG, 2002: 2002: Habitus.

- 34 Elytra long, narrow and with subparallel sides, length/width 2.52:1; the transverse macula is extending from the lateral edge of one side to the other. Pronotum elongate, with straight sides which are somewhat narrowing from the front to the hind corners, length/width 1.19:1. Frons with a shallow median impression. Upper side black, macula yellowish red. Body length 3.88 mm (Irian Jaya, Ifar) (BREMER 1993, 512-513) (**Fig. 28**) . . . . . *maai* BREMER
- Elytra shorter and wider, with subparallel sides, length/width 2.20:1. Pronotum with bent sides, maximum of width approximately in the middle and rounded front corners, length/width 1.18:1. Eyes large and protruding laterad; frons of medium width, width frons/transverse diameter of one eye 1.6:1. Upper side dark brown except the red macula in the middle of elytra. Body length 3.2 mm (Seram) (LILLIG 2002, 185-187) (**Fig. 29**) . . . . . *pictus* LILLIG
- 35 Each elytron with a large yellowish brown macula adjacent to elytral shoulders. Elytra with clear rows of punctures. Pronotum with widely rounded front corners. Clearly exposed pygidium. Antennomeres 5-11 club-like widened. Outer side of protibiae apically with a distinct tooth. Tarsal formula 4-4-4, with a relatively long tarsomeres 3 and tiny tarsomeres 1+2 . . . . . **36**
- Just behind the middle of each elytron there is a small, round yellowish brown macula; upper side otherwise black, lustrous. Pronotum elongate, length/width 1.06-1.20:1. Elytra long, narrow, with subparallel sides, length/width ≈1.93:1. Body length 2.89-3.30 mm (Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands and Morobe Provinces) (BREMER 1992, 451-452) (**Fig. 30**) . . . . . *ullrichi* BREMER
- 36 Species with tiny, but distinct and pointed hind corners of pronotum. Pronotum wider than long, width/length 0.85:1. Elytra relatively short, subparallel sides, length/width 1.77-1.89:1. Upper side dark brown, on each elytron posterior to shoulders with a large, light brown macula, however, without light brown lightened intervals 1+2 along median suture. Body length 2.84-3.14 mm (Papua New Guinea: Kerema) (BREMER 1993, 520-521) (**Fig. 31**) . . . . . *ornatus* BREMER
- Hind corners of pronotum widely rounded and without a tiny, pointed hind corner on each side; width/length of pronotum 1.16:1. Elytra relatively short, subparallel sides; length/width 1.83:1. Elytral macula near shoulders as in preceding species, but elytral intervals 1+2 lightened. Ground color of upper side dark brown, lustrous, elytral maculae light reddish brown. Body length 2.60 mm (Seram) (**Fig. 14**) . . . . . *conspicuus* sp. n.





**Fig. 30:** *Corticeus ullrichi* BREMER, 2002: Habitus. **Fig. 31:** *Corticeus ornatus* BREMER, 1993: Habitus (A: the arrow points to the hind corner of pronotum). **Fig. 32:** *Corticeus levis* BREMER, 1992: Habitus (reproduction from "Entomofauna 14, p.526"), see under *Corticeus sumatrensis*.

### Zusammenfassung

Dieses ist der abschließende Teil der Revision der *Corticeus*-Arten der papuanischen Faunenregion (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Hypophlaeini). Er enthält Neubeschreibungen, Anmerkungen zu einigen bereits beschriebenen Arten und den Entwurf einer Bestimmungstabelle der bisher bekannten Arten.

Die Zahl der Tarsen der papuanischen *Corticeus*-Arten wird kontrolliert. Es finden sich unter diesen Arten solche mit einer Tarsenformel 5-5-4, wie üblich bei den Tenebrionidae; es sind überwiegend die Arten der Subgenera *Stenophloeus* BLAIR, 1921 und *Pogonophloeus* BREMER, 1998. Daneben weisen aber eine Reihe kleiner bis winziger Arten die Tarsenformel 4-4-4 auf. Innerhalb der Arten mit der Tarsenformel 4-4-4 finden sich zwei Gruppen, eine, bei der die Länge und Form der Tarsenglieder unauffällig ist, sowie eine zweite, bei der die Tarsenglieder 1+2 sehr klein und das Tarsenglied 3 relativ lang ist, wodurch eine Tarsenformel 3-3-3 vorgetäuscht wird.

Folgende neue *Corticeus*-Arten werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Corticeus (Stenophloeus) accumbens* sp. n. (New Britain, Bismarck Archipel), *C. (Stenophloeus) ceramensis* sp. n. (Seram, Molukken), *C. (Pogonophloeus) dasyceps* sp. n. (New Ireland, Bismarck Archipel), *C. (Pogonophloeus) forsteri* sp. n. (Kolombangara Is., Solomon Archipel), *C. (Stenophloeus) nigriculus* sp. n. (Papua Neu-Guinea), *C. (Stenophloeus) skalei* sp. n. (Irian Jaya), *C. (Stenophloeus) sodalis* sp. n. (Papua Neu-Guinea), *C. (Stenophloeus) contortus* sp. n. (Irian Jaya), *C. (Stenophloeus) solomonensis* sp. n. (Inseln des Solomon und des Bismarck Archipels), *C. (Stenophloeus) strenuus* sp. n. (Irian Jaya & Papua Neu-Guinea), *C. weigeli* sp. n. (Irian Jaya) und *C. conspicuus* sp. n. (Ceram, Molukken).

*Corticeus fraterculus* BREMER, 1992, bisher bekannt von Inseln der Solomonen, kommt auch auf New Britain, Bismarck Archipel, vor. *Corticeus cephalotes* (GEBIEN, 1913), *C. filum* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893) und *C. sumatrensis* (PIC, 1914), die in der orientalischen Faunenregion eine weite Verbreitung haben, sind auch in der papuanischen Faunenregion weit verbreitet. *Corticeus maehleri* (Kulzer, 1957), der auf einigen pazifischen Inseln, auf den Philippinen, Süd-Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, der Malayischen Halbinsel, Borneo, Sulawesi vorkommt, findet sich auch auf den Sula-Inseln der Molukken.

*Corticeus (Stenophloeus) lucidicollis* BREMER, 1992 [stat. n.] = *Corticeus matthewsi* ssp. *lucidicollis* BREMER 1992.

Eine Bestimmungstabelle der *Corticeus*-Arten der papuanischen Region wird skizziert.

### Acknowledgment

I thank Dr. OTTÓ MERKL, Budapest, for making accessible the undetermined Hypophlaeini of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest and additionally those of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu. The undetermined Hypophlaeini of the Bishop Museum had temporarily been deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, because the late Dr. Z. KASZAB intended to do a revision of the Papuan Tenebrionidae. I am much obliged to G. A. SAMUELSON, Honolulu, that he permitted the study of the material of the Bishop Museum. I am especially indebted to DR. MARTIN BAEHR, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, for arranging the electron microscopic scanning of several *Corticeus* specimens. My thanks are also due to MAXWELL V. L. BARCLAY from the Natural History Museum, London, Dr. ROLAND GRIMM, Neuenbürg, MICHAEL HARTMANN from Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Dr. IVAN LÖBL, from the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, ANDRÉ SKALE, Hof/Saale and Dr. MANFRED SCHAWALLER from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart that they contributed to this revision by providing material of their collections. I thank Dr. ROLAND GRIMM, Neuenbürg and MARTIN LILLIG, Saarbrücken for discussions on the status of several species with a tarsal formula of 4-4-4 and on other taxonomic problems. I am also indebted to FRANK FORMAN, Schleddehausen, Germany, for drawing the illustrations.

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Artikel/Article: [The species of \*Corticeus\* PILLER et MITTERPACHER, 1783 of the Papuan faunal area. Part IV \(Coleoptera; Tenebrionidae; Hypophlaeini\) 5-39](#)