

New and little-known species of Carabidae
from the Middle East and Southeast Asia
(Coleoptera, Carabidae: Lebiini, Brachinini)

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Abstract – Carabaid beetles of the tribes Lebiini and Brachinini are studied and twenty-three species from the Middle East (Israel) and Southeast Asia are described: *Afrotarus golanensis* sp. n. (type locality: Israel), *Brachychila sabahensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Sabah), *Coptodera czechovskyi* sp. n. (Malaysia: Perak), *Coptodera johorensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Johor), *Coptodera mersingensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Johor), *Dolichoctis pahangensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Pahang), *Trichocoptodera indica* sp. n. (India), *Mochtherus sulawesiensis* sp. n. (Indonesia: Sulawesi), *Lebia (Poecilothais) cucphuongensis* sp. n. (Vietnam), *Lebia (Poecilothais) tuongensis* sp. n. (Vietnam), *Lebia (Poecilothais) nepalensis* sp. n. (Nepal), *Pseudocalleida pahangensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Pahang), *Serrimargo pahangensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Pahang), *Serrimargo vietnamensis* sp. n. (Vietnam), *Sofota perakensis* sp. n. (Malaysia: Perak), *Taridius (Perseus) jendekei* sp. n. (India), *Taridius (Perseus) wrasei* sp. n. (Malaysia: Sabah), *Brachinus (Brachynidius) lombokensis* sp. n. (Indonesia: Lombok), *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) nepalensis* sp. n. (Nepal), *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) tamdaoenensis* sp. n. (Vietnam), *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) akhaensis* sp. n. (Thailand), *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) guanxiensis* sp. n. (China: Guangxi), *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) yunnanensis* sp. n. (China: Yunnan). *Perseus* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 is placed as a subgenus of genus *Taridius* CHAUDOIR, 1875. *Perseus pahangensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 and *P. sabahensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 are therefore transferred to *Taridius*. *Cymindis vietnamensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996 is transferred to the genus *Taridius*. *Allocota sumatrensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996 is transferred to the genus *Physodera* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829 as *Physodera eschscholtzi sumatrensis* KIRSCHENHOFER stat. n. and comb. n. *Pheropsophus nigerrimus* JEDLIČKA, 1935 is transferred to the genus *Brachinus* WEBER. *Pseudocalleida* gen. n. (Lebiini) is described. The following synonymy is proposed: *Orthogonius crassicus* CHAUDOIR, 1871 = *Actenoncus punctatus* TIAN et DEUVE, 2006, syn. n. Identification keys for the species of *Taridius* CHAUDOIR, 1875, for *Brachychila*, CHAUDOIR, 1869 species with four-spotted elytra and for the *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) aptinooides* species group are provided. With 51 figures.

Key words – Coleoptera, Carabidae, *Afrotarus*, *Brachinus*, *Brachychila*, *Coptodera*, *Dolichochtis*, *Lebia*, *Mochtherus*, *Perseus*, *Pheropsophus*, *Poecilothais*, *Pseudocalleida*, *Serrimargo*, *Sofota*, *Stenaptinus*, *Taridius*, *Trichocoptodera*, new species, new genus, new combination, taxonomy, identification keys, Israel, Nepal, Malaysia, Vietnam, China, India, Thailand, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

In this study a total of 23 species of carabid beetles belonging to the tribes Lebiini and Brachinini from Israel (1), Malaysia (9), China (2), Nepal (2), India (2), Thailand (1), Indonesia (2) and Vietnam (4) are described and illustrated, with nomenclatorial and taxonomical changes affecting several genera from the Oriental region. Identification keys are presented for the *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) aptinoides* species group as well as for the genus *Taridius* CHAUDOIR, 1875.

Measurements – Total body length is defined as the distance from the anterior margin of the labrum to the elytral apex. Width of the pronotum and width of the elytra are measured at the broadest point, respectively. Length of the pronotum is defined as distance from anterior to posterior margin along median line.

Material examined – Acronyms for collections from which specimens were borrowed or are deposited (curator's names in parentheses): BMNH = Natural History Museum, London (C. Gillett); CAD = Coll. A. DOSTAL, Vienna; CDW = Coll. D. W. WRASE, Berlin; CHZ = Coll. H. ZETTEL, Vienna; CJF = Coll. J. FARKAČ, Prague; CPS = Coll. P. SCHNITTER, Halle; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (GY. SZÉL); MHNP = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (T. DEUVE); MNG = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova (R. POGGI); MNHUB = Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (B. JAEGER, M. UHLIG); MRAC = Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren (M. MEYER); NMP = National Museum in Prague (J. HÁJEK); NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schönmann, M. JÄCH); SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (W. SCHAWALLER); ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München (M. BALKE).

***Afrotarus golanensis* sp. n. (Fig. 19)**

Type material – Holotype (female): “Israel - NE, Golan heights N Ein Zivan, Eichen Buschwald, 900 m, 05.V.1996, - BF, leg. Schnitter/Staven” (CPS).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 19. Length 6.3 mm, width 2.0 mm. Colour and lustre: head black; pronotum blackish brown, lateral margin rather broadly lightened to reddish brown; elytra pitchy brown, with large yellowish humeral spot hardly reaching elytral middle posteriorly; intervals 1 to 4 pitchy brown like remainder of the elytra; marginal groove narrowly yellow, margin of lateral oblique declivity not lighter; dorsum moderately shiny, distinctly and densely punctate throughout, setation scattered and fine; palps, antennae and legs reddish brown; mandibles darkened; venter blackish brown, with weak lustre, setation scattered and fine, pronotal and elytral epipleura yellow. Head: with large, hemispherically protruding eyes; genae weakly convex, slightly longer than half of longitudinal eye diameter, arcuately attenuating towards neck. Pronotum: cordiform, 1.37 times as wide as long, weakly convex; anterior margin straight; sides narrowing anteriorly in a shallow curve; anterior angles barely deflexed, sides extending shortly and weakly in front of acute but indistinctly outward protruding posterior angles; base shortly declivous laterally; marginal groove fairly broadly separated in front, feebly widening posteriorly; median line distinctly incised but not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly ovoid; sides distinctly and arcuately broadening posteriorly; feebly convex; apex feebly declivous, indistinctly emarginate; humeri rounded, weakly produced; striae rather deep, weakly punctate; intervals densely and finely but irregularly punctate.

Distribution – Israel.

Etymology – The species is named after its geographical origin.

Remarks – With the exception of *A. scotti* BASILEWSKY, 1848 (Yemen) and *A. golanensis* sp. n. (Golan), all other species of this genus occur in East Africa. With the new species from the Golan the genus is now also represented in the Mediterranean subregion of the Palaearctic Region. The genus, closely related to *Cymindis* LATREILLE, 1806, was revised by BASILEWSKY (1962). The types in MRAC were examined by the author of the present paper.

Comparisons – *Afrotarus golanensis* sp. n. is closely related to the Ethiopian species *A. raffrayi* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882). Differences from *A. raffrayi*: pronotum more strongly extended towards the base, posterolateral angles more acute, dorsal colour darker, matter, elytra more strongly punctate.

List and distribution of the species of *Afrotarus* JEANNEL, 1949

Afrotarus golanensis sp. n. – Israel: Golan

Afrotarus kilimanjari (KOLBE, 1897) (*Cymindis*) (type species) – Tanzania: Mt. Kilimanjaro

= *Cymindis kolbei* ALLUAUD, 1908

= *Afrotarus alluaudi* JEANNEL, 1949

Afrotarus leleupi BASILEWSKY, 1962 – Tanzania: Mt. Kilimanjaro

Afrotarus meruanus BASILEWSKY, 1962 – Tanzania: Mt. Meru

Afrotarus raffrayi (FAIRMAIRE, 1882) (*Cymindis*) – Ethiopia

Afrotarus scotti BASILEWSKY, 1848 – Yemen

Brachychila sabahensis sp. n.
(Fig. 20)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Malaysia, Sabah, 50 km E Kota Kinabalu, Crocker Mts., Gg. Emas, 16.–27.4.1993, leg. I. Jenis” (NMW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 20. Length 6.5 mm, width 2.7 mm; body elongate, ovoid, rather strongly convex. Colour and lustre: mandibles reddish brown; head brownish black; pronotum reddish brown, less dark on disc; elytra dark brown, each with 2 spots; anterior spot broad, transverse, starting in basal fifth, covering intervals 2 to 7 and a small portion of 8; posterior preapical spot situated far from apex, transverse and rounded, covering intervals 2 to more than half of 8; palps, antennae and tarsi reddish yellow, tibiae and femora brownish, darkened; dorsum rather shiny, setation not discernible; venter dark reddish brown, shiny. Head: with eyes strongly protruding; temples reduced; frontal grooves short and oblique, linear; mentum deeply emarginate, without tooth; labrum narrow and transverse, tip of ligula with four bristles; paraglossae narrow, smooth. Pronotum: 1.66x times as wide as long; sides clearly and arcuately narrowing anteriorly, weakly narrowing toward base; greatest width just before middle; anterior angles not deflected, clearly protruding, moderately widely rounded; anterior margin strongly sinuate; posterior angles weakly obtuse, not very acute apically; posterior setigerous puncture directly adjacent to basal ridge of posterior angles; base shortly sinuate at level of basal impressions; medially weakly arcuate; disc feebly convex, prebasally transversely broadly depressed; marginal groove narrow anteriorly, evenly and strongly widened posteriorly, ending in broad, not sharply delineated pits of basal impressions; median line weakly incised anteriorly, more strongly incised toward base. Elytra: elongate, rather strongly oval, distinctly convex; sides weakly sinuate preapically, ends of this arch sharply angled; elytral apex shortly declivous; striae moderately deep, smooth at bottom; intervals flat; marginal groove wider medially, narrower apically and basally. Underside: smooth; metepisterna much longer than their anterior width, smooth, strongly narrowing posteriorly; epipleura enlarged just before middle; prosternal process narrow, acutely narrowing apically, strongly deflexed toward procoxae. Microsculpture: head with dense and circular reticulation; pronotum with vague and very fine reticulation; elytra very finely and transversely lineolate, indistinctly dissolved into reticulation; head and pronotum with silky lustre, elytra more shiny.

Distribution – Malaysia: Sabah.

Etymology – The species is named after its geographical origin.

Comparisons – The new species belongs to the group with four-spotted elytra: *B. rugulipennis* BATES, 1892, *B. hypocrita* CHAUDOIR, 1896 and *B. maculata* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996.

Identification key to the *Brachychila* CHAUDOIR, 1875
species with four-spotted elytra

- 1 Small species from Myanmar (body length 6–7 mm); third elytral interval with 3 setigerous punctures
Brachychila rugulipennis BATES, 1892
- Larger species, or distribution different; third elytral interval with one setigerous puncture 2
- 2 Pronotum blackish brown; lateral margin of pronotum narrowly lighter brown; elytral striae rather deep and weakly punctate; body length 7.5 mm. India to Taiwan
Brachychila hypocrita CHAUDOIR, 1869
- Pronotum reddish brown; lateral margin of pronotum rather widely lighter red 3
- 3 Head red; elytral striae rather deep and clearly punctate at base; body length 8.5 mm. Thailand
Brachychila maculata KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996
- Head black; elytral striae thin and smooth; body length 6.5 mm. Malaysia: Sabah
Brachychila sabahensis sp. n.

List and distribution of the species of the
genus *Brachychila* CHAUDOIR, 1869

- Brachychila fischeri* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1994 – Vietnam
- Brachychila hypocrita* CHAUDOIR, 1869 (type species) – China, Taiwan, Vietnam, India;
“Assam, Trungbo (Annam), Tongking, Hongkong, Taiwan” (JEDLIČKA 1963: 361)
- Brachychila maculata* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996 – Thailand
- Brachychila malickyi* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996 – Thailand
- Brachychila midas* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1994 – Vietnam
- Brachychila rugulipennis* BATES, 1892 – Myanmar
- Brachychila sabahensis* sp. n. – Malaysia: Sabah
- Brachychila vietnamensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996 – Vietnam

Coptodera cechovskyi sp. n.
(Fig. 21)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Malaysia-W, Perak, 30 km SE of IPOH, 900 m, Cameron Highland, Ringlet, 26.–31.III.2000, leg. P. Čechovský” (CAD).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 21. Length 8.3 mm, width 3.9 mm. Colour and lustre: head black; pronotum brownish black, sides broadly lighter brown; elytra black; marginal groove slightly lighter brown; each elytron with two large reddish yellow spots; anterior spot covering intervals 3 to 7 (but short on interval 3) and reaching posteriorly to just anteriorly of middle; the posterior spot covers intervals 2 to 8, short on interval 2, and posteriorly sinuate and anteriorly saw-toothed on interval 4; clypeus, labrum, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; dorsum rather matt, with velvety sheen, glabrous. Venter shiny black, glabrous, elytral epipleura lighter brown. Pronotum: 2.04 times as wide as long, weakly convex; sides roundly narrowing anteriorly, widest before middle; posterior angles acute, weakly obtuse, sides weakly angled towards posterior angles; marginal groove broad, distinctly broadening towards base; anterior margin straight; posterior margin medially arcuate, basal impressions with widened pits; median line very finely incised, hardly reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly oval, feebly convex; basal margin complete, roundly meeting lateral margins; humeri well-developed, not declivous; marginal groove rather wide; outer angles of apical incision shortly rounded; apical end of elytral suture shortly rounded; striae deep, very finely punctate; intervals smooth, convex, third with three pore-punctures of which anterior adjacent to third stria, middle and posterior adjacent to second stria, middle just posterior to middle of elytron. Microsculpture: very fine throughout; roundly reticulate on head; finely transversely grooved on pronotum, densely chagreened between grooves; elytra with narrow transverse reticulation.

Distribution – Malaysia: Perak.

Etymology – This species is dedicated to the collector of this new species, Petr Čechovský (Prague).

Comparisons – This species is similar to *Coptodera farai* JEDLIČKA, 1963 (type locality: “China, Yunnan, Solingho”) in the following features: anterolateral pronotal angles without bristles; elytra each with two large reddish yellow spots; distinct microsculpture dorsally; elytra clearly sinuate anteriorly of apex, with outer angles shortly rounded; apical end of elytral suture shortly rounded, third elytral interval with three pore-punctures, the third one in the middle or just behind; anterior spot more or less rounded. Differences from *C. farai*: anterior pronotal margin distinctly sinuate in *C. farai*, straight in *C. cechovskyi* sp. n.; in *C. cechovskyi* sp. n. anterior spot larger, not as evenly rounded and the posterior spot larger, expanding more on intervals 7 and 8.

Coptodera johorensis sp. n.
(Fig. 22)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Malaysia - W, Johor, 15 km NM of Kota Tinggi, Muntahak mt., 200 m, 7.–13.III.2002, P. Čechovský” (CAD).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 22. Length 8.0 mm, width 3.7 mm. Colour and lustre: head reddish brown, from posterior margin of clypeus to base with a rather wide median black band which continues over the whole pronotal midline (from anterior margin to base), remainder of pronotum reddish brown; elytra black; marginal groove reddish yellow; elytra with two reddish yellow spots, anterior covering intervals 3 to 8, slightly abbreviated on 3, posterior covering intervals 2 to 4, on 2 and 3 shortened anteriorly, on 3 and 4 posteriorly slightly extended; clypeus darkened, mandibles reddish brown with outer margin narrowly darker; clypeus, palpi and tarsi reddish yellow; antennal segments dark reddish yellow, 1 and 3 darker; femora and tibiae darker, with protibia lighter reddish on insides; dorsum moderately shiny, glabrous; underside reddish yellow, elytral epipleura brownish, anterior margins of segments darker; underside shiny, glabrous. Head: with large protruding eyes; frons convex; temples short, weakly developed; frontal depressions broad, shallow; labrum with a short furrow-like median depression behind anterior margin; head without distinct diagnostic features. Pronotum: 1.93 times as wide as long, weakly convex, with sides roundely narrowing anteriorly, widest before middle, posterior angles sharp, slightly obtuse, sides towards these weakly and obliquely narrowing; marginal groove wide, distinctly widening towards base; anterior margin straight; posterior margin arcuate in middle, base bilaterally weakly declivous; basal impressions with widened pits; median line very finely incised, hardly reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly oval, weakly convex; basal margin complete, roundly connected to lateral margin; humeri distinct, not declivous; marginal groove wide; outer angles of apical incision shortly rounded, apex of elytral suture shortly rounded; striae deep, very finely punctate at bottom; intervals smooth, convex, third with 3 setigerous punctures of which anterior adjacent to third stria just behind anterior margin, posterior adjacent to second stria. Microsculpture: head with minute polygons, pronotum indistinctly transversely reticulate, elytra with more densely transverse meshes.

Distribution – Malaysia.

Etymology – It is named after the place of origin.

Comparisons – The new species resembles *Coptodera tetrastigma* CHAUDOIR, 1869 (type locality: “Borneo, Sarawak”). It is, however, larger than *C. tetrastigma* (6.0 mm) and with spots rather evenly rounded (spots larger and posterior one “U”-shaped in the middle and serrated posteriorly in *C. tetrastigma*). The head and pronotum of *C. tetrastigma* lack the dark median band.

***Coptodera mersingensis* sp. n.**
(Fig. 23)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Malaysia – W, Johor, 20 km S of Mersing, 300 m, 1.–14.II.2003, leg. Petr Čechovský” (NMW). Paratype (1 female): “Malaysia W, Perak, 40 km SE of Ipoh, 900 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Ringlet, 29.III.–15.IV.2004, leg. Petr Čechovský” (CAD).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 23. Length 8.7–9.6 mm, width 3.9–4.1 mm. Outline short and oval, characterized by rather short mandibles and lacquer-black dorsum; elytra each with two large, yellowish spots. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra black; Elytra with two yellowish large spots extending from intervals 2 to 8; anterior spot in slightly diagonal position with slightly uneven anterior margin; posterior spot oval and in slightly diagonal position with inner margin oblique towards apex; clypeus, labrum, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs uniformly black; head and pronotum distinctly chagreened, dull; elytral microsculpture weaker resulting in more shiny appearance; dorsum glabrous; underside black, shiny. Head: with strongly protruding eyes, temples short and indistinct; mandibles robust, rather short and strongly roundly narrowing just before apex; anterior margin of labrum slightly incised medially; frontal depressions wide, shallow; head finely, rather rugulose punctate throughout. Pronotum: short and wide (1.85–1.90 times as wide as long), medially convex, with sides roundly narrowing to the broadly rounded anterior angles, posterior angles sharp, obtuse, sides towards them slightly declivously narrowing; anterior angles not protruding; anterior margin straight; posterior margin rather widely arcuate medially; marginal groove narrow in front, slightly widened posteriorly; basal impressions with deep pits in a wide transverse depression reaching outer margin; median line very finely incised, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: moderately convex, sides widening posteriorly in weak arch; posterior margin complete, strongly arcuate, meeting lateral margins in arch; sides with sinuate incision preapically, outer angles of this incision sharply pointed; sutural apex with small denticle; striae formed by rows of fine punctures; intervals flat, third with two dorsal setigerous punctures, first next to third stria, second next to second stria; second interval widened medially next to anterior spot, ninth interval feebly raised near apex.

Distribution – Malaysia: Johor, Perak.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance of the holotype.

***Dolichoctis pahangensis* sp. n.**
(Figs 1, 24)

Type material – Holotype (male): “Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Parit Falls, degraded rainforest/from fungus-grown stumps at night, No. 91, 27.III.1995, O. Merkl” (HNHM). Paratypes: 5 males, 20 females (HNHM), 2 males, 4 females (NMW) with same data as holotype; “Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Umg. Tanah Rata,

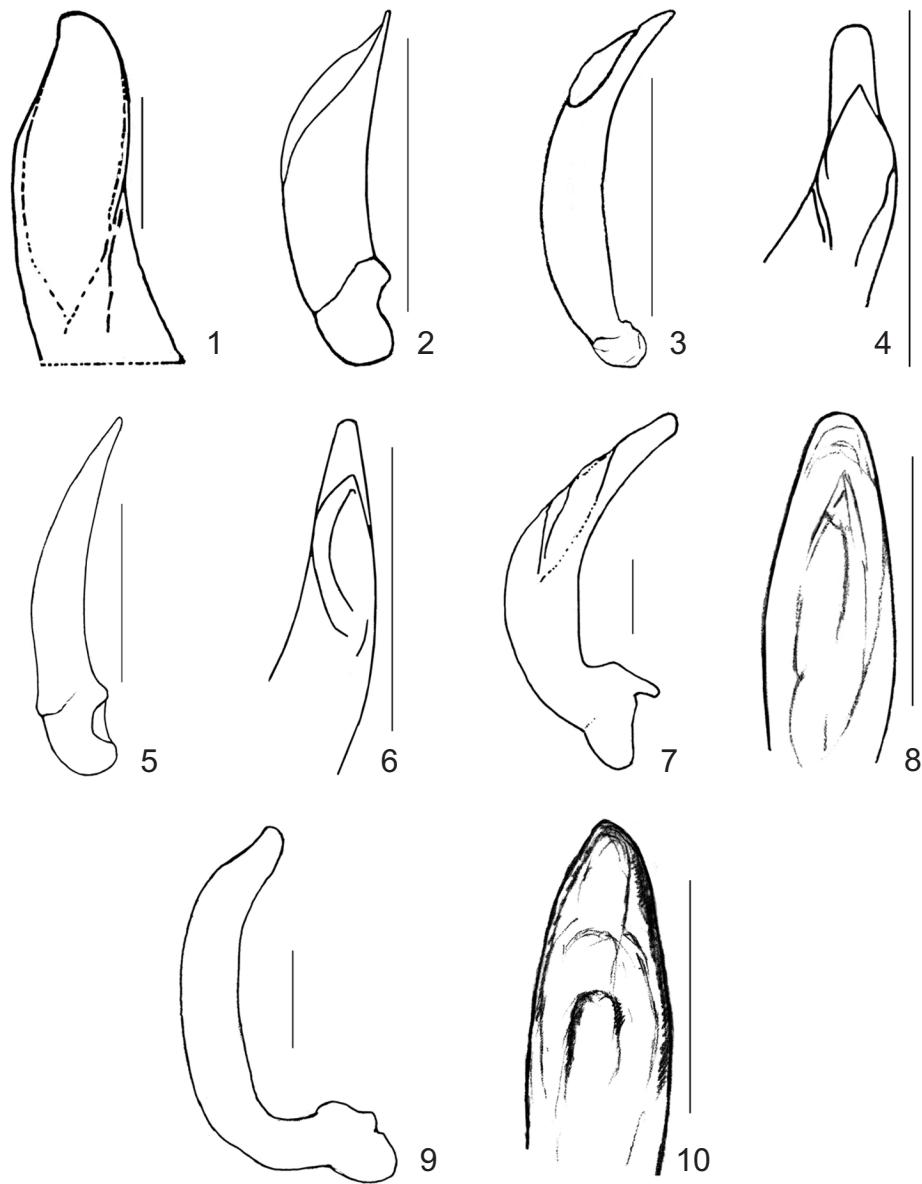
1500 m, 27.–31.7.1993, leg. Schuh” (1 male, NMW); “Malaysia – W, Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanahrata, 7.–9.1.1999, leg. P. Čechovský” (1 female, CAD); “Malaysia–W, Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanahrata, 14.–17.III.1998, leg. P. Čechovský” (1 female, CAD).

Description – *Habitus*: Fig. 24. Length 5.5–6.0 mm, width 2.1–2.3 mm. Body stout and oval, elytra rather strongly convex. Colour and lustre: head black; pronotal disc blackish brown, marginal groove widely lighter reddish-yellow; elytra blackish brown, marginal groove narrowly lighter reddish yellow, each with two yellowish short elongated spots covering intervals 3 to 8, anterior spot just before middle, posterior spot just behind middle; mandibles blackish brown; palpi, antennae and tarsi reddish yellow, femora and tibiae darkened; pronotal and elytral epipleura lighter brownish; underside black. Head: with large, strongly protruding eyes; temples rather long, attenuating to neck in straight, declivous line; mandibles long and slender, attenuating to acute apex; head without distinct diagnostic features; mentum simple, deeply incised with a short projection medially; ligula elongated, shortly rounded in front, with short bristles; labrum longer than wide, indistinctly emarginated in front, with short brushes. Pronotum: 1.53 times as wide as long, laterally evenly rounded, distinctly wider than head; anterior angles shortly rounded, distinctly projecting; anterior margin distinctly roundly sinuate; posterior angles acute, weakly obtuse, sides narrowing basad in even arch; base on each side weakly declivous; marginal groove wide, slightly broadened at base; basal impressions rather wide, strongly depressed, not sharply delineated; median line very finely incised, hardly reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly oval, convex; marginal groove narrow but slightly wider in anterior third; apex declivous; sides mildly extended preapically. Prosternal process narrow, apically narrowing, deflexed, collared; metepisterna smooth, clearly longer than width in front, with furrow-like depression; first and second abdominal ventrite rather strongly depressed; elytral epipleura wide in front, with distinct furrow-like depression, from middle onward strongly narrowing; abdomen smooth, glabrous, anal ventrite of male without particular characteristics. Median lobe of aedeagus preapically extended on left in dorsal view, apex rounded with left side sharply deflexed to apex, right side evenly deflexed (Fig. 1). *Microsculpture*: head densely chagreened, with silky lustre; pronotum and elytra with vague and very fine transverse reticulation, very shiny, smooth.

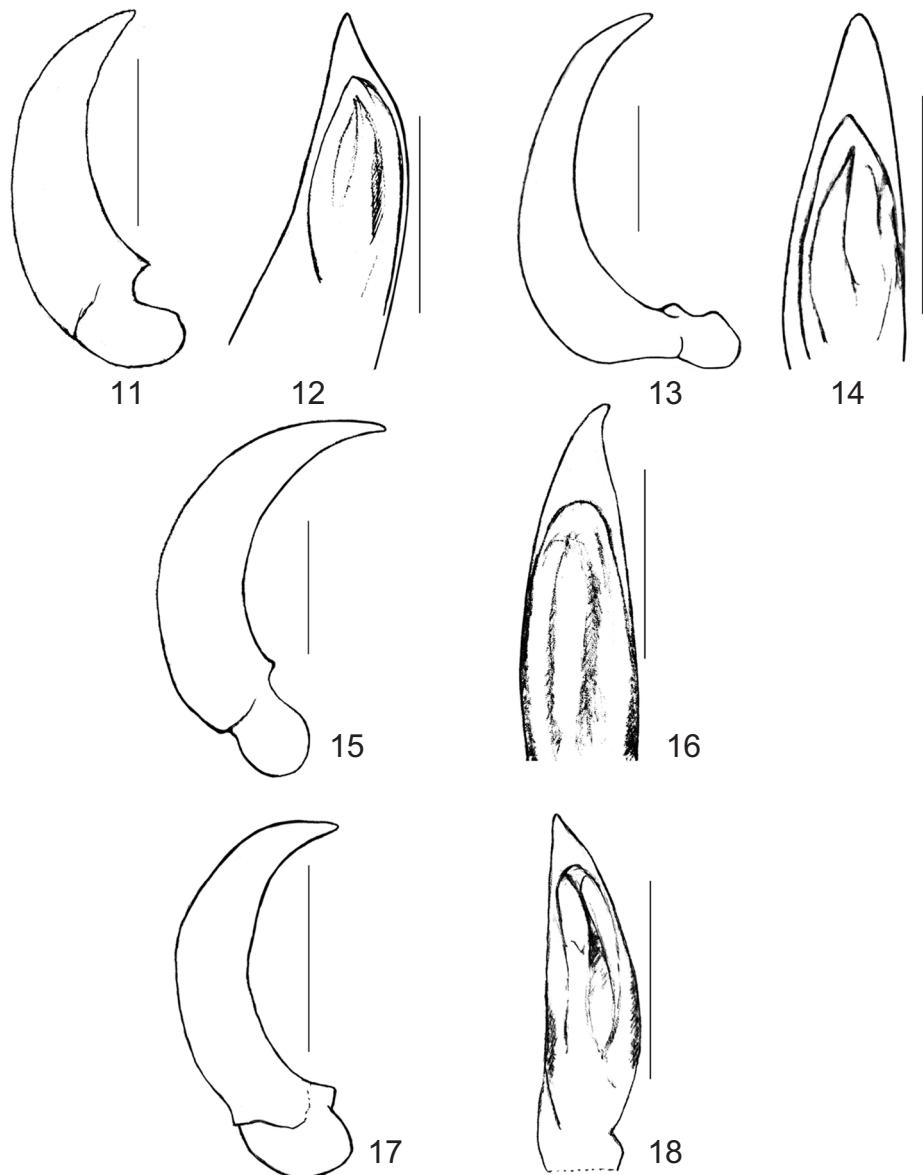
Distribution – Malaysia: Cameron Highlands.

Etymology – The species is named after its geographical origin.

Comparisons – This species differs from all other congeners by the numerous small, elongated spots on the first and last third of elytra.



Figs 1–10. Median lobe of the aedeagus. 1 = *Dolichoctis pahangensis* sp. n., holotype, lateral view, 2 = *Lebia nepalensis* sp. n., holotype, lateral view, 3 = *Taridius (Perseus) urasei* sp. n., holotype, lateral view, 4 = dorsal view, 5 = *Taridius (Perseus) sabahensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 (Malaysia: Sabah, Crocker Range), lateral view, 6 = dorsal view; 7 = *Brachinus chinensis* CHAUDOIR, 1850 (Thailand: Mae Hong Song), lateral view, 8 = dorsal view, 9 = *Brachinus lombokensis* sp. n., holotype, lateral view, 10 = dorsal view. Scale = 1 mm



Figs 11–18. Median lobe of the aedeagus. 11 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) andrewesi* JEDLIČKA, 1963 (India: Meghalaya), lateral view, 12 = dorsal view; 13 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) beckeri* JEDLIČKA, 1930 (China: Sichuan, Qincheng Shan), lateral view, 14 = dorsal view, 15 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) nepalensis* sp. n., holotype, lateral view, 16 = dorsal view, 17 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) guanxiensis* sp. n., holotype, lateral view, 18 = dorsal view. Scale = 1 mm

Trichocoptodera indica sp. n.
(Fig. 25)

Type material – Holotype (female): “India, Orissa, Jaipur – Keonjahr, Distr. Daitari, leg. Gy. Topál/No. 1012, from under bark, 4. XII.1967” (HNHM).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 25. Length 5.6 mm, width 2.7 mm; shape rather broad, ovoid, distinctly convex. Colour and lustre: head light brown; pronotum reddish brown, wide sides distinctly lighter; elytra darker brown, each with two transverse yellowish spots; anterior spot broad, serrated anteriorly and posteriorly, covering intervals 2 to 7; posterior spot similarly serrated, covering intervals 2–8 but abbreviated on 6; mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow, tibiae slightly darkened; head and pronotum distinctly microsculpted and matt, elytra more shiny. Head: eyes strongly protruding; temples moderately long, obliquely narrowing to neck; labrum much longer than wide, anteriorly straightly truncate; mandibles rather long, conically narrowing towards apex; head without characteristic features. Pronotum: 1.65 times as wide as long, sides medially weakly angled, with setigerous puncture in this angle; sides distinctly and roundly narrowing towards broadly rounded and weakly projecting anterior angles, narrowing to obtuse-angled posterior angles in straight line; marginal groove narrowing anteriorly, wider posteriorly; anterior margin clearly sinuate; base rather straight with distinct prebasal transverse depression which bilaterally merging with basal impressions, these broad, distinctly depressed but vaguely marked; median line rather deeply incised, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: elongate and ovoid, moderately wide, strongly convex, sides weakly rounded and widening posteriorly, briefly declivous before apex; anterior margin entire, nearly straight, roundly joining lateral margin; striae rather deep, very finely and densely punctate at bottom; intervals rather flat. Microsculpture: head roundly reticulate; pronotum and elytra very finely transversely reticulate; dorsum with silky lustre due to microsculpture.

Distribution – India: Orissa.

Etymology – The species is named after its geographical origin.

Comparisons – This species resembles *Trichocoptodera maculata* LOUWERENS, 1958 in shape and size, but is more slender, with elytral sides before apex less declivous, humeral spot on fourth interval not as far elongated towards middle and preapical spot much larger and wider.

Mochtherus sulawesiensis sp. n.
(Fig. 26)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Indonesia, SE-Sulawesi, Kendari Airport, 30 km W of Kendari, 11.–14.2.1994, leg. M. Strba & I. Jenis” (NMW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 26. Length 4.7 mm, width 2.1 mm. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra blackish brown; pronotum slightly lightened, sides of pronotum and elytra brownish; clypeus, labrum, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; head and pronotum moderately shiny, elytra matter; dorsum with dense recumbent yellow setation; venter brownish black, with feeble lustre, densely setose. Head: medially weakly convex, rather smooth, with large protruding eyes; temples short, inconspicuous; mandibles conically narrowing towards apex. Pronotum: 1.82 times as wide as long, sides roundly narrowing anteriorly, widest before middle and there weakly angled, from there narrowing in shallow arch to sharp, obtusely angled posterior angles; disc medially weakly convex, marginal groove moderately wide in front, posteriorly clearly widened and opening out into pit-shaped, rather deep basal impressions; anterior and posterior margins straight; median line rather deeply incised in middle, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly oval, rather square, medially moderately convex, declivous towards sides, moderately depressed medially in anterior third; base straight, united with lateral margin in a broad arch; humeri broadly rounded, not declivous; sides widening in shallow arch posteriorly, near apex more strongly rounded, broadly narrowing; marginal groove moderately wide; striae moderately deeply incised, finely punctate at bottom; intervals rather flat, densely punctate.

Distribution – Indonesia: Sulawesi.

Etymology – The species is named after its provenance.

Comparisons – This is an unicoloured species of the genus with angular pronotal sides, resembling *M. klapperichi* JEDLIČKA, 1953 (type locality: “China, Prov. Fukien”), but the latter is clearly larger (6.5–7.5 mm). The temples are shorter in *M. sulawesiensis* and the pronotum is distinctly wider than the head. The anterior pronotal margin of *M. klapperichi* is distinctly sinuate (straight in *M. sulawesiensis*) with the base bilaterally clearly declivous (rather straight in *M. sulawesiensis*).

Lebia (Poecilothais) cucphuongensis sp. n. (Fig. 27)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Vietnam: Cuc phuong, Ninh binh, 11.–17.V. 1966, Exp. Gy. Topál/Nr. 335, beaten bushes in forest” (HNHM).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 27. Length 5.5 mm, width 2.8 mm. Shape broad, short ovoid; elytra widened in a weak arch posteriorly, widest behind middle, rather strongly and evenly convex. Colour and lustre: head and pronotum reddish yellow; elytra yellow, each with 3 small black spots; mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; dorsum glabrous, smooth, shiny; elytra normal, smooth; anterior spot in anterior fifth covering intervals 1 to 5; a slightly transverse smaller spot present just behind the middle, covering

intervals 5 to 7 but reduced on 5; a preapical spot covering intervals 1 to 3 and semi-circular on hind margin, not reaching apex; venter and elytral epipleura smooth, shiny, yellow, with fine short yellow setation. Elytral intervals in basal fifth medially distinct, weakly and carinately convex; outer intervals with a row of very fine punctures bordering striae; striae moderately deep, smooth and without punctures at bottom; third interval with two pore-punctures. Microsculpture: dorsum with silky lustre due to dense microsculpture; head and pronotum densely transversely lineolate; elytra very finely isodiametrically reticulate.

Distribution – Vietnam.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – The new species is compared to *Lebia calycophora* SCHMID-GÖBEL, 1846 (type locality: “Birma”, holotype, NMP, examined). For distribution of this species see JEDLIČKA (1963). The elytral spots in *Lebia calycophora* are contiguous: the basal spot is connected to the median spot along the suture. In *Lebia cucphuongensis* sp. n. all spots are well isolated.

Lebia (Poecilothais) tuongensis sp. n. (Fig. 28)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Vietnam: Tuong linh near Phuly, 24.–28.V. 1966, Exp. Gy. Topál/Nr. 565, collected by lamp” (HNHM). Paratype (female): with the same data as the holotype (HNHM).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 28. Length 3.8 mm, width 1.9 mm. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra reddish yellow; elytra with a black transverse band extending laterally up to interval 9 and extended forward in steps on intervals 3–1, more so on 1, and sinuately excised along rear on intervals 1–4; lateral margin and apex reddish yellow; palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow. Outline: small, strongly ovoid. Pronotum: sides strongly narrowing anteriorly in even arch, but narrowing backwards to short and rounded posterior angles in very flat arch. Elytra: broadly oval; posterior margin of elytra almost straightly truncate, only very weakly arcuate. Microsculpture and lustre: dorsum satiny due to dense chagreen; head very finely transversely lineolate; pronotum densely rugulose, interspersed with fine transverse and indistinct reticulation; elytra minutely and transversely reticulated.

Distribution – Vietnam.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – This species resembles *Lebia roubali* JEDLIČKA, 1951 (type locality: “Taiwan, Kuraru”, holotype, NMP, examined) in size, outline and elytral spots. The dark sutural band on elytra is dilated up to the lateral margin behind the middle in *L. tuongensis* sp. n., in *L. roubali* only to the fifth interval.

Lebia (Poecilothais) nepalensis sp. n.
 (Figs 2, 29)

Type material – Holotype (male): “Nepal, Syangja distr., 2–10 km E Syangja, 1200–1600 m, 22.–26. VII.1995, No. 112, leg. G. Csorba” (HNHM). Paratypes: “O-Nepal, Koshi, Phulvari Waku, 1200–1600 m, 9.6.1985, leg. C. Holzschuh” (1 female, NMW); “E-Nepal, Dhankuta Arun-Valley, Lamobarga Gola, 27.5.–3.6.1980, 1000–1400 m, leg. C. Holzschuh” (1 female, CDW); “W Nepal, Buri Gandaki, Sudi–Labubesi, 1300–1650 m, 27. Mai 1990, leg. Probst” (1 female, CDW); “Ostnepal, Kedanga, 1100–1500–700 m, 26.5. 1980, leg. C. Holzschuh” (1 female, NMW); “E-Nepal, Dhakuta, Arun Valley, 06. 1983, leg. C. Holzschuh” (1 female, NMW); “NEPAL Expedition, Jan Farkač, David Král & Jan Schneider, 2000”, “C-NEPAL 21-27/7.2000 Chitwan (Roy. Nat. Park) SAURAHA vill. env. 27.35N 84.30E; 166 m (GPS) Jan Farkač lgt.” (1 female, CJF).

Description – **Habitus:** Fig. 29. Length 5.0–6.0 mm, width 2.0–2.3 mm. Shape moderately broad, elongately ovoid; elytra only weakly rounded and feebly dilated posteriorly, slightly convex. Colour and lustre: head and pronotum reddish yellow; elytra reddish yellow with extensive black spots; anterior spot covering first to fourth interval and connects to second spot along first and second interval; second spot just behind middle, extending sideways to lateral margin (except for yellowish lighter marginal groove), and extending backwards to apical margin, covering apex with exception of a yellow preapical spot; these two yellow spots weak on first interval, short on second, on third and fourth more extended towards middle; apex more brownish compared to otherwise black spots; mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; head and pronotum matt, elytra more shiny. Head: with large, hemispherically protruding eyes; temples weakly developed. Pronotum: moderately transverse, 1.11 times as wide as long, disc weakly convex; marginal groove moderately wide in front, distinctly widening posteriorly and opening into basal impressions; base bilaterally strongly arched, medially moderately extended backward. Elytra: sides distinctly rounded and widening posteriorly, preapically weakly sinuate; inner striae fine, outer striae deeper; inner intervals flat, outer ones more convex; intervals convex, striae rather deep and smooth at bottom; third interval with two setigerous punctures. Microsculpture: dorsum with silky lustre due to dense microsculpture; head almost smooth, with scattered very fine microscopic punctures; pronotum rugulose, interspersed with indistinct transverse reticulation; elytra strongly isodiametrically chagreened. Median lobe of aedeagus: convex in lateral view, strongly narrowing towards apex; apex not extended, ventral margin rather straight (Fig. 2).

Distribution – Nepal.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – The new species resembles *L. farai* JEDLIČKA, 1951 (type locality: “Japan: Kobotoke”, holotype, NMP, examined). The latter is smaller

(4.5 mm), stouter and more oval. Its spots are similar but not as extensive as in *L. nepalensis* sp. n., with the postero-median spot connected to roundish outer spot by a thin bridge only (for spots of *L. farai* see JEDLIČKA 1963: 326).

Pseudocalleida gen. n. (tribe Lebiini)

Type species – Pseudocalleida pahangensis sp. n.

Description – Shape rather flat, broadly oval; last labial and maxillary palpomeres spindle-shaped (female), penultimate segment of labial palpi with 2 setae. Head: with large eyes and very reduced temples; labrum wider than long, anterior margin feebly sinuate. Pronotum: wide; anterior angles without setae, posterior angles obtuse-angled; base bilaterally weakly declivous, without angular incision. Elytra: with metallic lustre, each with a reddish spot anteriorly of middle; with distinct striae; with 3 setigerous punctures on third interval, fifth interval without punctures, rearing margin without incision. First metatarsomere grooved distally; tarsi glabrous dorsally; protibiae with longitudinal groove; fourth tarsomere deeply bilobate; claws smooth. Mentum deeply incised; ventral denticle medially with two distal brushes, fused to paraglossae; metepisterna smooth, slender, longer in middle than anterior width, clearly narrowing posteriorly.

Comparisons – Differences to genus *Calleida* LATREILLE, 1824: body shape short and oval, thus well distinguished from the elongated *Calleida* species. The last labial and maxillary palpomeres are spindle-shaped whereas the last maxillary palpomere is inflated and the last labial palpomere is mostly narrower and never spindle-shaped in *Calleida*. The tarsal claws are serrated in *Calleida*, smooth in *Pseudocalleida*. The three proximal antennomeres are glabrous in both genera, but longer and more slender in *Calleida*, broader and shorter in *Pseudocalleida*.

Pseudocalleida pahangensis sp. n. (Fig. 30)

Type material – Holotype (female): “W- Malaysia – Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mts., 20 km S of Kampong Ulu Dong, 17.–23.IV.1997, 1500–1900 m, P. Čechovský leg.” (CAD).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 30. Length 6.2 mm, width 2.9 mm. Colour and lustre: head and pronotum reddish yellow; elytra steel blue, sutural interval brownish, with two oval elongate reddish yellow spots anteriorly, covering intervals 4–5 and inner margin of 6; dorsum glabrous and smooth; head rather dull, pronotum and elytra very shiny; venter

reddish yellow, elytral epipleura a little darkened, glabrous, shiny, smooth. Head: smooth, with strongly bulging eyes and short temples; mandibles moderately long, with last third apically roundly narrowing. Pronotum: 2.46 times as wide as long, smooth; behind base and near basal impressions with some scattered fine punctures; medially weakly convex; anterior margin weakly arcuate, sides roundly narrowing to broadly rounded, barely protruding anterior angles; posterior angles acute, obtuse-angled, sides obliquely narrowing basad, shortly extended just before; base bilaterally rather widely and obliquely truncated; marginal groove moderately wide in front, clearly widened posteriorly; basal impressions oblique, moderately deep, pit-shaped; median line finely incised, hardly reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly oval, flat on disc; basal ridge complete, strongly arcuate, meeting lateral margin in arch; sides preapically broadly rounded, hardly extended; apex of elytral suture rounded; striae moderately deeply incised, indistinctly punctate; intervals weakly convex, third with 3 setigerous punctures, first two contiguous with third stria, posterior one with second stria; fifth interval clearly widened near spot, before middle. Last abdominal ventrite: bilaterally with 2 setigerous punctures, with rear margin widely depressed and with a median fossa. Microsculpture: head densely and extremely finely chagreened, rather dull; pronotum extremely finely transversely bilineate; elytra with extremely fine transverse reticulation.

Distribution – Malaysia: Pahang.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Serrimargo pahangensis sp. n. (Fig. 31)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Malaysia-W, Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanahrata, 20.II. – 3.III.1998, leg. P. Čechovsky” (CAD).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 31. Length 16.0 mm, width 5.5 mm. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra blackish brown; pronotal and elytral marginal groove broadly lighter brown; mandibles, labrum and anterior clypeal margin reddish brown; first antennomere blackish, second reddish yellow, third and fourth darker but apically reddish lightened, remaining antennomeres reddish brown; palpi and tarsi reddish yellow; tibiae and femora brownish, protibia distally lighter; head shiny on frons between eyes; posterior part of frons, vertex and neck area more matt due to microsculpture; pronotum and elytra also duller due to microsculpture; dorsum glabrous; venter blackish brown, smooth, shiny, glabrous.

Distribution – Malaysia: Pahang.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – The species is unicoloured and is here compared to *S. vietnamensis* sp. n. *Serrimargo pahangensis* sp. n. is larger than the latter (which is 10.4 mm long), with antennomeres 1, 3 and 4 darkened (in *S. vietnamensis*

only antennomere 1 darkened, the others reddish yellow). Pronotum is more strongly sinuate medially, marginal groove wider anteriorly, anterolateral angles not as acute, elytra preapically not as obliquely obtuse.

Serrimargo vietnamensis sp. n.

(Fig. 32)

Type material – Holotype (female): “S-Vietnam, 40 km NW of An Khe, Buon Luoi, 620–750 m, 28.3.–12.4.1995, 14.10N, 108.30 30 E, Pacholatko & Dembicky leg.” (NMW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 32. Length 10.4 mm, width 5.0 mm. Shape: broad, flat; width proportions of head 38: pronotum 39: elytra 80. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra black-brown, marginal groove and pronotum widely lighter brown; mandibles, labrum and anterior clypeal margin reddish brown; first antennomere blackened, other antennomeres, palpi and tarsi reddish yellow, femora and tibiae blackened; protibiae apically lighter (brownish); head shiny, pronotum and elytra duller due to microsculpture; dorsum glabrous; venter blackish brown, shiny, glabrous.

Head: with strongly and hemispherically protruding eyes; temples obliquely narrowing to neck; mandibles rather long, with anterior third distinctly deflexed; labrum much longer than wide, truncate apically; head with groovy but smooth irregularities. Pronotum: 1.44 times as wide as long (measured in middle), with distinctive shape; marginal groove wide and shallow, densely transversely rugulose, before posterior angles shortly extended; anterior angles protruding, broad and flat, meeting sides in a sharp obtuse angle; anterior margin bilaterally strongly sinuate, posterior angles sharp, obtuse; base bilaterally weakly arcuate; disc smooth, convex; median line sharply incised, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: laterally convex, roof-like up to sutural interval; marginal groove narrow basally, in anterior third very wide, weakly narrowing posteriorly, at widest point (in anterior third) with a distinct groove which also briefly interrupting ninth interval; basal ridge complete, roundly meeting lateral margin; humeri broadly rounded; sides preapically broadly incised, preapically shortly angled, apex of suture with small protruding denticle; striae rather deep, finely punctate at bottom; intervals mildly convex, with a row of very fine and shallow punctures. Microsculpture: head smooth, not chagreened; pronotum with dense, narrow transverse reticulations; elytra with narrow transverse reticulation.

Distribution – South Vietnam.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – Differs from *S. guttiger* SCHAUM, 1869 (type locality: “Borneo”) as follows: dorsum darker, more shiny; the wider and slightly up-curved lateral margin of pronotum and elytra is much lighter in *S. guttifer*. *Serrimargo vietnamensis* sp. n. is much more shiny dorsally, with anterior

pronotal angles acute (rounded in *S. guttifer*), in *S. guttifer* each elytra with two orange-yellow spots on intervals 3, 5 and 7 the last spot also extending from 3 to 2 (*S. vietnamensis* without spots).

List and distribution of the species of
Serrimargo CHAUDOIR, 1869

Serrimargo grouvellei BOUCHARD, 1901 – Indonesia: Sumatra

Serrimargo guttiger (SCHAUM, 1860) – Malaysia: Perak; Singapore; Indonesia: Sumatra, Borneo

Serrimargo verrucifer (CHAUDOIR, 1869) – Malaysia: Malakka

Serrimargo pahangensis sp. n. – Malaysia: Pahang

Serrimargo vietnamensis sp. n. – South Vietnam

Sofota perakensis sp. n.
(Fig. 33)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Malaysia-W, Perak, 40 km SE of IPOH, 900 m, Banjaran Titi Wangso, Ringlet, 25.III.–3.IV.2002, leg. P. Čechovský” (CAD).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 33. Length 8.0 mm, width 3.8 mm. Colour and lustre: head black, pronotum and elytra reddish yellow; elytra with black preapical spot reaching apex and running forward on intervals 8 and 9 to just anterior to middle; clypeus, labrum, mandibles and palpi blackened, last palpomere narrowly yellow; antennomeres 2 and 3 darkened, remaining antennomeres and legs reddish yellow; dorsum glabrous, shiny; abdominal segments black, with rather long and dense yellowish setation, remainder of venter yellow, glabrous, smooth. Head: irregularly, finely and somewhat rugosely punctate, with large protruding eyes; frons rather flat, temples short and weakly developed; labrum medially with a shiny, shallow pit; clypeus smooth, bilaterally with a shiny pit, medially weakly convex. Pronotum: 1.60 times as wide as long, weakly convex, sides narrowing forward in a strong arch, widest medially; posterior angles sharp, weakly obtuse, sides towards these moderately and straightly narrowing; marginal groove narrow in front, clearly widening posteriorly, curling up in posterolateral corners; anterior margin straight; basal margin medially wide, weakly produced; basal impressions broadly pitted and connected with each other by a transverse depression; median line very finely incised, not quite reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: broadly oval, weakly convex; basal ridge complete and meeting lateral margin in arch; humeri distinct, not declivous; marginal groove rather wide, outer angles of apical incision sharply pointed, with small denticle; apex of elytral suture shortly declivous, rather acute; striae moderately deep, very finely punctate at bottom; intervals smooth, convex, the third with two setigerous punctures of which anterior one just behind base near first stria, posterior one just before apex next to

third stria, eighth interval not widened preapically. Microsculpture: head indistinctly roundly reticulate; pronotum with very fine transversely lineolate reticulation; elytra weakly transversely reticulate.

Distribution – Malaysia: Perak.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

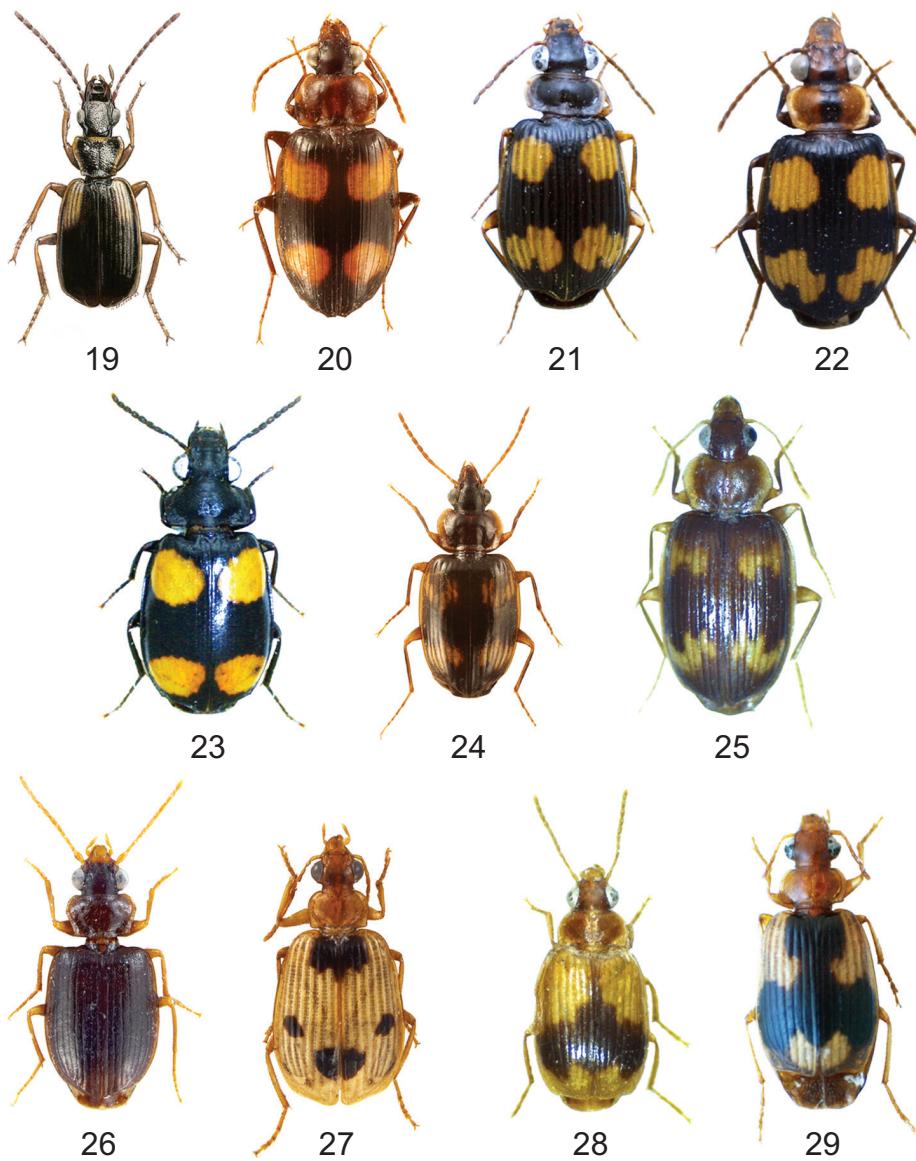
Comparisons – The species resembles *Sofota chujoi* JEDLIČKA, 1951 (type locality: “Taiwan”) in size and appearance but its head and basal elytral spot are black while *S. chujoi* is unicoloured. A further species from China, *S. nigrum* TIAN et CHEN, 2000 (type locality: “Cebaling, Natural Reserve, Guangdong Province, China”), was described from a female. The latter specimen has a shiny black dorsum.

The genus *Taridius* CHAUDOIR, 1875

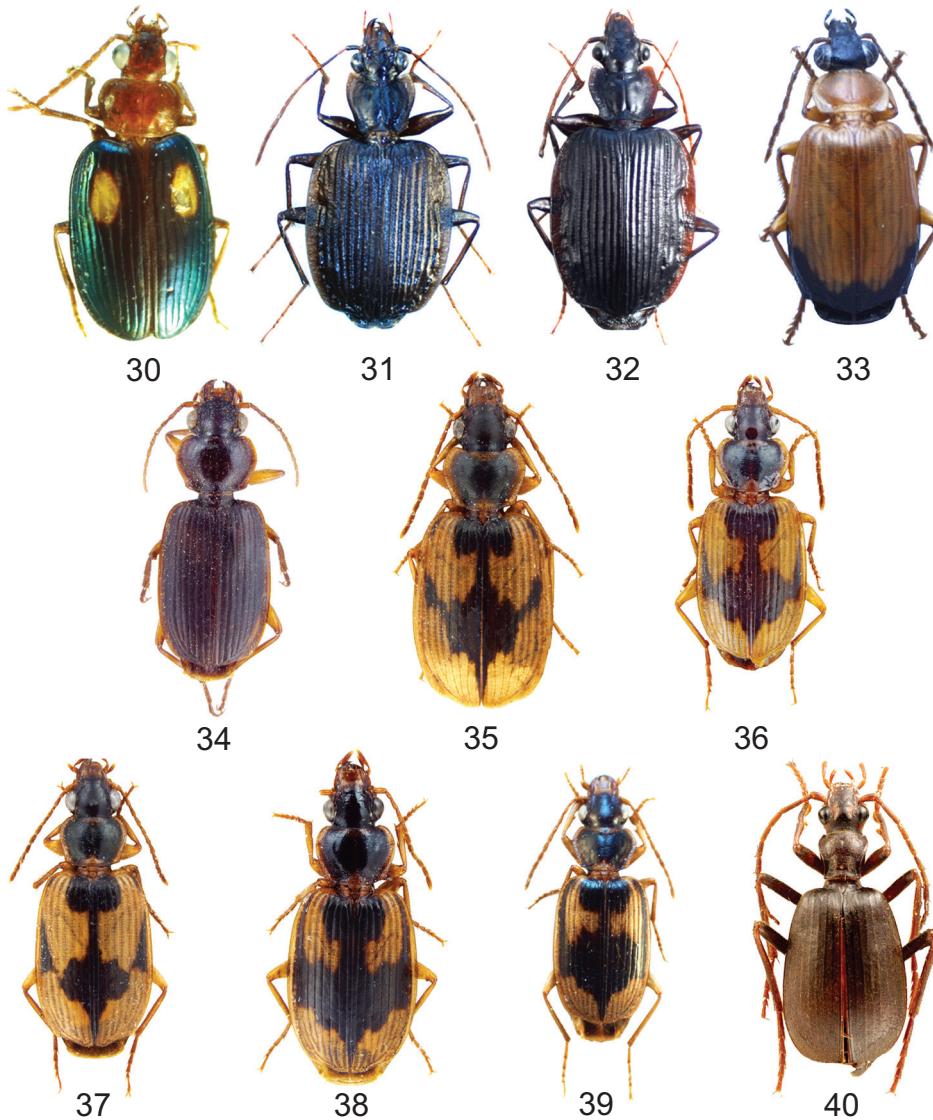
This genus was established for *Taridius opaculus* CHAUDOIR, 1875. An identification key was published by ANDREWES (1935), adding four species, *T. birmanicus* BATES, 1892, *T. stevensi* ANDREWES, 1923, *T. niger* ANDREWES, 1935 and *T. nilgiricus* ANDREWES, 1935 to the type species. Finally KIRSCHENHOFER (1996) described *Cymindis vietnamensis* which is here transferred to *Taridius*.

Perseus KIRSCHENHOFER (2003) was established for *Perseus pahangensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 (type species) and *P. sabahensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003. *Perseus* is herewith relegated to subgeneric rank in the genus *Taridius*.

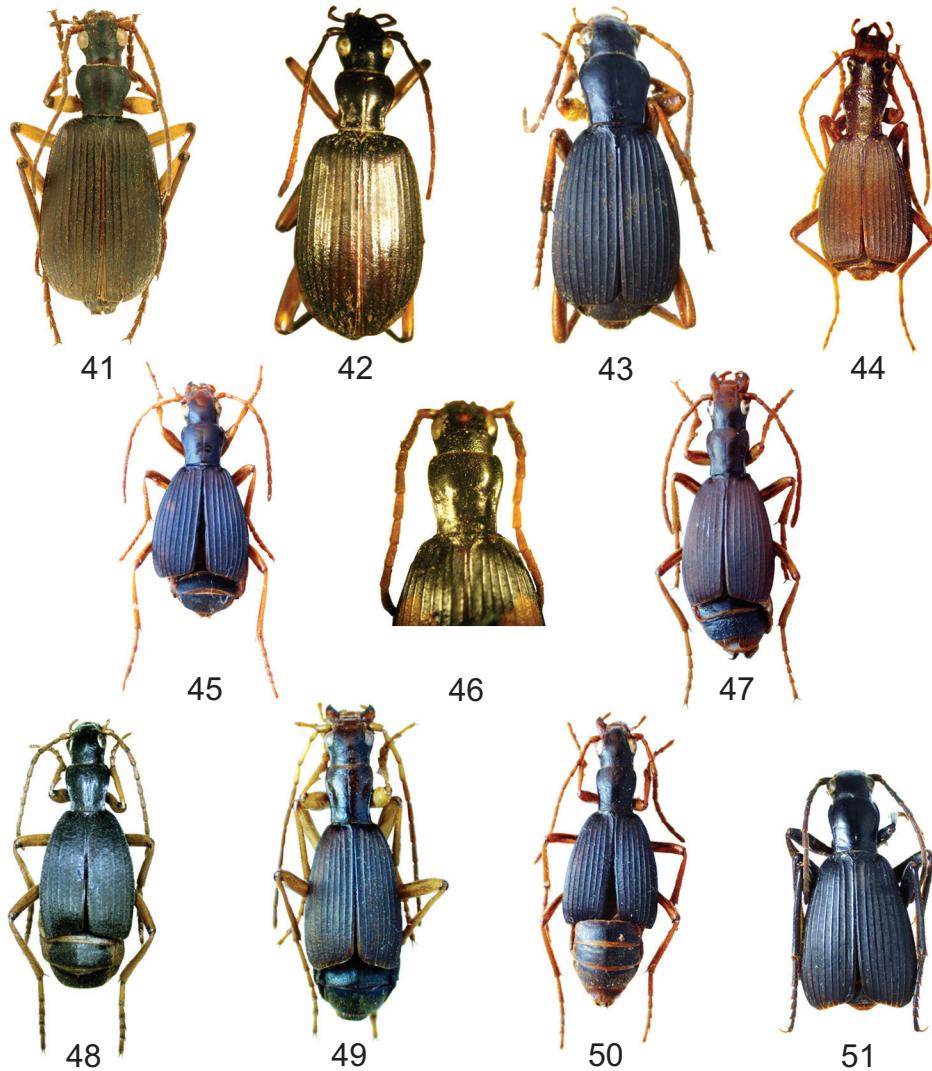
The subgenus *Perseus* differs from *Taridius* s. str. as follows: last maxillary palpomere narrow, spindle-shaped, pointed apically (cylindrical, blunt and obliquely truncate in *Taridius* s. str.); marginal groove of pronotum with one lateral setigerous puncture and one in posterior angle (with three setigerous punctures in anterior half and an additional one in posterior angle in *Taridius* s. str.). The elytra of the species of *Perseus* are yellowish with brownish or blackish spots and bands, while unicoloured blackish brown, lateral margins of pronotum and elytra lighter, reddish yellow in *Taridius* s. str. The only exception is *Taridius* (*Perseus*) *niger* ANDREWES, 1935, because its elytra are unicoloured blackish brown, but based on its spindle-shaped last maxillary palpomere, it is assigned to the subgenus *Perseus* (see detailed description in ANDREWES 1935: 205). Literature: ANDREWES (1923, 1935), CHAUDOIR (1875), EMDEN (1937), KIRSCHENHOFER (2003).



Figs 19–29. 19 = *Afrotarus golanensis* sp. n., holotype, 20 = *Brachychila sabahensis* sp. n., holotype, 21 = *Coptodera cechovskyi* sp. n., holotype, 22 = *Coptodera johorensis* sp. n., holotype, 23 = *Coptodera mersingensis* sp. n., holotype, 24 = *Dolichoctis pahangensis* sp. n., holotype, 25 = *Trichocoptodera indica* sp. n., holotype, 26 = *Mochtherus sulawesiensis* sp. n., holotype, 27 = *Lebia cucphuongensis* sp. n., holotype, 28 = *Lebia tuongensis* sp. n., holotype, 29 = *Lebia nepalensis* sp. n., paratype (not to scale)



Figs 30–40. 30 = *Pseudocalleida pahangensis* sp. n., holotype, 31 = *Serrimargo pahangensis* sp. n., holotype, 32 = *Serrimargo vietnamensis* sp. n., holotype, 33 = *Sofota perakensis* sp. n., holotype, 34 = *Taridius (Taridius) opaculus* CHAUDOIR, 1875, holotype (MHNP), 35 = *Taridius (Perseus) jendeki* sp. n., holotype, 36 = *Taridius (Perseus) sabahensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003, holotype, 37 = *Taridius (Perseus) wrasei* sp. n., paratype, 38 = *Taridius (Perseus) vietnamensis* (KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996), holotype, 39 = *Taridius (Perseus) nilgiricus* ANDREWES, 1935 (India: Tamil Nadu), 40 = *Brachinus (Brachynidius) lombokensis* sp. n., holotype (not to scale)



Figs 41–51. 41 = *Brachinus chinensis* CHAUDOIR, 1850 (Thailand: Mae Hong Song), 42 = *Brachinus caligatus* BATES, 1890, holotype (= syn. of *melancholicus* SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846), 43 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) andrewesi* JEDLIČKA, 1963 (India: Assam), 44 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) beckeri* JEDLIČKA, 1930, (China: Sichuan) 45 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) nepalensis* sp. n., paratype, 46 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) infantulus* BATES, 1892 ("Birma, Charin Chebà", MNG), 47 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) tamdaoensis* sp. n., holotype, 48 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) akhaensis* sp. n., holotype, 49 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) guanxiensis* sp. n., holotype, 50 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) yunnanensis* sp. n., holotype, 51 = *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) scythropus* ANDREWES, 1923 (India: Assam) (not to scale)

List and distribution of the species of the genus *Taridius*

Subgenus *Taridius* CHAUDOIR, 1875

Taridius opaculus CHAUDOIR, 1875, type species – Northern India (type locality), Myanmar, Nepal. New record for Nepal: “Nepal (Chitwan), Rampur, IAAS Camp, light trap, V.2005, D. Ahrens” (1 female, CDW). Note: holotype, female (Fig. 26), MHNP, examined.

Subgenus *Perseus* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003, stat. n.

Taridius andrewesi EMDEN, 1937 – Indonesia: Java

Taridius birmanicus BATES, 1892 – Myanmar

Taridius jendeki sp. n. (Fig. 35) – India: Meghalaya

Taridius niger ANDREWES, 1935 – India: Madras

Taridius nilgiricus ANDREWES, 1935 (Fig. 31) – South India: Nilgiri Hills

Taridius pahangensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003) (*Perseus*), comb. n. – Malaysia: Pahang: Cameron Highlands

Taridius stevensi ANDREWES, 1923 – India: Sikkim, “North India”

Taridius vietnamensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996) (*Cymindis*), comb. n. (Fig. 38) – Vietnam

Taridius wrasei sp. n. (Fig. 37) – Malaysia: Sabah

Taridius sabahensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003) (*Perseus*), comb. n. (Fig. 28) – Malaysia: Sabah

Taridius (Perseus) jendeki sp. n. (Fig. 35)

Type material – Holotype (female): “NE-India: Meghalaya, W Garo Hills, Nokrek NP, ca. 1100 m, 25°29.6'N, 90°19.5"E, 9.-17.5.1996, leg. Jendek & Sausa” (NMW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 35. Length 7.8 mm, width 3.3 mm. Colour and lustre: head and pronotum black; pronotum with anterior margin, marginal groove and middle of basal margin lighter brownish; elytra yellowish brown with black spots; first spot behind base, extending to intervals 1 to 4; second spot behind humerus, short and elongate, on interval 8; a broader spot in about middle narrowing outwards and connecting with moderately wide spot on intervals 5 and 6, latter spot in middle of intervals 7 and 8; sutural interval also black; interval 9 and sides reddish yellow; mandibles, palps, antennae and legs reddish yellow; ventral side blackish brown; pronotal and elytral epipleura yellowish brown; dorsum rather dull due to distinct microsculpture.

Distribution – Northeastern India: Meghalaya.

Etymology – It is named after one of the collectors, EDUARD JENDEK.

Comparisons – *Taridius jendeki* sp. n. resembles *T. sabahensis* (KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003), but is smaller and broader; elytral sides are more distinctly widening posteriorly; surface is much duller; pronotal sides, anterior margin and basal spot are lighter and wider. Humeral spot is absent in *T. sabahensis*, the median spot is much more narrow, but spots on interval 8 and particularly 9 are much more extended.

Taridius (Perseus) sabahensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003)
(Figs 5–6, 36)

Type locality – Malaysia (Borneo): Sabah, Crocker Mountains (holotype, Fig 36, in NMW).

Material examined – “Malaysia E., Sabah, Crocker Range, 11.–13.IV.2002, lgt. R. Novák” (2 males, 7 females, CAD; 2 males, 2 females, NMW). Median lobe of the aedeagus: Figs 5–6.

Distribution – Malaysia: Sabah. It occurs sympatrically with *T. wrasei* sp. n.

Taridius (Perseus) wrasei sp. n.
(Figs 3–4, 37)

Type material – Holotype (male): “Malaysia E., Sabah, Crocker Range, 11–13.IV. 2002, lgt. R. Novák” (NMW). Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female (NMW), with same data as holotype; “Borneo, Sabah Crocker Mts. Gunong Emas env., 15–27.4.1998, Jenis & Strba leg.” (2 males, CDW); “Malaysia, Sabah prov. Banjaran Crocker Mts., GUNUNG ALAB peak, 30.IV.–27.V.1996, 1600–1800 m, M.Strba & R.Hergovits leg.” (2 females, CDW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 37. Length 7.5–7.8 mm, width 3.0–3.1 mm. Colour and lustre: head and pronotum black; marginal groove of pronotum widely lightened to brown; elytra yellowish brown with black spots; one spot behind basal margin extending to intervals 1 to 4, sutural interval darkened, a transverse band extending to interval 5 behind middle, with regularly serrate anterior and posterior edges; a longitudinal spot before middle on intervals 7 and 8, in a few specimens connected to a preapical spot; palps, antennae and legs reddish yellow; mandibles brownish; venter blackish brown, pronotal and elytral epipleura and abdominal sides yellowish brown; colour pattern much resembling that of *T. pahagensis*, but more extensive; outer premedian spot extending to mid-portions of intervals 7 and 8 (more extensive than in *T. pahagensis*), inner postmedian spot extending outwards to interval 5 and even in reduced width to interval 6 (in *T. pahagensis* only extending to middle of interval 5); head with very fine and rounded reticulation; pronotum with

transverse reticulation; elytra densely chagreened; dorsum with silky lustre, glabrous; dorsal surface distinctly duller than *T. pahagensis* due to much denser microsculpture.

Distribution – Malaysia: Sabah.

Etymology – The species is dedicated to the carabid specialist DAVID W. WRASE with kind respect.

Comparisons – *Taridius wrasei* sp. n. resembles *T. sabahensis* (length 8.5–9.0 mm), but is smaller, more densely microsculptured and duller, with less extensive spots; in *T. sabahensis* the median lobe of the aedeagus is feebly arched in lateral view, weakly bent, with ventral edge distinctly bent off preapically, in dorsal view with apex rather extended, moderately widely rounded (Figs 3–4).

Taridius (Perseus) vietnamensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996), **comb. n.**
(Fig. 38)

Cymindis vietnamensis KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996: 771.

Type material – Holotype (male) (Fig. 38): “S Vietnam, 40 km of An Khe Buon Lui, 620–750 m, 14°10'N, 108°30'E, 28.3–12.4.1995, leg. Pacholatko & Dembicky” (NMW). Paratype (female): with same data as holotype (NMW).

Identification key to the species of *Taridius* CHAUDOIR, 1875

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Head with at least 5 fine lateral keels bilaterally; large species, more than 9 mm | 2 |
| – | Head with no more than 3 fine lateral keels bilaterally; species smaller, up to 8 mm | 3 |
| 2 | Unicolorured pitchy brown, sides of pronotum and elytra broadly lighter reddish yellow; dorsum densely chagreened, dull; pronotum with 3 bilateral punctures on sides anterior to middle | |
| | <i>Taridius (Taridius) opaculus</i> CHAUDOIR, 1875 | |
| – | Elytra with spots; black colouration more extensive than in other species; head and pronotum more shiny | |
| | <i>Taridius (Perseus) birmanicus</i> BATES, 1892 | |

3	Unicolorous black, shiny; outline short and oval; small species, 6.5 mm <i>Taridius (Perseus) niger</i> Andrewes, 1935	
-	Elytra yellowish or reddish yellow with spots; body slender, mostly larger species, up to 8 mm	4
4	Species from Sikkim and India	5
-	Species from other areas	7
5	Body more flat, elytra clearly dilated posteriorly; dorsum dull, densely reticulate; median black oblique elytral spot reaching interval 8; short dark humeral spot present on interval 8 <i>Taridius (Perseus) jendeki</i> sp. n.	
-	Body more strongly convex, elytra weakly rounded posteriorly, subparallel; interval 8 black from base to far behind middle	6
6	Yellow humeral spot connected to yellow apical spot along intervals 6 and 7 (these spots narrowly separated rarely); dorsum dull due to dense microsculpture; third elytral interval with two small setigerous punctures only <i>Taridius (Perseus) stevensi</i> ANDREWES, 1923	
-	The two yellowish elytral spots widely separated; dorsum more shiny; elytra with six setigerous punctures on intervals 3 and 5 (often barely visible) <i>Taridius (Perseus) nilgiricus</i> ANDREWES, 1935	
7	Species from Borneo	8
-	Species from other areas	9
8	Smaller (7.5–7.8 mm); black elytral internal spot behind middle small, not connected with elongated marginal spot (on intervals 7 and 8); interval 6 and mostly also 5 yellow <i>Taridius (Perseus) wrasei</i> sp. n.	
-	Larger (8.5–9.0 mm); black elytral internal spot behind middle much larger, always connected with elongated marginal spot (on intervals 7 and 8); intervals 5 and 6 therefore darkened <i>Taridius (Perseus) sabahensis</i> (KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003)	

- 9 Elytra predominantly yellowish (black spots much reduced); black elytral spot reaching interval 5 shortly behind middle; interval 8 slightly darkened just premedially

Taridius (Perseus) pahangensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003)

- Elytra with more extensive black spots 10
- 10 Internal black spot extending behind anterior margin to interval 5, reduced before middle, then broadening and meeting black interval 8 over a broad area; elytral sides widening posteriorly in a more even arch *Taridius (Perseus) vietnamensis* (KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996)
- Internal black spot reduced medially, then widened and subsequently narrowly connected with intervals 6 and 7 to black interval 8; elytral sides widening posteriorly in an almost straight line, only more rounded in apical third *Taridius (Perseus) andrewesi* EMDEN, 1937

On the unicoloured black species of *Brachinus* WEBER, 1801

The numerous species of the genus *Brachinus* WEBER are represented in all faunistic regions except the Australian continent. Most species have colourful dorsum, with sometimes reddish or yellowish spots on the elytra (subgenus *Cnecostolus* REITTER, 1919); the head is often reddish or yellowish. Unicoloured black species are rare and poorly known. KIRSCHENHOFER (2003) described three black species from Southeast Asia and placed them in the *Brachinus orestes* species group based on their smooth apical elytral margin. An additional species of this group is described here from the Sunda Islands (Lombok), a region poorly investigated entomologically. Two additional black species were described from the Philippines by TIAN & DEUVE (2007), but without subgeneric assignment. The poorly known Philippine species *B. luzoicus* CHAUDOIR, 1876 and *B. piceus* CHAUDOIR, 1876 were redescribed in that publication, establishing that the latter species has bluish elytra and a reddish head and pronotum. All other species mentioned in that revision are uniformly black, and are included in the list below.

Brachinus (Brachynidius) lombokensis sp. n.
 (Figs 9–10, 40)

Type material – Holotype (male): “Lombok, Pasu, 1.12.2003, leg. Y. Yokoi” (ZSM). Paratypes (3 females): Lombok, with the same data as the holotype (ZSM); 1 female (NMW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 40. Length 16.0–17.5 mm, width 6.7–7.0 mm. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra black; frons next to eyes with usually vague reddish yellow, short spot; palpi, antennae, tibiae and tarsi brownish, femora darkened; dorsum with silvery lustre; elytra laterally with short setation; venter blackish brown, weakly shiny, and with short setation. Head: smooth; frontal grooves rather wide and shallow, just reaching level of anterior margin of eyes; frons weakly convex, next to eyes with a few fine longitudinal ridges, neck with a few fine punctures; eyes large, moderately protruding, temples obliquely narrowing in straight line. Pronotum: barely wider than long, sides narrowing anteriorly in a weak arch, posterior angles extended sharp, slightly protruding; anterior angles briefly projecting; anterior margin straight; basal impressions oblique, weakly curved, moderately deep; disc weakly convex; base straight; median line just reaching base and with some punctures next to it on each side. Elytra: rather broad and oval, with sides widening posteriorly in distinct arch; humeri protruding; basal ridge incomplete, reaching level of interval 5 proximally; elytra widest in apical fifth; intervals smooth, ridges weakly elevated, scarcely reaching apex; apical margin smooth, rather truncate. Underside: metepisterna narrow, much longer than their anterior width, weakly narrowing posteriorly, smooth; venter smooth, dull, with short and dense setation; meso- and metatibia with dense villosity inside. Aedeagus: median lobe in lateral view weakly arched, only weakly bent medially on ventral side, deflexed distally; apex widely rounded; in dorsal view wide, evenly but weakly narrowing toward apex, the latter weakly pointed, sides not extended (Figs 9–10).

Distribution – Indonesia: Lombok. Lombok belongs to the Lesser Sunda Islands and is part of the Nusa Tenggara Barat province of Indonesia.

Etymology – It is named after the type locality.

Comparisons – This species is closest to *Brachinus dawnaensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003, *B. merkli* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 and *B. orestes* KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 (= *Brachinus orestes* group, see KIRSCHENHOFER 2003: 11). It differs from *B. merkli* as follows: pronotum before base weakly extended, pronotum smooth (feebly rugosely punctate in *B. merkli*), humeri more protruding.

The species placed in this group share the following characters: dorsum unicoloured black; head with two reddish spots in anterior half, often confined to frontal depressions; elytra often convexly ridged, intervals very finely punctate and setose, rarely almost smooth, apex straightly truncate

or rounded, legs black or partly reddish brown, elytral apex completely glabrous (i.e. without spurs or setation). Two more species belonging to this group were described from the Philippines by TIAN & DEUVE (2007). In *Brachinus chinensis* CHAUDOIR, 1850 (a widely distributed species in Southeast Asia) the apical elytral margin has minute setae. I have examined a male (compared to the type from Coll. Oberthür in MHN) from Mae Hong Song province, Thailand (Fig. 41). The median lobe of the aedeagus is illustrated in Figs 7–8.

List and distribution of the the unicoloured black or
brownish black species of *Brachinus* WEBER, 1801 from Asia

Brachinus chinensis CHAUDOIR, 1850 – China, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar.
Brachinus dawnaensis KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 – Myanmar.
Brachinus lombokensis sp. n. – Indonesia: Lombok.
Brachinus melancholicus SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846 (holotype in NMP, examined)
 = *caligatus* BATES, 1890 (holotype, Fig. 42, in MNG, examined). – Myanmar.
Brachinus merkli KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 – Malaysia: Sabah.
Brachinus nigerrimus (JEDLIČKA, 1935), stat. n. (*Pheropsophus*) – Philippines.
Brachinus orestes KIRSCHENHOFER, 2003 – Myanmar.
Brachinus philippinensis TIAN et DEUVE, 2007 – Philippines: Manila.
Brachinus piceus CHAUDOIR, 1876 – Philippines.
Brachinus solidipalpis TIAN et DEUVE, 2007 – Philippines: Manila.

On the unicoloured black
Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) MAINDRON, 1906
species of the Palearctic, Himalayan and Oriental regions
(*Pheropsophus aptinoides* species group)

Remarks – Shared morphological characters of the subgenus (additional characters of the genus *Pheropsophus* are not mentioned here): pronotum cordiform or elongated, elytra ribbed, strongly narrowing at base, apical margin obliquely truncated to middle, dorsum unicoloured black (in *Ph. infantulus* some specimens with a reddish yellow elytral spot; in *Ph. nepalensis* a small reddish elytral spot often indicated), head unicoloured black (or with small reddish spot between eyes in *Ph. infantulus*, or with bilateral reddish yellow spot anteromediad of eyes in *Ph. prophylax*, or head completely yellow in *Ph. aptinoides*); epipleura above metepisternum usually as wide as or wider than outer interval, rarely narrower (*Ph. aptinoides*).

Members of the subgenus *Stenaptinus* occur in the Palaearctic, Himalayan, Oriental and Ethiopian regions (including Madagascar). The *Ph. aptinoides* species group is part of this subgenus.

Pheropsophus aptinoides CHAUDOIR, 1876

Remarks – CHAUDOIR (1876) described the species based on specimens labelled “Indes orientales” (holotype, female, MHNTP, examined). The most diagnostic characters are mentioned in the subsequent identification key.

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) andrewesi (JEDLIČKA, 1963)
(Figs 11–12, 43)

Remarks – This species was described from two specimens from “Northern India, Assam” (holotype and paratype in MNHUB, examined).

Additional material examined – “NE India (Meghalaya State), Khasi Hills reg., Mawphlang vill. 1700 +/- 50 m, GPS N 25°26.7”E, 91°46.2”, 2.–3./10.VI.1996, E. Jendek & O. Šauša” (1 male, 3 females CDW, 1 male NMW). Median lobe of aedeagus: Figs 11–12.

Distribution – Northeastern India: Assam, Meghalaya State.

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) beckeri JEDLIČKA, 1930
(Figs 13–14, 44)

Pheropsophus beckeri JEDLIČKA, 1930: 122.

Type locality – “China, Szetschuan, Chung-King” (type in NMP, examined). Median lobe of aedeagus: Figs 13–14.

Additional material examined – “Quing Chen Shan, Sichuan, 1000 m, 17.06.95, leg. Richter” (2 females, NMW); “China, C-Sichuan, Qincheng Shan, NW Chengdu 650–700 m (field ridge), 30.54 N/103.33 E, 3./4.VI.1997, Wrase” (1 male CDW, 1 female NMW); “China (Sichuan), Quing Chen Shan, 1000 m, 17.VII.1995, A. Richter” (1 male NMW).

The following records from CDW were communicated to me: “SW Hubei, saddle ca 15 km SW Taiping, pitfall traps, 29.8N/109.8E, 27.VIII.–4.IX.2004, J.Turna leg.” (5 specimens CDW); “SW Fujian, Jiang Jn Shan, 25°34”N/116°56”E, 1630 m, 27.IV.–23.VII., 2006, J.Turna leg.” (4 specimens CDW); “China Shisen syon., Mt. Gabisan, 15.V.1986, T.Hasegawa” (6 specimens CDW).

Distribution – China: Sichuan, Hubei, Fujian (new records for the latter two Chinese provinces).

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) nepalensis sp. n.
(Fig. 45)

Type material – Holotype (male): “E-Nepal, Dhakuta, Arun Valley, 06. 1983, leg. C. Holzschuh” (NMW). Paratypes: “E-Nepal, Arun Valley, Mure, 2050 m, 8. Juni 1992, leg. J. & J. Probst” (1 female NMW; 1 female CDW); “Ostnepal, Tashigaon, 2100 m, 07.06.1980, leg. Holzschuh” (1 male, 3 females NMW; 2 males, 1 female CDW); “E-Nepal, Dhakuta, Arun Valley, 06.1983, leg. C. Holzschuh” (1 female CDW); “E-Nepal, Arun-Valley Sakurate-Mure 2000 m 7.6.1988 leg. Lebisch & Probst” (1 female CDW); “E-Nepal, Arun-Valley, Num-Tashigaon, 900–1600 m, 10.-12.6.1992, leg. J. & J. Probst” (1 female CDW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 45. Length 9.0–12.8 mm, width 3.5–6.3 mm. Colour and lustre: dorsum and venter black; elytra black or sometimes black with a small, poorly defined reddish lightened area pre-medially; elytral epipleura slightly lightened; palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; head from clypeus to middle of eye reddish yellow.

Distribution – East Nepal.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – This species is easily confused with the very similar *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) beckeri* JEDLIČKA, 1930, but the yellow colour on head not as extensive laterad; head almost smooth (in *Pheropsophus beckeri* finely and rather densely punctate throughout); pronotum similar in shape but slightly shorter; pronotum smooth (in *Pheropsophus beckeri* rather densely and regularly finely punctate); epipleura above metasternum about as wide as outer interval; median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view rather strongly arched, evenly curved, evenly narrowing towards apex, apex not extended, ventral margin without ridge; median lobe of aedeagus in dorsal view strongly pointed towards apex, briefly deflexed to the right, preapically weakly sinuate on right hand side. Median lobe of aedeagus: Figs 15–16.

***Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) infantulus* BATES, 1892**
(Fig. 46)

Type locality – “Birma, Charin Cheba, Tenasserim” (type series in MNG, examined).

Distribution – Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Remarks – The species (Fig. 46) has a more or less round, yellow spot on each elytron. In some specimens the spot is reduced or totally absent.

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) tamdaoensis sp. n.
(Fig. 47)

Type material – Holotype (female): “Tam Dao, Vietnam, 8.5.–22.5.1990, Dudycha Miles” (CDW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 47. Length 12.5 mm, width 5.1 mm. Colour and lustre: anterior part of head (labrum, clypeus and frons between eyes) brownish; remainder of head, pronotum and elytra blackish brown; inner edge of mandibles brownish; remainder of mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; head and pronotum with weak lustre, elytra duller; dorsal setation normal; venter with dark brown lustre, with dense yellowish setation, elytral epipleura lighter. Head: with moderately large, weakly protruding eyes; temples long, weakly narrowing to neck; clypeus smooth, convex; labrum roundly produced medially, next to eyes with several very fine longitudinal grooves; frons smooth in middle, next to posterior margin of eyes sparsely punctate; neck smooth. Pronotum: about as long as wide, widest in anterior third; anterior angles not protruding; anterior margin straight, sides roundly narrowing toward anterior angles; base weakly arcuate medially; posterior angles sharp, sides before them widely arched, distinctly protruding outward; pronotum with scattered fine punctures, marginal groove evenly narrow; median line medially distinctly incised, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: moderately wide, widening behind in a rather strong arch, strongly narrowing toward base; humeri weakly indicated; intervals rather flat, densely setose, ridges smooth, weakly convex; epipleura above metepisterna about as wide as outer interval.

Distribution – Vietnam.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – The differences from other unicoloured black *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus)* species are listed in the identification key.

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) akhaensis sp. n.
(Fig. 48)

Type material – Holotype (male): “Thai, Palong (Akha vill.), 19°55N, 99°06”E, 26.–28./5.1991, lgt. D. Král 750 m” (CDW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 48. Length 12.0 mm, width 5.5 mm. Colour and lustre: head black; labrum paler brownish; genae yellowish; pronotum and elytra black, the latter

without spots; mandibles reddish yellow but apically darker; palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow (last two palpomeres slightly brownish); knees weakly blackish; tergites yellowish laterally and on posterior margins, last tergite only narrowly paler at posterior margin; dorsum dull, setation normal; venter black, shiny; ventrites 3 to 5 narrowly yellowish laterally, with dense adjacent setation. Head: with moderately large, weakly protruding eyes; temples long, feebly narrowing to neck; clypeus smooth, convex; labrum produced anteromedially; frons medially rather smooth with sparse fine punctures, proximally and in neck with fine rugose punctuation. Pronotum: elongate, weakly convex, 1.14 times as long as wide, widest just before anterior third; anterior angles not projecting, anterior margin weakly arcuate, sides roundly narrowing anteriorly; base straight, posterolateral angles sharp, sides anteriorly of these widening in a long arch, weakly protruding; pronotum finely and very sparsely punctate, longitudinally rugulose at base; marginal groove narrow; median line distinctly incised medially, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: narrow, clearly widening posteriorly, strongly narrowing toward base; humeri very rounded, posteriorly declivous; intervals rather flat, densely setose, even-numbered ribs indicated, odd-numbered ribs weakly convex, shiny; epipleura above metepisterna narrower than outer interval. Aedeagus of the unique type specimen absent.

Distribution – Northern Thailand, border area to Myanmar.

Etymology – It is named after the Akha tribe.

Comparisons – The differences from other unicoloured black *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus)* species are listed in the identification key.

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) guanxiensis sp. n. (Figs 17–18, 49)

Type material – Holotype (male): “S-China, N-Guangxi, Rongshui (Mao autonom) co: Yuan Bao mts. 2078 m, V-2007, N: 25°23'31.3" E:109°09'17.8" lgt. M. Häckel & R. Sehnal” (CDW). Paratypes: “CHINA (NW.Guangxi) Yuanbao Shan 1200–1500 m 25°25N/109°09E (old secondary deciduous forest, dense shrubs, leaf litter, near brook) 3.–6.VI.2009 Chr.Reuter” (1 male, 1 female CDW, 1 female NMW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 49. Length 13.5 mm, width 5.0 mm. Colour and lustre: anterior part of head (labrum, clypeus and frons) brownish; remainder of head, pronotum and elytra blackish brown; mandibles brownish; palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow; head and pronotum with distinct lustre, elytra duller; dorsum with normal setation; venter with dark brown shine, with dense yellowish setation; elytral epipleura paler. Head: with rather large, weakly protruding eyes; temples long, weakly narrowing to neck; clypeus smooth, convex; labrum roundly produced anteromedially; frons smooth, next to posterior margin of eyes sparsely punctate, neck weakly rugulose. Pronotum: long, elongate, 1.15 times as long as wide, widest just before anterior third; anterior angles not protruding; anterior margin straight, sides roundly narrowing towards these; base straight; posterior

angles sharp, sides widening forward from these in a long arch, weakly protruding; sculpture moderately coarse, weaker on disc, at base less densely punctate; premarginal depression evenly narrow; median line distinctly incised medially, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: narrow, weakly widening posteriorly, strongly narrowing toward base; humeri rounded, declivous posteriorly; intervals rather flat, densely setose, ridges smooth and convex; epipleura above metepisternum about as wide as outer interval. Median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs 17–18.

Distribution – Southern China: North Guangxi.

Etymology – It is named after the provenance.

Comparisons – The differences from other unicoloured black *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus)* species are listed in the identification key.

***Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) yunnanensis* sp. n. (Fig. 50)**

Type material – Holotype (female): “China: Yunnan (CH07-20), Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., creek valley 3 km SE Gongshan, 1450–1500 m, 27°43'02”N, 98°41'27”E, litter, moss, sifted, 5.VI.2007, leg.A.Pütz” (CDW).

Description – Habitus: Fig. 50. Length 11.8 mm, width 4.5 mm. Colour and lustre: head, pronotum and elytra blackish brown; inner edge of mandibles brownish; remainder of mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs dark reddish yellow; head and pronotum with slight lustre, elytra duller; dorsum with normal setation; venter with dark brown sheen, with dense yellowish setation. Head: with moderately large, weakly protruding eyes; temples long, slightly narrowing to neck; clypeus smooth, convex; anterior margin of labrum straight; frons with some very fine longitudinal grooves next to eyes; frons smooth in the middle, broadly depressed, with scattered punctures near posterior margin of eyes; neck rugulose. Pronotum: about as long as wide, widest in anterior third; anterior angles not protruding; anterior margin straight, sides roundly attenuating to anterolateral angles; base medially weakly arcuate; posterior angles sharp, hardly protruding, sides widening forward from these in a long arch; surface rugosely punctate; disc rather smooth; marginal groove narrow in front, from about middle weakly dilated to base; median line distinctly incised medially, not reaching anterior margin or base. Elytra: moderately wide, rather strongly and roundly widening posteriorly, strongly narrowing toward base, clearly depressed behind anterior margin; humeri strongly rounded, posteriorly declivous; intervals rather flat, densely setose, ridges smooth, weakly convex. Epipleura above metepisterna barely as wide as outer interval.

Distribution – China: Yunnan.

Etymology – It is named after provenance.

Comparisons – Differences to the other monochromatic black *Ph. (Stenaptinus)* species as in identification key below.

List and distribution of the species of the
Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) aptinoides species group

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) akhaensis sp. n. (Fig. 48) – Thailand

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) aptinoides CHAUDOIR, 1876 – East India (no closer locality is known)

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) andrewesi JEDLIČKA, 1963 (Fig. 43) – India: Assam, Meghalaya

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) beckeri JEDLIČKA, 1930 (Fig. 44) – China: Sichuan, Fujian, Hubei

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) guanxiensis sp. n. (Fig. 49) – South China: North Guangxi

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) infantulus BATES, 1892 (Fig. 46) – Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) minahassae HELLER, 1903 – Indonesia: North Sulawesi

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) nepalensis sp. n. (Fig. 45) – Nepal

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) prophylax HELLER, 1903 – India: Manipur

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) scythropus ANDREWES, 1923 (Fig. 51) – India: Assam

= *melancholicus* CHAUDOIR, 1876, not SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846

= *dissolutus* ANDREWES, 1923

Pheropsophus tamdaoensis sp. n. (Fig. 47) – Vietnam

Pheropsophus yunnanensis sp. n. (Fig. 50) – China: Yunnan

Identification key to the species of the *aptinoides*
species group of *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus)*

1	Species from India	2
–	Species from other regions	5
2	Elytral epipleura above metepisterna narrower than outer interval; head entirely yellowish; abdominal ventrites 3 and 4 impunctate; pronotum a little shorter than head, posterior angles rectangular but not sharp; femoral apices brownish inside; body length 20 mm	
	<i>Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) aptinoides</i> CHAUDOIR	
–	Elytral epipleura above metepisterna as wide as or wider than outer interval; head bilaterally with a short, yellowish, often elongated spot at level of anterior margin of eye; rarely frons slightly paler	3

- 3 Larger (18.5–19.0 mm); first elytral rib wider than half an interval (from description) *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) prophylax* HELLER
- Smaller (11.5–15.5 mm); first elytral rib much narrower than half an interval 4
- 4 Head, pronotum and elytra brownish black, not very shiny; frons medially lighter brown; mandibles, labrum and clypeus reddish yellow; palpi, antennae and legs reddish brown; anterior margin of labrum straight or very weakly curved; body length 11.5–13.5 mm
Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) andrewesi JEDLIČKA
- Head, pronotum and elytra pitch black, shiny; at posterior margin of eyes with a small indistinct reddish lighter area; mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs black; labrum shield-shaped, rounded in front; body length 15.5 mm *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) scythropus* ANDREWES
- 5 Distribution: Indonesia, Sulawesi; first elytral rib fine and sharp, about one-fourth as wide as an interval; posterior pronotal angles slightly projecting; femoral apices not darkened; head blackish with a yellowish spot near anterior margins of eyes, frons medially with a semilunar light transverse spot (from description); body length 17–22 mm
Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) minahassae HELLER
- Species from other regions 6
- 6 Frons between eyes reddish yellow, or with a tiny spot-like reddish spot (*infantulus*) 7
- Frons uniformly black like rest of head (*yunnanensis*) or weakly brownish between eyes, often only genae paler, but without distinct reddish yellow spot (*tamdaoensis*, *guanxiensis*, *akhaensis*). Species from China, Thailand and Vietnam 9
- 7 Head with a small reddish spot between eyes, vertex finely rugulose; elytra medially with reddish yellow, often extensive spot, rarely this spot vague or absent; body length 10–14 mm
Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) infantulus BATES
- Head (labrum and clypeus) between eyes extensively reddish yellow 8

- 8 Vertex, neck and pronotum distinctly but sparsely punctate; elytra unicoloured black; body length 13–14.5 mm

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) beckeri JEDLIČKA

- Head and pronotum smooth; elytra unicolored black or with a small, indistinct and undefined reddish area before middle; body length 9.0–12.8 mm *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) nepalensis* sp. n.

- 9 Body shape more slender, pronotum 1.15 times longer than wide; body length 13.5 mm *Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) guanxiensis* sp. n.

- Body shape broader, pronotum about as long as wide 10

- 10 Odd-numbered elytral ribs much depressed, even-numbered ribs only weakly convex; body length 12 mm

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) akhaensis sp. n.

- All elytral ribs distinct 11

- 11 Head with vertex and neck almost smooth; labrum arcuately produced medially; posterolateral pronotal angles distinctly protruding; labrum and clypeus reddish yellow, head weakly brownish between anterior margins of eyes; body length 13.5 mm

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) tamdaoensis sp. n.

- Head with vertex and neck distinctly rugulose; anterior margin of labrum almost straight; posterolateral pronotal angles weakly protruding; head black; body length 11.8 mm

Pheropsophus (Stenaptinus) yunnanensis sp. n.

TAXONOMICAL NOTES

Physodera eschscholtzi sumatrensis (KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996),
stat. n., comb. n.

Allocota sumatrensis KIRSCHENHOFER, 1996: 761.

Type locality – “Indonesia: West Sumatra, Umgeb. Maninjau”.

Remarks – *Physodera eschscholtzi* PARRY, 1849 (type locality: “Ceylon”) is widely distributed with many well-distinguishable local populations, some sufficiently distinct to justify subspecific status. For example *Allocota sumatrensis* KIRSCHENHOFER, described from West Sumatra, turns out to be such a subspecies. This subspecies differs from the nominal form by a wider pronotum, less incised marginal groove, pronotal sides more narrowing anteriorly, elytra more convex, striae with very fine rows of punctures. Full distribution of *Physodera eschscholtzi* is Philippines, China, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia (Borneo, Java, Sumatra), India and Sri Lanka. The subspecies *Ph. eschscholtzi sumatrensis* is at present only known from its type locality (Indonesia: Sumatra).

Orthogonius crassicrus CHAUDOIR, 1871

= *Actenoncus punctatus* TIAN et DEUVE, 2006, syn. n.

Remarks – When TIAN & DEUVE (2006: 152) described *A. punctatus* from unicoloured shiny females (type locality: “Borneo Occ. Pontainak”) they were obviously unaware of *O. crassicrus* CHAUDOIR, described from “Java”. The author compared two specimens identified as *A. punctatus* by TIAN in SMNS originating from “Borneo: Sabah” with the holotype of *O. crassicus* (MHNP), and could find no differences. *Actenoncus punctatus* is therefore a junior synonym of *O. crassicrus* (CHAUDOIR, 1871).

*

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