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Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) from Laos: New species of Toxicini, metallic *Luprops* Hope and of other genera

by Wolfgang Schawaller^{*)}

Abstract. Seven species of Tenebrionidae from Laos are described as new to science: *Luprops brancuccii* sp.nov., *Cryphaeus kubani* sp.nov., *Taiwanocryphaeus phoupaneicus* sp.nov., *Scaphidema laoticum* sp.nov., *Tonkinus banthanaicus* sp.nov., *Camptobrachys hajeki* sp.nov., and *Malayaplamius annamensis* sp.nov. Most of these taxa belong to small or recently-revised genera. A key is provided for the metallic species of *Luprops* from the Oriental region, and for the taxa of Toxicini from Laos.

Key words. Coleoptera – Tenebrionidae – *Luprops* – *Cryphaeus* – *Taiwanocryphaeus* – *Scaphidema* – *Tonkinus* — *Camptobrachys* – *Malayaplamius* – new species – Laos

Introduction

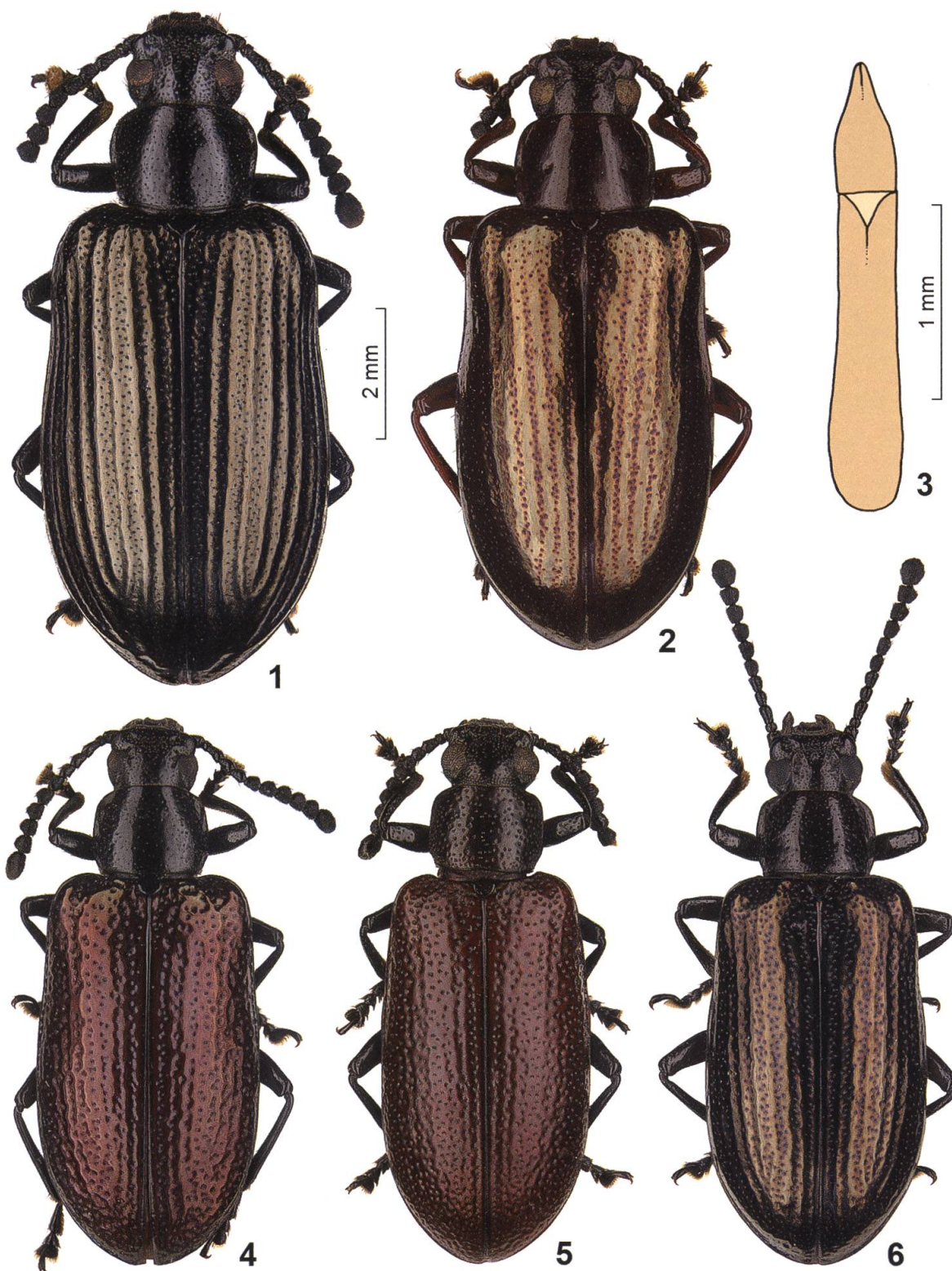
In the course of identification work with Oriental Tenebrionidae from various collections, certain taxa from Laos have accumulated that are easily recognized as species new to science. Most of these belong to small or recently-revised genera and are described herein as the first part of a projected series on the tenebrionids from Laos (arranged by subfamilies). A key is provided for the metallic species of *Luprops* from the Oriental region, and for the taxa of Toxicini from Laos. In larger genera (for example in *Uloma*, *Tetraphyllus* or *Strongylium*), species identifications are much more difficult or even impossible without revision of the whole group. New species of the genus *Laena* from Laos will be treated next as the second part.

Most of the specimens examined here were recently collected by the Laos expeditions of the Natural History Museum in Basel, while the remainder are drawn for a number of different sources. Although many species have already been described in recent decades as “from Indochina”, the new collections reveal that our knowledge of the faunal composition in that hot-spot area is far from complete. This holds true largely of the forest dwellers, highly endangered, and not only in Laos.

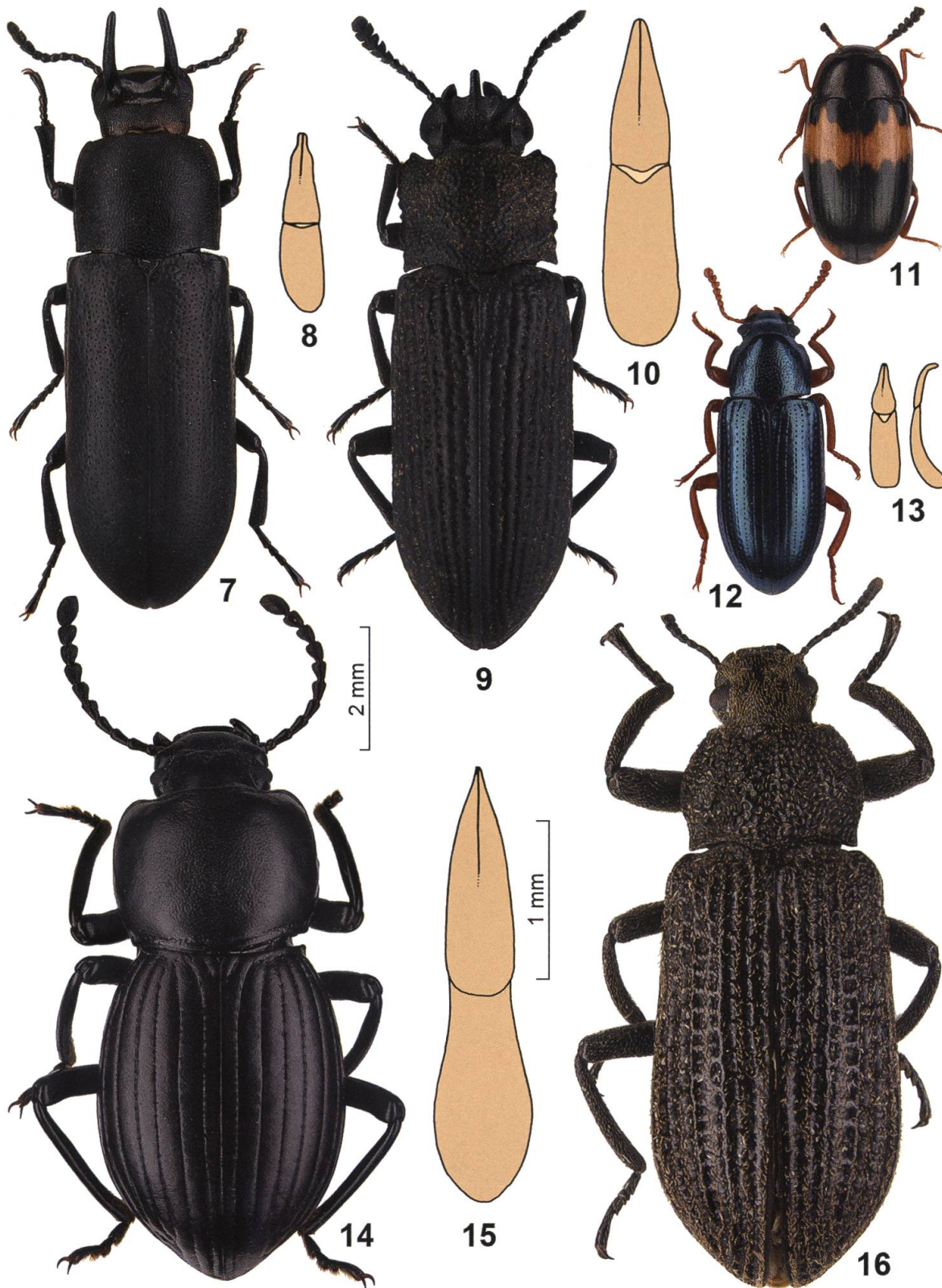
Depositories

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Dr. Michel Brancucci)
NMP National Museum (Department Entomology), Prague (Dr. Jiří Hájek)
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany

^{*)} Contributions to Tenebrionidae no. 115. – For no. 114 see: Annals of the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History 4, 2014.



Figs 1–6. Dorsal view and aedeagus of Oriental *Luprops* species: 1 – *L. aeneicolor*, non-type Vietnam SMNS; 2 – *L. costulatus*, non-type Vietnam SMNS; 3–4 – *L. brancuccii* sp.nov., ♂ holotype NHMB; 5 – *L. kaszabi*, non-type Laos SMNS; 6 – *L. horni*, non-type Taiwan SMNS. – Scales: 2 mm for dorsal view; 1 mm for aedeagus.



Figs 7–16. Dorsal view and aedeagus of Tenebrionidae from Laos: 7–8 – *Cryphaeus kubani* sp.nov., ♂ holotype NHMB; 9–10 – *Taiwanocryphaeus phoupaneicus* sp.nov., ♂ holotype NHMB; 11 – *Scaphidema laoticum* sp.nov., ♀ holotype NHMB; 12–13 – *Malayaplamius annamensis* sp.nov., ♂ holotype NMP; 14–15 – *Camptobrachys hajeki* sp.nov., ♂ holotype NMP; 16 – *Tonkinus banthanaicus* sp.nov., ♀ holotype SMNS. – Scales: 2 mm for dorsal view; 1 mm for aedeagus.

Metallic species of the genus *Luprops* Hope, 1835

The genus *Luprops* Hope, 1835 (subfamily Lagriinae) contains about 75 nominal species in the tropical region of the Old World. The genus contains quite different species-groups and might be polyphyletic. However, the new species described herein belongs to a small species-group with only a couple of large, lustrous, more-or-less metallic species (SCHAWALLER 1997, 2003b) known from Indochina and adjacent regions, as well as from Taiwan.

1. Elytra costate, at least laterally. 2.
- Elytra smooth or at most slightly wrinkled by rough punctures; these wrinkles never arranged in costae. 3.
2. Antennomere 3 long, 2× longer than antennomere 4; elytral punctures denser than pronotal punctures, but of similar size; Indochina (Fig. 1).
..... *L. aeneicolor*
- Antennomere 3 shorter, about 1.2× as long as antennomere 4; elytral punctures denser than pronotal punctures, and also distinctly larger; Taiwan (Fig. 6). *L. horni*
3. Elytral punctation arranged in multiple rows; elytra with distinct metallic, brassy shine (Fig. 2). *L. costulatus*
- Elytral punctation irregular, not arranged in rows; elytra with feeble metallic lustre, reddish. 4.
4. Pronotum of similar reddish colour as elytra; pronotal punctures larger; first antennomere dorsally with longitudinal keel, antennomere 3 shorter, about 1.2× as long as antennomere 4 (Fig. 5). *L. kaszabi*
- Pronotum black, elytra reddish; pronotal punctures finer; first antennomere dorsally without keel, antennomere 3 longer, about 1.5× as long as than antennomere 4 (Fig. 4). *L. brancuccii* sp.nov.

Luprops brancuccii sp.nov.

(Figs 3–4)

Type material. Holotype (♂). Laos, Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sano Mai, 1150 m, 19.–26.V.2004, leg. M. Brancucci, NHMB.

Description. Body elongate, subparallel-sided; head, pronotum and all appendages lustrous black, elytra with a coppery metallic shimmer. Head with larger punctures than on pronotum, punctures denser but not confluent near clypeal suture, most punctures with micro-setae; head without supraorbital modifications; for shape of antennomeres, see Fig. 4, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4. Pronotum transverse, widest behind midway, disc without impressions; anterior and posterior corners rounded; lateral margins with complete fine border, anterior and posterior margins only laterally with fine border; dorsal surface with fine punctation, most punctures with a micro-seta, as on head; propleures lustrous without punctation; prosternal apophysis prominent and

rounded, with minute setation. Elytra elongate and parallel; surface with large and mostly irregular punctation, sometimes arranged into irregular rows, partly confluent, a few punctures with micro-setae; surface between punctures lustrous; epipleurae with a few punctures and surface slightly wrinkled. Metasternum nearly without punctation, medially with distinct longitudinal stria, laterally feebly wrinkled. Ventrites with very fine punctation, laterally more distinct, punctures with minute setation, surface slightly wrinkled; last ventrite not bordered and without groove or other modification. Aedeagus, see Fig. 3. Body length 10.6 mm.

Etymology. Named in honour of the late Dr. Michel Brancucci (Basel), initiator of the Laos project of the Natural History Museum Basel, and collector of the holotype.

Differential diagnosis. *Luprops brancuccii* sp.nov. is most similar to *L. kaszabi* Schawaller, 1997 (Fig. 5), but in the latter species the head, pronotum and elytra are unicolourous reddish-brown, the pronotal punctation is larger, antennomere 3 is only slightly longer than antennomere 4, and the apicale of the aedeagus is different (SCHAWALLER 1997: Fig. 4). *L. costulatus* Pic, 1915 (Fig. 2) can be separated from *L. brancuccii* sp.nov. by finer elytral punctation arranged in multiple rows; and *L. aeneicolor* (Fairmaire, 1889) (Fig. 1) and *L. horni* Gebien, 1914 (Fig. 6) have elytra at least partly costate.

***Luprops aeneicolor* (Fairmaire, 1889)**

(Fig. 1)

Etazeta aeneicolor Fairmaire, 1889

Comparative material. S Vietnam, 40 km NW An Khe, Buon Luoi, 620–750 m, 28.III.–12.IV.1995, leg. P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický, 2 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution. China (Fujian), Laos, Vietnam.

***Luprops costulatus* Pic, 1915**

(Fig. 2)

Comparative material. S Vietnam, 40 km NW An Khe, Buon Luoi, 620–750 m, 28.III.–12.IV.1995, leg. P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický, 3 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS. – N Vietnam, Vinh Phu Prov., Tam Dao, 6.–25.V.1990, leg. O. Šauša, 1 ex. SMNS. – Laos, Boli Kham Xai Prov., 8 km NE Ban Nape, 300 m, 1.–18.V.2001, leg. L. Dembický, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mts., 1350–1500 m, 1.–16.VI.2009, leg. M. Brancucci et al., 45 ex. NHMB, 4 ex. SMNS. – China, Guangdong Prov., W Qixing, Heishiding, 190 m, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, 1 ex. NMP. – China, Jiangxi Prov., Jinggang Shan, Luofu, 310 m, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, 1 ex. NMP.

Distribution. Laos, Vietnam, China (Guangdong, Jiangxi).

***Luprops horni* Gebien, 1914**

(Fig. 6)

Comparative material. Taiwan, Kaohsiung, Shanping, 640 m, 21.–30.IV.1988, leg. C. Young et al., 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution. Taiwan.

***Luprops kaszabi* Schawaller, 1997**

(Fig. 5)

New material. N India, Uttaranchal, 13 km NW Nainital, Khairna Bridge, 900 m, 13.–17.VII.2003, leg. J. Kejval & M. Trýzna, 2 ex. SMNS. – N India, Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500–600 m, 13.–18.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 2 ex. SMNS. – N India, Assam, Umrongso, 700 m, 3.–8.V.2002, leg. M. Trýzna & P. Benda, 2 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Korbu Mt., 1200 m, 6.–12.V.2001, leg. P. Čechovský, 1 ex. SMNS. – W Malaysia, Perak, 40 km SE Ipoh, Ringlet, 29.III.–15.IV.2004, leg. P. Čechovský, 1 ex. SMNS. – Laos, Boli Kham Xai Prov., 70 km NEE Vientiane, 150 m, 27.–30.IV.1997, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution. Nepal (type locality), northern India, West Malaysia.

Toxicini Lacordaire, 1859 from Laos

1. Eyes indented by epistomal canthi, but not completely divided; head of males with 2 haired supraorbital and 1–2 epistomal horns (genus *Toxicum*). 2.
- Eyes completely divided by epistoma canthi; head of males with 2 glabrous supraorbital horns or with a single glabrous medial horn. ... 3.
2. In addition to 2 broad supraorbital horns, head of males with a pair of narrow, finger-like epistomal horns. ***Tox. quadricorne***
- In addition to 2 broad supraorbital horns, head of males with a single medial epistomal horn, which is distinctly broadened towards the tip. ***Tox. angustatum***
3. Head of males with 2 glabrous supraorbital horns (genus *Cryphaeus*). 4.
- Head of males with a single glabrous medial horn (genus *Taiwanocryphaeus*). 9.
4. Antenna with 3-segmented club. 5.
- Antenna with 4-segmented club. 7.
5. Elytra with punctation in rows; China (Yunnan, Fujian), to date not in Laos. ***C. cavifrons***
- Elytra with irregular punctation, not in rows. 6.
6. Pronotum distinctly wider than long and with protruding anterior corners; China (Sichuan), to date not in Laos. ***C. dissolutus***
- Pronotum quadrate with rectangular, non-protruding anterior corners; Laos. ***C. kubani* sp.nov.**
7. Elytra with rows of punctures. 8.
- Elytra with irregular punctation not arranged in rows. ***C. punctipennis***
8. Pronotum with rough, partly confluent punctation; to date not in Laos. ***C. tenuis***
- Pronotum with fine, separate punctation; also in Laos. ***C. gazella***
9. Medial horn of male head with a straight, finger-like horn pointing upwards; surface of pronotum and elytra glabrous; Laos. ***Taiw. phoupaneicus* sp.nov.**

- Medial horn of male head like a bent finger pointing forwards; surface of pronotum and elytra with short setation; Taiwan.
 *Taiw. rhinoceros*

Toxicum angustatum Pic, 1921

New material. NE Laos, Xieng Khouang Prov., 30 km NE Phonsavan, Phou Sane Mt., 1400–1500 m, 10.–30.V.2009, leg. Z. Kraus, 2 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS. – NE Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 1480–1550 m, 9.–16.VI.2009, leg. D. Hauck, 3 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS. – Laos, Attapeu Prov., Thong Kai Ohk, Ban Kachung (Mai), 1200–1450 m, 10.–24.VI.2011, leg. M. Brancucci et al., 3 ex. NHMB, 1 ex. SMNS.

Distribution. China (Sichuan), northern India, Bhutan, Laos.

Toxicum quadricorne (Fabricius, 1801)

Trogosita quadricornis Fabricius, 1801

New material. C Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 200 m, 19.–31.V.2001, leg. L. Dembický, 15 ex. SMNS. – C Laos, Boli Kham Xai Prov., 8 km NE Ban Nape, 600 m, 1.–18.V.2001, leg. L. Dembický, 6 ex. SMNS. – Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Ban Meuang Van near Muang Et, 300–800 m, 2.–5.VI.2009, leg. M. Geiser, 1 ex. NHMB. – Laos, Attapeu Prov., Thong Kai Ohk, Ban Kachung (Mai), 1200–1450 m, 10.–24.VI.2011, leg. M. Brancucci et al., 9 ex. NHMB.

Distribution. Widespread in the Oriental, Papuan and Melanesian Regions from Indochina to Sunda Islands (type locality Sumatra), New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Micronesia.

Cryphaeus kubani sp.nov.

(Figs 7–8)

Type material. Holotype (♂). Laos, Louangphrabang Prov., 5 km W Ban Song Cha, 1200 m, 1.–16.V.1999, leg. V. Kubán, NHMB.

Description. Body elongate, subparallel-sided, dull blackish without colour pattern, antenna and legs also dark, surface with velutinous coating but without setation. Head (male) with distinctly finer and sparser punctation than on pronotum, without setation; eyes completely divided by epistomal canthi, characteristic of the genus; frons with two glabrous, long supraorbital horns, these horns slightly bent inwards; shape of antennomeres, Fig. 7, the last 3 antennomeres form a flattened club (right club missing in the holotype). Pronotum quadrate with nearly parallel sides, as wide as long; with regular coarse and partly confluent punctation; lateral margin not separated from the convex disc and slightly irregular; anterior and posterior corners right-angled but not protruding; dorsal surface without impressions; prosternal apophysis slightly prominent, knob-like. Elytra elongate with parallel sides, nearly completely covered with irregular punctation not arranged in rows, only laterally with 1–2 irregular rows and impunctate intervals, elytral punctures distinctly smaller than on pronotum, between punctures without granulation; epipleurae without punctation, complete and continuously narrowing to tip. Alae completely developed; metasternum medially with longitudinal stria, punctation laterally rough and confluent, medially nearly invisible. Ventrites with lustrous surface and with regular distinct, but non-confluent; punctures with short

adpressed setae, last ventrite not bordered and without a groove and without other modification. Legs with coarse surface, tibiae with traces of 1–2 longitudinal keels. Aedeagus, see Fig. 8. Body length 9 mm.

Etymology. Named in honour of Vít Kubáň (Brno), specialist in Buprestidae and collector of the holotype.

Differential diagnosis. *Cryphaeus kubani* sp.nov. may be recognized by the irregular elytral punctation not arranged in rows, and by the 3-segmented antennal club. *C. dissolutus* Kulzer, 1950 from Sichuan shares the same combination of characters, but in this species the pronotum is distinctly wider than long and has protruding anterior corners. *C. cavifrons* Kulzer, 1950 from Yunnan also possesses a 3-segmented antennal club, but has elytra with rows of punctation. *C. punctipennis* (Gravely, 1915) from the Himalayas and adjacent regions has irregular elytral punctation like *C. kubani* sp.nov., but the antenna has a 4-segmented club. The other Oriental species (for example *C. curvicornis* Chevrolat, 1834, *C. gazella* Fabricius, 1798 and *C. tenuis* Fairmaire, 1896) have elytra with rows of punctation and impunctate intervals, in combination with 4-segmented antennal clubs. The length and shape of the horns on the male head seem to be variable and not species-diagnostic. The aedeagus of *C. kubani* sp.nov. has a somewhat pentagonal apicale, and a relatively short basale (Fig. 8), whereas the aedeagi of *C. punctipennis* (Gravely, 1915) and *C. tenuis* (Fairmaire, 1896) are quite similar with a long triangular apicale, and a longer basale (figured by SCHAWALLER 2006).

Remarks. The genus *Cryphaeus* Klug, 1833 (subfamily Tenebrioninae) is represented in the Oriental region by only a few species, and a modern taxonomic revision is lacking. KULZER (1950) presented a key to the Palaearctic species including China, while MERKL (1989) revised the five Papuan and Melanesian species.

Cryphaeus gazella (Fabricius, 1798)

Comparative material. Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeum, 300 m, 17.V.–6.VI.2007, leg. M. Štrba, 4 ex. SMNS. – Laos, Khammouan Prov., Ban Khoun Ngeun, 200 m, 19.–31.V.2001, leg. L. Dembický, 12 ex. SMNS. – Laos, Vientiane Prov., Lao Pako 55 km NE Vientiane, 1.–4.V.2004, leg. J. Bezděk, 4 ex. SMNS.

Distribution. Widespread in the Oriental Region from Indochina to the Sunda Islands.

Cryphaeus punctipennis (Gravely, 1915)

Comparative material. Laos, Luang Namtha Prov., Muang Long city, Ban Chankankham, VII.2012, leg. S. Khamphilavong, 1 ♂ SMNS.

Distribution. Himalayas, NE India (type locality), Laos (new record).

Taiwanocryphaeus phoupaneicus sp.nov.

(Figs 9–10)

Type material. Holotype (♂). NE Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 1480–1550 m, 9.–16.VI.2009, leg. D. Hauck, NHMB.

Description. Body elongate, subparallel-sided, dull blackish without colour pattern, antenna and legs also dark, surface without setation and without velutinous coating. Head (male) with coarse punctation, without setation; genae distinctly developed with triangular dilatation before the eyes and with a tooth-like anterior corner; eyes completely divided by epistomal canthi in a lesser dorsal and a greater ventral part; frons medially with a glabrous, straight, finger-like horn, tip pointing upwards; head with distinct supraorbital keels; shape of antennomeres, Fig. 9; the last four antennomeres form a flattened club. Pronotum rectangular, 1.4 times broader than long, widest behind anterior corners; with the same coarse punctation as on head; lateral margin not separated from the convex disc and distinctly crenate; anterior corners tooth-like, protruding, posterior corners distinct; dorsal surface uneven with distinct longitudinal impression and with distinct impressions in the lateral part; prosternal apophysis prominent. Elytra elongate with parallel sides, surface with nine irregular rows of deep punctures distinctly smaller than those on the pronotum, between punctures without granulation, intervals between punctures distinctly convex; epipleurae complete and continuously narrowing to tip. Alae completely developed; metasternum medially with longitudinal stria. Ventrites with lustrous surface and regular and not confluent punctation; last visible ventrite with denser punctation of similar size, punctures with short adpressed microsetae, last ventrite not bordered and without a groove and without other modification. Legs with coarse surface, tibiae short and broad and without longitudinal keels (right anterior leg missing in the holotype). Aedeagus, see Fig. 10. Body length 11.5 mm.

Etymology. Named after Phou Pane Mt., where the holotype was collected.

Differential diagnosis. *Taiwanocryphaeus phoupaneicus* sp.nov. is most similar, in terms of dorsal structure, to *T. rhinoceros* Masumoto, 1996 from Taiwan, and both also share the 4-segmented antennal club. However, in the latter the horn of the male head forms a bent finger directed forwards, and the dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra bears short setation. The aedeagi cannot be compared, because the aedeagus of the male holotype of *T. rhinoceros* was neither described nor figured. *T. erberi* Schawaller, 2005 from Sumatra and Borneo is completely different in smaller body size (6.0–6.2 mm), a 3-segmented antennal club, in elytra with irregular punctation not arranged in rows, and in distinct granulation on the elytra.

Remarks. Contributions about the genus *Taiwanocryphaeus* Masumoto, 1996 (subfamily Tenebrioninae) have been published only by MASUMOTO (1996), SCHAWALLER (2005) and GRIMM (2011a). To date, the genus is known from these two species, from Taiwan and Sumatra/Borneo respectively.

Additional new taxa from Laos

Scaphidema laoticum sp.nov.

(Fig. 11)

Type material. Holotype (♀). NE Laos, Houa Phan Prov., Phou Pane Mt., 1350–1500 m, 1.–16.VI.2009, leg. M. Brancucci, NHMB.

Description. Dorsal surface (Fig. 11) blackish, without metallic lustre; elytron with a broad, crenate, light yellow band behind the shoulders, not interrupted at the suture, and

with a small light spot near the apex; antennae with light antennomeres 1–4 and dark antennomeres 5–11. Head with somewhat denser punctation than pronotum but punctures not larger; shape of antennomere, Fig. 11, antennomere 3 short, antennomere 4 short and not widened (right terminal antennomere and left antennomeres 7–11 missing in the holotype). Pronotum with fine, equal punctation; anterior margin unbordered and swollen in the middle, lateral margin equally rounded, toothless, completely bordered, border not extending on the basal margin; anterior corners not protruding; propleura with punctation similar to disc. Elytron with 6 irregular rows of punctures without striae; these rows diminishing before the base of the elytron, third row with about 45 punctures, punctures of rows similar in size to those on pronotum; intervals flat, with scattered punctures that are smaller than those on pronotal disc; lateral margin completely visible in dorsal view, only hidden at the apex; epipleura without punctation. Abdominal ventrites with punctation similar to the metasternum; short setation on metasternum; abdominal ventrites without setation; the last visible ventrite unbordered. Legs without peculiarities. Aedeagus unknown, only female available. Body length 3.5 mm.

Etymology. Named after Laos, where the holotype was collected.

Differential diagnosis. *Scaphidema laoticum* sp.nov. is among the few species of the genus without a tooth on the pronotal lateral margin. This character apart, it shares with *S. shaanxicum* Schawaller, 2008 from China (type locality Shaanxi and new material in SMNS from Sichuan) the dorsal colour pattern with a light, crenate transverse band, the shape of the antennomeres, and the flat elytral intervals. However, in *S. shaanxicum* the light elytral band is distinctly narrower and is interrupted at the suture, and the head has distinctly denser and coarser punctation than on pronotum. The aedeagi (of less value for species separation within this genus) cannot be compared because the holotypes of *S. shaanxicum* and *S. laoticum* sp.nov. are both females.

Remarks. The most recent contributions on the genus *Scaphidema* Redtenbacher, 1849 (subfamily Diaperinae) in Asia including China and Taiwan were published by MASUMOTO et al. (2007), and by SCHAWALLER (2003a, 2008). The genus was previously unknown in Laos (and all of Indochina).

***Tonkinus banthanaicus* sp.nov.**

(Fig. 16)

Type material. Holotype (♀). Laos, Xayyabouli Prov., Ban Thana, 20.–28.VI.2010, local collector, SMNS.

Description. Body elongate, subparallel-sided, dull blackish without colour pattern, antenna and legs also dark, surface with rough sculpture and short setation. Head with dense but not confluent punctation, punctures smaller on the clypeus, each puncture with a short, scale-like, adpressed, light seta; genae separated from the clypeus by a small angle; eyes round and prominent, not divided; head without supraorbital modifications; shape of antennomeres, Fig. 16, last antennomeres broader but not forming a distinct separated club. Pronotum convex, 1.4 times broader than long, widest midway, disc with feeble longitudinal impression and with distinct sub-basal impressions on each side; lateral margin not separated from the convex disc; anterior corners slightly protruding,

posterior corners distinct; basal margin with broad border; dorsal surface with extremely coarse and sometimes confluent punctation, each puncture with the same kind of short, broad seta as on head; propleures with distinctly sparser punctation than on pronotum; prosternal apophysis not prominent. Elytra elongate, sides somewhat widened towards the posterior part; surface with nine rows of punctures without striae and an additional long scutellar row, punctures laterally and distally somewhat larger and deeper impressed than on the elytral disc, punctures of the rows without setae; elytral intervals lustrous, convex, alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 somewhat more prominent, without granulation but with broad, adpressed, light seta; epipleurae complete and continuously narrowing to tip. Alae completely developed; metasternum medially with longitudinal stria, surface without distinct granulation and with small, regular, scale-like setae. Ventrites with lustrous, slightly wrinkled surface and with regular punctation; last visible ventrite with denser punctation of similar size, punctures with short, adpressed, scale-like setae, last ventrite not bordered and without a groove or without other modification. Legs with coarse surface, tibiae long and narrow and without longitudinal keels, tips of the tibiae on the inner side fringed with denser setation (right posterior leg missing in the holotype). Aedeagus unknown, only female available. Body length 13.0 mm.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the village of Ban Thana where the holotype was collected.

Differential diagnosis. *Tonkinus banthanaicus* sp.nov. is most similar in dorsal structure to *T. triplehorni* Schawaller, 2005 from Sumatra. However, in the latter the anterior corners of the pronotum are completely rounded, the pronotum is without sub-basal impressions, all the elytral intervals are equally flat and with distinct granulation, the dorsal setation is shorter. The aedeagi cannot be compared because only a female is available for *T. banthanaicus* sp.nov..

Remarks. The most recent contributions to the genus *Tonkinus* Fairmaire, 1903 (subfamily Stenochiinae) were published by SCHAWALLER (2005, 2007). The genus is known to date by only a few species from Indochina and the Sunda Islands.

Tonkinus sculptilis Fairmaire, 1903

Comparative material. NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt., 1500–2000 m, 26.IV.–11.V.2001, leg. J. Bezděk, 7 ex. SMNS. – Burma (Myanmar), Shan State, Taunggyi, 5.–23.VI.2008, local collector, 1 ex. SMNS.

Remarks. KASZAB (1943) described a further species from Indochina (without detailed locality), and separated it from *T. sculptilis* by a somewhat different dorsal structure of the pronotum. These differences are probably not specific.

Distribution. Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China (Fujian).

Camptobrachys hajeki sp.nov.

(Figs 14–15)

Type material. Holotype (♂). Laos, Attapeu Prov., Annam Highlands, Dong Amphan NBCA, Nong Fa (crater lake), 1160 m, 30.IV.–6.V.2010, leg. J. Hájek, NMP. Paratypes. Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ NMP, 1 ♀ SMNS.

Description. Body elongate-oval; head, pronotum, elytra and all appendages lustrous black, without metallic shimmer. Head with irregular punctation, with large and confluent punctation between genae and with fine and sparse punctation on clypeus and between eyes; punctures without setation; clypeal suture deeply incised; eyes reniform, head with distinct supraorbital furrows; antennae without separated club; shape of antennomeres, Fig. 14, antennomere 3 not prolonged, of similar length to antennomere 4. Pronotum trapezoid, widest behind anterior corners, disc without impressions; anterior corners not protruding and rounded, posterior corners marked but not acute, lateral margin slightly irregularly rounded; all margins with fine border except anterior margin midway; dorsal surface with distinct and dense punctation, punctures diminishing and smaller towards lateral parts, all punctures without setation; propleures without punctation, surface weakly wrinkled; prosternal apophysis prominent and knob-like. Elytra oval, widest in posterior third; each elytron with seven rows of punctures in distinct striae, striae anteriorly and posteriorly partly and irregularly confluent; humeral angle prominent; intervals slightly convex, with slight, fine punctation and weak transverse wrinkles; lateral margin completely visible in dorsal view; epipleurae without punctation. Wings reduced. Metasternum medially with impression and with fine longitudinal stria. Ventrites with very fine punctation, laterally more distinct, surface slightly wrinkled; last ventrite not bordered and without groove or other modification. Legs long and slender, without peculiarity. No external sexual dimorphism. Aedeagus, Fig. 15. Body length 11.3–12.5 mm.

Etymology. Named in honour of Dr. Jiří Hájek, curator of Coleoptera at the National Museum, Prague, and collector of the type series.

Differential diagnosis. *Camptobrachys hajeki* sp.nov. can be recognized by its large body size in combination with the trapezoid shape of the pronotum, and by the shape of the aedeagus. It is the very first known species of its genus from Indochina and continental Asia, apart from *C. longulus* (Fairmaire, 1893) and *C. testaceipes* (Fairmaire, 1893) from Singapore. *C. testaceipes* has a smaller body size (4.9–6.2 mm) and is highly convex; the elytra are round and not longer than wide, the aedeagus is unknown. *C. longulus* is somewhat larger (9 mm) and more oval, the pronotum is not broader than long, the basal pronotal margin has only a reduced border and the elytral intervals bear a row of punctures; the aedeagus is also unknown. *C. chujoi* Kaszab, 1982, *C. pici* Kaszab, 1941 and *C. sarawakensis* Grimm, 2011, all from Borneo, also differ in a different shape of pronotum and elytra, as well as in the shape of the aedeagus (compare figures in GRIMM 2011).

Remarks. The genera *Rehumius* Fairmaire, 1893 and *Camptobrachys* were revised by KASZAB (1982, 1983) (subfamily Stenochiinae). Recently GRIMM (2011a) added a further species of *Camptobrachys* from Borneo (and has an additional species in preparation), and MASUMOTO & AKITA (2009) described three new species of *Rehumius* from Thailand. Both genera are quite similar and can be separated according to KASZAB (1983) only by the absence (*Rehumius*) or presence (*Camptobrachys*) of a bordered basal margin of the pronotum. This difference is probably not generic. KASZAB (1982) also suggested a vicarious distribution for *Rehumius* (continental South-eastern Asia) and

Camptobrachys (Sunda Islands), but this assumption is disproved by the new species from Laos.

***Malayaplamius annamensis* sp.nov.**

(Figs 12–13)

Type material. Holotype (♂). Laos, Attapeu Prov., Annam Highlands, Dong Amphan NBCA, Nong Fa (crater lake), 1160 m, 30.IV.–6.V.2010, leg. J. Hájek, NMP.

Description. Dorsal surface (Fig. 12) bluish with a metallic lustre, ventral surface brown without metallic lustre, antennae and legs completely light brown. Head with similar punctation to that on pronotum, surface between punctures distinctly shagreened; ocular furrows, as characteristic for the genus; eyes prominent and conical; shape of antennomeres, Fig. 12, antennomere 3 not distinctly prolonged. Pronotum convex and widest midway, with regular punctation, surface between punctures shagreened; anterior margin completely unbordered, lateral margin rounded, completely bordered, basal margin completely bordered, this border in medial portion distinctly wider than in lateral; anterior corners not protruding, posterior corners distinct; propleura with sparser punctation than on disc. Elytron with 8 regular and complete rows of punctures without striae; third row with around 34 punctures, punctures of rows similar in size to those on pronotum; all intervals flat, also apically and laterally, slightly shagreened and with a few scattered, very fine punctures; lateral margin almost completely visible in dorsal view, only hidden at the apex; epipleura without punctation. Metasternum medially with a fine longitudinal stria, surface laterally with some larger punctures, medially with very fine punctures, all punctures with short setation; abdominal ventrites with denser punctation than metasternum, and with similar setation; the last visible ventrite unbordered. Legs without peculiarity. Aedeagus, see Fig. 13. Body length 4.8 mm.

Etymology. Named after the Annam Highlands where the holotype was collected.

Differential diagnosis. *Malayaplamius annamensis* sp.nov. can easily be separated from all its congeners from continental Asia by, quite apart from other characters, its completely light brown legs (not dark metallic) in combination with prominent conical eyes (compare figures and key in UTSUNOMIYA & MASUMOTO 2006) and with completely flat elytral intervals. Only two congeners also possess completely light brown legs (*M. brunnipes*, *M. bruneiensis*), but these occur in Borneo (GRIMM 2011). Both Bornean species also have prominent conical eyes, but can be largely separated by convex elytral intervals, at least apically and laterally. Furthermore, *M. brunnipes* is distinctly smaller (3.2 mm). The aedeagi of all congeners are quite similar (compare figures in GRIMM 2011), the tip of the apicale is always bent downwards (visible in lateral view).

Remarks. The most recent contributions on the genus *Malayaplamius* Masumoto, 1986 (subfamily Stenochiinae) were published by UTSUNOMIYA & MASUMOTO (2006), and GRIMM (2011b). Most of the 16 species are known to date from continental Malaysia and from Borneo. From Laos (and all Indochina) only *M. masumotoi* Grimm, 2011 has been published, completely different from the herein-described *M. annamensis* sp.nov. in its matt dorsal surface (arising out of distinct microreticulation).

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