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Dysanabatium BERNHAUER, 1915 (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) - An uncommon but widespread genus in the Oriental Region

36th contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae

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Abstract

Seven species of the genus *Dysanabatium* BERNHAUER, 1915, are treated. Three species are described as new from Southeast Asia: *Dysanabatium borneense* sp.n. (Sarawak), *D. minangkabau* sp.n. (Sumatra) and *D. stricticeps* sp.n. (Sarawak). New combinations: *Domene aeneipennis* CAMERON, 1931, *Domene femoralis* CAMERON, 1931, and *Domene birmana* CAMERON, 1931, are transferred to the genus *Dysanabatium*. Anatomical details of all species represented by males are figured. Habitus photographs are provided for *D. jacobsoni* BERNHAUER, 1915, and *D. stricticeps*. A key to the species and forms of the genus known so far is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Dysanabatium*, new species, new combination, systematics, Oriental Region.

Zusammenfassung

Sieben Arten der Gattung *Dysanabatium* BERNHAUER, 1915, werden behandelt. Drei Arten werden aus Südost-Asien neu beschrieben: *Dysanabatium borneense* sp.n. (Sarawak), *D. minangkabau* sp.n. (Sumatra) und *D. stricticeps* sp.n. (Sarawak). Neue Kombinationen: *Domene aeneipennis* CAMERON, 1931, *Domene femoralis* CAMERON, 1931, und *Domene birmana* CAMERON, 1931, werden in die Gattung *Dysanabatium* überstellt. Anatomische Details aller Arten, die durch Männchen vertreten sind, werden abgebildet. Der Habitus von *D. jacobsoni* und *D. stricticeps* sp.n. wird fotografisch dargestellt. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel aller bis jetzt bekannten Arten und Formen der Gattung ist angefügt.

Introduction

BERNHAUER (1915) gave a succinct description of a distinctive new genus *Dysanabatium*, erected to accommodate the single species *D. jacobsoni* BERNHAUER from Java, saying that *Dysanabatium* is "fairly close" to *Pseudobium* MULSANT & REY, 1877, by virtue of a number of characters, but that it differs in the quite other build of the head, prothorax and abdomen.

Fifteen years later CAMERON (1930) described *Pseudobium* (*Dysanabatium*) *sumatrensis*, without giving reasons for sinking *Dysanabatium* to subgenus. I have examined the unique type of *P. sumatrensis*, which does not belong to Bernhauer's genus, but is a true *Pseudobium*. In "Fauna of British India", CAMERON (1931) again refers to *Dysanabatium* as subgenus of *Pseudobium* (p. 210). In the same work (pp. 194 -196) he describes three

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species of *Domene* FAUVEL (*D. aeneipennis* CAMERON, *D. femoralis* CAMERON, *D. birmana* CAMERON). These species in fact belong to *Dysanabatium*.

It is obvious from Cameron's interpretation of *Dysanabatium,* that he had not seen the types of *D. jacobsoni*, and had not read (or understood) Bernhauer's description, else he could not have failed to recognise his three Indian/Burmese species as congeneric with *D. jacobsoni*. I assume that his attribution of *Pseudobium sumatrensis* to *Dysanabatium* was based on the geographical proximity of the type localities and that he sank *Dysanabatium* to subgenus because he could find no significant difference between *P. sumatrensis* and the European *P. labile* ERICHSON, 1840, with which he compared it in his diagnosis.

No records of *Dysanabatium* have been made since then, and the genus has remained as subgenus of *Pseudobium* in all subsequent catalogues (SCHEERPELTZ 1933, BLACKWELDER 1939, 1952). In a recent paper (ROUGEMONT 1995) I recognised that Cameron's Indian and Burmese species and unidentified material in my collection (listed below under *D. jacobsoni* and *D. borneense* sp.n.) were distinct from *Domene* s.str. and the subgenus *Macromene* COIFFAIT, 1982, and referred to them as the "*aeneipennis* complex".

Since a tribal and generic revision of the family Paederinae is currently in preparation by Dr. Lee Herman, I do not give a formal redescription of *Dysanabatium*, or attempt any discussion of its phylogenetic position. The purpose of this paper is to make this distinctive and widely distributed genus known to coleopterists dealing with the Oriental fauna (since nobody knew what *Dysanabatium* looks like, I was unable to request undetermined material for study!), and to rectify the confusion introduced by Cameron between *Dysanabatium*, *Pseudobium* and *Domene*. The photographs reproduced below make the genus readily identifiable, and the simple keys given point out the more salient differences between those three genera and should enable identification of the species of *Dysanabatium* known so far.

Acknowledgements and Abbreviations

My thanks to M. Brendell for allowing me access to the collections of the Natural History Museum (London), to L. Herman and A. Newton (FMNH) for sending me the types of *D. jacobsoni*, to H. Schillhammer (NMW) for sending me undetermined Paederinae for study, including the bulk of material listed below, and for arranging the two photographs reproduced here.

The material treated herein is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London	FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
CRL	coll. Rougemont, London	NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
CSO	coll. Smetana, Ottawa		

Dysanabatium BERNHAUER

Dysanabatium BERNHAUER, 1915: 225. Typus generis: *D. jacobsoni* BERNHAUER, Java.
nec *Pseudobium* (*Dysanabatium*): CAMERON 1930: 347.
nec *Pseudobium* (*Dysanabatium*): CAMERON 1931: 210.
Domene: CAMERON 1931: 194.
Domene (*aeneipennis* complex): ROUGEMONT 1995: 135.

Facies and punctation as in Figs. 1 - 2.

Aedeagus: Fairly large; median lobe and internal structures feebly sclerotised; ventral blade large, either attached to median lobe only at V-shaped base, similar to the fused paramere of *Philonthus* etc. (in *D. jacobsoni*, *D. borneense* sp.n., *D. femoralis*), or adpressed to ventral surface of median lobe as far as apex, with (*D. minangkabau* sp.n.) or without (*D. stricticeps* sp.n.) a long ventral process.

Dysanabatium may be superficially distinguished from *Pseudobium* and *Domene* as follows:

A (B) Smaller (3.5 - 6 mm), parallel-sided, depressed species; eyes smaller; head very elongate, oval or parallel-sided, the punctation sparse; protonum very elongate, parallel-sided; abdominal urites VI - VII not exceptionally dilated; profemora incrassate, but laterally compressed, not notably slender at base; mostly pale species; if elytra dark, then at least posterior margin pale ..... ***Pseudobium***

B (A) Larger (5 - 8 mm), very convex species; eyes very large; head not or scarcely elongate, temples strongly convergent posteriorly, punctation dense, subrugose except near median axis; pronotum less elongate, sides evenly rounded; abdominal urites VI - VII very strongly dilated; profemora strongly, subsymmetrically dilated, very slender at base; head and elytra always black, unicolorous ..... ***Dysanabatium***

X (Y) Head orbicular, the temples and base coarctate, without posterior angles, the punctation densely rugose, without shiny impunctate areas; pronotum more depressed, pronotum and elytra dull, homogenously, rugosely punctate; abdominal urites VI - VII not exceptionally dilated; profemora asymmetrically incrassate, with a prominent ventral tooth, not notably slender at base ..... ***Domene***

Y (X) Head roughly pentagonal, with temples convergent in straight lines to neck (Fig. 2) or hexagonal, the temples convergent to posterior angles (Fig. 1), the punctation coarser, sparser, usually leaving impunctate shiny areas on vertex and clypeus; pronotum very convex, shiny, with a broad impunctate mid-longitudinal band, the punctation of sides sparse; elytra shiny, the punctation coarse, serially aligned at least in anterior half; abdominal urites VI - VII strongly dilated; profemora strongly club-shaped, with slender bases ..... ***Dysanabatium***

Both *Pseudobium* and *Dysanabatium* frequent the banks of streams, but *Dysanabatium* has only been recorded from woodland, whereas *Pseudobium* is typically found in shingle in open situations, many in arid environments.

Domene is a palearctic genus, with the greatest concentration of species diversity in Japan (ca. 20 species, described and undescribed). In China it penetrates as far South as Jiangxi (1 undescribed species, Mus. Vienna, det. G. de Rougemont), Taiwan and Yunnan. Following the transfer of Cameron's Indian species to *Dysanabatium*, *Domene* may be removed from the fauna of the Indian subcontinent. - *Enallagium* BERNHAUER, 1915, treated by BLACKWELDER (1939, 1952) as a subgenus of *Domene*, is a distinct genus, with the greatest number of species in Malaysia and Indonesia (many undescribed forms in various collections).

Key to species of *Dysanabatium*

The species of *Dysanabatium* known at present may be separated as follows (because of the great variability in size, colour, punctation, ratio of length/breadth of elytra in at least one species, I have had to rely mainly on the shape of the ventral blade of the aedeagus to determine species):

1 (2) Legs entirely black; male unknown; N India, Nepal ..... ***aeneipennis***

2 (1) At least basal half of femora yellow 3

3 (4) Temples convergent to neck in straight lines, without posterior angles (Fig. 2); aedeagus: Fig 10; Borneo ..... ***stricticeps*** **sp.n.**

4 (3) Temples distinctly angulate before neck, although posterior angles sometimes closer to neck than in Fig. 1 5

5 (6) Elytral punctation finer and more confused, almost imperceptibly arranged in longitudinal series on anterior part of disc; pronotal punctation finer; aedeagus: Fig. 8; Sumatra ..... ***minangkabau*** **sp.n.**

6 (5) Elytral punctation coarser, arranged in series in shallow longitudinal strioles 7

7 (8) First antennal segment black, contrasting with following segments; male 8th sternite with a large tooth in the centre of broad apical emargination (Fig. 12); aedeagus: Fig. 9; Assam ..... ***femoralis***

8 (7) First antennal segment concolorous with segments II - V; male sex characters otherwise 9

9 (10) Antennae testaceous, longer (ca. 2.5 mm), second segment subcylindrical, scarcely incrassate, four times as long as broad; male unknown; Thailand ..... **sp. A**

10 (9) Antennae infuscate at least in parts, shorter (1.5 - 2.0 mm), second segment club-shaped, ca. three times as long as broad 11

11 (12) Apex of ventral blade of aedeagus broadly truncate in lateral view (Fig. 7); Borneo ..... ***borneense*** **sp.n.**

12 (11) Apex of ventral blade acuminate in lateral view (Figs. 3 - 6); Java, continental SE Asia. - These following three forms may or may not all belong to *D. jacobsoni*: See descriptions below 13

13 (14) Larger (6.0 - 7.8 mm); antennae entirely fuscous, longer (1.8 - 2.0 mm), segment X one fifth longer than broad; aedeagus: Figs. 3 - 5; Java, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, China (Yunnan) ..... ***jacobsoni***

14 (13) Smaller (ca. 5 mm); antennae entirely or partly dark testaceous, shorter (ca. 1.5 mm), segment X ca. one tenth longer than broad 15

15 (16) Head densely, deeply, sub-rugosely punctured as in *D. jacobsoni*, leaving only clypeus and narrow area on vertex impunctate; temples as in *D. jacobsoni*, less strongly convergent posteriorly; antennae dark testaceous, progressively infuscate distally; Java ..... **sp. B**

16 (15) Head less densely, more shallowly punctured on sides, leaving a broad area on vertex impunctate; temples more strongly convergent posteriorly; antennae entirely brown; aedeagus: Fig. 6; Burma ..... ***birmana***

Figs. 1 - 2: Habitus of (1) *Dysanabatium jacobsoni* and (2) *D. stricticeps* sp.n.

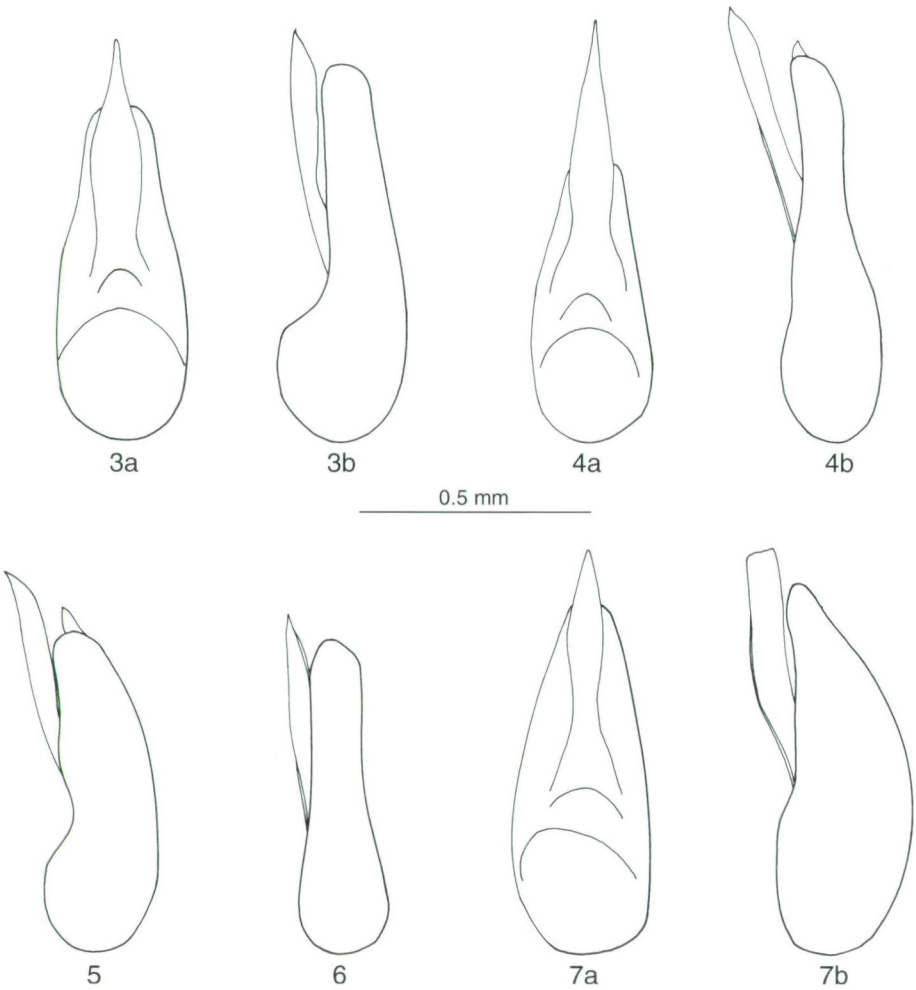
Dysanabatium jacobsoni BERNHAUER

Dysanabatium jacobsoni BERNHAUER, 1915: 225.

Type material: 1 ♀ (head and prothorax missing): "Type", "Goenoeng Oengaran, JAVA, Dec. 1909, Jacobson \ *Dysanabatium jacobsoni* Brnh. Typus \ Chicago NH Museum M. Bernhauer collection". - 1♂ "Cotype", ibidem (all FMNH).

Additional material: 2 ♂♂: "INDONESIA, W Java, Gn. Halimun Nat. Park, 5 Km W Cipedey ca. 1000 m, leg. Schuh, 22.8.1994" (NMW); 1 ♂ & 2 ♀♀: "INDONESIA, W Java, Gede-Pangrango Nat. P., Selabintana gate to Sawar wf, 1000 - 1200 m, leg. Schuh 23.8. 1994" (NMW); 1 ♀: "INDONESIA, W Java, Gn. Salak, 8 km S Bogor, Sungai Ciapus ca. 800 m, leg. Schuh, 17.8.1994" (NMW); 1 ♀: "INDONESIA, W Java, river 10 km S Nangung (30 km W Bogor), leg. Schuh, 21.8.1994" (NMW); 1 ♀: "W JAVA, 21.1.1987, Pangandaran, leg. Jäch (J13)" (NMW); 2 ♀♀ & 1 ♂: "S VIETNAM, 14 km SW Bao Loc, 16.-29.5.1994, Pacholatko & Dembicky" (NMW); 1 ♀: "MALAYSIA, Selangor, N Kuala L., 16.2.1993, leg. M. Jäch (1)" (NMW); 1 ♀: "MALAYSIA, Taman Negara, Kuala Tahan, 6.III.1990, G. de Rougemont" (CRL); 1 ♂ & 1 ♀: "THAILAND: Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep, 25.XII.1979, G. de Rougemont" (CRL); 1 ♀: "THAILAND, Doi Suthep, 1000 m, 14.I.1990, leg. Malicky" (CRL); 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀: "THAILAND, Chiang Rai, Mae Yao, 15.III.1982, G. de Rougemont" (CRL); 1 ♀: "THAILAND, Chiang Rai, Ban Du, III.1987, G. de Rougemont" (CRL); 1 ♀: "THAILAND, (Kanchanaburi), R. Kwae, Ban Sai Yok, III.1987, G. de Rougemont" (CRL); 1 ♂: "CHINA, Yunnan, Ruili, 4.II.1993, G. de Rougemont" (CRL).

Measurements (of cotype): Total length: 6.0 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 74; width of head (including eyes): 80; diameter of eye: 36; length of antenna: 152; length of pronotum: 74; width of pronotum: 58; length of elytron: 106; width of elytra: 98.



Figs. 3 - 7: Aedeagi of (3) *Dysanabatium jacobsoni* (Gg. Halimun), (a) ventral view, (b) lateral view; (4) *D. jacobsoni* (Mae Yao), (a) ventral view, (b) lateral view; (5) *D. jacobsoni* (Gg. Pangrango), lateral view; (6) *D. birmana*, lateral view; (7) *D. borneense* sp.n., (a) ventral view, (b) lateral view.

Description (of ♂ from Gunung Halimun N.P. similar in proportions and punctation to types; types slightly teneral): Body entirely deep black, shiny, devoid of microsculpture; labial palpi and segments I, II, IV of maxillary palpi testaceous; segment III of maxillary palpi and antennae black; basal halves of femora testaceous, distal halves gradually infuscate; tibia and tarsi fuscous. Habitus: Fig. 1.

Head transverse, eyes very large and prominent, temples convergent posteriorly in almost straight lines to obtuse, but well marked posterior angles; punctation coarsely umbilicate, sub-rugose, leaving only clypeus, centre of frons, and a narrow shiny callus on vertex impunctate; sides of head and upper margins of eyes with a few long dark setae in addition to the fairly long, pale ground pubescence. Antennae long, all segments elongate, segment II incrassate, ca. 1/5th longer than broad.

Pronotum very convex, the sides evenly rounded; midlongitudinal line broadly impunctate, the sides with sparse umbilicate punctures; sides of pronotum in posterior half with a few long dark setae in addition to fine, long, pale, semi-erect ground pubesence.

Elytra moderately elongate, the coarse simple punctation arranged longitudinally in strioles in anterior 3/4ths, becoming finer and shallower posteriorly; pubescence golden, erect, conspicuous.

Abdomen strongly dilated from urite III to apex of urite VI, sides of urite VII convexly tapered; urites III - VII with strongly reflexed paratergites; bases of sternites III - VI with a deep transverse depression; punctation rather sparse, very fine, the pubescence fine and pale, interspersed with longer, darker pubescence, especially posteriorly.

Legs long; protarsi very strongly, slightly asymmetrically dilated in both sexes; profemora with bases slender, very strongly, subsymmetrically incrassate to apical 1/3rd; outer surfaces of tibia with long dark pubescence; first metatarsomere subequal to second, slightly shorter than fifth; fourth tarsomere simple.

Male: Abdominal sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 11) with a moderate, subtriangular emargination, the fundus rounded. Aedeagus (Figs. 3 - 5) with apex of ventral blade acuminate in both ventral and lateral views.

Variability: As interpreted here (principally on the basis of the male sex characters, in particular the shape of the ventral blade of the aedeagus), this taxon is a very variable one. Variability is most conspicuous in colour, size, proportions of elytra, and elytral punctation.

The greatest variability in these characters occurs within the Javanese population. Body size in this population (excluding the specimen listed as "sp. B" below) ranges from 6.0 - 7.2 mm. The elytral proportions vary from specimens with elytra more elongate (112 x 90) and more finely and shallowly punctured than the types and those from Gunung Halimun, to a single specimen (from Pangandaran) with quadrate (102 x 103) and much more deeply striate and punctured elytra. This specimen also has paler appendages: mouthparts testaceous, antennae brown, legs testaceous, the apices of femora and tibiae more or less entirely but only slightly infuscate. The apex of the ventral blade of the median lobe of this specimen is declivous, but so too is that of one of the specimens with long elytra from Gunung Pangrango. The femora of all other Javanese specimens may be either gradually infuscate, as in the types or sharply bicolorous. One specimen (from Gede - Pangrango) has the prothorax rufescent and the abdominal sternites largely testaceous.

The populations from Thailand and Vietnam are more homogenous in size (6 - 7 mm) and proportions of elytra, which are less elongate (104 x 108) than in the types, and consistently strongly and deeply furrowed and punctured. Punctation of the head varies from dense, as in the types, to sparser in the middle, sometimes leaving a broad shiny area on vertex. Femora are always sharply bicolorous. Three specimens (Doi Suthep, XII.1979, 1 ♀ from Mae Yao) have bright red prothoraces. One of these (Mae Yao) and another ex. with black prothorax from the same locality have a distinct brassy reflex on the whole fore body.

The specimen from Yunnan is the smallest (6 mm) of the continental population, while one ♂ from Malaysia (Taman Negara) is larger than any other (7.8 mm).

Dysanabatium sp. B

Material examined: 1 ♀: "Indonesia, W Java, Gng. Halimun Nat. Park, 5 Km W of Cipedey, ca. 1000 m., leg. Schuh, 22.8.1994" (NMW).

The single female resembles the Javanese specimens of *D. jacobsoni* with long elytra in all respects, but differs in its much smaller size (5 mm) and relatively shorter antennae with segment II only about 1/10th longer than broad, entirely testaceous palpi, and antennomeres I - VII more or less broadly testaceous.

This form probably also belongs to *D. jacobsoni*, but this needs confirmation by the male sex characters.

Dysanabatium birmana (CAMERON)

Domene birmana CAMERON, 1931: 196, **comb.n.**

Holotype (♂): "BURMA. Tavoy, R.N. Parker 1927, 251 \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147" (BMNH).

Description:

Measurements of type: Total length: 5.3 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 64; width of head: 68; diameter of eye: 33; length of antenna: 120; length of pronotum: 62; width of pronotum: 52; length of elytron: 86; width of elytra: 80.

Colour as in *D. jacobsoni*, but pronotum somewhat paler, dark brown, and antennae dark testaceous. Femora sharply bicolorous; apices of metatibiae testaceous.

Temples more strongly constricted posteriorly, the posterior angles less prominent; punctation of head much sparser centrally, leaving broad shiny area on vertex with only a few punctures.

Punctation of sides of pronotum finer and especially sparser than in *D. jacobsoni*. Punctation of elytra deep, serially aligned in fairly deep furrows, sparser than in typical *D. jacobsoni*.

Male: Sternite VIII simply emarginate. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) with ventral blade acuminate in lateral view, as in *D. jacobsoni*.

Comparative notes:

According to the shape of the ventral blade of the aedeagus, this form would appear to belong to *D. jacobsoni*, but more material is needed to judge the total range of variability of *D. jacobsoni* before the synonymy of this smaller, more slender and sparsely punctured form is proposed.

Dysanabatium femoralis (CAMERON)

Domene femoralis CAMERON, 1931: 195, **comb.n.**

Holotype (♂): "INDIA, Naga Hills, Garo, Assam, S.N.C. 1924 \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147" (BMNH).

Additional material: 1 ♀: "Naga Hills, Assam (14)"; 1 ♀: "Shugnu 3000', Assam (14)"; (all BMNH).

Description:

Measurements: Total length: 7.2 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 80; width of head: 90; diameter of eye: 42; length of antenna: 184; length of pronotum: 88; width of pronotum: 79; length of elytron: 114; width of elytra: 110.

Colour as in *D. jacobsoni*, except antennae: First antennomere black, antennomeres II - XI dark testaceous, II - IV slightly infuscate apically, and femora more narrowly testaceous at base.

Head more densely sculptured than in *D. jacobsoni*, the punctation leaving only a small shiny callus on frons impunctate. Antennae longer; surface of elytra uneven, the disc with irregular depressions and calluses.

Male: Sternite VIII with characteristic emargination (Fig. 12). Aedeagus (Fig. 9) with ventral blade longer than in *D. jacobsoni*, the apex slender and recurved.

Dysanabatium aeneipenne (CAMERON)

Domene aeneipenne CAMERON, 1931: 194, **comb.n.**

Holotype (♀): "INDIA, Kaligad, Dehra Dun, 10.VII.21 \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147" (BMNH).

Additional material: 1 ♀: "NEPAL, Darame v. Kola Galkot 1000 m, leg. P. Morvan" (CRL).

Description:

Measurements (of ex. from Nepal): Total length: 6.3 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 87; width of head: 101; diameter of eye: 41; length of antenna: 172; length of pronotum: 90; width of pronotum: 70; length of elytron: 125; width of elytra: 111.

Body black, head and pronotum with a faint but distinct blueish reflex, elytra with a stronger, greenish-bronze reflex; palpi brown, third segment of maxillary palpi black; antennae black at base, gradually lighter to dark brown at apices; legs, including coxae entirely black to fuscous.

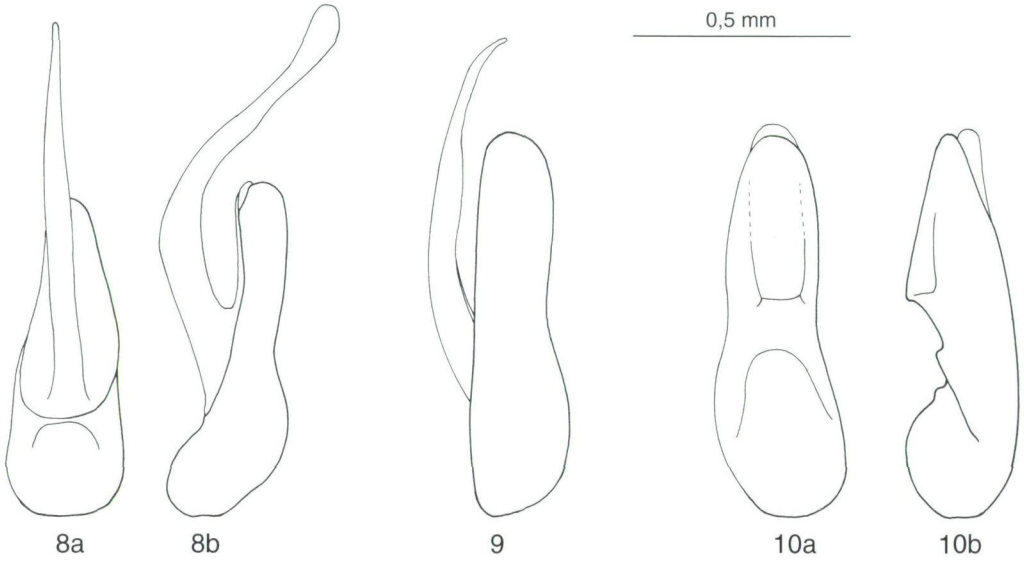
Male unknown.

Comparative notes:

Apart from colour, this species is in most respect similar to specimens of *D. jacobsoni* from Thailand, but the antennae are longer, the punctation of head is shallower and less dense, the elytra relatively larger, very strongly and deeply punctate in longitudinal furrows, and the tarsi are longer (metatarsi: *D. jacobsoni*: ca. 68; *D. aeneipenne*: 76).

Dysanabatium borneense sp.n.

Holotype (♂): "MALAYSIA, Sarawak 1993, Kelabit H., Umg. Bario, 28.2. 1000 - 1200 m, leg. Jäch (16)" (NMW). - **Paratypes**: 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (NMW); 2 ♂♂: "MAL. Sarawak 1993, Kelabit Hl, Bareo 26.2.-1.3., 1000 - 1200 m, leg. H. Zettel (11)" (NMW); 2 ♂♂: "BORNEO, Mt. Kinabalu Nat. Pk. HQ, Liwagu River 1495 m, 13.VIII.88, A. Smetana (B109)" (CSO, CRL).



Figs. 8 - 10: Aedeagi of (8) *Dysanabatium minangkabau* sp.n., (a) ventral view, (b) lateral view; (9) *D. femoralis*, lateral view; (10) *D. stricticeps* sp.n., (a) ventral view, (b) lateral view.

Description:

Measurements of holotype: Total length: 6.7 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 79; width of head: 90; diameter of eye: 43; length of antenna: 157; length of pronotum: 77; width of pronotum: 62; length of elytron: 112; width of elytra: 97.

Body black, palpi testaceous, third segment of maxillary palpi black; antennae black at base, gradually paler to brown at apices; basal halves of femora pale yellow, distal halves black, tibia fuscous.

Male: Sternite VIII with a simple, moderate emargination as in *D. jacobsonni*. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) as in *D. jacobsoni*, but apex of ventral blade broadly truncate in lateral view.

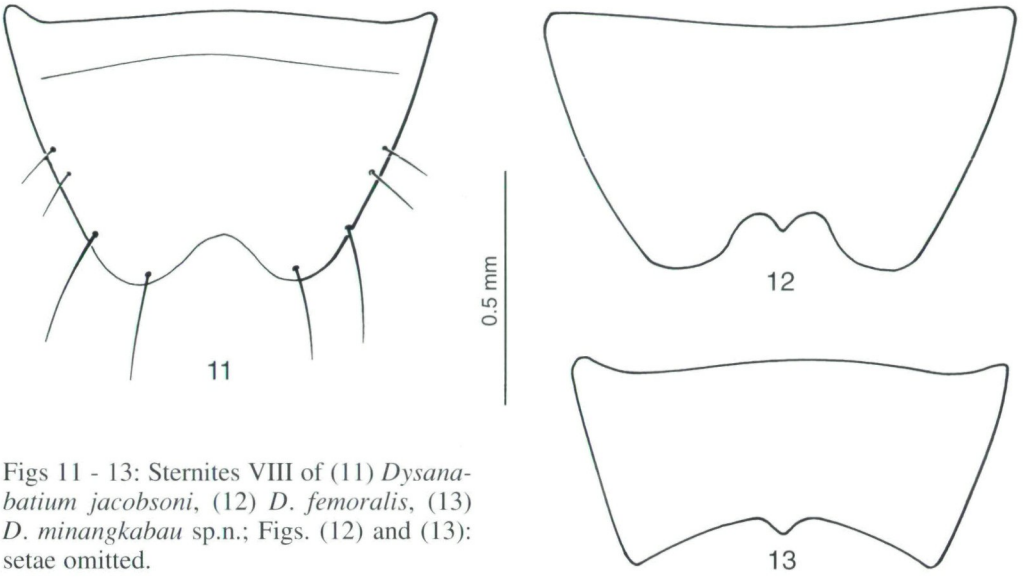
Variability: The nine specimens from two different localities are fairly homogenous in size, colour and punctation, but show some variability in the proportions of elytra, from 108 - 120 long. This is not accompanied, as it is in *D. jacobsoni*, by any notable difference in punctation.

Comparative notes:

Dysanabatium borneense sp.n. is in all respects similar to *D. jacobsoni*, differing only in the shape of the ventral blade of the aedeagus, which is constant. It would appear to be the representative form of *D. jacobsoni* on the island of Borneo.

Dysanabatium minangkabau sp.n.

Holotype (♂): "W SUMATRA, 70 Km SE Padang, Gg. Talang 1500 m, Indonesien 1991 Jäch" (NMW). - **Paratypes:** 2 ♂♂ & 3 ♀♀ same data as holotype (NMW, 2 paratypes in CRL).



Figs 11 - 13: Sternites VIII of (11) *Dysanabatium jacobsoni*, (12) *D. femoralis*, (13) *D. minangkabau* sp.n.; Figs. (12) and (13): setae omitted.

Description:

Measurements of holotype: Total length: 6.3 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 79; width of head: 89; diameter of eye: 41; length of antenna: 192; length of pronotum: 81; width of pronotum: 66; length of elytron: 120; width of elytra: 104; length of metatarsus: 74.

Body black, palpi testaceous, third segment of maxillary palpi black; antennae fuscous; basal half of femora yellow, distal half and tibia fuscous.

Male: Sternite VIII shallowly concave along its entire apical margin, the centre of which bears a small blunt protuberance (Fig. 13). Aedeagus (Fig. 8) with ventral blade extending anteriorly to apex of median lobe, adpressed to it, ventrally with a very long slender process.

Variability: The series shows some slight variation in body size, but almost none in proportions of elytra or in punctation. One female has the pronotum dark red.

Comparative notes:

Dysanabatium minangkabau sp.n. is averagely larger, more slender and elongate than *D. jacobsoni*. The antennae and legs are longer, the punctation of pronotum is finer and sparser, the elytra relatively larger and longer, their punctation finer and shallower, scarely serially aligned anteriorly, finer and confused posteriorly, the surface with a small umbonate swelling anteriorly on either side of suture.

Dysanabatium stricticeps sp.n.

Holotype (♂): "MALAYSIA, Sarawak 1993, Kelabit Hl. Bareo, 26.2.-1.3., 1000 - 1200 m, leg. H. Zettel (11)" (NMW).

Description:

Measurements of holotype: Total length: 7.1 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: 96; width of head: 91; diameter of eye: 41; length of antenna: 270; length of pronotum: 75; width of pronotum: 58; length of elytron: 130; width of elytra: 110; length of metatarsus: 80.

Fore body black, abdomen fuscous; palpi testaceous, segments II and III of maxillary palpi more or less infuscate; antennae fuscous, the bases of segments II - VI narrowly, obscurely reddish; femora testaceous, infuscate distally; tibia fuscous, tarsi paler. Habitus: Fig. 2.

Head slightly elongate, the temples retracted in straight lines to neck, without postero-lateral angles, the punctation finer than in all other species. Pronotum narrow, strongly elongate, the punctation coarser than that of head. Elytra relatively large, their surface fairly even, the punctation much finer and more confused than in *D. jacobsoni*, comparable to *D. minangkabau* sp.n., but finer still. Legs very long and slender, the profemora less inflated than in other *Dysanabatium* species.

Male: Sternite VIII unmodified. Aedeagus (Fig. 10) with ventral blade largely enfolding the anterior ventral surface of median lobe, medio-basally with a blunt prominence, without a long process. This species is readily identifiable by facies alone.

Dysanabatium sp. A

Material examined: 1 ♀: "NW THAILAND, 23.-31.V., Mae Hong Son 1992, Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, J.Horak leg." (NMW).

Description:

Measurements: Total length: 6 mm. - Proportions: Length of head: ? (head capsule crushed and deformed); length of antenna: 212; length of pronotum: 80; width of pronotum 65; length of elytron: 109; width of elytra: 92; length of metatarsus: 70.

Fore body black, palpi testaceous, apex of second and entire third segment of maxillary palpi infuscate; antennae reddish-brown; basal halves of femora pale yellow, distal halves and tibia slightly infuscate (slightly teneral specimen?).

Comparative notes:

The single female is more slender and delicate than *D. jacobsoni* specimens from Thailand, with much longer antennae, the second segments of which are subcylindrical, not club-shaped; it has a much more finely and sparsely punctured pronotum, narrower, more elongate and more finely punctured elytra. It seems to represent a new species, which cannot be named for want of males and because the specimen is damaged.

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