

A New Species of *Aceraius* (Coleoptera, Passalidae)
from Borneo

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Aceraius* is described from Borneo under the name *A. hirtimarginalis*. It is related to *A. wallacei* KUWERT.

For some years, Bornean passalid beetles have been studied by several Japanese scientists, but one species in my collection still remains undescribed. This belongs to *Ophrygonius* ZANG defined by GRAVELY (1918), but the present author cannot find a clear distinction between *Ophrygonius* and *Aceraius*, so that the new species will be described under the name *Aceraius hirtimarginalis* n. sp.

Aceraius hirtimarginalis n. sp.

(Figs. 1–3)

Antenna with six long-lamellate segments; basal segment very finely shagreened, almost opaque. Labrum hairy, angles rounded, anterior border weakly emarginate, with left angle slightly more prominent than right one. Dentition of both mandibles complete; both upper teeth distinct though low and obtuse, dorsal border behind apex of left one weakly sinuate in lateral view; left lowest terminal and anterior lower teeth larger than right ones, left lowest terminal tooth smaller than left anterior lower tooth, right lowest terminal tooth larger than right anterior lower tooth; each anterior lower tooth with a minute horizontal notch at apex. Mentum without scar, central part with a pair of small but distinct depressions along anterior border, lateral part rather closely covered with large hair-bearing punctures.

Head nearly symmetrical, but the left outer tubercle is slightly larger than the right one; anterior angle of head not prominent anteriorly. Left outer tubercle widest at base, produced anteriorly and slightly curved internally, obliquely truncate at distal end, inner border of left outer tubercle uniformly curved with sharp ridge, outer border very weakly curved anteriorly without sharp ridge; right outer tubercle similar to left one though smaller than the latter, ridge on inner border of right outer tubercle nearly straight and very slightly extending externally. Inner tubercle situated at anterior border of head in dorsal view, pointed anteriorly; ridge between the two inner tubercles emarginate three times, the middle concavity being smaller than lateral ones; central tubercle sharply pointed (paratype) or obtuse (holotype) in lateral view. Anterior marginal wall of clypeus between inner tubercles almost vertical. Frontal area wider

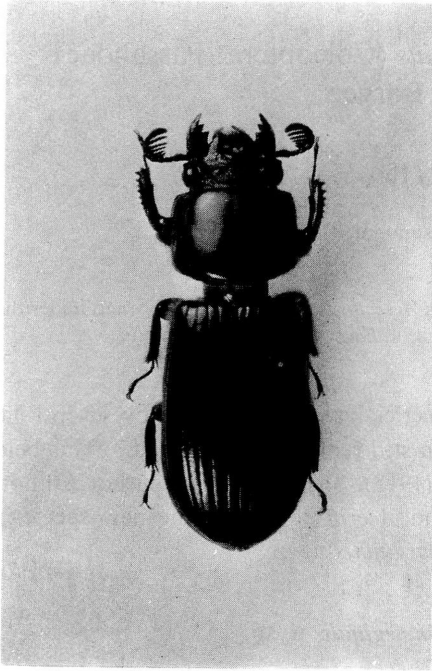


Fig. 1. *Aceraius hirtimarginalis* n. sp.; dorsal aspect.

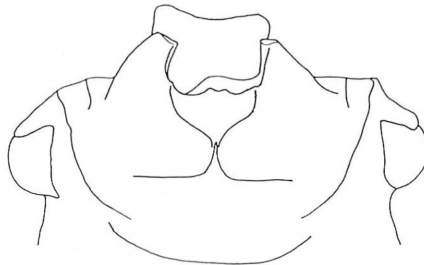


Fig. 2. *Aceraius hirtimarginalis* n. sp.; dorsal view of head.

anteriorly, frontal ridge sharp, with a shallow groove; posterior part of supraorbital ridge, its outer branch being rather sharp and inner branch indistinct posteriorly; supraorbital and supraoccipital ridges not joined, the former extending behind to distal end of parietal ridge as indistinct and obtuse ridge, the latter not extending to behind eye; parietal ridge straight (paratype) or very weakly arcuate (holotype), not curved posteriorly at distal end. Frontal area and anterior part of head hairless, sparsely covered with very minute punctures; area between frontal and parietal ridges rather densely covered with large hair-bearing punctures; area behind parietal ridge finely roughened, covered with large hair-bearing punctures.

Pronotum polished with very fine median groove; anterior border almost straight with marginal groove at lateral 1/3; surface rather densely covered with hair-bearing

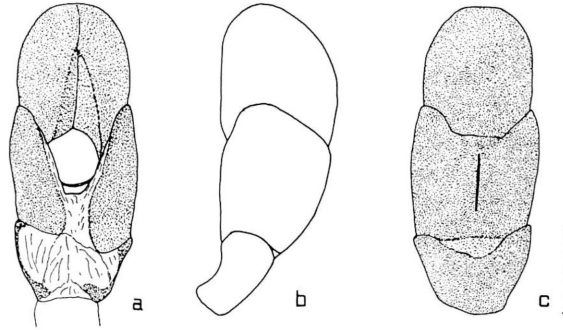


Fig. 3. *Aceraius hirtimarginalis* n. sp.; holotype (scale: 0.5 mm). — Male genitalia: a, dorsal view; b, lateral view; c, ventral view.

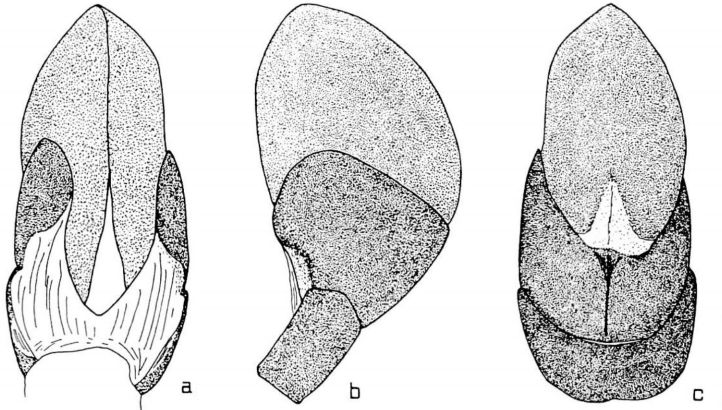


Fig. 4. *Aceraius wallacei* KUWERT, from Mt. Serapi, Sarawak (scale: 0.5 mm). — Male genitalia: a, dorsal view; b, lateral view; c, ventral view.

punctures laterally.

Elytra wider posteriorly, rather flattened dorsally; elytron with eighth, ninth and tenth ribs densely covered with hair-bearing punctures from base to apex, other ribs smooth.

Mesosternum including scar shagreened laterally, mesosternal scar narrow. Metasternum with anterior intermediate area, lateral area and posterior narrow transverse part of posterior intermediate area densely covered with hair-bearing punctures; lateral area and posterior intermediate area not sharply defined. Second abdominal sternite without large puncture.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 3.

Length (from middle of anterior margin of labrum to apices of elytra): 30–31 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Head Quarter, Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, Borneo, 06–VI–1976, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; paratype 1 ♂, Trus Madi Mountains, Sabah, Borneo, VI–1993, N.

KATSURA leg. The holotype will be preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

This new species is characterized in the group “*Ophrygonius*” by the combination of long-lamellate segments of antenna and hairy side of elytron, and differs from *A. wallacei* KUWERT (Fig. 4) in the following points: smaller body size, shape of right outer tubercle of head, elytra with external three ribs hairy, etc.

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要 約

岩瀬一男：ボルネオ産 *Aceraius* 属の 1 新種。——ボルネオ産の *Aceraius hirtimarginalis* を新種として記載した。この種は、GRAVELY (1918) によれば *Ophrygonius* に属すると判断されるが、*Aceraius* との区別が明確なものであるとは考えられないので、本稿では *Aceraius* 属の種として記載した。

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