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# ON TAXONOMY, NOMENCLATURE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOME PALAEARCTIC LAGRIINI, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM TAIWAN (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

MERKL, O.

*Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum*
*H-1088 Budapest, Baross utca 13, Hungary; E-mail: merkl@zoo.zoo.nhmus.hu*

Type species is designated for *Apteronympha* SEIDLITZ, 1898. The following genus-group synonyms are proposed: *Diversogria* PIC, 1954, *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE, 1896, *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896, *Lagriodes* BORCHMANN, 1930, *Pachylagria* BORCHMANN, 1912 and *Wallardilagria* PIC, 1910 are junior subjective synonyms of *Xanthalia* FAIRMAIRE, 1894. *Trachelolagria* PIC, 1941 is transferred to the family Cleridae. New species-group synonyms are proposed in *Anisostira* (11), *Cerogria* (2), *Chlorophila* (6), *Lagria* (9), and *Xanthalia* (3). New combinations are proposed in *Arthromacra* (1), *Casnonidea* (1), *Donaciolagria* (2), and *Xanthalia* (61). *Xanthalia borchmanni* Merkl, 2004 is proposed as a replacement name for *Xanthalia pilosa* (BORCHMANN, 1943), secondary homonym of *Xanthalia pilosa* (BORCHMANN, 1930). Lectotypes are designated for *Chlorophila portschinskii* (SEMENOV, 1891), *Lagria caucasica* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, *Lagria fuscata* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, *Lagria laticollis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, *Lagria subtilipunctata* SEIDLITZ, 1898 and *Clerus villosus* THUNBERG, 1821 (= *Lopholagria villosa*). New country and Chinese province records are given for five species. *Arthromacra chifengi* sp. n. is described from Taiwan.

Key words: Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Lagriini, nomenclature, type species designation, lectotype designation, synonyms, new combinations, new species, China.

## INTRODUCTION

While preparing the Lagriini part of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera and the Lagriinae volume for The Insect Fauna of Taiwan, launched by the National Taiwan University, Taipei, a number of taxonomic and nomeclatorial problems became obvious. Most of them required the establishment of new synonymies, transfers, and lectotype designations. In addition, a new Taiwanese species, *Arthromacra chifengi* sp. n., was found in the examined collections, and the material studied completes the known distribution of several of species. As the editors of both volumes, the Catalogue and the Fauna, request separate publication of such issues the new information is given in the present paper.

Some of the new synonymies are based on the original descriptions, without a study of the relevant type material. Such synonymization may appear risky; how-

ever, in the cases treated in this paper the risk is negligible because they are limited to well-recognizable and common taxa.

A number of other names published by BORCHMANN, PIC and FAIRMAIRE (describers of the overwhelming majority of Eurasian Lagriini), are probably junior synonyms as well. Their descriptions are not informative in many cases and the type material of these authors is at present not available for study. Such doubtful taxa or names are kept as valid, as they were originally published.

The geographical scope of this paper is the Palaearctic region as outlined by LÖBL & SMETANA (2003), including all provinces of People's Republic of China, Hainan, Taiwan and the Himalayan countries.

The lectotypes and paralectotypes designated herein are tagged with a yellow label with the following text: Lectotypus or paralectotypus ♂ or ♀ *Species name* Author, year, des. O. Merkl, 2004.

The following acronyms indicate collections in which the specimens investigated are deposited (names of persons responsible for loans are in parentheses): BMKU = Biological Museum, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (H. KOJIMA); BMNH = Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum, Natural History), London, United Kingdom (M. BARCLAY); CKMT = Collection of KIMIO MASUMOTO, Tokyo, Japan; CVSP = Collection of VLADIMÍR ŠVÍHLA, Prague, Czech Republic; CSBC = Collection of STANISLAV BEČVÁŘ, České Budějovice, Czech Republic; DEI = Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany (L. ZERCHE); EIHU = Entomological Institute, Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan (M. OHIRA); ELEU = Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan (M. SAKAI); HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (O. MERKL); MEUU = Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden (H. MEJLON); MHNP = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (C. GIRARD); NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (M. JÄCH); NMNT = National Museum for Natural History, Taichung, Taiwan (M.-L. CHAN); NSMT = National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, Japan (S. NOMURA); NTUT = National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan (C.-F. LEE); SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. SCHAWALLER); ZFMK = Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (M. SCHMITT); ZIMH = Zoologisches Institut und Museum, Hamburg, Germany (H. RIEFENSTAHL); ZIN = Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Sankt-Petersburg, Russia (G. S. MEDVEDEV); ZMUM = Zoological Museum of Lomonosov State University, Moscow, Russia (N. B. NIKITSKIJ).

## NEW GENUS-GROUP SYNONYMIES, A TRANSFER AND A TYPE SPECIES DESIGNATION

*Apteronympha* SEIDLITZ, 1898: 336 (subgenus of *Lagria* FABRICIUS, 1775): **type species** *Lagria rubida* GRAELLS, 1855: 74, herewith designated.

*Trachelolagria* PIC, 1941: 14 (type species: *Trachelolagria angustata* PIC, 1941: 14) described in the "Hétéromères" (= Tenebrionoidea) is **transferred** to the family Cleridae (Cleroidea). Although the description states "Chine" as type locality of *Trachelolagria angustata*, the label under the type specimen (examined, MHNP) states "Chili". A digital image of the type was sent to J. ROLČÍK (Prague), and according to him (e-mail message 7 May 2003) the species belongs to one of the South American clerid genera *Natalis* LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU 1836, *Axina* KIRBY, 1818 or *Notocymatodera* SCHENKLING, 1907.

*Xanthalia* FAIRMAIRE, 1894 was described as a genus in the family Tenebrionidae, while the other genus group names synonymized hereunder were described either as distinct genera in the family "Lagriidae" or as subgenera of *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 42. However, these taxa are based on vague and frequently variable differences of the male antenna which can hardly support generic or even subgeneric distinction. The genus consists of about 70 described Asian and African species. A thorough revision is badly needed, but this is hindered by the fact that most species were described by BORCHMANN, FAIRMAIRE and PIC, and their types are virtually unavailable at the moment. The following genus-group synonymy is proposed for (transfer of species and species-group synonymies see in the following chapter).

*Xanthalia* FAIRMAIRE, 1894*b*: 395 (replacement name for *Xanthia* FAIRMAIRE, 1893a: 31, not *Xanthia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816, Lepidoptera) (type species: *Xanthia curticollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1893a: 32).

*Diversogria* PIC, 1954: 229 (type species *Heterogria (Diversogria) lepersonnei* PIC, 1954: 229), a **junior subjective synonym**.

*Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 42 (type species *Heterogria punctatissima* FAIRMAIRE, 1896*a*: 42), a **junior subjective synonym**.

*Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41 (type species *Lagriocera cavicornis* FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 41), a **junior subjective synonym**.

*Lagriodes* BORCHMANN, 1930: 432 (type species *Heterogria (Lagriodes) armigera* BORCHMANN, 1930: 439), a **junior subjective synonym**.

*Pachylagria* BORCHMANN, 1912*b*: 17 (type species *Pachylagria ovata* BORCHMANN, 1912*b*: 17), a **junior subjective synonym**. BORCHMANN (1915: 163) synonymized it with *Heterogria*.

*Wallardilagria* PIC, 1910*a*: 74 (type species *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria*) *pallidicolor* PIC, 1910*a*: 74), a **junior subjective synonym**.

## NEW SPECIES-GROUP SYNONYMIES, LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS AND TRANSFERS

*Anisostira rugipennis* (LEWIS, 1896) (described as *Macrolagria rugipennis*), with its strangely modified male hind tibiae and doubled puncture rows of elytra, is one of the most distinctive eastern Asian members of the subtribe Statirina. A number of related species and "forms" or "varieties" were described from the Ryukyu Islands, Taiwan and People's Republic of China. These were described before 1961, so according to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) they may have subspecific rank; consequently, synonymization is needed. All these names are based on colour varieties or specimens with slightly different pronotal or elytral punctation of the same species, which is distributed from the Ryukyus through south-eastern provinces of People's Republic of China (Fujian, Guanxi, Hubei, Sichuan, Zhejiang) to Taiwan. These varieties were found in all studied populations. The following synonymy is proposed.

*Anisostira rugipennis* (LEWIS, 1896: 341) (Type locality: "Oshima". Type in BMNH.)

*Nemostira nigripes* PIC, 1911*b*: 190, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Ile Formose". Type probably in MHNP.)

*Nemostira sinuatipes* PIC, 1911*a*: 7, synonymy first proposed by MASUMOTO (1988: 49). (Type locality: "Formose: Fainan" [sic!]. Type probably in MHNP.)

*Nemostira abnormipes* BORCHMANN, 1912*a*: 10, synonymy first proposed by MASUMOTO (1988: 49). (Type locality: "Formosa, Tainan". Type in ZIMH.)

*Nemostira cognata* BORCHMANN, 1912*a*: 11, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Formosa, Tainan". Type in DEI.)

*Nemostira rugipennis* var. *ferriei* PIC, 1914*b*: 304, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Japon, Ile Oshima". Type probably in MHNP.)

*Nemostira testaceithorax* PIC, 1914*b*: 305, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Chine". Type probably in MHNP.)

*Nemostira testaceithorax* v. *rufoscutellaris* PIC, 1914*c*: 76, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Chine". Type probably in MHNP.)

*Anisostira similaris* BORCHMANN, 1915: 297, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "China". Type in BMNH.)

*Anisostira lucidicollis* BORCHMANN, 1915: 298, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "China". Type in BMNH.)

*Anisostira varicolor* BORCHMANN, 1915: 298, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "China, Prov. Fokien". Type in ZIMH.)

*Anisostira abnormipes* f. *abdominalis* KÔNO, 1929: 33, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Formosa, Baibara".Type in EIHU.)

*Anisostira abnormipes* f. *flavipes* KÔNO, 1929: 33, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Formosa, Baibara".Type in EIHU.)

*Anisostira abnormipes* f. *kikuchii* KÔNO, 1929: 34, a **junior subjective synonym.** (Type locality: "Formosa, Horisha".Type in EIHU.)

*Anisostira elegans* M. CHÛJÔ, 1959: 8, synonymy first proposed by M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1985: 89, although MASUMOTO (1987: 54) regarded it as distinct species. (Type locality: "Katsuzen, Is. Okinawa". Type in ELEU.)

*Arthromacra donckieri* (PIC, 1910*b*: 86), **new combination,** is transferred from *Chlorophila* SEMENOV, 1890: 374 on the basis of examination of the type specimens (MHNP) from Yunnan. See also the species of *Donaciolagria*.

*Casnonidea viridimetallica* (PIC, 1911*a*: 7), **new combination,** is transferred from *Sora* WALKER, 1859: 259 (= *Nemostira* FAIRMAIRE, 1868: 815) on the basis of examination of specimens from Taiwan.

*Cerogria anisocera* var. *corporaali* BORCHMANN, 1929: 8 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria anisocera* (WIEDEMANN, 1823: 81) (described as *Lagria anisocera*). My opinion is based on a male **syntype** specimen (examined, HNHM) which is labelled as follows: 1) J. B. Corporaal. Sumatra's O. K. Brastagi 14.5.1921 1300 M [printed on white paper, date handwritten]; 2) Sammlung F. Borchmann Eing. Nr. 5. 1943 [printed on white paper]; 3) Cerogria corporaali Bm. [first word printed, rest handwritten on white paper]; 4) Type [handwritten on pink paper]. In spite of the last label this specimen must be a syntype. A few syntypes of several species described by BORCHMANN were sent to the HNHM before the World War II, but these were duplicates; the depository of the remaining syntypes of this "varietas" is unknown. It is obvious that this name represents merely a colour variety. Its description was published before 1961, so according to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) it may have subspecific rank; consequently, the synonymization is needed.

*Cerogria fukienensis* BORCHMANN, 1941: 24 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria quadrimaculata* (HOPE, 1831: 32) (described as *Lagria quadrimaculata*). My opinion is based on the study of two available type specimens from the type series of 7 specimens. Type, actually **holotype**, female (examined, ZFMK), is labelled as follows: 1) Kuatun (2300m) 27,40n. Br. 117,40ö.L. J. Klapperich 22. 2. 1938 (Fukien) [printed on pink paper]; 2) Type [printed on pink paper]; 3) Cerogria fukienensis m. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) MUSEUM KOENIG BONN [printed on yellow paper]. Cotype, actually **paratype**, female

(examined, ZFMK), is labelled as follows: 1) Kuatun (2300m) 27,40n. Br. 117,40ö.L. J. Klapperich 23. 6. 1938 (Fukien) [printed on pink paper]; 2) Cotype [printed on pink paper]; 3) Cerogria fukienensis m. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) MUSEUM KOENIG BONN [printed on yellow paper]. In the description, BORCHMANN clearly designated "Type" and "Cotypen", so these specimens can be regarded as holotype and paratypes.

*Chlorophila basipennis* FAIRMAIRE, 1897: 229, *Chlorophila carolina* FAIRMAIRE, 1899: 632, *Chlorophila immarginata* FAIRMAIRE, 1897: 231, *Chlorophila ingeniculata* PIC, 1917: 15, *Chlorophila nitidicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1897: 230 and *Chlorophila obscuripennis* FAIRMAIRE, 1894*a*: 220 are proposed as **junior subjective synonyms** of *Chlorophila portschinskii* (SEMENOV, 1891: 374) (described as *Lagria* (*Chlorophila*) *portschinskii*). Types of all taxa were examined. Their descriptions were based on different colour pattern. All have the elytra dull green, microreticulate with very sparse hairs, minute sparse punctures arranged in irregular rows visible in basal 1/3, then gradually vanishing, and missing in apical 1/2. The pronotum is shining green and its surface is distinctive: it has a number of regularly parallel-running transverse wrinkles and no punctures. All other species of *Chlorophila* have irregular wrinkles and/or coarse punctures on the pronotum. Ventral surface, scutellum and sides of elytra vary from yellow to green in variable extent. Legs are yellow, with apical portion of femora frequently black in variable extent. The antennae are yellow to brownish.

*Chlorophila portschinskii*. **Lectotype**, herewith designated, male (examined, ZIN), pinned, is labelled as follows: 1) Kan-ssu 1885 G. Patanin [printed on white paper] 15 VII [handwritten on reverse side]; 2) Lagria (Chlorophila) polychlora m. ♂, A. S. X. 89 [handwritten on white paper]. Left middle leg of the specimen is missing; dorsal surface (including whole head capsule) green, with scutellum lateral and basal margin of elytra yellow; ventral surface of thorax yellow; first four visible abdominal ventrites green, fifth yellow; antennae, mouthparts (including labrum) and legs yellow, with tarsomeres vaguely infuscate toward apex. Five **paralectotypes**, females (examined, ZIN), all pinned; three are labelled as follows: 1) Kan-ssu 1885 G. Patanin [printed on white paper] 15 VII [handwritten on reverse side]; 2) Lagria (Chlorophila) polychlora m. ♀, A. S. X. 89 [handwritten on white paper]; one is labelled as the previous three, but the date is 4 VII; one is labelled as the previous four, but the date is 11 VI. Dorsal surface (including whole head capsule and labrum, and sometimes dorsal surface of mandibles) of the paralectotypes are green, with scutellum and lateral margin of elytra yellow; ventral surface of thorax green; abdominal ventrites largely yellow, sometimes with first visible ventrites partly green; legs, antennae and mouthparts are

yellow; palpi infuscate, dorsal (anterior) edge of femora sometimes greenish. Although the labels of the specimens read "polychlora", it is obvious from the locality labels and the detailed description that these are the type specimens of *Chlorophila portschinskii*.

*Chlorophila basipennis*. Type, actually **holotype**, female (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows: 1) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper]; 2) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) TYPE [printed with red letters on white paper]; 3) Chlorophila basipennis Frm. Thibet [handwritten on white paper]; 4) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper]. Syntypes, actually **paratypes**, 2 males, 3 females (examined, MHNP) and 2 males (examined, BMNH), labelled as follows. One male and two females: 1) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper]; 2) SYNTYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper]. One female: 1) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper]; 2) SYNTYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) Chlorophila basipennis Frm. Thibet [handwritten on white paper]. One female: 1) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper]; 2) COTYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) SYNTYPE [printed with red letters on white paper]; 4) Chlorophila basipennis Frm. Thibet [handwritten on white paper]; 5) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper]. One male: 1) Cotype [printed on circular white paper with yellow margin]; 2) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper]; 3) Chlorophila basipennis, Fairm. co-type [handwritten on white paper]. One male: 1) 69784 [printed on white paper]; 2) Cotype [printed on circular white paper with yellow margin]; 3) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper].

*Chlorophila carolina*. Type, actually **holotype**, male (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows: 1) Kouang-Toung (de Latouche) [printed on white paper]; 2) MUSEUM PARIS CHINE H. DONCKIER 1900 [printed on white paper]; 3) Kuatun [handwritten on white paper]; 4) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 5) Chlorophila carolina Fairm. n. sp. [handwritten on white paper]; 6) Fairmaire det. cf. Ann. Fr. 1899 [handwritten on white paper]. Syntypes, actually **paratypes**, one male and one female (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows. One male: 1) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 2) Chlorophila carolina Fairm. n. sp. [handwritten on white paper]; 3) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper]. One female: 1) Kuatun Delatou… [illegible] [handwritten on white paper]; 2) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) Chlorophila carolina Fairm. n. sp. [handwritten on white paper]; 4) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper].

*Chlorophila immarginata*. Type, actually **holotype**, female (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows: 1) Siao-Lou-Lou-Chan Chasseurs Thibétains 1896 [printed on white paper]; 2) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) Chlorophila immarginata Frm. Thibet [handwritten on white paper]; 4) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper].

*Chlorophila ingeniculata*. Type, actually **holotype**, male (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows: 1) Chine ex Deyrolle [handwritten on white paper]; 2) 41 [handwritten on white paper]; 3) carolina sans …[illegible] [handwritten on white paper]; 4) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 5) ingeniculata Pic [PIC'S handwriting on white paper]; 6) Muséum Paris coll. M. Pic [printed on white paper].

*Chlorophila nitidicollis.* Type, actually **holotype**, female (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows: 1) TYPE [printed with red letters on white paper]; 2) Chlorophila nitidicollis Fairm. Darschilling [handwritten on white paper]; 3) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper].

*Chlorophila obscuripennis*. Type, actually **holotype**, female (examined, MHNP), labelled as follows: 1) Vallée du Tong-Ho Chasseurs indigénes15 Avril–15 Mai 1893 [printed on white paper]; 2) TYPE [printed with black letters on red paper]; 3) L. Fairmaire vidit 1894 [printed on white paper]; 4) Chlorophila obscuripennis n. sp. [handwritten on white paper]; 5) MUSÉUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Léon FAIRMAIRE [printed on white paper].

*Donaciolagria admirabilis* (SASAJI, 1986: 9), **new combination,** and *Donaciolagria kurosawai* (MASUMOTO, 1988: 40), **new combination,** are transferred from *Chlorophila* SEMENOV, 1891: 374, on the basis of examination of types (BMKU and NSMT, respectively) and non-types from Taiwan. Distinction between the genera *Arthromacra* KIRBY, 1837: 238, *Chlorophila* and *Donaciolagria* PIC, 1914*a*: 14 are not clear-cut at all. However, if in a conservative approach BORCHMANN'S generic classification is maintained, these two Taiwanese species should belong to *Donaciolagria* rather than to *Chlorophila*.

*Lagria annulipes* PIC, 1955*b*: 32, not *Lagria annulipes* PIC, 1922: 16 (Madagascar) is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria lameyi* FAIRMAIRE, 1893*b*: 325. My opinion is based on the original description of *Lagria annulipes* (described from Fujian). The synonymy was suggested by PIC in his description ("Je ne connais pas en nature Lagria Lameyi Frm. décrit du Tonkin et il est possible qu'annulipes puisse se classer comme variété de cette espèce.").

*Lagria antennata* BORCHMANN, 1909: 714 (replacement name for *Lagria distincticornis* HEYDEN, 1887: 269, not *Lagria distincticornis* REITTER, 1880: 256) is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Cerogria janthinipennis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1886: 349) (described as *Lagria janthinipennis*). **Holotype** of *Lagria distincticornis* HEYDEN, 1887, male (examined, DEI), is labelled as follows: 1) Korea (Hertz) Sievers [handwritten on white paper]; 2) 229 [handwritten on pink paper]; 3) [pink quadrangle without text]; 4) Holotypus [printed on red paper].

*Lagria caucasica* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860: 144 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria hirta* LINNAEUS, 1758: 377. **Lectotype**, herewith designated, female (examined, ZMUM), pinned, is labelled as follows: 1) Caucas. [handwritten on orange paper]; 2) Lagria caucasica Motsch. Caucas. [handwritten on white paper]; 3) [red paper without text]. Both middle legs, right hind leg and large part of the left portion of pterothorax are missing. The synonymy is obvious: body proportions, elytral and pronotal punctation, and length ratios of female antennae do not differ from those of the widely distributed and common *Lagria hirta*. The description is based on several specimens, but the whereabouts of the rest of the type series is unknown. Since members of the *Lagria hirta*-group are quite similar to one another, and the unavailable members of the type series may represent different species, designation of the lectotype seems necessary to fix this name.

*Lagria fuscata* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860: 144 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria hirta* LINNAEUS, 1758: 377. **Lectotype**, herewith designated, female (ZMUM), mounted on a card, is labelled as follows: 1) [very small orange tag with an illegible handwritten character]; 2) Lagria fuscata Motsch. Dauria [handwritten on white paper]; 3) [red paper without text]. The lectotype specimen is severely damaged: it consists of the scutellum, the two elytra, the fragmentary abdomen and the left middle leg. **Paralectotype**, female (ZMUM), mounted on a card, is labelled as follows: 1) [very small yellow label without text]. It has no more label, but the specimen was kept together with the other specimen designated as lectotype in the ZMUM. Its right antenna is missing. The synonymy is obvious: body proportions, elytral and pronotal punctation, and length ratios of female antennae do not differ from those of the widely distributed and common *Lagria hirta*. The description is based on several specimens, but the whereabouts of the rest of the type series is unknown. Since members of the *Lagria hirta*-group are quite similar to one another, and the unavailable members of the type series may represent different species, designation of the lectotype and paralectotype seems necessary to fix this name.

*Lagria geniculata* SEIDLITZ, 1898: 339 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria lameyi* FAIRMAIRE, 1893b: 325. **Holotype**, sex not studied (examined, DEI), is labelled as follows: 1) Ho-chan Mongol. Théry [handwritten on white paper]; 2) 15. [handwritten on white paper]; 3) [pink quadrangle without text]; 4) Holotypus [printed on red paper]; 5) geniculata [handwritten on white paper]. Head, prothorax and right hind leg are missing, but the elytral sculpturation (punctural interspaces irregular, with elongate elevated parts) is distinctive for *Lagria lameyi*.

*Lagria hirta* var. *limbata* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1881: 142 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria hirta* LINNAEUS, 1758: 377. Although the types were not seen, according to ESPAÑOL (1964: 285) this is merely a variety with stronger elytral sculpture ("… con la estriación elitral particularmente reforzada…"). It was described from Algier, but also according to ESPAÑOL, such specimens are found in the Iberian populations as well. KOCHER (1964: 98) mentioned it from Morocco, but emphasized that "var. (vel s.sp.) limbata Dbr." cannot be separated from *Lagria hirta* ("… il est impossible de départager ici les 2 formes"). Description of this variety was published before 1961, so according to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) it may have subspecific rank; consequently, synonymization is needed.

*Lagria klapperichi* v. *semiobscurior* PIC, 1955*b*: 32 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria klapperichi* PIC, 1955*b*: 32. Although the types were not seen, based on the original description this taxon is not be more than a colour variety ("Parfois l'avant corps est plus ou moins rembruni ou noiratre tandis que les pattes sont plus nettement foncées (v. n. semiobscurior).") Description of this variety (embedded in the description of the nominotypical form) was published before 1961, so according to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) it may have subspecific rank; consequently, synonymization is needed.

*Lagria laticollis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860: 143. **Lectotype**, herewith designated, female (ZMUM), pinned, is labelled as follows: 1) [very small pink tag with illegible handwritten characters]; 2) Lagria laticollis Motsch. Sib. or. Amur [handwritten on white paper]; 3) [red paper without text]. The lectotype specimen consists of no more than the right elytron, with two holes chewed out by *Anthrenus*. However, the elytron has irregular raised interspaces typical to this species. This elytron is not subparallel-sided but widening toward posterior one-third, which indicates that belonged to a female specimen. The description is based on several specimens, but the whereabouts of the rest of the type series is unknown. Since

members of the *Lagria hirta*-group are quite similar to one another, and the unavailable members of the type series may represent different species, designation of the lectotype seems necessary to fix this name.

*Lagria nigrosparsa* v. *clarior* PIC, 1928: 248. The types were not seen, but on the basis of the original description and specimens from various localities it is unequivocal that the variety was described from teneral specimens of *Cerogria nigrosparsa* (PIC, 1928: 248) (described as *Lagria nigrosparsa*). According to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) such name is infrasubspecific and unavailable.

*Lagria picea* BRANCSIK, 1914: 58 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria nigricollis* HOPE, 1843: 63. The whereabouts of the type material described from "Ussuri" is unknown (the specimens are probably lost), but the description leaves little doubt that the two names are synonyms. According to the description "Flügeldecken … beiderseits mit 7 seichten Längseindrücken", which is typical to the females of *Lagria nigricollis* occurring in the Palaearctic Far East.

*Lagria subtilipunctata* SEIDLITZ, 1898: 340 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Lagria nigricollis* HOPE, 1843: 63. **Lectotype** and **paralectotype**, herewith designated, males (examined, DEI), card-mounted on the same pin, are labelled as follows: 1) Amur Faust [handwritten on white paper]; 2) [pink quadrangle without text]; 3) Syntypus [printed on red paper]; 4) subtilipunctata [handwritten on white paper]. The lower (more complete) specimen is the lectotype, the upper is the paralectotype. Last 8 left antennomeres of the lectotype are missing; the paralectotype lacks most of the antennae, except first 4 left and first 3 right antennomeres. The synonymy is obvious. Since members of the *Lagria hirta*-group are quite similar to one another, and the unavailable members of the type series may represent different species, designation of the lectotype seems necessary to fix this name.

*Lopholagria villosa* (THUNBERG, 1821). THUNBERG (1821: 175) described *Clerus villosus* on the basis of five specimens which are regarded as syntypes. Four of them belong to *Lagria villosa* FABRICIUS, 1781: 160 (a common African species which extends to the Palaearctic region in Yemen), while the fifth represents a taxon which is the type species of *Lopholagria* BORCHMANN, 1916: 97, by original monotypy. BORCHMANN mentioned the type species under the name *Lagria amoena* FÅHRAEUS, 1870: 329, that he later (BORCHMANN 1936: 136) placed in synonymy of *Clerus villosus*. To avoid homonymy and to preclude proposing an unnecessary replacement name, and to fix *Lopholagria villosa*, this specimen is

herewith designated as the **lectotype** of *Clerus villosus*, so the remaining four are **paralectotypes**. The lectotype has the pronotum with a deep medial impression filled with dense golden pubescence (a diagnostic feature of *Lopholagria*), so fits the third variety mentioned (but not named) by THUNBERG in the same description ("Variat 3:o thorace fulvo-villoso"). Lectotype, female (MEUU), pinned, labelled as follows: 1) Uppsala Univ. Zool. Mus. Thunbergsaml. nr. 6653 *Clerus villosus* TYP [printed on red paper]. Four paralectotypes (MEUU), pinned, labelled as follows: 1) Uppsala Univ. Zool. Mus. Thunbergsaml. nr. 6649 [or] 6650 [or] 6651 [or] 6652 *Clerus villosus* TYP [printed on red paper; the specimen 6651 has the additional text "*Lagria. F.*" before "TYP".].

*Xanthalia* FAIRMAIRE, 1894*b*: 395. The following species are transferred to *Xanthalia* from the genera and subgenera where BORCHMANN (1936) assigned them to. (These genus-group names are synonymized in the previous chapter.) The list is complemented with species described after 1936.

*Xanthalia aclydis* (BORCHMANN, 1936), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Lagriodes*) BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia andrewesi* (BORCHMANN, 1915), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia annamita* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia armigera* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Lagriodes*) BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia atra* (BORCHMANN, 1928), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia atricolor* (PIC, 1920), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia atricornis* (PIC, 1920), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia atripennis* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia basicornis* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia bocki* (BORCHMANN, 1915), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia brunneovittata* (PIC, 1917), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia cavicornis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), **new combination,** originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia ceylonica* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia convexa* (BORCHMANN, 1915), **new combination,** originally in *Adynata* FÅHRAEUS, 1870

*Xanthalia crenostriata* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882), **new combination,** originally in *Lagria* FABRICIUS, 1775

*Xanthalia curticornis* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia cyanipennis* (BORCHMANN, 1934), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia dilaticollis* (BORCHMANN, 1936), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia dimidiata* (BORCHMANN, 1909) (syn. *Lagriocera sumatrensis* PIC, 1910), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia exilis* (BORCHMANN, 1909), **new combination,** originally in *Adynata* FÅHRAEUS, 1870

*Xanthalia fraudulenta* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia hirta* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia impressiceps* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia impressifrons* (PIC, 1926), **new combination,** originally in *Pachylagria* BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia irregularis* (BORCHMANN, 1943), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia javanica* (BORCHMANN, 1929), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia kalingana* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia lata* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia laticeps* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia latithorax* (PIC, 1926), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia leleupi* (PIC, 1954), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria (Diversogria)* PIC

*Xanthalia lepersonnei* (PIC, 1954), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria (Diversogria)* PIC

*Xanthalia longicornis* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia longipilis* (PIC, 1917), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia maindroni* (PIC, 1910), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia nigrovittata* (PIC, 1910), **new combination,** originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia nitida* (BORCHMANN, 1934), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia oculata* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia ovata* (BORCHMANN, 1912), **new combination,** originally in *Pachylagria* BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia pallidicollor* (PIC, 1915), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia pilosa* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Lagriodes*) BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia pilosa* (BORCHMANN, 1943), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia puella* (BORCHMANN, 1936), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia punctatissima* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria (Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia pygmaea* (BORCHMANN, 1915), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia quadraticollis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia reducta* (PIC, 1955), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia robusta* (PIC, 1926), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia rouyeri* (PIC, 1915), **new combination,** originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia rufipes* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Lagriocera* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia semimetallica* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia serrifera* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Lagriodes*) BORCHMANN

*Xanthalia setosa* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia setosella* (BORCHMANN, 1936), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* (*Wallardilagria)* PIC

*Xanthalia sinensis* (PIC, 1917), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia sternalis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia striatopunctata* (BORCHMANN, 1930), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia testaceicornis* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia testaceipes* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia tonkinea* (PIC, 1922), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

*Xanthalia zumpti* (BORCHMANN, 1938), **new combination,** originally in *Heterogria* FAIRMAIRE

The genus has further 10 species originally assigned to *Xanthalia* itself:

*Xanthalia clavata* MERKL, 1991

*Xanthalia cordicollis* KASZAB, 1940

*Xanthalia curticollis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893) (described in the homonymous genus *Xanthia*)

*Xanthalia franzi* KASZAB, 1973

*Xanthalia javanica* KASZAB, 1973

*Xanthalia martensi* MERKL, 1991

*Xanthalia nepalica* KASZAB, 1973

*Xanthalia punctata* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1973

*Xanthalia spinosa* KASZAB, 1965

*Xanthalia borchmanni* MERKL, 2004 is proposed as a replacement name for *Xanthalia pilosa* (BORCHMANN, 1943), secondary homonym of *Xanthalia pilosa* (BORCHMANN, 1930).

*Xanthalia brunneovittata* (PIC, 1918: 15) (described as *Heterogria brunneovittata*) proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Xanthalia nigrovittata* (PIC, 1910a: 75) (described as *Lagriocera nigrovittata*). The type of *Heterogria brunneovittata* (described from "Chine") was not examined, but the description completely fits the paler specimens of the distinctive *Xanthalia nigrovittata*. See also *Xanthalia martensi*.

*Xanthalia martensi* MERKL, 1991: 12 is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Xanthalia nigrovittata* (PIC, 1910*a*: 75) (described as *Lagriocera nigrovittata*). It is based on the examination of the type material of *Xanthalia martensi* from Nepal and specimens of *Xanthalia nigrovittata* from China (Fujian, Shaanxi, Sichuan) and Thailand. This distinctive species was overlooked while describing *Xanthalia martensi*. See also *Heterogria brunneovittata*.

*Xanthalia reducta* v. *obliterata* PIC, 1955*a*: 3 (described as *Heterogria reducta* v. *obliterata*) is proposed as a **junior subjective synonym** of *Xanthalia reducta* (PIC, 1955*a*: 2) (described as *Heterogria reducta*). Although the types were not seen, based on the original description this taxon seems to be nothing more than a colour variety ("… ces organes [i.e. elytral intervals] étant ornés d'une courte ligne discale postérieure brunâtre, mais qui peut s'oblitérer (*v. n. obliterata*).") Description of this variety (embedded in the description of the nominotypical form) was published before 1961, so according to the Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999) it may have a subspecific rank; consequently, synonymization is needed.

## FAUNISTIC DATA WITH NEW COUNTRY AND CHINESE PROVINCE RECORDS

*Cerogria (Cerogriodes) klapperichi* BORCHMANN, 1941: 25. – Non-type material examined. MAINLAND CHINA: Fujian prov., Sangan env. (900 m), 30. V. – 12. VI. 2001, P. HLAVÁČ & J. COOTER (3 females, HNHM); Fujian prov., 3–5 km road to Masu, 27°72' N, 117° 72' E, ca 800–1000 m, swept, 6. VI. 2001, J. COOTER (1 female, SMNS); Fujian prov., Wuyi Shan, ca 3 km NE Tongmu vill., 27°75' N, 117° 68' E, ca 800 m, J. COOTER (1 male, SMNS); Fukien, Kuatun (2300m) 27,40n. Br. 117,40ö. 11. V. 1938, L. J. KLAPPERICH (1, ZFMK); Jiangxi prov., Jinggang Shan, Ciping env., 2–14. VI. 1994, no collector stated (1 male, NHMW); Jiangxi prov., Lushan-Gebirge, 2–6.IX.1959, V. SZÉKESSY & YANG (1 female, HNHM); Shanghai, Ningpo, J. XANTUS (1 female, HNHM); Mt. Xi-tianmu Shan, Chan'yuan Si, 390 m, Lin'an Xian, Zhejiang Sheng, 7. IX. 1989, S. UÉNO (1 male, NSMT). TAIWAN: Kaohsiung Hsien, near Liukuei, Shanping LTER Site, UV light trap, 1.IV.2003, leg. L. PAPP & M. FÖLDVÁRI (1 male, HNHM); Kaohsiung Hsien, Nanfangshan, 9. VIII. 1984, K. AKITA (1 female, CKMT); Ilan Hsien, Tapan, 15. V. 1974, S. TAKEDA (1 female, HNHM); Nantou Hsien, Lushan spa, 17–18. V. 1996, S. TSUYUKI (2 females, CKMT); Nantou Hsien, Lushan, 4. V.

1979, K. KINUGASA (2 females, CKMT); Nantou Hsien, Mt. Kuantoushan, 22. V. 1993, LUO CHINCHI (2 females, CKMT); Nantou Hsien: Fenchihu, 1400 m, 14. V. to 13. VI. 1977, J. & S. KLAPPERICH (6 females, HNHM); Nantou Hsien: Funchihu, 25. IV. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA (1 female, HNHM); Taipei Hsien, Neitong Forest Recreation Area, 6 km S of Wulai, swept from vegetation, 7.IV.2002, GY. FÁBIÁN & O. MERKL (2 females, HNHM); Taipei Hsien, Yangmingshan, 3. III. 1998, C.-F. LEE (1 male, NTUT); Taipei Hsien, Pi Hu, cca 50 km SE Taipei, 600 m, 24°54'N, 121°45'E, at light, 30.III.2000, A. KUN & L. PEREGOVITS (3 females, HNHM); Taipei Hsien, Pinling, Jinggualiao river, swept, 17.IV.2003, L. PAPP (1 female, HNHM); Taoyuan Hsien, Baling, 26. VII. 1984, K. AKITA (1 male, 1 female, CKMT); Taoyuan Hsien, Hsileng, 3. V. 1981, S. TSUYUKI (2 females, NSMT); same, except 5. V. 1981 (1 female, CKMT); Formosa, no other data, T. KÔNO (1 female, NSMT).

*Distribution* – People's Republic of China: Fujian (type locality), Jiangxi (new record), Shanghai (new record), Zhejiang (new record); Taiwan (new record).

*Chlorophila campestris* FAIRMAIRE, 1894a: 221. – Non-type material examined. People's Republic of China: Sichuan, Emeishan, 160 km SSW Chengdu, 2400–1700 m, 21–22. VI.1994, H. SCHILHAMMER (1, HNHM, 1, NHMW); Yunnan, 50 km N Lijiang, Yulongshan Nat. Res., 24–29. VI. 1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (6, HNHM, 17, NHMW); Yunnan, Heishui, 35 km N. Lijiang, 27° 13' N, 100° 19' E, 1–19. VII. 1992, E. JENDEK (1, NHMW); NW Yunnan, Yulongxueshan NP., near Baishui, ca. 30 km N. Lijian, 2800–3200 m, 7–11. VII. 1994, H. SCHILHAMMER (2, NHMW).

*Distribution* – People's Republic of China: Sichuan (new record), Xizang (type locality), Yunnan (new record).

*Chlorophila portschinskii* SEMENOV, 1891: 374. – Non-type material examined. People's Republic of China: Fukien, Kuatun (2300m) 27,40n. Br. 117,40ö. 4. V.–18. VI. 1938, L. J. KLAPPERICH (1, HNHM, 7, ZFMK); S. E. Tibet, Zayul, Atakang, 9000 ft., 9. VI. 1933, F. KINGDON WARD & R.J.H. KAULBACK (1, BMNH); same, except 8000 ft., 14. VI. 1933 (1, BMNH); Ningxia Autonomous Region, Liufanshan, Jingyanxien, 15–16.VII.1997, collector not stated (1, HNHM); Shaanxi, 1200 m, Zhouzhi Co., Houzhenzi env., V. BENEŠ (1, CVSP); Shaanxi, Taibai Shan, above Houshenzi, 1300–1700 m, 9.VI.–3.VII.1998, P. JÄGER & J. MARTENS (2, SMNS); Sichuan, Emei Shan, 2500 m, VI. 1990, C. HOLZSCHUH (1, CVSP); Sichuan, uschelie [= canyon] Kho-Tszi-gou, VII–X. 1893, BEREZOVSKII (1, ZIN); Sichuan, Dolina [= valley] Ku-Syor, 12. VIII. 1893, POTANIN (1, ZIN); Sichuan, Emeishan, 160 km SSW Chengdu, 2400–1700 m, 21–22. VI. 1994, H. SCHILHAMMER (1, HNHM, 1, NHMW); Sichuan, Gonga Shan, Hailuogou, 2600–2750 m, 29° 35' N, 102° 00' E, 3–6. VII. 1998, J. SCHNEIDER (3, CVSP, 1, HNHM); Sichuan, Kangding distr., Hailougou Glacier park, 21–24. VII. 1992, R. DUNDA (1, CVSP, 1, HNHM); Sichuan, Liziping, 28.VI.–3.VII. 1991, R. DUNDA (3, CVSP, 1, HNHM); Sichuan, Liziping env., near Shimien, 200 km SW of Ysan, 27. VI.–3. VII. 1991, Z. KEJVAL (1, CVSP); Central Sichuan, Tianguan, pass between Tianguan-Luding, 29° 51' 73" N, 102° 16' 85" E, 3000 m, 22. VII. 2000, M. JANATA (2, CVSP); Yunnan, 100 km W Baoshan, Gaoligongshan Nat. Res., 14–21.VI. 1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1, NHMW); Yunnan, 50 km N Lijiang, Yulongshan Nat. Res., 24–29. VI. 1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1, NHMW); Yunnan, Heishui, 35 km N. Lijiang, 27° 13' N, 100° 19' E, 1–19. VII. 1992, E. JENDEK (1, NHMW). Myanmar. N. Burma, Adung Valley, 8000–9000 ft., 7. VI. 1931, F. KINGDON WARD (1, BMNH); Burma, Mt. Victoria, Chinhills 2400–2800 m, V. [19]38, G. HEINRICH (5, BMNH).

*Distribution* – India: Sikkim; People's Republic of China: Fujian, Gansu (type locality), Ningxia (new record), Shaanxi (new record), Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan (new record); Myanmar (new record).

*Exostira schroederi* BORCHMANN, 1936: 421. – Non-type material examined. Guizhou NE, 20 km NW of Jiangkou, Fanjing Shan-Kuaichang, 27.V.–3.VI.1995, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1, CSBC, 1, HNHM). Guizhou, 60 km N of Kali, Shibing-Yuntai Shan, 21–26. V. 1995, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1, CSBC). Fukien, Kuatun (2300 m) 27,40n. Br. 117,40ö. 11. IV.–11. VI. 1938, L. J. KLAPPERICH (10, HNHM, 72, ZFMK); Jiangxi W, Jinggang Shan, Ciping env., 2–14. VI. 1994, no collector stated (1, HNHM, 3, NHMW); Yunnan, 100 km W Kunming, Diaolin Nat. res., 22. V.–2. VI. 1993, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1, NHMW). Taiwan: Kaohsiung Hsien, Fengkang-shan, 8. IV. 1982, no collector stated (1, NSMT); Nantou Hsien, Shizitou, 15. IV. 1991, LUO CHINCHI (1, CKMT).

*Distribution* – People's Republic of China: Fujian (type locality), Guizhou (new record), Jiangxi (new record), Yunnan (new record); Taiwan (new record).

*Taiwanolagria merkli* MASUMOTO, 1988: 41. – The genus and the species were described from Taiwan, although it is quite probable that will prove to be synonymous with one of the species described by PIC from Fujian in the genus *Sora* WALKER, 1859 (syn. *Nemostira* FAIRMAIRE, 1868) if their types could be studied. Apparently conspecific specimens are known from the following localities of People's Republic of China. Guizhou NE, 20 km NW of Jiangkou, Fanjing Shan-Kuaichang, 27.V.–3.VI.1995, E. JENDEK & O. SAUŠA (1 male, CSBC). Fukien, Kuatun (2300 m) 27,40n. Br. 117,40ö. 3. IV.–6. VI. 1938, L. J. KLAPPERICH (2, BMNH, 10, HNHM, 2, SMNS, 111, ZFMK).

*Distribution* – People's Republic of China: Fujian (new record), Guizhou (new record); Taiwan (type locality).

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM TAIWAN

### **Arthromacra chifengi** sp. n.
(Figs 1–4)

*Description* – Body elongate, parallel-sided, moderately convex, shiny, brown, dorsal surface with olive tint; vestiture consisting of sparsely set, moderately long, erect, greyish hairs. Body length 9–16.5 mm.

Male (Fig. 1). Body length 9–12.5 mm (n = 3). Head elongate, coarsely and densely punctate, genae and medio-longitudinal area of frons impunctate; frontoclypeal suture deep; genae raised, prominent; clypeus with anterior margin straight; labroclypeal membrane concealed; labrum elongate, longer than clypeus; eyes large, hemispherical, interocular distance half of eye diameter. Maxilla with apical palpomere elongate, broadest at middle. Labium with apical palpomere fusiform, apex not emarginate. Mentum broader than long, nearly flat, with two shallow depressions. Antennae long, extending beyond middle of elytra; antennomeres elongate, slightly broadened toward apex, 6 to 10 with inner apical angle rectangular; antennomere length ratios as 21 : 5 : 15 : 19 : 18 : 18 : 18 : 18 : 20 : 22 : 41.

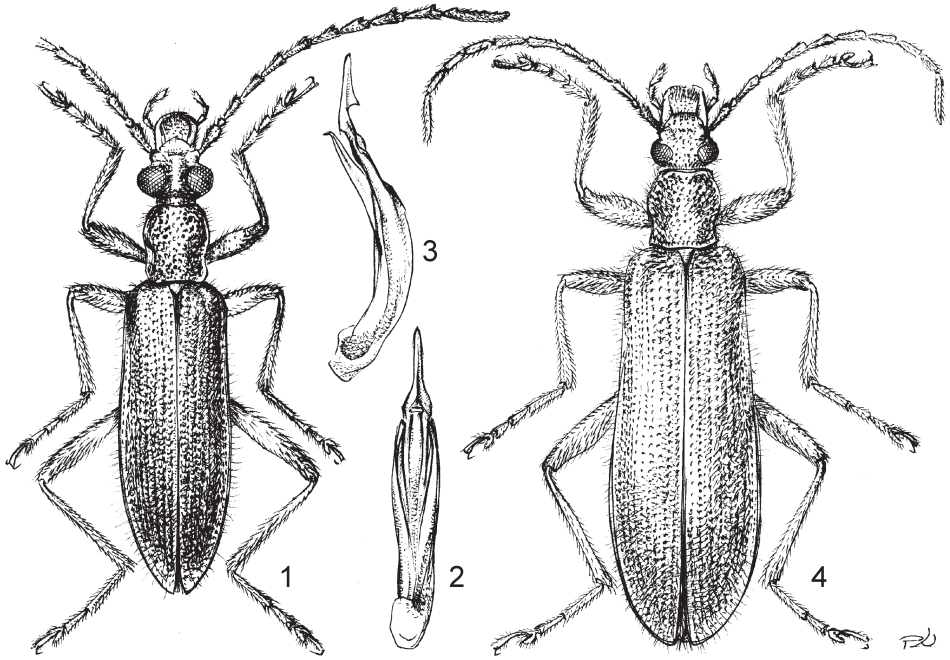
Prothorax longer than wide, widest in anterior third, constricted before base; pronotum without lateral carina; disc flattened, slightly depressed before base; punctation coarse and moderately dense, interspaces irregular, broadest in central area. Prothoracic hypomeron and prosternum with fine transverse wrinkles and fine punctures. Prosternum in front of coxae nearly twice longer than width of procoxal cavity; intercoxal process with external portion short, subtriangular, very narrow between coxae, not extending behind coxae. Scutellum elongate, linguliform, impunctate, glabrous.

Elytra about 3.5 times as long as wide and 4 times as long as pronotum; sides parallel, somewhat abruptly tapering near apex; disc relatively flat in middle, steeply sloping laterally and posteriorly; punctural rows recognizable (especially the first three), but heavily interrupted by irregularly scattered setigerous punctures grouped into clusters of 2 or 3 on intervals; punctation coarse and sparse; interspaces without microreticulation. Mesoventrite densely punctate and pubescent, with a large smooth and impunctate central area; mesoventral process about ¼ times as wide as mesocoxal width; mesepisternum, metepimeron, metaventrite and metepisternum coarsely and densely punctate and pubescent, punctures of metaventrite tend to be finer toward middle, where fine transverse wrinkles present. Hind wings with incomplete first anal cross-vein.

Legs rather long and slender; femora subequal in length to tibiae; fore femora slightly clavate; tibiae subequal in width; femora and tibiae without modifications; tarsi slightly shorter than tibiae.

Abdominal ventrites finely and sparsely punctate, punctation becoming denser toward lateral portion; last ventrite rounded posteriorly. Abdominal process as wide as diameter of metacoxae. Aedeagus with basale much longer than apicale; apicale triangular proximally, then narrow and parallel-sided in ventral view (Fig. 2), in lateral view with a dentiform angulation mesally (Fig. 3).

Female (Fig. 4). Body length 13.5–16.5 mm (n = 4). Body broader, more robust; antenna shorter and less serrate, extending to middle of elytra; antennomeres much narrower; antennomere length ratios as 16 : 4 : 16 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 13 : 12 : 27; interocular distance nearly twice as eye diameter; legs shorter.




**Figs 1–4.** *Arthromacra chifengi* sp. n.: 1 = male, 2 = aedeagus, ventral view, 3 = aedeagus, lateral view, 4 = female. Not to scale

*Type material* – Holotype, male, card-mounted, genitalia dissected (NMNT), labelled as follows: 1) TAIWAN: Kaohsiung Tengji, 22. VI. 2000 leg. C.-F. Lee [printed on white paper]; 2) Lagriidae indet. Det. K. Ando, [handwritten and printed on white paper]; 3) HOLOTYPUS ♂ *Arthromacra chifengi* MERKL, 2004 [printed on red paper]. Paratypes. "Taiyuanshan 18–VII–1984 Chen Wenlong" (1 female, HNHM); "Tenghsi, Kaohsiung Formosa 10. VII.–1983 Chen Wenlung" (1 male, HNHM); "TAIWAN: Kauhshung [sic!], Tengji, 1650 m 15–16.VI.2004 leg. C.-F. Lee (1 male, NMNT); "TAIWAN: Nantou, Shitou, 28.VI.2004 leg. C.-F. Lee (1 female, NMNT); "Sichiao Chiayi Hsien 9/10. VI. 1988 K. Masumoto leg." (2 females, CKMT). All paratypes are tagged with the following label: PARATYPUS ♂ or ♀ *Arthromacra chifengi* MERKL, 2004 [printed on yellow paper].

*Remarks* – This species can be distinguished from other species of *Arthromacra* by the hairy dorsal surface and the indistinct but traceable puncture rows on the elytra. The differences between this species and other members of *Arthromacra* would lead many coleopterists to place it in a different genus. However, the distinguishing features of the genera of the *Arthromacra* group are vague, and this species shares all the fundamental features with other *Arthromacra* species, so it seems unnecessary to propose yet another monotypic genus in the unrevised complex of Asian Lagriini.

*Etymology* – This species is dedicated to CHI-FENG LEE at the National Taiwan University, the noted specialist of Psephenidae who collected the holotype and two paratypes.

*

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