

Revision of the genus *Neopallodes* Reitter 1884 (Coleoptera Nitidulidae) from the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions

Alexander G. Kirejtshuk

To cite this article: Alexander G. Kirejtshuk (1994) Revision of the genus *Neopallodes* Reitter 1884 (Coleoptera Nitidulidae) from the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions, *Tropical Zoology*, 7:2, 225-253, DOI: [10.1080/03946975.1994.10539256](https://doi.org/10.1080/03946975.1994.10539256)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03946975.1994.10539256>



Published online: 01 Aug 2012.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 113

Revision of the genus *Neopallodes* Reitter 1884 (Coleoptera Nitidulidae) from the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan regions

ALEXANDER G. KIREJTSHUK

Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia

Received 19 October 1992, accepted 16 June 1993

The paper is a revision of the genus *Neopallodes* of which many species were formerly regarded as *Pallodes*. The group considered is well separated from other genera of the *Cyllodes* complex by almost simple tarsomeres on all legs, by the proportions of distances between the different coxal pairs and by the exposed anal sclerite under the pygidial apex in males. The paper deals with 20 species from the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan region, seven of which are described as new. A key to the known species of the genus is presented [*adornans*, *affinis* n. sp., *clavatus*, *dentatus*, *diffusus* n. sp., *ebenus* n. sp., *falsus* n. comb. (= *lindskogi* n. syn.), *glaesus* n. sp., *globosus* n. sp., *grouvellei*, *hilleri*, *inermis*, *omogonis*, *simillimus* n. sp., *solaris*, *striatopunctatus* n. sp., *subdentatus* n. sp., *turulosus* n. sp., *vicinus*, *vietnamicus*]. «*Neopallodes cardoni*» Grouvelle 1894 is transferred to the family Erotylidae.

KEY WORDS: Nitidulidae, *Neopallodes*, *Cyllodes* complex, taxonomy, description and redescription of species, key to species.

Introduction	226
Genus <i>Neopallodes</i> Reitter 1884	226
<i>Neopallodes adornans</i> Kirejtshuk 1987	228
<i>Neopallodes affinis</i> n. sp.	228
<i>Neopallodes clavatus</i> Reitter 1884	230
<i>Neopallodes dentatus</i> Grouvelle 1892	230
<i>Neopallodes diffusus</i> n. sp.	233
<i>Neopallodes ebenus</i> n. sp.	234
<i>Neopallodes falsus</i> Grouvelle 1913 n. comb. (= <i>lindskogi</i> Kirejtshuk 1987, n. syn.)	237
<i>Neopallodes glaesus</i> n. sp.	237
<i>Neopallodes globosus</i> n. sp.	239
<i>Neopallodes grouvellei</i> Kirejtshuk 1987	241
<i>Neopallodes hilleri</i> Reitter 1877	241
<i>Neopallodes inermis</i> Reitter 1884	242
<i>Neopallodes omogonis</i> Hisamatsu 1953	242
<i>Neopallodes simillimus</i> n. sp.	242
<i>Neopallodes solaris</i> Kirejtshuk 1987	244

<i>Neopallodes striatopunctatus</i> n. sp.	244
<i>Neopallodes subdentatus</i> n. sp.	246
<i>Neopallodes turulosus</i> n. sp.	246
<i>Neopallodes vicinus</i> Grouvelle 1892	249
<i>Neopallodes vietnamicus</i> Kirejtshuk 1987	249
Key to the species of <i>Neopallodes</i>	249
Acknowledgements	252
References	252

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Neopallodes* was proposed by REITTER in his revision of Japanese Nitidulidae (1884, 1885). This taxon was later used only in some works of GROUVELLE (1892, 1894, 1902, 1908) and in others it was ignored and members of this group were regarded as belonging to the genus *Pallodes* Erichson 1843 (also in Junk's catalogue: GROUVELLE 1913). However PARSONS (1943) regarded *Neopallodes* as «certainly a valid genus» and HISAMATSU (1953, 1983) and KUROSAWA et al. (1985) were inclined to separate *Neopallodes* from the rest of the *Pallodes* groups. KIREJTSHUK (1992) gave diagnostic characters and presented arguments for the generic rank of *Neopallodes* among the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan groups of the *Cyllodes* complex (KIREJTSHUK 1987). The composition of this complex is given in the diagnosis below. In this paper, a key to all known species is given, though for the species formerly revised only short references are included herein, and for new and little-known species detailed descriptions or redescrptions with some remarks are compiled.

Abbreviations:

- BERL = Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin;
 BRUS = Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brüssel;
 BUDA = Termesztudományi Múzeum, Budapest;
 GENO = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova;
 LEID = Rijkmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden;
 LOND = Natural History Museum, London;
 PARI = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris;
 SPET = Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg;
 STOC = Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm;
 STUT = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart;
 WIEN = Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien.

Genus *Neopallodes* Reitter 1884

Neopallodes REITTER 1884: 264, 269.

Type-species. *Pallodes hilleri* REITTER 1877: 374 (herewith designated).

Description. Body oval, rather convex above and moderately convex below; dorsal surface smooth and glabrous, though pygidium and ventral surface usually smooth and with obsolete pubescence. Head short without any trace of a frontoclypeal suture and frequently with a more or less distinct depression between antennal insertions. Eyes consist of rather small facets. Mandibles moderately raised and

slightly projected before labral lobes. Antennae with comparatively large, 3-segmented club, and surface of each segment of the club densely covered with small sensillae. Antennal furrows convergent and more or less distinctly outlined. Pronotum with sides gently and slightly sloping to bordered edges, fore and hind corners rounded at apices (fore corners usually weakly projected) and its base mostly viewed as an unbordered strip with a short projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Elytra with sides steeply sloping to edges which are rather narrowly bordered; their apices widely rounded and forming a shallow and blunt sutural corner; shoulders well raised and in most cases subsutural lines more or less distinct at apices. Pygidium abrupt or emarginate at apex, under which the almost transverse apex of the anal sclerite is strongly projecting. Prosternum more or less carinate, its process medially flat and not curved, but strongly widened before rounded or trapezoid apex. Mesosternum strongly excavate and with a more or less distinct carina dividing paired depressions in anterior half. Metasternum with caudal marginal line behind mesocoxae and connecting an intercoxal line behind its anterior edge, its hind edge between metacoxae feebly emarginate, its medial suture not expressed. Distance between hind coxae somewhat more than that between mid or fore coxae. Caudal marginal line of hind coxae follows closely to hind edge of coxal cavity. Epipleura more or less horizontal, usually nearly as wide as antennal club or wider. Tibiae with two apical spurs of different length. Tarsomeres of all legs simple or 1-3 tarsomeres of fore (or also mid) tarsi weakly lobed, claws narrow and simple.

Sexual dimorphism. Pygidial and hypopygidial apices in males with excisions between which the anal sclerite is exposed, but in females apices of both sclerites with convex and widely rounded hind edge. Anal sclerite with vertically abrupt or convex apex.

Aedeagus. Tegmen appears as a flat unpaired lobe, densely ciliate along margin in distal half. Penis trunk with paired lobes covering medial orifice.

Ovipositor. Apex sharp and elongate, without styli, gonocoxites with separation into outer and inner lobes or sometimes looking like an entire sclerite with fused elements.

Diagnosis. This taxon is quite distinct from all members of the *Cyllodes* complex of genera in having almost simple tarsomeres on all legs, by the proportions of distances between the different coxal pairs and by the exposed anal sclerite under the pygidial apex in males. In contrast with other genera closely related to the *Cyllodes* complex (*Camptodes* Erichson 1843, *Cyllodes* Erichson 1843, *Eusphaerius* Sharp 1891, *Mecyllodes* Sharp 1891, *Viettherchnus* Kirejtshuk 1985), *Neopallodes* is distinguished from *Pallodes* Erichson 1843 and *Coxollodes* Kirejtshuk 1987 also in having a completely fused frontoclypeal suture, and a smooth and shiny body surface; in addition, from the former also by a comparatively wide apex of the prosternal process, and from the latter by a longer prosternum.

Biology. The species of this genus live in or are associated with forest fungi of Agaricaceae (Basidiomycetes); the known larvae (HAYASHI 1978: 27-28) develop in the fruit-bodies or mycelia of these fungi.

Note. The type specimen of «*Neopallodes cardoni*» Grouvelle 1894 described from West Bengal and deposited in the collection of BRUS was examined. This

species should be transferred from the Nitidulidae to the Erotylidae. Additional study, however, is necessary in order to place this species in an appropriate Erotylid genus.

Neopallodes adornans Kirejtshuk 1987

KIREJTSHUK 1987: 157.

Neopallodes affinis n. sp. (Figs 1-11)

Specimens examined. Holotype, male (SPET) and 1 paratype, female (SPET). Vietnam: «Vietnam, mountains at Sa-pa, 1600-2000 m, 25.5.1963, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters); other paratypes: 1 (SPET), «Vietnam, mountains at Fan-si-pan, 2100 m, 25.5.1963, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters); Myanmar (Burma): 3 (STOC, STUT), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 28.5.1934, R. Malaise»; 2 (STOC, SPET), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 24.5.1934, R. Malaise»; 1 (STOC), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 23.5.1934, R. Malaise»; 1 (STOC), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 4-8.6.1934, R. Malaise»; 1 (STOC), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 25.5.1934, R. Malaise».

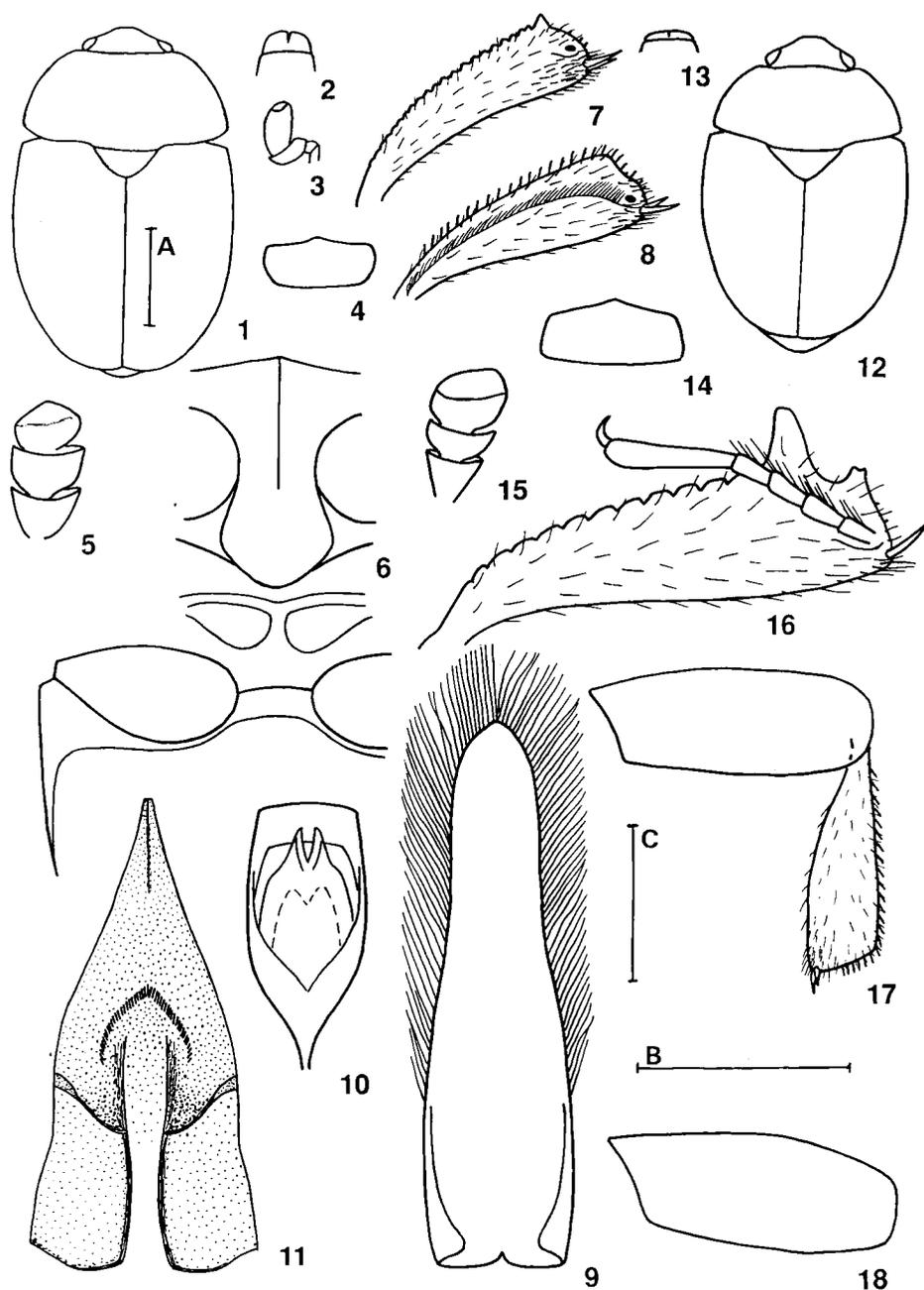
Male, holotype

Length 3.8, breadth 2.5, height 1.6 mm. Body rather convex dorsally and moderately so ventrally; bright reddish brown with blackish antennal club, though mouth-parts, hypomera, epipleura and tarsi lighter; smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them 1.5-2.5 times the puncture diameter and on pronotal disk up to 4 times the puncture diameter, smooth and shiny. Elytral surface with irregular longitudinal rows (simple or somewhere becoming double) of punctures (much larger than those on pronotum and head), between them an irregular row (simple or almost double) of very small and sparse punctures is disposed, distance between larger punctures equal to one puncture diameter or more, but smooth intervals between rows nearly as broad as 5 times the puncture diameter. Pygidial surface as punctured as head and pronotal surface, but the interspaces between punctures with fine and dense undulate microreticulation. Prosternal surface and that on ventrites punctured and reticulated like that on head and pronotum. The middle of metasternum smooth and with a very fine and comparatively dense punctuation, but at metasternal sides and on ventrites with larger and sparse punctures, separated by an alutaceous space, and punctures right at metasternal sides very large.

Head scarcely convex with a broad and shallow depression behind antennal insertions, a little shorter than the distance between eyes. Antennae nearly 1.2 times as long as head wide; club somewhat shorter than $\frac{3}{7}$ of the total antennal length. Pronotal fore corners weakly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe with a short projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Scutellum almost semicircular. Subsutural lines of elytra expressed at distal third. Pygidium abrupt at apex, and apex of anal sclerite almost transverse.

Last segments of labial palpi somewhat bulbed at transverse apices, nearly twice as long as thick. Antennal furrows sharply outlined and deepened at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about subequal with width of mentum. Prosternum sharply carinate in anterior half, its intercoxal process strongly widened before almost semicircular apex, which is 3 times wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae 1.5 times and that between



Figs 1-18. — *Neopallodes* spp. *N. affinis* n. sp. (Figs 1-11): Fig. 1, body, dorsal; Fig. 2, fore edge of head, dorsal; Fig. 3, labial palpus; Fig. 4, mentum; Fig. 5, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 6, medial part of pro- and mesosternum, with anterior part of metasternum; Fig. 7, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 8, mid tibia, dorsal; Fig. 9, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 10, penis, dorsal; Fig. 11, ovipositor, ventral. *N. dentatus* (Figs 12-18): Fig. 12, body, dorsal; Fig. 13, fore edge of head, dorsal; Fig. 14, mentum; Fig. 15, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 16, fore tibia and tarsus, dorsal; Fig. 17, mid femur and tibia, dorsal; Fig. 18, hind femur, ventral. Scales: A (1.0 mm) for Figs 1, 12; B (0.5 mm) for Figs 4-8, 14-15, 17-18; C (0.25 mm) for Figs 9-11, 16.

hind ones 2.5-3.0 times as large as that between fore ones. Mesosternum with a smooth medial carina in posterior half and with a strong and medially flat concavity in anterior half. Metasternum weakly convex in the middle, but a small medial depression before shallowly emarginate hind edge. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae almost transverse, does not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused for nearly the anterior third); intercoxal line fairly well extended to fore edge of the metasternum and gently curved right at slope to mesosternum (distance between this line and fore edge of metasternum nearly equal to length of second antennal segment or width of scapus). First ventrite considerably longer than hypopygidium and nearly as long as second and third ones combined. Hypopygidial apex slightly bisinuate. Epipleura much wider than antennal club.

Fore tibia with a small subapical tooth, mid one considerably wider than fore one and nearly as wide as antennal club, hind one very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a dense row of comparatively thick setae, but that on hind one with sparser and thinner setae. Femora almost twice as wide as corresponding tibiae; fore and hind femora with almost parallel edges, mid femur with gently convex edges. Hind tarsus slightly shorter than hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices very widely rounded. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 3.3-4.1, breadth 2.2-2.7 mm. Some paratypes with darkened pronotal base. Length of subsutural lines and punctuation on elytra vary to a certain degree.

Notes. *N. affinis* n. sp. is similar and close to *N. clavatus*, *N. diffusus* n. sp. and *N. globosus* n. sp. but well distinguished by the characters mentioned in the key.

Neopallodes clavatus Reitter 1884

REITTER 1884: 269; 1885: 78; JACOBSON 1915: 887; HISAMATSU 1983: 160; KUROSAWA et al. 1985: 192; KIREJTSHUK 1992: 202.

Specimen examined. One male (BUDA), Japan: «*Neopallodes clavatus* m. Japan», «Japan 29.06.89 Coll. Reitter»; perhaps, originated from the type series, although the lectotype should be designated among the specimens deposited in LOND (Lewis' collection).

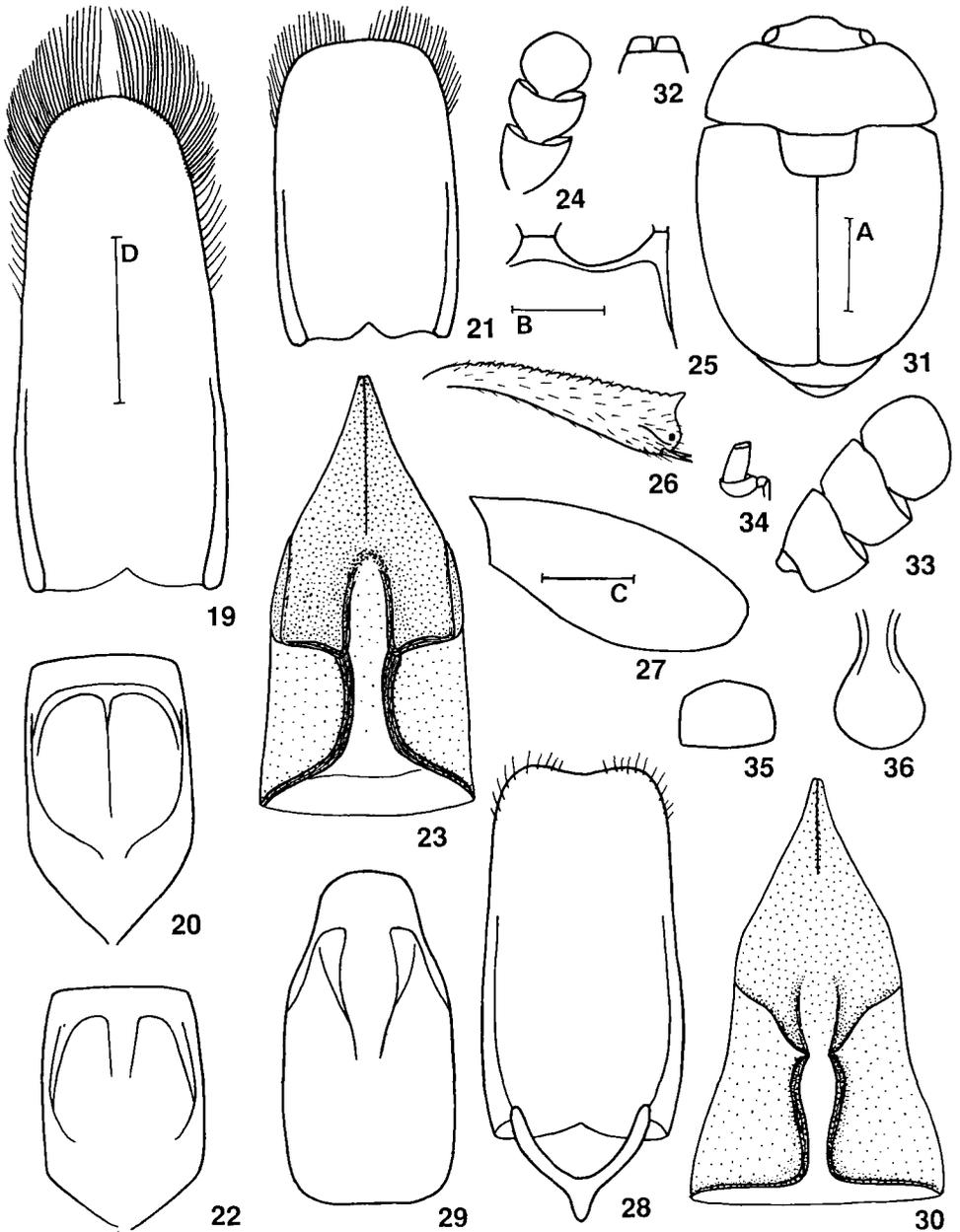
Neopallodes dentatus Grouvelle 1892 (Figs 12-23)

GROUVELLE 1892: 849.

Specimens examined. Lectotype, male (GENO) here designated, with label written by A. Grouvelle «*Neopallodes dentatus* ty. Grouv.» and 1 paralectotype, female (GENO), Myanmar (Burma): «Rangoon, Birmania, Fea, V-VII.1887»; 1 male (GENO), «Tikekee (Pegú), L. Fea, VI.87», «*Neopallodes* var. *dentatus* ou sp.n.» (written by A. Grouvelle).

Male, lectotype

Length 3.3, breadth 2.3, height 1.5 mm. Body rather convex dorsally and moderately so ventrally; slight reddish brown, only longitudinal strips along sides, middle of pronotal disk and elytra dark brown; smooth, shiny and glabrous.



Figs 19-36. — *Neopallodes* spp. *N. dentatus* (Figs 19-23): Fig. 19, tegmen, ventral (lectotype); Fig. 20, penis, dorsal (lectotype); Fig. 21, tegmen, ventral (specimen from Tikekee); Fig. 22, penis, dorsal (specimen from Tikekee); Fig. 23, ovipositor, ventral. *N. diffusus* n. sp. (Figs 24-30): Fig. 24, antennal club; Fig. 25, caudal marginal and intercoxal lines behind mid coxa; Fig. 26, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 27, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 28, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 29, penis, dorsal; Fig. 30, ovipositor, ventral. *N. ebenus* n. sp. (Figs 31-36): Fig. 31, body, dorsal; Fig. 32, fore edge of head, dorsal; Fig. 33, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 34, labial palpus; Fig. 35, mentum; Fig. 36, prosternal process, ventral. Scales: A (1.0 mm) for Fig. 31; B (0.5 mm) for Fig. 25; C (0.25 mm) for Figs 24, 26-27, 33, 35-36; D (0.25 mm) for Figs 19-23, 28-30.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures about as large as eye facets, intervals between them approximately 1.5 times the puncture diameter and on pronotal disk up to 4 times the puncture diameter, smooth and shiny. Elytral surface with regular longitudinal rows of punctures (as large as those on pronotum and head), between them an irregular row (simple or almost double) of very small and sparse punctures is disposed, distance between larger punctures almost equal to one puncture diameter. Pygidial surface as punctured as that on head and pronotum, but with spaces between punctures smoothly alutaceous. Prosternal surface with fine transverse undulating rugosity in fore half, but in hind one as punctured and reticulated as on head and pronotum. The middle of metasternum smooth and without trace of punctuation, but at metasternal sides and on ventrites with small and sparse punctures, separated by an alutaceous space, the punctures right at metasternal sides much larger.

Head moderately convex with a transverse depression between antennal insertions, about $2/3$ as long as the distance between eyes. Antennae nearly $5/6$ as long as head wide; the club $3/7$ as long as the general antennal length. Pronotal base appears as an unbordered stripe with a short projection somewhat covering the scutellar base. Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex. Subsutural lines of elytra present in distal third. Pygidium abrupt at apex, under which the apex of the anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi oblique at apices, nearly twice as long as thick. Antennal furrows scarcely outlined and traced at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about half the width of mentum. Prosternum strongly convex in the middle (viewed as smoothed worn-out medial carina becoming more prominent ahead), with flat apex of its process, which is twice as wide as the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae 1.5 times and that between hind ones 3.5-4.0 times as broad as distance between fore coxae. Mesosternum (of the studied specimen) not visible under the prosternal process. Metasternum weakly convex at the middle, though a small medial depression is present before hind edge. Caudal marginal lines of mid coxae almost transverse, do not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused for nearly the anterior third), but intercoxal line slightly extended to fore metasternal edge (distance between intercoxal line and fore edge of metasternum equal to length of second antennal segment or width of scapus). First ventrite scarcely longer than hypopygidium and half as long as combined length of 2-4 ventrites. Hypopygidial apex rather deeply excised with a weak medial protuberance. Epipleura somewhat wider than antennal club.

Mid and hind tibiae narrow, with outer and inner edges more or less straight, nearly as wide as antennal club and slightly narrower than fore tibia (hind tibia distinctly narrower than mid tibia), their outer edge with a dense row of comparatively thick setae. Fore femur 1 and $1/3$, mid femur twice and hind femur 2.5 times as wide as corresponding tibiae; fore femur with almost parallel fore and hind edges, mid femur with convex hind edge, and hind femur with convex fore and hind edges. Length of hind tarsus nearly subequal to hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices very widely rounded. Ovipositor rather slightly sclerotized.

Variations. Length 2.5-3.5, breadth 2.0-2.4 mm. The male from Takekee has a short oval and reddish body, its genital structures are somewhat distinct (Figs 21-22). Subsutural lines of the female (paralectotype) studied are not exposed.

Notes. *N. dentatus* is close to *N. subdentatus* n. sp. and to the four species given in the notes to *N. affinis* n. sp., but from the former it differs by the characters mentioned in the key and from the latter by an extremely raised subapical tooth of fore tibiae and by other characters.

***Neopallodes diffusus* n. sp. (Figs 24-30)**

Specimens examined. Holotype, male (PET) and 4 paratypes, males and females, including the male genitalia without body (SPET, STUT), «Vietnam, mountains near Sa-pa, 1600-2000 m, 4.VI.1963, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters); 1 paratype, female (SPET), «Vietnam, mountains near Sa-pa, 1600-2000 m, 23.5.1963, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters).

Male, holotype

Length 3.2, breadth 2.1, height 1.2 mm. Body shape as in *N. affinis* n. sp., rather convex dorsally and moderately so ventrally; slight reddish brown with blackish antennal club; smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, intervals between them 1.5-2.5 times the puncture diameter and on pronotal disk up to 4 times the puncture diameter, smooth and shiny. Elytral surface almost with diffuse punctuation, hardly traced longitudinal irregular stripes of some larger punctures (larger than those on head and pronotum) and with a marked and widely extended longitudinal row of extremely small and sparse punctures between these stripes; interspaces between them about 3-5 times the diameter of large punctures. Pygidial surface as punctured as head and pronotal surface, but the interspaces between punctures with fine and dense cellular microreticulation. Prosternal surface and that on ventrites punctured and reticulated like that on head and pronotum, though on some parts of these sclerites the punctures are smaller and sparser. The middle of metasternum smooth and with very fine and sparse punctuation, but at metasternal sides and on ventrites with markedly larger and sparser punctures, separated by alutaceous space and with extremely large punctures right at metasternal sides.

Head scarcely convex with a weak and shallow depression behind antennal insertions, almost as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge shallowly emarginate with weakly exposed labral lobes. Antennae nearly 1.2 times as long as head wide; club nearly as long as half total antennal length. Pronotal fore corners weakly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe with a short projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Scutellum subtriangular. Subsutural lines of elytra appear on distal 3/5. Pygidium abrupt at apex under which the widely rounded apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi somewhat bulbed at oblique apices, nearly twice as long as thick. Antennal furrows distinct and moderately deepened at eyes, straight convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them approximately equal to width of mentum. Prosternum with a smoothed (not sharp) medial carina, looks like a roller but sharpened right at fore prosternal edge, its flat intercoxal process strongly widened before almost semicircular apex, which is 3 times wider than the

least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae 1.5 times and that between hind coxae 2.5-3.0 times as large as distance between fore coxae. Mesosternum with a smooth medial carina in posterior half, and with a strong and medially flat concavity in anterior one, but in the middle a short medial carina is raised. Metasternum weakly convex in the middle, though a small medial depression before shallowly emarginate hind edge is expressed. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae almost transverse, though slightly and archedly inclining anteriorly to outer corner of metasternum, and deviating posteriorly along metepisternum, intercoxal line between mid coxae a little curved (right at the slope to mesosternum) and not closely approached to fore edge of metasternum (distance between this line and fore edge of metasternum nearly equal to length of scapus). First ventrite considerably longer than hypopygidium and nearly as long as 2-4 ventrites combined. Hypopygidial apex slightly bisinuate, almost transverse. Anal sclerite widely rounded at apex. Epipleura hardly wider than antennal club.

Tibiae as in *N. affinis* n. sp.: fore tibia with a small subapical tooth, mid tibia considerably wider than fore tibia and nearly as wide as antennal club, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel; outer edge of mid tibia with a dense row of comparatively thick setae, but that on hind tibia with sparser and thinner setae. Femora almost twice as wide as corresponding tibiae (hind one more than twice); all femora with gently convex edges. Hind tarsus nearly as long as hind tibia.

Aedeagus slightly sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices very widely rounded. Ovipositor slightly sclerotized.

Variations. Length 2.6-3.8, breadth 1.9-2.6 mm. Some larger paratypes have the scutellum almost semicircular. Length of traced subsutural lines and punctuation of elytra are to a certain degree variable. Labral lobes from scarcely to moderately exposed under the anterior edge of frons. The largest paratype has a strong subapical tooth on the fore tibiae and the apex of its prosternal process has a more even outline.

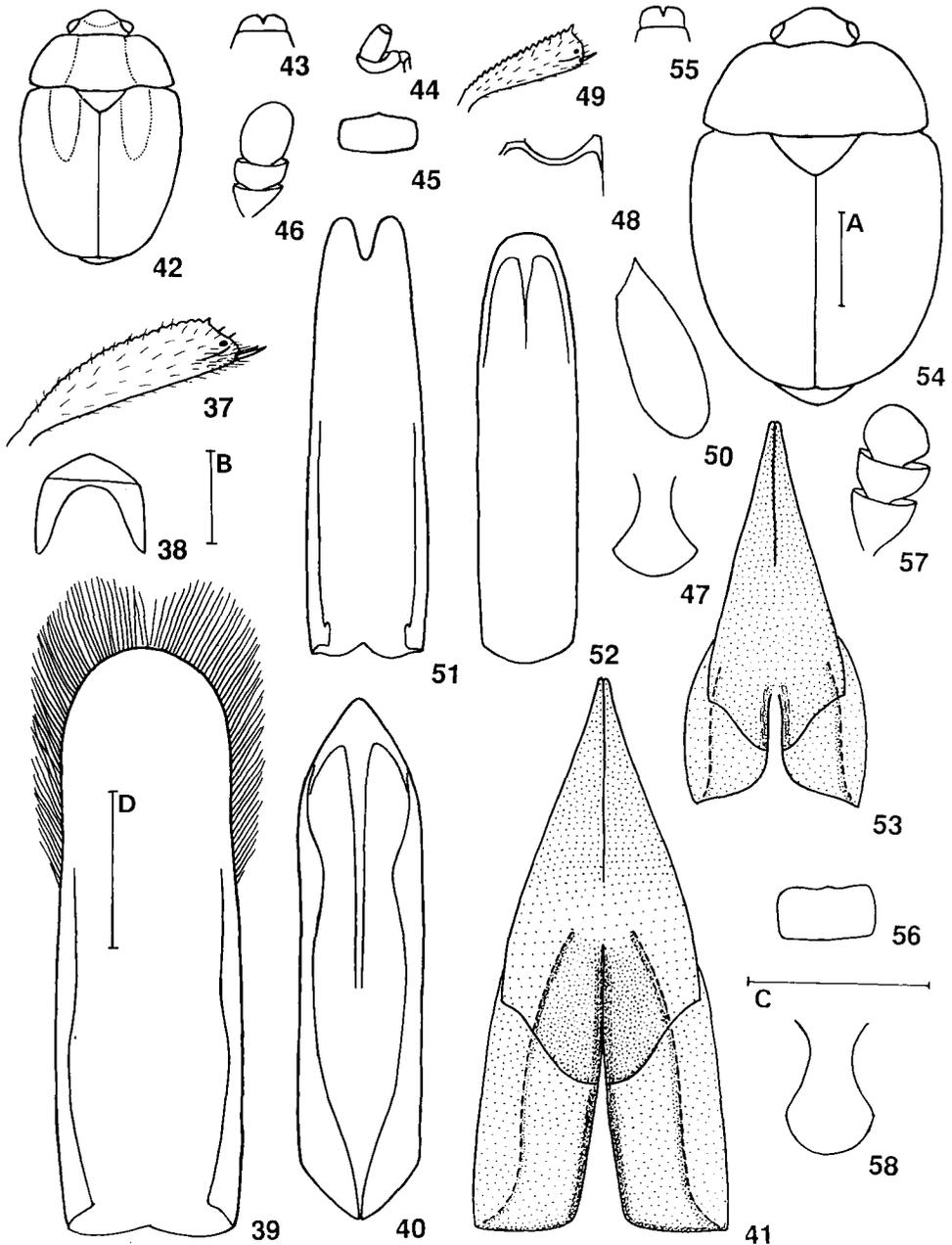
Notes. *N. diffusus* n. sp. resembles to *N. affinis* n. sp., *N. clavatus* and *N. globosus* n. sp. but is quite distinguishable according to the key as well as by its specific aedeagus.

Neopallodes ebenus n. sp. (Figs 31-41)

Specimens examined. Holotype, male (LEID) and 2 paratypes, females (LEID, SPET), ? Indonesia: «Museum Leiden Prof. H.J. Lam & A.D.J. Meeuse bes 25 k.m. ten W Ambahoabe' 9-10 Dec 1938».

Male, holotype

Length 3.7, breadth 2.3, height 1.4 mm. Body moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; dark chestnut brown, almost black, though elytra, meso- and metasternum as well as mid and hind legs somewhat lighter; mouth-parts, hypomera, fore legs and all tarsi reddish brown; smooth, shiny and glabrous.



Figs 37-58. — *Neopallodes* spp. *N. ebenus* n. sp. (Figs 37-41): Fig 37, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 38, anal sclerite, ventral; Fig. 39, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 40, penis, dorsal; Fig. 41, ovipositor, ventral. *N. glaesus* n. sp. (Figs 42-53): Fig 42, body with contour of red spots, dorsal; Fig. 43, fore edge of head; Fig. 44, labial palpus; Fig. 45, mentum; Fig. 46, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 47, prosternal process, ventral; Fig. 48, caudal marginal and intercoxal line behind mid coxa; Fig. 49, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 50, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 51, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 52, penis, dorsal; Fig. 53, ovipositor, ventral. *N. globosus* n. sp. (Figs 54-58): Fig. 54, body, dorsal; Fig. 55, fore edge of head, dorsal; Fig. 56, mentum; Fig. 57, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 58, prosternal process, ventral. Scales: A (1.0 mm) for Figs 42, 54; B (0.5 mm) for Fig. 38; C (0.5 mm) for Figs 37, 45-50, 56-58; D (0.25 mm) for Figs 39-41, 51-53.

Head surface with punctures nearly as large as eye facets and also with extremely small diffuse punctures among larger ones, intervals between them 1.5-2.5 times the diameter of large punctures, finely alutaceous, almost smooth. Pronotal surface with punctures much smaller than eye facets and with extremely smaller punctures among them, but at sides some punctures are larger than eye facets; interspaces on pronotal disk 2.5 times the diameter of medium-size punctures, finely alutaceous. Elytral surface with quite regular longitudinal rows (simple) of punctures, punctures larger than eye facets; between them very small and sparse punctures are disposed, distance between larger punctures 1-2 times the puncture diameter; interspaces smooth and shiny. Pygidial surface as punctured as head, but the spaces between punctures finely and densely microreticulated or alutaceous. Ventral surface smooth and shiny in the middle (ventrites very finely alutaceous), with few extremely small and scarcely visible punctures; only hypopygidium with comparatively large punctures, interspaces between them 1.5-2.5 times the puncture diameter.

Head more or less flattened with a transverse depression behind antennal insertions, about $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge shallowly emarginate. Antennae nearly as long as head is wide; club nearly 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as flagellum, 11th antennal segment slightly smaller than combined 9th and 10th. Pronotal fore corners hardly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe with a considerable projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Scutellum wide with almost transverse apex. Subsutural lines of elytra weakly expressed and traced up to scutellar apex. Pygidium abrupt at apex, under which the widely rounded (or rather subangular) apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi not bulbed at transverse apices, nearly 1.5 times as long as thick. Antennal furrows scarcely outlined and traced at eyes and convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about 1.5 times as large as width of mentum. Prosternum with a rather smooth carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process evenly widened before almost semicircular apex, which is 3 times wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae equal to that between hind coxae and at least twice that between fore coxae. Mesosternum as in *N. inermis*: with a rather prominent tubercle in the middle, and with a strong and medially flat concavity in the anterior half. Metasternum rather convex in the middle. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae slightly deviating from hind edge of cavity and somewhat curved to outer corner of metasternum, does not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused for anterior third), but intercoxal line fairly well extending and almost reaching the fore edge of metasternum. First ventrite nearly as long as hypopygidium and somewhat longer than second and third ventrites combined. Hypopygidium narrowly rounded at apex. Epipleura much narrower than antennal club.

Fore tibia nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ as wide as antennal club and with a gently curved outer subapical corner, mid tibia a little wider than fore tibia and somewhat narrower than antennal club, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a dense row of moderately thick setae, but that on hind tibia with sparser and thinner setae. Fore femur 1 and $\frac{4}{5}$, mid femur almost twice, and hind femur 2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ as wide as corresponding tibiae; their fore and hind edges gently convex. Hind tarsus somewhat longer than hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Scutellar apex rather widely rounded (not quite transversely abrupt). Pygidial and hypopygidial apices narrowly rounded and hypopygidium longer than the first ventrite. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 3.5-4.1, breadth 2.0-2.3 mm. Some variation occurs in colouration, punctuation and sculpture of integument: one of the paratypes has an almost entirely black body, but another is a little lighter than the holotype and its elytrae have weakly alutaceous interspaces between punctures.

Notes. *N. ebenus* n. sp. is well characterized by the very weak ventral punctuation, narrow epipleura and rather convex metasternum. Though it seems to be closely related to *N. vicinus*, but distinct from the latter in less oval and less convex body dorsally, in dark pygidium and ventral surface, finer punctuation on all sclerites, less marked subsutural lines on elytra, longer antennal club, shape of prosternal process, a rather convex metasternum, narrower epipleura as well as in the genital features of the both sexes.

***Neopallodes falsus* Grouvelle 1913 n. comb. (Figs 97-98)**

GROUVELLE 1913: 398 (*Pallodes*).

= *barmandi* GROUVELLE 1903: 117 (*Pallodes*), non GROUVELLE 1902: 17; GROUVELLE 1908: 392 (GROUVELLE 1913).

= *lindskogi* KIREJTSCHUK 1987: 158; n. syn.

Specimens examined. Lectotype of *P. falsus* here designated, female (PARI), India: «Museum Paris Darjiling Harmand 1890»; other specimens, Nepal: 1 (STUT), «138a Manang Distr., Marsyandi, 2200 m, oberh. Bagarchap, *Acer-Quercus*, Berlese, 12-13.IV.1980, Martens & Ausobsky»; 12 (STUT, SPET), «412 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, btw. Mure and Hurure, mixed broad-leaved forest, 2050-2150 m, 9-17 June 88, Martens & Schawaller»; India: 2 (BUDA, SPET), «India, W Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Debrapani, 1700 m, Gy. Topál», «from mushrooms, 31.V.1980»; 2 (BUDA, SPET), «India, W Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Ghum, 2000 m, Gy. Topál», «N 817, from mushrooms, 12.X.1967».

Notes. The above mentioned specimens from Nepal and Darjeeling are distinct from the type specimens of *N. lindskogi* in the light elytral base and in a more prolonged spot on elytral disk (nearly to the level of scutellum and to the elytral apicis). The tegmen of the specimens from the Himalayas (see Fig. 97) is usually much longer than that in the type specimens of *N. lindskogi* from Nyanmar (Burma). This could be a subspecific difference, but for confirmation additional material is needed.

***Neopallodes glaesus* n. sp. (Figs 42-53)**

Specimens examined. Holotype, male (STOC) and 2 paratypes, females (STOC), Myanmar (Burma): «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 24.5.1934, R. Malaise»; other paratypes, 10 (STOC, SPET, STUT), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 28.5.1934, R. Malaise»; 5 (STOC, SPET); «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 4-8.6.1934, R. Malaise»; 2 (STOC, SPET), N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 2000 m, 12-17.6.1934, R. Malaise»; 1 (STOC), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 2000 m, 7.6.1934, R. Malaise»; 1 (STOC), «N.E. Burma, Kambaiti, 2000 m, 11.6.1934, R. Malaise».

Male, holotype

Length 2.6, breadth 1.9, height 1.6 mm. Body rather convex dorsally and moderately so ventrally; dorsally chestnut brown, but fore part of head with mouth parts, flagelli, pronotal sides and a wide stripe from each elytral base along suture light brown (almost reddish); pygidium, ventral surface and legs light brown (almost reddish), metasternum brownish; smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures nearly as large as eye facets or somewhat more, interspaces between them 2.0-4.0 times the puncture diameter, smooth. Elytral surface with more or less regular longitudinal rows (simple) of punctures, twice as large as eye facets; between them very small and sparse punctures (just visible) are arranged in a not quite regular row, distance between larger punctures about or a little less than a puncture diameter; interspaces smooth and shiny. Pygidial surface as punctured as head and pronotum, but with punctures somewhat smaller and interspaces slightly alutaceous. Ventral surface smooth and shiny in the middle, with punctures as small as those on pygidium, punctures along the middle smaller (scarcely visible ones on metasternum), and only at sides metasternum punctures rather large, interspaces between them 3-4 times the puncture diameter.

Head somewhat convex with a transverse depression behind antennal insertions, about 3/4 as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge almost straight. Antennae nearly as long as head wide; club somewhat shorter than half the total antennal length (as long as or longer than 2nd to 8th segments combined), 11th antennal segment almost as large as 9th and 10th ones combined. Pronotal fore corners hardly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe with a considerable projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex. Subsutural lines of elytra weakly present and traced in distal third. Pygidium abrupt at apex under which the widely rounded apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi not bulbous at transverse apices, nearly twice as long as thick. Antennal furrows distinctly outlined and deepened at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about 1.5 times more than width of mentum. Prosternum with a rather sharp carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process sharply widened before almost semicircular apex, which is almost 3.5 times wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae equal to that between hind coxae and double that between fore coxae. Mesosternum as in *N. inermis* and *N. ebenus* n. sp.: with a rather prominent tubercle in the middle, and with a strong medially flat concavity in anterior half. Metasternum rather convex at the middle. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae slightly deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming a comparatively narrow triangle at outer corner of metasternum, does not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused before anterior third); intercoxal line closely approached to slope of fore part of metasternum to mesosternum. First ventrite nearly as long as hypopygidium and somewhat longer than second and third ones combined. Hypopygidium with transversely abrupt apex. Epipleura almost horizontal, somewhat wider than antennal club.

Fore tibia a little narrower than antennal club (nearly as wide as 9th segment) and with a distinct outer subapical corner (but with a small prominent tooth), mid tibia a little wider than fore tibia and scarcely narrower than antennal club, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a dense row of moderately thick setae, but that on hind tibia with sparser and thinner setae. Femora about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae; fore and hind edges of fore and mid

femora gently convex, but those of hind femur almost parallel. Hind tarsus scarcely shorter than hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices widely rounded. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 2.4-3.2, breadth 1.2-2.0 mm. Some variation occurs in colouration, punctuation and sculpture of the integument: some paratypes have almost unicoloured elytrae and rather darkened heads and metasterna, but others have larger stripes with an indistinct outline.

Notes. *N. glaesus* n. sp. is very similar and close to *N. simillimus* n. sp. and can be distinguished according to the key and genital structures. The elytral spots of this new species resemble those in *N. omogonis*, but their shape in *N. glaesus* is much less distinct, the elytral punctuation and other characters are clearly distinct.

Neopallodes globosus n. sp. (Figs 54-63)

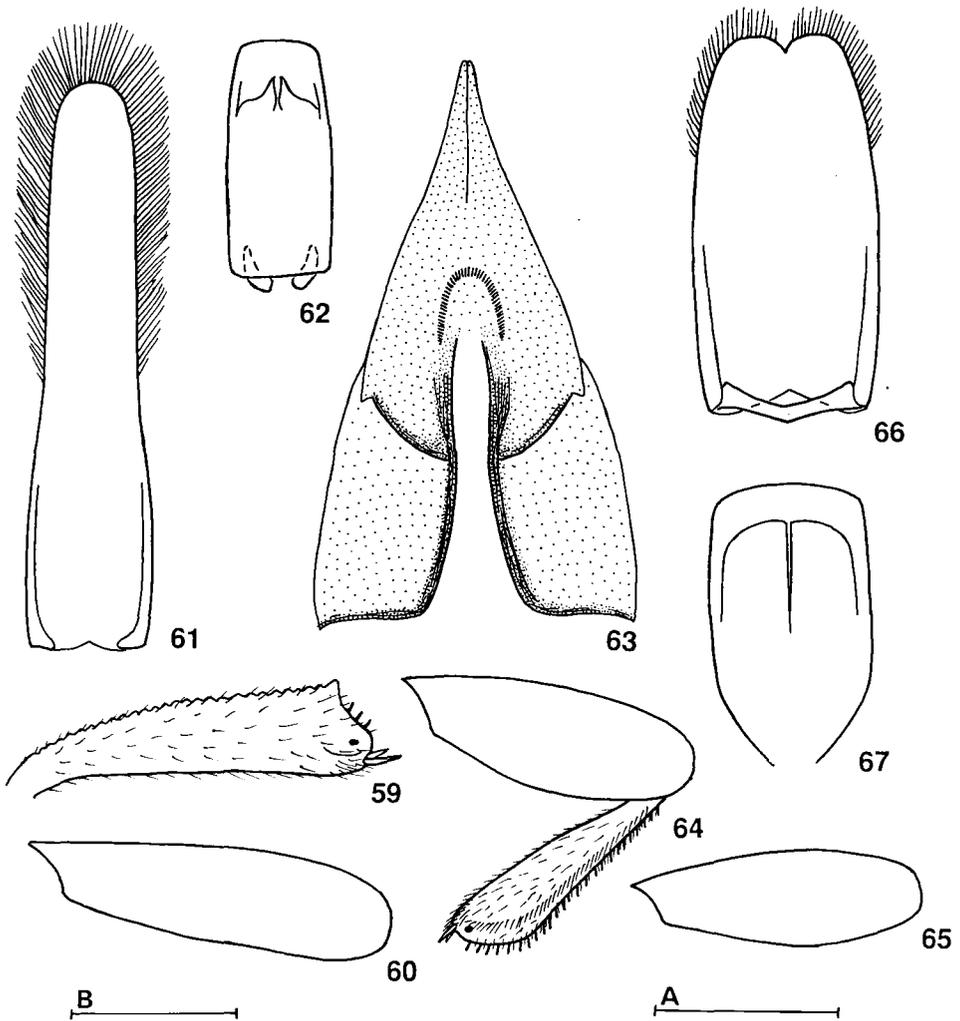
Specimens examined. Holotype, male (STUT) and 2 paratypes, females (STUT, SPET), Nepal: «356 Taplejung Distr., Omje Kharka, NW Yamputhin, mature mixed broad-leaved forest 2300-2500 m 1-6 May 88 Martens & Schawaller»; other paratypes, 9 (LOND, SPET): «8800', Kathmandu Distr., Phulcoki, 27-31.V.1983», «M.J.D. Brendell», «Tree bark, at night», «Primary montane oak forest»; 5 (LOND, SPET): idem, «moss & fungus, covered tree oak forest».

Male, holotype

Length 5.0, breadth 3.0, height 1.8 mm. Body moderately convex dorsally and slightly so ventrally; bright reddish with a little lighter mouth-parts and flagelli; smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures considerably smaller than eye facets, intervals between them 2.0-4.0 times the puncture diameter, smooth. Elytral surface almost with diffuse punctuation or with longitudinal irregular stripes of 3-4 larger punctures; large punctures somewhat larger than eye facets; between them very small and sparse punctures (just visible) are arranged in a quite regular row, distance between larger punctures 1-3 times the puncture diameter; interspaces smooth and shiny. Pygidial surface as punctured as head and pronotum, but with punctures somewhat smaller and sparser, interspaces more or less alutaceous. Surface of metasternum like that on head and pronotum, though somewhat alutaceous and at sides with much larger punctures. Prosternal process with denser punctuation than that on head and pronotum, and interspaces between punctures smooth. Ventrites smooth and shiny, with punctures somewhat larger than those on pygidium, separated by about one puncture diameter.

Head slightly convex with a weak depression between antennal insertions, about as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge almost straight. Antennae considerably longer than head width; club somewhat shorter than half (3/7) of the total antennal length (nearly as long as 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined). Pronotal fore corners hardly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe without visible projection above scutellar base. Scutellum subtriangular with widely rounded apex. Subsutural lines of elytra weakly present and traced only in distal 1/4.



Figs 59-67. — *Neopallodes* spp. *N. globosus* n. sp. (Figs 59-63): Fig. 59, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 60, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 61, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 62, penis, dorsal; Fig. 63, ovipositor, ventral. *N. subdentatus* n. sp. (Figs 64-67): Fig. 64, mid femur and tibia, dorsal; Fig. 65, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 66, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 67, penis, dorsal. Scales: A (0.5 mm) for Figs 59-60, 64-65; B (0.25 mm) for Figs 61-63, 66-67.

Pygidium abrupt at apex under which the rounded (nearly angular) apex of the anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi narrowed to transverse apices, more than twice as long as thick. Antennal furrows indistinctly outlined and traced at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about 1.5 times larger than width of mentum. Prosternum with a rather sharp carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process evenly widened before almost semicircular apex, which is twice wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae 1.5

times and that between hind coxae twice that between fore coxae. Mesosternum as in *N. inermis*, *N. ebenus* n. sp. and the preceding species: with a rather prominent tubercle at the middle, and with a strong and medially flat concavity in anterior half. Metasternum slightly convex in the middle. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae slightly deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming an extremely narrow triangle at outer corner of metasternum, without continuation along metepisternum; intercoxal line closely approached to the slope of fore part of metasternum to mesosternum. First ventrite nearly as long as hypopygidium and somewhat longer than 2nd and 3rd ones combined. Hypopygidium with a transversely abrupt apex. Epipleura 1.5 times as wide as antennal club.

Fore tibia nearly 4/5 as wide as antennal club and with a feebly raised outer subapical tooth, mid tibia a little wider than fore tibia and somewhat narrower than antennal club, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a dense row of moderately thick setae, but that of hind tibia with sparser and thinner and rather short setae. Femora less than twice as wide as corresponding tibiae; fore and hind edges of mid femora gently convex, but those of fore and hind femora nearly parallel. Hind tarsus somewhat shorter than hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices widely rounded. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 4.8-5.0, breadth 2.8-3.0 mm. Both the females (paratypes) studied are smaller. Slight variation occurs in punctuation and sculpture of the integument.

Notes. *N. globosus* n. sp. is similar and close to *N. affinis* n. sp., *N. clavatus* and *N. diffusus* n. sp. but much larger than all these species, without any projection of pronotal base over scutellum. On the other hand, this new species has some resemblance to *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp., but is quite distinct from the latter by the elytral punctuation, and also by much narrower femora, shorter hind tarsi, shape of apex of prosternal process and structure of ovipositor. The fore tibiae of the both species are more or less similar, though in *N. globosus* n. sp. the subapical outer corner is more projected (looks rather like a tooth) in contrast to more weakly raised outer corner of *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp.

Neopallodes grouvellei Kirejtshuk 1987

KIREJTSHUK 1987: 156.

Neopallodes hilleri Reitter 1877

REITTER 1877: 374 (*Pallodes*); 1884: 269; 1919: 87; JACOBSON 1915: 887; HISAMATSU 1983: 160; KUROSAWA et al. 1985: 192; KIREJTSHUK 1992: 202.
= *bowieri* GROUVELLE 1902: 17 (*Pallodes*) (HISAMATSU 1983: 160).
= *circumflexus* REITTER 1879: 210 (*Pallodes*); JACOBSON 1915: 887; REITTER 1919: 87 (KIREJTSHUK 1992: 202).

Specimen examined. One (WIEN), China: «Yunnan, 1-19.VII.1991, Heishi, 35 km N Lijiang, 27°13'N 100°19'E, E. Jendek».

Neopallodes inermis Reitter 1884

REITTER 1884: 269; 1885: 79; JACOBSON 1915: 887; HISAMATSU 1983: 160; KUROSAWA et al. 1985: 192; KIREJTSHUK 1992: 202.
 = *barmandi* GROUVELLE 1902: 17, non GROUVELLE 1903: 117 (HISAMATSU 1983: 160).
 Larva: HAYASHI 1978: 27.

Specimens examined. Two (WIEN, SPET), China: «Yunnan-sen, China, *Pallodes yunnanensis* ined. Grouv.».

Notes. The specimens from Yunnan that were studied are different from records in the northern part of the area of this species by a longer and narrower antennal club (narrower or as wide as prosternal process; its last segment nearly as wide as long) and by a tegmen with a subacuted apex.

Neopallodes omogonis Hisamatsu 1953

HISAMATSU 1953: 141; 1983: 160; KUROSAWA et al. 1985: 192; KIREJTSHUK 1992: 202.
 Larva: HAYASHI 1978: 28.

Neopallodes simillimus n. sp. (Figs 68-78)

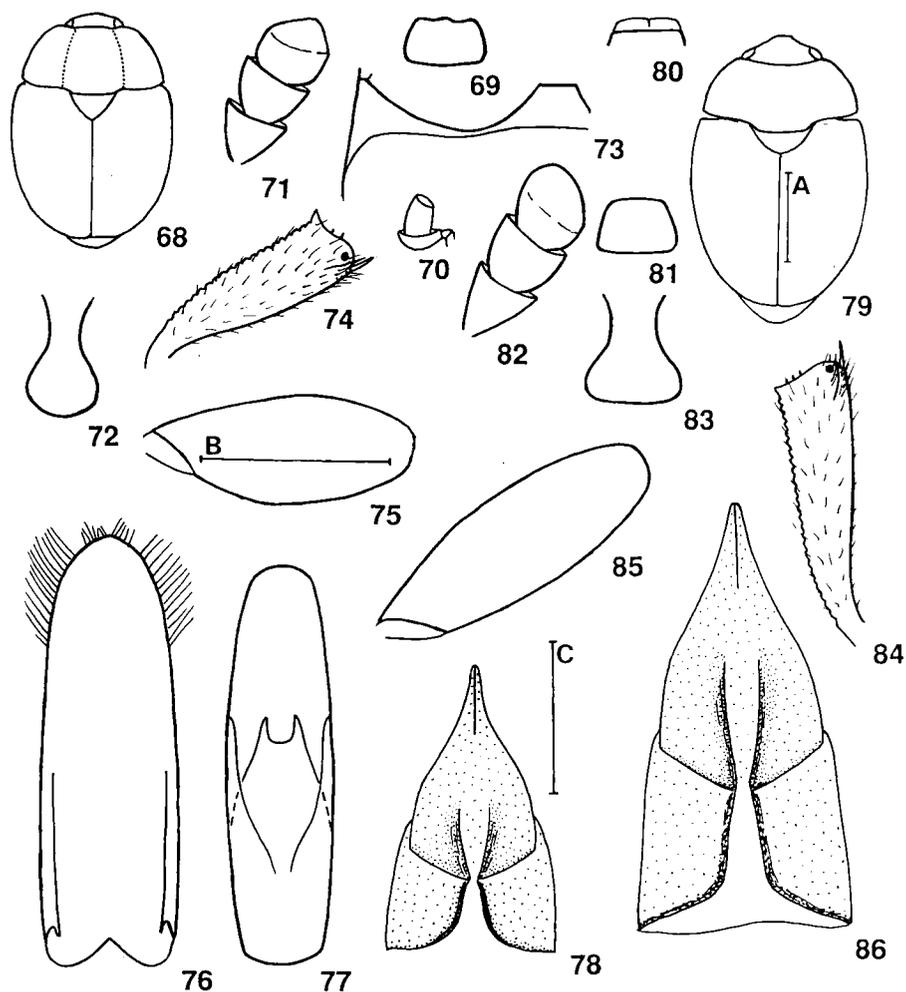
Specimens examined. Holotype, male (SPET), Vietnam: «Vietnam, mountains N O Kon-kuong, 400 m, 22.4.1962, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters); other paratypes, 2 (SPET): «Vietnam, mountains, Fan-si-pan, 2000 m, 2.6.1963, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters); 3 (BUDA, SPET): «Vietnam: Cucphuong, Ninh binh, 11-17.V.1966, Gy. Topál», «N 353 extracted from mushroom».

Male, holotype

Length 2.8, breadth 2.0, height 1.2 mm. Body rather convex dorsally and moderately so ventrally; dorsum chestnut brown, but fore part of head with mouth-parts, flagelli, pronotal sides, pygidium, ventral surface and legs light brown (almost reddish), elytral base lighter (brownish); smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures nearly as large as eye facets or somewhat more, interspaces between them 2.0-4.0 times the puncture diameter, smooth. Elytral surface with more or less regular longitudinal rows (simple) of punctures, about 1.5 times larger than eye facets; between them very small and sparse punctures (just visible) are arranged in a not quite regular row, distance between larger punctures about or little less than one puncture diameter; interspaces smooth and shiny. Pygidial surface punctured like head and pronotum, but with punctures somewhat smaller and interspaces slightly alutaceous. Ventral surface smooth and shiny in the middle, with small and sparse, scarcely visible punctures, though at sides metasternum punctures rather large, interspaces between them 1.5-3.0 times the puncture diameter.

Head somewhat convex with a transverse depression behind antennal insertions, about 3/4 as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge shallowly emarginate, almost straight. Antennae nearly as long as head is wide; club about 3/8 as long as the total antennal length (as long as or longer than 2nd to 8th segments combined), 11th antennal segment is the largest of the club, but smaller than 9th and 10th ones combined. Pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe with a small projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex. Subsu-



Figs 68-86. — *Neopallodes* spp. *N. simillimus* n. sp. (Figs 68-78): Fig. 68, body with contour of light pronotal sides, dorsal; Fig. 69, mentum; Fig. 70, labial palpus; Fig. 71, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 72, prosternal process, ventral; Fig. 73, caudal marginal and intercoxal lines behind mid coxa; Fig. 74, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 75, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 76, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 77, penis, dorsal; Fig. 78, ovipositor, ventral. *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp. (Figs 79-86): Fig. 79, body, dorsal; Fig. 80, fore part of head, dorsal; Fig. 81, mentum; Fig. 82, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 83, prosternal process, ventral; Fig. 84, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 85, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 86, ovipositor, ventral. Scales: A (1.0 mm) for Figs 68, 79; B (0.5 mm) for Figs 69, 71-75, 81-85; C (0.25 mm) for Figs 76-78, 86.

tural lines of elytra weakly present and traced almost up to scutellum. Pygidium abrupt at apex under which the widely rounded apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi not bulbed at nearly oblique apices, about 1.5 times as long as thick. Antennal furrows not distinctly outlined, but well deepened at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about 1.5 times the

width of mentum. Prosternum with a rather sharp carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process comparatively strongly widened before almost semicircular apex, forming distinct corners at sides, where it is 2.5 times wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae equal to that between fore coxae and twice that between hind coxae. Mesosternum with a rather prominent tubercle in the middle, and with a strong and medially flat concavity in anterior half, separated by a sharp medial carina. Metasternum moderately convex in the middle. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae rather sharply deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming a comparatively wide triangle at outer corner of metasternum, though it does not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused before anterior third); intercoxal line curved far behind the slope of fore part of metasternum to mesosternum and separated from the latter by more than width of scape. First ventrite much longer than hypopygidium and almost as long as second and third ones combined. Hypopygidium with a transversely abrupt (nearly bisinuate) apex, exposed anal sclerite with a very widely rounded apex. Epipleura much wider than antennal club.

Fore tibia almost as wide as antennal club and with a very prominent outer subapical tooth, mid tibia subequal in width with fore tibia, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a sparse row of moderately thick setae, but that on hind tibia with sparser and thinner setae. Fore and mid femora almost twice, hind femur 2 and 1/3 times as wide as corresponding tibiae; their fore and hind edges gently convex. Hind tarsus markedly shorter than hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices rounded, hypopygidium a little shorter than 1st ventrite. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 2.2-2.8, breadth 1.7-2.0 mm. Some variation is present in colouration, punctuation and sculpture of integument: some paratypes have an almost entirely reddish pronotum, but one of them is nearly unicoloured reddish with a brownish antennal club, head base, medial part of pronotal apex, scutellar apex, lateral and apical parts of elytra.

Notes. *N. simillimus* n. sp. is very similar and close to *N. glaesus* n. sp., but always has no marked light longitudinal stripe on elytral base and can be well distinguished according to the key and by the genital structures.

Neopallodes solaris Kirejtshuk 1987

KIREJTSHUK 1987: 153.

Neopallodes striatopunctatus n. sp. (Figs 79-86)

Specimen examined. Holotype, female (SPET), Vietnam: «Vietnam, mountains N O Kon-Kuong, 400 m, 22.4.1962, Kabakov» (Kirillic letters).

Female, holotype

Length 3.6, breadth 2.4, height 1.6 mm. Body rather convex dorsally and ventrally; bright reddish, only antennal club slightly darker (brownish); smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures nearly as large as eye facets or somewhat more, intervals between them 2.0-4.0 times the puncture diameter, smooth. Elytral surface with quite regular longitudinal rows (simple) of punctures, twice as large as eye facets; between them very small and sparse punctures are arranged in a less regular row, distance between larger punctures about or a little less than a puncture diameter; interspaces smooth and shiny. Pygidial surface as punctured as head and pronotum. Ventral surface smooth and shiny in the middle, with small, just visible punctures, but at sides metasternum punctures are much larger, interspaces between them 2-4 times the puncture diameter.

Head slightly convex with a shallow transverse depression behind antennal insertions, about as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge almost straight. Antennae clearly longer than head wide; club somewhat longer than half of the total antennal length, 11th antennal segment almost as large as 9th. Pronotal fore corners hardly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe with a considerable projection somewhat covering scutellar base. Scutellum subtriangular with a rather widely rounded apex. Subsutural lines of elytra weakly present and traced almost up to scutellum. Pygidium and hypopygidium widely rounded at apex.

Last segments of labial palpi not bulbed at transverse apices, nearly twice as long as thick. Antennal furrows distinctly outlined and strongly deepened at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about 1.5 times the width of mentum. Prosternum with a partly smoothed carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process fairly well widened before almost transverse apex with rounded sides, which is nearly 3 times wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae somewhat less than that between hind coxae and 3 times that between fore coxae. Mesosternum sharply carinate before an extremely short and quite prominent tubercle in the middle, and with a very steep slope in anterior half. Metasternum strongly convex in the middle. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae slightly deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming a comparatively narrow triangle at outer corner of metasternum, it does not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused before anterior third); intercoxal line closely approached to slope of fore part of metasternum at its fore edge (these lines look like those in *N. glaesus* n. sp., Fig. 48). First ventrite markedly longer than hypopygidium and much longer than second and third ones combined. Hypopygidium with very widely rounded (nearly transversely abrupt) apex. Epipleura 1.5 times wider than antennal club.

Fore tibia nearly $4/5$ as wide as antennal club and with a outer subapical corner almost toothed, mid tibia a little narrower than fore tibia, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a dense row of moderately thick and short setae, but that of hind tibia with sparser and thinner setae. Fore and mid femora almost twice, hind femur 2 and $1/5$ as wide as corresponding tibiae; their fore and hind edges gently convex. Hind tarsus much shorter than hind tibia.

Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Notes. This species is clearly distinct from all the congeners in having a wide and almost transverse apex of the prosternal process as well as in the different proportions of distances between the corresponding coxae. *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp. can be more or less easily recognized according to the key. However, the separation in the first pair of thesis-antithesis is not quite obvious, and possibly one may follow incorrectly to *N. glaesus* n. sp. and *N. simillimus* n. sp., from which this new species differs by a

larger body with a quite distinct colouration and by the features of the prosternal process and distances between coxae. *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp. seems to be related to *N. affinis* n. sp., *N. clavatus*, *N. diffusus* n. sp. and *N. globosus* n. sp., though all the latter are distinct in having shorter antennal clubs and much less regular elytral punctuations.

***Neopallodes subdentatus* n. sp.** (Figs 64-67)

Specimen examined. Holotype, male (GENO), Myanmar (Burma): «Carin Cheba, 900-1100 m, L. Fea, V.88», «*Neopallodes dentatus* var. Grouv.» (written by A. Grouvelle).

Male, holotype

Length 3.5, breadth 2.1, height 1.4 mm. Body moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; reddish dark brown, but pronotal sides, fore part of head with mouth-parts, hypomera, epipleura, antennal flagelli, tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter; smooth and glabrous. Punctuation and sculpture of surface nearly as in *N. dentatus*, but smaller punctures between longitudinal rows of larger ones on elytra are not arranged in rows.

Head weakly convex with a transverse depression behind antennal insertions, somewhat shorter than the distance between eyes, its fore edge almost straight. Antennae a little shorter than head width; club about $2/5$ as long as the total antennal length (as in *N. dentatus*). Pronotum, scutellum, elytra, pygidium and ventral surface of head as in *N. dentatus*, but subsutural lines of elytra not present.

Prosternum with a rather sharp carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process evenly widened before almost semicircular apex, which is 3 times wider than the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae twice and that between hind coxae 3.5 times that between fore coxae. Metasternum as in *N. dentatus*, caudal marginal line behind mid coxae slightly deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming a comparatively narrow triangle at outer corner of metasternum, does not reach the middle of metepisterna (fused before anterior $1/4$), and intercoxal line closely approached to slope of fore part of metasternum to mesosternum. First ventrite much longer than hypopygidium and somewhat longer than second and third ones combined.

Legs as in *N. dentatus*, only the outlines of the femora and mid tibia are different.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Notes. *N. subdentatus* n. sp. is very similar to *N. dentatus*, but can be distinguished according to the key and by features of aedeagal structures.

***Neopallodes turulosus* n. sp.** (Figs 87-96)

Specimens examined. Holotype, male (STUT) and 1 paratype, female (STUT), Nepal: «243 Gorkha Distr., Darondi Khola, oberhalb Barpak, 3300-3000 m, *Rhododendron*-Wald, 11 Aug. 83, Martens & Schawaller».

Male, holotype

Length 2.4, breadth 1.5, height 1.0 mm. Body rather convex dorsally and moderately so ventrally; unicoloured yellow brownish; smooth, shiny and glabrous.

Head and pronotal surface with punctures nearly as large as eye facets or somewhat more, intervals between them 2.0-4.0 times the puncture diameter,

smooth. Elytral surface with quite regular longitudinal rows (simple) of punctures, which are not larger than those on head and pronotum; between them some extremely small punctures (just visible) are widely dispersed in a not quite regular row, distance between larger punctures about one or much more than one puncture diameter; interspaces smooth and shiny. Pygidial surface as punctured as head and pronotum, but with punctures somewhat smaller and interspaces slightly alutaceous. Ventral surface smooth and shiny in the middle, with punctures as small as those on pygidium or smaller, but much sparser, though at sides metasternum punctures rather large, interspaces between them 3-4 times the puncture diameter.

Head flattened with a slightly marked depression behind antennal insertions, about $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as the distance between eyes, its fore edge almost straight. Antennae much longer than head is wide; club somewhat shorter than half of the total antennal length (and a little shorter than 2nd to 8th segments combined), 11th antennal segment nearly as large as 9th one or slightly larger. Pronotal fore corners hardly projected and pronotal base viewed as an unbordered stripe without any projection covering scutellar base. Scutellum nearly semicircular. Subsutural lines of elytra traced in distal $\frac{1}{3}$. Pygidium abrupt at apex, under which the widely rounded (or rather angular) apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last segments of labial palpi somewhat bulbous at the middle and narrowed to transverse apices, nearly 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as thick. Antennal furrows distinctly outlined and deepened at eyes, convergent behind mentum; the minimal distance between them about 1.5 times width of mentum. Prosternum with a rather sharp carina in anterior half, its flat intercoxal process evenly widened before almost semicircular apex, which is twice as wide as the least distance between fore coxae. Distance between mid coxae 1.5 times and that between hind coxae twice that between fore coxae. Mesosternum with a sharp carina in posterior half, a rather prominent tubercle in the middle, and with a strong and medially flat concavity in anterior half. Metasternum slightly convex at the middle but its fore part strongly curved to mesosternum. Caudal marginal line behind mid coxae scarcely deviating from hind edge of cavity; intercoxal line closely approached to slope of fore part of metasternum to metasternum. First ventrite nearly as long as hypopygidium and somewhat longer than second and third ones combined. Hypopygidium with transversely abrupt (subbisinate) apex. Epipleura as wide as antennal club.

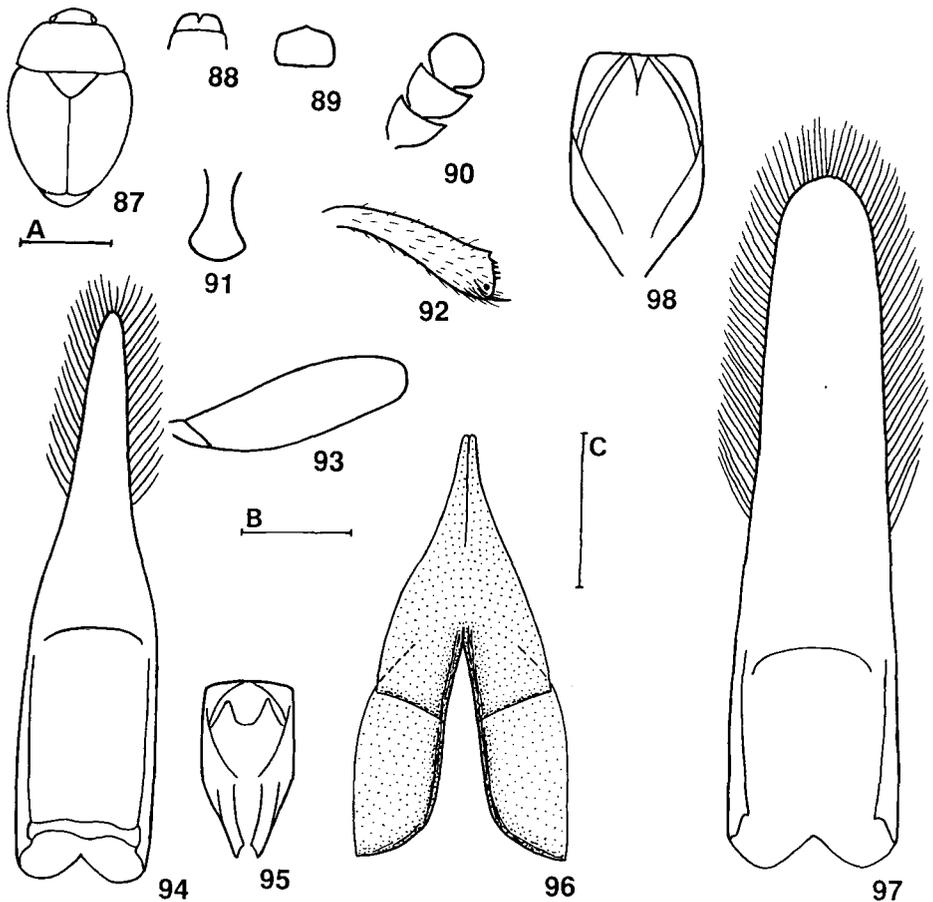
Fore tibia nearly $\frac{5}{6}$ as wide as antennal club and with a gently curved outer subapical corner, mid tibia not wider than fore tibia, hind tibia very narrow and almost parallel, outer edge of mid tibia with a row of thin setae, but that on hind tibia with sparser and thinner setae. Fore femur 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$, mid and hind femora 2 and $\frac{3}{4}$ as wide as corresponding tibiae; their fore and hind edges gently curved. Hind tarsus somewhat shorter than hind tibia.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized.

Female

Pygidial and hypopygidial apices widely rounded and hypopygidium slightly longer than first ventrite. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 2.5, breadth 1.5 mm. The paratype has a slightly darkened pronotal disk and dorsal surface of the head. The subapical thorn at outer corner of the fore tibia is nearly as raised as the tooth in *N. falsus* n. comb.



Figs 87-98. — *Neopallodes* spp. *N. turulosus* n. sp. (Figs 87-96): Fig. 87, body, dorsal; Fig. 88, fore edge of head, dorsal; Fig. 89, mentum; Fig. 90, antennal club, dorsal; Fig. 91, prosternal process, ventral; Fig. 92, fore tibia, dorsal; Fig. 93, hind femur, ventral; Fig. 94, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 95, penis, dorsal; Fig. 96, ovipositor, ventral. *N. falsus* n. comb. (specimen from Nepal) (Figs 97-98): Fig. 97, tegmen, ventral; Fig. 98, penis, dorsal. Scales: A (1.0 mm) for Fig. 87; B (0.25 mm) for Figs 89-92; C (0.25 mm) for Figs 93-98.

Notes. *N. turulosus* n. sp. is quite well characterized by a rather strongly narrowed body (anteriorly and posteriorly) in combination with features of the elytral punctuation, shape of the caudal marginal lines behind mid coxae and almost concave pronotal base at the scutellum. The body shape of this new species is very similar to *N. adornans*, but both species can be well distinguished by the characters indicated in the key. Some characters of *N. turulosus* n. sp. (especially the shape of fore tibia, general colouration, caudal marginal lines behind mid coxae and, partly, the genitalia) have a resemblance to those in *N. falsus* n. comb., but these species are easily distinguished by the body shape, proportion in length of antennal flagellum and club, shape of pronotal base and peculiarities of aedeagal structures.

***Neopallodes vicinus* Grouvelle 1892**

GROUVELLE 1892: 850; HISAMATSU 1983: 159-160; KUROSAWA et al. 1985: 192; KIREJTSHUK 1992: 201.

***Neopallodes vietnamicus* Kirejtshuk 1987**

KIREJTSHUK 1987: 152.

Specimen examined. One (LOND), India: «Gopoldhara, Rungbong Vy., Darjeeling, H. Stevens, July 19».

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *NEOPALLODES*

- 1 Fore tibiae with rounded outer edge at apex more or less finely crenulate along outer edge (fore tibiae of *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp. with an obliterated tooth at apex, and subapical thorn at outer corner of fore tibia of *N. turulosus* n. sp. sometimes raised as tooth in that of *N. falsus* n. comb.) (Figs 37, 84, 92) 2
- Fore tibia with a distinct subapical outer corner and a raised subapical tooth distinctly prominent before the fine crenulation (Figs 7, 16, 26, 49, 74) 8
- 2(1) Body considerably slender and subparallelogram-like, widest at elytral base and strongly narrowed to head and to elytral apices; pronotum at the base not or weakly projected as a pleat covering scutellar base; elytra with regular longitudinal (simple) rows of large punctures, between which an irregular row (partly double) of small punctures is disposed or lacking 3
- Body rather oval or subquadrate with more gently rounded sides; labrum moderately exposed with lobes widely rounded or abrupt at apices; pronotal base markedly projected on scutellar base as a pleat with a sinuation at each edge of scutellum; elytra with longitudinal rows of moderately large punctures between which a sparse and regular row of small (just visible) punctures is disposed (only in *N. ebenus* n. sp. small punctures are comparatively dense and diffusely disposed between longitudinal rows of large punctures) 4
- 3(2) Labrum strongly projected forward, with lobes narrowly rounded at apex; pronotal base slightly sinuate at scutellar sides; elytra with an irregular row of small punctures between longitudinal rows of comparatively large punctures; 11th antennal segment somewhat smaller than 9th one; hind femur about 2.5 times wider than corresponding tibia; 3.8 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1987 (5, 21-25). Vietnam . . . *N. adormans*
- Labrum moderately projected with lobes widely rounded at apex; pronotal base nearly straight (or subconcave); elytra without or with just visible small punctures between longitudinal rows of large punctures; 11th antennal segment somewhat larger than 9th one; hind femur less than twice as wide as corresponding tibia; 2.4-2.5 mm. Figs 87-96. Nepal *N. turulosus* n. sp.
- 4(2) Dorsum black with reddish pronotal sides, each elytron with a reddish ring-like spot opened outwardly, and also with a reddish pygidium; 3.1 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1987 (5, 16-20). Vietnam *N. grouvellei*
- Dorsum unicoloured and brown to almost black; other characters (at least in part) different 5
- 5(4) Prosternum slightly convex (broadly elevated) in medial part; hind tarsi about 2/3 as long as hind tibiae; antennal club about as long as 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined, 11th and 9th segments subequal; mesosternum with a rather prominent tubercle in the middle; 2.7-3.5 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1992 (94, 21-24). Primorsky kray, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) *N. inermis*
- Prosternum distinctly carinate; hind tarsi much longer; antennal club shorter or longer than 2nd to 8th segments combined; mesosternum simply carinate or with a weak tubercle in the middle (in *N. ebenus* n. sp. nearly as raised as in *N. inermis*) 6

- 6(5) Body dark brown or almost black; antennal club 1 and 1/3 as long as antennal flagellum; on elytra small punctures between longitudinal rows of large punctures comparatively dense and diffuse; punctures on pronotal disk much smaller than eye facets; 3.5-4.1 mm. Figs 31-41. ? Indonesia *N. ebenus* n. sp.
- Body reddish or brown, rarely dark brown or almost black; antennal club not longer than flagellum; small punctures between longitudinal rows of large punctures rather sparse and arranged in a more or less distinct row; punctures on pronotal disk nearly as large as eye facets 7
- 7(6) Hind tarsi 3/4 as long as hind tibiae; prosternal process with a subtruncate apex; coxal and intercoxal lines of mid coxae as in *N. vicinus*; antennal club much longer than 2nd to 8th segments combined, 11th and 9th segments subequal; prosternum somewhat swollen before the middle; mesosternum simply carinate. Figs 79-86. Vietnam *N. striatopunctatus* n. sp.
- Hind tarsi about as long as hind tibiae; prosternal process with a widely rounded (almost semicircular) apex; antennal club distinctly shorter than 2nd to 8th segments combined, 11th segment nearly as large as 9th and 10th ones combined; prosternum distinctly roof-like; mesosternum with a small and sharp tubercle in the middle; 2.3-3.0 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1992 (94, 12-15). Primorsky kray, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), China (including Taiwan), Myanmar (Burma) *N. vicinus*
- 8(1) Elytra with more or less regular and simple longitudinal rows of large punctures, at least beginning from the 2nd row, sometimes rows not quite rectilinear (e.g. *N. simillimus* n. sp.) 9
- Elytra with a diffuse punctuation or irregular (sometimes double) rows of large punctures (in *N. vietnamicus* rows of strongly large punctures more or less irregular in fore elytral half and becoming nearly regular at apices) 13
- 9(8) Antennal club as long as or longer than 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined; body reddish to reddish brown; antennal club, head base, medial part of pronotum, scutellum, lateral and apical parts (or most parts) of elytra darker 10
- Antennal club shorter than 2nd to 8th segments combined; body colouration different 11
- 10(9) 11th antennal segment almost as large as 9th and 10th combined; subsutural lines traced only in distal 1/3-1/2 of elytra; caudal marginal line behind mid coxae slightly deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming a comparatively narrow triangle at outer corner of metasternum (fused before anterior third of metepisternum); 2.4-3.2 mm. Figs 42-53. Myanmar (Burma) *N. glaesus* n. sp.
- 11th antennal segment slightly larger than 9th or 10th ones; subsutural lines on elytra traced nearly up to scutellum; caudal marginal line behind mid coxae widely deviating from hind edge of cavity and forming a comparatively wide triangle at fore corner of metasternum (fused in anterior third of metepisternum); 2.2-2.8 mm. Figs 68-78. Vietnam *N. simillimus* n. sp.
- 11(9) Subapical tooth of fore tibiae strongly raised (Fig. 16); body more or less unicoloured; subsutural lines expressed not more than in distal 1/3; intercoxal line of mid coxae comparatively far from slope of fore part of metasternum 12
- Subapical tooth of fore tibiae moderately raised; usually elytra with 1-3 black spots sometimes covering the most part of elytra; subsutural lines following closely along the entire suture; intercoxal line of mid coxae closely approached to slope of fore part of metasternum to mesosternum 13
- 12(11) Body reddish brown; interstices between longitudinal rows of large punctures on elytra with a row (simple or nearly double) of small punctures; prosternum looks like a swollen roller; 1st ventrite scarcely longer than hypopygidium; 2.5-3.3 mm. Figs 12-23. Myanmar (Burma) *N. dentatus*
- Body dark brown, unicoloured; interstices between longitudinal rows of large punctures on elytra with rather diffuse small punctures (but not arranged in rows); prosternum distinctly carinate (almost roof-like); 1st ventrite much longer than hypopygidium; 3.5 mm. Figs 64-67. Myanmar (Burma) *N. subdentatus* n. sp.
- 13(11) Body larger: 3.1-4.3 mm; antennal club as long as 2nd to 8th antennal segments

- combined; elytra with not quite regular longitudinal rows of punctures distinctly larger than eye facets and separated by more than one puncture diameter, these rows becoming confused at sides and at apices, space between them quite flat; prosternal process flat at apex. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1992 (94, 25-29). Khabarovskiy and Primorsky krays, Sakhalin, Kuriles (Kunashir), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu) *N. billeri*
- Body smaller: 2.0-3.0 mm; antennal club as long as 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined; elytra with strictly regular rows of punctures scarcely larger than eye facets and separated by less than one puncture diameter, space between them looks convex; prosternal process slightly carinate at apex. Figs 97-98, and also see KIREJTSHUK 1987 (5, 26-34). Nepal, India (Darjeeling), Myanmar (Burma) *N. falsus* n. comb.
- 14(8) Body reddish with black or dark brown spots on dorsum 15
- Body unicoloured, reddish or brownish (only in *N. clavatus* disk of pronotum and lateral part of elytra somewhat darkened) 17
- 15(14) Scutellum almost semicircular; elytra with more or less distinct longitudinal rows of punctures, much larger than diffuse ones between rows; antennal club about half the total antennal length; prosternum sharply carinate and its intercoxal process rather widened before widely rounded apex with angular lateral corners; 3.0-4.8 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1987 (5, 1-9). Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam *N. vietnamicus*
- Scutellum subtriangular; elytra with subequal punctures, longitudinal rows of punctures (at least on disk) indistinct or double; antennal club less than half of total antennal length; prosternum with a smooth (not sharp) medial carina, rather like a swollen roller 16
- 16(15) Each elytron dark with a light (yellowish) longitudinal patch along suture beginning from the base; pronotum yellow reddish with a medial darkened patch longitudinally interrupted; elytra with double rows of punctures, which are about as large as those on pronotum, intervals between rows bearing very small punctures; hind tarsi nearly as long as corresponding tibiae; 2.5-3.7 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1992 (94, 30-33). Japan *N. omogonis*
- Elytra reddish with dark spots (1 at shoulder and 2 behind the middle at lateral edge) and darkened hind edge; pronotum reddish with a pair of blackish spots at base near scutellum; elytra with diffuse and almost uniform punctuation in the middle, but with simple and not quite regular rows of larger punctures at lateral and apical edges; hind tarsi considerably shorter than corresponding tibiae; 2.9-3.8 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1987 (5, 10-15). Vietnam *N. solaris*
- 17(14) Elytra with more or less distinct longitudinal rows of larger punctures (simple or double) and sometimes with a row of extremely small and sparse punctures between them; antennal club shorter than half the total antennal length; hind tarsi about as long as corresponding tibiae 18
- Elytra almost with diffuse punctuation or with longitudinal irregular strips of 3-4 larger punctures and frequently with a distinct and widely extended longitudinal row of extremely small and sparse punctures between them 19
- 18(17) Longitudinal rows of elytral punctures not quite distinct and somewhat irregular (from simple to double); antennae much longer than head is wide, and their club shorter than 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined; 3.3-4.1 mm. Figs 1-11. Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam *N. affinis* n. sp.
- Longitudinal rows of elytral punctures regular and distinctly double; antennae nearly as long as head is wide, and their club nearly as long as 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined; 2.7-3.5 mm. Figs see KIREJTSHUK 1992 (94, 16-20). Primorsky kray, Japan *N. clavatus*
- 19(18) Body smaller: 2.6-3.8 mm; antennal club longer than half the total antennal length; subsutural lines of elytra traced at least in distal 1/2; caudal marginal line behind mid coxae nearly transverse (slightly archedly inclining anteriorly to outer corner of metasternum) and deviating posteriorly along metepisternum; hind tarsi nearly as long as corresponding tibiae. Figs 24-30. Vietnam *N. diffusus* n. sp.

- Body larger: 4.8-5.0 mm; antennal club nearly as long as 2nd to 8th antennal segments combined; subsutural lines of elytra traced not more than in distal 1/4; caudal marginal line behind mid coxae scarcely deviated from hind edge of cavity, somewhat inclined forward to fore corner of metasternum without continuation along metepisternum; hind tarsi shorter than corresponding tibiae. Figs 54-63. Nepal
 *N. globosus* n. sp.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank all the colleagues who loaned me specimens of *Neopallodes* for study; namely R.J.W. Aldridge (LOND), N. Berti (PARI), R. Demoiseau (BRUS), A. Descarpentries (PARI), F. Hieke (BERL), M. Jäch (WIEN), Z. Kaszab (BUDA), J. Krikken (LEID), P. Lindskog (STOC), O. Merkl (BUDA), R. Poggi (GENO), R.D. Pope (LOND), W. Schawaller (STUT), H. Schönmann (WIEN) and M. Uhlig (BERL). This paper would not have been completed without support from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft providing a grant to work in Stuttgart. I give my especial thanks to W. Schawaller who helped in obtaining this grant and in preparing this paper.

REFERENCES

- GROUVELLE A. 1892. Viaggio di Leonardo Fea in Birmania e regioni vicine. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova* 12: 833-868.
- GROUVELLE A. 1894. Insectes des Bengales. Clavicornes. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* 38: 578-587.
- GROUVELLE A. 1902. Coléoptères recueillis dans le Japon central par M. le Dr. Harmand. *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* 8: 15-17.
- GROUVELLE A. 1903. Clavicornes de l'Inde septentrionale récoltés par M. Harmand. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* 72: 108-124.
- GROUVELLE A. 1908. Coléoptères de la région Indienne. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* 77: 315-495.
- GROUVELLE A. 1913. Byturidae, Nitidulidae. In: Junk W., Edit. *Coleopterorum Catalogus* 15, 56: 1-223.
- HAYASHI N. 1978. A contribution to the knowledge of the larvae of Nitidulidae occurring in Japan (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea). *Insecta Matsumurana (N.S.)* 14: 1-98.
- HISAMATSU S. 1953. The insect fauna of Mts. Ishizuchi and Omogo valley, Iyo, Japan. *Transactions of the Shikoku Entomological Society* 3: 139-143.
- HISAMATSU S. 1983. The *Neopallodes* of Japan (Col.: Nitidulidae). *Shikoku Tyûhô* 27: 159-160.
- JACOBSON G.G. 1915. Beetles of Russia and West Europa 11: 865-1024 (St. Petersburg) (in Russian).
- KIREJTSHUK A.G. 1987. New species of the complex of genera closely related to *Cyllodes* Erichson (Coleoptera, Nitidulidae) from Indochina and adjacent territories. In: *Entomofauna Vietnamica*: 137-170 (Nauka, Moscow) (in Russian).
- KIREJTSHUK A.G. 1992. 59, 61. Fam. Nitidulidae. In: *Identificational manual of insects from the Far East of the USSR* (3) 2: 114-210 (Nauka, St. Petersburg) (in Russian).
- KUROSAWA Y., HISAMATSU S. & SASAJI H. 1985. Coloured illustrations of the Coleoptera of Japan. *Osaka Hoikusha Publishing Co., Ltd* III: 1-500.
- PARSONS C.T. 1943. A revision of Nearctic Nitidulidae (Coleoptera). *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 92: 1-278, 13 pls.
- REITTER E. 1877. Beiträge zur Käferfauna von Japan. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* 21: 369-384.

- REITTER E. 1879. Verzeichnis der von H. Christoph in Ost-Sibirien gesammelten Clavicornier etc. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* 23: 209-226.
- REITTER E. 1884. Die Nitiduliden Japans. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* 3: 257-272, 299-302.
- REITTER E. 1885. Die Nitiduliden Japans. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* 4: 15-18, 39-44, 75-80, 101-104, 141-142, 173-176.
- REITTER E. 1919. Bestimmungs-Tabellen der Europäischen Coleopteren. 86. Nitidulidae und Byturidae. *Verhandlungen des Naturforschenden Vereins in Brünn* 56: 1-104.