

Revision of the genus *Eniclases* WATERHOUSE, 1879

(Coleoptera, Lycidae, Metriorrhynchinae)

By Ladislav BOČÁK and Milada BOČÁKOVÁ

Abstract

The genus *Eniclases* WATERHOUSE is revised. 25 species are placed in the genus, 16 of which are new to science: *Eniclases flabellatus* sp. n., *E. flavoscutellaris* sp. n., *E. fuscicornis* sp. n., *E. nigriceps* sp. n., *E. nigricornis* sp. n., *E. pallidus* sp. n., *E. papuensis* sp. n., *E. pectinicornis* sp. n., *E. proximus* sp. n., *E. robustus* sp. n., *E. sedlaceki* sp. n., *E. serratus* sp. n., *E. similis* sp. n., *E. slipinskii* sp. n., *E. subelectus* sp. n., *E. wauensis* sp. n. Two new combinations are proposed: *Eniclases divaricatus* (PIC, 1921) and *Eniclases apertus* (PIC, 1923). Two new synonymies are made: *Trichalus* WATH., subgen. *Trichalolus* PIC, 1923 is synonymized with *Eniclases* WATH., 1879 and *Eniclases fumosus* KLEINE, 1926 with *E. apertus* (PIC, 1923). All species are keyed and important diagnostic features are figured.

Introduction

The genus *Eniclases* WATERHOUSE, 1879 is a very distinct group within the subtribe Trichalinina (BOČÁK & BOČÁKOVÁ, 1990). It is easily distinguishable from other genera of the subtribe by the arrangement of the pronotal carinae (Figs 7–10).

The genus *Eniclases* was described by WATERHOUSE (1879) for the species *E. luteolus* (WATH., 1878), from Mysol Island. Other species of the genus were described by KLEINE (1926, 1930, 1935) from New Guinea and Halmahera. PIC (1921, 1923) described another two species in the genus *Trichalus* because of their identical elytral structure and on the basis of the entirely different pronotal carinae he placed them in an new subgenus, *Trichalolus* (1923).

The genus *Eniclases* is a typical representative of the fauna of the Papuan subregion. Besides New Guinea, species of *Eniclases* have been recorded from Japan, Mysol and Halmahera Island. According to the present knowledge of its distribution the genus does not cross Weber's line.

From the evolutionary point of view *Eniclases* WATH. seems to be a relatively young genus with quick speciation. This is indicated by the small amount of differentiation between the male genitalia of the species. A considerable variation was discovered within one species. The very small region of distribution also corresponds with this hypothesis as well as the fact that there are plenty of closely related species in this area. *Eniclases* WATH. undoubtedly belongs to the subtribe Trichalinina on the basis of the structure of the elytral costae and the male and female genitalia. It is easily distinguishable from the genus *Trichalus* WATH. and its related genera (*Diatrichalus*, *Flabellotrichalus*, *Villosotrichalus*, *Leptotrichalus*) by the arrangement of the pronotal carinae.

The genus *Eniclases* has pronotal carinae forming the base of the median areola as well as more conspicuous carinae attached to the anterior margin dividing the lateral areolae and forming a V – shape. The anterior part of the median longitudinal carina is preserved and attached to anterior pronotal margin (Fig. 7). *Trichalus* WATH. and its related genera have reduced anterior and posterior carinae dividing the lateral areolae (Fig. 62) so only the median areola is developed. The areola is

often enlarged so that the older (in evolutionary terms) connection of the anterior pronotal margin with the median areola, by a short longitudinal carina, often disappears (Figs 61, 62).

The genus *Schizotrichalus* KLEINE, 1926 can be considered to be a connecting segment between the genera *Eniclases* and *Trichalus*. Only the basal lateral transverse carinae are missing and so there are 5 areolae on the pronotum (Fig. 61). Therefore we consider the genus *Schizotrichalus* to be, in evolutionary terms, the oldest one within the Trichalinina. *Eniclases* seems to be more closely related to *Schizotrichalus* than to *Trichalus*.

Some species of the genus *Eniclases* WATH. have pectinate antennae in the males, which could be considered to merit a separate genus within the Lycidae. Considering that such a genus would comprise only 3 species we do not erect it.

Abbreviations

ALW	= Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der DDR, Eberswalde (Dr. L. ZERCHE)
BMH	= Bernice P. Bishop Museum Honolulu, Hawaii (Dr. G. A. SAMUELSON)
BMNH	= British Museum, Natural History, London (Mrs. E. R. PEACOCK)
HMB	= Hungarian Museum of Natural History (Dr. G. SZÉL)
JS	= J. SEDLÁČEK, Brookfield, Queensland, Australia
LMB	= Authors' collection
MHNG	= Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (Dr. I. LÖBL)
MHNP	= Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Dr. J. MÉNIER)
ZIW	= Zoological Institute PAN Warszawa (Dr. S. A. SLIPIŃSKI)
ZMA	= Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam (Dr. B. BRUGGE)
ZMB	= Zoologisches Museum Berlin (Dr. F. HIEKE)

Key to species of the genus *Eniclases* WATERHOUSE

1. Elytra black or yellow to orange apically or entirely dark brown to black 2
 - Elytra entirely yellow 19
2. Elytra yellow to orange at humeri, or, if entirely dark brown then pronotum yellow 3
 - Pronotum and elytra both dark brown to black 17
3. Pronotum yellow, male antennae serrate or pectinate 8
 - Pronotum dark brown to black, male antennae serrate 4
4. Basal $\frac{3}{5}$ of elytra black, apex yellow to orange (Fig. 55), male antennae serrate (Fig. 48) *E. nigroruber* KLEINE
 - Elytra black apically 5
5. Elytra black, only humeral parts yellow (Fig. 12); male antennal segment 4 as figured (Fig. 37) *E. subelectus* sp. n.
 - At least half of elytra yellow 6
6. Basal half of elytra yellow (Fig. 11), antennal segment 4 as figured (Fig. 38), elytra parallel-sided *E. electus* KLN.
 - More than half of elytra yellow, antennae different 7
7. Basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytra yellow (Fig. 52), elytra slightly widened posteriorly, antennae slightly serrate (Fig. 45) *E. nigricornis* sp. n.

- Elytra parallel-sided, only apical $\frac{1}{8}$ of elytral suture black but black coloration extending for half elytral length at sides (Fig. 20); basal male antennal segments as figured (Fig. 24) *E. slipinskii* sp. n.
- 8. Elytra entirely dark brown, pronotum and scutellum yellow (Fig. 13), male antennae serrate (Fig. 41) *E. versicolor* KLEINE
- Elytra partly yellow 9
- 9. Elytra largely yellow, infusate basally and apically (Fig. 54); scutellum sometimes black, male antennae as figured (Fig. 46) *E. wauensis* sp. n.
- Elytra yellow basally (at least at humeri) 10
- 10. Elytra dark brown, only humeral portions yellow (Fig. 14) 11
- At least basal quarter of elytra (including suture) yellow 12
- 11. Male antennae pectinate (Fig. 43), legs largely yellow *E. divaricatus* (PIC)
- Male antennae serrate (Fig. 40) *E. sedlaceki* sp. n.
- 12. Male antennae pectinate (Fig. 36) *E. pectinicornis* sp. n.
- Male antennae serrate 13
- 13. Elytra largely yellow, at most apical $\frac{1}{5}$ black, scutellum variable (black to yellow) 14
- Black coloration usually extending to half elytral length 15
- 14. Apical $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$ of elytra black, male antennae slightly serrate (Fig. 28) ... *E. egregius* KLEINE
- Only apical $\frac{1}{15}$ of elytra black, male antennae serrate (Fig. 47) *E. papuensis* sp. n.
- 15. Ventral side and head completely black, elytral suture almost entirely yellow, black coloration extending for half elytral length at sides (Fig. 20), antennal segment 4 is 1.9 times longer than broad *E. slipinskii* sp. n.
- Ventral side usually black. Sometimes thorax yellow, elytra with apical $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ black. Antennal segment 4 is 1.66 times longer than broad 16
- 16. Male antennae serrate (Fig. 27), at least apical half of elytra dark brown, distance between eyes the same as eye diameter *E. similis* sp. n.
- Male antennae only slightly serrate (Fig. 33), usually more than basal half of elytra yellow, eye diameter smaller than distance between eyes *E. efferratus* KLEINE
- 17. Scutellum yellow to light brown, pronotum with light basal patch, antennae as figured (Fig. 35) *E. flavoscutellaris* sp. n.
- Pronotum and scutellum entirely dark brown 18
- 18. Male antennae serrate (Fig. 44) *E. serratus* sp. n.
- Male antennae slightly serrate (Fig. 42) *E. apertus* (PIC)
- 19. Male antennae pectinate (Fig. 23) *E. flabellatus* sp. n.
- Male antennae more or less serrate 20
- 20. Metathorax and legs brown to black, elytra always with very fine costae 21
- Metathorax and legs always yellow 22
- 21. Head and whole of ventral side of thorax blackish brown *E. nigriceps* sp. n.
- Head yellow, only metathorax and legs blackish brown *E. fuscicornis* sp. n.
- 22. Male antennae acutely serrate (Fig. 29) *E. luteolus* WATH.
- Male antennae only slightly serrate (Figs 39, 51) 23

23. Elytra slightly widened posteriorly (Fig. 19), eyes small, distance between eyes 1.14 times longer than eye diameter *E. robustus* sp. n.
- Elytra more or less parallel-sided (Fig. 18) 24
24. Elytral costae very fine, interval between secondary costa 2 and primary costa 2 (from suture) with 72.1 ± 3.7 transverse costae, eye diameter 1.05 times longer than distance between eyes *E. pallidus* sp. n.
- Primary and secondary costae more differentiated, interval between secondary costa 2 and primary costa 2 with 65.8 ± 1.7 transverse costae, eye diameter 1.15 times longer than distance between eyes *E. proximus* sp. n.

Genus *Eniclases* WATERHOUSE, 1879

WATERHOUSE 1879: 66

Trichalus subgen. *Trichalolus* PIC, 1923: 36 – syn. n.

Type species: *Eniclases luteolus* (WATERHOUSE, 1878) – by monotypy

Body medium sized to large (6.8–17.5 mm), slightly flattened, elytra usually widened posteriorly.

Head small (Fig. 1), antennal tubercles conspicuous, eye diameter often longer than distance between eyes. Antennae 11-segmented (Figs 21–44), reaching up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of elytral length, sharply compressed, flabellate to serrate in males, less serrate in females. Antennal segment 1 pyriform, 2 very small, 3 and 4 usually of equal length, 11 conspicuously longer than 10. Mouthparts fully developed, mandibles stout with curved apices (Fig. 4), labrum transverse without projections, hypopharyngeal sclerite slightly sclerotized (Fig. 5). Maxillary palpi 4 segmented; segment 1 very small, segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 together, terminal segment wedge-shaped, only galea conspicuous. Labium 2 segmented, labial palpi with segment 2 very long.

Pronotum trapezoidal, always narrowed anteriorly, lateral margin with a tooth (Figs 7–10). Pronotal carinae only partly developed; 2 longitudinal carinae extend from middle of posterior margin, diverging anteriorly, and a small median longitudinal carina is attached to anterior margin. Scutellum usually heart-shaped. Anterior thoracic spiracles absent.

Elytra usually 3.0–4.7 times longer than wide. Primary and secondary costae well differentiated, primary costa 1 reaches at most $\frac{1}{4}$ of elytral length, other primary costae fully developed. Reticulate cells often irregular (Figs 25, 26). Legs compressed, slender, hind trochanters triangular, anterior and median ones slender. Abdominal segments uniform as in other Lycidae. Spiculum gastrale very short (Fig. 67).

Male genitalia uniform within the whole genus. Phallobase annuliform, only basal portions of aedeagus sclerotized as well as apical projections. Internal sac with many many small teeth (Figs 56–59).

Female genitalia with valvifers 1.5–1.7 times longer than coxites (Figs 49, 51) styli small. Female genital ducts with two glands attached to copulatory sac, spermatheca prolonged with one, sometimes apically bifurcate, gland (Figs 50, 52).

Eniclases luteolus (WATERHOUSE, 1878)

(Figs 1–6, 10, 17, 29, 50, 56)

Lycus luteolus WATERHOUSE, 1878: 113

Robust species, body yellow. Abdomen, parts of legs and sometimes antennae dark brown.

Head small, eyes large, sharply prominent, eye diameter 1.1 times longer than the distance between eyes. Pronotum relatively small, hind angles projecting obliquely posteriorly.

Elytra 3.3 times longer than width at humeri, primary costae very conspicuous, reticulate cells regular, well-developed.

Length: 9.1–10.8 mm, width at humeri: 2.2–2.8 mm.

Material examined: Holotype, 1 ♂, "BOWRING 63.47" (BMNH); New Guinea: Bumung, 600 m, 9.–10. 3. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Wau, 1150–1800 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 17. 2. 1966, 5 ♂, 15. 9. 1961, 2 ♂, 19. 9. 1961, 1 ♂, 15. 8. 1961, 1 ♂, 29. 8. 1961, 1 ♂, 30. 4. 1962, 1 ♂, 11. 10. 1962, 1 ♂, 10. 9. 1965, 1 ♂, 30. 8. 1965, 1 ♂, 22. 3. 1969, 2 ♂, 9. 2. 1968, 5 ♂, 5. 1968, 1 ♂, 18. 8. 1971, 4 ♂, 20. 8. 1971, 1 ♂, 29. 7. 1971, 1 ♂, 22. 12., 1 ♂, 12. 7., 1 ♂; Mumung, 600 m, 9.–10. 3. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Fly R., Kiunga, 35–85 m, 8. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 8 ♂; West Highlands, Baiyer R., 1150 m, 19. 10. 1958, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Yaibos, 2030–2180 m, 11. 6. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Garaina, 900–1400 m, 1 ♂; Bubia, Markham Valley, 50 m, 20. 9. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Karimui, 1080 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 13. 7. 1963, 1 ♂, 8.–10. 7. 1963, 1 ♂, 11.–12. 7. 1963, 1 ♂; Mt Missim, 900 m, 25. 9. 1969, 2 ♂; Cuper Ra, 8 m, 25.–26. 1. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Kokoda, 28.–29. 3. 1956, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Braun R., 12.–23. 10. 1968, Tawi men collectors, 1 ♂; Wau, Cunai Ck, 1500 m, 28.–30. 5. 1963, P. SHANAHAN lgt., 1 ♂; Okapa, 1800–1900 m, 25. 8. 1964, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Busu R., E of Lae, 100 m, 14. 9. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Tsenga, 1200 m, Upper Jimmy valley, 14. 7. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Wisselmeren, Moanemani, Kamo valley, 1500 m, 16. 8. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Bulolo R., 680–800 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 18. 7. 1969, 2 ♂; 22.–31. 5. 1969, 1 ♂, 17. 9. 1969, 2 ♂, 6. 11. 1969, 2 ♂, 16. 1. 1970, 2 ♂, 23. 4. 1969, 2 ♂; 1.–7. 6. 1969, 3 ♂, 26. 11. 1969, 3 ♂; Wau, Hospital Creek, 1150 m, 18. 5. 1965, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 3 ♂; Oni Oni, Port Glasgow, 2. 2. 1965, R. STRAATMANN lgt., 1 ♂; Star Mts, Sibil valley, 1245 m, 18. 10.–8. 11. 1961, L. V. QUATE lgt., 2 ♂; Amok, 165 m, 6. 1. 1960, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♂; Bupu R., Sitium vill., 15. 4.–15. 5. 1970, N. R. SPENCER lgt., 1 ♂; Oriomo R., 6 m, 21. 2. 1964, H. W. CLISSOLD lgt., 1 ♂; Lae, 5. 9., J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB); Mt Hagen, Rokina, Bayer valley, 21. 4. 1979, W. G. ULLRICH lgt., 1 ♂; Morobe, Umg. Kaipit, 12. 1978, W. G. ULLRICH lgt., 2 ♂; Wau, Mt Kaindi, Anf. März 1973, ZWICK lgt., 1 ♂ (MHNG, LMB); Lae 4.–6. 9. 1968, J. BALOGH lgt., 2 ♂; Wau, Mc Adam Park, 29. 8. 1968, J. BALOGH lgt., 1 ♂ (HMB).

Remarks: This is a very variable species. It is variable in the shape of the pronotum and the coloration of the legs and antennae. It is well defined by its yellow coloration, large prominent eyes, sharply serrate antennae, robust body and parallel-sided elytra.

Distinguishing of the females of some species which have a yellow pronotum and yellow elytra is sometimes impossible (*E. luteolus* WATH. and *E. flabellatus* sp. n.). That is why there are mostly only males in the material examined.

Eniclases flabellatus sp. n.

Robust species, resembling *E. luteolus* in general appearance. Body yellow; Antennae and abdomen brown.

Head small, eyes prominent, distance between eyes 1.10 times longer than eye diameter, antennae flabellate, branch of antennal segment 5 as long as the segment.

Pronotum small, transverse, of usual shape. Elytra parallel-sided, 3.6 times longer than wide. Primary costae conspicuous, reticulate cells regular.

Length: 8.8–10.2 mm; width at humeri: 2.1–2.4 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea NE: Wau, Morobe Distr., 1050 m, 30. 4. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: the same data as holotype, 1 ♂; Wau, Morobe Distr., 1100 m, 19. 9. 1961, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂, 18. 5. 1965, 1 ♂; Wau, Mt. Missim, 1600–1800 m, 8. 7. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Popodetta, 8. 1968, P. COLMAN lgt., 3 ♂; Owen Stanley Ra, Goilala, Doloipa, 1.–15. 2. 1958, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♂; Kokoda, 400 m, 14.–16. 11. 1965, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Bulolo-Vatut, 700–800 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 6. 11. 1969, 1 ♂, 1.–7. 6. 1969, 3 ♂, 16. 1. 1970, 2 ♂, 26. 11. 1969, 1 ♂, 18. 6. 1969, 3 ♂; Bupu R., Sitium Vill., 15. 4.–15. 5. 1970, 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: It resembles *E. luteolus* WATH. in most characters, but differs in its smaller eyes and flabellate antennae (Fig. 23).

Name derivation: Named according to its flabellate antennae.

Eniclases nigriceps sp. n.

(Fig. 30)

Body black. Pronotum and elytra yellow.

Head relatively large, eyes prominent, eye diameter 1.11 times longer than distance between eyes, antennae slightly serrate (Fig. 30).

Pronotum small, with a dark patch in the middle, scutellum dark at base. Elytra 3.75 times longer than width at humeri, parallel-sided, reticulate cells irregular, almost square.

Legs dark brown.

Length: 7.6–9.8 mm; width at humeri: 1.7–1.8 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea: Wau, 1200 m, 26. 1. 1968, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: Wau, 1150–1250 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 25. 12. 1961, 1 ♀, 11. 9. 1964, 1 ♀, 17. 2. 1966, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 2. 1. 1966, 1 ♀, 6. 1968, 1 ♀, 20. 3. 1968, 1 ♂, 9. 2. 1968, 2 ♀, 11. 10. 1962, 1 ♀, 9. 4. 1963, 1 ♂, 6. 2. 1963, 1 ♀; Wau, Hospital Creek, 1150 m, 18. 5. 1965, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 2 ♀; Wau, Big Wau Ck, 1200 m, 9. 1965, 1 ♂, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., Wisselmeren, Moanemani, Kamo V., 1500 m, 15. 8. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 spec.; Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1850–1900 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 28. 7. 1962, 2 ♀, 22. 8. 1962, 1 ♂, 2.–3. 8. 1962, 1 ♀, 15. 8. 1962, 1 ♀; Enarotadi (without other data), 1 ♀; Iongai, 10 km E of Mt. Albert Edward, 1450–1800 m, 8.–10. 11. 1965, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; Gazelle Pen., Gaulium, 130 m, 28. 11. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; E. Highlands, Purosa, 1700 m, 17.–25. 5. 1966, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Daulo, Bass area, 2500 m, 5. 7. 1958, D. ELMO HARDY lgt., 1 ♀ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: It is the only species with the elytra entirely yellow and with the head, ventral side of thorax, abdomen and legs dark brown to black. Some specimens of *E. wauensis* sp. n. with completely yellow elytra could be confused with *E. nigriceps*, but they differ in the posteriorly widened elytra and the much broader antennae.

Name derivation: named according to its black head.

Eniclases fuscicornis sp. n.

(Fig. 49)

Body yellow. Antennae, methathorax, abdomen and parts of legs dark brown to black.

Head relatively large, eyes prominent, eye diameter 1.15 times longer than distance between eyes. Antennae slightly serrate (Fig. 49).

Pronotum widened posteriorly, lateral margins nearly straight, each with a slight projection. Scutellum flat, densely pubescent.

Elytra 3.7 times longer than wide, more or less parallel-sided, reticulate cells irregular, less conspicuous. Legs dark brown, only trochanters and bases of femora yellow.

Length: 8.8–10.8 mm; width at humeri: 2.1–2.4 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Sinofi, 1590 m, 30 km S of Kainantu, 4. 10. 1959, T. C. MAA lgt. (BMH); paratypes: New Guinea: Okapa, Purosa, 1700–2000 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 17. 1. 1963, 1 ♀, 18. 1. 1966, 1 ♀; Goroka, 1550 m, 25. 6. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; Miramar, Asaro V., 1800 m, 27. 6. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; E. Highlands, Purosa, 1700 m, 17.–25. 5. 1966, 1 ♂; Kainantu, 15. 8. 1979, W. G. ULLRICH lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB, MHNG).

Differential diagnosis: It is only species having the prothorax and mesothorax yellow and the metathorax dark brown within the group of species which has entirely yellow elytra.

Name derivation: Named according to its dark antennae.

Eniclases pallidus sp. n.

(Figs 18, 21)

Slender yellow species. Antennae, eyes and tarsi brown.

Head small, eyes large, sharply prominent, eye diameter 1.05 times longer than distance between eyes. Antennae subserrate (Fig. 21).

Pronotum small, lateral margins straight, anterior margin only slightly produced forwards. Elytra with lateral margins parallel to slightly arcuate, 4.0 times longer than width at humeri. Reticulate cells not conspicuous. Legs very slender.

Length: 9.6–11.6 mm; width at humeri: 2.10–2.54 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, S. Highlands: Mendi, 1660 m, 13. 10. 1958, J. L. GRESSITT lgt. (BMH); paratypes: New Guinea, Yaibos, 2150–2200 m, 10. 6. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Mt. Otto, 2200 m, 23. 6. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂, Wau, 1800–1900 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 8. 9. 1965, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ 27. 7. 1961, 1 ♂; Okapa, 1800–1900 m, 27. 8. 1964, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Mt. Kaindi, 2300 m, 10. 1971, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; Wau Edi Ck., 2000 m, 4.–10. 10. 1961, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: This is a slender yellow species with only the eyes, antennae, abdomen and tarsi brown. It differs from *E. proximus* sp. n. in its smaller eyes, shape of the lateral margins of the elytra and the elytral structure (see the key).

Name derivation: Named according to its coloration.

Eniclases robustus sp. n.

(Figs 19, 22)

Robust, yellow species. Abdomen dark brown, and sometimes antennal segments 3–11 and tarsi brown.

Head small, eyes small, prominent, distance between eyes 1.14 times longer than eye diameter. Antennae slender, slightly serrate (Fig. 22).

Pronotum broad, lateral margins elevated, anterior angles rounded. Scutellum with lateral margins parallel, emarginate apically. Elytra widened posteriorly, lateral margins arcuate. Elytra 3.7 times longer than width at humeri.

Length: 10.8–11.7 mm; width at humeri: 2.6–2.9 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Wau, Morobe Distr., 1600–1700 m, 28. 12. 1961, J. and H. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: New Guinea: Wau, 1150–2400 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 9.–12. 1. 1962, 1 ♂, 2. 1968, 1 ♀, 8. 9. 1965, 1 ♂, 13. 2. 1962, 1 ♂, 17. 2. 1966, 1 ♀, dtto, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 2. 4. 1966, 1 ♀; Wau, Edie Ck., 2050 m, 31. 3. 1966, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; dtto, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 27. 5. 1962, 1 ♂; Mt. Otto, 2200 m, 23. 6. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; 11 km S of Mt. Hagen (town), 2000–2300 m, 20. 5. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; Kaindi, 2350 m, 30. 4. 1962, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; dtto, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1. 1969, 1 ♂, 8. 1. 1969, 1 ♀, 7. 4. 1966, 1 ♀, 27. 1. 1963, 1 ♀, 28. 1. 1963, 1 ♀, 31. 12. 1964, 1 ♂, 25. 3. 1965, 1 ♂, 24. 5., 1 ♂; dtto., N. L. H. KRAUSS lgt., 5. 1968, 1 ♂, 6. 1968, 1 ♀ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: A robust, yellow species with slightly serrate antennae and very small eyes.

Name derivation: Named according to the general appearance.

Remarks: The locality data show that the species occurs mostly at altitudes of 1600–2400 m above sea level.

Eniclases proximus sp. n.

(Fig. 39)

Relatively slender, yellow species, only eyes and abdomen dark brown to black.

Head small, eyes large, sharply prominent, eye diameter 1.15 times longer than distance between eyes. Antennae weakly serrate (Fig. 39).

Pronotum conspicuously narrower than elytra, lateral margins straight, anterior margin only slightly produced forwards.

Elytra 3.5 times longer than width at humeri, primary costae not very prominent, reticulate cells less conspicuous, covered with very dense short pubescence. Legs relatively broad.

Length: 8.9–10.2 mm; width at humeri 2.1 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Wau, 1200 m, 21. 4. 1969, P. COLMAN lgt. (BMH); paratypes: New Guinea: Wau, 1100–1600 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 16. 1. 1967, 1 ♂, 26.–27. 9. 1964, 1 ♂, 15. 8. 1961, 1 ♂, 19. 9. 1961, 1 ♂, 9. 2. 1969, 1 ♂, 3. 8. 1971, 2 ♂, 29. 1. 1968, 1 ♂; Bulolo, 700 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 26. 9. 1969, 1 ♂, 20. 2. 1970, 1 ♂; Karimui, 1080 m, 13. 7. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 4 ♂, 18. 6. 1969, 1 ♂; Chimbu Valley, 1800 m, 16. 5. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Kilolo Ck., 1070 m, 7 km W of Wau, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 15.–21. 1. 1969, 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: in body coloration this species resembles *E. luteolus* WATH., but differs in its less serrate antennae and less conspicuous elytral cells. From *E. pallidus* sp. n., it differs in its larger eyes and different elytral structure (see the key).

Name derivation: Named according to its proximity to *E. luteolus* WATH.

Eniclases efferatus KLEINE, 1926

(Figs 33, 65–67)

Eniclases efferatus KLEINE, 1926: 181.

Body yellow. Head, antennae, legs except bases of femora, elytral apex and abdomen dark brown.

Head small, antennal tubercles not conspicuous. Antennae slightly serrate, eyes large, distance between eyes as long as eye diameter, in males. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented, segment 2 verly long, terminal segment nearly twice as long as segment 3.

Pronotum with anterior margin usually produced forwards, lateral margins strongly divergent posteriorly. Scutellum weakly emarginate. Disc of pronotum dull, with fine dense pubescence.

Elytra parallel-sided, densely pubescent. Black part extends from apical half to apical $\frac{1}{10}$ of elytra. Legs laterally compressed, finely pubescent.

Female genitalia as figured (Figs 65, 66).

Material examined: Holotype, ♀, "Z. Nieuw. Guinea, LORENTZ, 1909–1910, Alkmaar, 11. 09" (ZMA); Other material: New Guinea: Fly R., Kiunga, 35 m, 8. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 7 ♂, 13 ♀; dtto, 14.–17. 8. 1957, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♀; Star Mts, Sibil Val., 1245 m, 18. 10.–8. 11. 1961, L. QUATE lgt., 2 ♀, 1 ♂; Bulolo, 700 m, 26. 11. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 2 ♀; Wau, Morobe Distr., 1200 m, 7. 6. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Olsob P., 400 m, 26. 8. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Karimui, 1080 m, 14.–15. 8. 1963, 1 ♂; Swart Val., Karubaka, 1300 m, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 11. 12. 1958, 1 ♂, 7. 11. 1958, 1 ♀; Waris, S of Hollandia, 450–500 m, 1.–7. 8. 1959, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♀ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Eniclases similis sp. n.

(Fig. 27)

Body yellow. Head, antennae, most of abdomen, parts of legs and posterior $\frac{3}{4}$ of elytra dark brown.

Head small, antennal tubercles prominent, eyes large, hemispherically prominent. Antennae strongly serrate (Fig. 27).

Pronotum broader than long, anterior margin produced forwards, lateral margins usually emargin-

ate, posterior angles acute, projecting obliquely posteriorly. Scutellum oblong, slightly emarginate apically.

Elytra 3.6 times longer than width at humeri, parallel-sided. Legs laterally compressed, usually yellow or only bases of femora yellow.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Karimui, 1080 m, 11.–12. 7. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: Karimui, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 13. 7. 1963, 2 ♂, dtto, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 3. 6. 1961, 1 ♂; Genjam, 1.–10. 3. 1960, T. C. MAA lgt., 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Tifalmin Telefomin, Subd. W. Sepik, 11. 2. 1970, A. B. MIRZA lgt., 1 ♂; Star Mts, Sibil Val., 1245 m, 18.10.–8. 11. 1961, L. W. QUATE lgt., 1 ♂; Amok, 165 m, 6. 1. 1960, T. C. MAA lgt., 2 ♂; Japen I.: SSE Sumberbaba, Dawai R., 10. 10. 1962, H. HOLTSMANN lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: Resembles *E. efferatus* KLEINE, but differs in the more serrate antennae (Figs 27, 33).

Name derivation: Named according to its similarity to *E. efferatus* KLEINE.

Eniclases pectinicornis sp. n.

(Figs 16, 36)

Body yellow. Antennae, eyes, sometimes head, abdomen, apical half of elytra and sometimes parts of legs dark brown.

Head small, antennal tubercles prominent, eyes large, hemispherically prominent, distance between eyes 1.13 times longer than eye diameter. Antennae pectinate.

Pronotum broader than long, anterior margin produced slightly forwards, posterior angles obliquely prominent posteriorly. Scutellum emarginate at apex. Elytra parallel-sided. Legs laterally compressed, either yellow or dark brown with basal half of femora yellow.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Kiunga, 35 m, 8. 1969, J. and M. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: New Guinea: the same data as holotype, 3 ♂; Busu R., Lae, 100 m, 13. 9. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 2 ♂; Wau, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 23. 2. 1965, 1 ♂, 13. 9. 1960, 1 ♂; Bulolo – Vatut, 700–800 m, J. and M. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 2 ♂; dtto, 18. 6. 1959, 2 ♂; Markham, 1. 5. 1968, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; 20 km N. Zenap, 1. 5. 1965, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: This species can be distinguished from *E. flavohumeralis* sp. n., which also has pectinate antennae, by the fact that at least half of the elytra is yellow.

Name derivation: Named according to its pectinate antennae.

Eniclases moluccanus KLEINE, 1930

Eniclases moluccanus KLEINE, 1930: 328.

Body yellow. Abdomen, apical third of elytra, part of head and legs dark brown.

Head with vertex and labrum dark brown, frons and clypeus yellow; eyes small (♀).

Pronotum with anterior angles rounded, lateral margins nearly straight, scutellum broad.

Elytra 4.1 times longer than broad, with conspicuous primary costae. Reticulate cells irregular. Legs relatively strong, dark brown, only trochanters and basal halves of femora yellow.

Length: 9.4 mm, width at humeri: 2.1 mm.

Material examined: Holotype, ♀, "Gani, Halmahera, FRUSTHOFER, coll. KRAATZ" (ZIW).

Remarks: This species seems to be related to *E. efferatus* KLEINE, but differs in the coloration of the head and the shape of the pronotum. Because only the holotype (♀) is known, and the antennae are missing, comparison with other species is difficult.

Eniclases divaricatus (PIC, 1921) comb. n.

(Figs 14, 43)

Trichalus divaricatus PIC, 1921: 10.

Body yellow. Head, antennae, elytra (except humeral parts) and abdomen dark brown.

Head small, antennal tubercles conspicuous, antennae pectinate (Fig. 43). Eyes hemispherically prominent, distance between eyes 1.1 times longer than eye diameter.

Pronotum broader than long, lateral margins sinuate, posterior angles acute. Scutellum yellow, emarginate at apex.

Elytra dark brown, with yellow humeral patches; parallel-sided. Legs laterally compressed, usually yellow, rarely dark brown with halves of femora yellow.

Length: 6.8–8.9 mm, width at humeri: 1.5–2.1 mm.

Material examined: Lectotype, ♀, New Guinea, Humbolt Bay, DOHERTY lgt.; paralectotype: ♀, New Guinea, Andai, Doherty lgt. (both MHNP – coll. M. PIC, lectotype and paralectotype hereby designated); New Guinea: Ifar, Cyclops Mts, 300–500 m, 28. 6. 1962, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Genjam, 1.–10. 3. 1960, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Bupu R., Sitium Vill., 19 km NE of Lae, 15. 4.–15. 5. 1970, N. R. SPENCER lgt., 1 ♂; Ambunti, Sepik R., 50 m, 10. 5. 1963, R. STRAATMANN lgt., 1 ♂; Bubia, Markham V., 50 m, 20. 9. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Wewak, 2–20 m, 13. 10. 1957, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Central Mts, Archibald Lake, 760 m, 20. 11.–3. 12. 1961, S. QUATE lgt., 1 ♀; Nabire, S Geelvink Bay, 1–20 m, 3. 7. 1962, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Nabire (without other data), 1 ♂; Bulolo, 700 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 18. 6. 1969, 2 ♂, 26. 11. 1969, 1 ♂, 15.–21. 6. 1969, 2 ♂; Amok, 165 m, 6. 1. 1960, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♂; Sepik Riv. Dist., Ambunti, 16. 5. 1963, R. STRAATMANN lgt., 1 ♀; Maprik, 160 m, 14. 10. 1957, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; Eliptamin Valley, 1200–1350 m, 19.–30. 6. 1959, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♀; Japen I.: SSE Sumberbaba, Dawai R., 5. 11. 1962, N. WILSON lgt., 2 ♀ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Eniclases sedlaceki sp. n.

(Fig. 34)

Body yellow. Head, antennae, abdomen, legs and elytra (except humeral part) black.

Head small, eyes large, hemispherically prominent, antennae serrate (Fig. 34).

Pronotum yellow, lateral margins convergent anteriorly, posterior angles strongly prominent. Scutellum emarginate at apex. Elytra 3.4 times longer than width at humeri, parallel-sided. Legs laterally compressed, black with bases of femora yellow.

Length: 9.3–12.1 mm; width at humeri: 2.3–3.1 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Olsobip, 400–600 m, 8. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: the same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Kiunga, 35 m, 8. 1965, J. and M. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀ (BMS, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: *Eniclases sedlaceki* sp. n. differs from the similar *E. similis* sp. n. in having black (not brown) body coloration and in the extent of the dark elytral coloration. Besides which *E. sedlaceki* sp. n. has the eye diameter 1.13 times longer than the distance between the eyes. *E. similis* sp. n. has the distance between eyes 1.03 times longer than the eye diameter.

Name derivation: Named in honour of the collector – Mr. J. SEDLÁČEK (Australia).

Eniclases egregius KLEINE, 1926

(Figs 7, 15, 28, 63, 64)

Eniclases egregius KLEINE, 1926: 181.

Body dark brown. Pronotum (except median portion) and basal $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$ of elytra yellow (one specimen examined had the thorax partly yellow).

Head small, antennal tubercles well developed, antennae serrate (Fig. 28). Eyes hemispherically prominent, eye diameter 1.08 times longer than distance between eyes.

Pronotum broader than long, widest at base (Fig. 7), lateral margins sharply elevated. Pronotum shining, with a dark patch and with recumbent pubescence. Scutellum brown.

Elytra nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 15), reticulate cells regular. Legs and abdomen dark brown.

Female genitalia and female genital ducts as figured (Figs 63, 64).

Length: 8.5–9.2 mm, width at humeri: 2.2–2.4 mm.

Material examined: Holotype, ♀, "Z. NieuW. Guinea, LORENTZ, 1909–1910, Heuvel Bivak, 9. 1909, 150 m" (ZMA); New Guinea: Papun C. D., Brown R., 12.–23. 10. 1968, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Garaina, 830 m, 13.–15. 1. 1968, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 2 ♀; Morobe Distr., Saureli Arabuka, 1500–1800 m, 6. 1. 1968, J. H. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Brown R., 27. 8. 1974, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; N. Hebrides, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (without other data) 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Remarks: *E. egregius* KLN. resembles *E. efferatus* KLN. in body coloration, but differs in the size of the eyes and the more conspicuous antennal tubercles. *E. egregius* KLN. also has a dark patch on the pronotum and a darker scutellum.

Eniclases slipinskii sp. n.

(Figs 20, 24)

Slender species, body black, pronotum and elytra except apex yellow, median part of pronotum sometimes darkened.

Head small, eyes very small, distance between eyes 1.33 times longer than eye diameter. Antennae weakly serrate (Fig. 24).

Pronotum small, trapezoidal, anterior margin slightly produced forwards. Scutellum dark brown.

Elytra 3.5 times longer than broad at humeri (Fig. 20). Reticulate cells irregular and indistinct, elytral apex black. Black coloration extends to half elytral length at sides. Legs relatively robust.

Length: 7.2–8.4 mm, width at humeri: 1.65–1.9 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1850 m, 2.–3. 8. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: the same data as holotype, 1 ♂; Enarotadi (without other data), 2 ♂ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: It differs from *E. similis* sp. n. and *E. efferatus* KLN. in having antennal segment 4 1.9 times longer than broad.

Name derivation: Named in honour of Dr. S. A. SLIPINSKI from Warszawa (Poland).

Eniclases papuensis sp. n.

(Figs 47, 53)

Ventral side, head, antennae, legs, and apical $\frac{1}{15}$ of elytra dark brown to black. Pronotum and elytra (except apex) yellow, scutellum dark brown.

Head small, entirely black, antennal tubercles prominent, distance between eyes 1.13 times longer than eye diameter. Antennae serrate (Fig. 47).

Pronotum broader than long (Fig. 53), strongly narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins slightly emarginate, anterior margin arcuate, posterior margin bisinuate. Scutellum oblong, weakly emarginate, rounded at apex. Elytra parallel-sided, reticulate cells transverse. Legs black, laterally compressed.

Length: 9.8 mm; width at humeri: 2.35 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea W: Wisselmeren, Kamo — Debei div., 1700 m, 13. 8. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt. (BMH); paratype, ♂, Wisselmeren, Moanemani, Kamo V., 1500 m, 15. 8. 1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt. (BMH).

Differential diagnosis: Resembles *E. egregius* KLN., but differs in more serrate antennae, the generally more slender body and in the smaller extent of the black elytral coloration.

Name derivation: Named according to the region of distribution.

Eniclases wauensis sp. n.

(Figs 46, 54)

Ventral side, eyes and antennae completely black, pronotum and scutellum brown. Elytra largely yellow, only humeral parts and posterior margin black (Fig. 54).

Head small, black, eye diameter in lateral view 1.12 times shorter than distance between eyes. Antennae dentate. Pronotum 1.32 times broader than long, lateral margins elevated. Base of elytra usually blackish brown; black coloration extending to $\frac{1}{10}$ of elytral length (especially on elytral costae). Scutellum narrowed posteriorly, weakly emarginate at apex. Elytra 3.70 times longer than width at humeri, considerably widened posteriorly, elytral cells strongly transverse. Legs black, laterally compressed.

Length: 10.6–12.1 mm; width at humeri: 2.5–3.0 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Wau, 1965 (BMH); paratypes: Wau, Mt Missim, 1700 m, 7. 3. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Kuper Ra, 700–1700 m, 24. 1. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Wau, Mt Missim, 22.–24. 4. 1965, J. BALOGH and J. J. SZENT-IVÁNY lgt., 1 ♂ (JS, LMB, HMB).

Name derivation: Named according to the locality datum.

Differential diagnosis: It differs from other species in having the humeral parts often infuscate, the posterior margin of the elytra black and the elytra considerably widened posteriorly. The antennae, in comparison with other species, are very stout.

Remarks: This species is very variable in coloration, some specimens have completely yellow elytra.

Eniclases versicolor KLEINE, 1926

(Figs 13, 25, 41)

Eniclases versicolor KLEINE, 1926: 182.

Body yellow. Head, antennae, elytra, most of legs and terminal abdominal segments dark brown.

Head small, sometimes yellowish, eyes large, hemispherically prominent, eye diameter 1.2 times longer than distance between eyes, antennae serrate, sometimes partly yellow. Pronotum 1.4 times broader than long, densely pubescent. Anterior margin slightly produced forwards, lateral margins nearly straight, strongly divergent posteriorly, hind angles produced obliquely posteriorly. Scutellum densely pubescent, emarginate apically, sometimes dark brown.

Elytra 3.76 times longer than broad, parallel-sided, basal elytral margin sometimes yellow. Legs laterally compressed, densely pubescent, rarely completely yellow.

Length: 8.3–11.1 mm; width at humeri: 2.0–2.85 mm.

Material examined: Holotype, ♂, "Neuguinea, Coll. KRAATZ" (ALW); other material: New Guinea: Swart Vall., Karubaka, 1300 m, 7. 11. 1958, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Toricelli Mts, Sianta, sea lev., 9.–17. 11. 1958, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♂; Lae, sea level, 26. 7. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; Tifalmin. Telefomin, Subd. W. Sepik, 11. 2. 1970, A. B. MIRZA lgt., 1 ♂; May R., 6. 6. 1963, R. STRAATMANN lgt., 1 ♂; Sepik Riv. Dist., Ambunti, 150 m, 16. 5. 1963, R. STRAATMANN lgt., 1 ♀, dtto, 10. 5. 1963, 1 ♂, 7. 5. 1963, 2 ♂; Waris, S. of Hollandia,

450–500 m, 1.–2. 8. 1959, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♀; Toricelli Mts. Sugoitei Vill., 900 m, 6.–9. 2. 1959, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♂; New Britain: Gazelle Pen., 16–24 km S of Gaulim, 300–600 m, 30. 10. 1962, J. SEDLAČEK lgt., 1 ♀ (BMH, JS, LMB).

Eniclases electus KLEINE, 1926

(Figs 9, 11, 31, 38, 57)

E. electus KLEINE, 1926: 182.

Head, pronotum, and abdomen dark brown, thorax and bases of femora light brown, basal $\frac{2}{5}$ of elytra yellow.

Head small, antennal tubercles prominent, eyes relatively large, distance between eyes 1.1 times longer than eye diameter. Antennae serrate, reaching apical sixth of elytra.

Pronotum broader than long (Fig. 9), widest at basal quarter. Lateral margins strongly elevated, converging anteriorly from basal quarter. Each lateral areola with a small transverse carina. Scutellum brown, finely pubescent, widest at apical $\frac{2}{5}$, emarginate at apex. Elytra parallel-sided, reticulate cells regularly developed. Legs laterally compressed, dark brown with yellow bases.

Male genitalia with slender aedeagus, widened in basal $\frac{2}{5}$, obtuse at apex.

Length: 6.7–8.0 mm; width at humeri: 1.55–1.95 mm.

Remarks: The brown pronotum and bicolourous elytra connect *E. electus* KLEINE with *E. subelectus* sp. n. but they differ in the extent of the yellow elytral coloration and in the shape of the male antennal segment 4 (Figs 37, 38).

Material examined: Holotype, ♂, "Z. Nieu Guinea, LORENTZ, 1909–1910, Alkmaar, II. 10." (ZMA); Other material: New Guinea, 40 km W of Hollandia, 100–200 m, 1.–10. 3. 1960, T. C. MAA lgt., 2 ♂; Star Mts., Sibil Val., 1245 m, 18. 10.–8. 11. 1961, S. and L. QUATE lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; New Guinea NE: Dreikikir, Sepik Distr., 350 m, 24. 6. 1961, J. L. and M. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♂; Torricelli Mts., Nengian Vill., 17.–24. 11. 1958, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH, LMB).

Eniclases subelectus sp. n.

(Figs 12, 32, 37)

Body dark brown. Humeral portions of elytra and bases of hind femora yellow to yellowish brown.

Head small, antennal tubercles conspicuous, eyes hemispherically prominent, eye diameter as long as distance between eyes. Antennae slender, dark brown, serrate (Figs 32, 37).

Pronotum dark brown, lateral margins emarginate, converging anteriorly. Posterior angles projecting obliquely backwards. Scutellum dark brown, slightly emarginate apically. Elytra parallel-sided, 3.5 times longer than width at humeri.

Body length: 8.3–10.5 mm; width at humeri: 2.1–2.75 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea, Karimui, 1080 m, 13. 7. 1963, J. SEDLAČEK lgt. (BMH); paratypes: New Guinea, Vogelkop, Bomberi, 700–900 m, 4. 6. 1959, 1 ♀ (BMH).

Differential diagnosis: *E. subelectus* sp. n. differs from *E. electus* KLN. in the shape of the male antennal segment 4 (Figs 37, 38) and from *E. nigricornis* sp. n. in the parallel-sided elytra. From both these species it differs in the extent of the yellow elytral coloration.

Name derivation: This species is named according to its similarity to *E. electus* KLN.

Eniclases nigricornis sp. n.

(Figs 45, 52)

Body black, only basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytra yellow.

Head small, eyes relatively large, eye diameter as long as distance between eyes. Antennae serrate (Fig. 45).

Pronotum entirely black, anterior margin arcuate, posterior margin bisinuate. Scutellum as long as broad, rounded at apex.

Elytra 3.4 times longer than width at humeri, widened posteriorly, widest at apical half, reticulate cells transverse. Legs black, laterally compressed.

Length: 10.2–11.5 mm; width at humeri: 2.9 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea NE: Arau, 1400 m, 40 km E of Kainantu, 15. 10. 1959, T. C. MAA lgt. (BMH); Papua New Guinea: Owen Stanley Range, Opilala: Tapini, 975 m, 16.–25. 11. 1957, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 1 ♂ (BMH); Kiunga, 28.–30. 7. 1969, J. BALOGH lgt., 1 ♀ (HMB).

Eniclases nigroruber KLEINE, 1935

(Figs 48, 55)

Eniclases nigroruber KLEINE, 1935: 318.

Body entirely black, only apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of elytra yellow to orange-red. Eyes large, strongly prominent, distance between eyes 1.03 times longer than eye diameter. Antennae serrate (Fig. 48). Pronotum widened posteriorly (Fig. 55); with very weak carinae. Scutellum rounded at apex, slightly emarginate apically. Elytra slightly widened posteriorly, reticulate cells transverse.

Body length: 10.7 mm; width at humeri: 2.5 mm.

Material examined: lectotype (hereby designated), ♂, Papua New Guinea: Kokoda, 1200 ft, 10. 1933, L. E. CHEESMAN lgt., (BMNH); Other material: New Guinea: Iongai, 1800 m, 8. 11. 1965, J. SEDLAČEK lgt., 1 ♂ (JS).

Eniclases flavoscutellaris sp. n.

(Fig. 35)

Body dark brown. Ventral side of thorax, trochanters, bases of femora and scutellum yellow.

Head relatively small, antennae only slightly serrate (Fig. 35). Eye diameter 1.1 times longer than distance between eyes, but eyes not very prominent.

Pronotum 1.2 times broader than long, anterior angles nearly rounded, posterior ones small, not very prominent. Pronotum sometimes with yellow patch at base. Scutellum yellow, emarginate apically.

Elytra 3.1 times longer than width at humeri, parallel-sided, reticulate cells distinct. Legs with bases of femora yellow.

Length: 6.9 mm; width at humeri: 1.8 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, New Guinea: May River, 6.VI.1963, R. STRAATMANN lgt. (BMH); paratypes: the same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (BMH, LMB).

Differential diagnosis: *E. flavoscutellaris* sp. n. differs from *E. apertus* (PIC) in having the ventral part of the thorax and scutellum yellow.

Name derivation: Named according to yellow scutellum.

Eniclases apertus (PIC, 1923) comb. n.

(Figs 42, 58, 59)

Trichalus (subg. *Trichalolus*) *apertus* PIC, 1923: 36.

Eniclases fumosus KLEINE, 1926 — syn. n.

Medium-sized. Body dark brown, trochanters and bases of femora yellow.

Head small, eyes small, eye diameter as long as distance between eyes. Pronotum 1.2 times broader than long, usually slightly widened in posterior third. Scutellum emarginate at apex.

Elytra 3.6 times longer than broad, reticulate cells well-developed, of irregular shape. Legs laterally compressed.

Length: 5.7–8.4 mm; width at humeri: 1.34–1.70 mm.

Material examined: Holotype, ♀, “Andai, Nle Guinée” (MHNP); Lectotype of *E. fumosus*

KLEINE (hereby designated): ♂, “Kapaur, Holl. N. Guinea, FRUHSTORFER, coll. KRAATZ” (ALW); New Guinea: Bulolo — Vatut, 700–800 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 2 ♂; Bulolo R., 680 m, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 23.4.1969, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 2.2.1969, 1 ♀ Bulolo, 700 m, 6. 11. 1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 3 ♀; Wau, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 900–1200 m, 23.2.1965, 2 ♀, 9.2.1969, 1 ♀, 29.7.1971, 1 ♀; Vogelkop, Fak Fak, S. coast of Bomberai, 100–700 m, 9.6.1959, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♀; Vogelkop, Kebar Val. W of Manokwari, 550 m, 4.–31.1.1962, L. W. QUATE lgt., 1 ♀; Busu R., 3.4., J. and M. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀, 17.4.1969, 1 ♀; Muming, 600 m, 9.–10.3.1962, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Lae, sea level, 26. 7. 1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; Wau, Nami Ck., 1700–1850 m, 7.2.1966, J. and M. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; Morobe Distr., Coviak, 1000 m, 8. 6. 1963, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♂; Kuper Ra, 1–80 m, 25.–26.1.1969, J. SEDLÁČEK lgt., 1 ♀; Bodem, 100 m, 11 km SE of Oeberfaren, 7.–17.7.1959, T. C. MAA lgt., 1 ♂; Eliptamin Val., 1200–1350 m, 15.7.1959, W. W. BRANDT lgt., 2 ♂; Lae, Singuawa, 30 m, 5. 4. 1966, O. R. WILKES lgt., 1 ♂; Morobe Distr. Mindik, 1200–1600 m, 9.1968, N. L. H. KRAUSS lgt., 1 ♀; Bubia, Markham Vill., 50 m, 20.9.1955, J. L. GRESSITT lgt., 1 ♀; Kaipit, 12.1978, W. G. ULLRICH lgt., 3 spec.; Mt Hagen, 21.4.1979, Rokina, Bayer Vall., W. G. ULLRICH lgt., 1 spec. (BMH, JS, LMB, MHNG).

Remarks: KLEINE (1926) did not state in which collection the types of *E. fumosus* were deposited. We have found only 1 of 2 syntypes in ALW. KLEINE (1926) gave only the description of the female but the lectotype is a male according to the eyes. The abdomen is missing.

Eniclases serratus sp. n.

(Fig. 44)

Body dark brown, ventral side of thorax rather lighter.

Head relatively broad, antennae strongly serrate (Fig. 44), eyes large, eye diameter 1.4 times longer than distance between eyes. Pronotum 1.6 times broader (at base) than long, emarginate at sides, strongly widened posteriorly. Posterior angles sharply acute. Scutellum emarginate apically. Elytra parallel-sided, 3.3 times longer than width a humeri, primary and secondary costae only weakly differentiated. Legs laterally compressed.

Length: 8.9 mm, width a humeri: 2.25 mm.

Type material: Holotype, ♂, West New Guinea, Central Mts., Archbold lake, 760 m, 26.11.–3.12.1961, L. W. QUATE lgt. (BMH).

Differential diagnosis: *E. serratus* sp. n. resembles *E. apertus* (PIC) but differs in the serrate antennae and larger eyes.

Name derivation: Named according to the serrate antennae.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our thanks for their generous help to the following entomologists and institutions who kindly sent us the material in their charge. They are: Dr. L. ZERCHE (Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der DDR, Eberswalde), Dr. G. A. SAMUELSON (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Honolulu, Hawaii), Mrs. E. R. PEACOCK (British Museum, Natural History, London), J. SEDLÁČEK, Brookfield, Queensland, Australia, Dr. I. LÖBL (Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève), Dr. J. MÉNIER (Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris), Dr. S. A. ŚLIPIŃSKI (Zoological Institute PAN, Warszawa), Dr. B. BRUGGE (Zoologisch Museum Amsterdam), Dr. F. HIEKE (Zoologisches Museum Berlin).

We are also very indebted to Mrs. E. R. PEACOCK (British Museum, Natural History, London) for the English revision of the manuscript.

Literature

- BOČÁK, L., BOČÁKOVÁ M. 1990: Revision of the supergeneric classification of the family Lycidae (Coleoptera). — Pol. Pismo Ent. **59**, 623–676.
- KLEINE, R. 1926: Coleoptera — Lycidae. — Nova Guinea **15**, 91–195.
- — 1930: Bestimmungstabelle der Trichalusverwandtschaft. — Treubia **9**, 325–340.
- — 1935: Bericht über die von Miss Cheesman in British Neu-Guinea gesammelten Brenthiden und Lyciden. — Nova Guinea **17**, 303–322.
- PIC, M. 1921: Contribution à l'étude des Lycides. — L'Echange **406**, p. 10, hors texte.
- — 1923: Contribution à l'étude des Lycides. — L'Echange **412**, p. 36, hors texte.
- WATERHOUSE, C. O. 1878: On different forms occurring in the coleopterous family Lycidae, with descriptions of new genera and species. — Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1878, 95–118.
- — 1879: Illustrations of typical specimens of Coleoptera in the collection of the British Museum. Part I — Lycidae. — London. 93 pp.

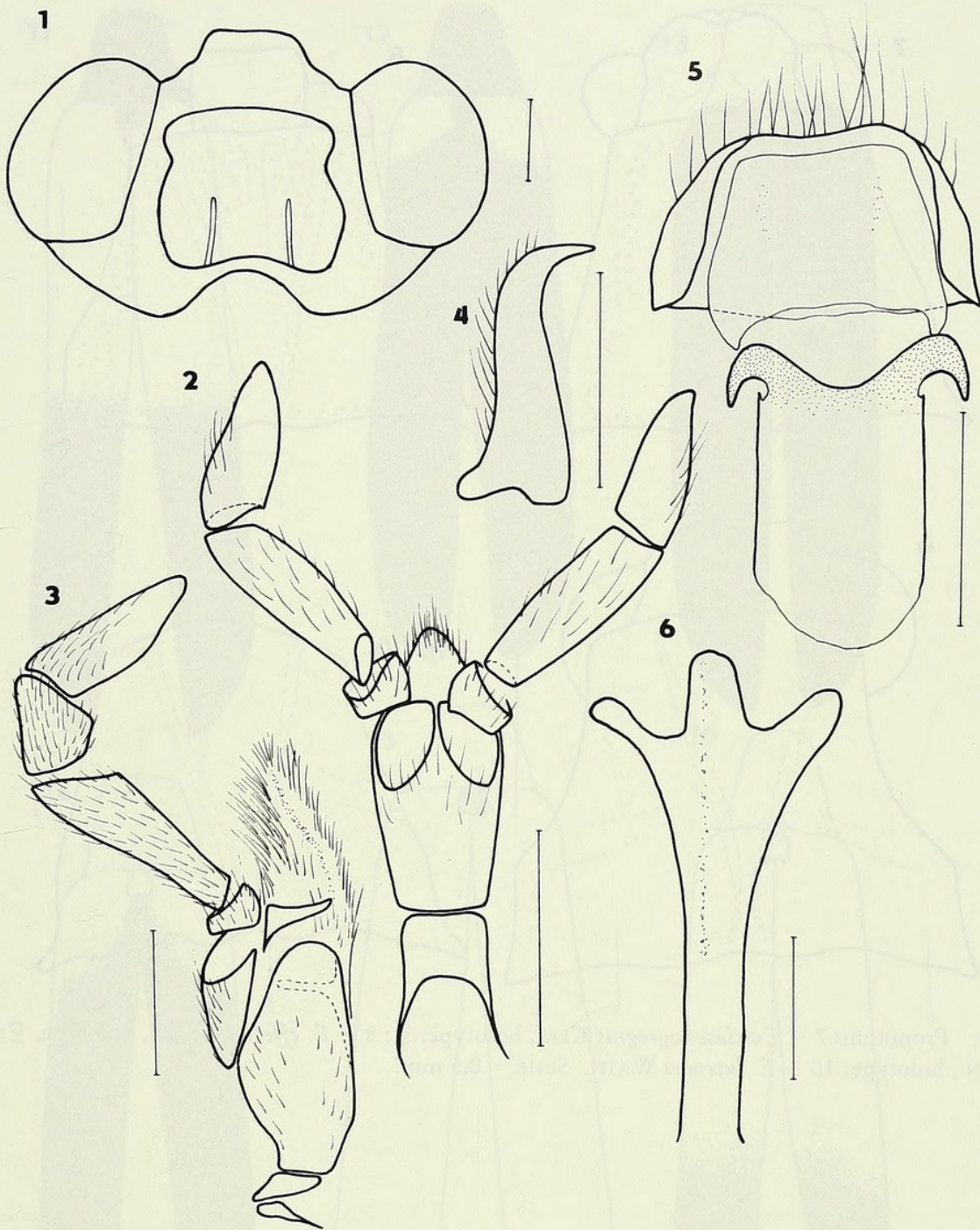
Authors' adress:

Ladislav BOČÁK

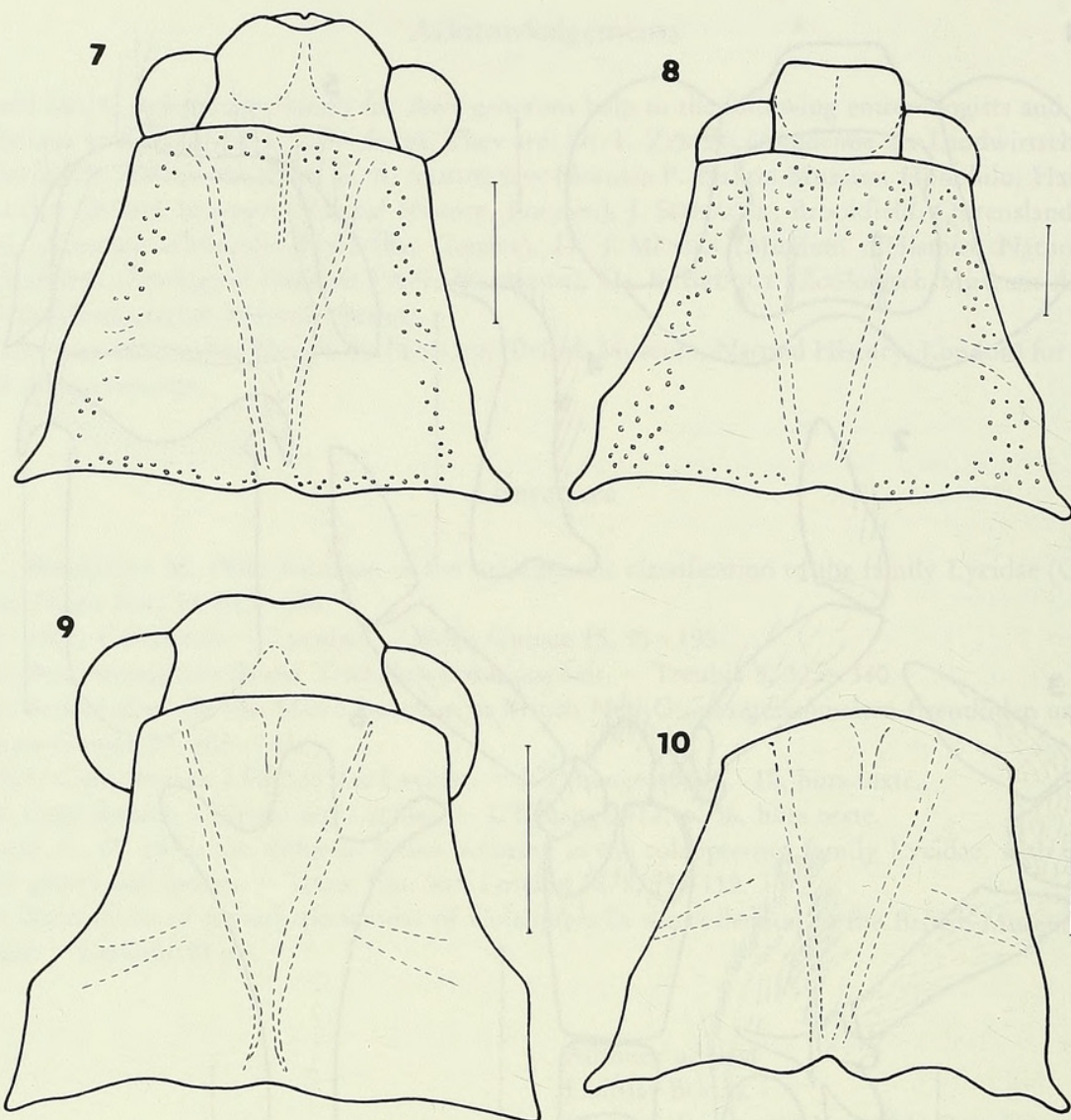
Research Institute of Vegetable Growing and Breeding
77236 Olomouc,
Czechoslovakia

Milada BOČÁKOVÁ

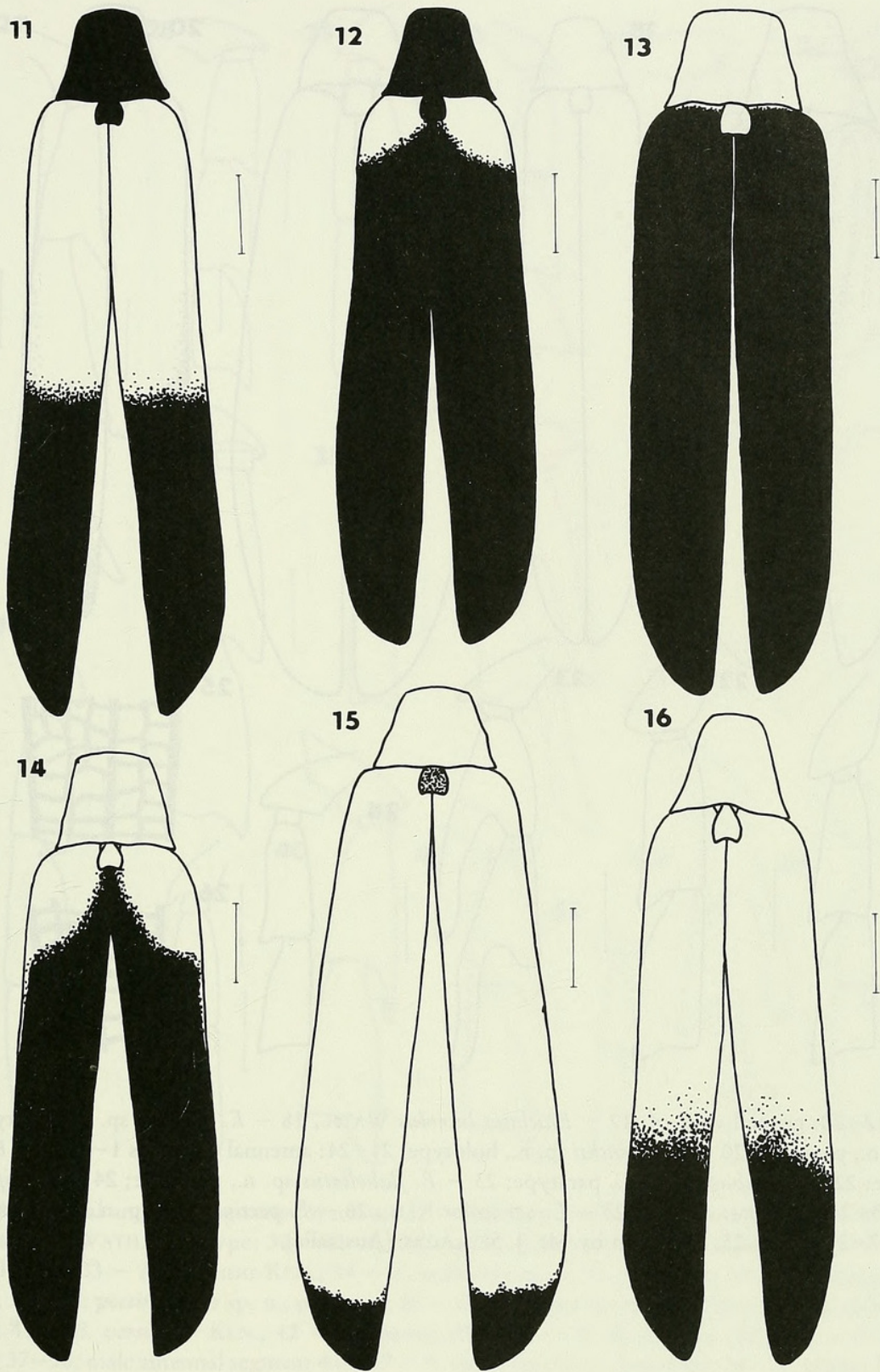
Žilinská 13, Olomouc,
Czechoslovakia



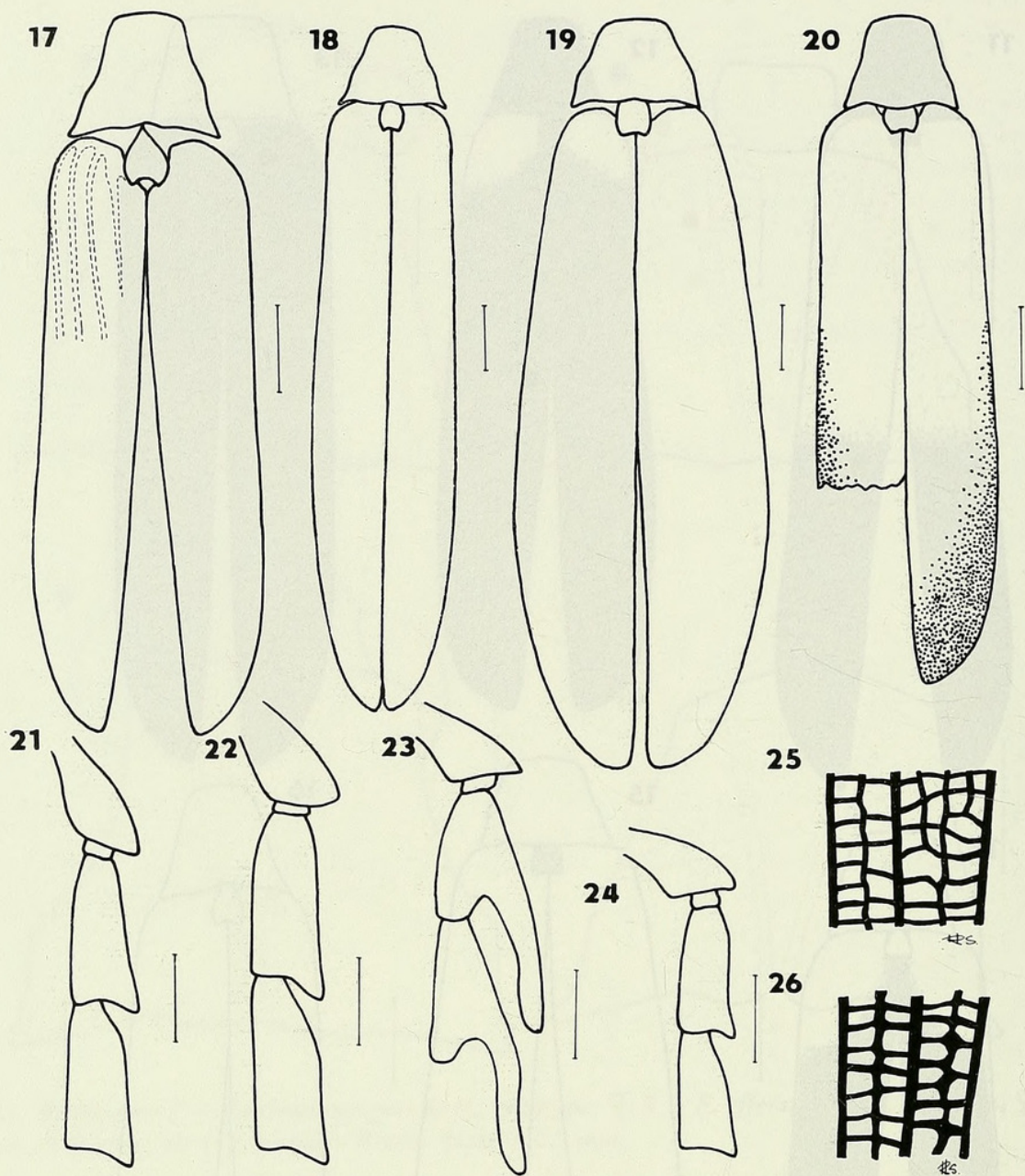
Figs 1-6: *Eniclaes luteolus* WATH.: 1 - ventral view of head; 2 - labium; 3 - maxilla; 4 - mandible; 5 - labrum with hypopharynx; 6 - metendosternite. - Scale = 0.25 mm.



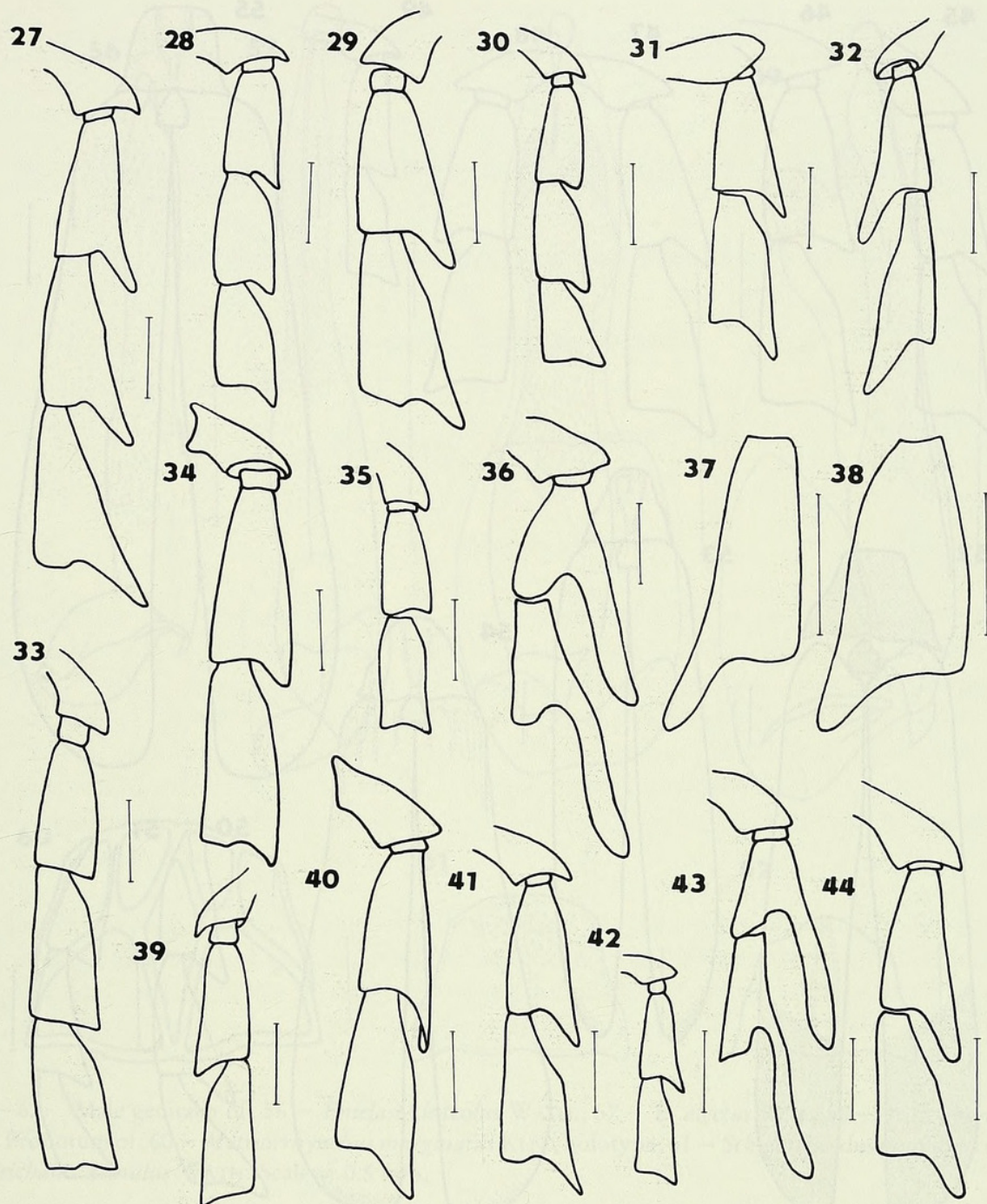
Figs 7–10: Pronotum: 7 – *Eniclases egregius* KLN., holotype, ♀; 8 – *E. efferatus* KLN., holotype, ♀; 9 – *E. electus* KLN., holotype; 10 – *E. luteolus* WATH. Scale = 0.5 mm.



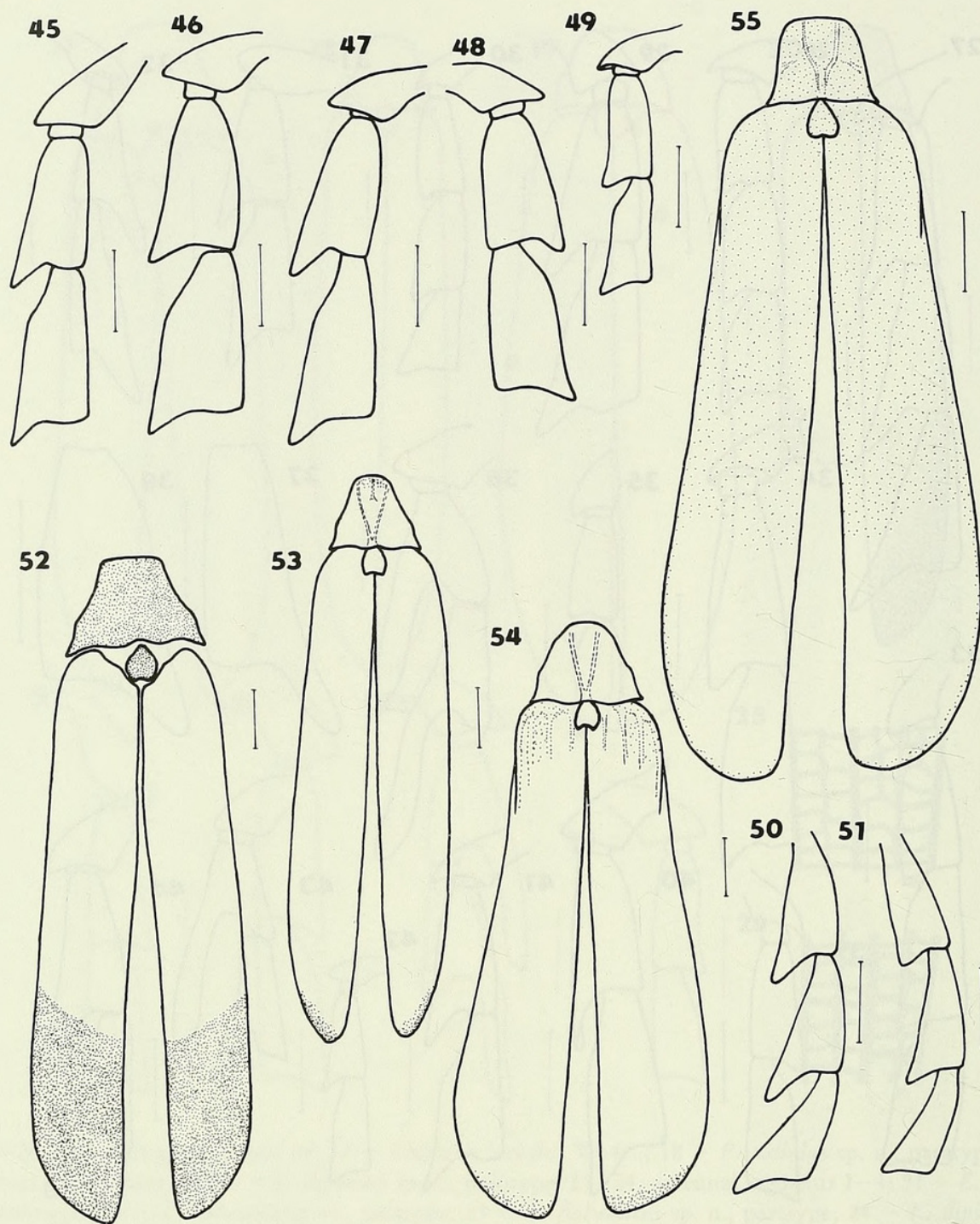
Figs 11-16: Body coloration of: 11 - *Eniclaes electus* KLN.; 12 - *E. subelectus* sp. n.; 13 - *E. versicolor* KLN., 14 - *E. divaricatus* (PIC), 15 - *E. egregius* KLN.; *E. pectinicornis* sp. n. Scale = 0.5 mm.



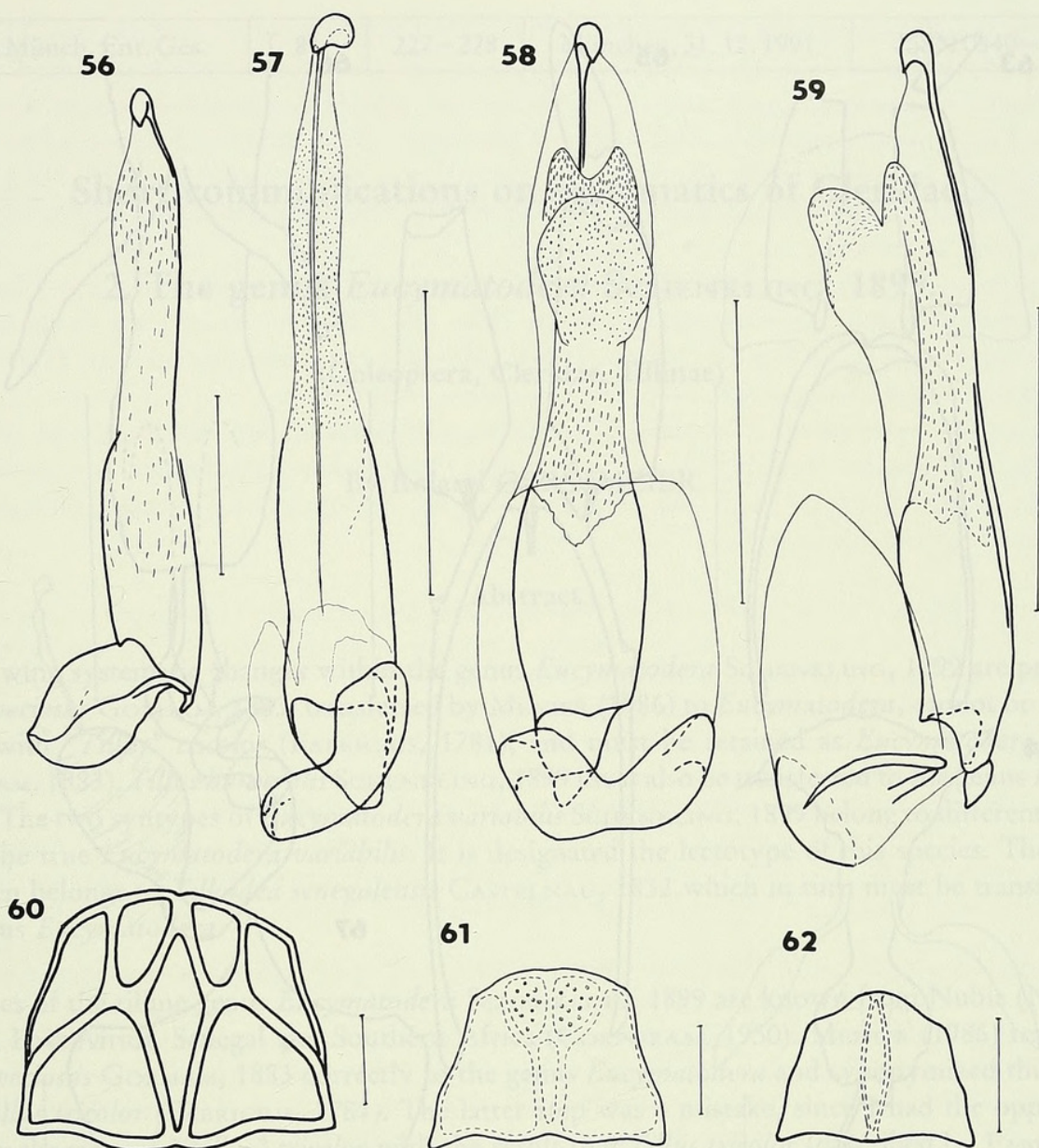
Figs 17–26: 17–20: general view of: 17 – *Eniclases luteolus* WATH., 18 – *E. pallidus* sp. n., paratype; 19 – *E. robustus* sp. n., paratype; 20 – *E. slipinskii* sp. n., holotype; 21–24: antennal segments 1–4: 21 – *E. pallidus* sp. n., holotype; 22 – *E. robustus* sp. n., paratype; 23 – *E. flabellatus* sp. n., paratype; 24 – *E. slipinskii* sp. n., holotype; 25–26: reticulate cells of: 25 – *E. versicolor* KLN.; 26 – *E. pectinicornis* sp. n., paratype. Scale = 0.5 mm (Figs 17–24).– Figs 25, 26 drawn by Mr. J. SEDLÁČEK (Australia).



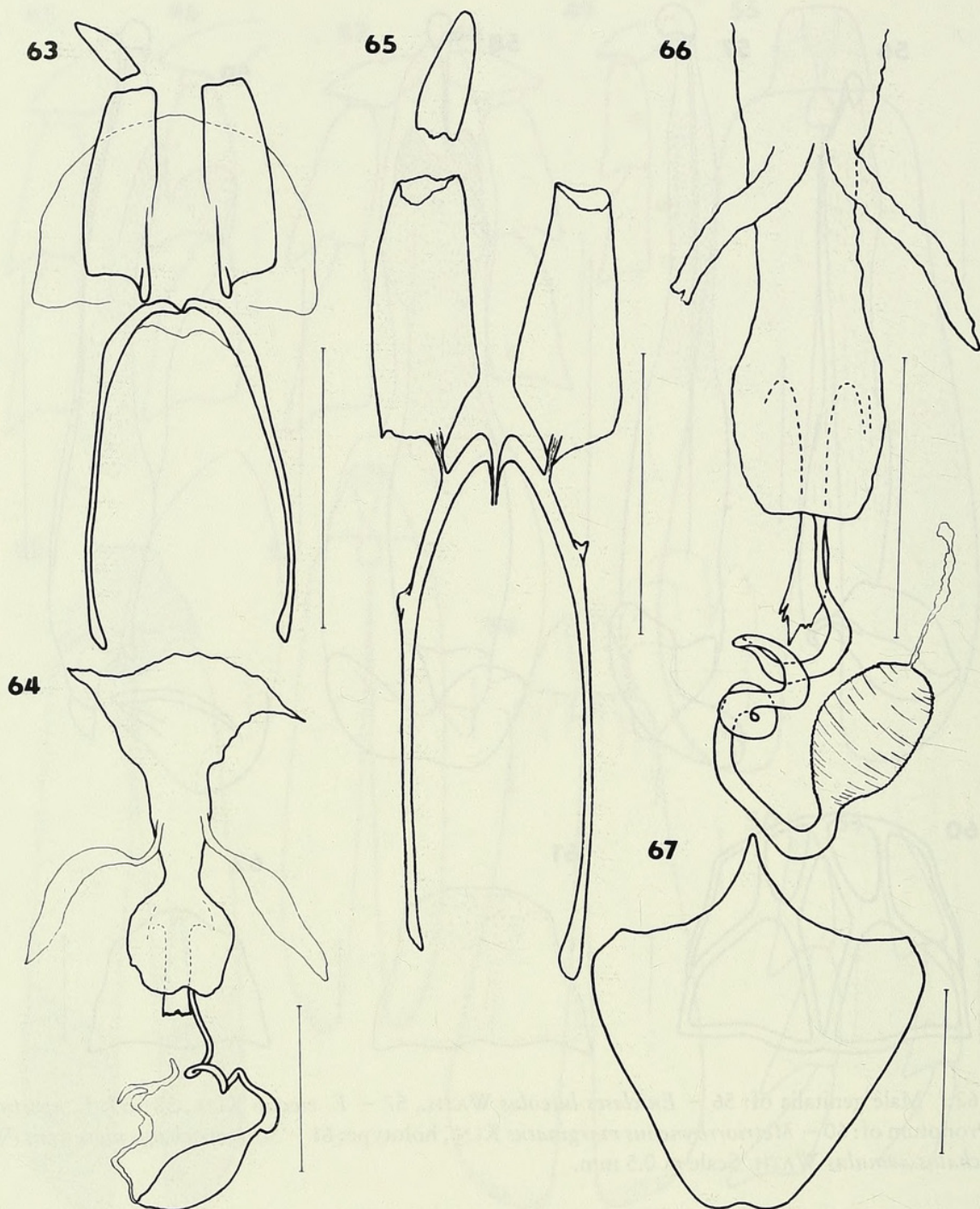
Figs 27–44: Basal antennal segments of males: 27 – *Eniclases similis* sp. n., holotype; 28 – *E. egregius* KLN., 29 – *E. luteolus* WATH., holotype; 30 – *E. nigriceps* sp. n., holotype; 31 – *E. electus* KLN., 32 – *E. subelectus* sp. n., holotype; 33 – *E. efferatus* KLN.; 34 – *E. sedlaceki* sp. n., ♀, paratype; 35 – *E. flavoscutellaris* sp. n., holotype; 36 – *E. pectinicornis* sp. n., paratype; 39 – *E. proximus* sp. n., paratype; 40 – *E. sedlaceki* sp. n., ♀, holotype; 41 – *E. versicolor* KLN., 42 – *E. apertus* (PIC), 43 – *E. divaricatus* (PIC); 44 – *E. serratus* sp. n., holotype; 37–38: male antennal segment 4 of: 37 – *E. subelectus* sp. n., holotype; 38 – *E. electus* KLN., holotype. Scale = 0.5 mm.



Figs 45–55: Basal male antennal segments: 45 – *Eniclaes nigricornis* sp. n., holotype; 46 – *E. wauensis* sp. n., holotype; 47 – *E. papuensis* sp. n., holotype; 48 – *E. nigroruber* KLN., lectotype; 49 – *E. fuscicornis* sp. n., holotype; 50–51: antennal segments 7–9 of male of: 50 – *E. luteolus* WATH.; 51 – *E. proximus* sp. n., paratype; 52–55: General view of: 52 – *E. nigricornis* sp. n., holotype; 53 – *E. papuensis* sp. n., holotype; 54 – *E. wauensis* sp. n., holotype; 55; – *E. nigroruber* KLN. Scale = 0.5 mm (Figs 45–51). Scale = 1 mm (Figs 52–55).



Figs 56–62: Male genitalia of: 56 – *Eniclaes luteolus* WATH., 57 – *E. electus* KLN., 58–59: *E. apertus* (PIC); 60–62: Pronotum of: 60 – *Metriorrhynchus marginatus* KLN., holotype; 61 – *Schizotrichalus nigrescens* (WATH.); 62 – *Trichalus aemulus* WATH. Scale = 0.5 mm.



Figs. 63–67: Female genitalia of *E. egregius* KLN., holotype; 64 – Female genital ducts of *E. egregius* KLN., holotype; 65 – Female genitalia of *E. efferatus* KLN., holotype; 66 – Female genital ducts of *E. efferatus* KLN., holotype; 67 – terminal abdominal sternum of *E. efferatus* KLN. Scale = 0.5 mm.



1991. "Revision of the genus *Eniclases* Waterhouse, 1879 (Coleoptera, Lycidae, Metriorrhynchinae)." *Mitteilungen der Münchner Entomologischen Gesellschaft* 81, 203–226.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/98698>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/70116>

Holding Institution

American Museum of Natural History Library

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.