

РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
Институт аридных зон ЮНЦ

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
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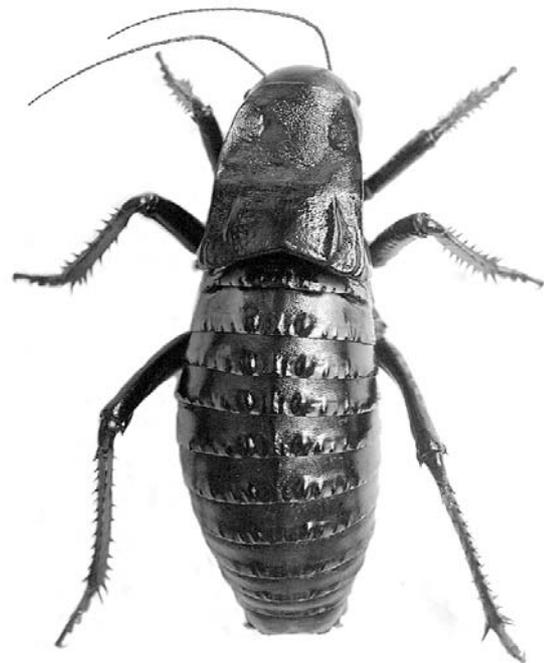


Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень

CAUCASIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Том 9. Вып. 1

Vol. 9. No. 1



Ростов-на-Дону

2013

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составление, редактирование
compiling. editing

На титуле оригинальная фотография А.В. Якимова, М.И. Шаповалова *Bradyporus multituberculatus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1833)

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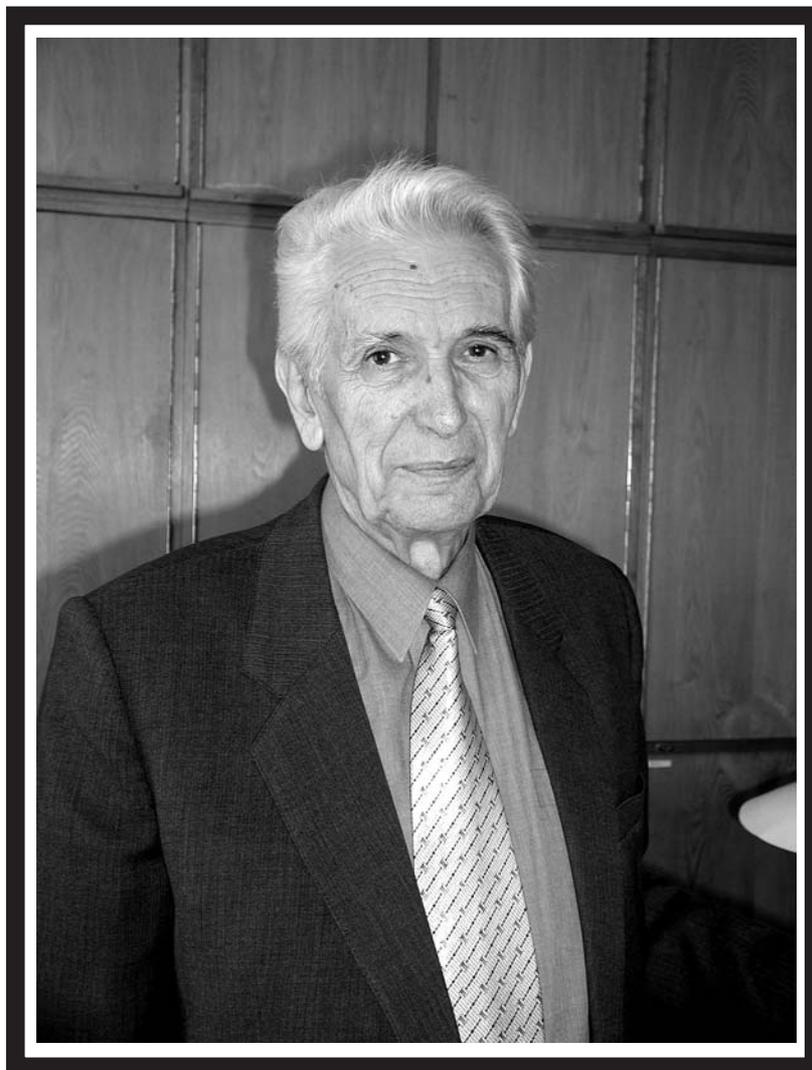
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Русская версия журнала – [http:// www.ssc-ras.ru/page450.html](http://www.ssc-ras.ru/page450.html)
English version – <http://www.ssc-ras.ru/eng/page1196.html>

Техническое редактирование и компьютерная верстка номера – *Ю.Г. Арзанов, Б.В. Страдомский*; корректура – *С.В. Набоженко*

Издание осуществляется при поддержке института аридных зон Южного научного центра РАН (Ростов-на-Дону)

Памяти Игоря Константиновича Лопатина посвящается



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(1923–2012)**

New and poorly known Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from South-East Asia

Новые и малоизвестные Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) из Юго-Восточной Азии

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Key words: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, South-East Asia, new species, new localities.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Юго-Восточная Азия, новые виды, новые местонахождения.

Abstract. Nine species: *Cleoporus udovichenkoi* sp. n. (Vietnam), *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n., *Platyxantha thailandica* sp. n., *Taumatocera antennalis* sp. n., *Levnmia thailandica* sp. n., *Lipromorpha thaiensis* sp. n., *Gonophora thailandica* (Thailand) sp. n., *Huphaenia patrikeevi* sp. n. (China), *Levnmia malayana* sp. n. (Malaysia) are described as new for science. New localities are indicated for 9 species.

Резюме. В работе описывается 9 новых видов: *Cleoporus udovichenkoi* sp. n. (Вьетнам), *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n., *Platyxantha thailandica* sp. n., *Taumatocera antennalis* sp. n., *Levnmia thailandica* sp. n., *Lipromorpha thaiensis* sp. n., *Gonophora thailandica* sp. n. (Таиланд), *Huphaenia patrikeevi* sp. n. (Китай), *Levnmia malayana* sp. n. (Малайзия). Указаны новые местонахождения для 9 видов.

The present paper is based on materials by Pavel Romantsov's collection from South-East Asia, mostly from Thailand in 2004–2007. Localities labels are given in the original transcription.

Abbreviations:

LM – collection of L. Medvedev (Moscow, Russia);

PR – collection of P. Romantsov (Saint Petersburg, Russia).

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Cleoporus udovichenkoi sp. n.

(Color plate 19–20: fig. 1, 11–12)

Material. Holotype (♂): "South Vietnam, 75 km W Phan-Thiet, 1100 m, 18.IV.2007, leg. P. Udovichenko" (LM).

Description. Metallic greenish bronze, 5 basal antennal segments, bases of femora and tibiae except bases fulvous. General view – fig. 1.

Frons and vertex finely and sparsely punctuate without longitudinal impression at middle, with shallow excavation near eyes, clypeus more strongly punctuate. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7 : 5 : 7 : 6 : 7 : 6 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 9 : 10, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, broadest at base and slightly narrowed anteriorly, side margins very feebly rounded,

surface shining, with moderately dense and not strong punctures. Scutellum with broadly rounded apex and microsculptured surface. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, broadest near middle, surface without postbasal impression, with well developed humeral tubercle and regular rows of rather fine puncture, interspaces broad, flat, shining, partly with microscopical punctures. Anterior femora with small, but very distinct tooth near middle of underside. Aedeagus – fig. 11–12. Length of body 3.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. This species have to be placed near *C. tibialis* (Lefevre, 1885), but differs without difficulty, because latter species has more deep groove near eyes, much smaller tooth on anterior femora and distinctly truncate apex of aedeagus.

Subfamily Galerucinae

Bangprella nigristernum sp. n.

(Color plate 19–20: fig. 2, 3, 13, 14)

Material. Holotype (♂): "Thailand, Surat Thani Province, south part of Ko Samui Island, 24–30.IV.2008, leg. P. Romantsov" (PR). Paratype: 1♂ with same locality data (LM).

Description. Fulvous, labrum, apical segments of antennae, scutellum, meso- and metasternum, upperside of tibiae and tarsi black. General view – fig. 2.

Body elongate, slightly widened posteriorly. Head impunctate, labrum slightly notched on anterior margin, clypeus pubescent with straight anterior margin and obtuse ridge in posterior half produced into narrow interantennal space, frontal tubercles transverse, narrow, delimited posteriorly with straight impressed line, vertex without impressions. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 9 : 2 : 5 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 6, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.25 times as wide as long, side margins almost straight, all angles obtuse, surface shining, impunctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly widened to behind and broadly rounded on apex, very finely punctuate and microsculptured, each elytron with several deep punctures along suture and with deep ovate fovea behind scutellum near suture and with feebly impressed and poorly delimited area behind and more externally of this groove (fig. 3). Segment 1 of fore tarsus not widened, same segment of hind tarsus as long as next segments united. Aedeagus (fig. 13–14) with longitudinal impression on underside. Length of body 4.3 mm (holotype), 3.8 mm (paratype).

Differential diagnosis. The genus *Bangprella*

Kimoto, 1989 includes 4 species: *B. fulva* Kimoto, 1989 from Thailand and 3 species from Vietnam [Medvedev, 2007]. The species in question differs well from all known species of the genus with modified elytra of male. Besides, it differs *B. fulva* with not modified antennae and from all Vietnamese species with form of aedeagus. Possibly it might be erected to independent genus, but we have not enough material to decide this question.

Platyxantha thailandica sp. n.
(Color plate 19–20: fig. 7, 18, 19)

Material. Holotype (♂): “Thailand, Phuket Island, 25.IV.2007, leg. P.V. Romantsov” (PR).

Description. Fulvous, apical antennal segments darkened, metasternum and abdomen except 3 apical segments piceous. General view – fig. 7.

Body elongate, parallel-sided. Head impunctate, clypeus short and transverse, interantennal space narrow and strongly convex, frontal tubercles strongly transverse, finely microsculptured and sharply delimited posteriorly, interocular space 1.3 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae a little longer than body, proportions of segments are as 11 : 2 : 13 : 14 : 15 : 14 : 14 : 14 : 13 : 13 : 13, preapical segments about 6 times as long as wide, segments 3–11 with dense addressed hairs. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins rounded, all angles obtuse, surface moderately shining, finely punctate and densely microsculptured, postmedian impressions shallow and poorly delimited. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, finely microsculptured. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, surface microsculptured, with fine sparse punctures. Segment 1 of fore tarsus moderately widened. Apex of posterior tibia with finger-like protuberance. Aedeagus (fig. 18–19) parallel-sided with elongate triangular apex and deep central furrow on underside in apical quarter; extreme apex split in the end of mentioned furrow. Length of body 6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Resembles *P. sumatrana* Jacoby 1899, differs with not widened preapical antennal segments, finely punctate and densely microsculptured prothorax and black metasternum and base of abdomen.

Hyphaenia patrikeevi sp. n.
(Color plate 19–20: fig. 5, 15–17)

Material. Holotype (♂): “China, N Sichuan, Jujiagow, 16.VII.2004, leg. V. Patrikeev” (LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennae black with basal segment partly dark red and 3 apical ones dark fulvous, elytra bluish green. General view – fig. 5.

Body elongate, almost parallel-sided. Head impunctate, but microsculptured on frontal tubercles and vertex, clypeus concave and ridged on sides, interantennal space narrow and convex, frontal tubercles triangular, transversely placed and limited posteriorly with straight impressed line. Antennae almost reach apex of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10 : 2 : 13 : 15 : 14 : 14 : 14 : 13 : 12 : 12 : 12, preapical segments about 4 times as long as wide, segments 3–11 with dense addressed hairs. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior quarter and distinctly narrowed to base, all angles distinct and obtuse, with setiferous pore, surface impunctate, microsculptured, with two rounded grooves just behind middle. Scutellum triangular, microsculptured. Elytra 1.75 times as long as wide, finely and sparsely punctured, all interspaces densely microsculptured. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi rather strongly widened. Aedeagus (fig. 15–17) thin and long with acute triangular apex, in lateral view feebly curved, underside with deep longitudinal impression in middle. Length of body 7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *Hyphaenia aenea* Laboissiere, 1936 from Yunnan, but differs with antennae black with 3 apical segments dark fulvous, prothorax without metallic sheen, depressions of prothorax feeble and distinctly divided, elytra not carinate.

Taumacera antennalis sp. n.
(Color plate 19–20: fig. 4, 26–28)

Material. Holotype (♂): “Thailand, Doi Soket, 24.VIII.2008, leg. A.A. Tsilin” (LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennae except two basal segments metasternum, abdomen, tibiae and tarsi black. General view – fig. 4.

Body elongate, but rather robust. Head impunctate, interantennal space narrow, with obtuse ridge, partly prolonged to clypeus, frontal tubercles very large, subquadrangular, moderately convex, not sharply delimited on sides and posteriorly, divided, with thin impressed line. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 14 : 3 : 10 : 12 : 10 : 9 : 10 : 9 : 21 : 10 : 22, segments 8–11 strongly modified: 8th triangular, 1–2 times as wide as long, 9th very large and thick, 1.6 times as long as wide, with deep oblique narrow groove, 10th quadrate, 11th about 4 times as long as wide, longitudinally concave. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third and moderately arcuate on sides, all angles distinct and slightly produced, anterior border not margined, hind border margined, surface with transverse impression behind middle, densely microsculptured, with fine punctures. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided, with feebly convex humerus and basal area, but without postbasal impression, with not deep and moderately dense punctures and microsculptured interspaces. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi strongly widened. Aedeagus (fig. 26–28) thin and long, spear-like, feebly curved in lateral view, longitudinally grooved in apical part of underside. Length of body 7.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. This species has modified 9th and 10th antennal segments of male, while all other continental species of this genus mostly have the 3rd modified segment or more rarely 8th or 5th to 7th ones.

Levnum thailandica sp. n.
(Color plate 19–20: fig. 6, 20–22, 34)

Material. Holotype (♂): “Thailand, Surat Thani Province, south part of Ko Samui Island, 2–30.IV.2008, leg. P. Romantsov” (PR). Paratype: 1♀ with same label and date (LM).

Description. Entirely fulvous. General view – fig. 6.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, shining, clypeus with straight anterior margin, interantennal space moderately broad, includes posterior part of clypeus, frontal tubercles triangular, distinctly delimited posteriorly, interocular space 1.3 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10 : 3 : 5 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 12, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins rounded, anterior and posterior angles obtuse, surface convex and shining, without impressions, microscopically, almost indistinctly punctured. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, widest in apical quarter, with sides slightly rounded, surface shining and practically impunctate, apical margin and slope with a few short hairs. Segment 1 of anterior tarsi not widened. Aedeagus (fig. 20–22) with finger-like apical process and strongly produced internal sac. Length of body 5.3 mm.

Female: length of body 5.3 mm, spermatheca – fig. 34.

Differential diagnosis. This species is near *L. flava* (Jacoby, 1892) and *L. persimilis* (Kimoto, 1989), but differs from both with practically impunctate upperside and other

proportions of basal antennal segments, from *L. flava* also with apical process of aedeagus.

Levnuma malayana sp. n.
(Color plate 19–20: fig. 8, 23–25)

Material. Holotype (♂): “Malaysia, Pangkor Isl., 23.VIII.2010, leg. A. Klimenko” (LM).

Description. Fulvous, antennal segments 2–5, tibiae and tarsi black. General view – fig. 8.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, shining, clypeus long with straight anterior margin, interantennal space rather broad, convex, frontal tubercles triangular, well delimited, interocular space 1.5 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10 : 3 : 5 : 9 : 10 : 9 : 9 : 9– (next segments absent). Prothorax 1.45 times as wide as long, broadest at middle lateral margins rounded, anterior and posterior angles truncate, surface convex, without any impressions, shining and impunctate. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, widened to behind and rounded apically, surface shining and impunctate, apical margin with short hairs. Segment 1 of fore tarsi not widened. Aedeagus (fig. 23–25) with triangular apical process. Length of body 4.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near to *Levnuma vietnamica* (L. Medvedev, 2000), differs with less transverse prothorax, impunctate elytra, much smaller body and quite other form of aedeagus.

Subfamily Alticinae

Lipromorpha thaiensis sp. n.
(Color plate 19–20: fig. 9, 31–33)

Material. Holotype (♂): “Thailand, Surat Tani Province, south part of Ko Samui Island, 24–30.IV.2008, leg. P. Romantsov” (PR). Paratypes: 2♂ with same label and date (LM, PR).

Description. Entirely fulvous, pubescence of upperside light. General view – fig. 9.

Head shining, impunctate, frontal tubercles triangular, poorly delimited posteriorly. Antennae reach apical quarter of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 8 : 7 : 7 : 6 : 6 : 9, preapical segments about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.1 times as wide as long, with very deep and narrow constriction in basal third, side margin only slightly concave behind anterior angles, surface sparsely pubescent, with arcuate impressed line in quarter and deep central groove just behind it, but without transverse impression behind anterior margin, punctures feeble and sparse, especially at middle. Scutellum triangular, short. Elytra 1.65 times as long as wide, pubescent, with high basal convexity, regular rows of deep punctures and costate interspaces; horizontal part of elytron sharply delimited from vertical part. Segment 1 of anterior tarsus not widened. Posterior tibiae widened on apex. Aedeagus – fig. 31–33. Length of body: holotype 2.7 mm, paratypes 2.2–2.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Near *L. difficilis* (Chen, 1934) from China and Vietnam and *L. thoracica* L. Medvedev, 2009, differs with other form and sculpture of prothorax and quite other aedeagus.

Subfamily Hispinae

Gonophora thailandica sp. n.
(Fig. 10, 29, 30)

Material. Holotype (♂): “Thailand, Phuket Island, near Karon, N 7° 50'52", E 98° 18'20", 25.IV.2007, leg. P. Romantsov” (PR).

Description. Red, antennae black with red basal segment, scutellum, black, each elytron with 6 poorly delimited black spots. General view – fig. 10.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, vertex shining with broad dull and microsculptured stripe in middle. Antennae nitidiform, reach middle of elytra, 6 basal segments bare, 5 apical ones thickly covered with hairs. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, side margins distinctly angulate in anterior third and finely serrate, surface with central smooth and convex stripe having in middle longitudinal groove, rest surface very strongly and coarsely punctuate, also with oblique impression from anterior angles to middle of base. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, dull and microsculptured. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, feebly serrate on sides, surface with 3 costae, the 1st costa being higher than suture and entire, the 2nd costa is also high, but less sharp and not so regular behind middle, the 3rd costa feeble and broadly interrupted near middle; all interspaces with transverse ridges and two rows of punctures. Aedeagus – fig. 29, 30. Length of body 6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. Belongs to species with unspotted prothorax. Differs from *G. masoni* Baly, 1888 from Andaman Islands with black antennae and other elytral sculpture, from *G. linkei* Uhmman, 1939 from Malacca with red upperside, other color of antennae and different sculpture of elytra and prothorax, from *G. pallida* Baly, 1858 from Malacca and islands with red, not fulvous body, not spotted elytra and quite other sculpture of upperside, from *G. xanthomela* Wiedemann, 1823, widely distributed south of Malacca with acute lateral protuberances of prothorax. From widely distributed and mostly usual *G. pulchella* Gestro, 1888 the new species differs with black antennae, unspotted prothorax and much more developed the 2nd costa of elytra.

New localities

Subfamily Clytrinae

Smaragdina volkovitshi Lopatin, 2004

Material. “China, Yunnan, Lijiang, 2000 m, 29.V.2002, leg. M. Volkovitch”.

Remark. A description of this species was based on a single male. We have in hands a female, collected in the same place and with the same person, only 4 days earlier. A female differs from male with black metasternum and larger body: 4 mm except 3.4 mm in male.

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Lachejia aenea (Chen, 1940)

Material. 1 ex., “China, N Sichuan, Juijaigow, 16.VII.2004, leg. V. Patrikeev”.

Remark. Widely distributed in Russian Far East and East China, but firstly found in Sichuan.

Subfamily Galerucinae

Mimastra annandalei Jacoby, 1905

Material. 1♀, “South Vietnam, 30 km NW Dalat, Long Lanh village, 1400 m, 12.IV.2007, leg. P. Udovichenko”.

Remark. A single female differs from *M. annandalei* in having legs entirely fulvous; it might be only a color variation or other species. Typical *M. annandalei* has fulvous femora and black tibiae and tarsi and seems to be similar to *M. rugosa* Jacoby, 1886 from Sumatra.

Subfamily Alticinae

Crepinema tenimberensis (Jacoby, 1894)

Material. 2 ex., “Thailand, Phuket Island, near Kata, N 7° 48', E 98° 19', 22–29.IV.2007, leg. P. Romantsov”.

Remark. This widely distributed species is firstly found in Thailand.

Nisotra apicefulva (Bryant, 1941)

Material. 1 ex., "Central Laos, Vietnam Prov., Vang Vieng vill., 10–15. IX.2009, leg. A. Klimenko".

Remark. Firstly recorded for Laos.

Sphaeroderma brancuccii L. Medvedev, 2009

Material. 2 ex., "Thailand, Phuket Island, near Kata, N 7° 48', E 98° 19', 22–29.IV.2007, leg. P. Romantsov".

Remark. Firstly recorded for Thailand, was described from Laos.

Luperomorpha boja Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963

Material. 2 ex., "China, N Sichuan, Li Xian, 2500 m, 20.VII.2004, leg. V. Patrikeev".

Remark. Firstly recorded from Sichuan, was known only from Hubei.

Luperomorpha collaris (Baly, 1874)

Material. 1 ex., "China, N Sichuan, Li Xian, 2500 m, 20.VII.2004, leg. V. Patrikeev".

Remark. Rather widely distributed in China and Japan, but firstly found in Sichuan.

Jacobyana piceicollis (Jacoby, 1889)

Material. 1 ex., "Thailand, Phuket Island, near Kata, N 7° 48', E 98° 19', 22–29.IV.2007, leg. P. Romantsov".

Remark. Firstly recorded from Thailand. Aedeagus of this species was erroneously figured by Scherer [1969] and this mistake was repeated by Medvedev (2009), in reality a mentioned figure belongs to *J. serainae* Sprecher, 2002. In real *J. piceicollis* apex of aedeagus is narrowly rounded [Sprecher, 2002].

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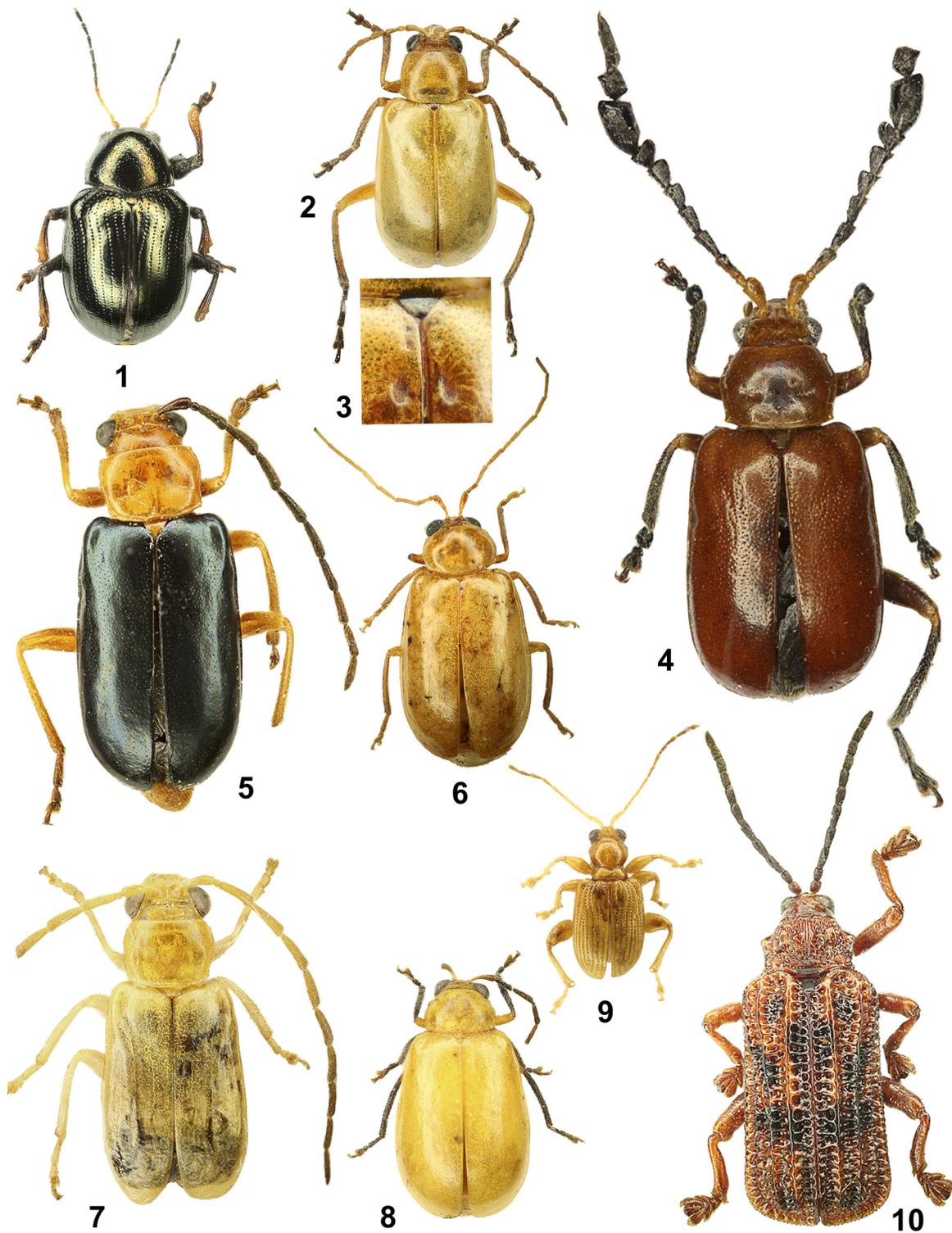


Fig. 1–10. Chrysomelidae, common view.

1 – *Cleoporus udovichenkoi* sp. n.; 2 – *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n.; 3 – *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n. (basal part of elytra); 4 – *Palpoxena antennalis* sp. n.; 5 – *Hyphaenia patrikeevi* sp. n.; 6 – *Calomicrus thailandicus* sp. n.; 7 – *Hyphaenia tibialis* sp. n.; 8 – *Calomicrus malayanus* sp. n.; 9 – *Lipomorpha thaiensis* sp. n.; 10 – *Gonophora thailandica* sp. n.

Рис. 1–10. Chrysomelidae, общий вид.

1 – *Cleoporus udovichenkoi* sp. n.; 2 – *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n.; 3 – *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n. (основание надкрылья); 4 – *Palpoxena antennalis* sp. n.; 5 – *Hyphaenia patrikeevi* sp. n.; 6 – *Calomicrus thailandicus* sp. n.; 7 – *Hyphaenia tibialis* sp. n.; 8 – *Calomicrus malayanus* sp. n.; 9 – *Lipomorpha thaiensis* sp. n.; 10 – *Gonophora thailandica* sp. n.



Fig. 11–34. Chrysomelidae, aedeagus and spermatheca (11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 12, 14, 17, 18, 22, 25, 28, 30, 33 – aedeagus, lateral view; 16, 21, 24, 27, 32 – aedeagus, ventral view; 34 – spermatheca).

Рис. 11–34. Chrysomelidae, эдеагус и сперматека (11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31 – эдеагус, вид сверху; 12, 14, 17, 18, 22, 25, 28, 30, 33 – эдеагус, вид сбоку; 16, 21, 24, 27, 32 – эдеагус, вид снизу; 34 – сперматека).

11, 12 – *Cleoporus udovichenkoi* sp. n.; 13, 14 – *Bangprella nigristernum* sp. n.; 15–17 – *Hyphaenia patrikeevi* sp. n.; 18, 19 – *Hyphaenia tibialis* sp. n.; 20–22 – *Calomicrus thailandicus* sp. n.; 23–25 – *Calomicrus malayanus* sp. n.; 26–28 – *Palpoxena antennalis* sp. n.; 29, 30 – *Gonophora thailandica* sp. n.; 31–33 – *Lipomorpha thaiensis* sp. n.; 34 – *Calomicrus malayanus* sp. n.