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Studies on Oriental *Apionidae* (Coleoptera). 1. New genera and species from Thailand, Sumatra, Moluccas and New Caledonia

[With 48 Text-figures]

Abstract. Two new genera are recognized: *Piezaplemonus* (*Piezotrachelini*, type species: *P. orientalis* n. sp.) from Thailand and *Nanomyrmacyba* (tentatively *Piezotrachelini*, type species: *N. minuta* n. sp.) from Sumatra. Further two new species are described: *Myrmacyba annae* from Batjan Is. and *Rhadinocyba krausei* from New Caledonia.

The paper contains descriptions of new taxa of *Apionidae* based on the material from the collections of Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen (ZMC) and Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (SMTD).

The nomenclature of rostrum and male tegmen used here follows DAMOISEAU (1967) and ALONSO ZARAZAGA (1983) respectively. Measurements were taken according to KISSINGER (1968).

I wish to express my sincerest thanks to Dr. R. KRAUSE (SMTD) and Dr. O. LOMHOLDT (ZMC) for the loan of the specimens.

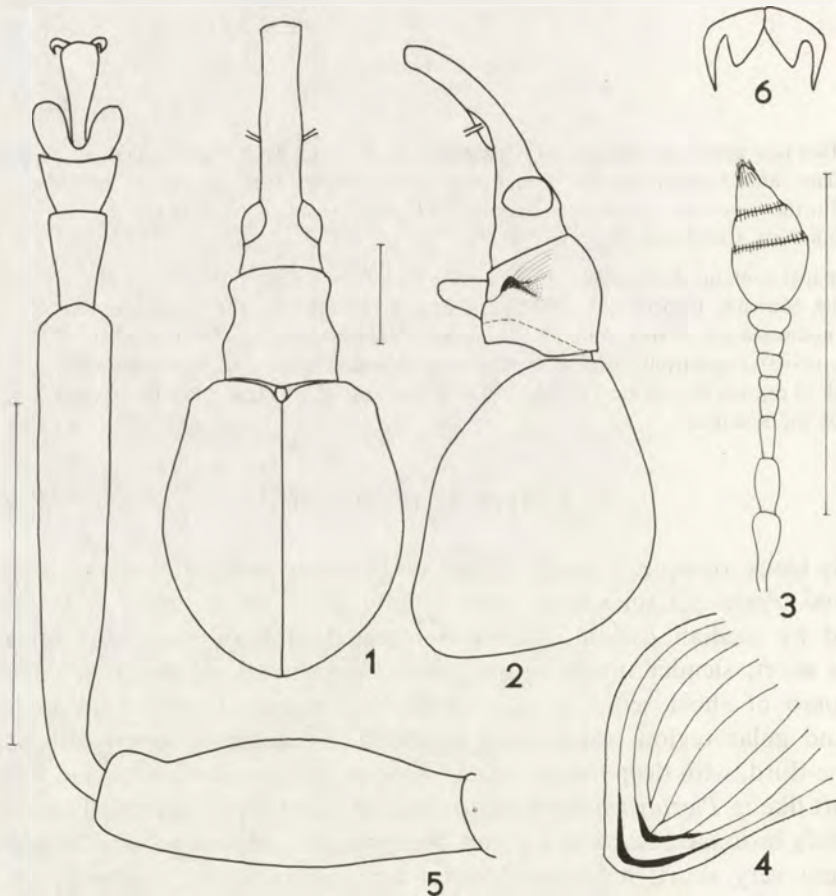
***Piezaplemonus* n. gen.**

Body black, opaque. Vestiture obsolete. Rostrum moderately long, subcylindrical, curved. Antennal sulci long, bordered by sharp ridges, only in anterior half separated by median carina. Antennae inserted at basal one-third of rostrum, relatively short, slender, finely setose; club 3-segmented, compact, segments with apical comb of short setae. Eyes conspicuous, round. Temples not constricted. Genae and gular region transversely wrinkled. Pronotum strongly constricted at apical one-third, with deep lateral fovea; front margin swollen, projected forward in upper part like in *Piezotrachelus* SCHÖNHERR but ventrally not distinctly emarginate; base slightly bisinuate, basal flange and bordering line absent; pleural suture visible; prosternum very short; margins of coxal cavities thickened; posterior intercoxal process connate, button-like; ventral longitudinal suture invisible. Scutellum small, round. Elytra inflated, strongly convex, highest behind the middle, bare; intervals

broad; striae obsoletely catenulate-punctate, apically connected 1+9, 2+7+8, 3+4, 5+6, stria 7 nearly joining 8 below humeral tubercle, stria 10 and specialized setae absent. Metathoracic wing with rudimentary radial cell. Mesosternum almost vertical, very short, on sides with broad, shallow, impunctate groove along the very fine mesepimeral suture; mesepisternal sutures invisible. Mesocoxal cavities broadly open, relatively small, bordered by narrow, weakly projecting ridges posterad; meso- and metasternal processes small, acute, convex. Metasternum strongly convex; metepisternal suture very fine. Ventrites 1, 2 subequal in length, markedly convex, the suture fine but well visible throughout; ventrites 3-5 combined as long as ventrite 2; the last ventrite subsemicircular (in female). Legs slender; trochanters elongate; apical tuft of protibia and apical combs of meso- and metatibia weakly developed, composed of short dark setae; tarsal claw with large, acute tooth (Fig. 6).

Type species: *Piezaplemonus orientalis* n. sp.

The new genus belongs to the tribe *Piezotrachelini* and differs from other known genera in the following combination of characters: head not constricted



Figs. 1-6. *Piezaplemonus orientalis* n. sp. 1, 2 - body outlines; 3 - antenna; 4 - apex of elytron showing strial connections; 5 - fore leg; 6 - tarsal claws (scale 0.5 mm).

posteriorly; pronotum strongly constricted with anterior margin swollen and deep supracoxal fovea present; mesocoxal cavities not separated; elytra inflated, with the 2nd stria apically joining the 7th and 8th connected. It seems to be most closely related to *Pseudoconapion* Voss having similar antennae, body shape and arrangement of elytral striae. However, *Pseudoconapion* possesses mesocoxal cavities completely separated by meso- and metasternal processes, the lateral constriction of pronotum is much weaker or nearly absent, and elytral vestiture is always present.

Piezaplemonus orientalis n. sp.

Body length 2.50 mm.

Rostrum $1.5 \times$ longer than pronotum, as thick as the femur, weakly, regularly curved, mat (Figs. 1, 2); prorostrum obsoletly constricted in the middle, finely and sparsely punctate to the apex; metarostrum cylindrical, puncturation indistinct, arranged in a few incomplete rows; sides with 3 distinct longitudinal ribs reaching apical 0.20–0.25 of rostrum; venter of prorostrum impunctate, microsculptured, with 2 shallow lateral grooves and median carina present in apical half only.

Head convex in lateral view, as long as wide, impunctate, with very strong scale-like microsculpture; frons 0.7 as wide as the rostrum base, flat, without a median rib; vertex weakly transversely depressed; temples feebly divergent; venter even, ridges of antennal scrobes exceed half of eye length.

Antennae with very fine, adpressed, pale setae; the length ratio of antennomeres 100:70:55:30:27:30:30:30:190; the 1st funicular segment twice as long as wide, the 2nd $2.5 \times$ longer than wide and almost half as wide as the 1st, segments 3–7 broadened distad, the 7th almost twice as wide as long; club conspicuous, short, acute, 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd combined (Fig. 3).

Pronotum as long as wide; disk regularly convex, narrowly flattened along the basal margin, impunctate, with strong scale-like microsculpture and sparse, very fine asperities; prescutellar fovea indistinct; vestiture composed of scattered, microscopic, setose scales; sides with a few fine vertical wrinkles; pleural suture well visible, oblique, running from the coxae to nearly basal margin, not prolonged to the dorsum of pronotum; prosternum with fine, transverse carina.

Scutellum longitudinally grooved.

Elytra $1.2 \times$ longer than wide, $2.8 \times$ longer than pronotum; humeral tubercles distinct; inner striae shallow, impunctate; the outer ones barely broader, indistinctly punctate; stria 1 basally shortened; striae 2–4 reaching basal margin of elytra, curved outwards herein; stria 6 distinctly shortened in its anterior part; striae 8, 9 not shortened; striae 1, 2, 8, 9 widened and deepened in their apical portions; junctions 2+8 and 5+6 connected with additional stria (Fig. 4); intervals about $4 \times$ broader than striae, narrowed in their basal and apical parts, shagreened, flat, impunctate; apical parts of intervals 9, 10 convex.

Venter impunctate, bare; microsculpture distinct, composed of fine wrinkles resembling finger lines on ventrites 1, 2 and in the middle of metasternum, scale-

-like on remaining parts; mesepimera narrow, flattened, depressed along the suture; length ratio of ventrites 100:100:22:22:57.

Legs moderately long (Figs. 5), scale-like microsculptured except for the transversely wrinkled median parts of femora, coarsely clothed with inconspicuous, white, setose scales; femora as long as pronotum; protibia as long as the femur and trochanter combined, straight; meso- and metatibiae $0.25 \times$ shorter, slightly curved outwards apically; tarsi 0.55 as long as protibia; the 1st tarsomere $1.6 \times$ longer than wide; the 2nd 0.6 as long as the 1st, $1.4 \times$ wider than long; the 3rd $1.5 \times$ wider than long; onychium $1.8 \times$ longer than the 3rd tarsomere.

Spermatheca stout (Fig. 25). Spicular apical plate large, transverse, nonsetose (Fig. 24).

Holotype ♀; Thailand, Chiang Mai Province, Doi Inthanon N. P., Mae Ya, 6–700 m, 12 X 1981, ZMC Exped., ZMC.

Myrmacyba annae n. sp.

Dedicated to my lenient wife Anna.

Diagnosis. With the exception of modified first articles of meso- and metatarsi identical with *M. postcallosa* HELLER in respect of external characters, but strongly differs in copulatory organs having broadly truncate median lobe with conspicuous tubular flagellum and the tegminal plate without a long apical process, shorter, with completely different arrangement of melanised areas.

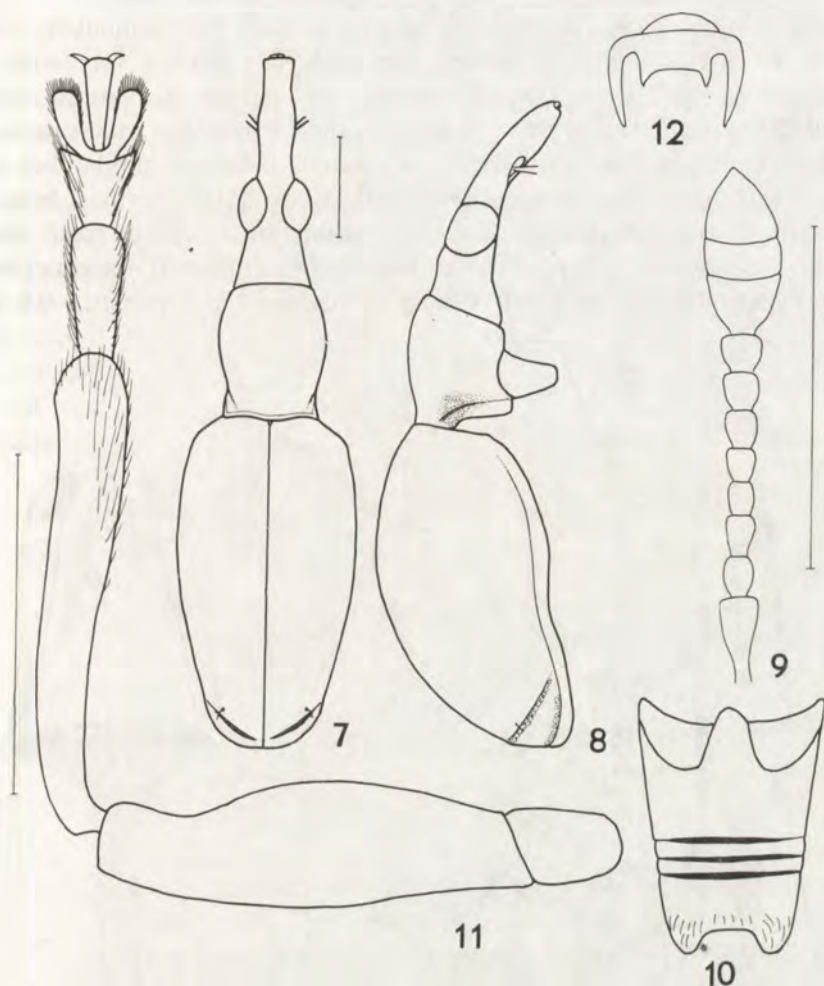
Length 2.85 mm. Body black, strongly polished, without a distinct microsculpture, except for the 5th ventrite, antennae, and legs bare; antennae and legs smoky testaceous.

Rostrum 0.9 of the length of pronotum, almost straight (Figs 7,8); mesorostrum obtusely dilated, as thick as the femur; metarostrum finely, irregularly punctate, laterally rugose; puncturation of prorostrum obsolete; lateral carinae absent; venter of prorostrum shagreened, with complete median carina, shallowly impressed on each side of the carina in posterior half, with a pair of large punctures close to the mouthparts; scrobes shallow, completely separated by median carina, lateral ridges convergent, reaching 0.5 of eye length.

Head $1.4 \times$ longer than wide, impunctate; eyes large, shortly elliptical; frons 0.4 as wide as metarostrum, depressed posterad; temples as long as the eye, distinctly divergent; gena and gular region glabrous, wrinkled part very short, almost completely hidden within pronotum; venter of head impunctate, with indistinct semicircular ridge between the eyes.

Antennae inserted at basal 0.45 of rostrum, short (Fig. 9); funicular articles slightly elongate, weakly widened distad; length ratio of antennomeres 100:50:50:41:41:46:46:46:200; club 3-segmented, compact, with quite dense, mostly adpressed, fine, pale setae; funicle similarly but protrudingly setose.

Pronotum $1.3 \times$ longer than wide, strongly constricted in basal 0.2 , apically not constricted, rounded, impunctate; base narrowly bordered by a fine line, truncate; basal margin slightly swollen, laterally distinctly incised; pleuro-sternal suture



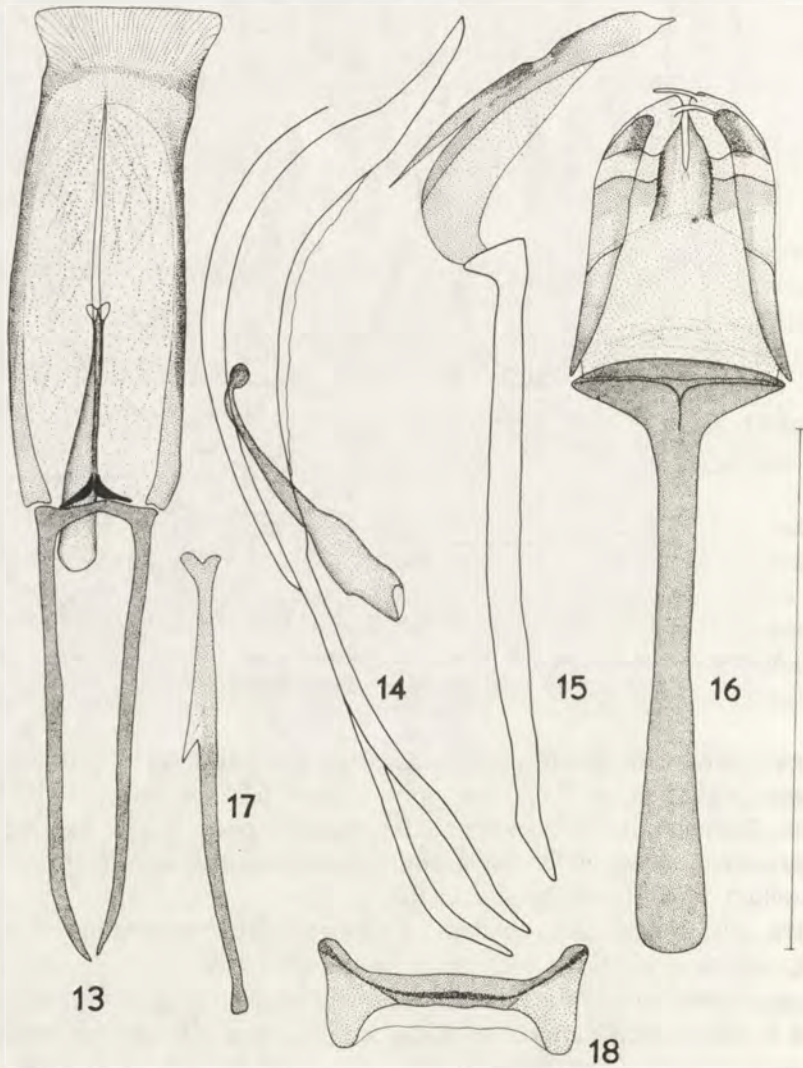
Figs. 7-12. *Myrmacyba annae* n. sp. 7, 8 - body outlines; 9 - antenna; 10 - abdomen; 11 - fore leg; 12 - tarsal claws (scale 0.5 mm).

incomplete; sides with shallow, subvertical groove reaching about two-thirds of prothoracic high behind the coxae; prosternum 0.25 as long as the venter of prothorax, flattened, its intercoxal process obsolete; postcoxal part of prothorax as long as prosternum, flat, with only a slight angulation instead of intercoxal process.

Scutellum punctiform, hardly visible.

Elytra $2.0\times$ longer than wide, $2.5\times$ longer than pronotum, in basal 0.75 elliptical, subapically constricted, apical part broadly rounded; humeral tubercles not very prominent; stria 1 complete, extremely fine, distinctly broadened at junction with stria 9, with weakly defined, slotted punctures herein; except for the apical part, stria 9 replaced with a fine carina reaching humeral tubercle; stria 2 reduced to its curved outwards apical portion, broad, joining stria 9 far from elytral apex; striae 3-8 absent; specialized seta distinct.

Mesosternum long, flattened, impunctate, not microreticulate, with small median pit close to anterior margin, on each side with a very wide, shallow, impunctate groove bordered by sharp edges and deeply excavate in anterior part (Figs 19, 20); mesepimera narrow, elongate, concave; mesepisternal sutures invisible; mesosternal process short, flat, acute; metasternal process similar but turned up together with adjoining margins of coxal cavities; the cavities broadly open. Metasternum long, moderately convex, impunctate, shining, basal longitudinal suture absent; transverse supracoal sutures obsolete; internal margin of metepisterna subapically dentate. Anterior process of ventrite 1 conspicuous, 0.8 as long as

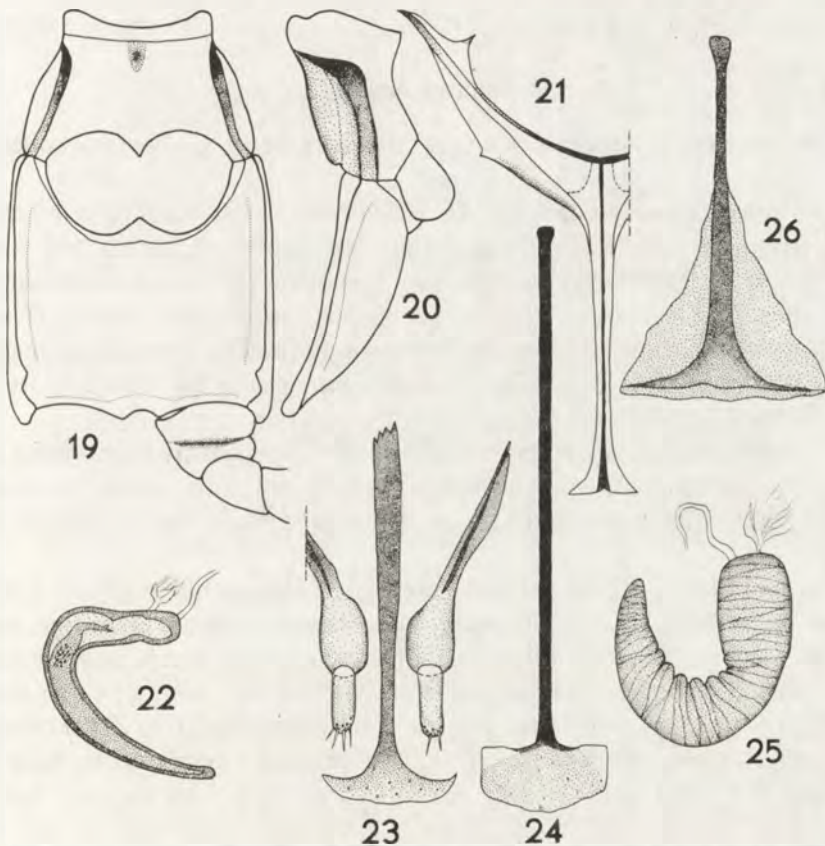


Figs. 13–18. *Myrmacyba annae* n. sp. 13, 14 – median lobe of aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views; 15, 16 – tegmen in lateral and dorsal views; 17 – spiculum gastrale; 18 – the 8th endosternite (scale 0.5 mm).

ventrites 1, 2 combined; transverse suture of ventrites 1, 2 almost invisible; ventrite 5 as long as the 1st and the 2nd combined, deeply emarginate (Fig. 10), in lateral view regularly convex, sparsely clothed with "soft" setae.

Metathoracic wings normally developed, radial cell rudimentary. Metathoracic muscles well developed. Metendosternite with long, very thin stalk (Fig. 21).

Legs moderately long, rather stout (Fig. 11). Trochanters short but well separating femora from coxae. Profemora barely longer than pronotum; metafemora attaining elytral apex. Protibia $1.1 \times$ longer than profemur; meso- and metatibiae shorter; all tibiae sinuate. Protarsus 0.6 as long as protibia, quite slender; 1st segment more than twice as long as wide, almost cylindrical; the 2nd triangular, half as long; onychium short, exceeding 3rd segment in less than half of its length. Basal segment of meso- and metatarsus broadened, elliptical, ventrally concave. Claw not conspicuous, slender, with short, acute basal tooth (Fig. 12). Coxae, trochanters,



Figs. 19–26. 19–21 – *Myrmacyba annae* n. sp.; 19, 20 – pterothorax in ventral and lateral views; 21 – metendosternite. 22, 23 – *Rhadinocyba krausei* n. sp.; 22 – spermatheca; 23 – coxites, styli, and siculum ventrale (proximal part broken). 24, 25 – *Piezaplemonus orientalis* n. sp.; 24 – spiculum ventrale; 25 – spermatheca. 26 – *Nanomyrmacyba minuta* n. sp., spiculum ventrale.

and femora clothed with scattered, minute setae; tibiae and tarsi with denser and longer, fine, goldish setae; tarsal articles 1, 2 dorsally bare along the middle.

Median lobe of aedeagus stout, apically broadly truncate (Figs 13, 14); dorsal plate well separated, weakly sclerotised, with complete median suture; ventral wall largely membranous; flattened apical part finely striolate; internal sac with a pair of basal, crescentic sclerites; flagellum robust, apically bulbous, basally inflated; apophyses barely shorter than the lobe, articulated, proximally connected with a narrow transverse bar. The free ring of tegmen transverse, evenly sclerotised, not forked; manubrium thick, apically not dilated; tegminal plate $1.25 \times$ longer than wide, nonsetose; parameroid lobes short, narrowly separated, each provided with apical seta-like process; fenestrae narrow, transverse, separated by sclerotised plate having its lateral margins finely serrate; the arched line present; latero-ventral lobes weakly developed (Figs. 15, 16); basal plate distinct, unsclerotised. Spiculum gastrale long, weakly curved, with weaker sclerotised lateral spur (Fig. 17). The 8th endosternite broadly emarginate (Fig. 18).

Holotype ♂: "Batjan, Mus. Tring" (Moluccas: Batjan Is.), coll. J. FAUST; SMTD.

Rhadinocyba krausei n. sp.

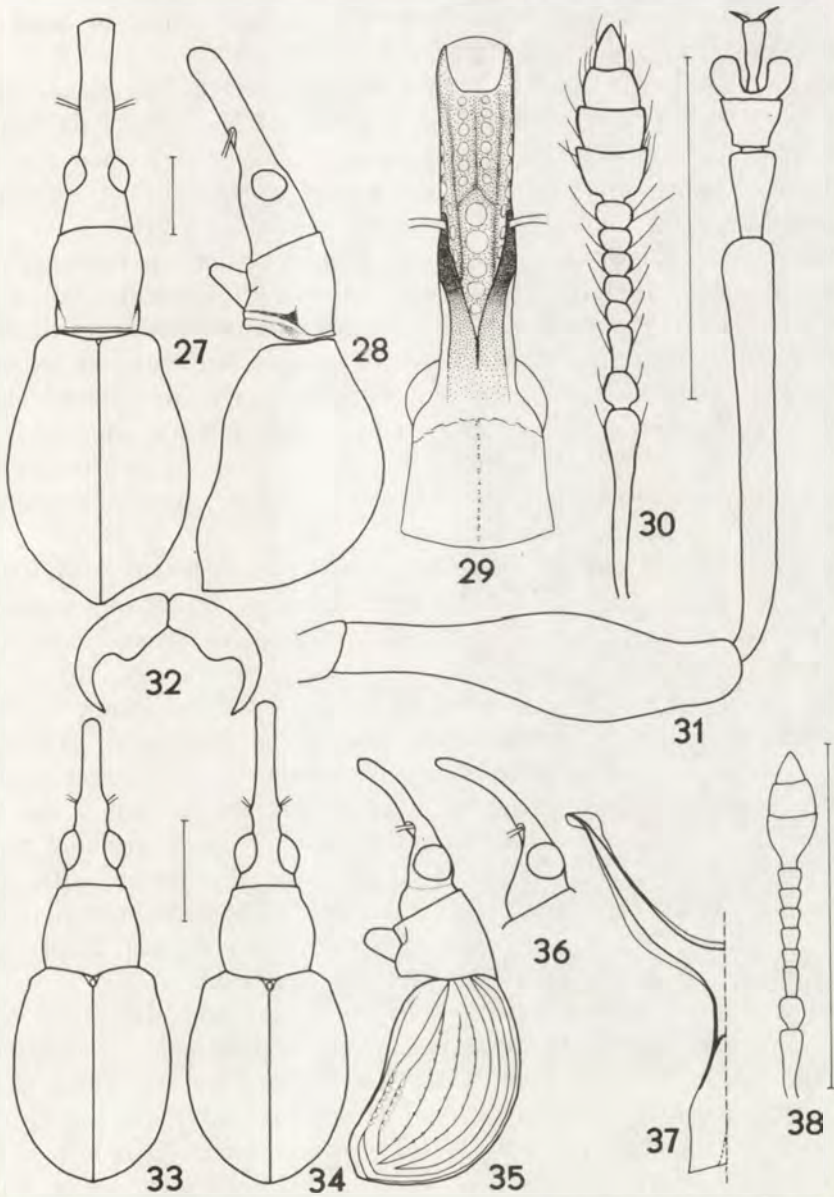
Dedicated to Dr. Rudiger KRAUSE, the curator of *Coleoptera* collections at SMTD.

Diagnosis. Closely related to *Rh. nitidipennis* FAUST but differs in less shining body, rostrum as thick as profemur, frons not impressed, femur and trochanter combined $1.8 \times$ longer than pronotum, prothorax not constricted subapically, elytra more inflated. The female of *Rh. nitidipennis* has the rostrum about 0.66 as thick, trochanter+femur length 1.3 of that of pronotum. The New Caledonian *Apion singulare* WENCKER does not differ from *Rh. nitidipennis* according to its original description.

Length 2.67 mm. Body black, slightly metallic, apparently bare; venter of head, sides of metasternum, coxae, trochanters, and femora with sparse, extremely fine, adpressed dark setae; the setosity of tibiae and tarsi more distinct, slightly protruding.

Rostrum porrect, cylindrical, obtusely dilated at antennal insertion, $1.3 \times$ longer than pronotum (Figs 27, 28); microsculpture obsolete; puncturation fine, punctures not larger than single ommatidium, 1 diameter apart on meso- and metarostrum, coarser apicad; venter in anterior half with 3 ribs and 4 rows of large punctures, median part with 2 ribs and 5 large punctures between them (Fig. 29). Antennal sulci long, in anterior part deepened, very shallow posterad, bordered by lateral ridges ending at 0.5 of eye ventral length, separated by only a little shorter, fine median carina.

Head $1.2 \times$ longer than wide; eyes small, round, moderately prominent; frons 0.6 as wide as the base of rostrum, feebly convex, smooth; temples longer than eye diameter, weakly divergent, glabrous, with transverse wrinkles obsolete; vertex



Figs. 27-38. 27-32 - *Rhadinocyba krausei* n. sp.; 27, 28 - body outlines; 29 - rostrum and head in ventral view; 30 - antenna; 31 - fore leg; 32 - tarsal claws. 33-38 - *Nanomyrmacyba minuta* n. sp.; 33 - male body outline, dorsal view; 34 - female body outline, dorsal view; 35 - male body outline, lateral view, elytral striae indicated; 36 - female rostrum and head in lateral view; 37 - metendosternite; 38 - antenna (scale 0.5 mm).

sparsely punctate in anterior part, smooth posterad; venter of head convex, shagreened, slightly rugose along the eye.

Antennae inserted at basal 0.35 of rostrum, moderately long, slender (Fig. 30); length ratio of antennomeres 100:20:24:12:13:13:13:14:92; 1st funicular segment as long as wide, the 2nd twice as long as wide, segments 3–7 transverse; club 4-segmented, segments equal in length, the sutures equally distinct; antennal setae dark, protruding.

Pronotum $1.2 \times$ longer than wide, in basal one-third parallelsided, in the remaining part sides regularly arcuate, widest at apical 0.33, weakly evenly convex; disk glabrous, microreticulate, with widely spaced minute punctures smaller than ommatidium; base truncate, closely bordered by fine line being an extension of lateral grooves; pleuro-sternal suture reduced; supracoxal fovea absent; sides with 2 parallel grooves along the posterior margin, the anterior one much deeper, broadened apically; postcoxal part of the venter $3 \times$ longer than prosternum, with indistinct transverse suture; posterior intercoxal process connate, prominent.

Scutellum very small, triangular, flat.

Elytra globose, $2.8 \times$ longer than pronotum, $1.5 \times$ longer than wide, 0.6 as high as long, highest about the middle. Striae narrow shallow, on the disk impunctate, on sides indistinctly punctate; stria 1 basally curved outwards; striae 2–6 more or less disappearing in basal one-third; striae 7, 8 merge subbasally; stria 9 slightly shortened; apical junctions 1+2+9, 3+4, 5+6, 7+8; the 2nd joining the 9th apart from 1+9 junction; the 7th continuing and joining 2 at the point of its bent; apical portions of striae 2, 9 slightly broadened. Intervals flat, 5–6 larger than striae, impunctate, shagreened; two specialized setae present on intervals 7 and 9.

Venter shiny, impunctate. Mesosternum relatively long, medially depressed, laterally flattened, with deep, broad lateral grooves; mesepimera with very fine median suture. Metasternum and first two ventrites with microsculpture resembling finger lines. Ventrites 1, 2 equally long, transverse suture distinct, deeper laterally; ventrite 5 barely longer than the 2nd, broadly rounded.

Metathoracic wing normal, with well developed, transverse radial cell.

Legs long, slender (Fig. 31). Mesocoxae distinctly prominent. Trochanters long. Femora basally thin, then markedly swollen, widest at basal 0.6. Tibiae as long as femora, barely widened apicad; apical tuft of protibia and apical combs of meso- and metatibiae composed of short, dense, brownish setae. Tarsi half as long as tibiae; 1st tarsomere $1.75 \times$ longer than wide; the 2nd slightly transverse; onychium inconspicuous, $1.7 \times$ longer than the 3rd tarsomere; claw obtusely dilated at base (Fig. 32).

Spermatheca glabrous, very thin, with the inside well visible in transmission light (Fig. 22). Spiculum ventrale apically expanded into transverse plate, acute at both ends. Coxites short, proximally compressed. Styli conspicuous, as long as the distal, cylindrical parts of coxites, bearing variable number of macrochaetae (Fig. 23).

Holotype ♀: New Caledonia: La Madeleine, ca. 200 m, 30 III 1912, leg. F. SARASIN and J. ROUX; SMTD.

Nanomyrmacyba n. gen.

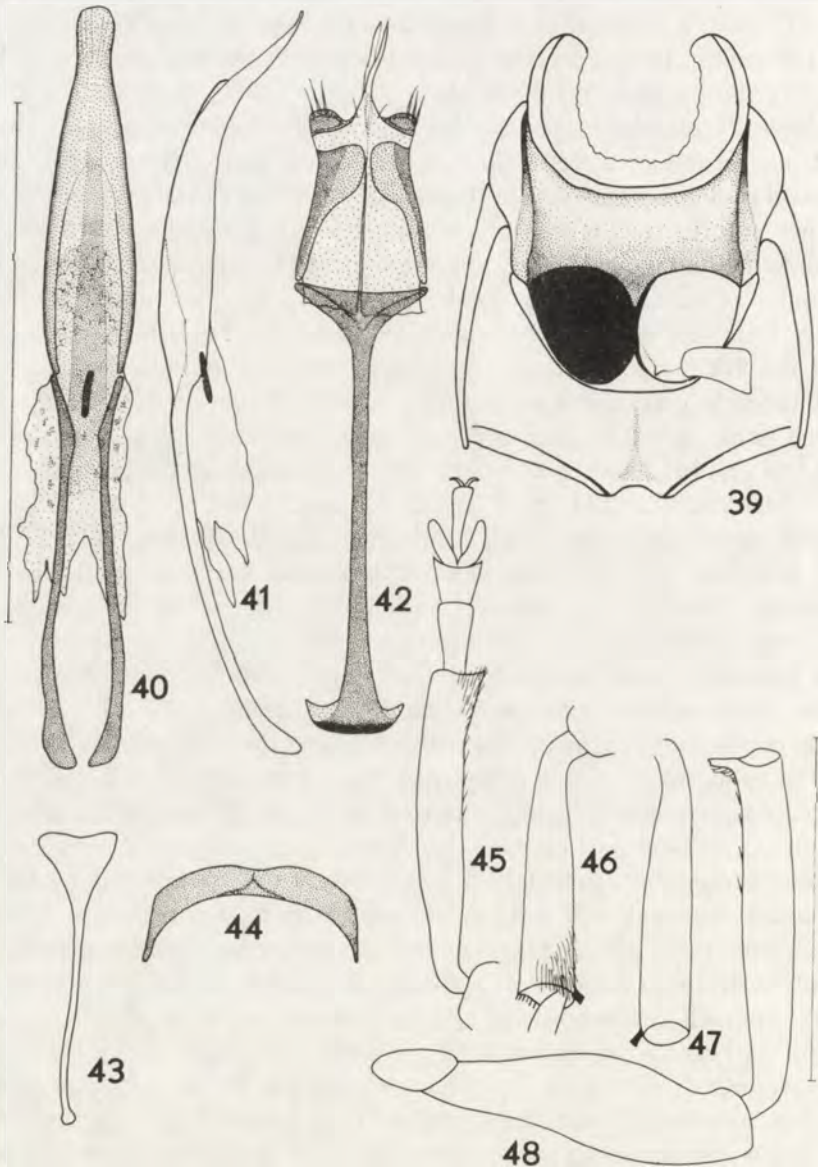
Body glabrous, metallic, almost bare. Rostrum slender, as long as prothorax or longer; prorostrum cylindrical, narrower than metarostrum; mesorostrum more or less dilated. Antennal sulci projected to the venter of head, slotted in posterior two-thirds or separating carina obsolete. Head transverse, sculpture ending shortly behind the eye; smooth part entirely wrinkled ventrally. Antennae inserted at basal 0.20–0.25 of rostrum, slender; club 3-segmented, compact, spindle-shaped, segments subequal in length. Prothorax with arcuate sides, not constricted subapically; front margin very thin; supracoxal fovea and posterior pleural sutures absent; posterior margin laterally angulate; base barely bisinuate; not bordered; posterior angles rounded, not prominent; pleuro-sternal suture fine but distinct; prosternum very short; margins of coxal cavities not thickened; posterior intercoxal process separated by distinct suture, weakly prominent; junction of propleural ventral processes impressed. Scutellum inconspicuous. Elytra short, widest about the middle, markedly convex, in lateral outline apical part almost vertical. Striae fine, mostly not catenulate-punctate; 10th stria present, the remaining joined 1+2+9, 3+4, 5+6, 7+8, the 2nd and the 9th merge far from elytral apex, the 7th and the 8th merge behind humeral tubercle continuing as a single stria to the base of elytron (Fig. 35); specialized setae invisible. Mesosternum concave, bordered by distinctly raised lateral ridges and broad, anteriorly excavate longitudinal sulci; mesepisternal sutures invisible. Mesocoxal cavities large, open. Metasternum short, intercoxal process broad and prominent, supracoxal transverse sutures distinct (Fig. 39). Suture between ventrites 1, 2 distinct, ventrite 5 transverse, truncate in both sexes. Metathoracic wing with rudimental radial cell. Metendosternite with anterior tendons absent; stalk long, weakly widened basad (Fig. 37). Legs moderately long, vestiture indistinct. Trochanters quite short. Onychium projected beyond the 3rd tarsomere; claw slender, with short, acute basal tooth.

Male copulatory organs of plesiomorphic type. Median lobe with dorsal plate attached to subbasal portion of apophyses, the plate narrow, quite well sclerotised; ventral plate largely membranous; internal sac projected outside the lobe; apophyses articulated, without connecting bar. Tegminal plate divided by median longitudinal suture throughout; parameroid lobes with small sclerotised plates bearing macrochaetae; fenestrae well defined, not separated by melanised areas; the arched line incomplete; basal plate well developed, membranous; the free ring articulated, uniformly sclerotised, not forked. Spiculum gastrale spatulate, without lateral spur (Fig. 43). The 8th endosternite nearly not emarginate (Fig. 44).

Type species: *Nanomyrmacyba minuta* n. sp.

Closely related to *Myrmacyba* HELLER which is indicated by the structure of pterothorax, antennae, tarsal claws, and uniformly sclerotised free ring of tegmen. *Myrmacyba* is distinct in the following respects: markedly elongate body; prothorax with distinct pleural grooves, base completely bordered, and posterior margin incised; elytral apex projected backwards; the 10th stria absent; specialized seta present; male 5th ventrite deeply emarginate; different spiculum gastrale and the 8th

endosternite. The lastly described genus *Papuapion* KOROTJAEV, known to me only from the description (KOROTJAEV 1987) and resembling *Nanomyrmacyba* in some respects, can be distinguished from both *Nanomyrmacyba* and *Myrmacyba* basing on the thickened anterior margin of pronotum, elytra 9-striate, the striae deeply punctate, and mesocoxae broadly separate.



Figs. 39–48. *Nanomyrmacyba minuta* n. sp. 39 – female pterothorax; 40, 41 – median lobe of aedeagus, dorsal and lateral views; 42 – tegmen; 43 – spiculum gastrale; 44 – the 8th endosternite; 45 – male fore tibia and tarsus; 46 – male hind tibia; 47 – female hind tibia; 48 – female fore leg (scale 0.5 mm).

Systematic position of *Nanomyrmacyba* and *Myrmacyba* within *Apionidae* is not clear. Basing on the open mesocoxal cavities the latter genus has been placed in the tribe *Aplemonini* by KISSINGER (1968). However, such condition is characteristic also of *Pseudorhinapion* VOSS and the *Conapion trapezicolle*-species group in Africa, clearly the members of *Piezotrachelini*. The Piezotracheloid genus *Piezaplemonus* described in this paper shows some affinities to *Nanomyrmacyba* and *Myrmacyba* in the structure of pterothorax, antennae, metathoracic wing, and in the reduction of body vestiture. Basing on that I tentatively place both *Nanomyrmacyba* and *Myrmacyba* in *Piezotrachelini* and in my opinion the former is the most plesiotypic of the known members of this group.

Nanomyrmacyba minuta n. sp.

Length 1.75 mm. Body black, shining, especially the elytra. Legs and antennae brownish.

Rostrum in basal one-third slightly rugose, in the remaining part shining, coarsely punctate; lateral carinae indistinct; venter smooth, impunctate, with obsolete median carina. Male: in basal two-thirds straight, then weakly arcuate, $1.15 \times$ longer than pronotum; prorostrum twice as long and 0.55 as wide as dilated basal part, in lateral view parallelsided, slightly lower than metarostrum (Figs 33, 35). Female: evenly arcuate, 1.4 as long as pronotum, in lateral view regularly narrowed in basal one-third; metarostrum narrower (Figs 34, 36).

Head $1.3 \times$ wider than long. Eyes prominent, round. Frons 0.8 of metarostrum width, slightly convex posterad, mat, rugose. Temples not more than 0.5 as long as eye diameter, divergent.

Antennae inserted at basal 0.24 (male) or 0.20 (female) of rostrum, similar in both sexes (Fig. 38); length ratio of antennomeres $100:44:39:30:30:30:32:32:150$; 1st funicular segment strongly rounded, twice as wide as the 2nd; the 2nd twice as long as wide; segments 3–7 as long as wide; club twice as long as wide, densely clothed with minute, adpressed setae, 1st segment pedunculate, segments 2, 3 progressively shorter.

Pronotum as long as wide, at base wider than at apex ($1.4 \times$ in male, $1.2 \times$ in female), widest at basal one-third in male, near the middle in female; disk microreticulate, clothed with very sparse, microscopic setae; puncturation of the disk obsolete, becoming distinct beneath posterior angles.

Scutellum round, projecting.

Elytra suboval, bare, $1.5 \times$ longer than wide, $2.4 \times$ longer than pronotum. Humeral tubercles distinct. Inner striae extremely fine, impunctate, the 1st more or less distinctly impressed; striae 5–7 with 10–12 fine punctures widely spaced; striae 8, 9 with 5–6 large, very shallow, subquadrate punctures about 0.5 diameters apart, curved downwards in the middle; striae 1, 2 curved outwards at base, the 2nd and the 3rd merge herein; stria 10 very fine, impunctate, basally shortened, bordering elytral margin in apical one-fourth; apical portions of striae 1, 2, 9 weakly

broadened. Intervals flat, glabrous; apices of elytra shagreened, junctions of striae mostly indistinct.

Mesososternum weakly microreticulate, shining, intercoxal process flat; mesepimera narrow, slightly concave. Metasternum impunctate, intercoxal process very broad, globose, as high as mesocoxae in male; much smaller, less prominent in female. Apices of mesocoxae projected into small, acute processes in female. Ventrites short, impunctate, similarly microsculptured; ventrites 1, 2 equally long, the suture deepened laterally; ventrite 5 barely longer than the 2nd, convex.

Legs rather stout. Femora equal in length, $1.1 \times$ longer than pronotum, moderately swollen; metafemora not attaining the apex of elytra. Tibiae obsoletly widened apicad; pro- and mesotibia slightly arched backwards in apical half; metatibia straight; protibia barrelly longer, meso- and metatibia a little shorter than femur. Male: protibia slightly expanded inwards and acute at apex (Fig. 45), meso- and metatibia mucronate; mucro very short, truncate, obliquely projected, on mesotibia almost completely hidden under the apical comb of setae, on metatibia longer but not exceeding 0.2 of apical width of the tibia (Fig. 46). Female: protibia apically expanded into narrow, perpendicular, mucro-like process, 0.6 as long as the apex of the tibia wide (Fig. 48); mesotibia unarmed; metatibia with a mucro similar to that of male but a little longer and thinner at base (Fig. 47). Tarsi slender, 1st segment twice as long as wide; the 2nd as long as wide; onychium $1.3 \times$ longer than the 3rd article; claw more conspicuous in female than in male, basal tooth not longer than 0.25 of the claw length.

Median lobe of aedeagus shaped as in Figs 40, 41; the spatulate apex finely striolate; internal sac with indistinct, microscopic teeth and single, elongate sclerite; apophyses slender, a little longer than the lobe. Tegminal plate with narrow, filiform, membraneous apical lobes, each provided with a single seta at base; sclerotised plate of parameroid lobe with 3 macrochaetae; fenestrae transverse; basal plate truncate, not sclerotised; manubrium very long, apically expanded into large, transverse plate, 0.7 as broad as free ring (Fig. 42). Female spiculum ventrale short, with very large, triangular apical plate (Fig. 26).

Holotype ♀ labelled: "Sumatra, Grouvelle", "*Conapion suetum* FST.", coll. J. FAUST; SMTD. Allotype: same data as holotype, SMTD.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: Studia nad orientalnymi *Apionidae* (Coleoptera). 1. Nowe rodzaje i gatunki z Tajlandii, Sumatry, Moluków i Nowej Kaledonii]

W pracy opisano 2 nowe rodzaje oraz 4 nowe gatunki *Apionidae*: *Piezaplemonus* n. gen. (*Piezotrachelini*, gatunek typowy — *P. orientalis* n. sp., Tajlandia), *Nanomyrmacyba* n. gen. (tymczasowo *Piezotrachelini*, gatunek typowy — *N. minuta* n. sp., Sumatra), *Myrmacyba annae* n. sp. (Pulau Batjan) i *Rhadionocyba krausei* n. sp. (Nowa Kaledonia).

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: Изучение ориентальных *Apionidae* (Coleoptera). 1. Новые роды и виды из Тайланда, Суматры, Молукков и Новой Каледонии]

В работе описаны 2 новых рода и 4 новых вида *Apionidae*: *Piezaplemonus* n. gen. (*Piezotrachelini*, типовой вид — *P. orientalis* n. sp., Тайланд), *Nanomyrmacyba* n. gen. (предварительно *Piezotrachelini*, типовой вид — *N. minuta* n. sp., Суматра), *Myrmacyba annae* n. sp. (Пуле Батьян) и *Rhadionocyba krausei* n. sp. (Новая Каледония).

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