The Oriental species of
*Platydema* Laporte & Brullé,
with descriptions of 16 new species
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)¹

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**Abstract**

The Oriental species of the genus *Platydema* Laporte & Brullé (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperini) are revised. Not included are Palaearctic taxa known exclusively from Siberia, Japan, Taiwan and Korea, as well as Himalayan taxa being revised earlier. The diagnostic characters of all species are figured. – New species: *Platydema andoi* n.sp. (Borneo), *Platydema becvari* n.sp. (W Malaysia), *Platydema bocaki* n.sp. (Thailand), *Platydema cardamonicum* n.sp. (S India), *Platydema guangxicum* n.sp. (China: Guangxi), *Platydema kovaci* n.sp. (W Malaysia), *Platydema loebli* n.sp. (S India), *Platydema masumotoi* n.sp. (Borneo), *Platydema merkli* n.sp. (Sumatra), *Platydema mindanaoicum* n.sp. (Philippines: Mindanao), *Platydema palungicum* n.sp. (Borneo), *Platydema poringicum* n.sp. (Borneo), *Platydema reibnitzi* n.sp. (Sumatra, Borneo, W Malaysia), *Platydema riedeli* n.sp. (Sumatra), *Platydema sulawesicum* n.sp. (Sulawesi), *Platydema yunnanicum* n.sp. (China: Yunnan). – New synonyms: *Platydema* Laporte & Brullé, 1831 (*Anisocara* Gebien, 1925 n.syn.), *Platydema aurimaculatum* Gravely, 1915 (*Anisocara gynandromorpha* Gebien, 1925 n.syn.), *Platydema cederholmi* Kaszab, 1980 n.syn., *Platydema monoceratoides* Masumoto, 1982 n.syn., *Platydema sauteri* Gebien, 1913 n.syn., *Platydema coeruleum* Gebien, 1925 n.syn., *Platydema planum* Gebien, 1914 (*Platydema pilosiventre* Gebien, 1925 n.syn.), *Platydema serticum* Gebien, 1914 (*Platydema latemarginatum* Gebien, 1927 n.syn.). – New combinations: *Ischnodactylus bifasciatus* (Motschulsky, 1873) n.comb., *Ischnodactylus rufopiceus* (Motschulsky, 1873) n.comb., *Ischnodactylus sexpictus* (Kaszab, 1939) n.comb. – Lectotype designations are given for *Platydema sauteri* Gebien, 1913 and *Platydema coeruleum* Gebien, 1925, both from Taiwan.

**Keywords:** Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Diaperini, *Platydema*, Oriental, new species, new synonyms, taxonomy.

¹ Contributions to Tenebrionidae, no. 48. – For no. 47 see Annals of the Transvaal Museum 41 (2004).
Zusammenfassung

Die orientalischen Arten der Gattung Platydema Laporte & Brullé (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Diaperini) werden revidiert. Nicht eingeschlossen sind die palaarktischen Taxa, die ausschließlich aus Sibirien, Japan, Taiwan und Korea bekannt sind, und die schon früher revidierten Arten des Himalaya. Die diagnostischen Merkmale aller Arten werden abgebildet. – Neue Arten: Platydema andoi n. sp. (Borneo), Platydema becvari n. sp. (W Malaysia), Platydema bocaki n. sp. (Thailand), Platydema cardamonicum n. sp. (S Indien), Platydema guangxicum n. sp. (China: Guangxi), Platydema kovaci n. sp. (W Malaysia), Platydema loebli n. sp. (S Indien), Platydema masumotoi n. sp. (Borneo), Platydema merkli n. sp. (Sumatra), Platydema mindanaoicum n. sp. (Philippinen: Mindanao), Platydema palungicum n. sp. (Borneo), Platydema poringicum n. sp. (Borneo), Platydema reibnitzi n. sp. (Sumatra, Borneo, W Malaysia), Platydema sulawesicum n. sp. (Sulawesi), Platydema yunnanicum n. sp. (China: Yunnan). – Neue Synonyme: Platydema Laporte & Brullé, 1831 (Anisocara Gebien, 1925 n. syn.), Platydema alticornis Gravely, 1915 (Anisocara gynandromorpha Gebien, 1925 n. syn.), Platydema aurimaculatum Gravely, 1915 (Platydema cederholmi Kaszab, 1980 n. syn., Platydema monoceratoides Masumoto, 1982 n. syn.), Platydema jacobsoni Gebien, 1927 (Platydema selatan Masumoto & Makihara, 1997 n. syn.), Platydema marseuli Lewis, 1894 (Platydema benakatensis Masumoto & Makihara, 1997 n. syn.), Platydema parachalceum Masumoto, 1982 (Platydema zoltani Masumoto, 1985 n. syn.), Platydema planum Gebien, 1914 (Platydema pilosiventre Gebien, 1925 n. syn.), Platydema sericeum Gebien, 1914 (Platydema latemarginatum Gebien, 1927 n. syn.), – Neue Kombinationen: Ischnodactylus bifasciatus (Motschulsky, 1873) n. comb., Ischnodactylus plagiatus (Motschulsky, 1873) n. comb., Ischnodactylus rufopiceus (Motschulsky, 1873) n. comb., Ischnodactylus sexpictus (Kaszab, 1939) n. comb. – Lectotypen-Designierungen werden gegeben für Platydema sauteri Gebien, 1913 und Platydema coeruleum Gebien, 1925, beide von Taiwan.

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1 Introduction

The genus Platydema Laporte & Brullé, 1831 (type species Platydema dejeanii Laporte & Brullé, 1831) is a species-rich genus of the tenebrionid tribe Diaperini with more than 250 species occurring in all faunal regions, but being most speciose in the tropics. The present paper is the third in a series of revisions of species of Platydema from the Himalayas (SCHAWALLER 2003) and from Africa south of the Sahara (SCHAWALLER 2004). The present contribution includes all species of Platydema occurring in southeastern Asia as defined in the map (Fig. 1). Not included, but considered for comparison if necessary, are Palaearctic taxa known exclusively from Siberia, Japan, Taiwan and Korea. Also not included are specimens from the Maluku Islands (for example Halmahera, Seram); these taxa will be treated later together with the Papuan species. Himalayan species which were revised earlier are only considered if new material is listed, but diagnostic figures published by SCHAWALLER (2003) are not repeated here.

The Oriental species of Platydema have been described in various papers which were summarized only once by GEBIEN (1925b). In that paper, GEBIEN also dis-
cussed the problem of dividing this huge genus, distributed world-wide, into natural species-groups. Triplehorn (1965) discussed the tribal limits of the Diaperini, and gave diagnoses of the American genera including *Platydema*. Although the generic separation within the Diaperini is not satisfying, a few species are excluded herein from *Platydema* and are transferred to *Ischnodactylus*. Doubtful taxa within *Platydema* and other genera mainly described by Pic (listed in chapter 4) must remain as nomina dubia as long as the corresponding types are not available.

Fig. 1. The treated area in southeastern Asia. Species from the Himalayas (hatched) have been published separately (Schawaller 2003).
GEBIEN usually labelled the type-material of his new species in German as “Type” and “Cotype”, which is interpreted as holotype and paratypes. In these cases, a lectotype designation seems not necessary. However, in two taxa (Platydema coeruleum and P. sauteri) he labelled a series of type-specimens equally as “Type”, so the original descriptions are based on an unspecified number of syntypes. In view of the frequent confusion with similar species, lectotypes are designated here in order to fix a single name-bearing type and thus to define the species.

All species of Platydema are restricted to fungi-habitats on old trees and might be considered as an indicator for mature forests, thus being endangered worldwide. The males of several species possess striking modifications on the head (horns, teeth), similar to species from other “fungus-adapted” and partly not related tenebrionid genera (for example Rhipidandrus Leconte, 1862; Byrsax Pascoe, 1860; Neomida Latreille, 1829; Ischnodactylus Chevrolat, 1877).

Acronyms of depositories

BMNH The Natural History Museum London (MAX BARCLAY)
CJTK Collection JAROSLAV TURNA, Kostelec Na Hane
CKAO Collection Dr. KIYOSHI ANDO, Osaka
CKMT Collection Dr. KIMIO MASUMOTO, Tokyo
CMLS Collection MARTIN LILLEG, Saarbrücken
CRGT Collection Dr. ROLAND GRIMM, Tübingen
CRSW Collection RUDOLF SCHUH, Wien
CSBC Collection STANISLAV BEČVÁŘ, České Budějovice
DEI Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (Dr. LOTHAR ZERCHE)
HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Dr. OTTO MERKL)
MHNG Museum d’Histoire Naturelle, Genève (Dr. GIULIO CUCCODORO)
MNHUB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (Dr. MANFRED UHLEI)

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (Dr. DANIEL BURCKHARDT)
NHMB-F Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, collection FREY (Dr. EVA SPRECHER)
NSMT National Science Museum, Tokyo (Dr. SHUHEI NOMURA)
SMF Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt/M. (Dr. DAMIR KOVAC)
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (author)
ZMUM Zoological Museum of the Lomonosov State University, Moscow (Dr. NICOLAI ŅIKITSKY)
ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (Dr. MARTIN BAEHR)

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2 Species characters

A combination of the following morphological characters is considered as species-specific within Platydema (as in the previous contributions: SCHAWALLER 2003, 2004): Body shape and size, colour pattern, dorsal setation, dorsal punctuation, structure of the elytral intervals, proportions of the antennomeres, structure of the male head, width of the frons between the eyes, and structure of the aedeagus. In a
few cases, single characters showing some variation are considered as infraspecific. For example, in *Platydema subfascium* the males “usually” have an asymmetrical head armature (right horn long with setation, left horn short without setation), but sometimes, even syntopically, males exist with two long symmetrical horns, both with a setation at the tip; all other characters well agree.

The previously known characters are not suitable for dividing the species-rich and world-wide distributed genus in natural subgenera. Here we face a general problem in tenebrionid systematics occurring in nearly all huge genera each with hundreds of species (for example in *Laena* Latreille, 1829; *Strongylium* Kirby, 1818; *Gonocephalum* Chevrolat, 1849; *Amarygmus* Dalman, 1823). In *Platydema*, for example, it is possible to divide the genus into species with or without an armature on the male head, but this separation would be absolutely typological and artificial, as already discussed by GEBIEN (1925b). On the other hand, the species similar to *Platydema detersum*, for example, with modified male mesotibiae surely represent a natural group, but when extracting those species into a particular subgenus: what to do with the huge rest? To say it in other words: at present it seems impossible to separate *Platydema* into natural species groups (subgenera).

Some species even possess characters which are “unusual” among the congeners, suggesting that the genus *Platydema* in the present arrangement may be paraphyletic. For example, the general shape of the aedeagus of certain species (for example in *Platydema schultheissii*) distinctively varies from congeners. This holds true also for the length and dilatation of the antennomeres in some species (*Platydema brahma*, *P. nuciferae*, *P. flavopictum*). A few species have extraordinarily small eyes (e.g. *Platydema pentaphylloides*), other species (e.g. *Platydema pentaphylloides*) have a longer and spiny setation on the tibiae. The dilated tarsi in males of some African species (*Platydema latitarse*) are even unusual within the whole tribe Diaperini. In some cases, these problems might be interpreted as convergent evolution, but a satisfied solution for these discrepancies is not yet found.

3 The known Oriental species of *Platydema* Laporte & Brullé, 1831

*Platydema alticornis* Gravely, 1915

*Anisocara* gynandromorpha* Gebien, 1925 n.syn.


Synonymy: GEBIEN (1925c) described *Anisocara* and pointed to a close relationship to *Platydema*, but the prolonged head, the prolonged third antennomere and four impressions at the pronotal base are said to be generic characters for *Anisocara*. If species with a modified male head and species without any modified head are both included within the genus *Platydema*, then I can not follow the argument to establish a new genus for a species with a particularly modified head. Prolonged antennomeres 3 occur also in other species of *Platydema* as well as impressions at the pronotal base. The original description of *Platydema alticornis* Gravely, 1915 with the included figures treats the same taxon without any doubt. Therefore, *Anisocara* is considered as a new synonym of *Platydema*, and *A. gynandromorpha* Gebien,
1925 as a new synonym of *P. alticornis* Gravely, 1915. See also remarks under *Platydema cardamonicum* n.sp.

**Remarks:** Described and figured by Schawaller (2003).

**Distribution:** Nepal, Laos, Thailand, Burma (type locality Tenasserim of *P. alticornis*), Vietnam, Taiwan, Java (type locality of *P. gynandromorpha*), Luzon.

*Platydema aurimaculatum* Gravely, 1915

*Platydema cederholmi* Kaszab, 1980 n.syn.

*Platydema monoceratoides* Masumoto, 1982 n.syn.

**Studied type-material:** Sri Lanka, Uva, Diyaluma Falls, 400 m, 23.I.1970, leg. R. Mussard, C. Besuchet & I. Löbl, 1 ♀ paratype of *P. cederholmi* MNHN. – Sri Lanka, Sabaragamuwa, Ambepussa-Polgawanella, 16.I.1970, leg. R. Mussard, C. Besuchet & I. Löbl, 1 ♀ paratype of *P. cederholmi* HNHM. – Taiwan, Yangmingshan, 27.VI.1981, leg. K. Masumoto, 1 ♀ paratype of *P. monoceratoides* HNHM [labelled as *P. monocerosoides*].


**Synonymy:** The examined type-material of *Platydema cederholmi* as well as of *P. monoceratoides* completely agrees with the already treated and figured material of *P. aurimaculatum* (Schawaller 2003), thus *P. cederholmi* Kaszab, 1980 and *P. monoceratoides* Masumoto, 1982 are considered as new synonyms of *P. aurimaculatum* Gravely, 1915.

**Distribution:** India, Sri Lanka (type locality of *P. cederholmi*), Burma, Thailand, Laos, Taiwan (type locality of *P. monoceratoides*).

*Platydema brahma* Schawaller, 2003

**Remarks:** Described and figured by Schawaller (2003).

**Distribution:** Himalayas.

*Platydema capreolum* (Chevrolat, 1877)


**Remarks:** Described and figured by Schawaller (2003). The species description based on the ♀ holotype appeared 1877, the (? conspecific) male was described one year later (Chevrolat 1878). See also remarks under *Platydema lewisi* Kaszab, 1980.

**Distribution:** Sri Lanka, India, S Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

*Platydema cechenosternoides* Kaszab, 1982 (Figs. 50, 76–78)

**Studied type-material:** Burma, Tenasserim, Thagata, ♀ holotype HNHM.

**New material:** N Thailand, W Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep Pui NP, 30.V.1999, leg. R. Grimm, 6 ex. CRGT. – N Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui Mt., 1000–1600 m, 26.IV.–9.V.1996,
Platydema ceroprioides Gebien, 1927


Remarks: Described and figured by SCHAWALLER (2003). One of the listed males from the Cameron Highlands bears artificially only a single right horn on the head, the left horn is lacking (not broken).


Platydema chalceum Gebien, 1925


Distribution: Java, Borneo, India.

Platydema coeruleum Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 8, 64–66)

Studied type-material: Taiwan (Formosa), Kosempo, XI.1909–II.1910, leg. H. SAUTER, 15 syntypes MNHUB, 1δ designated herewith as lectotype, the remaining others as paralectotypes.

Remarks: Not yet known from continental China.

Distribution: Taiwan (type locality).

Platydema detersum Walker, 1858

Platydema umbratum Marseul, 1876 ?syn.


Remarks: Described and figured by SCHAWALLER (2003). Middle tibia of males strongly curved, unusual character within Platydema. It should be checked if Platydema umbratum Marseul, 1876 from Japan and P. sakishimense Nakane, 1973 from Taiwan belong to the same species. I have seen 2 specimens from Taiwan (Formosa,
leg. H. Sauter, 2 ex. in DEI, *P. umbratum* det. Gebien), which fully coincide with the widespread *P. detersum*.

**Distribution:** Widespread in SE Asia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia.

*Platydema flavopictum* Gebien, 1913 (Figs. 46, 79–81)

Studied type-material: Taiwan, Sokutsu, Banshoryo Distr., 7.VI.1912, leg. H. Sauter, holotype DEI (labelled by Gebien as type, subsequently as syntype, sex not examined), 1 paratype DEI (labelled subsequently as syntype).


Remarks: Antennomeres 6–10 distinctly dilated at the inner side (Fig. 80), see discussion about the species characters in chapter 2.

**Distribution:** Taiwan, Burma, Thailand.

*Platydema flavosericeum* Kaszab, 1980 (Figs. 37, 67–69)


**Distribution:** Sri Lanka.

*Platydema fumosum* Lewis, 1894 (Figs. 4, 70–72)


Remarks: The general shape of the aedeagi of the small dull-blackish species *P. fumosum* (widespread), *P. tricuspis* (widespread) and *P. velutinum* (Sri Lanka) are different from the general shape in the numerous other congener, because the joint parameres are not distinctly separated from the basal piece (Figs. 72, 189, 198). Although these aedeagi are more or less identical, I consider these three taxa further on as valid species, because a more detailed investigation including the reexamination of all old types is necessary but not possible for me at present in the frame of this paper. *Platydema tricuspis* can easily be recognized among the small dull-blackish congener because the male head bears a distinct armature which is lacking in *P. fumosum* and *P. velutinum*. Kaszab (1954) recorded the "subspecies" *formosanum* Gebien, 1925 from Fujian. Masumoto & Makihara (1997) recorded *Platydema fumosum* from Sumatra, but the given body length of 9.1 mm (fig. 13 in that paper) does not fit to *P. fumosum*, but very probably to *P. detersum*.

**Distribution:** Japan, Taiwan ("ssp." *formosanum* Gebien, 1925), Korea, China.

*Platydema ganesha* Schawaller, 2003


**Distribution:** Himalayas.
**Platydema haemorrhoidale** Gebien, 1913

Studied type-material: Taiwan, Hoozan, IX.1910, leg. H. Sauter, δ holotype DEI (labelled as type), 7 paratypes (labelled subsequently as syntypes).


Distribution: SE China (Fujian), Nepal, Vietnam, Sumatra, Taiwan.

**Platydema higonium** Lewis, 1894

Remarks: Recorded by Kaszab (1954) from the Chinese province Fujian, but I have some doubts about the correct identification, probably this note refers to *Platydema parachalceum* Masumoto, 1982 known from Fujian.

Distribution: Japan.

**Platydema indicum** Gebien, 1940 (Figs. 29, 73–75)

*Basides ruficolle* Motschulsky, 1873 (homonym of *B. ruficolle* Laporte & Brillé, 1831).


Remarks: The given type locality “India” probably means Indochina, not India.

Distribution: India (?), Thailand, W Malaysia, Vietnam.

**Platydema jacobsoni** Gebien, 1927 (Figs. 44, 85–87)

**Platydema selatana** Masumoto & Makihara, 1997 n. syn.

Studied type-material: W Sumatra, Fort de Kock, leg. E. Jacobson, δ holotype of *P. jacobsoni* NHMB-F (labelled as type), 1 paratype DEI (labelled as cotype). – S Sumatra, Benakat, 12.VI.1995, leg. H. Makihara, δ holotype of *P. selatana* NSMT.

When describing *Platydema selatana* from Sumatra, Masumoto & Makihara (1997) pointed out its isolated position within the genus because of the dorsal colour pattern, but the given photograph shows the characteristic colour pattern of *P. jacobsoni* Gebien, 1927. Additionally, both studied types have the same asymmetrical horns on the male head, besides other identical external characters. Thus, *P. selatana*, Masumoto & Makihara, 1997 is considered as a junior synonym of *P. jacobsoni* Gebien, 1927.

**Distribution:** W Malaysia, S Thailand, Sumatra (type localities of *P. jacobsoni* and *P. selatana*), Mentawei, Borneo.

### *Platydema javanicum* Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 26, 88–90)

**Studied type-material:** Java, Pengalengan, 4000 ft., 1893, leg. H. Fruhstorfer, δ holotype NHMB-F (labelled as type), 2 paratypes DEI (labelled as cotypes).


**Remarks:** Not conspecific with *Platydema javanum* Kaszab, 1939 from the same type locality.

**Distribution:** Java (type localities), Sumatra, W Malaysia.

### *Platydema javanum* Kaszab, 1939 (Figs. 18, 97–99)

**Studied type-material:** W Java, Pengalengan, 4000 ft., 1893, leg. H. Fruhstorfer, ♀ holotype DEI.

**New material:** Sumatra, Gunung Talamau (Ophir Mts.), 17 km E Simpangempat, 750 m, 21–25.V.2001, leg. L. Bolm, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Sumatra, Bengkulu Prov., near Curup, Bukit Kaba Mt., 1000–1500 m, 30.I.–3.II.2000, leg. J. Bezdek, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Beremban, 1600 m, 18–19.I.1995, leg. S. Bečvár, 1 ex. CSBC.

**Remarks:** The dorsal colour pattern and other external characters of the series from Sumatra agree with the female holotype from Java, and I consider conspecificity though the aedeagi could not be compared. The widespread *Platydema waterhousei* is very similar in the dorsal colour pattern, but apart from a different aedeagus in *P. javanum* the frons between the eyes is quite broad (Fig. 97) and in *P. waterhousei* the frons is distinctly narrower (Fig. 190). See also remarks under *P. perpolitum*. *Platydema javanum* Kaszab, 1939 is not conspecific with *P. javanicum* Gebien, 1925 from the same type locality.

**Distribution:** Java (type locality), Sumatra, W Malaysia.

### *Platydema koreanum* Chûjô, 1992

**Remarks:** Not yet known from continental China. The species is said to be
closely related to *Platydema nigroaeneum* Motschulsky, 1860 from Japan with longer and thicker horns on the male head, with the dorsal punctation somewhat larger and denser and with the elytral intervals somewhat more convex. Very probably, these differences are not specific.

**Distribution:** Korea.

**Platydema krishna** Schawaller, 2003

**Remarks:** Described and figured by Schawaller (2003).

**Distribution:** Himalayas.

**Platydema kurama** Nakane, 1963

**Remarks:** The original description (Nakane 1963) is quite poor and contains no figures. This species has a metallic surface, the male with symmetrical horns, body length 6.0–7.2 mm. The main diagnostic character is said to be the relatively broad pronotum. A photograph of this species is given in the catalogue of Korean Tenebrionidae by Kim (2003), showing this striking broad pronotum. Not yet known from continental China.

**Distribution:** Japan, Korea.

**Platydema lewisi** Kaszab, 1980 (Figs. 23, 94–96)

**Studied type-material:** Sri Lanka, 1910, G. Lewis, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ paratypes HNHM.

**New material:** S India, Orissa, Jajpur-Keonjahr Distr., Daitari, 25.XI.–4.XII.1967, leg. G. Topál, 2 ♀♀ HNHM. – India or., Shembagamur, 1 ♀ HNHM.

**Remarks:** Without reexamining the ♀ holotype of *Platydema capreolum* (Chevolot, 1877) and the probably conspecific male described one year later (Chevolot 1878) it is impossible to decide, whether *P. lewisi* is a distinct species or a synonym of *P. capreolum*. Kaszab (1980) mentioned as difference only the denser punctation on pronotum and elytral intervals in *P. capreolum*. The material published as *P. capreolum* earlier (Schawaller 2003) and in this contribution possesses the same fine and sparse punctation as the specimens listed here under *P. lewisi*.

**Distribution:** Sri Lanka, S India.

**Platydema lynceum** Lewis, 1894

**Remarks:** Not yet known from continental China. *Platydema ussurianum* Kaszab, 1977 from eastern Siberia may be a different species or a junior synonym of this species.

**Distribution:** Japan, Korea.
Platydema maculicolle  Laporte & Brullé, 1831 (Figs. 3, 103–105)


Remarks: Middle tibia of males strongly curved, unusual character within Platydema.

Distribution: Java.

Platydema marseuli  Lewis, 1894 (Figs. 21, 106–108)

Platydema benakatensis  Masumoto & Makihara, 1997 n.syn.

Studied type-material: S Sumatra, Benakat, 5.VI.1995, leg. H. MAKIHARA, holotype of P. benakatensis NSMT.

New material: S Sumatra, Benakat, 5.VI.1995, leg. H. MAKIHARA, holotype of P. benakatensis NSMT.

Remarks: The holotype of Platydema benakatensis shows no distinct specific differences of the external characters and of the aedeagus to the widespread and somewhat variable P. marseuli. The horns of the male head are relatively long in the holotype of P. benakatensis but this fits in the range of the infraspecific variation of P. marseuli. Thus, P. benakatensis Masumoto & Makihara, 1997 is considered as a junior synonym of P. marseuli Lewis, 1894.
Remarks: Most females bear a reduced armature on the head, but in a few females this armature is completely lacking.

Distribution: Widespread in SE Asia, Japan, Taiwan, Philippines.

*Platydema monoceros* Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 11, 118–120)

*Platydema tetraspilotum* Chevrolat, 1878 (homonym of *P. tetraspilotum* Hope, 1842).


Remarks: Gebien’s “plesiotype” of *P. monoceros* n. nom. has been studied (Mentawei, Si-Oban, leg. E. MODIGLIANI, 1 ♀, NHMB-F). Further remarks under *P. ribbei* from Sulawesi, which is probably conspecific.

Distribution: W Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Borneo, Sumatra, Mentawei, Lombok.

*Platydema nigroaeneum* Motschulsky, 1860

Remarks: Not yet known from continental China.

Distribution: Japan, Korea.

*Platydema nuciferae* Blair, 1928 (Figs. 51, 133–135)

Studied type-material: Malaysia, Sepang, 9.X.1927, leg. G. H. CORBETT, holotype BMNH (labelled as type, sex not examined).


Remarks: The series from Sepang has been collected in coconut inflorescences, thus the wide distribution of this species might be caused by coconut dispersal.

Distribution: W Malaysia, Sundas, Solomon Islands.
Platydema orientalis Gebien, 1911 (Figs. 25, 124–126)

Ojlocephala ferruginea Motschulsky, 1873 (homonym of *P. ferruginea* LeConte, 1866).


Platydema pallidicolle Lewis, 1894 (Figs. 16, 136–138)


Remarks: The material from the Fushan Botanical Garden in Taiwan was collected from the fungus *Rigidoporus ulmarius*, according to the label.

Distribution: Widespread in SE Asia, Japan, Taiwan, Philippines.

Platydema zoltani Masumoto, 1985 n.syn.

New material: Taiwan, Nantou County, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W Wushe, 2074 m, 18.–19.IV.2002, leg. D. A. ANSTINE, G. FABIAN & O. MERKLI, 11 ex. HNHM, 1 ex. SMNS (*P. parachalceum* det. MASUMOTO). – Taiwan, Ilan County, Fushan Botanical Garden,
Synonymy: The species has been described and figured by Schawaller (2003) under Platydema zoltani. I could compare type-material of P. zoltani and the above listed series of P. parachalceum, identified by Masumoto, and found no differences, thus P. zoltani Masumoto, 1985 is considered as a junior synonym of P. parachalceum Masumoto, 1982.

Distribution: Taiwan (type locality of P. parachalceum), China (type locality Fujian of P. zoltani, Shaanxi, Hubei, Guizhou).

Platydema pentaphylloides Kaszab, 1980 (Figs. 42, 127–129)

Studied type-material: Vietnam, Cuc Phuong, Ninh binh, 3.–10.V.1966, leg. G. Topál, ♀ holotype HNHM.


Remarks: The female from Sumatra has the elytral rows with finer punctures than the other males and females from continental SE Asia, thus its identification remains somewhat doubtful.

Distribution: Vietnam (type locality), Thailand, ?Sumatra.

Platydema perpolitum Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 19, 142–144)

Studied type-material: Java, Bogares Tegal, VII.1889, leg. T. F. Lucasen, 1 ♀ paratype NHMB-F (labelled as cotype), 1 ♀ paratype HNHM (labelled as cotype).


Remarks: The dorsal colour pattern and other external characters of the above listed specimens coincide with the available female paratypes from Java, thus I consider conspecificity although the aedeagi could not be compared (and although the shape of the antennomeres seem to be somewhat different). Very similar in the dorsal colour pattern is the widespread Platydema waterhousei, but apart from a different aedeagus the frons between the eyes is somewhat broader in P. perpolitum (Figs. 142, 190) and the dorsal surface is distinctly shining (dull in P. waterhousei). See also remarks under P. javanum.
Distribution: Java (type locality), Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi, W Malaysia, S Thailand.

*Platydema pictipenne* Gebien, 1925

**Remarks:** Described and figured by Schawaller (2003).

**Distribution:** S India.

*Platydema planum* Gebien, 1914 (Figs. 15, 139–141)

*Platydema pilosiventre* Gebien, 1925

**Studied type-material:** Banguey, near Borneo, ♀ holotype of *P. planum* NHMB-F (labelled as type), 2 paratypes of *P. planum* HNHM (labelled as syntypes). – Mentawei, Si Oban, IV.–VIII.1894, leg. E. Modigliani, ♂ paratype of *P. pilosiventre* NHMB-F (labelled as cotype), 1 paratype of *P. pilosiventre* DEI (labelled as cotype).


**Synonymy:** Gebien (1925) mentioned the following differences: body length (5 mm in *Platydema planum*, 6 mm in *P. pilosiventre*), body shape and shape of the pronotum (narrower in *P. planum*, wider in *P. pilosiventre*) and colour of the abdominal sternites (red in *P. planum*, black in *P. pilosiventre*). When examining types of both nominal taxa, I could find no distinct differences in the body length, in the body shape and in the shape of the aedeagus, in the colour pattern of the elytra and in the colour of the abdominal sternites, thus *P. pilosiventre* Gebien, 1925 is considered as a junior synonym of *P. planum* Gebien, 1914.

**Remarks:** This species possesses an unusual character within the genus, a longer setation medially on the abdominal sternites I–II in males. The extent of setation is identical in the male types of *P. planum* and *P. pilosiventre*, giving an additional argument for the stated synonymy.

**Distribution:** Banguey (type locality of *P. planum*), Borneo, Sumatra, Mentawei (type locality of *P. pilosiventre*), Singapore, W Malaysia, Palawan.

*Platydema rectum* Kaszab, 1982 (Figs. 12, 148–150)

**Studied type-material:** Tavor Isl., no further dates, 1 ♀ paratype HNHM.

**New material:** Tavor Isl., no further dates, 1 ♀ paratype MNHUB, 1 ex. SMNS.

**Remarks:** Tavor Island is an unusual older name for Tiworo Island situated SE Sulawesi.

**Distribution:** Tiworo Island (SE Sulawesi).

*Platydema recticorne* Lewis, 1894 (Figs. 24, 151–153)

**New material:** Japan, Nara, 27.–31.VII.1980, leg. C. Besuchet, 4 ex. MHNG, 1 ex. SMNS. – Japan, Kasuga, Yamato, 10.X.1984, leg. K. Ando, 2 ex. CKAO, 1 ex. SMNS.

**Remarks:** Not yet known from continental China or from other Oriental localities. In the DEI collection a specimen from Sumatra is kept, identified by the late...
Dr. Kaszab as *P. recticorne*, but this specimen belongs to *P. haemorrhoidale* Gebien, 1913.

Distribution: Japan, Korea.

*Platydema ribbei* Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 13, 157–159)

*Studied type-material:* S Sulawesi, Bantimoereng, 1883, leg. C. Ribbe, δ holotype MNHUB (labelled as δ type). – S Sulawesi, Bonthain, 1883, leg. C. Ribbe, 1 ♀ paratype MNHUB.

*New material:* S Sulawesi, Bontongan, 720 m, 29.XII.1999, leg. K. & M. Ando, 1 ex. CKAO, 1 ex. SMNS. – S Sulawesi, 20–35 km NW Palopo, 1000–1400 m, 4.–5.IV.1999, leg. S. Bečvár & P. Zábranský, 1 ex. CSBC.

Remarks: This species is quite similar to *Platydema monoceros*, concerning the general body shape and size, the armature of the male head and also the aedeagus (Figs. 120, 159); the only difference is a somewhat different colour pattern of the elytra with a narrower anterior transverse band in *P. ribbei* (Figs. 11, 13). The available material from Sulawesi is too poor to decide, whether this is a specific or only an infraspecific variation. An argument for conspecificity may be the allopatric distribution of both taxa (widely in the Oriental region without Sulawesi: *P. monoceros*, only Sulawesi: *P. ribbei*).

Distribution: Sulawesi.

*Platydema sauteri* Gebien, 1913 (Figs. 9, 163–165)

*Studied type-material:* Taiwan (Formosa), Kosempo, XI.1908, leg. H. Sauter, 2 syntypes DEI, 1 δ designated herewith as lectotype. – Taiwan, Polisha, XI.1908, leg. H. Sauter, 1 syntype DEI, designated herewith as paralectotype. – Taiwan, Chip Chip, II.1909, leg. H. Sauter, 5 syntypes DEI, designated herewith as paralectotypes.

Remarks: Not yet known from continental China.

Distribution: Taiwan (type locality), Ryukyu Islands.

*Platydema schultheissi* Kaszab, 1939 (Figs. 34, 166–168)

*Studied type-material:* NE Sumatra, Tebing-tinggi, leg. Schultheiss, δ holotype DEI.

*New material:* Borneo, Sarawak, confluence Sun Oyan and Mujong river E Kapit, 50 m, 18.V.1994, leg. I. Löbl & D. Burckhardt, 1 ex. MHNG. – Borneo, Sarawak, Sebadei Park, 9 km SW Kapit, 50 m, 20.V.1994, leg. I. Löbl & D. Burckhardt, 8 ex. MHNG, 3 ex. SMNS. – Borneo, Sabah, Tibow, 45 km NE Sapolut, 600–900 m, 7.–15.IV.2000, leg. L. Bolm, 8 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Remarks: The aedeagus of this species is quite unique within the genus, at least among the African and Oriental species, possessing a long and thin aedeagus enveloped by a prominent sclerotized forceps (Fig. 168).

Distribution: Borneo, Sumatra.

*Platydema semimetallicum* Blair, 1930


Distribution: Himalayas, SE Tibet.
**Platydema seminitens** (Chevrolat, 1878) (Figs. 47, 169–171)

**New material:** Borneo, Brunei, STAUDINGER, 3 ex. MNHUB (det. GEIBIEN).

**Remarks:** This series from Brunei has been compared with the types in ZSM (collection HAAG-RUTENBERG) by GEIBIEN (GEIBIEN 1925b). The male head is quite similar to the head in *Platydema subfascium* Walker, 1858, however the dorsal colour pattern is somewhat different and also the aedeagus (compare figures for *P. subfascium* in SCHAWALLER 2003). The publication year of the original description is 1878, not 1877.

**Distribution:** Sulawesi (type locality), Sundas, Philippines.

**Platydema sericeoideum** Kaszab, 1980 (Figs. 40, 175–177)

**Studied type-material:** Sri Lanka, G. LEWIS, 1♂ paratype HNHM.

**New material:** Sri Lanka, Ratnapura Distr., 2 km S Hayes, 29.–30.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & V. KOSTÁL, 4 ex. CSBC, 2 ex. SMNS. – Sri Lanka, Kandy, Udawattekele Sanctuary, 600 m, 24.XII.2000, leg. R. SCHUH, 3 ex. CSBC.

**Distribution:** Sri Lanka.

**Platydema sericeum** Gebien, 1914 (Figs. 43, 172–174)

**Platydema latemarginatum** Gebien, 1927 **n. syn.**

**Studied type-material:** Sumatra, Fort de Kock, leg. C. JACOBSON, ♂ holotype of *P. latemarginatum* NHMB-F (labelled as type), 2 paratypes of *P. latemarginatum* DEI (labelled as cotypes). – Banguoy near Borneo, 1♀ paratype of *P. sericeum* HNHM (labelled as cotype).  


**Synonymy:** In bigger males, both asymmetrical horns of the head are longer and have hairy tips, in smaller males the horns are shorter and only the longer (left) horn bears a brush of hairs at the tip – all other characters coincide, including the shape of the aedeagus. Thus, this difference is just a graduate difference connecting with the body size and not a specific difference as stated in the description of *P. latemarginatum* (GEIBIEN 1927) when comparing with *P. sericeum, P. latemarginatum* being considered herein consequently as a junior synonym.

**Remarks:** Besides the length of and the setation on the male cephalic horns, the...
colour pattern of pronotum and elytra varies from unicoloured dark brown to yellow brown with darker patches.

Distribution: Vietnam, W Malaysia, Sumatra (type locality of *P. latemarginatum*), Mentawei, Borneo (type locality of *P. sericeum*), Banguey, Simalur, Nias, Lombok, Sulawesi, Mindanao.

*Platydema shiva* Schawaller, 2003


Distribution: NE India (Meghalaya).

*Platydema subfascium* Walker, 1858


Remarks: Described and figured by Schawaller (2003). In material from a few localities (Laos, Philippines: Bohol and Palawan) I found among males with the “usual” asymmetrical head armature (right horn long with setation, left horn short without setation), also a few males with two long symmetrical horns, both with setation at the tip. In material from other Philippine localities (Luzon), all males have this symmetrical armature. All other characters, in particular aedeagus und dorsal colour pattern) coincide. At present, I consider these differences as infraspecific variations.

Distribution: Widespread in SE Asia, Japan, Taiwan, Philippines.

*Platydema sulcipenne* Gebien, 1925

Remarks: According to the original description, this species shares with *Platydema subfascium* the structure of the armed male head, and the dorsal colour pattern
is said to be somewhat similar. The structure of the elytral intervals is given as main “difference”: slightly convex in *P. subfascium*, distinctly convex in *P. sulcipenne*.

Distribution: Saleyer Island (S of Sulawesi).

**Platydema sumatranum** Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 45, 181–183)

**Studied type-material**: Sumatra, Liangagas, leg. H. Döhrn, 1 ♀ paratype NHMB-F (labelled as cotype).


**Remarks**: The dorsal colour pattern and other external characters of the series from Borneo coincide with the available female paratype from Sumatra, thus I consider conspecifity although the aedeagi could not be compared. The female from Sulawesi agrees in the dorsal colour pattern.

Distribution: Sumatra (type locality), Borneo, Sulawesi.

**Platydema suturatum** Gebien, 1927 (Figs. 28, 184–186)

**Studied type-material**: Sumatra, Fort de Kock, leg. E. Jacobson, holotype (sex not examined) NHMB-F (labelled as type), 2 paratypes HNHM (labelled as cotypes), 1 paratype DEI (labelled as cotype).

**New material**: Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, E slope of Gunung Emas, 700 m, 1.–5.IV.2000, leg. L. Bolm, 3 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: Sumatra (type locality), Borneo.

**Platydema tricuspis** Motschulsky, 1873 (Figs. 7, 187–189)


**Remarks**: See remarks under *Platydema fumosum*.

**Distribution**: Widespread in SE Asia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia.
**Platydema unicornis** Gebien, 1927 (Figs. 14, 193–195)

Studied type-material: Sumatra, Fort de Kock, leg. C. Jacobson, ♂ holotype NHMB-F (labelled as type).


Distribution: W Malaysia, Thailand, Sumatra (type locality).

**Platydema velutinum** Walker, 1858 (Figs. 5, 196–198)


Remarks: See remarks under *Platydema fumosum*.

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

**Platydema vishnu** Schawaller, 2003


Distribution: NE India (Meghalaya).

**Platydema waterhousei** Gebien, 1925 (Figs. 17, 190–192)

*Platydema plagiatum* Waterhouse, 1894 (homonym of *P. plagiatum* Motschulsky, 1873).


Remarks: Gebiën’s “plesiotype” of *P. waterhousei* n. nom. has been studied (Banguey, NHMB-F; sex not examined).

Distribution: Widespread in SE Asia, Philippines.
4 Descriptions of new species of *Platydema* Laporte & Brullé, 1831

**Platydema andoi** n. sp. (Figs. 20, 55–57)


*Etymology*: Named after Dr. KIYOSHI ANDO (Osaka) for long-term cooperation in tenebrionid systematics.

*Description*: Body length 4.0–4.5 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured dark brown with distinct metallic shine, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi light brown (Fig. 20). Head with rough, but not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 55): frons with two asymmetrical horns, right horn longer and pointing more upwards, left horn shorter and pointing forwards, horns without setation; clypeus medially with a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 56, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with finer and sparser punctation than on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.2 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 45 punctures); intervals flat and with somewhat finer and sparser punctation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 57.

*Diagnosis*: *Platydema andoi* n. sp. belongs to the group of small species with unicoloured metallic dorsal side and is quite similar in general shape and dorsal punctuation to *Platydema javanicum*, but this species has an unarmed male head and a different aedeagus. *Platydema marseuli* belongs to the same group of small metallic species and has an armed male head, but both horns are of the same length, the elytral rows of punctures are in distinct striae, and the aedeagus is also different.

**Platydema becvari** n. sp. (Figs. 38, 52–54)

*Holotype* (♂): W Malaysia, Perak, Taiping, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), 14.IV.1996, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ, CSBC.

*Paratypes*: Same data as holotype, 17 ex. CSBC, 5 ex. SMNS.

*Etymology*: Named after STANDA BEČVÁŘ (České Budějovice), collector of the type series, and partner of long-term cooperation.

*Description*: Body length 2.5–3.2 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured brown without any metallic shine, pronotum feebly darker, surface shining; tibiae, tarsi and antenna somewhat lighter (Fig. 38). Head with fine and sparse punctation. Head in males (Fig. 52): frons with two short and symmetrical horns pointing forwards, horns without setation; clypeus medially without any armature. Proportions...
of the antennal segments as in Fig. 53, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with fine punctuation as on head, basally on each side with a distinct impression; basal margin and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and round, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 40 punctures); intervals flat and without distinct punctuation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, laterally with confluent punctures forming longitudinal wrinkles. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 54.

Diagnosis: *Platydema becvari* n. sp. can be recognized by the round body shape, the unicoloured brown body, the male head with a pair of symmetrical short horns without setation, an unarmed clypeus, fine elytral rows without striae and by the shape of the aedeagus. Only *Platydema kovaci* n. sp. is similar, also in the shape of the aedeagus, but this species is bigger, the pronotum is distinctly darker than the elytra, the male head bears only one single (right) horn, and the punctures of the elytral rows are somewhat smaller.

*Platydema bocaki* n. sp. (Figs. 2, 58–60)

Holotype (♂): Thailand, Mae Sai, 750 m, 15.V.1993, leg. L. BOCÁK, SMNS.
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 5 ex. SMNS.

Etymology: Named after Dr. LADISLAV BOCÁK (Olomouc), collector of the type series, and partner of long-term cooperation.

Description: Body length 6.0–7.5 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured brown without any metallic shine, surface dull; tibiae, tarsi and antenna somewhat lighter (Fig. 2). Head with irregular and dense but not confluent punctuation. Head in males (Fig. 58) without any sexual characters. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 59, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with sparser punctuation than on head, basally on each side with a distinct impression; basal margin and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra flat and longitudinal, 1.4 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 55 punctures); intervals flat and with fine punctuation. Abdominal sternites with very short setation, laterally with feeble impressions and confluent punctures but not forming longitudinal wrinkles. Mesotibia of males feebly curved; metatibia of males distinctly curved with a narrow basal part and with an abruptly wider distal part, internal side of male metatibia with distinct granules; male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 60.

Diagnosis: *Platydema bocaki* n. sp. belongs to the small group of Oriental species with a dull surface around *Platydema detersum* without sexual dimorphism of the male head and with particular sexual characters on the male legs. It can be recognized by the longitudinal body shape with long and parallel elytra (rounder in *P. detersum* or *P. maculicolle*), by a brown surface (blackish in *P. detersum* and *P. maculicolle*), by the strongly curved male metatibiae (mesotibia curved in *P. detersum* and *P. maculicolle*) and by the shape of the aedeagus.
Remarks: CHEVROLAT (1878) described *Platydema fuscicorne* from Malacca (listed herein under the doubtful taxa) with a dull surface (“tomentosum”), but this taxon seems not to be identical with *Platydema bocaki* n. sp. In the description the body shape is “ovale, convexum” and in the diagnosis the body shape is “étroite et allongée” (as in *P. bocaki* n. sp.). The elytral intervals are said to be convex, in *P. bocaki* n. sp. the intervals are absolutely flat. The head is said to have three longitudinal lines, a character which I have never seen in any species of *Platydema*.

*Platydema cardamonicum* n. sp. (Figs. 41, 61–63)

**Holotype (♂):** S India, Kerala, 15 km SW Munnar, Kallar Valley, 1250 m, 1.–9.V.1997, leg. L. DEMBICKÝ & P. PACHOLATKO, NHMB.

**Paratype:** S India, Kerala, Cardamom Hills, 10 km SW Munnar, Vattiar, 1000 m, 5.–17.XII.1993, leg. D. BOUKAL & Z. KEJVAL, 1 ♀ CSBC.

**Etymology:** Named after the Cardamom Hills in southern India, where the type series was collected.

**Description:** Body length 6.0–6.2 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured brown without any metallic shine, surface shagreened; tibiae, tarsi and antenna somewhat lighter (Fig. 41). Head with irregular and dense, sometimes confluent punctuation. Head in males (Fig. 61): frons with two asymmetrical horns pointing upwards, left horn long and tip with a small brush of hairs, right horn short and broad and without setation; head distinctly prolonged forwards, clypeus bent upwards and medially with a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 62, antennomere 3 long. Pronotum flat, with finer punctuation than on head, basally on each side with a distinct impression; basal margin and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin excavated and anterior corners protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra flat and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures in distinct striae (third row with about 45 punctures); intervals distinctly convex and with finer but denser punctuation than on pronotum. Abdominal sternites with short setation, laterally with some confluent punctures forming longitudinal wrinkles. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 63.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema cardamonicum* n. sp. is quite similar to *Platydema alticornis* Gravely, 1915 and is probably its sister-species; both share the distinctly prolonged head with an upbent clypeus, which does not occur on other *Platydema* species and which was an argument for GEBIEN (1925c) to establish the genus *Anisocara* n. syn. *Platydema cardamonicum* n. sp. can be separated by a more convex body, by a different shape of the pronotum (shorter and broader in *P. alticornis*), by a different head armature in males (asymmetrical horns broad and pointing upwards in *P. cardamonicum* n. sp., horns long and pointing backwards in *P. alticornis*), and by a different shape of the aedeagus (parameres laterally sinuated and with acute tip in *P. cardamonicum* n. sp., parameres straight and with rounded tip in *P. alticornis*).

*Platydema guangxicum* n. sp. (Figs. 6, 82–84)


**Paratype:** Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ SMNS.
Etymology: Named after the Chinese Province Guangxi where the type series was collected.

Description: Body length 6.0 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured dark brown with distinct metallic shine, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi light brown (Fig. 6). Head with distinct, but not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 82): frons with two long symmetrical horns pointing forewards, horns without setation; clypeus medially with a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 83, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum transverse and flat, with finer but not sparser punctation than on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely, distal and lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin distinctly excavated and anterior corners protruding. Propleura with similar punctation as on pronotum, punctures with short setae, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra slightly convex and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 40 punctures); intervals flat and with similar punctation as on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 84.

Diagnosis: *Platydema guangxicum* n. sp. shares with *Platydema higonium* the body size, the metallic dorsal surface and the armature of the male head with two symmetrical horns and a distinct medial clypeal tooth, but can be recognized by the extreme transverse pronotum being quite unusual among the congeners, and by the shape of the aedeagus with acute triangular joint parameres.

*Platydema kovaci* n. sp. (Figs. 39, 109–111)

**Holotype (♂):** W Malaysia, Ulu Gombak, on dead bamboo, 15.X.1995, leg. D. KOVAC, SMF (C 16333).


**Etymology:** Named after Dr. DAMIR KOVAC (Frankfurt/Main), who discovered this species during his field work upon the bamboo ecosystems in SE Asia.

**Description:** Body length 3.8–5.0 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: head and pronotum dark brown without any metallic shine, elytra distinctly lighter, yellow-brown without any metallic shine, surface shining; antenna dark, tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 39). Head with fine and sparse punctation.

**Head in males (Fig. 109):** frons with a long right horn pointing forwards, left horn reduced and only tubercle-like, horns without setation; clypeus medially without any armature. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 110, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with fine punctuation as on head, basally on each side with a distinct impression; basal margin and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; posterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propodeum with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and round, 1.2 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 50 punctures); intervals flat and without distinct punctuation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, laterally with confluent punctures forming distinct longitudinal wrinkles. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 111.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema kovaci* n. sp. can be recognized by the round body shape, by the colour pattern with dark pronotum and light brown elytra, by the male head with a single developed (right) horn without setation, by an unarmed clypeus, by fine elytral rows without striae and by the shape of the aedeagus. Only *Platydema riedeli* n. sp. from Sumatra is similar, but apart from a different aedeagus, the dorsal colour pattern is also different (pronotum not darker than elytra, elytra with a joint dark spot in the anterior part in *Platydema riedeli* n. sp.). The general body shape and size as well as the aedeagus of *Platydema kovaci* n. sp. is similar as in *Platydema becvari* n. sp., but this species is smaller, the pronotum and elytra are unicoloured brown, the male head bears two symmetrical short horns, and the punctures of the elytral rows are somewhat bigger.
**Platydema loebli** n. sp. (Figs. 31, 91–93)

**Holotype (♂):** S India, Kerala, Cardamon Hills, Valara Fall, 450–500 m, 25.XI.1972, leg. C. BESUCHET, I. LÖBL & R. MUSSARD, MHNG (P. jacobsoni det. KASZAB).

**Paratypes:** S India, Kerala, Cardamon Hills, Kumily, 1000 m, 6.XI.1972, leg. C. BESUCHET, I. LÖBL & R. MUSSARD, 1 ex. MHNG. – S India, Kerala, 15 km SW Munnar, Kellar Valley, 1000 m, 6.–18.XII.1993, leg. D. BOUKAL & Z. KEJVAL, 1 ex. CSBC. – S India, Kerala, Cardamon Hills, 10 km SW Munnar, Vattiar, 1000 m, 5.–17.XII.1993, leg. D. BOUKAL & Z. KEJVAL, 1 ex. CSBC. – S India, Kerala, 15 km SW Munnar, Kellar Valley, 1250 m, 1.–9.V.1997, leg. L. DEMBICKY & P. PACHOLÁTKO, 2 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

**Etymology:** Named after Dr. IVAN LÖBL (Geneva), collector of the holotype and partner of long-term cooperation.

**Description:** Body length 3.8–4.0 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: head and pronotum blackish brown without any metallic shine; elytra yellow with a dark spot in the middle of the base and an irregular transverse band in the middle not reaching the suture and sometimes interrupted forming two separate spots on each elytron, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 31).

Head with irregular and sparse, partly confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 91): frons with two long asymmetrical horns, right horn longer and pointing more upwards, left horn shorter and pointing forewards, horns without setation; clypeus medially with a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 92, antennomere 3 long. Pronotum slightly convex, with finer and sparser punctuation than on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and round, 1.1 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures in distinct striae (third row with about 40 punctures); intervals feebly convex and with distinctly finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 93.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema loebli* n. sp. has a similarly armed male head and a colour pattern on the elytra similar to *Platydema jacobsoni* Gebien, 1927, but the body shape is distinctly rounder and more convex, the basal antennomeres are longer and narrower and the aedeagus is different with the parameres completely hidden in the basal piece. *Platydema pictipenne* Gebien, 1925 is also similar concerning head armature and colour pattern, and also concerning the longer basal antennomeres, but the body is flat as in *Platydema jacobsoni*, the head is without a medial clypeal tooth and the aedeagus is different.

**Platydema masumotoi** n. sp. (Figs. 32, 112–114)

**Holotype (♂):** Borneo, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1750 m, 21.IV.1987, leg. D. BURCKHARDT & I. LÖBL, MHNG.

Etymology: Named after Dr. Kimio Masumoto (Tokyo) for long-term cooperation in tenebrionid systematics.

Description: Body length 4.3–4.4 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: head and pronotum reddish brown without any metallic shine; elytra dark brown with a reddish brown transverse band before the base, with reddish elytral intervals 1–2 along the suture in the posterior part of the elytra and with a reddish tip of the elytra, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 32). Head with irregular and sparse, not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 112): frons with two asymmetrical horns, right horn longer and pointing more upwards, left horn shorter and pointing forwards, tip of the right horn with sparse setation; clypeus medially with a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 113, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with similar punctuation as on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and distally finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.2 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 47 punctures); intervals flat and with distinctly finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 114.

Diagnosis: *Platydema masumotoi* n. sp. possesses the same armature of the male head as *Platydema subfuscium* with two asymmetrical horns, the tip of the longer right horn with setation and the clypeus with an additional tooth. It can be recognized by a completely different colour pattern of the elytra and by a different aedeagus. The dorsal colour pattern and the aedeagus are similar as in *Platydema suturetum*, but the male head of this species is without armature.

*Platydema merkli* n. sp. (Figs. 35, 121–123)

Holoype (♂): Sumatra, Prov. Aceh-Selatan, Babahrot, 100 m, 19.–22.VII.1983, leg. J. Klapperich, HNHM.
Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Etymology: Named after Dr. Otto Merkl (Budapest) for long-term cooperation in tenebrionid systematics.

Description: Body length 3.5–3.6 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: dorsal side dark brown without any metallic shine; elytra in the anterior part with a reddish brown transverse band, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 35). Head with irregular and sparse, not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 121): frons with two long symmetrical horns pointing forwards, without setation; clypeus medially with a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 122, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with similar punctuation as on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and distally finely and completely bordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with
about 43 punctures); intervals flat and with somewhat finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 123.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema merkli* n. sp. belongs to the group of small species without metallic shine and with two long, symmetrical horns without setation on the male head around *Platydema indicum* Gebien, 1940. It differs from *Platydema indicum* mainly by a smaller body size, by a different dorsal colour pattern and by a different shape of the aedeagus. The dorsal colour pattern as well as body size and shape is similar as in *Platydema suturatum*, but this species has an unarmed male head and also a different shape of the aedeagus.

*Platydema mindanaoicum* n. sp. (Figs. 22, 115–117)

**Holotype** (♂): Philippines, Mindanao, 30 km E Malaybalay, Busdi, 5.–9.V.1996, leg. L. BOLM, SMNS.

**Paratypes**: Same data as holotype, 9 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. DEI, 2 ex. HNHM, 3 ex. CRGT.

**Etymology**: Named after the Philippine island Mindanao where the type series was collected.

**Description**: Body length 4.2–4.5 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured dark brown with distinct metallic shine, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi light brown (Fig. 22). Head with fine and sparse punctuation. Head in males (Fig. 115): frons with two symmetrical horns pointing forwards, horns without setation; clypeus medially without a distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 116, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with same punctuation as on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely unbordered, distal and lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 55 punctures); intervals flat and with somewhat finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 117.

**Diagnosis**: *Platydema mindanaoicum* n. sp. shares with *Platydema marseuli* the small body size with an unicoloured metallic dorsal surface and the pair of symmetrical long horns on the male head, but can be recognized by a somewhat rounder body shape, by flat intervals and elytral rows without striae (in *P. marseuli* somewhat convex and elytral rows in striae), and by a completely different aedeagus with a protruding tongue-like penis.

*Platydema palungicum* n. sp. (Figs. 49, 130–132)

**Holotype** (♂): Borneo, Kalimantan Barat, Gunung Palung NP, Cabang Panti research site, lowland rainforest in fungi, 18.–26.VII.1993, leg. O. MERKL, HNHM.

**Paratype**: Same data as holotype, 1 ex. SMNS.

**Etymology**: Named after Gunung (= Mount) Palung where the type series was collected.

**Description**: Body length 5.0–5.3 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: dorsal side dark brown without any metallic shine, pronotum somewhat...
lighter reddish brown; elytra with a lighter smaller spot in the anterior part and a somewhat darker bigger spot in the posterior part, both spots not reaching the su-
ture, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 49). Head with distinct
but not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 130) without any sexual charac-
ters. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 131, antennomere 3 long.
Pronotum slightly convex, with finer and sparser punctation than on head, basally
on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely unbordered, distal
and lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly
excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctation as
on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra slightly convex and oval,
1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of
punctures without striae (third row with about 50 punctures); intervals flat and with
distinctly finer and sparser punctation than on pronotum, without setation. Ab-
dominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs
without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated in-
distinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 132.

Diagnosis: Platydema palungicum n. sp. shares with Platydema perpolitum the
body shape and dorsal colour pattern without any metallic shine as well as the un-
armed male head, but can be distinguished by a bigger body size with 5.0–5.3 mm
(3.0–4.5 mm in P. perpolitum), by a bigger anterior spot on the elytra, by denser
punctation on the pronotum and by a finer punctation of the elytral rows, and main-
ly by a different aedeagus (Figs. 132, 144).

Platydema poringicum n. sp. (Figs. 33, 145–147)

Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, Kinabalu NP, Poring Hot Springs, 480 m, 20.VIII.1988,
leg. A. SMETANA, MHNG.

Etymology: Named after Poring Hot Springs where the holotype was collected.

Description: Body length 3.8 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pat-
tern: head and pronotum brown without any metallic shine; elytra yellow with a
brown spot in the middle of the base and an irregular cross-like brown spot in the
posterior part, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 33). Head with
rough but not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 145): frons with two short
asymmetrical horns, right horn somewhat longer and pointing more upwards, left
horn shorter and pointing forwards, horns without setation; clypeus medially with
a weak tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 146, antennomere 3
short. Pronotum slightly convex, with somewhat finer and sparser punctation than
on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and
distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered;
 anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Pro-
pleura with similar punctation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Ely-
tra convex and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral
margin with 8 rows of punctures in striae (third row with about 50 punctures); in-
tervals feebly convex and with distinctly finer and sparser punctation than on
pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punc-
tures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae
externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 147.

Diagnosis: Platydema poringicum n. sp. has a body size and shape as well as the
armature of the male head similar to *Platydema pictipenne* from southern India, but the aedeagi are distinctly different (compare Schawaller 2003: fig. 21).

*Platydema reibnitzi* n. sp. (Figs. 27, 160–162)

**Holotype (♂):** S Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, 5 km SW Liwa, 600 m, 7.–17.II.2000, leg. J. BEZDEK, SMNS.

**Paratypes:** Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ SMNS. – Sumatra, Prov. Aceh-Selatan, Babahrot, 100 m, 19.–22.VII.1983, leg. J. KLAPPERICH, 1 ex. HNHM. – Borneo, Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 8.V.1987, leg. D. BURCKHARDT & I. LOBL, 1 ex. MHNG. – W Malaysia, Selangor, Hutan Kanching, 20 km N Kuala Lumpur, 16.VIII.1993, leg. R. SCHUH, 1 ex. CRSW, 1 ex. CSBC.

**Etymology:** Named after JOHANNES REIBNITZ (SMNS) for his current and professional help in preparing photographs and arranging plates for publication.

**Description:** Body length 4.0–4.7 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: dorsal side light brown without any metallic shine, head somewhat darker, pronotum with a darker mediobasal spot; elytra with a dark spot in the middle of the base and an irregular transverse dark band in the middle reaching the suture and prolonged along suture backwards, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 27). Head with rough, partly confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 160): frons with an indistinct longitudinal impression, without further modifications. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 161, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with finer and sparser punctuation than on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.2 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures in feeble striae (third row with about 50 punctures); intervals feebly convex and with distinctly finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 162.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema reibnitzi* n. sp. has a dorsal colour pattern similar to *Platydema jacobsoni* Gebien, 1927, but the body shape is somewhat rounder (Figs. 27, 44), the male head possesses only a feeble impression, not a distinct armature (Figs. 85, 160), and the aedeagus is different with quite unique ear-like dilations distally on each side of the basal piece (Figs. 87, 162).

*Platydema riedeli* n. sp. (Figs. 48, 154–156)

**Holotype (♂):** W Sumatra, Bukittinggi, Batang Palupuh, 1400–1500 m, 19.X.1991, leg. A. RIEDEL, SMNS.

**Etymology:** Named after Dr. ALEXANDER RIEDEL (Karlsruhe), collector of the holotype, for long-term cooperation.

**Description:** Body length 4.2 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: head, pronotum and elytra brown without any metallic shine, elytra with a joint dark spot in the anterior part, surface shining; antenna dark, tibiae and tarsi lighter (Fig. 154). Head with fine and sparse punctuation. Head in males (Fig. 48): frons with a longer right horn pointing forewards, left horn reduced and only
tubercle-like, horns without setation; clypeus medially without any armature. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 155, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with fine punctation as on head, basally on each side with a distinct impression; basal margin and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and round, 1.2 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 40 punctures); intervals flat and without distinct punctuation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, laterally with confluent punctures forming distinct longitudinal wrinkles. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 156.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema riedeli* n. sp. shares with *Platydema kovaci* n. sp. from W Malaysia the round body shape, the brown surface without any metallic shine, the male head with a single developed (right) horn without setation, the unarmed clypeus, and the fine elytral rows without striae. It can be recognized by a different colour pattern (in *Platydema kovaci* n. sp. elytra unicoloured brown without spot but pronotum darker) and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

*Platydema sulawesicum* n. sp. (Figs. 36, 178–180)

**Holotype (♂):** Central Sulawesi, 17 km E Pendolo, 800 m, 4.–9.VII.1999, leg. L. BOLM, SMNS.

**Paratypes:** Same data as holotype, 2 ex. SMNS. – Central Sulawesi, Poso, 5–10 km SW Tambarana, 1–400 m, 11.–16.IV.1999, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & P. ZÁBRÁNSKÝ, 2 ex. CSBC. – Central Sulawesi, 20–35 km NW Palopo, 1000–1400 m, 4.–5.IV.1999, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ & P. ZÁBRÁNSKÝ, 1 ex. CSBC, 1 ex. SMNS.

**Etymology:** Named after the island Sulawesi where the type series was collected.

**Description:** Body length 4.3–5.0 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and with colour pattern: dorsal side dark brown without any metallic shine; elytra before the middle with a yellow transverse band interrupted at the suture and with a irregular yellow spot before the end, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter (Fig. 36). Head with distinct but not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 178): frons with two symmetrical horns pointing forewards, without setation; clypeus medially without distinct tooth. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 179, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with finer and sparser punctuation than on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely and distal margin medially unbordered, lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctation as on pronotum, without longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 40 punctures); intervals flat and with somewhat finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites with short setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilatated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 180.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema sulawesicum* n. sp. shares with *Platydema planum* Gebien, 1914 and *Platydema ribbei* Gebien, 1925 the general body size and shape as well as the similar dorsal colour pattern without any metallic shine and with similar
yellow spots, but can be recognized, apart from the different aedeagus, by two symmetrical horns on the male head (head without armature in *P. planum*, with a single medial horn in *P. ribbei*).

**Platydema yunnanicum** n.sp. (Figs. 10, 199–201)

Holotype (**♂**): China, Yunnan, E slope of Habashan Mts., 3000–3800 m, 13.–17.VII.1992, leg. V. KUBĂŇ, CSBC.


Etymology: Named after the Chinese Province Yunnan where the type series was collected.

**Description:** Body length 7.5–9.0 mm. Dorsal side glabrous and unicoloured dark brown with distinct metallic shine, surface shining; tibiae and tarsi light brown (Fig. 10). Head with fine but distinct, not confluent punctation. Head in males (Fig. 199) without any sexual characters. Proportions of the antennal segments as in Fig. 200, antennomere 3 short. Pronotum slightly convex, with finer and sparser punctuation than on head, basally on each side with a feeble impression; basal margin completely unbordered, distal and lateral margins finely and completely bordered; anterior margin only slightly excavated and anterior corners not protruding. Propleura with similar punctuation as on pronotum, basally with indistinct longitudinal wrinkles. Elytra convex and oval, 1.3 times longer than wide, besides scutellar row and lateral margin with 8 rows of punctures without striae (third row with about 55 punctures); intervals flat and with finer and sparser punctuation than on pronotum, without setation. Abdominal sternites without setation, lateral punctures sometimes confluent. Legs without peculiarities, male tarsi not dilated, tibiae externally with crenulated indistinct keels. Aedeagus as in Fig. 201.

**Diagnosis:** *Platydema yunnanicum* n.sp. belongs to the group of large metallic species with an unarmed male head around *Platydema coeruleum* Gebien, 1925 (Taiwan), *Platydema lynceum* Lewis, 1894 (Japan, Korea), *Platydema sauteri* Gebien, 1913 (Taiwan), and *Platydema shiva* Schawaller, 2003 (Meghalaya). The species of this group can be surely distinguished only by the shape of the aedeagus: the joint parameres are broad tongue-like in *P. yunnanicum* n.sp. (Fig. 201), long triangular and acute in *P. sauteri* (Fig. 165) and different broad triangular in *P. coeruleum* (Fig. 66) and *P. shiva* (SCHAWALLER 2003: fig. 38). Furthermore, in *Platydema yunnanicum* n.sp. the frons between the eyes is comparatively broader than in the other species (Figs. 64, 163, 199). Dorsal punctuation and metallic colour of pronotum and elytra are of less value, and also all elytral intervals are absolutely flat and without differences in this species group.

5 Doubtful taxa of *Platydema* Laporte & Brullé, 1831

The following taxa must be considered as nomina dubia, as long the corresponding types are not available for reexamination. The descriptions are too poor to assign these names to definite species. For example, it is cited here the “diagnosis” of *Platydema tenggerense* Pic, 1926 from Java: “Voisin de [chalcium](Geb.) pates plus claires,
dessous roux, etc.” Additionally, it might be possible that Pic described further species of *Platydema* falsely as species of other genera, for example in *Ceropria* Castelnau & Brullé, 1831 or in *Cyclobimorphus* Pic, 1916.

*Platydema atromaculatum* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema bicorntum* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema binhanum* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema boncardi* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema coomani* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema crassiorne* Motschulsky, 1873  
*Platydema cyanolimbatum* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema demangei* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema discoidale* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema fuscicorne* Chevrolat, 1878  
*Platydema holosericeum* Marseul, 1876  
*Platydema modigliani* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema ochraceum* Motschulsky, 1873  
*Platydema octomaculatum* Motschulsky, 1873  
*Platydema particulare* Pic, 1929  
*Platydema reducticorne* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema reitteri* (Pic, 1934)  
*Platydema rufomarginatum* Pic, 1928  
*Platydema rufoscutum* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema rufotinctum* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema semiolivaceum* Pic, 1925  
*Platydema semirufum* Fairmaire, 1896  
*Platydema subovatum* Pic, 1929  
*Platydema tenggerense* Pic, 1926  
*Platydema unicolor* Chevrolat, 1878  
*Platydema unicorne* Pic, 1926  

6 Transfer to *Ischnodactylus* Chevrolat, 1877

*Ischnodactylus bifasciatus* (Motschulsky, 1873) **n. comb.**

*Ischnodactylus bifasciatus* Motschulsky, 1873.

**Studied type-material:** India or., 1 ♀, 2 ♀♀ syntypes ZMUM (*Platydema bifasciature* det. Kaszab).


**Remarks:** The male syntype of this taxon bears cephalic horns on the head, which Gebien (1925a) considered as generic for the genus *Ischnodactylus* Chevrolat, 1877 („Solche Hornbildung kommt meines Wissens bei keinem Käfer wieder vor.“). The flat body and the broad pronotum are further characters of this genus („Der Körper ist im Gegensatz zu *Platydema* immer auffallend flach.“). However, in spite of these clear differences, Gebien identified a single conspecific male from Sumatra as *Platydema*. In recognition of the differences, I exclude herein this taxon from *Platydema* and transfer it to the genus *Ischnodactylus*. A new synonymy within *Ischnodactylus* may be possible but can be recognized only in a revision of all described species (see also Ando 2001).
Distribution: “India or.” (type locality), Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Sumatra.

*Ischnodactylus plagiatus* (Motschulsky, 1873) **n. comb.**

*Basides plagiatus* Motschulsky, 1873.

**Studied type-material:** India or., 3 ♂♂ syntypes ZMUM (*Platydema plagiatum* det. Kaszab) (cephalic horns partly broken).

**Remarks:** This taxon belongs to *Ischnodactylus* by the same reasons as discussed for the previous species.

**Distribution:** “India or.”

*Ischnodactylus rufopiceus* (Motschulsky, 1873) **n. comb.**

*Basides rufopiceus* Motschulsky, 1873.

**Studied type-material:** India or., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ syntypes ZMUM (*Platydema rufopiceum* det. Kaszab) (cephalic horns partly broken).

**Remarks:** This taxon belongs to *Ischnodactylus* by the same reasons as discussed for the previous species.

**Distribution:** “India or.”

*Ischnodactylus sexpictus* (Kaszab, 1939) **n. comb.**

*Platydema sexpictum* Kaszab, 1939.

**Studied type-material:** NE Sumatra, Tebing-tinggi, leg. Schultheiss, ♂ holotype DEI.

**Remarks:** This taxon belongs to *Ischnodactylus* by the same reasons as discussed for the previous species. Probably a synonym of *Ischnodactylus sexguttatus* Gebien, 1925, also from Sumatra.

**Distribution:** Sumatra.

7 References


KIM, S.-Y. (2003): Systematic study of the subfamily Tenebrioninae (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) from Korea, 152 pp.; Seoul (Sungshin Women’s University) [in Korean].


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