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On the fauna of Nitidulidae (Insecta, Coleoptera) from Taiwan with some taxonomical notes

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Abstract – A list of 82 species of sap beetles (Nitidulidae) collected in Taiwan is published with comments on their distribution. *Taenioncus cylindricus* (MURRAY, 1864), *Carpophilus (Carpophilus) indicus* HISAMATSU, 1963, *Amphicrossus lewisi* REITTER, 1873, *Meligethes (Meligethes) pectoralis* REBMANN, 1956, *Phenolia (Lasiodites) monticola* (GROUVELLE, 1910), *Physoronia schneideri* JELÍNEK, 1999, *Aethina (Aethina) inconspicua* NAKANE, 1967 and *Cyllodes nakanei* HISAMATSU, 1961 are first recorded from this island. *Epuraea (?Epuraea) superlata* sp. n., *Epuraea (Micruria) spiculata* sp. n., *Amphicrossus hirtus* sp. n. [also from Thailand, Malaysia (Borneo), Brunei, Indonesia (Sulawesi), Philippines (Palawan)], *Amphicrossus lobanovi* sp. n. (also from mountain parts of North India, Nepal, Indochina, Philippines, Malaysia and northern islands of Indonesia), *Amphicrossus opinatus* sp. n. (also from Laos and Vietnam), *Meligethes (Meligethes) zakharenkoi* sp. n., *Soronia merkli* sp. n., *Cyllodes pseudoliteratus* sp. n. and *Cyllodes scriptum* sp. n. are described from Taiwan. The following further species are also described: *Amphicrossus angusticlavis* sp. n. from Malaysia (Borneo) and Indonesia (Mentawei), *Amphicrossus factus* sp. n. from Malaysia (Perak), *Amphicrossus montanus* sp. n. from India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh), *Amphicrossus murrayi* sp. n. from Malaysia (Sarawak), *Amphicrossus nebulosus* sp. n. from Philippines (Mindanao), *Amphicrossus solodovnikovae* sp. n. from Myanmar (Burma) and *Amphicrossus triparcus* sp. n. from continental China (Shanghai). A key to the Indo-Malayan species of *Amphicrossus* ERICHSON, 1843, whose males bear a pair of paramedial brushes at the elytral suture, is given. *Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplicorpulentus* KIREJSTHUK, 2005 is proposed for *Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplus* KIREJTSHUK, 2001, non GROUVELLE, 1914 is proposed. New synonymies: *Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) acutangulus* REITTER, 1884 = *C. (E.) cingulatus* REITTER, 1884, syn. n.; *Ipidia (Hemipidia) sjoebergi* JELÍNEK, 1978 = *I. (H.) chujoi* HISAMATSU, 1982, syn. n. = *I. (H.) kinabalensis* HISAMATSU, 1982, syn. n. = *I. (H.) krikkeni* HISAMATSU, 1982, syn. n.; *Tricanus nigripennis* REITTER, 1873 = *T. punctatissimus* GROUVELLE, 1892, syn. n. = *T. sauteri* GROUVELLE, 1914, syn. n.; *Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplus* GROUVELLE, 1914 = *B. (B.) latus* MURRAY, 1864, syn. n.; *Brachypeplus (Selis) apicalis* MURRAY, 1864 = *B. (S.) caudalis* MURRAY, 1864, syn. n. = *B. (S.) dorsalis* GROUVELLE, 1897, syn. n. The name *Amystrops* GROUVELLE, 1906 is proposed for the preoccupied senior synonym *Propetes* REITTER, 1875, non WALKER, 1851. Lectotypes for *Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) cingulatus*, *Cyllodes variegatus* GROUVELLE, 1897, *Tricanus nigripennis*, *T. punctatissimus*, *T. sauteri*, *Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplus*, *B. (Selis) apicalis*, *B. (S.) caudalis* and *B. (S.) dorsalis* are designated. With 156 figures.

Key words – Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, faunistics, distribution, Taiwan, new species, new synonymy, designation of lectotypes, taxonomical notes.

INTRODUCTION

GROUVELLE (1914) published the first survey on the nitidulid fauna of Taiwan with description of some new species. After this publication few additional facts for this fauna have been published in different works. The present paper is based mostly on specimens collected by staff members of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) and other Hungarian entomologists. The author had a possibility to supplement these specimens with specimens deposited in other collections. In some cases he needed to test the type series and some unnamed specimens from other areas of the Indo-Malayan region in order to clarify taxonomical interpretation of specimens from Taiwan. All these specimens have been studied and identified. In cases, if some specimens were named by somebody before the present study, the author mentioned the personality, who identified these specimens. But if the studied specimens were identified with the names different from the taxonomical attribution, used in this paper, these names as well as the authors of different interpretations were mentioned. As a result of summarizing of all data, a list of 82 species was compiled. In the paper these data are supplied by a short discussion on distribution of each considered species. In connection with a necessity to give a clear interpretation and definition of the new species of *Amphicrossus* found on Taiwan, description of some new species from this genus are proposed. The subfamily Epuraeinae recorded from Taiwan was considered in the monograph devoted to the fauna of Himalayas and Northern Indochina (KIREJTSHUK 1998). However, the recent materials brought some new data which are included in the present publication.

The paper is divided into two parts. In the first part, the species recorded from Taiwan are listed and data on the specimens studied by the author and information on distribution of these species are given. The second part is devoted to the description of the new species, other taxonomical notes and it is supplied by a key to the *Amphicrossus* species, whose males bear a pair of paramedial brushes at the elytral suture. In some cases the Indo-Malayan "species" of this genus form pairs according to the presence/absence of these paramedial brushes on male elytra. Moreover, these brushes show a more or less expressed variability. However, at present the author prefers to name every member of these pairs as a separate species expecting that a future study will be able to clarify the real situation with these "species".

Depositories – BMNH = Natural History Museum in London (formerly British Museum of Natural History); DEI = Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg; FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; IRSN = Institut Royal des Sciences naturalles, Bruxelles; MSNG = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova;

NRS = Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm; NMB = Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel; NMC = National Museum of Wales, Cardiff; NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien; RMNH = Rijkmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; ROM = Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; ZISP = Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; ZMB = Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldt Universität, Berlin; ZMUC = Zoologisk Museum at Copenhagen University.

CONTRIBUTION TO FAUNA OF TAIWAN

Subfamily Epuraeinae

Epuraea (Haptoncus) concolor MURRAY, 1864

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24§1.367' N, 121°5.036'E", "850 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D.A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (2, HNHM); "Nantou county, Huisun Forest Area, 15 km N of Puli", "500 m, at light, 12–13.IV. 1997, G. Csorba & L. Ronkay" (2, HNHM).

Distribution – Rather common species, mostly in the Indo-Malayan and Australian Regions, including the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region and Papuan Province; rarer in the Afro-Madagascarean and Polynesian Regions (KIREJTSHUK 1998). It can be transported with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying fruits).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) fallax (GROUVELLE, 1897)

Specimens examined – "Pingtung Hsien, Kenting Nat.P., Botanical Garden", "4–6.X.2000, L. Papp, L. Ronkay & L. Peregovits" (8, HNHM); "Hualien Prov., Taroko N.P. betw. 270–2400 m", "at light, 2–5.IV.1997, G. Csorba & L. Ronkay" (1, HNHM); "Kaohsiung county, Shanping Forest Recreation area, near Liukuei","22°58'16"N, 120°41'15"E, at light, 19–21.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (2, HNHM); "Taitung Prov., Chihpen, 390 m, at light, 10.VI.1997, B. Herczig & L. Ronkay" (2, HNHM); "Pingtung Prov., 500 m, on the road N 199, 22°14'38"N, 120°51'51"E, 19.IV.1997, L. Peregovits & A. Kun" (1, HNHM); "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24°1.367'N, 121°5.063'E", "850 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – Rather common species, mostly in the Indo-Malayan Region, including Papuan Province, East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region and north of Australia (KIREJTSHUK 1998). It can be transported with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying fruits).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) luteolus ERICHSON, 1843

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Amping", "Hokuto" and "Kosempo". Rather common Pantropical species, including in its range the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region (KIREJTSHUK 1992, 1998). This species seems to be

the most common among the members of this subfamily, which are transported with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying fruits).

Epuraea (Haptoncus) ocularis FAIRMAIRE, 1849

Specimens examined – "Kaohsiung county, Shanping Forest Recreation area, near Liukuei","22°58'16"N, 120°41'15"E, at light, 19–21.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (2, HNHM); "Kaohsiung Hsien, near Liukuei, Shanping LTER Site","UV light trap, 1.IV.2002, L. Papp & M. Földvári" (1, HNHM); "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, 700 m", "at light, 25–27.XI.2000, L. Papp, L. Ronkay & L. Peregovits" (1, HNHM); "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24°1.367' N, 121°5.063'E", "850 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – Quite characteristic for the areas with tropical and subtropical climate of the Eastern Hemisphere (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, 1998). As other species of the subgenus it is frequently transported with stored products of plant origin.

Epuraea (Haptoncurina) motschulskyi REITTER, 1873

Specimen examined – "Kaohsiung county, Shanping Forest Recreation area, near Liukuei","22°58'16"N, 120°41'15"E, at light, 19–21.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (6, HNHM).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 41) recorded this species from "Kosempo". Quite common in the regions with tropical and subtropical climate in Asia, Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles, insular part of the Indo-Malayan Region (including Papuan Province), and also Australian and Polynesian Regions (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, 1998). It can be transported with stored products of plant origin.

Epuraea (Haptoncurina) paulula REITTER, 1873

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 41) recorded this species from "Kosempo". This species is known from Japan and also from Eastern and Southern China (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1998) and, therefore, the occurrence of it in Taiwan is quite probable (although no specimen from this island has been studied by the author).

Epuraea (Haptoncurina) sp.

Specimen examined – "Taipei city, Guanyinshan, 500 m, singled & swept, 15.XI.2002, O. Merkl" (1 female, HNHM).

Remarks – This specimen is somewhat more robust and with more shining dorsum than that in *E. (H.) motschulskyi*.

Epuraea (Epuraea) birmanica GROUVELLE, 1892

Distribution – This species is recorded from "Fenchihu" (KIREJTSHUK 1998: 132). Characteristic of the continental part of the Indo-Malayan region and mountain areas of Southern China.

Epuraea (Epuraea) superlata sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Taitung Prov., Hsiangyang, 2200 m, at light, 13.VI.1997, B. Herczig & L. Ronkay" (**holotype**, male, HNHM, and 1 **paratype**, male, ZISP). *See the description below.*

Epuraea (Micruria) commutata GROUVELLE, 1913

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 181) recorded this species from Taiwan (in addition to the main islands of Japan, including Hokkaido, and also the Ryukyus).

Epuraea (Micruria) consanguinea GROUVELLE, 1914

Distribution – Recorded only from Taiwan: "Kosempo", "Sokutsu", "Shis" and "Chusan Is." (GROUVELLE 1914: 41, KIREJTSHUK 1998: 233).

Epuraea (Micruria) dentipes HISAMATSU, 1961

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 181) recorded this species from Taiwan (in addition to Central and Southern Japan up to the Ryukyus).

Epuraea (Micruria) grouvellei JELÍNEK, 1978

Specimens examined – "Tapei Prov., Pi Hu, 410 m, 22.VI.1997, L. Herczig & L. Ronkay" (3 females, HNHM).

Distribution – Recorded from the continental part of the Indo-Malayan Region, and also from Taiwan, Java and Kalimantan (HISAMATSU 1985 as "*E. pusilla* (GROUVELLE)", KIREJTSHUK 1998).

Epuraea (Micruria) spiculata sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Ilan county, Mingchyh Forest Recreation area, 1200 m", "swept from vegetation, 5.IV.2002, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (**holotype**, male, HNHM and 4 **paratypes**, females,

HNHM, ZISP); "Nantou Prov, Huisun Forest Area, 15 km N of Puli", "500 m, at light, 12–13.IV.1997, G. Csorba & L. Ronkay" (1 **paratype**, female, HNHM). See the description below.

Epuraea (Micruria) sp.

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24°1.367'N, 121°5.063'E", "850 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1 male, HNHM).

Remarks – This specimen belongs to an undescribed species, closely related to *E. (M.) subtilis* GROUVELLE, 1894.

Amystrops nigripennis (REDTENBACHER, 1863)

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38–39) recorded this species from "Kosempo" under names "*Amystrops epuraeoides*" and "*Amystrops formosianus*", which were synonymized by KIREJTSHUK (1998: 302). Occurs in the most part of the Indo-Malayan region and eastern part of East Chinese (Palaearchearctic) province: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan, Japan (Ryukyus), Indonesia (Lombok) (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1998).

Trimenus parallelopipedus (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863)

Specimen examined – "Kaohsiung county, Shanping Forest Recreation area, near Liukuei","22°58'16"N, 120°41'15"E, at light, 19–21.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Kosempo" and "Taihorin". Its range scopes the Indo-Malayan Region, including Papuan Province, East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region and northern Australia (Queensland) (KIREJTSHUK 1992, 1998).

Taenioncus cylindricus (MURRAY, 1864)

Specimen examined – "Pingtung Hsien, Kenting Nat.P., Botanical Garden", "4–6.X.2000, L. Papp, L. Ronkay & L. Peregovits" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – First record from Taiwan. However, the HISAMATSU's mention of Taiwan for distribution of "*Carpophilus tenuis*" (HISAMATSU 1985: 179) can be interpreted as a record for "*T. cylindricus*", because "*T. cylindricus* (MURRAY, 1864)" and "*T. tenuis* (MURRAY, 1864)" are distinguished only by their colouration and sculpture of the integument (KIREJTSHUK 1998) and could in reality represent only varieties of the same species. It is a rather common species, mostly in the Indo-Malayan and Australian Regions, including Papuan Province, East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic)

Province of the Palaearctic Region and northern Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland) (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1998).

Raspinotus aff. *simplex* KIREJTSHUK, 1990

Specimens examined – "Kaohsiung county, Shanping Forest Recreation area, near Liukuei", "22°58'16"N, 120°41'15"E, at light, 19–21.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM); "Formosa, Sauter", "Pilam, 1908.I" (1, HNHM).

Remarks – These females from Taiwan are similar to *Raspinotus simplex* (known only from Vietnam, see KIREJTSHUK 1998: 342) in the comparatively pale colouration and sparse puncturation of dorsum. However, the specimens are slightly different from those described from Vietman in the smaller body (2.0–2.1 mm), shape of antennal club and even paler body coloration.

Subfamily Carpophilinae

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) chalybaeus MURRAY, 1864

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Kosempo" and "Shis", although the author has not seen any specimen of this species. It seems to be regarded a possible member of the fauna of Taiwan, because it is quite common in the Russian Far East, Japan, Korea and Northern East China (KIREJTSHUK 1992).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) delkeskampi HISAMATSU, 1963

Specimen examined – "Taipei city, Hsing Nan Road, 4.IV.2002, from rotting melon, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – This species is probably originated from the Indo-Malayan Region and East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province or more probably only from the latter, but recently distributed by man through a rather vast area with stored products (mostly decaying and dried fruits). It has also been recorded from Nepal, India (including Andaman Islands), Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia (including Irian Jaya), Philippines, Central and Eastern China, Japan, South Korea, Russia (Primorsky Kray), Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Seychelles, ?Sierra Leone (HISAMATSU 1985, JELÍNEK 1986, KIREJTSHUK & KABAKOV 1997, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished). It is possible that GROUVELLE recorded this species under the name of *C. (C.) hemipterus* (GROUVELLE 1914: 38 "Anping", "Kosempo", "Taihorin"), because JELÍNEK (1986: 460) mentioned "*C. delkescampi*" from Taiwan.

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) indicus HISAMATSU, 1963

Specimen examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 1909.IV" (1, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG as *C. hemipterus*).

Distribution – Recorded from Pakistan, India, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Réunion (JELÍNEK 1986, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished). It can be transported with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying and dried fruits).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) marginellus MOTSCHULSKY, 1858

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24°1.367' N, 121°5.036'E", "650 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D.A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (2, HNHM); "Taipei Hsien, Haeng-Lu Dyi, 450 m, hilltop, swept, 13.IV.2003, L. Papp" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Hokuto". It has a Pantropical range, however, now it is also widely spreading by man with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying and dried fruits) (KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished).

Carpophilus (Carpophilus) obsoletus ERICHSON, 1843

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 1909.IV" (1, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG); "S. Formosa, Auping, V.09, Sauter S.V." (1, ZMB).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Sokutsu, dist. Bashoryo". As the previous species, it has a Pantropical range, however, now it is also widely spreading by man with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying and dried fruits) (KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished).

Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) acutangulus REITTER, 1884

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 179) recorded this species from Taiwan. This species also spreads in Khabarovsky and Primorsky Krays, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan, both Koreas (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished) and, therefore is also a possible member of the Taiwanese fauna (see also taxonomical notes on synonymy of this species).

Carpophilus (Megacarpolus) funereus MURRAY, 1864, **comb. n.**

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Kosempo". The author has studied specimens also from India (Darjeeling, Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, Maynmar (Burma), Thailand, Malaysia (Perak, Penang, Sarawak), Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan) (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Carpophilus (Megacarpolus) triton MURRAY, 1864

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 180) recorded this species from Taiwan under the name "*Carpophilus titanus*", synonymised by KIREJTSHUK (1992). It is also known from the Amur Region, Primorsky and Khabarovsky Krays, Sakhalin, Kuriles, Japan (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) contingens (WALKER, 1858)

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Anping". It seems to have a subcosmopolitan range in stored products, but in natural localities it occurs in Nepal, India (including Andaman Islands), Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Moluccas), Myanmar (Burma), Malaysia (Malacca), Singapore, Sri Lanka, Philippines (Leyte, Mindanao), Papua New Guinea, Japan, Afro-Madagascarean, Australian and Polynesian regions (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) mutilatus ERICHSON, 1843

Specimen examined – "Tainan, Formosa, H. Sauter" (1 female, ZMB) (named by GROUVELLE).

Distribution – This species has a subcosmopolitan range in different stored products of plant origin, but in natural localities it is mostly subpantropical (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished) and probably with an original range in the Eastern Hemisphere (most likely in the Indo-Malayan region).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) pilosellus MOTSCHULSKY, 1858

Specimen examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Taihanroku, 908" (1, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG as *C. dimidiatus* and J. JELÍNEK as *C. pilosellus*).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Anping". As the previous species it seems to be also subcosmopolitan, occurring in different stored products, although in natural localities it is subpantropical (or more characteristic of the Indo-Malayan region) (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Carpophilus (Myothorax) schioedtei MURRAY, 1864

Specimen examined – "Tainan, Formosa, 1911, H. Sauter", "22.VII", "*Carpophilus dimidiatus* F.", "det. Grouvelle" (1, ZMB).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) mentioned *C. dimidiatus* from "Tainan" and "Anping". This species is known also from Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Malaysia (Borneo), Indonesia (Sumatra, Lombok, Irian Jaya), Philippines (Leyte, Luzon,

Mindanao), Hawaii (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished). It can be transported with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying and dried fruits).

Urophorus (Anophorus) foveicollis MURRAY, 1864

Specimens examined – "Taipei city, Hsing Nan Road, 4.IV.2002, from rotting melon, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (9, HNHM, ZISP); "S. Formosa, Gyamma, 4.6.1907, H. Sauter S.V." (1, ZMB); "Kosempo, Formosa, Sauter" (1, NMW).

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 178) recorded this species from Taiwan. This species is quite common in the areas with tropical and subtropical climate of the Indo-Malayan, Madagascarean, Australian and Polynesian Regions, reaching Japan in the north and southern coast of Australia in the south (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished). It can be transported with stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying and dried fruits).

Urophorus (Anophorus) humeralis (FABRICIUS, 1801)

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 38) recorded this species from "Hokuto" and "Kosempo". It has a pantropical range in natural localities, but spreads through all over the world in different stored products of plant origin (mostly decaying and dried fruits). In many cases the previous references to this species from the Indo-Malayan Region indeed refer to the previous *U. (A.) foveicollis*.

Subfamily Amphicrossinae

Amphicrossus discolor ERICHSON, 1843

Specimens examined – "Formosa, (Hoosan) Hosan, V.10, Sauter S." (5, ZISP, ZMB).

Distribution – The specimen named by GROUVELLE (1914: 42) as *A. discolor* and recorded "Alikang" has not been seen by the author and should be checked. However, the author studied specimens of this species from different localities of Taiwan. This species is recorded also from Myanmar (Burma), India (West Bengal, Assam, Darjeeling), Vietnam ("Annam") (GROUVELLE 1908), and also from Southern and Eastern China (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Amphicrossus hirtus sp. n.

Specimen examined – "Taitung Prov., Hsiangyang, 2200 m, at light, 13.VI.1997, B. Herczig & L. Ronkay" (1 **paratype**, HNHM). See data on other specimens of the type series and description below.

Amphicrossus japonicus REITTER, 1873

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 908.VI" (2, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG); "Formosa, Sauter", "Kosempo, 908" (1, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG).

Distribution – This species is distributed along the eastern continental stripe of the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region and Indochinese Province of the Indo-Malayan region, being more common in the northern part of its range (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Amphicrossus lewisi REITTER, 1873

Specimen examined – "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24°1.367' N, 121°5.036'E", "650 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D.A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – First record from Taiwan. This species is known from other areas of the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region (Japan, Korea, Eastern and Southern part of the continental China) (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Amphicrossus lobanovi sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Taipei county, Guanyinshan, 500 m, 14–21.IV.2002, on oozing tree sap, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (11 **paratypes**, HNHM); "S.Formosa, Fuhosho, VII.09, Sauter S.V." (1 **paratype**, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG as *A. japonicus*). See data on other specimens of the type series and description below.

Amphicrossus opinatus sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 909.VII", "*japonicus* Rtt., Det. O. Sjöberg" (**holotype**, male, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG as *A. japonicus*). See data on other specimens of the type series and description below.

Subfamily Meligethinae

Meligethinus plagiatus (GROUVELLE, 1894)

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 37) recorded this species from "Kosempo"under the name "*Pria elegans*", which was synonymised by KIREJTSHUK (1987) with "*Pria plagiata*". The species, for which these names were proposed, was transferred into the genus *Meligethinus* GROUVELLE, 1906. It is known also from India (West Bengal) and Vietnam (KIREJTSHUK 1987).

Meligethes (Meligethes) pectoralis REBMANN, 1956

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°4.561'N, 121°8.046'E", "1945 m, swept from vegetation, 18–19.IV.2002, D. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (3, males, HNHM, ZISP); "Chusan is., China, J.J. Walker" (1, BMNH); "Formosa Hoozan, 1.10., H. Sauter S.G." (2, ZISP, ZMB).

Distribution – First record from Taiwan. This species was described from Fujian (REBMANN 1956: 47).

Meligethes (Meligethes) shirakii HISAMATSU, 1956

Distribution – This species (originally assigned to the subgenus *Odontogethes*) was described from Amami islands (HISAMATSU 1956: 168) and later it was recorded from Taiwan (HISAMATSU 1985: 194).

Meligethes (Meligethes) torquatus JELÍNEK, 1997

Distribution – This species is known only after the original description (JELÍNEK 1997: 128, "Kaohsiung Hsien").

Meligethes (Meligethes) zakharenkoi sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Taichung Prov., Anmashan region, 1 650 m, 20.VI.1997, B. Herczig & L. Ronkay" (**holotype**, male, HNHM); "Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°4.561'N, 121°8.046'E", "1945 m, swept from vegetation, 18–19.IV.2002, D. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1 **paratype**, female, ZISP). See description below.

Subfamily Nitidulinae

Soronia merkli sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Nantou Prov., Meifong, 24°05' N, 121°10'E", "at light, N 91, 2 250 m, 21.IX.1999, G. Csorba & B. Herczig" (**holotype**, HNHM and 1 **paratype**, ZISP); – "Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°4.561'N, 121°8.046'E", "1945 m, at light, 18–19.IV.2002, D. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (3 **paratypes**, HNHM, ZISP). See description below.

Prometopia (Prometopia) quadrimaculata MOTSCHULSKY, 1863

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Anping" and "Taihorin". Its range includes the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region, and also Indo-Malayan and Polynesian Regions (GROUVELLE 1908, GILLOGLY 1962, HISAMATSU 1985, JELÍNEK 1978, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Prometopia (Parametopia) rotundata REITTER, 1888

Specimens examined – "Tapei county, Pi Hu, at light, 3.IV.2002, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM); "Taitung Prov., Chihpen, 390 m, at light, 10.VI.1997, B. Herczig & L. Ronkay" (1, HNHM); "Taipei Prov., Pi Hu, 450 m, 24.54'02"N, 121.45'27"E, 4–5.IV.1997, L. Peregovits & A. Kun" (1, ZISP).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Fuhosho". It also occurs in other places of the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region (Japan), Indochina, islands of Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra, Borneo) and Philippines (GROUVELLE 1908, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Parametopia x-rubrum REITTER, 1884

Specimens examined – "Formosa (Hoozan) Hosan, II.10, Sauter S." (6, ZISP, ZMB).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Taihorin". This species spreads through the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region (Japan, Nepal) and Indochina (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Megauchenia angustata (ERICHSON, 1843)

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Chip-Chip". It is the most common species of the genus and has the widest range among congeners, including the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region (Ryukyus, Taiwan, Nepal, Bhutan) and Indo-Malayan Region, including India, Thailand, Myanmar (=Burma), Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, islands of Malaysia and Indonesia (Mentawei, Sumatra, Borneo), Philippines (JELÍNEK 1978, HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, 1990, unpublished).

Megauchenia quadricollis rotundata KIREJTSHUK, 1990

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Kosempo 909.V-VI" (8, HNHM, ZISP); – "Is. FORMOSA, Kosempo, III.1908, Hans Sauter" (2, MSNG); "Fuhosho", "Formosa, Sauter" (1, NMW).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Fuhosho". This subspecies is more characteristic of the continental part of the range of the species (Assam, Indochina, Philippines) (KIREJTSHUK 1990, unpublished).

Ipidia (Hemipidia) sjoebergi JELÍNEK, 1978

Ipidia chujoi HISAMATSU, 1982, **syn. n.**
Ipidia kinabalensis HISAMATSU, 1982, **syn. n.**
Ipidia krikkeni HISAMATSU, 1982, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°4.605'N, 121°7.583'E, 2 074 m", "from tee trunk at night, 18–19.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (6, HNHM, ZISP).

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1982: 55) recorded this species from "Kenting Park" and "Fengshihu". Known also from Nepal, India, Bhutan, Malaysia (Borneo) and Indonesia (Java) (JELÍNEK 1978, HISAMATSU 1982, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Remarks – This species is quite widely distributed, but comparatively rare in collections. It shows considerable variability in its coloration, outline of patches on its dorsal sclerites and puncturation. The differences used in the key by HISAMATSU (1982) should be considered as applicable for the extremes among varieties of the same species.

Ipidia (Ipidia) variolosa REITTER, 1879

Specimens examined – "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11.IV.2002, O. Merkl" (7, HNHM, ZISP); "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 908.VI" (1, HNHM), "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 909.VIII" (7, HNHM); "Formosa, Sauter", "Kosempo, 908.VII" (2, HNHM);); "Formosa, Sauter", "Kosempo, 908.IX" (1, HNHM); "Formosa, Sauter", "Alikang, 1909.V" (1, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG); "Fuhosho", "Formosa, Sauter" (1, NMW).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 41) recorded this species from "Fuhosho", "Kosempo" and "Taihorin". It is rather common in the Russian Far East (Khabarovsky and Primorsky Krays, Sakhalin, Kuriles), Japan, Korea, Eastern and Southern China, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand and Vietnam (GROUVELLE 1908; HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished).

Phenolia (Lasiodites) inaequalis (GROUVELLE, 1914)

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Kosempo". Later this species was found also in Nepal, Vietnam and Thailand (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Phenolia (Lasiodites) monticola (GROUVELLE, 1910)

Specimen examined – "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11. IV.2002, O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – First record for Taiwan. This species is rather common in the mountain areas of South China and Indo-Malayan region (Nepal, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra) (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Phenolia (Lasiodites) picta (MACLEAY, 1825)

Specimens examined – "Pingtung Hsien, Kenting Nat.P., Botanical Garden", "4–6.X.2000, L. Papp, L. Ronkay & L. Peregovits" (11, HNHM).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Kosempo", "Tainan" and "Amping". It is widely distributed in Seychelles, Madagascar, Nossi-Bé, Réunion, Indo-Malayan and Australian regions, Palaearctic Far East (including Pakistan, Japan, Korea and China) and Hawaii (GROUVELLE 1908, JELÍNEK 1978, HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished, KIREJTSHUK & KVAMME 2002).

Phenolia (Plesiothina) amplificator HISAMATSU, 1956

Specimen examined – "Pingtung Hsien, Kenting Nat. Pk., Heng-Chun", "4–6.X.2000, L. Papp, L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – This species is known also from Japan, Nepal, India, Vietnam (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Stelidota multiguttata REITTER, 1877

Specimens examined – "Kaohsiung county, Shanping Forest Recreation area, near Liukuei","22°58'16"N, 120°41'15"E, swept singled, 19–21.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (1, HNHM); "Tapei Hsien, Haeng-lu Dyi, 450 m, hilltop, swept, 13.IV.2003, L. Papp" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 42) recorded this species from "Kosempo" and "Koroton". It is also known from many places of the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region and Indo-Malayan Region: Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Japan, continental China, Indochina, Sumatra, Borneo (JELÍNEK 1984, HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished).

Physoronia schneideri JELÍNEK, 1999

Specimen examined – "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11. IV.2002, O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Distribution – First record from Taiwan. JELÍNEK (1999*b*: 270) described this species from Sichuan.

Remarks – In contrast to the specimens from China (Sichuan) this male specimen from Taiwan has no hairs groups (brushes) on the elytra and all erect hairs with blunt apices evenly spread on dorsum.

Physoronia sp.

Specimen examined – "Nantou county, Rinnei Nature Conservation Area, between Meifeng and Tsuifeng, 2100 m, from tree trunks at night, 16.XI.2002, L. Ronkay & O. Merkl" (37, HNHM, ZISP); "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11.IV.2002, O. Merkl" (1, HNHM).

Remarks – This species is described in another paper (KIREJTSHUK 2005).

Pocadites chujoi HISAMATSU, 1959

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1959: 31) described this species from Okinawa and later he mentioned it from Taiwan (HISAMATSU 1985).

Pocadites sauteri GROUVELLE, 1914

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Taihorin, V.10, Sauter S." (2, ZMB).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 43) recorded this species from "Fuhosho" and it was also collected in Vietnam (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Aethina (Aethina) inconspicua NAKANE, 1967

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Mong Gwu, 14 km E of Puli, 24°1.367'N, 121°5.063'E", "850 m, swept from vegetation, 20.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1 female, HNHM).

Distribution – First record from Taiwan. This species is known also from the Russian Far East (Khabarovsky and Primorsky Krays, Kuriles), Japan, China (Sichuan, Fujian, Yunnan), Nepal, North India (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, "Meghalaya, Shillong", Sikkim), Thailand, Vietnam (KIREJTSHUK 1986, unpublished), although Taiwan was mentioned in the distribution of this species by KIREJTSHUK (1986).

Cyllodes bifascies (WALKER, 1859)

Specimen examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Fuhosho, 1909.VIII" (1, HNHM) (named by O. SJÖBERG as *C. binotatus*);

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 44) recorded this species from "Fuhosho" under the name "*C. dorsalis*". The specimen studied by the author comes apparently from the same series. This is the most common species of the genus in the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region and Indo-Malayan Region, reaching Indonesian New Guinea in the south (GROUVELLE 1908, HISAMATSU 1985, as "*C. dorsalis*" and "*C. binotatus*"; KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished).

Cyllodes multimaculatus GROUVELLE, 1914

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 45) recorded this species from "Fuhosho". Later it was recorded from Vietnam (KIREJTSHUK & KABAKOV 1997).

Cyllodes nakanei HISAMATSU, 1961

Specimens examined – "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11.IV.2002, O. Merkl" (1 female, HNHM).

Distribution – First record from Taiwan. HISAMATSU (1961: 28) described this species from Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), however, later it was also found in Nepal (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Cyllodes pseudoliteratus sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Pilam, 908.II", "*Cyllodes literatus* Rtt., Det. O. Sjöberg" (**holotype**, HNHM and 4 **paratypes**, HNHM, ZISP). See description below.

Cyllodes scriptum sp. n.

Specimens examined – "Ilan Pr., Fushan, 700 m, 24°45'N, 12°34'E", "from fallen logs at night, 10.IX.1999, G. Csorba &B. Herczig" (**holotype**, male HNHM); "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11.IV.2002, O. Merkl" (1 **paratype**, female, ZISP). See description below.

Cyllodes tigrinus GROUVELLE, 1914

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 44) recorded this species from "Kosempo". No more data of this species has been available since this publication.

Cyllodes sp.

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°4.605'N, 121°7.583'E, 2074 m", "from tree trunk at night, 18–19.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (1 male, HNHM).

Remarks – The specimen examined belongs to one species from the *limbatus* group, which has to be revised.

Coxollodes cyrtusoides (REITTER, 1884), **comb. n.**

Specimen examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Pilam, 908.II" (1, HNHM).
Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 192) recorded this species from Taiwan. It is also known from Japan, eastern part of North China, Nepal, mountains of India, Vietnam (KIREJTSHUK 1992, unpublished).

Remarks – The species group assigned to the taxon *Coxollodes* KIREJTSHUK, 1987 is rather distinct from the other species of *Pallodes* ERICHSON, 1843 and it seems reasonable to regard it as isolated from the members of tribe the Strongylini at generic rather than subgeneric level, as was initially proposed.

Neopallodes vicinus GROUVELLE, 1892

Distribution – This species is known from Primorsky Kray, Japan, continental China, Taiwan, Myanmar (Burma) (GROUVELLE 1892, HISAMATSU 1983, 1985, KIREJTSHUK 1992, 1994).

Tricanus nigripennis REITTER, 1873

Tricanus punctatissimus GROUVELLE, 1892, **syn. n.**
Tricanus sauteri GROUVELLE, 1914, **syn. n.**

Specimens examined – "Kankau (Koshun), Formosa, H.Sauter, VII.1912", "*Tricanus sauteri*" (written by GROUVELLE) (**lectotype** of *T. sauteri*, male, DEI, here designated and 5 **paralectotypes**", DEI, ZISP); "Hoozan, Formosa, Sauter" (1, NMW).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 46) recorded this species from "Kankau". It is also known from Sri Lanka, India (Darjeeling, Andaman Islands), Myanmar (Burma), Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia (Cameron Highlands, Borneo), Indonesia (Sumatra), ?Japan (? *T. japonicus* of HISAMATSU 1985: 193, perhaps also belongs to this species) (GROUVELLE 1908, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Remarks – Comparison of the type series, for which the names *T. nigripennis* (**lectotype** of *T. nigripennis*, male, ZMB, here designated, and 1 **paralectotype**, ZMB, 3 ?**paralectotypes**, ZISP, ZMB, "Ceylon, Nietner"), *T. punctatissimus* (2 **syntypes,** IRSN, "Palon, Pegu, Fea, VIII-IX.87") and *T. sauteri*, showed that they should be regarded as members of the same species.

Subfamily Cillaeinae

Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) latus MURRAY, 1864

Brachypeplus amplus GROUVELLE, 1914: 34, **syn. n.**

Specimen examined – "Kosempo, Formosa H. Sauter, 1911", "*Brachypeplus amplus* Grouv." (1 female, DEI, **lectotype** here designated).

Distribution – Beyond Taiwan this species spreads in the insular systems of Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines (KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Remarks – GROUVELLE (1914) in his description of this "species" pointed out that it "Peut-ętre une variety locale de *B. latus*". Re-examination of the type specimen, here designated as a lectotype (the second specimen mentioned in the description should be treated as a paralectotype), showed no character allowing to regard it as a species separate from the rather variable *B. latus*.

Brachypeplus (Selis) apicalis MURRAY, 1864

Brachypeplus (Selis) apicalis MURRAY, 1864: 303.
Brachypeplus (Selis) caudalis MURRAY, 1864: 304, **syn. n.**
Brachypeplus (Selis) dorsalis GROUVELLE, 1897: 343, **syn. n.**

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 177) mentioned Taiwan among toponyms from where this species ("*Brachypeplus dorsalis*") was recorded. The picture on his plate 28 proves that his records refer to *Brachypeplus apicalis*. This species is also known from the Ryukyus, Philippines, Malaysia (peninsular and insular), Indonesia (Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi etc.) (HISAMATSU 1985, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Remarks – The following type specimens were studied: **lectotype** of *B. (S.) apicalis*, female (BMNH), here designated: "ex Mus. Murray", "*apicalis*", "Maluccas, Mysol", "Fry Coll."; **lectotype** of *B. (S.) caudalis*, female (BMNH), here designated: "Bac, 103", "68.106", "*caudalis*"; **lectotype** of *B. (S.) dorsalis*, male (MSNG), here designated and 7 **paralectotypes** (MSNG, ZISP): "SUMATRA, SIBOGA, X.90 e III.91, E. Modigliani", "*Brachypeplus dorsalis* ty. Grouv." (written by A. GROUVELLE). Their synonymy is obvious.

Ithyphenes sauteri GROUVELLE, 1914

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 35) recorded this species from "Kankau (Konshun)". No more data has been published on this species.

Subfamily Cryptarchinae

Cryptarcha strigata (FABRICIUS, 1787)

Distribution – HISAMATSU (1985: 195) mentioned Taiwan among countries where this species is distributed. This island can be the south-eastern boundary of this species, which is widespread in the forest zone of the Palaearctic Region.

Cryptarcha sp.

Remarks – GROUVELLE (1914: 46) recorded this species from "Alikang".

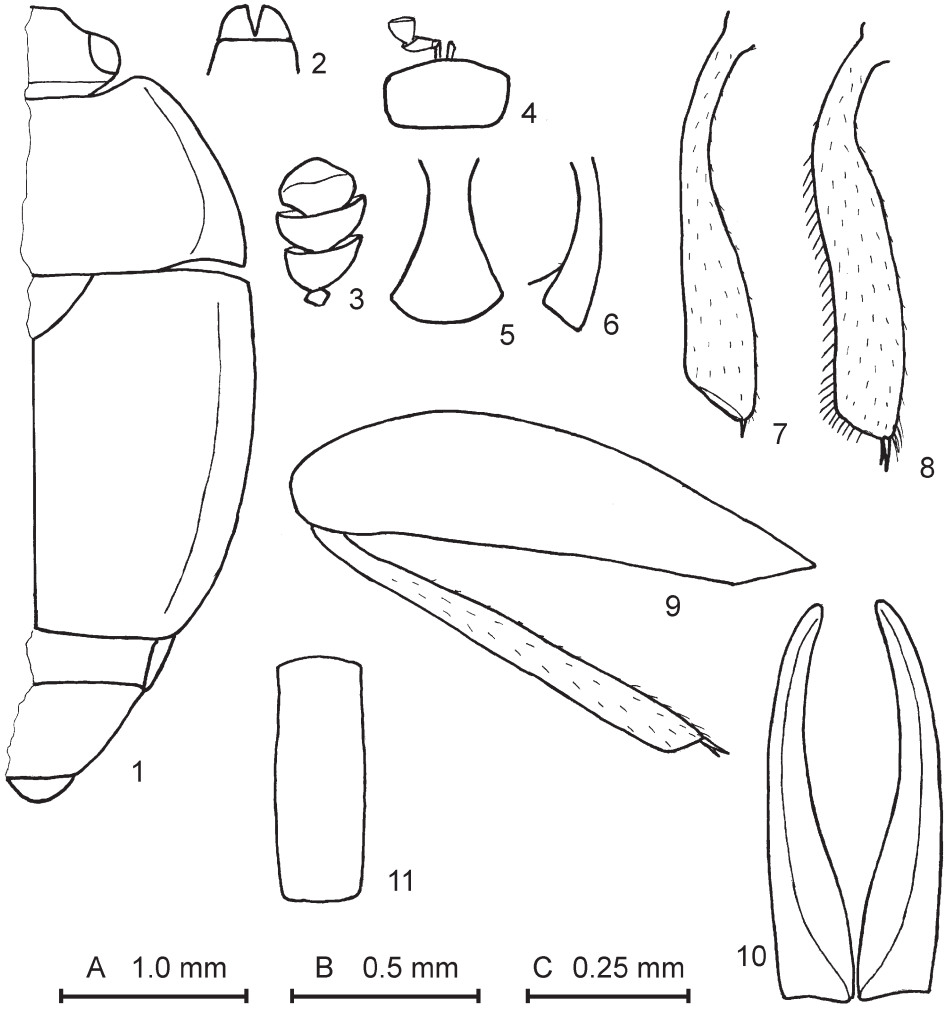
Glischrochilus (Librodor) japonius (MOTSCHULSKY, 1857)

Specimens examined – "Formosa, Sauter", "Chip Chip" (1, HNHM); "Formosa, Taihorin, X.10, Sauter" (1, ZMB); "Formosa, (Hoosan) Hosan, V.10, H. Sauter" (2, ZMB); "Chusan Is., J.J. Walker"(4, BMNH).

Distribution – GROUVELLE (1914: 46) recorded this species from"Chip Chip" and "Alikang". It is the most common species of the genus in the most part of the East Chinese (Palaeoarchearctic) Province of the Palaearctic Region (Korea, China, Nepal, northern mountains of India) and Indo-Malayan Region, spreading through almost all areas of continental part of the region and also in Japan, Philippines, most islands of Malaysia and Indonesia (JELÍNEK 1975, KIREJTSHUK, unpublished).

Glischrochilus (Librodor) becvari JELÍNEK, 1999

Distribution – JELÍNEK (1999*a*: 204) described *Glischrochilus (Librodor) becvari* from Yunnan (China), and mentioned an additional specimen from Taiwan ("Kaohsiung Hsien, Tenghih", MHNG). This specimen seems to belong to a separate species.



Figs 1–11. *Epuraea (Epuraea) superlata* sp. n., male, holotype: 1 = body with outline of explanate sides of pronotum and elytra, dorsal, 2 = anterior part of frons and labrum, dorsal, 3 = antennal club, 4 = mentum and labial palp, ventral, 5 = prosternal process, ventral, 6 = ibid., lateral, 7 = protibia, dorsal, 8 = mesotibia, ventral, 9 = metafemur and tibia, ventral, 10 = tegmen, ventral, 11 = penis trunk, dorsal. Scales: A – to Fig. 1, B – to Figs 2–9, C – to Figs 10–11

Glischrochilus (Librodor) sp.

Specimens examined – "Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°4.605'N, 121°7.583'E, 2074 m", "from tree trunk at night, 18–19.IV.2002, D. A. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl" (4, HNHM, ZISP).

Notes – These specimens await description as a new species in another paper of the author.

Subfamily Cybocephalinae

Cybocephalus (Cybocephalus) taiwanensis TIAN et PANG, 1994

Distribution – TIAN & PANG (1994: 402) recorded this species from "Fengshan". No more material is available.

Cybocephalus (Cybocephalus) sp.

Specimen examined – "Ilan county, Fushan Botanical Garden, from gilled mushrooms, 8–11.IV.2002, O. Merkl" (1 female, HNHM).

Remarks – Females of this subfamily in most cases do not have any expressed feature for a reliable identification.

DESCRIPTIONS AND TAXONOMICAL NOTES

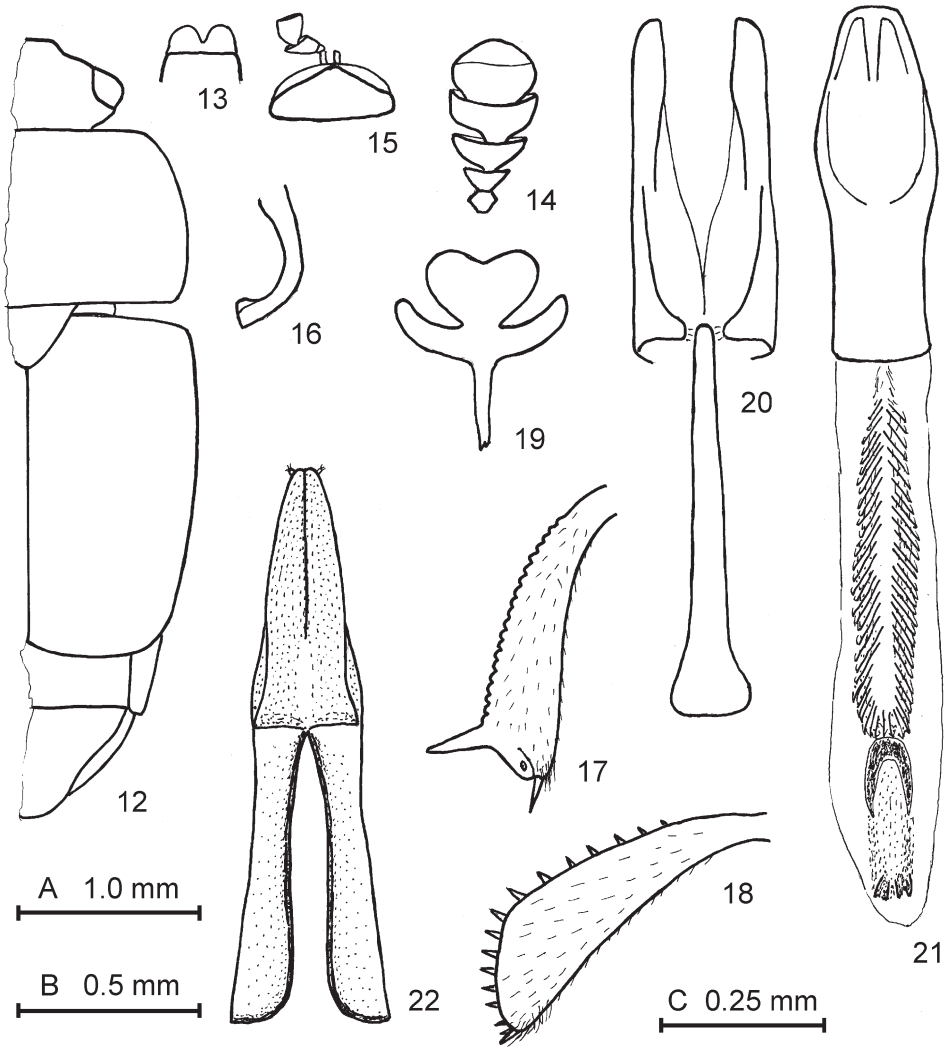
Subfamily Epuraeinae

Epuraea (Epuraea) superlata sp. n.
(Figs 1–11)

Description of male (holotype) – Length 4.4, width 2.3, height 0.6 mm. Slightly convex dorsally and ventrally (Fig. 1); unicoloured straw reddish; dorsum and ventral surface with a greasy sheen; dorsum with subrecumbent, not quite conspicuous, very fine yellowish hairs, somewhat longer than distance between their insertions, underside with somewhat sparse hairs.

Head and pronotum with almost distinct oval punctures, about 1.5 times as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them more or less narrower than a puncture diameter, smoothly microreticulated. Elytra at base as punctured and sculptured as head and pronotum, but distally puncturation becoming finer. Pygidium and preceding tergite finely and diffusely microgranulose,

and also finely and densely microreticulated. Ventrites finely and densely microreticulated. Prosternum with extremely fine very sparse puncturation and isodiametrically microreticulated. Metasternum about as sculptured as pygidium but more smoothed.



Figs 12–22. *Epuraea (Micruria) spiculata* sp. n., male, holotype: 12 = body with outline of explanate sides of pronotum and elytra, dorsal, 13 = anterior part of frons and labrum, dorsal, 14 = male antennal club, 15 = mentum and labial palp, ventral, 16 = prosternal process, lateral, 17 = protibia, dorsal, 18 = mesotibia, ventral, 19 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 20 = tegmen, ventral, 21 = penis trunk, dorsal, female: 22 = ovipositor, ventral. Scales: A – to Fig. 12, B – to Figs 13–18, C – to Figs 19–22

Head about 7/10 as long as distance between eyes, subdepressed and with slightly raised temples; eyes composed of moderately small facets. Frons and labrum: (Fig. 2). Antennae slightly shorter than head width, their club (Fig. 3) about 1.5 times as long as wide, composing about 1/4 total antennal length, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 4 and slightly longer than antennomere 3. Pronotum weakly convex at disk and widely subexplanate at sides (as widely subexplanate as width of antennal club). Scutellum subtriangular with narrowly rounded apex. Elytra about 8/9 times as long as their combined width; widely subexplanate at edges (as widely subexplanate as pronotal sides), apices transversely truncate. Tergite VI mostly exposed from under elytral apices. Pygidium with sharply truncate apex. Antennal grooves steeply convergent behind mentum with distinct expressed inner edges, but without trace of outer edges. Mentum subhexogonal and about 2.5 times as wide as long. Last labial palpomere somewhat widened apically and slightly longer than wide (Fig. 4). Prosternal process slightly curved along coxae before its subcarinate apex with subsemicircular posterior edge, which slightly wider than antennal club (Figs 5–6). Distance between mesocoxae about 1.5 times and that between metacoxae nearly twice as broad as that between procoxae. Metasternum subflattened, with a medial suture in distal half before its posterior edge, which is feebly angularly excised between metacoxae. Ventrite 1 considerably shorter than hypopygidium, the latter with rather projecting and widely rounded to subtruncate apex. Epipleura about 3 times as wide as antennal club.

Legs rather narrow and long. Protibia (Fig. 7) somewhat curved before the middle and widened at apex, where it is 3/4 as wide as antennal club, its spurs very short. Mesotibia curved and widened at base, but in distal half subparallel-sided and about as wide as protibia at apex. Metatibia very narrow, parallel-sided and rather long (about as long as metafemur), about 1/2 as wide as antennal club. Both meso- (Fig. 8) and metatibiae (Fig. 9) with rows of rather short setae along outer edge and moderate spurs. Pro- and mesofemora more than 2.5 times, but metafemur nearly 4 times as wide as corresponding tibia; posterior edges of meso- and metafemora almost straight. Protarsus nearly as wide as corresponding tibia, mesotarsus somewhat narrower and metatarsus much narrower; tarsomere 5 much longer than 1–4 combined, claws narrow and very long. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized (Figs 10–11).

Variability – Length 4.2, width 2.2 mm. The paratype differs from holotype in the much more conspicuous pubescence, protibiae and mesotibiae gently curved at base, metatibia somewhat shorter and somewhat less narrow.

Diagnosis – Many characters of this new species are quite typical to members of the subgenus *Epuraea* s. str. However, some of characters are unusual or more characteristic to other subgenera. The subflattened body with depressed head and widely explanate pronotal and elytral sides of the new species make its position out of all known groups among not only the subgenus *Epuraea*, but among the tribe Epurainae as a whole. The last labial palpomere of it is rather short and widened apically, which is more characteristic of that in the subgenera *Haptoncus* MURRAY, 1864 and *Haptoncurina* JELÍNEK, 1978 than of the members of the subgenus *Epuraea* s. str. The pygidium with sharply truncate apex of the considered new species is also more characteristic of other subgenera than *Epuraea* s. str. Nevertheless, it should be rather regarded as a member of *Epuraea* s. str. than other subgenera because of its small eye facets.

Etymology – The name of this new species is formed from the Latin “super” (over, above) and “latus” (wide, broad).

Epuraea (Micruria) spiculata sp. n.
(Figs 12–22)

Description of male (holotype) – Length 4.0, width 1.9, height 1.0 mm. Rather convex dorsally and slightly convex ventrally (Fig. 12); dorsum dark brownish, underside and appendages more or less lighter (appendages nearly reddish); dorsum and underside with a faint copper lustre; dorsum with conspicuous yellowish golden hairs, more or less longer than distance between their insertions; underside with sparser and less conspicuous hairs.

Head and pronotum microgranulose (behind each tubercle a more or less expressed small puncture is disposed), finely and cellularly microreticulated. Elytral with punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets in diameter; interspaces between them 4–5 times broader than a puncture diameter and with relief cellular microreticulation. Pygidium and ventites nearly as punctured and sculptured as elytra, but punctures smaller and sparser, interspaces between them less relief. Prosternum extremely finely and very sparsely punctured, very finely and very densely microreticulated. Middle of metasternum indistinctly punctured and with sclerites and interspaces densely microreticulated.

Head about 6/7 as long as distance between eyes, shallowly concave behind antennal insertions; eyes moderately faceted. Exposed part of labral lobes about 2/5 as long as width of their combined base (Fig. 13). Antennae markedly shorter than head width, club (Fig. 14) subovoid, about 1 and 1/3 as long as wide, composing about 2/7 of total antennal length. Pronotum and elytra strongly vaulted, sides steeply sloping (elytra subvertical) and unexplanate, elytral apices transversely subtruncate; elytra about as long as wide combined. Pygidium rounded at apex, under which only a widely rounded apex of anal sclerite is narrowly exposed. Last labial palpomere (Fig. 15) subparallel-sided and about 1.5 times as long as wide. Mentum subquadrangular with somewhat arcuate sides, about twice as wide as long. Prosternal process (Fig. 16) strongly curved along coxae and its transverse apex approaching the rather excavate surface of mesosternum, its very widely rounded apex about 1.5 times as antennal club. Distance between mesocoxae subequal to and that between metacoxae about 3 times broader than that between mesocoxae. Mesosternum without any developed medial carina. Metasternum flattened and with a narrow median and depressed stripe in distal half, before its posterior edge which is arcuately emarginate between coxae. Epipleura somewhat wider than antennal club.

All tibiae moderately wide, about as wide as antennal club, and with very short spurs; protibia (Fig. 17) with very prominent subapical process, which about half of most width of protibia and strongly curved ventrally; meso- (Fig. 18) and metatibiae with rows of short, rather stout and very sparse spines. Femora with gently outlined and convex both anterior and posterior edges, pro- and metafemora about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae, mesofemur somewhat narrower. Protarsus about 5/6 as wide as corresponding tibiae, meso- and metatarsi much narrower; claws strongly toothed at base. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig. 19. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized (Figs 20–21).

Female – Differs from male only in slightly narrower protibia and protarsus, smallewr ultimate antennomere, somewhat extended and narrowly subtruncate pygidial apex. Ovipositor (Fig. 22) with sclerites of usual configuration, comparatively short and weakly sclerotized.

Variability – Length 3.0–4.0 mm. All females examined have head and pronotum punctured, but not microgranulose, with punctures, as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them more or less narrower than a puncture diameter. The last labial palpomere in some paratypes is only slightly longer than wide.

Diagnosis – This new species belongs to the *mandibularis* group of the subgenus *Micruria* REITTER, 1875 [*E. (M.) accidentis* KIREJTSHUK, 1990, *E. (M.) bullata* KIREJTSHUK, 1998, *E. (M.) calcarifera* KIREJTSHUK, 1998, *E. (M.) dentipes* HISAMATSU, 1961, *E. (M.) dura* REITTER, 1884, *E. (M.) indochinensis* KIREJTSHUK, 1990, *E. (M.) mandibularis* REITTER, 1873, *E. (M.) punctata* KIREJTSHUK, 1992, *E. (M.) rhombica* KIREJTSHUK, 1990]. The combination of characters of this new species is quite distinct and allows to identify it. The long subapical process of protibia of the new species can be compared only with that in *E. (M.) calcarifera*. Furthermore, *E. (M.) spiculata* sp. n. has quite characteristic subtruncate apex of the female pygidium. Apart from the characteristic aedeagus and very long subapical process of protibia, this new species can be distinguished from other members of the *mandibularis* group by other characters. In particular, it differs from:

– *E. (M.) accidentis* in the darker body coloration, type of puncturation, markedly shorter elytra, pronotum with rounded posterior angles and more narrowed anteriorly, structure of ovipositor;

– *E. (M.) bullata* in the darker and larger body, type of puncturation, longer labral lobes, arcuately emarginate posterior edge of metasternum between coxae, structure of ovipositor;

– *E. (M.) calcarifera* in the larger and not bicolorous body, longer labral lobes, pronotum much wider and with not so steeply sloping sides, longer elytra, more widely separated metacoxae, narrower male protarsi;

– *E. (M.) dentipes* in the much more distinct and very dense puncturation of dorsum, finer and less conspicuous pubescence, much longer subapical process of protibia, longer last labial palpomere;

– *E. (M.) dura* in the more slender body, rounded posterior angles of pronotum, subtruncate apices of elytra, long subapical process of protibia;

– *E. (M.) indochinensis* in the darker body, longer and not subquadrangular pronotum with not so steeply sloping sides, longer elytra, much narrower protibia;

– *E. (M.) mandibularis* in the finer and less conspicuous pubescence, longer and not subquadrangular pronotum, shorter elytra, less distinct finer and extremely dense puncturation, narrower protarsus;

– *E. (M.) punctata* in the oval (not subparallel-sided) and much darker body, not so distinct and extremely dense puncturation of dorsum, shorter elytra, large tooth at base of claw;

– *E. (M.) rhombica* in the darker and larger body, much denser puncturation, narrower and comparatively longer elytra, strongly toothed tarsal claws, simple male metatibia.

Etymology – The name of this new species means “spicula” (stick), pertaining to the long and sharp subapical process of protibia.

Amystrops (Amystrops) nigripennis (REDTENBACHER, 1867)

Remarks – The synonymy of both generic and species names of this species was explained in KIREJTSHUK (1998), which remains without changes. However, The name *Propetes* was first proposed for a leafhopper genus of Proconiini (Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellinae; genus *Propetes* WALKER, 1851) (METCALF 1965: 516). Subsequently, as the valid generic name for the beetle species should be used *Amystrops* GROUVELLE, 1906 (= *Propetes* REITTER, 1875, not WALKER, 1851, *Platychorinus* GROUVELLE, 1906, *Platychoropsis* GROUVELLE, 1913, *Haptoncognathus* GILLOGLY, 1962).

Subfamily Carpophilinae

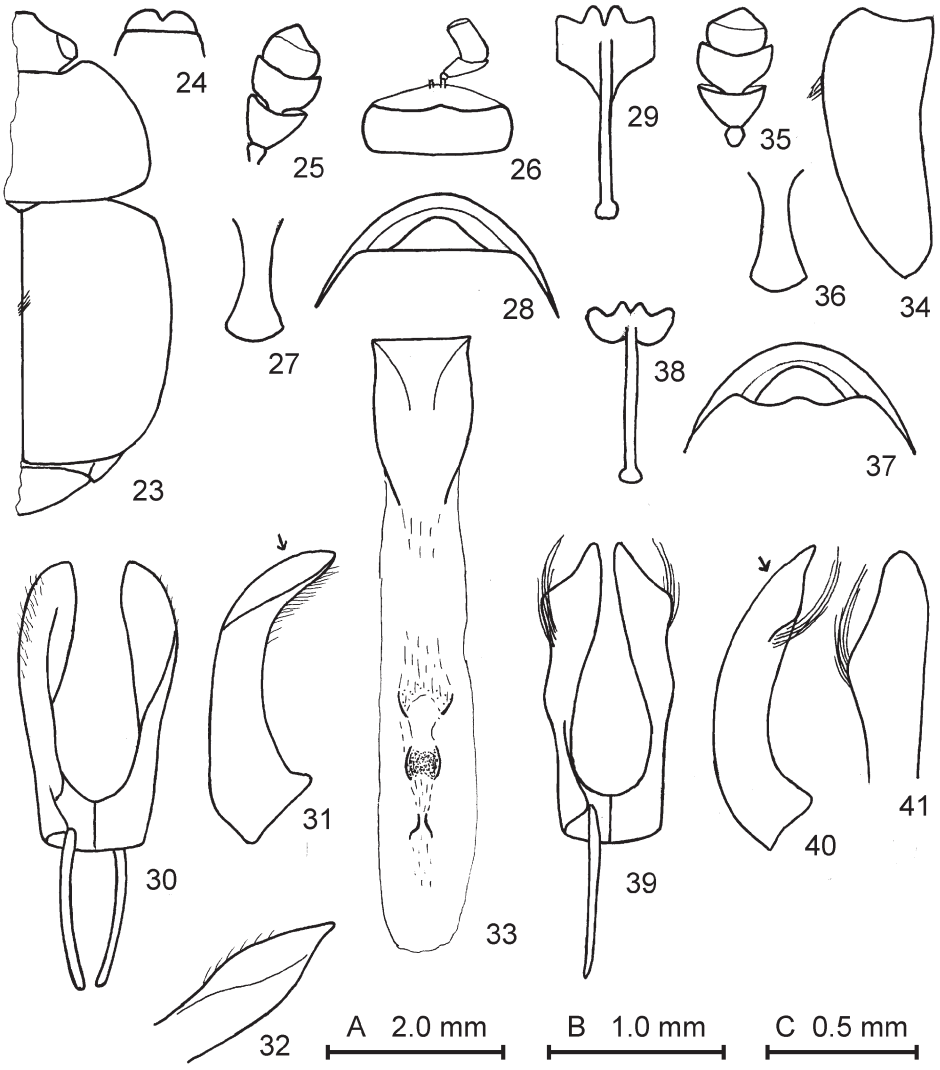
Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) acutangulus REITTER, 1884

Carpophilus acutangulus REITTER, 1884: 299.
Carpophilus cingulatus REITTER, 1884: 299, **syn. n.**

Remarks – The holotype of *C (E.) acutangulus*, female (BMNH) ("Japan, G. Lewis, 1910–320", "*Carpophil. acutangulus* m. n. sp."); the **lectotype** of *C (E.) cingulatus*, female (BMNH), here designated ("Japan, G. Lewis, 1910–320", "Nagasaki, 13.II–21.IV.81", "*Carpophil. cingulatus* m. Japan") and other specimens from the East Chinese (Palaearchearctic) province (BMNH, ZISP) were studied. This species is rather characteristic in the shape of pronotum and other external characters. Probably, REITTER in the original descriptions and key to Japanese Nitidulidae wanted to separate two species [here treated as *C (E.) acutangulus* and *C (E.) sibiricus*], however he designated as type specimens the representatives of the same species. This species is closely related to *C (E.) plagiatipennis* (Motschulsky, 1858). See also below the notes to *C. (E.)sibiricus*.

Carpophilus (Ecnomorphus) sibiricus REITTER, 1879

Remarks – The holotype of *C. (E.) sibiricus*, male (DEI) ("Amur", "Reitter", "6315", "coll. Kultze") and some hundreds of specimens from many collections (BMNH, HNHM, SMNS, ZISP, ZMB) were studied. This species is nearly as variable as *C. (E.) dubitabilis* GROUVELLE, 1897. REITTER (1884: 258 and 299) mentioned quite distinct characters for separation of two species which were named by him as *C. (E.) acutangulus* and *C. (E.) cingulatus*, but he designated as a type for



Figs 23–41. 23–33. *Amphicrossus angusticlavis* sp. n., male, holotype: 23 = body with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs on elytron, dorsal, 24 = anterior part of frons and labrum, dorsal, 25 = antennal club, 26 = mentum and labial palpus, ventral, 27 = prosternal process, ventral, 28 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 29 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 30 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 31 = ibid., lateral, 32 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 31, 33 = penis trunk and its inner trunk, dorsal. **34–41**. *Amphicrossus factus* sp. n. male, holotype: 34 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes, lateral, 35 = antennal club, 36 = prosternal process, ventral, 37 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 38 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 39 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 40 = ibid., lateral, 41 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 40. Scales: A – to Figs 23, 34, B – to Figs 24–28, 35–37, C – to Figs 29–31, 33, 38–40

each species one specimen deposited in BMNH, both are females, which are conspecific and well correspond with description of *C. (E.) acutangulus*, although he had in his disposal two distinct species originated from the LEWIS' collection. One of this species was named by him before (REITTER 1879) as *C. sibiricus*. REITTER in his latest key (REITTER 1919) distinguished three species, which was followed by the author of this paper (KIREJTSHUK 1992). However, after recent checking of the type series it became clear that these species should be named as:
C. (E.) acutangulus REITTER, 1884 = *C. (E.) cingulatus* REITTER, 1884, **syn. n.**;
C. (E.) sibiricus REITTER, 1879 = *C. (E.) cingulatus* sensu REITTER, 1919 and KIREJTSHUK, 1992.

C. (C.) cingulatoides NAKANE, 1959 also belongs to this complex, although this may be a synonym of *C. (E.) acutangulus* rather than *C. (E.) sibiricus*.

Subfamily Amphicrossinae

Amphicrossus angusticlavis sp. n.
(Figs 23–33)

Specimens examined – "Mentawei, Sipora, Sereinu, V-VI.94, Modigliani" (named by GROUVELLE as *A. discolor* and *A. bouchardi*) (**holotype**, male, MSNG, one **paratype**, ZISP);"Sar.", "68.106", (named by A. MURRAY as "*discolor*") (one **paratype**, BMNH);"Malaise trap, Sample 1", "malaise trap sample, base-camp, stunted, hill forest, Bukit, Monkobo", "Borneo: Sabah, Bukit Monkobo, 51°48'N, 116°58'E, 7–13.viii.1987, 900 m, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs" , "NMW Sabah (Borneo Expedition, NMW.Z.1987.094" (one **paratype**, NMC).

Description of male (holotype) – Length 5.3, width 3.4, height 1.2 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum, meso- and metasterna brownish, but the remainder of underside and appendages reddish to reddish brown; dorsum with a faint shine, and underside moderately shining; body with slightly conspicuous fine golden hairs, about 3 times as long as distance between their insertions and dorsum also with sparser and longer hairs, forming on elytra longitudinal rows; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs about as long as tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated almost in anterior fourth (these hairs slightly longer than hairs in cilia) (Fig. 23).

Head with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about as broad as a puncture diameter or slightly broader, densely and smoothly microreticulated. Pronotum with slightly smaller and sparser punctation and with more relief sculpture on interspaces. Elytra about as punctured and sculptured as head, although microreticulation on interspaces more raised. Pygidium with very small and very sparse distinct punctures, interspaces between them transversely wavy microreticulated. Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and relief irregular sculpture, but its process with distinct punctures, smaller than half an eye facet in diameter, interspaces between them much broader than a puncture diameter and smooth. Metasternum with distinct and dense punctures, somewhat larger than eye facets, interspaces between them less than a puncture diameter and rather smoothly microreticulated. Ventrites nearly microgranulose, densely microreticulated to alutaceous.

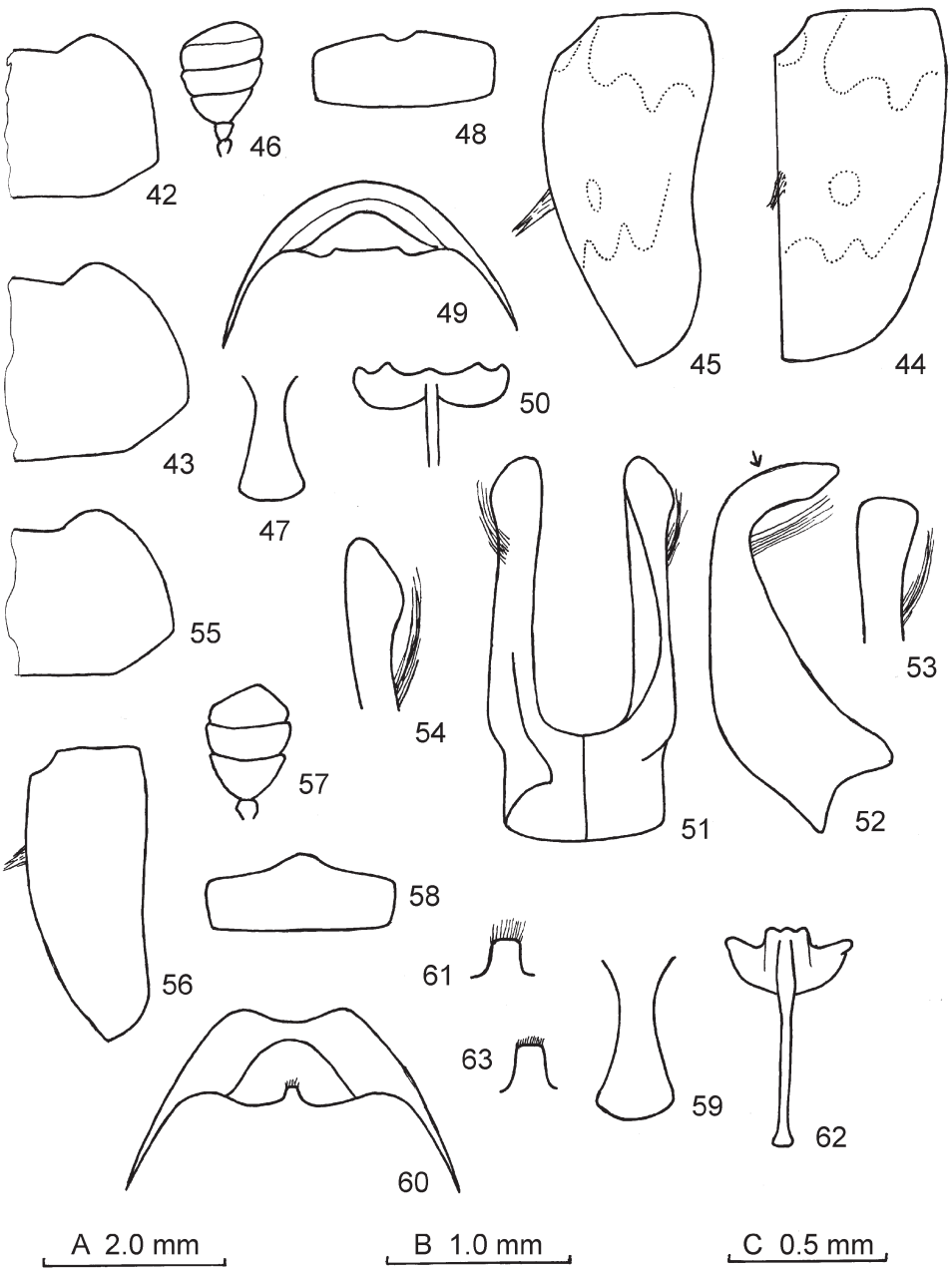
Head slightly shorter than distance between eyes (eyes composing of very small facets). Anterior edge of labral lobes subtransverse (Fig. 24); exposed part of labral lobes somewhat less than third of combined width of their base. Antennae slightly shorter than head width, their club (Fig. 25) comprising about a third of total antennal length, nearly twice longer than wide, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and significantly longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge at posterior angles slightly oblique. Elytra about 6/7 as long as broad combined. Pygidium very videly rounded at apex. Last labial palpomere (Fig. 26) about 1.5 times as long as wide and slightly widened apically. Mentum subquadrangular, about 3 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process (Fig. 27) flattened and rather widened at widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum almost 3 times as wide as long, its posterior edge nearly straight. Hypopygidium subtruncate to shallowly emarginate before median movable lobe and with a dense brush of hairs just along base of movable lobe. Protibia somewhat wider than antennal club; meso- and metatibiae slightly wider. Pro- and mesofemora about 1 and 2/3 as wide and metafemur nearly twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus slightly narrower protibia. Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 28. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig. 29. Tegmen moderately sclerotized (Figs 30–33).

Variability – Length 3.8–5.3 mm. Variability is apparent in coloration, puncturation and conspicuousness of pubescence. The paramedial brushes of hairs along male elytral suture in all cases consist of comparatively short and not dense hairs, sometimes slightly different from the other hairs on dorsum (hairs in the paramedial brushes on male elytra of the small paratype from Sabah are rather reduced).

Diagnosis – This new species has a combination of the distinguishing characters which are used in the key below. It seems to be more closely related to *A. factus* sp. n., differing from it in the longer and narrower antennal club, posterior edge of pronotum slightly oblique at posterior angles, absence of median convexity before movable lobe of the hypopygidium, shape of ventral plate and spiculum gastrale as well as in the shape of lateral lobes of tegmen.

Etymology – The epithet for this new species is formed from the Latin “angustus” (narrow, slender) and “clavus” (nail, peg, club).

Figs 42–63. 42. *Amphicrossus factus* sp. n., male, holotype, pronotum, dorsal. **43–54.** *Amphicrossus hirtus* sp. n., male, holotype: 43 = pronotum, dorsal, 44 = elytron with contour of darkened places and one of paramedial brushes, dorsal, 45 = ibid., lateral, 46 = antennal club, 47 = prosternal process, ventral, 48 = median plate of mesosternum, 49 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 50 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 51 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 52 = ibid., lateral, 53 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 52, 54 = ibid., specimen from Brunei. **55–63**. *Amphicrossus lobanovi* sp. n., male, holotype: 55 = pronotum, dorsal, 56 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes, lateral, 57 = antennal club, 58 = median plate of mesosternum, ventral, 59 = prosternal process, ventral, 60 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 61 = median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium, 62 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 63 = specimen from Borneo, median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium. Scales: A – to Figs 42–45, 55, 56, B – to Figs 46–49, 57–60, C – to Figs 50–52, 62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60
A 2.0 mm
B 1.0 mm
C 0.5 mm

Amphicrossus factus sp. n.
(Figs 34–42)

Specimens examined – "Malakka. Perak" (**holotype**, male, ZMB); "E. Jacobson, Sum., Afr. Njuruk Dempu, 1400 m, 8.1916" (one **paratype**, RMNH).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted. Length 5.0, width 3.0, height 1.5 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum, meso- and metasterna light brownish, but the remainder of underside and appendages reddish to reddish brown; dorsum with a faint copper lustre, and underside moderately shining; body with well conspicuous fine golden hairs, 2–3 times as long as distance between their insertions and dorsum also with much sparser and much longer hairs, forming on elytra longitudinal rows; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs considerably shorter than tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated in anterior fourth (these hairs about 1.5 times longer than hairs in cilia) (Fig. 34).

Head with distinct punctures, markedly smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them about as broad as a puncture diameter or slightly broader, densely and smoothly microreticulated. Pronotum and elytra with more or less smaller and sparser punctuation, and with more relief sculpture on interspaces. Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and relief irregular sculpture, its process also with indistinct punctures, with somewhat sculptured interspaces. Metasternum with distinct and dense punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them less than a puncture diameter and smoothly microreticulated. Antennal club (Fig. 35) comprising about a third of total antennal length, nearly twice longer than wide, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and twice as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum (Fig. 42) with posterior edge at posterior angles distinctly and moderately oblique. Elytra about 11/12 as long as broad combined. Pygidium subtruncate at apex. Last labial palpomere about 1.5 times as long as wide and slightly widened apically. Mentum subquadrangular, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Prosternum moderately carinate, but its process (Fig. 36) flattened and rather widened at widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum almost 3.5 times as wide as long, its posterior edge nearly straight. Hypopygidium subtruncate before median movable lobe and without both median process or dense brush of hairs at base of movable lobe. Tibiae about as wide as antennal club. Protarsus slightly narrower protibia. Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 37. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig. 38. Tegmen moderately sclerotized (Figs 39–41).

Variability – Length 4.7–5.0 mm.

Diagnosis – This new species is characterized by the comparatively elongate antennal club, which is less narrow than that of *A. angusticlavis* sp. n. It has a combination of the distinguishing characters which are used in the key below and mentioned in the diagnosis of the previous species. In addition to the these characters, the type specimens of *A. factus* sp. n. have the paramedial brushes along male elytral suture somewhat longer than those in *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., but with hairs about as loose as those in the latter.

Etymology – The Latin name of this species means "polished", "refined", "worked".

Amphicrossus hirtus sp. n.
(Figs 43–54)

Specimens examined – (In addition to paratypes from Taiwan, see above.) "Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., May 1985", "At light", "Clarke camp, Lower montane forest, 1 140 m", "Project Wallace, B.M. 1985–10" (**holotype**, male, BMNH); **paratypes**: "light trap 2, 50 m aqbove ground, 21.viii.79, S. L. Sutton", "Brunei: Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m, Mxt. Dipt. Forest, B.M. 1983–39" (1, ZISP); "N. Borneo, H. v. Oertzen" (1, ZMB); "India", "Bowring, 63.47*" (2, BMNH); "Thailand (Loei), Na Haeo (bio. Station), 05–12.V.2001, Light trap, Constant & Grootaert" (1, IRSN); "Thailand 91, Thanon Thong Chai, D. Král & V. Kubáň", "9–14.V.1991, Chiang Dao, 350 m, Vít Kubáň" (1, NMB); "Cambodia (Angkor), Preah-Kahn, Temple, 31.V.2003, Light trap, L. Constant & K. Smets" (1, ZISP); "Philippines, 150 m, Palawan, Port Barton, 14–18. Dec. 1990, Bolm" (1, NMB). In contrast to some other species of the genus, the conspecific females can be recognized and included in the type series.

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the description. Length 5.4, width 3.2, height 1.5 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum brownish, anterior part of head with mouthparts, transparent sides and longitudinal patches on pronotum, large patch on disc of each elytron, in the centre of which there is a small dark (blackish) spot, sides of pygidium and underside lighter (reddish to yellow brownish); dorsum with a faint shine, and underside slightly shining; body with rather conspicuous yellowish golden subrecumbent hairs, 2–3 times as long as distance between their insertions and dorsum also with sparser and very long and very stout at base blackish hairs, forming on elytra longitudinal rows (longer hairs somewhat suberected; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs somewhat shorter than tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated closely before the middle (these hairs much longer than hairs in cilia and longer than width of antennal club) (Figs 44–45).

Head with distinct punctures, markedly smaller than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about as broad as a puncture diameter and finely cellularly microreticulated. Pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, somewhat smaller than those on head, interspaces between them 2–3 times as broad as a puncture diameter or even broader, with dense, cellular and somewhat smoothed microreticulation. Pygidium with very small and very sparse distinct punctures, interspaces between them cellularly microreticulated. Prosternum with shallow and dense puncturation and smoothed sculpture, but its process with distinct small punctures (about half an eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat narrower than a puncture diameter and smooth). Metasternum with distinct and dense punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about a puncture diameter and rather smoothly microreticulated. Ventrites with distinct punctures about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about as broad as a puncture diameter and smooth or smoothed, but on hypopygidium punctures becoming smaller and traces of sculpture more visible. Eyes with moderate facets in diameter (comparatively larger than in most congeners). Antennal club (Fig. 46) comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, slightly longer than wide, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and twice as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum (Fig. 43) with posterior edge at posterior angles distinctly and moderately oblique. Elytra about as long as broad combined, their apices rather widely rounded and slightly oblique than subtruncate (as those in many congeners). Pygidium rather widely rounded than subtruncate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process (Fig. 47) flattened and rather widened at very widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum (Fig. 48) almost

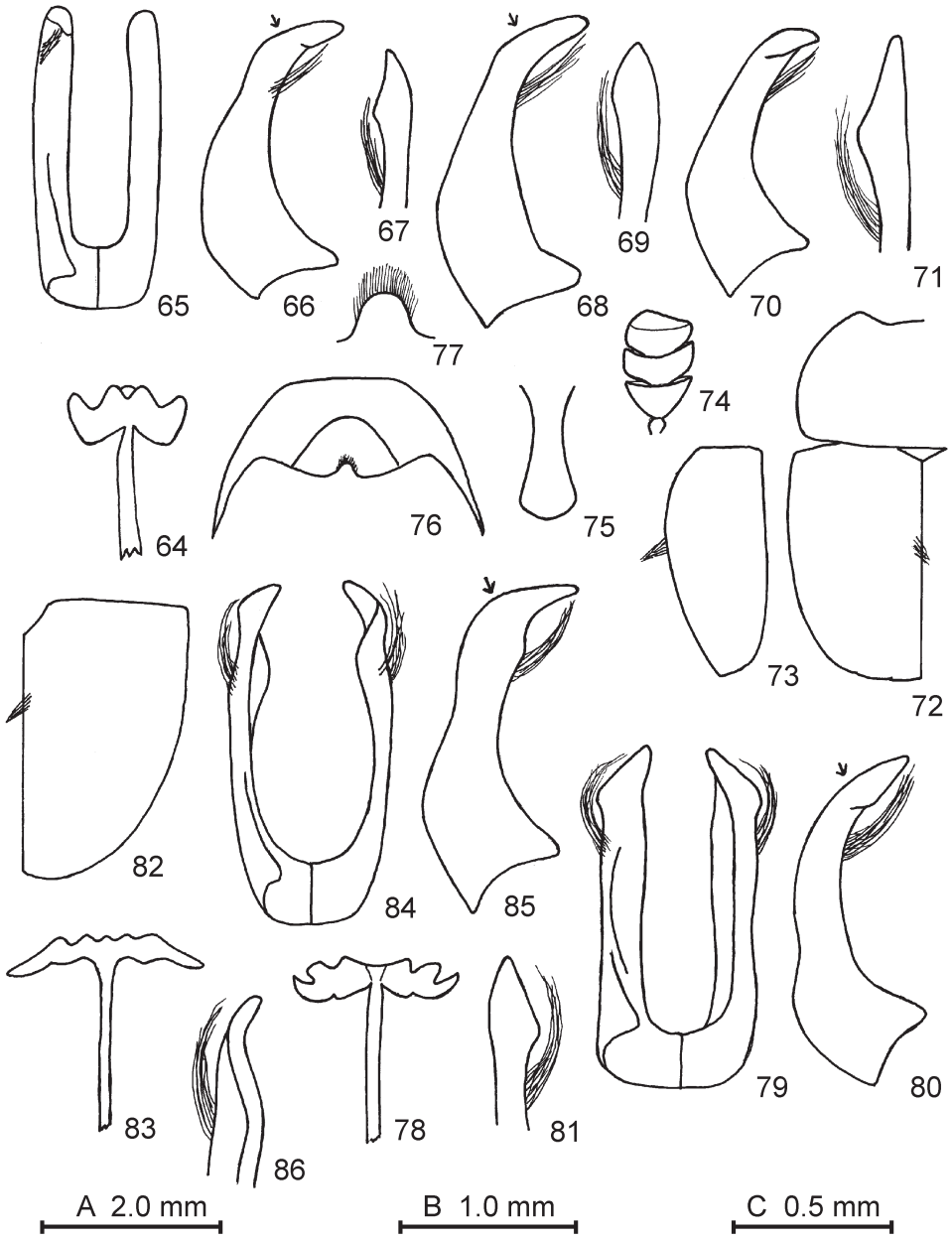
2.5 times as wide as long, its posterior edge emarginate. Metasternum shallowly and widely medially depressed. Hypopygidium very shallowly emarginate before very wide and short median movable lobe, without distinct median process at base of movable lobe. Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 49. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig. 50. Tegmen moderately sclerotized (Figs 51–54).

Female – Differs from the male in widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium as well as in absence of paramedial brushes of long hairs on elytra.

Variability – Length 4.2–5.5, width 2.8–3.4 mm. The body coloration varies from light brownish to dark brown, sometimes the body becoming completely dark and almost unicolorous (paratype from Thailand) or light specimens (paratypes from Brunei and "Borneo") look like almost straw reddish with some infuscation on dorsal sclerites. The small dark spot in the centre of elytral patch can be scarcely visible. Nevertheless, the blackish long and stout hairs on dorsum are conspicuous in all extremes of variability.

Diagnosis – This new species can be easily recognized among congeners due to its characteristic stout and very conspicuous blackish hairs on dorsum. Another very characteristic feature is its comparatively large and wide last antennomere, which is rather different from that in other congeners (although in *A. plagiatus* GROUVELLE, 1890 it is somewhat similar). Furthermore, in contrast to many other congeners, including all species treated here, this new species has comparatively large eye facets and sometimes with quite visible interfacettal setae. In comparison to other members of the genus treated here, it is well characterized by the distinct puncturation and smooth interspaces of ventrites, comparatively large eye facets, rather sparse puncturation and more smoothed microreticulation on interspaces between punctures (therefore in its description proportions of punctures compared with eye facets are rather different from those in the rest of the species). By coloration and many other characters this new species is similar to *A. plagiatus*, however, it is quite distinct from the latter not only in the long dark hairs on dorsum and peculiar puncturation of ventrites, but also in the larger body, pattern of lightened

Figs 64–86. 64–71. *Amphicrossus lobanovi* sp. n.: 64 = specimen from Sumatra, ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 65 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 66 = ibid., lateral, 67 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 66, 68 = holotype, tegmen, lateral, 69 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 68, 70 = specimen from Panaon (Philippines), tegmen, lateral, 71 = specimen from Biliran (Philippines), apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 68. **72–81**. *Amphicrossus montanus* sp. n., male, holotype: 72 = body with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs on elytron, dorsal, 73 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, lateral, 74 = antennal club, 75 = prosternal process, ventral, 76 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 77 = median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium, 78 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 79 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 80 = ibid., lateral, 81 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 80. **82–86**. *Amphicrossus murrayi* sp. n., male, holotype: 82 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, lateral, 83 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 84 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 85 = ibid., lateral, 86 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 85. Scales: A – to Figs 72, 73, 82, B – to Figs 74–76, C – to Figs 64–66, 68, 70, 78–80, 83–85


65
66
67
68
69
70
71
77
74
64
76
75
73
72
82
84
85
79
80
83
78
81
86
A 2.0 mm
B 1.0 mm
C 0.5 mm

parts of elytra, more sparserly set punctures on dorsum, median plate of mesosternum longer and with emarginate posterior edge, medially depressed metasternum, shape of the hypopygidium and lateral lobes of tegmen.

Etymology – The Latin name of this new species means "hairy", "shaggy", "rough".

Amphicrossus lobanovi sp. n.
(Figs 55–71)

Specimens examined – (In addition to paratypes from Taiwan, see above.) VIETNAM: "gory NO Cuá rào, Nghê tinh, 1.10.1962, Kabakov" (9.1962) (**holotype**, male, ZISP and 2 **paratypes**, ZISP); other **paratypes**: "verkh. r. Sông Chu, Chi ne, 27.8.1962, O.Kabakov" (1, ZISP); "W Ha giang, 6.7.1963, Kabakov" (2, ZISP); "gory SW Quy châu, 200 m, 12.2.1964, Kabakov" (30.8.1962, 12.1.1963) (8, ZISP); "gory SO Shon-Zuong, 200 m, 12.4.1962, Kabakov" (22.3.1962) (5, ZISP); "gory, 25 km NO Tai Nguyen, 11.9.1963, Kabakov" (2, ZISP); "40 km NO Tai Nguyen, 13–14.IX.1962, Kabakov" (1, ZISP); "predgor'ye, 30 km NO Tai Nguyen, 27.7.963, Kabakov" (1, ZISP); "Khon Gay, 100–300 m, Kabakov, 10.IV.1962, Kabakov" (1, ZISP); "gory NO Kua Rao, 500 m, 25.IX.1962, Kabakov" (1, ZISP); "Cao Bang: Ba Be Natl. Park, field behind bulldozed area by dorm annex., 23–27 MAY 1995, C. Condy", "Pitfall trap (banana), elevated" (1, ROM); "Cao Bang: Ba Be Natl. Park, trail along south end of Lake Lake Ba Be, to ethnic village, 23–27 MAY 1995, C. Condy", "1 forest, Pitfall traps (Mango), in canopy" (1, ZISP); "Cao Bang: Ba Be Natl. Park, shoreline of Lake Ba Be, Pitfall trap (mango); elevated, 20–23 MAY 1995, C. Condy" (1, ROM); "Cuc Phuong, 2–11.V.91, Strnad Jan" (10, NMB, ZISP). CHINA: "Bowring, 63 47*", "C/2, 6/3/53", "China" (2, BMNH); "Hong Kong", "*discolor*" (named by A. MURRAY), "68.106" (3, BMNH). CAMBODIA: "Camboja", "Moahit", "Fry Coll." (1, BMNH). MYANMAR (BURMA): "Bhamň, Birmania, Fea, VIII.1885", "*Amphicrossus discolor* Er., det. Grouvelle" (2, ZISP); "63877", "Doherty", "Birmah, Momeit", "*discolor*" (named by A. MURRAY), "Fry Coll." (2, BMNH); "Pinwe, Katha Dn., U.Burma, 1.27, H.G.C.", "H.G.Champion Coll., B.M. 1953–156", "*Amphicrossus pilosus* Gr." (named by H.G. Champion) (15, BMNH, ZISP). INDIA: "Kalimpong, 1000 m, Upper Bambusti, 5.V.1985", "Darjeeling, Ch.J.Rai" (24, NMB, ZISP); "Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, 5 000 ft, H.G.C.", "H.G.Champion Coll., B.M. 1953–156" (5, BMNH, ZISP); "Mirik, 1000 m, Aegherra, 13.VIII.1985", "Darjeeling, Ch.J. Rai" (1, NMB). NEPAL: "700', Chitwan Nat. Pk, Sauraha, 3–6.vi.1983", "Tree bark, at night", "M.J.D.Brendell, B.M. 1983–222" (1, BMNH); "632 Nepal: Kathmandu, Baneshwar, 1350 m, 18–24.VI.2000, W. Schawaller" 1 (SMNS). PAKISTAN: "Sylhet", "Bowring, 63 47*" (1, BMNH);"Dacca", "Pascoe Coll." (1, BMNH). SINGAPORE: "Singapore, Ubin Island, 1°24'N 103°58'E, 3–5.111991, O. Martin" (3, ZMUC, ZISP). MALAYSIA: "N. Borneo, Kina-Balu geb., Waterstradt S." (1, ZMB); "Prov. Pahang, 1.2, Pulau Tioman, Ayer Batang (13)", "Malaysia, 1992, Schillhammer" (1, NMW). MALAYSIA or INDONESIA: "Sg. Malingtang" (1, ZMB); "Long Navang", "O. Borneo, Mjöberg" (15, NRS, ZISP). INDONESIA: "Arnhemia", "Sumatra, Mjöberg" (most with reduced brushes at suture, and some without any trace of them) (11, NRS, ZISP); "Setiniak, Sumatra, 1 800 ft, Jan. '98" (1 male, BMNH); "Sumatra, Nius", "German Mission" (1, BMNH). PHILIPPINES: "Phil. Isl.", "*discolor*" (named by A. MURRAY), "68.106" (1, BMNH); "semper", "Luzon", "Phillip. Islands", "Fry Coll." (2, BMNH); "Panaon, Bötther", "29.11.1915" (1, ZMB); "Leyte Visca N Baybay, 1991, sec. forest, 100–200 m, leg. Schawaller & al." (7, SMNS); "Biliran, 21.10.1915, leg. Böttcher" (3, ZISP, ZMB). Four females

from "S. Formosa, Fuhosho, VII.09, Sauter S.V." remain unnamed because it is impossible to distinguish females of this species and *A. japonicus*.

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n. Therefore, some characters shared by both species are omitted in the below description. Length 5.6, width 3.4, height 1.8 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum dark brown; underside brownish; appendages reddish brown, but antennal club dark brown; body with a moderate coppery shine; body with moderately conspicuous fine golden hairs, about 2–3 times as long as distance between their insertions and dorsum also with sparser and longer hairs, forming on elytra longitudinal rows; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs considerably longer than tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated in anterior third (these hairs as long as hairs in cilia) (Fig. 56).

Head, pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat narrower than a puncture diameter, densely and smoothly microreticulated. Prosternum nearly microgranulose and microreticulated, but its process with distinct punctures, much smaller than half an eye facet in diameter, interspaces between them more or less broader than a puncture diameter and smooth. Metasternum with distinct and dense punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them less than a puncture diameter and rather smoothly microreticulated to completely smooth. Ventrites extremely finely and extremely densely microgranulate. Antennal club (Fig. 57) subovoid, comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, nearly 1 and 1/3 longer than wide, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and about twice as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum (Fig. 55) with posterior edge at posterior angles distinctly and moderately oblique. Elytra about 7/8 as long as broad combined. Pygidium distinctly emarginate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Prosternal process (Fig. 59) flattened and widened at very widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum (Fig. 58) almost 3 times as wide as long, its posterior edge subrectilinear. Metasternum subflattened in the middle. Hypopygidium rather deeply emarginate before median movable lobe and with narrow median process bearing a dense brush of very short hairs just at base of movable lobe (Fig. 61, 63). Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 60. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Figs 62, 64. Tegmen well sclerotized (Figs 65–71).

Female – Differs from the male in the widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium as well as in absence of paramedial brushes of long hairs on elytra.

Variability – Length 4.1–7.4, width 2.7–4.0 mm. This is the most variable species among the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan congeners. Body in most specimens almost unicolorous, varying from straw reddish to nearly blackish with somewhat lighter appendages, although in most darker specimens underside more or less lighter. However, many specimens from the Philippines are somewhat lighter with dark longitudinal patches on pronotum and elytra. Pubescence is also very different in various specimens, and in the Philippine ones it is particularly conspicuous. Puncturation and sculpture on interspaces between punctures of the dorsal sclerites are quite variable, sometimes punctures on elytra considerably larger than those on head and pronotum, interspaces between punctures on pronotum can be up to twice as broad as a puncture diameter, although some specimens (mostly from the Philippines) have rather dense punctures and interspaces between them are not infrequently with dense and rather contrasting microsculpture. The paramedial brushes on elytra are also quite variable, and in many specimes from "Arnhemia" are with very reduced brushes. The posterior edge of pygidium sometimes not clearly emarginate, and all specimens from the Philippines and some specimens from neighbouring islands it is subtruncate rather than emarginate. A particular variability is expressed in the shape of lateral lobes of tegmen: in some cases they are strongly compressed laterally (this feature of genitalia is mostly correspondent with subtruncate posterior edge of pygidium). Finally, a rather wide variability is traced also in the shape of apex of lateral lobes of tegmen: the lat-

eral subapical expansion is more raised in the specimens from the Philippines, and the outline of inner edge of lateral lobes before apex is also variable.

Diagnosis – This form treated here as new species has a combination of the distinguishing characters which are used in the key below. It is the commonest member of the genus in the Palaearchearctic Province and Indo-Malayan Region, which was confused by many previous researchers with *A. discolor*. However, it can be easily distinguished from the latter by its more oval body with shorter elytra, more developed and more conspicuous dorsal pubescence, shape of male pygidium and hypopygidium, suboblique posterior angles of pronotum, wider median plate of the mesosternum, configuration of distal edge of the spiculum gastrale and lateral lobes of tegmen. At the same time, this new species is very similar to *A. oblongus* GROUVELLE, 1897 in many external characters (including shape of the pygidium and hypopygidium) and structure of genitalia. These "species" are different mostly in the presence/absence of paramedial brushes on elytra, shape of prosternal process and spiculum gastrale. This situation is similar to that in the pair of *A piceus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863) and *A. japonicus* REITTER, 1873. Furthermore, the specimens of the new "species" under consideration are in general somewhat larger and more robust than those of *A. oblongus*, frequently have more curved lateral lobes of tegmen and can be characterized by some differences also in the distribution. Finally, variation in structure of different organs of the new "species" is much wider than that in *A. oblongus*. Thus, the separation of these forms needs to be clarified in a further study. See also the diagnoses of *A. montanus* sp. n., *A. nebulosus* sp. n., *A. opinatus* sp. n. and *A. triparcus* sp. n.

Etymology – The name of this species is devoted to ANDREY L'VOVICH LOBANOV, a friend and good colleague of the author for making new web pages and maintenance of the site "Beetles (Coleoptera) and coleopterists".

Amphicrossus montanus sp. n.
(Figs 72–81)

Specimens examined – "W. Almora Divn., Kumaon, U.P., Aug. 1917, HGC", "*Amphicrossus opacus*", "not *A. indicus* or *opacus*", "H.G. Champion Coll., B.M. 1953–156" (**holotype**, male BMNH); **paratypes:** with the same geographical label, "*Amphicrossus discolor* Er. Grouv. det.", "1580a" (2, male and female, BMNH, ZISP); "Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, H.G.C.", "H.G. Champion Coll., B.M. 1953–156" (2, BMNH, ZISP); "W. Almora, Kumaon, India, H.G.C.", "H.G. Champion Coll., B.M. 1953–156" (1, BMNH).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the description. Length 5.2, width 2.7, height

1.3 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum, meso- and metasterna chestnut brownish, but the remainder of underside and appendages reddish to reddish brown (although antennal club dark brown); dorsum with a faint shine, and underside moderately shining; body with moderately conspicuous fine golden hairs, about 3–4 times as long as distance between their insertions and dorsum also with sparser and longer hairs, forming on elytra longitudinal rows; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs slightly longer than tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated just before the middle (these hairs about as long as hairs in cilia (Figs 72–73).

Head, pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter (on pronotum and elytra till twice broader), densely and cellularly microreticulated. Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and smoothed sculpture, but its process with distinct very small punctures, interspaces between them much broader than a puncture diameter and smooth. Metasternum with distinct and dense punctures, somewhat larger than eye facets, interspaces between them less than a puncture diameter and rather smoothly microreticulated. Ventrites very finely and very densely microgranulose. Anterior edge of labral lobes subsemicircular; exposed part of labral lobes somewhat less than third of combined width of their base. Antennal club (Fig. 74) comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, nearly 1 and 1/3 as long as wide, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and significantly longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge at posterior angles forming a more or less regular arc. Elytra about 11/12 as long as broad combined. Pygidium subtruncate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, about 3 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process (Fig. 75) flattened and rather widened at widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum almost 2.5 times as wide as long, its posterior edge subrectilinear. Metasternum slightly and widely depressed in the middle.Hypopygidium rather deeply emarginate before median movable lobe and with narrow median process (Fig. 77) bearing a dense brush of moderately short hairs just at base of movable lobe. Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 76. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig 78. Tegmen moderately sclerotized (Figs 79–81).

Female – Differs from the male in widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium as well as in absence of paramedial brushes of long hairs on elytra and subflattened middle of metasternum.

Variability – Length 4.8–5.3, width 2.6–2.8 1.3 mm. Some variability is apparent in the coloration, density of punctures and sculpture on interspaces on dorsal sclerites. The specimen most different from the holotype is the female labelled as "W. Almora, Kumaon, India, H.G.C.", which has markedly sparser puncturation and rather smooth intervals on dorsal sclerites. Nevertheless, the latter is included in the type series because of the clearly and regularly arcuate posterior angles of pronotum.

Diagnosis – This new species has a combination of the distinguishing characters which is used in the key below. It, as the previous one, was mixed by many previous researchers with *A. discolor* ERICHSON, 1843, although it differs from the latter in the shorter and more robust body, denser puncturation and more conspicuous pubescence, longer cilia along sides of the pronotum and elytra, wider median plate of the mesosternum, shape of sclerites of the last abdominal segment in males and shape of tegmen.

Etymology – The epithet for this new species means "mountain", "mountainous", "hilly".

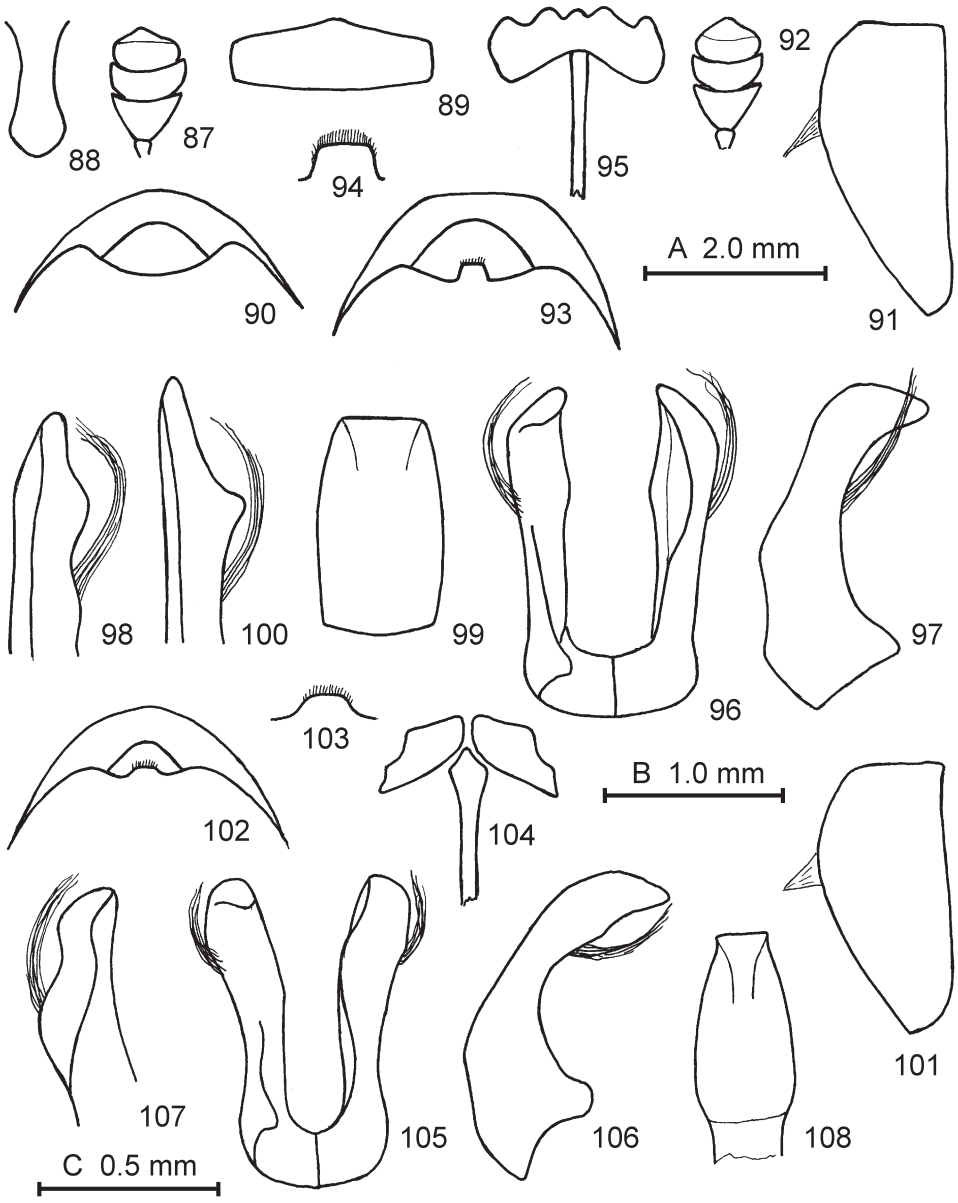
Amphicrossus murrayi sp. n.
(Figs 82–90)

Specimen examined – "Sarawak: 4th Division, Gn. Mulu NP.", "nr. Camp, c. 1 800 m", "at light", "P.M. Hammond, J.E. Marschall, v-viii.1978" (**holotype**, male, BMNH).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the description. Length 5.0, width 3.0, height 1.7 mm. Comparatively more convex than other congeners dorsally and slightly ventrally; subunicolorous light brown with lighter appendages (although antennal club dark brown); dorsum with a very faint shine, and underside moderately shining; body with strongly conspicuous fine golden hairs, more than 4–5 times as long as distance between their insertions (on underside pubescence somewhat shorter and less conspicuous) and dorsum also with sparser and much longer hairs; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs markedly shorter than tarsal claws, becoming very short behind the middle; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated at anterior 2/5 (these hairs about twice as long as hairs in cilia) (Fig. 82).

Head, pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat narrower than a puncture diameter, smoothed on head and densely and cellularly microreticulated on pronotum and elytra. Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and smoothed sculpture, but its process with dense indistinct small punctures, interspaces between them smoothly reticulated. Metasternum with distinct and dense punctures, somewhat smaller than those on dorsal sclerites, interspaces between them markedly less than a puncture diameter and rather smoothly microreticulated. Ventrites finely and very densely microgranulose. Antennal club (Fig. 87) comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, nearly 1 and 1/2 as long as wide, antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2 and about 1.5 times as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge rather oblique at posterior angles. Elytra slightly shorter as broad combined, their apices rather widely rounded than subtruncate (as those in many congeners). Pygidium very widely rounded to subtruncate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, about 3 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process (Fig. 88) not quite flattened and slightly widened at widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum (Fig. 89) more than 3 times as wide as long, its posterior edge convex. Metasternum subflattened in the middle. Hypopygidium rather deeply and regularly

Figs 87–108. 87–90. *Amphicrossus murrayi* sp. n., male, holotype: 87 = antennal club, 88 = prosternal process, ventral, 89 = median plate of mesosternum, ventral, 90 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral. **91–100**. *Amphicrossus opinatus* sp. n., male, holotype: 91 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, lateral, 92 = antennal club, 93 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 94 = median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium, 95 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 96 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal, 97 = ibid., lateral, 98 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 97, 99 = penis trunk, dorsal, 100 = specimen from Laos, apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 97. **101–108**. *Amphicrossus solodovnikovae* sp. n., male, holotype: 101 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, lateral, 102 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 103 = median protuberance at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium, 104 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 105 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 106 = ibid., lateral, 107 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 106, 108 = penis trunk, dorsal. Scales: A – to Figs 91, 101, B – to Figs 87–90, 92, 93, 102, C – to Figs 95–97, 99, 104–106, 108


88
87
89
94
95
92
90
93
A 2.0 mm
91
98
100
99
96
97
103
102
104
B 1.0 mm
101
107
105
106
108
C 0.5 mm

emarginate before median movable lobe. Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 90. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig 83. Tegmen well sclerotized (Figs 84–86).

Diagnosis – The shape of sclerites of the last abdominal segment of this new species is somewhat similar to that of *A. lewisi* REITTER, 1873, but its male genitalia are similar to those in *A. japonicus* and *A. opacus* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863). However, in contrast to all of them the new species has widely rounded elytral apices. It differs from the former in the somewhat smaller and more robust body, oblique posterior edge of pronotum at posterior angles, markedly finer puncturation of dorsum, wider antennal club, shorter last labial palpomere, sharply carinate prosternum, not flattened and narrower prosternal process, much shorter and wider median plate of mesosternum, shallower excision of posterior edge of hypopygidium and significantly shorter movable median lobe. This new species differs from both *A. japonicus* and *A. opacus* in the finer and denser puncturation, shorter cilia along pronotal and elytral sides, longer antennomere 4 (in *A. japonicus* and *A. opacus* it is only about half as long as antennomere 3), markedly shorter median plate of mesosternum and lack of median process at the bottom of apical excision of hypopygidium. The short cilia along the pronotal and elytral sides are quite unique among species of *Amphicrossus* with paramedial brushes of long hairs on the male elytra.

Etymology – The name of this new species is devoted to A. MURRAY, who published one of the best monographs on the systematics of the family Nitidulidae (MURRAY 1864) with description of many genera and species.

Amphicrossus opinatus sp. n.
(Figs 91–100)

Specimens examined – (In addition to the holotype from Taiwan, see above.)."Laos, Louangnamtha pr., 21°09'N, 101°19'E, Nantha, Muang Sing, 5–31.V.1997, 900–1200 m, Vit Kubáň" (4 **paratypes**, NMB, ZISP); "Tam Dao, 20–26.6.1990, N. Vietnam, A. Olexa" (4 **paratypes**, NMB, ZISP).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the below description.Length 6.0, width 3.8, height 1.9 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum subunicolorous (chestnut) reddish brown; underside and appendages lighter to bright reddish with darkened antennal club; dorsum with a faint shine, and underside moderately shining; body with moderately conspicuous fine golden yellowish hairs, about 3–4 times as long as distance between their insertions (on underside pubescence somewhat shorter) and dorsum also with sparser and much longer reddish hairs (darker than shorter ones); pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs about as long as tarsal

claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated at anterior 1/3 (these hairs about 1.5 times as long as hairs in cilia) (Fig. 91).

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them a little narrower than a puncture diameter, very finely and smoothly cellularly microreticulated. Elytra with distinct punctures, markedly smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter, very densely and very finely cellularly microreticulated (on subsutural places in anterior part of elytra puncturation becoming shallower and less distinct). Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and microgranulose to subalutaceous, but its process with distinct and dense, very small punctures, interspaces between them narrower than a puncture diameter and smooth. Metasternum with distinct and moderately dense punctures, almost as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about a puncture diameter and smoothly microreticulated. Ventrites very finely and very densely microgranulose. Antennal club (Fig. 92) comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, about 1.5 times as long as wide, antennomere 3 nearly as long as antennomere 2 and 1.5 times as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge rather widely rounded than oblique at posterior angles. Elytra about 7/9 as long as broad combined, their apices separately widely rounded (and forming an open sutural angle). Pygidium subtruncate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, more than 3 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process flattened and rather widened at very widely rounded to subtruncate posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum almost 3 times as wide as long, its posterior edge nearly straight. Metasternum subflattened in the middle. Hypopygidium shallowly emarginate before median movable lobe and with a distinct and comparatively wide process bearing a brush of very short and dense setae at bottom of this emargination (Fig. 94). Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 93. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig 95. Tegmen well sclerotized (Figs 96–100).

Female – Differs from the male in widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygidium as well as in absence of paramedial brushes of long hairs on elytra.

Variability – Length 4.0–6.3, width 2.5–3.9 mm. Dorsum dark brown to light brown, underside and appendages in all cases somewhat lighter. Rather great variability is observed in puncturation, sometimes becoming larger and subuniform on all dorsal sclerites. Conspicuousness of pubescence and sculpture of interspaces between punctures also somewhat variable. The apical emargination of the male hypopygidium is sometimes very weak and the process at its bottom varies in width, but in all cases this process is comparatively wider than that in *A. lobanovi* sp. n. and *A. oblongus* GROUVELLE, 1897.

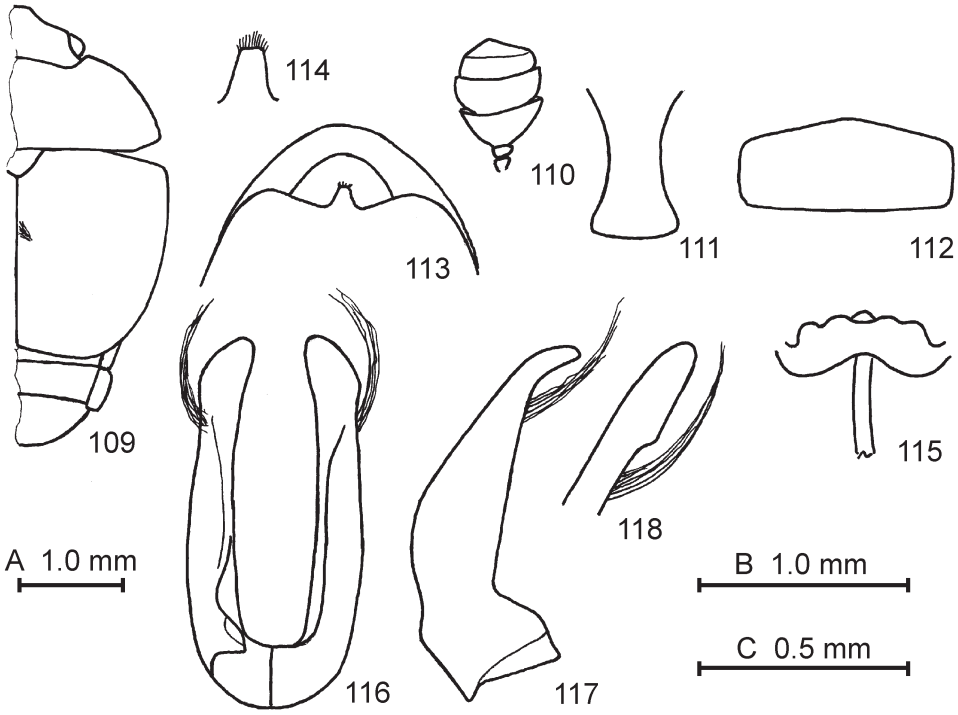
Diagnosis – This new species has a combination of the distinguishing characters used in the key below. It resembles *A. lobanovi* sp. n. and *A. oblongus*, but differs from them in the narrower antennal club, in generally shallower apical emargination of hypopygidium, wider process at bottom of this emargination and apices of lateral lobes of tegmen. This new species and *A. solodovnikovae* sp. n. form a pair of closely related species which can be distinguished by the characters given in the key below. In addition to the characters listed in the key, these species are quite different in shape of the male ventral plate and spiculum gastrale and penis trunk.

Etymology – The Latin name of this new species means “conjectured” and “supposed”.

Amphicrossus solodovnikovae sp. n.
(Figs 101–108)

Specimens examined – "Doherty", "Birmah, Ruby, Mes", "64552", "Fry Coll." (named by A. MURRAY as *A. discolor*) (**holotype**, male, BMNH and 4 **paratypes**, BMNH, ZISP).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the description. Length 4.4, width 2.6, height 1.8 mm. Comparatively rather convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum subunicolorous (chestnut) reddish brown; lateral sides of pronotum, prohypomera, abdominal apex and appendages lighter with darkened antennal club; dorsum with a faint shine, and underside moderately shining; body with moderately conspicuous fine golden yellowish hairs, 3–4 times as long as distance between their insertions (on underside pubescence somewhat shorter) and dorsum also with sparser and much longer concolorous hairs; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs about as long as tar-



Figs 109–118. *Amphicrossus nebulous* sp. n., male, holotype: 109 = body with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, dorsal, 110 = antennal club, 111 = prosternal process, ventral, 112 = median plate of mesosternum, ventral, 113 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 114 = median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium, 115 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 116 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal), 117 = ibid., lateral, 118 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 117. Scales: A – to Fig. 109, B – to Figs 110–113, C – to Figs 115–117

sal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs rather thich and situated at anterior 1/3 (these hairs more than twice as long as hairs in cilia) (Fig. 101).

Head, pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, markedly smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them more or less narrower than a puncture diameter, nearly smoothed on head, but very densely and very finely cellularly microreticulated on pronotum and elytra (on subsutural places in anterior part of elytra puncturation becoming shallower, smaller and less distinct). Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and microgranulose, but its process with almost distinct and dense, very small punctures, interspaces between them narrower than a puncture diameter and finely microreticulated to smoothed. Metasternum with distinct and moderately dense punctures, almost as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about half a puncture diameter or narrower and completely smooth. Ventrites very finely and very densely microgranulose. Antennal club comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, about 1.5 times as long as wide, antennomere 3 nearly as long as antennomere 2 and 1.5 times as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge clearly oblique at posterior angles. Elytra about 4/5 as long as broad combined, their apices separately widely rounded (and forming an open sutural angle). Pygidium very widely rounded at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, more than 2.5 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process subflattened and moderately widened at very widely rounded posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum almost 3 times as wide as long, its posterior edge nearly straight. Metasternum subflattened in the middle. Hypopygidium shallowly emarginate before median movable lobe and with a distinct, rather short and comparatively wide process bearing a brush of very short and dense setae at bottom of this emargination (Fig. 103). Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 102. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig 104. Tegmen well sclerotized (Figs 105–108).

Variability – Length 4.0–5.2, width 2.3–3.1 mm. Some variability is apparent in puncturation and sculpture.

Diagnosis – The very thick paramedial brushes of rather long hairs on male elytra is quite outstanding character of this new species. It has very characteristic apices of the lateral lobes of tegmen, outline of apices of the last abdominal segment of male and very long cilia along the posterior edge of pygidium.

Etymology – The name of this new species is devoted to the coleopterist from the Kharkov National University (formerly Kharkov State University), VERA SERGEYEVNA SOLODOVNIKOVA, passed away in November 2004.

Amphicrossus nebulosus sp. n.
(Figs 109–118)

Specimen examined – "Mt. Pantod, Santa Cruz, Davao Province, Mindanao, 2 500 ft, XII: 14–15.46", "original forest", "CMNH – Philippine Zool. Exped. (1946–47), M. Celestino" (**holotype**, FMNH, male).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp.n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the description.Length 3.9, width 2.4, height 1.4 mm. Comparatively rather convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; light reddish with somewhat darkened (light brown) head, pronotum and antennal club (also with one slightly infuscated stripe

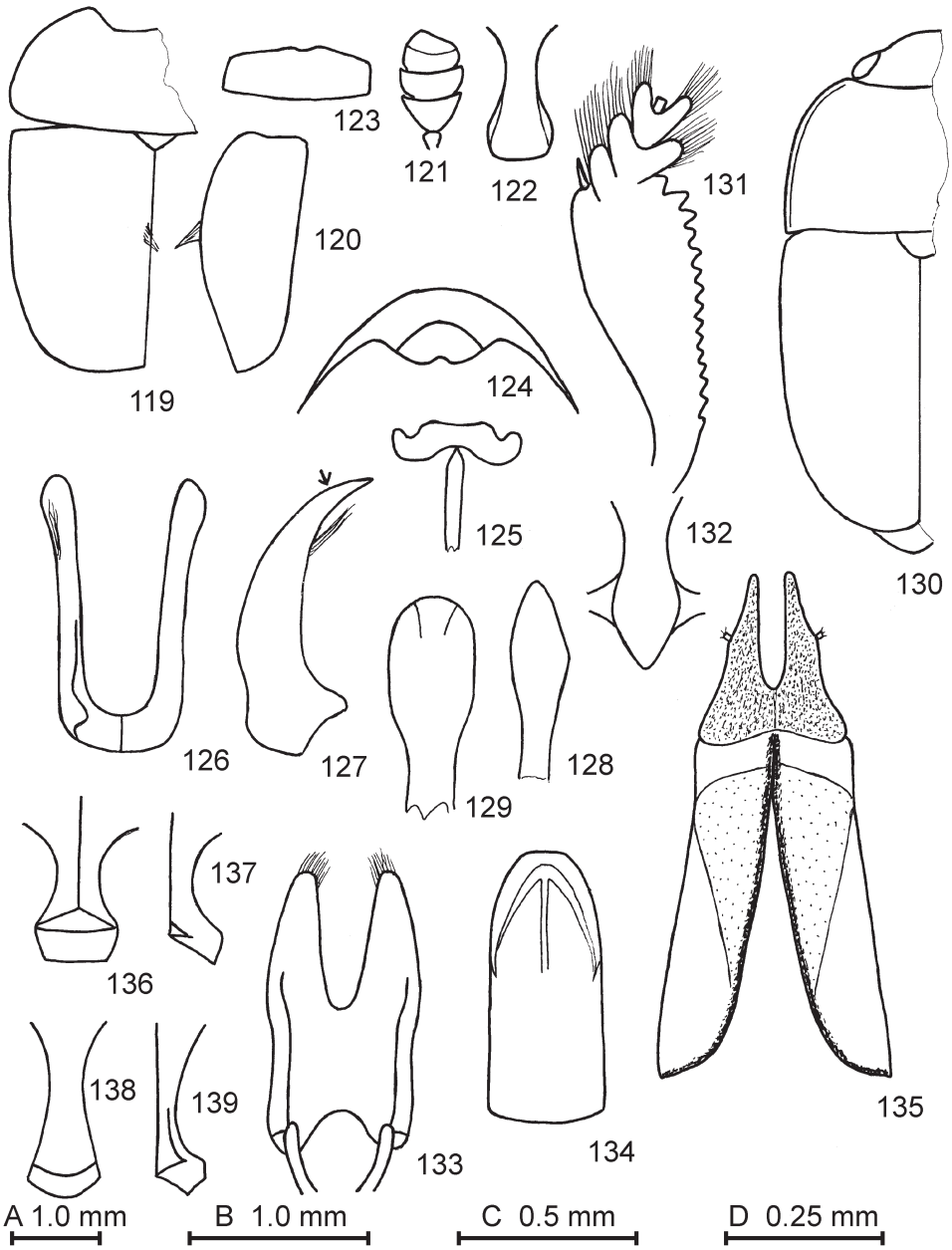
along the middle of each elytron); dorsum with a very faint shine, and underside moderately shining; body with strongly conspicuous fine golden hairs, more than 4–5 times as long as distance between their insertions and dorsum also with sparser and much longer hairs; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs about as long as tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated at anterior 1/3 (these hairs about twice as long as hairs in cilia) (Fig. 109).

Head with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them a little narrower than a puncture diameter and rather smoothed. Pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, slightly smaller than eye facets, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter, densely and cellularly microreticulated (on subsutural places in anterior part of elytra puncturation becoming shallower and less distinct). Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and smoothed sculpture, but its process with distinct and sparse small punctures, interspaces between them smooth. Metasternum with distinct and moderately dense punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about 2 puncture diameters and rather smoothly microreticulated. Ventrites finely and very densely microgranulose. Antennal club (Fig. 110) comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, slightly longer than wide, antennomere 3 nearly as long as antennomere 2 and slightly longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge rather oblique at posterior angles. Elytra about 4/5 as long as broad combined, their apices suboblique (their outer subapical angles more projecting posteriorly than inner subapical ones). Pygidium very widely rounded to subtruncate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, more than 3 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process (Fig. 111) flattened and rather widened at very widely rounded to subtruncate posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum (Fig. 112) about 2.5 times as wide as long, its posterior edge nearly straight. Metasternum subflattened in the middle. Hypopygidium rather deeply and regularly emarginate before median movable lobe and with a distinct narrow process bearing a brush of very short and dense setae at bottom of this emargination (Fig. 114). Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 113. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig 115. Tegmen moderately sclerotized (Figs 116–118).

Diagnosis – This new species differs from all other congeners in its suboblique elytral apices forming a widely opened sutural angle. It has many of characters similar to those in *A. lobanovi* sp. n. and *A. oblongus*, although it differs from them in the smaller body, wider and subcircular antennal club, wider prosternal process with subtruncate apex, longer median plate of the mesosternum and distinct male genital structures.

Etymology – The Latin name of this new species means “foggy”, “cloudy” and “misty”.

Figs 119–139. 119–129. *Amphicrossus triparcus* sp. n., male, holotype: 119 = pronotum and elytron with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, dorsal, 120 = elytron with one of paramedial brushes of long hairs, lateral, 121 = antennal club, 122 = prosternal process, ventral, 123 = median plate of mesosternum, ventral, 124 = apex of last abdominal segment, ventral, 125 = ventral plate and spiculum gastrale, ventral, 126 = tegmen (left: ventral, right: dorsal, 127 = ibid., lateral, 128 = apex of lateral lobe of tegmen, from view indicated by arrow in Fig. 127, 129 = penis trunk, dorsal. **130–135**. *Meligethes (Meligethes) zakharenkoi* sp. n., male, holotype: 130 = body, dorsal, 131 = protibia and tarsus, dorsal, 132 = prosternal process, ventrally, 133 = tegmen, ventrally, 134 = penis trunk, dorsally, 135 = ovipositor, ventrally. **136–137**. *Cyllodes pseudoliteratus* sp. n., male, paratype: 136 = prosternal process, ventrally, 137 = ibid., laterally. **138–139**. *Cyllodes scriptum* sp. n., male, holotype: 138 = prosternal process, ventrally, 139 = ibid., laterally. Scales: A – to Figs 119, 120, B – to Figs 121–124, 130, C – to Figs 125–127, 129, 131, 132, 136–139, D – to Figs 133–135


119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
A 1.0 mm
B 1.0 mm
C 0.5 mm
D 0.25 mm

Amphicrossus triparcus sp. n.
(Figs 119–129)

Specimen examined – "Changhai, China, J.J. Walker" (**holotype**, male, BMNH).

Description of male (holotype) – This new species is rather similar to *A. angusticlavis* sp. n., so some characters shared by both species are omitted in the below description Length 5.0, width 3.3, height 1.6 mm. Moderately convex dorsally and slightly ventrally; dorsum subunicolorous dark chestnut brown; part of underside and appendages slightly lighter; dorsum and underside rather shining; body with moderately conspicuous fine greyish yellow hairs, about 3–4 times as long as distance between their insertions (on underside pubescence somewhat shorter) and dorsum also with sparser and much longer hairs; pronotal and elytral sides with dense cilia, consisting of hairs about as long as tarsal claws; paramedial brushes of long hairs situated at anterior 2/5 (these hairs about 1.5 times as long as hairs in cilia) (Figs 119–120).

Head, pronotum and elytra with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about as broad as a puncture diameter or somewhat broader, rather smoothed (on subsutural places in anterior part of elytra puncturation becoming shallower and less distinct, on disc of pronotum it somewhat sparser up to 2–3 puncture diameters). Prosternum with obsolete puncturation and microgranulose to subalutaceous, but its process with distinct and dense, very small punctures, interspaces between them about a puncture diameter and smooth. Metasternum with distinct and moderately dense punctures, slightly larger than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about a puncture diameter and completely smooth. Ventrites very finely and very densely microgranulose. Antennal club (Fig. 121) comprising about 2/7 of total antennal length, about 1.5 times as long as wide, antennomere 3 nearly as long as antennomere 2 and 1.5 times as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum with posterior edge regularly and rather widely rounded. Elytra about 5/6 as long as broad combined, their apices subtruncate and slightly oblique (and forming an open sutural angle). Pygidium very widely rounded to subtruncate at apex. Mentum subquadrangular, about 3 times as wide as long. Prosternum sharply carinate, but its process (Fig. 122) flattened and moderately widened at very widely rounded to subtruncate posterior edge. Median plate of mesosternum (Fig. 123) almost 3 times as wide as long, its posterior edge nearly straight. Metasternum subflattened in the middle. Hypopygidium shallowly emarginate before median movable lobe and with a weak, but distinct and comparatively wide protuberance bearing a brush of very short and dense setae at bottom of this emargination. Apex of last abdominal segment: Fig. 124. Ventral plate and spiculum gastrale: Fig 125. Tegmen moderately sclerotized (Figs 126–129).

Diagnosis – The combination of the characters of the holotype of this new species is reminiscent of different species of the genus from the Indo-Malayan Region, however, it seems to be quite unique. The most characteristic features are the rather dark underside and appendages, reduced pubescence and sculpture on interspaces on dorsum, regularly rounded posterior angles of pronotum and subtruncate apex of prosternal process. In general the species looks more shining.

Etymology – The Latin name of this species means "very stingy" referring to the paramedial brushes of hairs on male elytra.

Key to the species of the genus *Amphicrossus* of the Indo-Malayan region with paramedial brushes of long hairs on male elytra

1 Antennal club narrow, almost twice as long as wide; antennomeres 2 about 3 times and antennomere 3 about 4 times as long as wide; hypopygidium slightly emarginate and with a brush of hairs along base of movable lobe; pygidium widely rounded at apex; paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra almost in anterior fourth; posterior edge of pronotum very slightly oblique at posterior angles. 3.8–5.3 mm. Figs 23–33. Malaysia (Borneo), Indonesia (Mentawei) **A. angusticlavis** sp. n.

– Antennal club oval or subovoid, at most 1.5 times as long as wide; antennomeres not so narrow, antennomere 2 usually not more than twice as long as wide; combination of other character different 2

2 Paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra strongly developed (thick and dense, much longer than antennal club) and located in anterior third; dorsum unicolorous; hypopygidium slightly emarginate and with a short and comparatively wide process before movable median lobe; anterior edge of median plate of mesosternum with a short protuberance 3

– Paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra less developed (thinner and frequently not so dense, shorter than antennal club); if these brushes nearly longer than antennal club (*A. japonicus*, *A. hisamatsui*, *A. hirtus* sp. n., *A. triparcus* sp. n.), then they are located behind anterior third of elytra or much thinner (besides, elytra of *A. hirtus* sp. n. with indistinct pale spots along the middle); combination of other characters different, including structure of apex of hypopygidium 4

3 Pygidium widely rounded at posterior edge and with very long cilia along it (markedly longer than those along lateral sides of pronotum and elytra); hypopygidium with comparatively narrow emargination and wider median process; apices of lateral lobes of tegmen shorter, blunt and with a very long preapical brush; posterior edge of pygidium widely rounded; median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium with gently curved outline. 4.0–5.2 mm. Figs 101–108. Myanmar (Burma) **A. solodovnikovae** sp. n.

– Pygidium subtruncate at posterior edge and with moderately long cilia along it (about as long as those along lateral sides of pronotum and elytra); hypopygidium with comparatively wide emargination and narrower median process; apices of lateral lobes of tegmen longer, subacute and with a

short preapical brush; posterior edge of pygidium subtruncate; median process at bottom of apical emargination of hypopygidium with subquadrate outline. 4.0–6.3 mm. Figs 91–100. Laos, Vietnam, Taiwan **A. opinatus** sp. n.

4 Hypopygidium without median process at the medial movable lobe 5

– Hypopygidium with a distinct median process at the medial movable lobe 9

5 Ventrites with distinct and sparse punctures, about as large as an eye facet in diameter, and smooth interspaces (broader than a puncture diameter); antennal club only slightly longer than wide and with largest ultimate segment (subequal in width to the previous one); elytra with indistinct pale spots along the suture; paramedial brushes of hairs located just before the middle of elytra (in anterior 2/5); interspaces between punctures on pronotum markedly broader than 2 puncture diameters; longer hairs on dorsum blackish (not light as shorter ones) and not subrecumbent; posterior edge of pronotum moderately slightly oblique at posterior angles. 4.2–5.5 mm. Figs 43–54. ?India, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia (Kalimantan), Brunei, Indonesia (Sulawesi) **A. hirtus** sp. n.

– Ventrites with indistinct or obsolete small punctures and with relief sculpture on narrow interspaces between them; antennal club markedly longer than wide with longer ultimate segment (which is narrower than previous one); elytra subunicolorous; longer hairs of dorsum as coloured as shorter ones and frequently subrecumbent; combination of other characters different 6

6 Elytra at least not shorter than combined width; median plate of mesosternum about twice as wide as long; posterior edge of pronotum oblique at posterior angles; dorsum with punctures larger than eye facets in diameter (at least at sides); paramedial brushes of hairs located just before the middle of elytra; hypopygidium feebly emarginate at apex and with a wide short median plate just at base of movable lobe; prosternal process nearly as wide as antennal club; posterior edge of pronotum not oblique at widely rounded posterior angles. 4.3–7.3 (usually 5.0–7.0) mm. China (Yunnan), India (Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling, West Bengal, Andaman Is), Vietnam *A. discolor* ERICHSON, 1843

– Elytra clearly shorter than wide combined; combination of other characters different 7

7 Hypopygidium with rather deeply and regularly excised posterior edge before movable lobe; median plate of mesosternum about 3.5 times as wide as long; posterior edge of pronotum regularly arcuate at posterior angles; dorsum with punctures much smaller than eye facets in diameter; paramedial brushes of hairs located at anterior third of elytra; prosternal process rather narrow (about 1/2 as wide as antennal club). 5.0 mm. Figs 82–90. Malaysia (Borneo) **A. murrayi** sp. n.

– Hypopygidium with more shallowly emarginate posterior edge before movable lobe and with a small, but distinct median protuberance at bottom of emargination 8

8 Paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra strongly developed and located in anterior 2/5; dorsum and metasternum with punctures somewhat larger: slightly larger than eye facets in diameter (at sides almost as large as eye facets), interspaces between them much broader: on disc of pronotum 2–3 times as broad as puncture diameter and smoothed; prosternal process subtruncate at apex; posterior edge of pronotum nearly regularly arcuate at posterior angles. 5.0 mm. Figs 119–129. China (Shanghai)
A. triparcus sp. n.

– Paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra slightly developed and located in anterior third (nearly fourth); dorsum and metasternum with punctures markedly smaller than eye facets in diameter (along the middle usually even yet smaller), interspaces between them narrower: on disc of pronotum about as broad as a puncture diameter and alutaceous to microreticulated; prosternal process subsemicircular at apex; posterior edge of pronotum moderately oblique at posterior angles. 4.7–5.0 mm. Figs 34–42. Malaysia (Malacca, Sabah), Indonesia (Sumatra) **A. factus** sp. n.

9 Dorsum with contrasting light prescutellar pattern on elytra, pronotal and elytral sides comparatively widely lightened; median process of hypopygidium rather weak; pygidium very widely rounded at apex; paramedial brushes of hairs located just before the middle of elytra (in anterior 2/5); antennal club with comparable width of ultimate and penultimate segments. 3.8–4.0 mm. Myanmar (Burma), Thailand
A. plagiatus GROUVELLE, 1890

– Dorsum subunicolorous or with slight pale pattern (elytra of some *A. lobanovi* sp. n. and *A. nebulosus* sp. n. sometimes with longitudinal indistinct pale spots along the entire length); combination of other characters different 10

10 Posterior edge of hypopygidium before movable median lobe subtruncate to very shallowly emarginate; paramedial brushes of hairs located in anterior third of elytra; posterior edge of pronotum suboblique at posterior angles 11

– Posterior edge of hypopygidium before movable median lobe distinctly concave 12

11 Pygidium widely rounded at apex; paramedial brushes of hairs longer than antennal club; last labial palpomere somewhat widened apically; apices of tegmen with divergent inner edges. 4.5–5.6 mm. Primorsky Kray
A. hisamatsui JELÍNEK, 1993

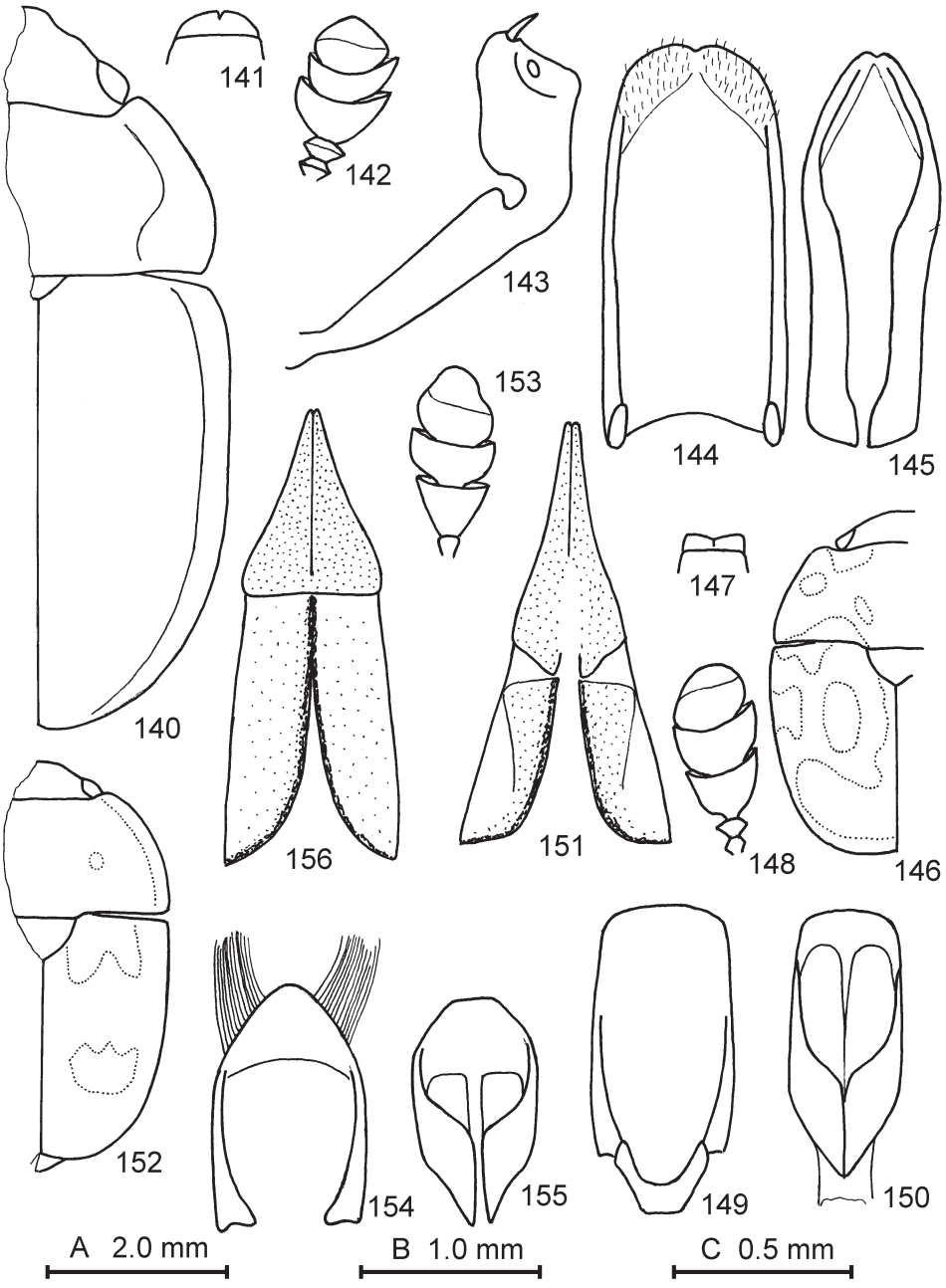
– Pygidium subtruncate or emarginate at apex; paramedial brushes of hairs shorter than antennal club; apices of tegmen subparallel along inner edges. 4.1–7.4 mm. Figs 55–71. South-eastern continental China, Taiwan, Pakistan, India (Himachal Pradesh, Darjeeling), Vietnam, Nepal, Cambodia, Myanmar (Burma), Singapore, Malaysia (Borneo), Indonesia (Sumatra), Philippines (Panaon, Luzon, Biliran) **A. lobanovi** sp. n.

12 Paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra located at the middle; pygidium very widely rounded to widely subtruncate; prosternal process with subsemicircular posterior edge; posterior edge of pronotum at posterior angles forming a regular arc. 4.8–5.3 mm. Figs 72–81. India (Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh) **A. montanus** sp. n.

– Paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra located at anterior third; posterior edge of pronotum at posterior angles oblique; combination of other characters different 13

13 Antennal club subsemicircular, at most 1.2 as long as wide; prosternal process comparatively wide between coxae and slightly widened to subtransverse apex; elytral apices obliquely truncate and forming open sutural angle; light brownish with dorsal surface of head and pronotum, and also

Figs 140–156. 140–145. *Soronia merkli* sp. n., male, holotype: 140 = body, dorsal, 141 = anterior part of head and labrum, dorsal, 142 = antennal club, 143 = protibia, dorsal, 144 = tegmen, ventral, 145 = penis trunk, dorsal. **146–151**. *Cyllodes pseudoliteratus* sp. n., male, holotype: 146 = body, dorsally, 147 = anterior part of head and labrum, dorsal, 148 = antennal club, 149 = tegmen, ventral, 150 = penis trunk, dorsal, 151 = ovipositor, ventral. **152–156**. *Cyllodes scriptum* sp. n., male, holotype: 152 = body, dorsally, 153 = antennal club, 154 = tegmen, ventral, 155 = penis trunk, dorsal, 156 = ovipositor, ventral. Scales: A – to Fig. 140, B – to Figs 141–143, 146, 152, C – to Figs 144, 145, 147–151, 153–156


141
142
143
144
145
153
140
147
156
151
148
146
152
154
155
149
150
A 2.0 mm
B 1.0 mm
C 0.5 mm

longitudinal patches on elytra somewhat infuscate. 3.9 mm. Figs 109–118. Philippines (Mindanao) **A. nebulosus** sp. n.

– Antennal club more or less oblong, at least 1.25 as long as wide; prosternal process moderately narrow between coxae and rather widened before rounded posterior edge; elytral apices subtruncate; usually much darker 14
Pygidium gently rounded at apex; paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra frequently longer than antennal club; hypopygidium comparatively deeply excised; lobes of tegmen strongly widened before apex. 4.3–6.8 mm. Japan, China (Fujian, Taiwan) (*A. nigrinus* BOLLOW, 1941 is the evident junior synonym of it, but *A. korschefskyi* BOLLOW, 1941 could be synonymised with *A. piceus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1863) *A. japonicus* REITTER, 1873

– Pygidium subtruncate or emarginate at apex; paramedial brushes of hairs on elytra shorter than antennal club; hypopygidium comparatively shallowly excised; lobes of tegmen gradually narrowed apically. 4.1–7.4 mm. Figs 55–71 **A. lobanovi** sp. n. See also couplet 11.

Subfamily Meligethinae

Meligethes (Meligethes) zakharenkoi sp. n.
(Figs 130–135)

Description of male (holotype) – Length 2.6, width 1.7, height 0.8 mm (Fig. 130). Unicolorous reddish with tarsi and antennae slightly lighter; moderately shining; dorsum with fine and rather conspicuous yellowish golden hairs, more than 3 times as long as the distance between their insertions.

Head with punctures about as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them more or less narrower than a puncture diameter and smoothly microreticulated. Pronotum about as punctured and sculptured as head, but interspaces on disk almost smooth. Elytra with finer sparser punctures, interspaces between them markedly broader than a puncture diameter and smooth, puncturation with a slight tendency to form irregular transversely oblique rows of 4–7 punctures and becoming finer apically. Prosternal process with very dense punctures, about as large as eye facets in diameter. Metasternum and ventrite 1 with more or less distinct punctures, markedly smaller than half of eye facets in diameter, broad interspaces between them completely smooth to smoothly microreticulated.

Head nearly as long as distance between eyes, anterior edge of frons straight. Antennal club composing about 2/7 of total antennal length, subovoid (with ultimate antennomere very slightly narrower than previous), about 1 and 1/3 as long as wide (about 4/5 as wide as protibia). Pronotum with anterior edge rather arcuately than trapezoidally excised; its posterior edge clearly sinuate at each posterior angle; moderately steeply sloping to slightly subexplanate sides. Elytra slightly shorter than combined width, subvertical at sides, subtruncate at apices and with sutural lines expressed in distal 3/4. Pygidium widely rounded at apex. Antennal grooves subparallel. Last labial palpomere about twice as long as wide, clearly narrowed apically. Mentum about 2.5 times as wide as long and about twice as wide as antennal club, with arcuate sides. Prosternal process (Fig. 132) with slightly widened

lateral wings before narrowly arcuate apex, its bordered part subparallel-sided and considerably narrower than antennal club. Metasternum subflattened. Hypopygidium subtruncate at apex.

Protibia subtriangular and finely crenulate along outer edge, about 1 and 1/4 as wide as antennal club. Meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoidal, slightly wider protibia and with dense rows of moderately long fine spinae. Pro- and mesofemora about 1.5 times, metafemur almost twice as wide as corresponding tibiae; meso- and metafemora about 2.5 as long as wide; posterior edge of metafemur convex. Protarsus about 3/4 as wide as protibia (Fig. 131). Claws distinctly dentate. Aedeagus moderately sclerotized (Figs 133–134).

Female – Length 2.9 mm. Differs from male in narrower protibia (only slightly wider than antennal club) and protarsus (about 1/2 as wide as protibia), widely rounded hypopygium. Ovipositor well sclerotized (Fig. 135).

Diagnosis – The light and nearly uniform coloration of this member of the subgenus *Meligethes* s. str. resemble only *M. (M.) castanescens* GROUVELLE, 1903 and *M. (M.) vulpes* SOLSKY, 1876, but the new species differs from both in the smaller and more robust body with comparatively shorter elytra; and also from *M. (M.) castanescens* in the straight anterior edge of frons, shorter mentum; and from *M. (M.) vulpes* in the dentate tarsal claws and not depressed male metasternum. This new species is quite distinct from all representatives of the subgenus in the structure of genitalia of both sexes, especially unusual structure of ovipositor. Finally, the head and pronotum of *M. (M.) vulpes* is frequently more or less darkened.

Etymology – The name of this new species is devoted to the friend of the author, ALEXANDER VSEVOLODOVICH ZAKHARENKO, widely known Ukrainian neuropterologist, passed away in September 2004.

Subfamily Nitidulidae

Soronia merkli sp. n.
(Figs 140–145)

Description of male (holotype) – Length 8.0, width 4.0, height 2.0 mm. Oval, moderately convex dorsally and subflattened ventrally (Fig. 140); dorsum dark bright reddish, head, few places on pronotal disk, spots on elytra infuscate and legs dark brown; antennal club completely light (straw yellowish); with a slight fat lustre; dorsum with dense, subrecumbent and rather conspicuous yellowish hairs, markedly longer than intervals between their insertions, and also with much longer and sparser squamose hairs, forming longitudinal rows on elytra (hairs of both types with arc-like outline laterally); underside covered with very short and slightly visible hairs.

Head and pronotum with irregular, distinct and dense punctures, somewhat larger than eye facets in diameter; interspaces between them much narrower than a puncture diameter and somewhat smoothed or smooth. Scutellum with indistinct and small punctures, interspaces between them with smoothed microreticulation. Elytra with punctures, similar to those in head and pronotum, but in

some places smoothed and becoming indistinct, interspaces between them somewhat smoothed. Prosternum with irregular and obsolete punctures, interspaces between them irregularly and relief microreticulated to smoothed. Meso- and metasterna with almost regular punctures, somewhat smaller than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about as broad as a puncture diameter, more or less smoothed. Ventrites with almost regular punctures, about 1/4 as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about 2–4 times as broad as a puncture diameter, more or less smoothed to smooth.

Head very widely subdepressed behind antennal insertions, much shorter than distance between eyes (composed of moderately large facets and with very short interfacetal setae). Antennae 11/14 as long as head broad; club (Fig. 142) about 1 and 1/4 as long as wide and with antennomere 9 widest, composing nearly 2/7 of total antennal length; scape strongly dilated and nearly as long as wide, antennomere 3 about 1.5 times longer than each of antennomeres 2 and 4. Labrum with subtransverse anterior edge and rounded at sides (Fig. 141). Mandibles well raised and rather projecting from under labrum. Pronotum with widely explanate sides (about as widely explanate as width of antennal club), longitudinal median depression and rows of paramedial shallow depressions on disk, its anterior angles moderately projecting, its base with well raised border and with distinct apices of posterior angles, its sides regularly arcuate. Scutellum with rounded apex. Elytra with evenly slopped to widely explanate sides (somewhat less widely explanate than pronotal ones), their apices forming a joint arc; subsutural lines expressed in distal 2/5 and follow closely to suture. Pygidium rather subtruncate than widely rounded at apex.

Mentum subsexogonal, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Antennal grooves well expressed only at mentum, arcuately convergent at both head base and mouth. Subparamental concavities as continuing as grooves. Last labial palpomere about twice as long as wide and somewhat widened apically. Distance between mesocoxae about subequal to and that between metacoxae nearly 1.5 times greater than that between procoxae. Prosternal process strongly dilated before almost transversely truncate apex pressed to mesosternal surface (almost twice as wide as antennal club). Mesosternum slightly convex, without medial carina. Metasternum slightly depressed before its angularly excised posterior edge between coxae. Submesocoxal lines follow closely posterior edge of cavity arcuately deviating from the latter only at lateral end of cavity. Ventrite 1 about twice as long as hypopygidium; apex of the latter widely rounded. Epipleura very wide, at base about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club (or slightly wider at base than femora), and somewhat elevated laterally.

Protibia (Fig. 143) very narrow in proximal 3/5, strongly widened and curved at distal 2/5, its most width about 1 and 1/3 of antennal width. Meso- and metatibiae narrow and simple, slightly narrower than antennal club. Femora with anterior and posterior edges gently convex, pro- and mesofemora about 1.5 times, metafemur about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Tarsi very narrow and short, tarsomeres 1–3 weakly lobed, tarsomere 5 longer than tarsomeres 1–4 combined, claws simple and narrow, with bisetose empodium between them strongly reduced. Aedeagus well sclerotized (Figs 144–145).

Female – Differs from male only in simple protibia and absence of anal sclerite, apex of which can be partly exposed in males. Ovipositor well sclerotized, rather long and usual configuration.

Variability – Length 6.5–8.0, width 3.0–4.0 mm. Pubescence and puncturation vary in a comparatively wide range. One paratype has obsolete puncturation and rather smoothed sculpture on almost entire pronotum and elytra. This paratype bears a rather bald dorsum and pronotal sides sinuates in anterior half.

Diagnosis – This new species is rather similar to *S. fracta* REITTER, 1884 and *S. imperialis* GROUVELLE, 1903, but differs from both in the more slender and much darker body, peculiar shape of the protibia and distinct structure of aedeagus.

Etymology – The name of this new species is devoted to OTTÓ MERKL, curator of the Coleoptera Collection of HNHM, who collected many interesting specimens in Taiwan and other areas and who was assisting to the author research during many years.

Cyllodes pseudoliteratus sp. n.
(Figs 136–137, 146–151)

Description of male (holotype) – Length 3.3, width 2.3, height 1.0 mm. Strongly convex dorsally and slightly convex ventrally (Fig. 146); bright reddish, antennal club and metasternum brown; a pair of paramedial spots at the middle, 3 pairs of spots and base of pronotum and a complex pattern on elytra blackish to black; dorsum glabrous, and underside with moderately dense, fine and short hairs.

Head with distinct punctures, about as large as eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them somewhat broader than a puncture diameter, smoothly alutaceous. Pronotal surface similar to that on head, but punctures markedly smaller and rather sparser, and interspaces completely smooth. Elytral surface with punctures as those on pronotum, but considerably sparser and with longitudinal rows of punctures about as large as eye facets, separated by a puncture diameter or narrower; interspaces between punctures smoothly acutaceous. Surface of pygidium, prosternum and ventrites with not quite distinct, rather large and irregular punctures, about 3 times as large as a puncture diameter, interspaces between them slightly narrower than a puncture diameter on pygidium and much narrower on underside, densely and finely (more or less smoothly) microreticulated. Metasternum with distinct punctures, somewhat larger than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them about half a puncture diameter and smoothly microreticulated.

Head slightly convex, slightly longer than distance between moderate large eyes (consisting of moderately small facets). Subtruncate labrum (Fig. 147) and mandibles slightly exposed from under frons. Antennae slightly longer than head wide, their club (Fig. 148) composing somewhat more than 1/3 of total antennal length, about twice as long as wide, antennomere 3 about twice as long as antennomere 2, the latter somewhat longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum evenly and strongly convex. Scutellum large and subtriangular. Elytra steeply sloping, subsutural lines weakly expressed only at apices, which are widely and separately rounded, forming a clear sutural angle. Pygidium with subtruncate apex, from under which apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last labial palpomere slightly longer than wide, with convex sides and slightly narrowed apically. Mentum rather subtriangular than subpentagonal, about 2.5 times as wide as long. Antennal grooves well outlined and slightly deepened, slightly convergent posteriorly, the least distance between them nearly twice as broad as mentum wide. Prosternum sharply carinate, with shortly flattened and very short process (Figs 136–137), obliquely abrupt in median plane. Mesosternum deeply excavate and sharply carinate along the middle. The distance between mesocoxae about 3 times broader and that between metacoxae about 2.5 times broader than that between metacoxae. Metasternum subflattened, without a visible median suture, about 1 and 2/5 as long as prosternum with process, its anterior edge between coxae straight and posterior one shallowly emarginate. Submesocoxal lines subtransverse, deviating laterally from the middle of cavities, intercoxal line between mesocoxae distinct and closely approached to anterior edge of metasternum. Ventrite 1 about

1.5 times as long as hypopygidium and about as long as ventrites 2–4 taken together; hypopygidium very widely rounded at apex. Epipleura steeply sloping laterally.

Legs moderately developed. Protibia subtriangular, meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, about as wide as antennal club, outer apical angle not projecting, meso- and metatibiae without distinct stout spines along outer edge. Femora with more or less usual outline (posterior edge of metafemur slightly concave at base), profemur about 1.5 times, mesofemur about twice, and metafemur about 2.5 times as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus slightly narrower than protibia; mesotarsus somewhat narrower and metatarsus yet narrower, claws simple. Tegmen heavily and penis trunk moderately sclerotized (Figs. 149–150).

Female – Differs from male only in apex of pygidium rather widely rounded than subtruncate and somewhat narrower protarsus. Ovipositor weakly sclerotized (Fig. 151).

Variability – Length 3.1–3.5 mm. The configuration of blackish patches and spots on both pronotum and elytra somewhat variable, but the general pattern is quite stable. The longitudinal rows of punctures on elytra are more or less distinct in all specimens examined, although some variability in puncturation is observed.

Diagnosis – This new species is rather similar to *C. excellens* REITTER, 1884, *C. literatus* REITTER, 1878, *C. nakanei* HISAMATSU, 1961, *C. scriptum* sp. n. and *C. variegatus* GROUVELLE, 1897. It is distinct from them in the characters of bright reddish pattern on the elytra, straight anterior edge of the labrum and structure of genitalia of both sexes. The longitudinal rows of punctures on elytra are much better expressed than those in all other species listed above, if they are expressed at all. In addition to the mentioned diagnostic characters, *C. pseudoliteratus* sp. n. differs from *C. excellens* in the smaller body, shorter flagella and different shape of antennal club, not so sharp prosternal carina, narrower tibiae, metasternum with denser puncturation and with somewhat developed microreticulation, more conspicuous pubescence on underside; from *C. literatus* in the more or less expressed longitudinal rows of larger punctures on elytra, shape of last antennomere, more developed pubescence on underside, sharply carinate prosternum, shape of prosternal process obliquely abrupt in median plane, nearly straight anterior edge of metasternum between coxae, narrower tibiae with more open stump outer angle, much wider metafemur; from *C. nakanei* in the larger body, the more or less expressed longitudinal rows of larger punctures on elytra, shape of last antennomere, shorter and not subquadrangular mentum, shallower and sparser puncturation on the pygidium and underside; from *C. scriptum* sp. n. in the smaller body size, longer head, not black antennal club, more developed pubescence on underside, elytral apices forming a sutural angle, sharply carinate prosternum, shape of metafemur, much coarser and denser puncturation on the pygidium and underside, longer male pygidium. By the general type of pattern of dark and light places on the dorsum and body size of *C. pseudoliteratus* sp. n. rather resembles *C. variegatus* (known to the author from the only female, **lectotype** from BMNH, here designated – "India Orient", "309209", "*Cyllodes variegatus* ty. Grouv", written by

GROUVELLE), but they are quite different, because the new species has the distinct longitudinal rows of larger puntures on the elytra, much coarser and rather dense punctures on the metasternum, sharply carinate prosternum, markedly wider antennal club and clear sutural angle between elytral apices. Finally, the proportions of lengths of antennomeres in antennal stem and shape of mentum are also quite characteristic and those in this new species are similar to those in *C. literatus*.

Etymology – The Latin name of this new species is formed from the species epithet of *C. literatus,* being similar to it, and the Greek prefix "*pseudo*" (falsely).

Cyllodes scriptum sp. n.
(Figs 138–139, 152–156)

Description of male (holotype) – Length 4.5, width 3.0, height 1.7 mm. Strongly convex dorsally and slightly convex ventrally (Figs 152); dorsum and antennae blackish, but anterior part of head, pronotal sides, a pairs of small spots on pronotum, 2 patches on each elytron, pygidium and antennomeres 1–4 as well as underside and rest appendages bright reddish; dorsum glabrous, and underside with moderately dense, fine and short slightly conspicuous hairs.

Head and pronotum with distinct punctures, markedly smaller than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them 2–3 times as broad as a puncture diameter (on pronotal disk even broader), smoothly alutaceous. Elytral surface with puncturation as those on head and pronotum, but on disk punctures becoming smaller and sparser and longitudinal rows of larger punctures (about as large as eye facets), separated by about a puncture diameters; interspaces between punctures smoothly acutaceous. Pygidium with punctures, similar to head and pronotum, but somewhat larger, interspaces between them slightly broader than a puncture diameter and smoothly microreticulate. Prosternum with punctures larger than eye facets in diameter, interspaces between them considerably narrower than a puncture diameter, smoothly microreticulated. Metasternum and ventrites with punctures, about as large as those on dorsal sclerite, interspaces between them 1–4 as broad as a puncture diameter, densely and finely (more or less smoothly) microreticulated.

Head slightly convex, slightly shorter than distance between moderate large yes (consisting of moderately small facets). Labrum subtruncate, but with with somewhat arcuate contour of lobes, forming a short excision. Mandibles slightly exposed from under frons. Right antenna missing and left antenna without last antennomere (Fig. 153), antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2, the latter slightly longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum evenly and strongly convex. Scutellum large and subtriangular. Elytra steeply sloping, subsutural lines weakly expressed only at apices, which are widely rounded forming a joint continuing line (without sutural angle). Pygidium with subtruncate apex, from under which apex of anal sclerite is exposed.

Last labial palpomere about 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly narrowed apically. Mentum subquadrangular, about twice as wide as long. Antennal grooves well outlined and slightly deepened, slightly convergent posteriorly, the least distance between them nearly twice as broad as mentum wide. Prosternum medially vaulted (not carinate), with flattened and moderately short process (Figs 138–139), steeply abrupt in median plane. Mesosternum deeply excavate and sharply carinate. The distance between mesocoxae about 3 times broader and that between metacoxae about 2.5 times broader than that between metacoxae. Metasternum subflattened, without a visible median suture, about 1 and 2/5 as long as prosternum with process, its anterior edge between coxae emarginate and

posterior one very shallowly emarginate. Submesocoxal lines subtransverse, deviating laterally from the middle of cavities, intercoxal line between mesocoxae distinct and closely approached to anterior edge of metasternum. Ventrite 1 more than twice as long as hypopygidium and nearly as long as ventrites 2–4 taken together; hypopygidium weakly and widely excised at apex. Epipleura steeply sloping laterally.

Legs moderately developed. Protibia subtriangular, about as wide as antennal club, outer apical angle not projecting, meso- and metatibiae subtrapezoid, wider than antennal club and with distinct, but rather small stout spines along outer edge. Femora with more or less usual outline (posterior edge of metafemur slightly and regularly convex), pro- and mesofemora about 1.5 times, and metafemur about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus about 3/4 as wide as protibia; mesotarsus somewhat narrower and metatarsus yet narrower, claws simple. Tegmen heavily and penis trunk moderately sclerotized (Figs 154–155).

Female – Differs from male only in apex of pygidium rather widely rounded than subtruncate, rounded apex of hypopygidium and protarsus about 2/3 as wide as protibia. Ovipositor weakly sclerotized (Fig. 156).

Variability – Length 4.2 mm. Antennae slightly longer than head wide, their club composing about 2/3 of total antennal length, about twice as long as wide.

Diagnosis – See the diagnosis of the previous new species. This new species is quite distinct in the light pattern of dorsum and structure of genitalia (particularly aedeagus). It differs from *C. excellens* also in the shape of antennal club, not carinate prosternum, almost straight anterior edge of the metasternum, very fine and scarcely visible pubescence on underside, expressed longitudinal rows of punctures on elytra, finer puncturation on the metasternum; from *C. literatus* in the more oblique apex of prosternal process, shorter tibiae and metatibia more parallel-sided; from *C. nakanei* in the larger body, not carinate prosternum, much finer puncturation of underside, very fine and scarcely visible pubescence on underside; from *C. variegatus* also in the larger body, clear longitudinal rows of punctures on the elytra and markedly finer puncturation of the underside.

Etymology – The Latin name of this new species means “anything written” and “a writing” referring to the characteristic light pattern on the elytra.

Subfamily Cillaeinae

Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplicorpulentus nom. n.

Remarks – This name is proposed for *Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplus* KIREJTSHUK, 2001: 82 (an African species), non *Brachypeplus (Brachypeplus) amplus* GROUVELLE, 1914: 34 (described from Taiwan).

Etymology – The Latin name is formed from “*amplus*” and adjective from Latin “*corpus*” (body).

*

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