# A NEW CAVE-DWELLING TENEBRIONID FROM JAVA (COL.). 

By<br>K. G. BLAIR<br>(British Museum, London).

## Tenebrio antricola sp. n.

Elongate subovate, pitchy black, moderately nitid. Head sunk to the eyes in pronotum, broad and convex between eyes, without ocular tubercles, moderately strongly but not closely punctate; canthus not projecting beyond the eyes; clypeus very broad, with angles rounded and margin slightly reflexed, anterior border not emarginate. Antennae stout, not reaching base of thorax, third joint but little longer than broad, fourth and fifth not quite as long as broad, sixth onwards of even width, wider than the preceding and opaque. Pronotum evenly convex, more strongly and closely punctured than the head, lateral margins arcuate from apex to base, the latter bisinuate, narrowly marginate, with posterior angles acute. Elytra appearing less nitid. than thorax, with numerous small irregular transverse wrinkles; intervals flat, punctured much as thorax, striae represented by lines of larger but shallow punctures; apex blunt; wings present, but perhaps not fully developed. Underside clothed with moderately dense depressed golden brown pubescence; metasternum between coxae only about as long as intermediate coxal cavities; first three abdominal segments bordered laterally, rather more coarsely punctate than the last two; tibiae rounded externally, tarsi with claw-joint about as long as the rest together.

Length 10 mm .
Habitat: S. Java, Residency Banjoemas, Babakan. III 1933. (K. W. Dammerman) ; E. Borneo, Sanga Sanga (H. D. Jensen, 1 in B.M.).

Rather shorter and less parallel than most of its congeners, it most closely resembles the African $T$. clypeatus Geb., from which it differs in its slightly more convex form, more nitid appearance, lack of supra-ocular tubercles, less evident elytral striae and the transversely wrinkled intervals. The latter species has also been taken in bats' guano, at Fambani, Zambesia, in a hollow tree, (H. B. Сотт) and at Chiluto, a locality I am unable to find in any atlas, but probably in the lower Zambesi valley or Mozambique.

