New species and faunistic records of Psephenidae from Asia (Coleoptera) IV

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New species and faunistic records of Psephenidae from Asia (Coleoptera) IV

by Chi-Feng Lee

Abstract. Approximately 670 specimens of Psephenidae from several museums were studied. Seven species are described as new: *Homoeogenus barclayi* sp.nov. from Laos, *Microeubria hajeki* sp.nov. from Thailand, *M. kubani* sp.nov. from Laos, *Schinostethus* (s.str.) *holzschuhi* sp.nov. from Laos, *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *boreri* sp.nov. from Nepal, *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *brancuccii* sp.nov. from India, *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *dembickyi* sp.nov. from India and Nepal, and *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *geiseri* sp.nov. from India. *Discranopselaphus brevicornis* Lee et Yang, 1996 is synonymized with *D. javanus* (Pic, 1916), and *D. malickyi* Lee et Yang, 1996 with *D. bicolor* Lee et Yang, 1996. *D. yamasakii* Lee and Yang, 1996 is removed from synonymy with *D. rufus* (Pic, 1916)

Keywords. Coleoptera – Psephenidae – Water penny beetles – new records – Laos – Thailand – India – Nepal

Introduction

The taxonomy of Psephenidae has been studied intensely for two decades, especially for the Oriental region. All genera of the subfamilies Eubrianacinae, Eubriinae, and Psepheninae have been revised, including Eubrianacinae: *Eubrianax* (Lee *et al.* 1999a, 2001), *Mubrianax* (Lee *et al.* 1999b), *Jinbrianax* (Lee *et al.* 1999c), *Odontanax* (Lee *et al.* 2000a), and *Jaechanax* (Lee *et al.* 2000b); Eubriinae: *Dicranopselaphus* (Lee & Yang 1996; Lee *et al.* 2000c), *Granuleubria* (Jäch & Lee 1994; Lee & Yang 1999b), *Homoeogenus* (Lee & Yang 1993, 1995, 1999a), *Macroeubria* (Lee *et al.* 1997, 1999d), *Microeubria* (Lee & Yang 1994, 2002; Lee & Jäch 1996), and *Schinostethus* (Lee *et al.* 1993, 1998); Psephenidae: *Mataeopsephus* (Lee *et al.* 2003a). Additional new species and distribution records have been reported (Lee *et al.* 2003b; Lee & Jäch 2007). For this contribution, more than 670 specimens from several museums have been studied. Most of them belong to known species, but a number of new species were found and are described herein.

Material and Methods

Specimens from the collections of the Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH); the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (HNHM); the Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ); the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (NHMB); the Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany (NME); and the National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (NMPC) were examined. Exact label data are cited for all type specimens of the described species; a double slash (//) divides the data on different labels and a single slash (/) divides the data in different rows. Other comments and remarks are in square brackets: [p] – preceding data are printed, [h] – preceding data are handwritten, [w] – white label.

Taxonomy

SUBFAMILY EUBRIANACINAE

Eubrianax manakikikuse Satô

Eubrianax manakikikuse Satô, 1964: 35.
Eubrianax wulaiensis Lee et Yang, 1990: 80.

Material examined (n=1). TAIWAN, 1♂, Chikutoge (= Chuchi, Chiayi county), V.1909, leg. Sauter (HNHM).

Distribution. Taiwan, Japan (Ryukyus).

Jaechanax major (Pic)

Eubrianax major Pic, 1913: 172.
Eubrianax limbatithorax Pic, 1923: 9.
Jaechanax major: Lee, Satô & Yang, 2000b: 127; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 232.

Material examined (n=1). THAILAND, Satun prov., 1♂, Thale Ban, 06°45′N 100°09′E, 200 m, 8–13.IV.1997, leg. Jiří Kolibáč (NHMB).

Distribution. Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java), Philippines (Mindanao).

Jaechanax insignis (Fairmaire)

Eubrianax insignis Fairmaire, 1904: 87.
Jaechanax insignis: Lee, Satô & Yang, 2000b: 126.

Material examined (n=4). LAOS, Hua Phan prov., 1♂, Ban Saleui, Phou Pan (Mt.), 20°12′N 104°01′E, 1300–1900 m, 11.IV.–15.V.2012, leg. C. Holzschuh (BMNH); Louanghrabang prov., 1♀, Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 20°33–4′N 102°14′E, 1200 m, 24–30.IV.1999, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♂, Ulu Kimanis, 35 km point, Papar, 17–20.VII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sarawak, 1♂, Kelabmit highland, Pa Umor, Bario, 2.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia (Sarawak & Sabah: new records).

Jaechanax illiesi (Satô)

Eubrianax illiesi Satô, 1983a: 65.
Jaechanax illiesi: Lee, Satô & Yang, 2000b: 125.

Material examined (n=1). PHILIPPINES, Luzon, 1♂, Mountain prov., Bontoc ren NW. Barlig, 2000 m, 17°03′N 121°04′E, 9.IV.2000, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

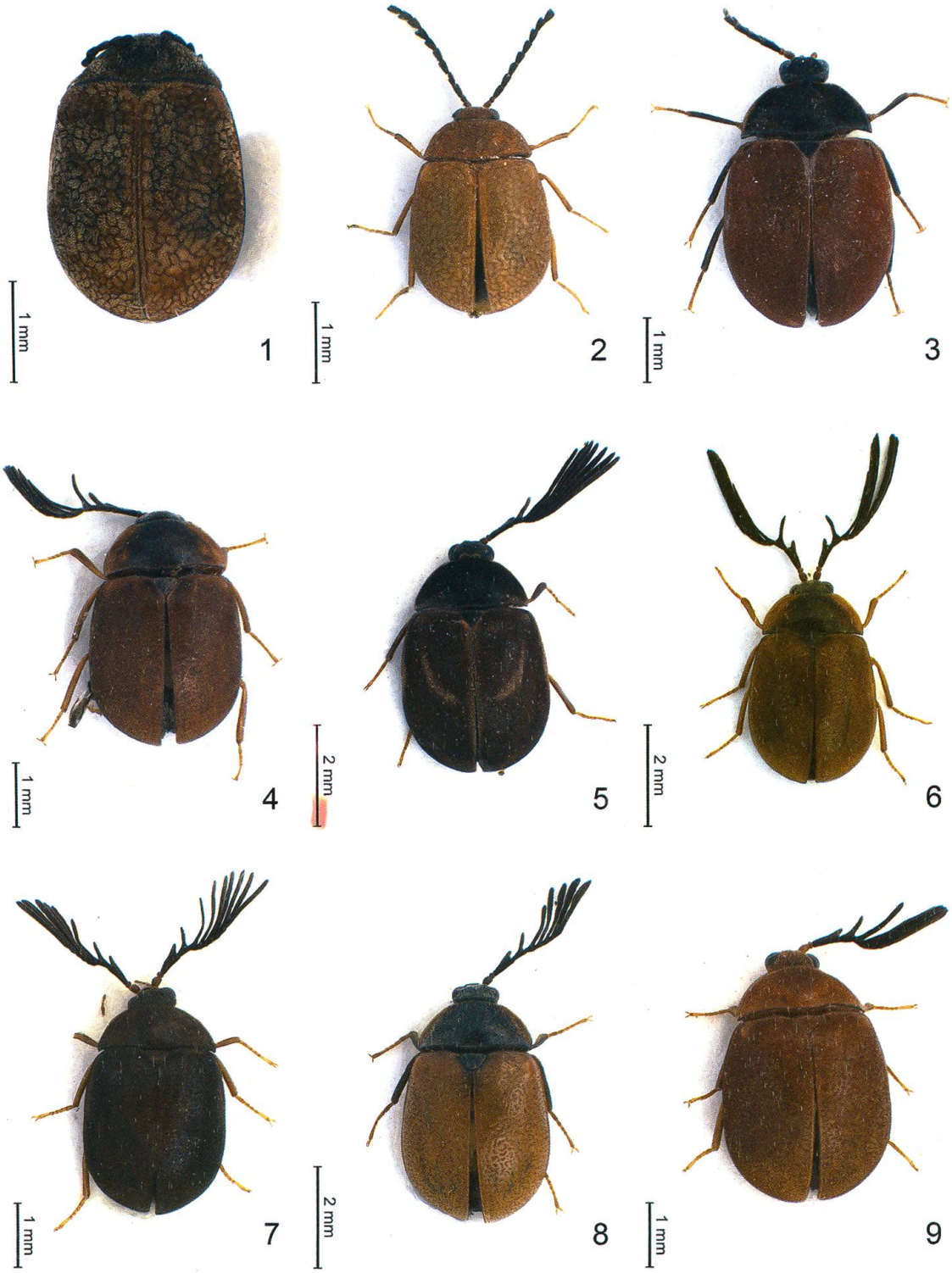
Distribution. Philippines (Luzon).

Jinbrianax apicalis (Pic)

Eubrianax apicalis Pic, 1913: 172.
Jinbrianax apicalis: Lee, Satô & Yang, 1999c: 176.

Material examined (n=4). INDONESIA, Sumatra prov., 4♂♂, Kerinci Seblat N.P.; 24 km NE Tapan: Muara Sako→E env., 2°05′S 101°15′E, 400–550 m, 4–18.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra, Java), E. Malaysia (Sabah: new record).



Figs 1–9. Dorsal habitus of psephenid species: 1 – *Dicranopselaphus flavus*; 2 – *D. javanus*; 3 –*Schinostethus* (s.str.) *holzschuhi*; 4 – *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *boreri*; 5 – *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *brancuccii*; 6 – *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *dembickyi*, holotype; 7 – same species, collected from Tura; 8 – same species, collected from Nepal; 9 –*S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *geiseri*.

Jinbrianax jaechi Lee, Satô et Yang

Jinbrianax jaechi Lee, Satô et Yang, 1999c: 183.

Material examined (n=5). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 2♂♂, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, HQ, 17–19.III.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "4.VIII.2011" (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Poring Park, 29–30.XI.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Tambunan, Gn. Alab., 31.VII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).
Notes. This species is extremely variable. Some individuals have more elongate antennal rami, some have yellowish brown colour.

Jinbrianax javanus (Pic)

Eubrianax javanus Pic, 1913: 172.
Jinbrianax javanus: Lee, Satô & Yang, 1999c: 177.

Material examined (n=1). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♂, Penampang, Kg. Kipouvo, 8.I.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Indonesia (Java), Malaysia (Sabah: new record).

Jinbrianax metallicus (Pic)

Eubrianax metallicus Pic, 1922: 5.
Eubrianax binhana Pic, 1928: 8.
Jinbrianax metallicus: Lee, Satô & Yang, 1999c: 180.

Material examined (n=7). LAOS, Phongsaly prov., 1♂, Phongsaly env., 21°41–2′N 102°06–8′E, 1500 m, 28.V.–20.VI.2003, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); VIETNAM, Quang Tri Prov., 1♂, Da Krong Nature Reserve at light. / 2 km Se of Headquarters, 16.V.2007, leg. G. Csorba (HNHM); Quang Binh Prov., 5♂♂, 1km N of Cha Lo, 400 m, Vietnam-Laos border area, 17°41′22″N 105°45′45″E, 11–24.IV.2010, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia.

Jinbrianax schillhammeri Lee, Satô et Yang

Jinbrianax schillhammeri Lee, Satô et Yang, 1999c: 184.

Material examined (n=6). LAOS, Champasak prov., 1♂, Bolavens Plateau, waterfall ca. 2 km E Tad Katamtok, 15°08.1′N 106°38′E, 415 m, 10–12.V.2010, leg. Jiří Hájek (NMPC); Oudomxai prov., 1♂, Oudomxai, (17 km NEE), 20°45′N 102°09′E, 1100 m, 1–9.V.2002, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); THAILAND, Trang Prov., 2♂♂, Khao Chong Botanic Garden, rainforest, 22.XI.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM); Trang Prov., 1♂, Khao Pu-Khao Ya N. P., Pak Yam waterfall, 21.XI.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM); VIETNAM, Quang Binh Prov., 1♂, 1km N of Cha Lo, 400 m, Vietnam-Laos border area, 17°41′22″N 105°45′45″E, 11–24.IV.2010, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Laos, Thailand (new record), Vietnam (new record).

Jinbrianax semiaenescens (Pic)

Eubrianax semiaenescens Pic, 1921: 16
Jinbrianax semiaenescens: Lee, Satô & Yang, 1999c: 178.

Material examined (n=7). INDONESIA, Sumatra prov., 5♂♂, Kerinci Seblat N.P.; 24 km NE Tapan: Muara Sako→E env., 2°05′S 101°15′E, 400–550 m, 4–18.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); Lampung Prov., 2♂♂, Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak), Philippines (Mindanao), Indonesia (Sumatra: new record).

Mubrianax basipennis (Pic)

Eubrianax basipennis Pic, 1913: 172.
Eubrianax bicolor Pic, 1955: 228.
Mubrianax basipennis: Lee, Satô & Yang, 199b: 433.

Material examined (n=14). INDONESIA, Sumatra prov., 13♂♂, Kerinci Seblat N.P.; 24 km NE Tapan: Muara Sako→E env., 2°05′S 101°15′E, 400–550 m, 4–18.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); Lampung Prov., 1♂, Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Philippines (Mindanao).

Mubrianax robustior (Pic)

Eubrianax robustior Pic, 1928: 8.
Mubrianax robustior: Lee, Satô & Yang, 1999b: 435.

Material examined (n=4). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♂, Ranau, Kundasang, 16.VIII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same locality, 28.XII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Kg. Kiapad, Kota Kinabalu, Inanam, 17.VIII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same same but with "6.XII.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "17.IV.2010" (EUMJ); 1♂, Kg. Moyog, Jln. Tambunan, Penampang, 15.XI.2012, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Philippines (Palawan), E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Odontanax laosensis (Pic)

Eubrianax laosensis Pic, 1923: 9.
Eubrianax tonkineus Pic, 1935: 16.
Odontanax laosensis: Lee, Satô & Yang, 2000a: 160; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 237.

Material examined (n=1). INDIA, Arunachal prov., 1♂, Dirang vicinity, 1550±150 m, 27°21–3′N 92°13–6′E, 1–6.VI.2004, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Laos, Vietnam, India, Nepal.

Odotanax maculicollis (Fairmaire)

Eubrianax maculicollis Fairmaire, 1888: 351.
Odotanax maculicollis: Lee, Satô & Yang, 2000a: 162.

Material examined (n=1). LAOS, Louangnamtha prov., 1♀, Namtha→Muang Sing, 900–1200 m, 21°09′N 101°09′E, 5–31.V.1997, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB).

Distribution. Laos, Thailand, Vietnam.

Odontanax palawanus (Pic)

Eubrianax palawanus Pic, 1926: 30.
Odontanax palawanus: Lee, Satô & Yang, 2000a: 167 (misidentification); Lee *et al.*, 2005: 180 (redescription).

Material examined (n=1). MALAYSIA, Sarawak, 1♂, Laniak Entimau Wildlife Sanct., HQ, Kaoit, 17–26.VI.2008. leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Malaysia (Sarawak: new record), Philippines (Palawan).

Odontanax thai Lee, Satô et Yang

Odontanax thai Lee, Satô et Yang, 2000a: 167.

Material examined (n=35). CAMBODIA., Mondolkiri prov., 5♀♀, Seima, Biodiversity Conservation Area, light trap, 14–17.VII.2005, leg. Gábor Csorba (HNHM); LAOS, Louanghrabang prov., 8♂♂, 9♀♀, Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 20°33–4′N 102°14′E, 1200 m, 24–30.IV.1999, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); 8♂♂, 7♀♀, same but with "1–9.V.1999" (NHMB); 7♂♂, 6♀♀, same but with "10–16.V.1999" (NHMB); THAILAND, May Hong Son prov., 11♀, Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 19°19′N 97°59′E, 23–31.V.1991, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); VIETNAM, Quang Tri prov., 1♀, Da Krong Nature Reserve, near headquarters, at light, 15.V.2007, leg. G. Csorba (HNHM).

Distribution. Thailand, Vietnam (new record), Cambodia (new record).

SUBFAMILY EUBRIINAE

Dicranopselaphus bicolor Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus bicolor Lee et Yang, 1996: 190.
Dicranopselaphus malickyi Lee et Yang, 1996: 192; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 566; Lee, Yang & Jäch, 2003b: 237; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 231. **syn. nov.**
Dicranopselaphus morimotoi Lee et Yang, 1996: 193.

Material examined (n=107). LAOS, Louanghrabang prov., 1♀, Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 20°33–4′N 102°14′E, 1200 m, 1–16.V.1999, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); Louangnamtha prov., 5♂♂, 1♀, Namtha→Muang Sing, 900–1200 m, 21°09′N 101°09′E, 5–31.V.1997, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); Phongsaly prov., 25♂♂, 21♀♀, Phongsaly env., 21°41–2′N 102°06–8′E, 1500 m, 28.V.–20.VI.2003, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 23♂♂, 11♀♀, same but with "leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); 3♂♂, 5♀♀, same but with "leg. Brancucci" (NHMB); 3♂♂, 1♀, Phongsaly env., Phu Fa, 1450–1600 m, 25.VII.2006, leg. M. Geiser (BMNH); Houa Phan prov., 1♂, Phou Pane Mt., 20°13′09–19″N 103°59′54″–104°00′03″E, 1480–1550 m, 1–16.VI.2009, leg. Zdeněk Kraus (NHMB); 1♂, same locality, 9–16.VI.2009, leg. David Hauck (NHMB); 1♂, Ban Saleui, Phou Pan (Mt.), 20°12′N 104°01′E, 1300–1900 m, 11.IV.–15.V.2012, leg. C. Holzschuh (BMNH); Xieng Khouang prov., 2♀♀, Phou Sane Mt., Phonsavan (30 km NE), 19°38′20″N 103°20′20″E, 10–30.V.2009, leg. D. Hauck (NHMB); 1♀, same but with "leg. M. Geiser" (NHMB); 1♂, same but with "leg. Z. Kraus" (NHMB); VIETNAM, 1♂, 70 km NW Hanoi, Tam Dao, 21°27′N 105°39′E, 900–1200 m, 1–8.VI.1996, leg. Pacholátko and Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam.

Notes. Specimens collected from Laos have a yellow brown pronotum the same colour as the elytra.

Dicranopselaphus doiinthanonus Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus doiinthanonus Lee et Yang, 1996: 187; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 564.

Material examined (n=16). LAOS, Bolikhamxai prov., 2♂♂, 1♀, Ban Mape (8 km NE), 18°21′N 105°08′E, 600 m, 1–18.V.2001, leg. V. Kubáň (NHMB); 1♀, same but with "leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); Louanghrabang prov., 1♂, 1♀, Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 20°33–4′N 102°14′E, 1200 m, 24–30.IV.1999, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); 1♂, same but with "1–9.V.1999" (NHMB); 2♂♂, 1♀, same but with "10–16.V.1999" (NHMB); Oudomxai prov., 2♂♂, Oudomxai, (17 km NEE), 20°45′N 102°09′E, 1100 m, 1–9.V.2002, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); THAILAND, Fang prov., 1♂, 1♀, 8 km E of Doi Anh Kang, over a rocky brook, 2.XI.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM); Phattalung Prov., 1♂, Phattalung Wildlife Breeding Research Center, along a forest brook, 20.XI.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM). VIETNAM: Hanoi, 1♂, 40 m l′hôtel, ŕ la lumière, 11. IX.1963, leg. T. Pócs (HNHM).

Distribution. Thailand, Vietnam, Laos.

Dicranopselaphus emmanueli (Pic)

Grammeubria emmanueli Pic, 1918: 13.
Grammeubria atra Pic, 1938: 1.
Dicranopselaphus nagaii Lee et Yang, 1996: 173.
Dicranopselaphus sakaii Lee et Yang, 1996: 178.
Dicranopselaphus emmanueli: Lee & Yang, 1996: 174; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 558; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 230.

Material examined (n=138). INDONESIA, Sumatra prov., 2♂♂, Jambi, Suban 194 m, 5–7.II.2006, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 5♂♂, 4♀♀, Kerinci Seblat N.P.; 24 km NE Tapan: Muara Sako→E env., 2°05′S 101°15′E, 400–550 m, 4–18.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); Lampung Prov., 78♂♂, 7♀♀, Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, L. Dembický (NHMB); MALAYSIA, Kelantan, 1♂, Lojing, tr. 1, Gua Musang, 8.VI.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Pahang, 2♀♀, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kamong Dong, 700 m, 03°53′N 102°01′E, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♂, Cameron H. L., Robinson Waterfall, 10.XII.2013, leg. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "13–14.XII.2013" (EUMJ); Sabah, 2♂♂, Ranau, Poring Park, 29–30.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 4♂♂, 1♀, same but with "26–27.X.2007" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "19–20.XII.2007" (KUCE); 2♂♂, same but with "21–22.I.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "24.III.2008" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "4–5.IV.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "25–26.IX.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "13–15.II.2009" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "12.III.209" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "2–3.VIII.2010" (EUMJ); 1♂, Kg. Babagon, Jln. Tambunan, Penampang, 15.III.2008, H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "28.IX.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "25.III.2012" (EUMJ); 1♂, Kg. Muaya, Sipitang, Muaya Waterfall, 7.III.2009, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Kg. Nadua, Tambunan, 25.III.2012, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♀. Kg. Tambatuon, Kota Belud, 20–22.IV.2013, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♀, Kg. Tikolod, Tambunan, Malangan, 12–14.III.2010, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ulu Kimanis subst. Crocker r. Park, Papar, 26–28.II.2010, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "2.VI.2010" (EUMJ); 1♂, Ulu Kimanis, 35 km Papar, 17–20.VII.2008. leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Jln. Kimanis, 26 km Peak, Papar, 12.IV.2003, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sarawak, 1♂, Bario Kelambit highland, Aru Dalan, 6.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Bario Kelambit highland, Pa Umor, 8.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Kapit, Wildlife Sanct., Lanjak Entimau, 17–26.VI.2003, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "23.VI.2008" (EUMJ).

Distribution. Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra).

Dicranopselaphus fangensis Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus fangensis Lee et Yang, 1996: 191.

Material examined (n=4). CHINA: Yunnan, 1♂, 1♀, Xishuangbanna, 23km NW Jinghong, Na Ban Village, NNNR, 22°10′04″N 100°39′52″E, 20.V.2008, leg. A. Weigel (NME); 1♀, Xishuangbanna, 20km NW Jinghong, Man Dian (NNNR), 22°07′80″N 100°40′05″E, 23.V.2008, leg. A. Weigel (NME); NEPAL. 1♂, Myagdi distr. upp. Bathlekharka, 2460 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. Berndt & Schmidt (NME).

Distribution. Thailand, China (Yunnan: new record), Nepal (new record).

Dicranopselaphus flavus Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus flavus Lee et Yang, 1996: 174; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 558; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 231.

Material examined (n=11). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♂, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, HQ, 10.VIII.2007, leg H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "27.IX.2007" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "17–19.III.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "14–15.IV.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "23–25.VII.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, Gn. Alab., Tambunan, 14.X.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah), Indonesia (Sumatra).

Dicranopselaphus imparis Lee, Yang et Satô

Dicranopselaphus imparis Lee, Yang et Satô, 2000: 565; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 231.

Material examined (n=4). INDIA, Arunachal prov., 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Hunli vicinity, 1500±150 m, 28°19′N 95°57E, 4–5.VI.2007, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Vietnam, Laos, India (new record).

Dicranopselaphus javanus (Pic)

Grammeubria javana Pic, 1916: 3.
Dicranopselaphus javanus: Lee & Yang, 1996: 195.
Discranopselaphus brevicornis Lee et Yang, 1996: 173; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 558; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 230. **syn. nov.**

Material examined (n=6). INDONESIA, Lampung Prov., 6♂♂, Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra, Sulawesi).

Notes. *Dicranopselaphus javanus* was described based on a single female. All specimens examined are males and fit the description of *D. javanus* and the aedeagus is the same as that of *D. brevicornis*. Thus, blackish brown adults of *D. brevicornis* are regarded as colour variants of *D. javanus*. The yellow brown colour pattern of specimens of *D. javanus* (Fig. 2) is similar to those of *D. flavus* (Fig. 1) but differs by the mesh pattern on the elytra, which is almost concolorous with the elytra (mesh is darker in *D. flavus*).

Dicranopselaphus laevis Lee, Yang et Satô

Dicranopselaphus laevis Lee, Yang et Satô, 2000: 562.

Material examined (n=6). LAOS, Bolikhamxai prov., 1♀, Pakkading, 18°20′N 104°00′E, 300 m, 1–2.VI.2001, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♀, same locality, 26–27.V.2003, leg. V. Kubáň; 2♂♂, 1♀, same locality, 27.V.2003, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♀, Ban Nape env., 18°20′N 105°08′E, 500 m, 10.V.2001, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Distribution. Laos (new record), Vietnam.

Dicranopselaphus multimaculatus (Pic)

Ectopria multimaculata Pic, 1934: 564.
Dicranopselaphus multimaculatus: Lee & Yang, 1996: 180; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 559; Lee, Yang & Jäch, 2003: 238.
Dicranopselaphus emasensis Lee et Yang, 1996: 178.
Dicranopselaphus shneideri Lee et Yang, 1996: 181.

Material examined (n=31). MALAYSIA, Pahang, 6♀♀, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 4–9.II.2001, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♂, 3♀♀, same but with "1–13.II.2003" (NHMB); 1♂, same but with "2–26.III.2004" (NHMB); Sabah, 2♂♂, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kamong Dong, 700 m, 03°53′N 102°01′E, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♂, 1♀, Gn. Alab., Tambunan, 15.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "14.X.2007" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "8.XII.2007" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "15–16.I.2008" (EUMJ); 1♀, same but with "12.IV.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "26.I.2009" (EUMJ); 1♂, 1♀, Gn. Emas, Km 53 road KK-Tambunan, 1650 m, 22.III.–6.IV.2000, leg. Bolm (NHMB); 1♂, Penampang, Jln. Tambunan, Kg. Guramboi, 15.III.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "28.IX.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, Penampang, Jln. Tambunan, Kg. Mongkslad, 22.VII.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♀, Penampang, Jln. Tambunan, Kg. Moyog, 30.X.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, HQ, 14–15.IV.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Kundsang, 6.IX.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ulu Kimanis 35 km, Papar, 17–20.VII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sarawak, 1♂, Bario, Kelambit highland, Hydro Power Stat., 5.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Malaysia, Indonesia (Kalimantan).

Dicranopselaphus nantai Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus nantai Lee et Yang, 1996: 183; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 562.
Dicranopselaphus taiwanus Lee et Yang, 1996: 186.

Material examined (n=1). TAIWAN, Taipei, 1♀, Pi Hu, at light, 3.IV.2002, leg. Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl (HNHM).

Distribution. Taiwan.

Dicranopselaphus nepalensis Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus nepalensis Lee et Yang, 1996: 194; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 566.

Material examined (n=7). INDIA, Arunachal prov., 5♂♂, Roing vicinity, 500 m, 28°08′N 95°50′E, 23–28.V.2007, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 2♂♂, Etalin vicinity, 700–900 m, 28°35′N 95°32′E, 1–3.VI.2007, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Distribution. India, Nepal.

Dicranopselaphus rufus (Pic)

Grammeubria rufa Pic, 1916: 3.
Dicranopselaphus rufus: Lee & Yang, 1996: 188; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 564.
Spineubria yasumatsui Chûjô et Satô, 1975: 319.

Material examined (n=10). MALAYSIA, Pahang, 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kamong Dong, 700 m, 03°53′N 102°01′E, 1.IV.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♂, Genting Highland, 24.X.2012, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Selangor, 1♀, Kuala Kubu, Baharu, 3.XI.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Si

Rimbe, Hulu Kelang, KL, 7.IV.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Templer's Park, Batu, 29.X.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); SINGAPORE: 1♀; Biro 1898, *Grammeubria javana* Pic, v. *ruficornis*, det. M. Pic, 1955 (HNHM).

Distribution. Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia.

Dicranopselaphus sabahensis Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus sabahensis Lee et Yang, 1996: 177; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 559; Lee, Yang & Jäch, 200b: 238.

Dicranopselaphus sarawacensis Lee et Yang, 1996: 178.

Material examined (n=76). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 2♂♂, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, HQ, 27.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "22.X.2007" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "16–17.XI.2007" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "19–20.I.2008" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "17–19.III.2008" (EUMJ); 5♂♂, same but with "11–15.IV.2008" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "27–28.V.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, 1♀, same but with "23–25.VII.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "19–20.VIII.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "17–19.X.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "23–24.XII.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "24.II.2009" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "20.V.2010" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "29–30.VI.2010" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "4.VIII.2011" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "14.III.2012" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "4.IX.2013" (EUMJ); 1♂, same locality, 12–15VII.2012, leg. M. Geiser (BMNH); 1♂, Mt. Kinabalu, Summit trail, 1800–2300 m, 10.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Bundu Tuban, 12.I.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "17.I.2008' (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Kundasang, 31.VIII.2013, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Poring Park, 21.I.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "25–26.II.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Gn. Alab., Penampang, 10.XI.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "28.IX.2008" (EUMJ); 4♂♂, Gn. Alab., Tambunan, 2.VI.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "28.VII.2007" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "18.VIII.2007" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "14.X.2007" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "8.XII.2007" (EUMJ); 3♂♂, same but with "15–16.I.2008" (EUMJ); 4♂♂, same but with "7.II.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "9.III.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "12.IV.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "25.V.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, 1♀, same but with "31.VII.2008" (EUMJ); 2♂♂, same but with "26.I.2009" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "17.VI.2009" (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "27.XI.2009" (EUMJ); 1♂, Gn. Bombalai, Tawau Hills park, Tawau, 17.VI.2010, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Gn. Emas, Km 53 road KK-Tambunan, 1650 m, 22.III.–6.IV.2000, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Dicranopselaphus septemspinosus Lee, Yang et Satô

Dicranopselaphus septemspinosus Lee, Yang et Satô, 2000: 567.

Material examined (n=1). INDIA. Arunachal prov., 1♂, 8 km S Jamiri-SESSA vicinity, 27°07–09′N 92°34′E, 350 m, 26.V.4.VI.2005, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Myanmar, India (new record).

Dicranopselaphus sichuanensis Lee et Yang

Dicranopselaphus sichuanensis Lee et Yang, 1996: 194; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 568.

Material examined (n=7). CHINA, Sichuan, 1♂, Ya'an Pref., Tianquan Co., Jiajin Shan, valley above Labahe N. R. St., 57 km W Ya'an, 30°06′N 102°25′E (light forest), 1800 m, 12.VII.1999, leg. D. W. Wrase (NME); 1♂, Wenjiang Distr., Dujiangyan Co., Qingcheng Shan, 975 m, 56 km NW Chendu, 30°54′N 103°33′E (field ridge), 18.VI.1999, leg. D. W. Wrase (NME); NEPAL, 4♂♂, Kosi – #12a, Num Khola, 27°33′N 87°18′E, 900–1000 m, 8–10.VI.2001 (HNMB); LAOS, Sekong prov., 1♂, ca. 51 km N. Sekong (at light), Ho Chi Minh trail, ca. 580 m, 15°48.1N 106°39.4E, 13–15.V.2010, leg. Jiri Hájek (NMPC).

Distribution. China (Sichuan), Nepal (new record), Laos (new record).

Dicranopselaphus sumatrensis Lee, Yang et Satô

Dicranopselaphus sumatrensis Lee, Yang et Satô, 2000: 561.

Material examined (n=3). INDONESIA, Sumatra, 2♂♂, Brastagi, G. Siayak, 1450–1900 m, 19–23.II.1991, leg. Bocák & Bocáková (NHMB); 1♀, Siban, 194 m, Jambi, 5.II.2006, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Dicranopselaphus yamasakii Lee and Yang, 1996 stat. res.

Dicranopselaphus yamasakii Lee et Yang, 1996: 189; Lee, Yang & Satô, 2000: 564 (as synonym of *D. rufus*).

Material examined (n=5). LAOS, Louangnamtha prov., 2♂♂, 3♀♀, Namtha→Muang Sing, 900–1200 m, 21°09′N 101°09′E, 5–31.V.1997, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); THAILAND, Phang-nga Prov., 1♂, Thimung distr., 2.7 km S Khao Lak, 8°36′51.5″N 98°14′51.5″E, 100 m, 14.VIII.2012, leg. A. Weigel (NME).

Distribution. Thailand, Laos (new record).

Notes. *Dicranopselaphus yamasakii* was synonymized with *D. rufus* (Lee *et al.* 2000c) due to similar relatively length of appendage B vs appendage C of the penis. However, another diagnostic character can separate both species: *D. yamasakii* with much shorter appendages B & C (0.3 times as long as penis) than that of *D. rufus* (0.5 times as long as penis).

Granuleubria atriceps (Pic)

Drupeus atriceps Pic, 1916: 4.
Granuleubria atriceps: Jäch & Lee, 1994: 227

Material examined (n=1). INDIA, Orissa state, 1♂, Similipal N.P., Lulung, 21°56′N 86°32′E, 25.V.–13.VI.1998, leg. Karel & S. Majer (NHMB).

Distribution. India.

Homoeogenus barclayi sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (BMNH): "NE LAOS, Hua Phan prov., / Ban Saleui, Phou Pan (Mt.), / N20°12′ E104°01′, / 1300–1900m, / 11.iv.–15.v.2012 [p, w] // BMNH{E} / 2012–14 / C. Holzschuh [p, w] // BMNH(E) / 1212438 [p, w]". Paratypes: 2♀♀ (BMNH), same as holotype but with "1212441 or 1212444".

Description. *Male.* Length 2.4 mm, width 1.6 mm. General colour dark brown, except head blackish brown and prosternum yellowish brown, antenna black but two basal antennomeres paler. Prosternal process slender, apex obtuse. Apex of mesosternal process emarginated. Antenna pectinate from antennomeres III–VIII (IX–XI lost) (Fig. 10). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 11) slender, terminal palpomere apically dilated, apical margin slightly emarginated, outer process narrowly rounded, relative lengths of palpomeres II–IV about 2.6 : 1 : 2.3 Labial palpus (Fig. 12) very small, about 0.56 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal palpomere wider, apical margin slightly

emarginated; relative lengths of palpomeres II–III about 1 : 1.2. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) elongate, about 2.7 times longer than wide. Penis elongate, about 0.8 times as long as adeagus; abruptly and posterior widened at middle. Apex of paramere elongate, apical margin narrowly rounded, with one small medio-lateral process near apex. Apex of basal piece forming curved inwards, acute hook. WP/LP = 2.52. LE/WE = 1.23. WP/WE = 0.76.

Female. Length 2.6–2.8 mm, width 1.7–1.8 mm. Antennomere III triangular, IV–VIII strongly serrate, IX–XI lost; relative lengths of antennomeres III–VI about 1 : 0.66 : 0.61 : 0.55. Colour pattern similar to male. WP/LP = 2.33–2.48. LE/WE = 1.20–1.23. WP/WE = 0.75.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Maxwell V. L. Barclay (Curator, BMNH).

Differential diagnosis. Members of this new species resemble those of *Homoeogenus laosensis* Lee et Yang, 1999a in the elongate parameres, but differ by the presence of one small process on the apex of each paramere and the hook-like apices of the basal piece.

Macroeubria apicicornis Pic

Macroeubria apicicornis Pic, 1934; Lee, Yang & Satô, 1999: 188.

Material examined (n=5). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♂, Ranau, Poring Park, 29–30.XI.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "26–27.X.2007" (EUMJ); 1♀, same but with "25–26.II.2008" (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, HQ, 22.X.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Kundasabg, 1.X.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Malaysia (Perak, Sabah, Sarawak).

Macroeubria bella Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria bella Lee, Yang et Satô, 1999: 190

Material examined (n=1). VIETNAM, 1♂, 100 km SSW Hanoi, 40 km SW Than Hao, 50 m, Ben En National Park, 15.VII.1998, leg. A. Napolov (NME).

Distribution. Thailand, Vietnam (new record).

Notes. This specimen is different from the type with bifurcate apex of fibula of the penis. I suspect the fibula of the holotype is broken apically.

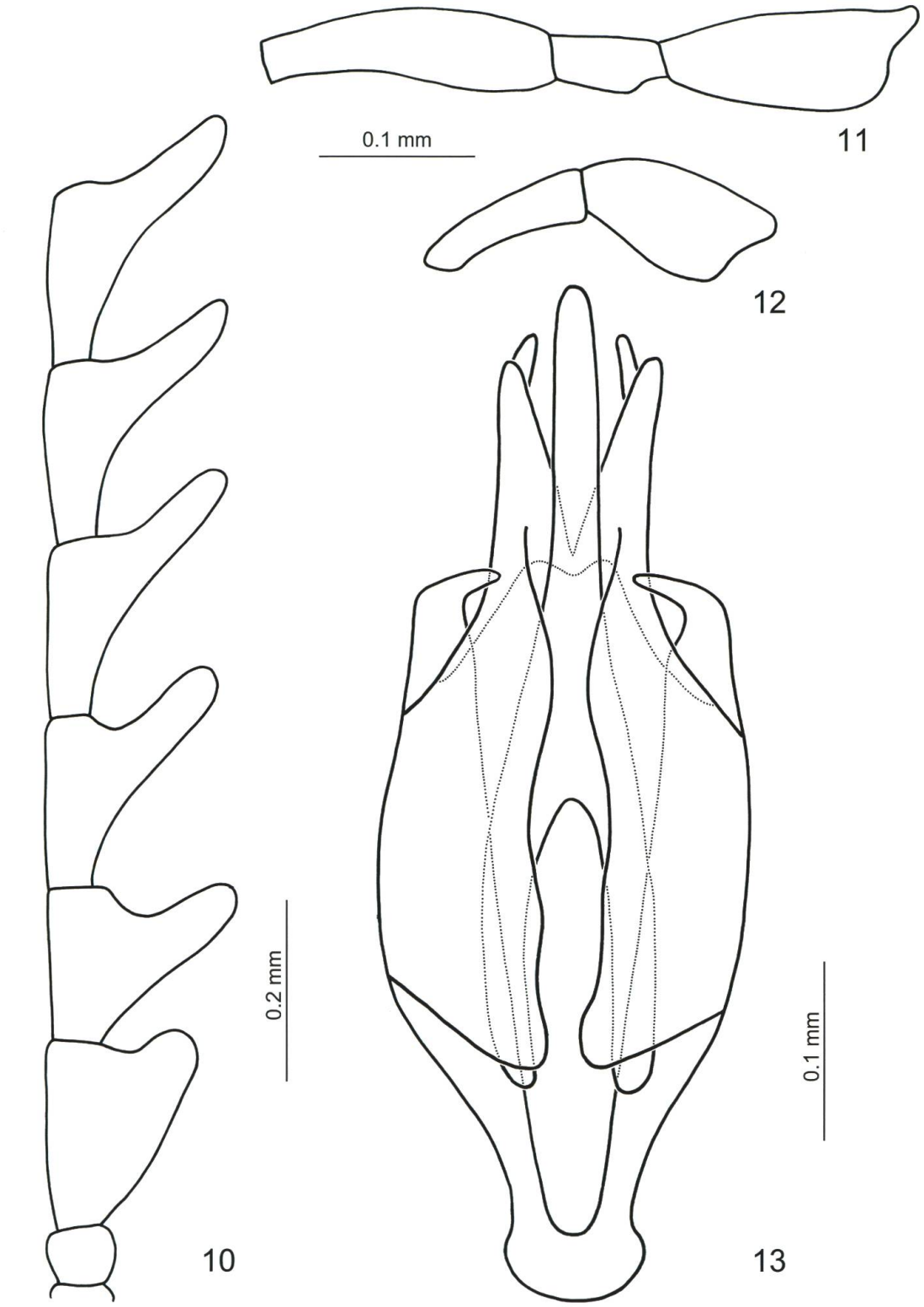
Macroeubria contracta Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria contracta Lee, Yang et Satô, 1999: 191; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 234.

Material examined (n=1). LAOS, Bolihamxai prov., 1♂, Ban Nape (8 km NE), 18°21′N 105°08′E, 600 m, 1–8.V.2001, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB).

Distribution. Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia (Sumatra).

Notes. This specimen has three small white spots on the elytron.



Figs 10–13. Diagnostic characters of *Homoeogenus barclayi* sp.nov.: 10 – Antenna (antennomeres IX–XI lost); 11 – Maxillary palpus; 12 – Labial palpus; 13 – Aedeagus.

Macroeubria diffusa Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria diffusa Lee, Yang et Satô, 1999: 183

Material examined (n=27). CHINA, Fukien (= Fujian), 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Kuatun, IV.–VI.1946, leg. Tshung Sen (NMPC); INDIA, Arunchal prov., 2♀♀, Dirang vicinity, 1550±150 m, 27°21–3′N 92°13–6′E, 1–6.VI.2004, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); 1♂, Etalin vicinity, 700–900 m, 28°35′N 95°32′E, 1–3.VI.2007, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); Meghalaya, 1♀, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13–14′N 91°40′E, 900 m, 23–25.VI.2007, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); LAOS, Phongsaly prov., 5♂♂, 10♀♀, Phongsaly env., 21°41–2′N 102°06–8′E, 1500 m, 28.V.–20.VI.2003, leg. Vít Kubán (NHMB); 1♂, same but with "6–17.V.2004" (NHMB); Houa Phan prov., 1♀, Phou Pane Mt., 20°13′09–19″N 103°59′54″–104°00′03″E, 1480–1550 m, 1–16.VI.2009, leg. Zdeněk Kraus (NHMB); 1♂, same locality, 15–31.V.2008, leg. Lao collector (NMPC); 1♂, Phou Pane Mt., Ban Saleui, 20°12′N 104°01′E, 1300–1900 m, 11.IV.–15.V.2012, leg. C. Holzschuh (BMNH).

Distribution. Vietnam, Thailand, Bhutan, Nepal, India, China, Laos (new record).

Macroeubria flabellata Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria flabellata Lee, Yang et Satô, 1999: 192.

Material examined (n=3). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♀, Ranau, Kinabalu Park, HQ, 23–25.VII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, Ranau, Kundasang, 28.XII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sarawak, 1♂, Kelambit highland, Bario, Hydro Power Stat., 5.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak: new record).

Macroeubria fulva Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria fulva Lee, Yang et Satô, 1999: 184.

Material examined (n=1). MALAYSIA, Sarawak, 1♂, Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanct., HQ, Kaoit, 17–26.VI.2008, leg. H Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Thailand, Malaysia (Selangor, Sarawak: new record).

Macroeubria impressicollis Pic

Macroeubria impressicollis Pic, 1934: 564; Lee, Yang & Satô, 1999: 195.

Material examined (n=9). INDONESIA, Sumatra, 1♂, Brastagi, 11–18.IX.1999, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Lampung prov., 1♂, Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, L. Dembický (NHMB); 1♂, 2♀♀, Umg. Prapat, Hohlweg II, 1050 m, NN, LF, 2°47′N 98°58′E, 13–14.VIII.1992, leg. U. Buchsbaum (NME); 1♂, same but with "27.II.1995" (NME); 1♀, Urung Tama, Sibolangit, 24.IV.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); THAILAND, Nan prov., 1♂, above Mae Charin waterfall, 7–8.XI.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM).

Distribution. Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra, Nias, Kalimantan), Thailand, (new record).

Notes. The specimen collected from Thailand has serrate antennae.

Macroeubria monstrosa Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria monstrosa Lee, Yang et Satô, 1999: 197; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 234.

Material examined (n=6). INDONESIA, Sumatra prov., 2♂♂, Kerinci Seblat N.P.; 24 km NE Tapan: Muara Sako→E env., 2°05′S 101°15′E, 400–550 m, 4–18.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); Lampung prov., 2♂♂,

Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, L. Dembický (NHMB); MALAYSIA, Pahang, 1♂, Genting Highland, 24.X.2012, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sabah, 1♂, Penampang, Kg. Kibunut, 23.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Pahang, Sabah, Sarawak), Indonesia (Java, Sumatra).

Macroeubria pectinata Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria pectinata Lee, Yang et Satô, 1997: 137; Lee, Yang & Satô, 1999: 198.

Material examined (n=2). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♂, Ranau, Kianbalu Park, Manggis Subst., 9–10.XII.2008, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sarawak, 1♂, Kelambit highland, Bario, pa Umor, 2.IX.2007, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ).

Distribution. Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Macroeubria striatipennis Pic

Macroeubria striatipennis Pic, 1916: 5; Lee, Yang & Satô, 1999: 186.

Material examined (n=8). INDONESIA, Bali, 1♂, Apuan Vill., 6.V.1998, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Java, 1♂, Mt. Gumitir, nr Kalibaru, 28–29.V.2005, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); Sumatra, 2♂♂, Kerinci Seblat N.P.; 24 km NE Tapan: Muara Sako→E env., 2°05′S 101°15′E, 400–550 m, 4–18.III.2003, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); 4♂♂, Lampung prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 5 km SW Liwa, 5°04′S 104°04E, 600 m, 21.III.2003, L. Dembický (NHMB).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Bali).

Macroeubria taiwana Lee, Yang et Satô

Macroeubria taiwana Lee, Yang et Satô, 1997: 152.

Material examined (n=1). TAIWAN, 1♀, Kosempo (= Chiasien, Kaohsiung county) 1908, leg. Sauter (HNHM).

Distribution. Taiwan

Microeubria hajeki sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (NMPC): "Thailand, 23.–25.ii.1996 / Ranong prov. 9°56′ 98°40′ /Ranong: Hot Springs / K. Majer leg. [p, w] // coll Jiří HÁJEK / National Museum / Prague, Czech Republic [p, w] // MICROEUBRIA / sp. / Jiří Hájek det. 2012 [p, w]".

Description. *Male.* Length 1.1 mm, width 0.8 mm. General colour blackish brown but two basal antennomeres paler. Antenna very long, about 1.1 times as body, antennomeres III–X serrate. Elytron with eight visible striae composed of granules, striae I, III, and IV arising from base; V–VIII from middle, II from apical 1/3; VI apically conjoined with V; I–V and I=VII apically conjoined with VIII. Aedeagus (Figs 14–16) 2.9 times longer than wide; penis large, about 0.6 times as long as aedeagus, apex bifurcate, basally connected with fibula; fibula small, about 0.5 times as long as aedeagus, apex pointed, abruptly widened near middle, baso–lateral apophyses 0.5 times length of penis, with one pair of curved processes at middle, in lateral view apically curved; parameres widest

at apical 1/3, apex rounded, wide in lateral view; basal piece 0.2 times as long as aedeagus, very slender, hardly separate from parameres. WP/LP = 3.34. LE/WE = 1.09. WP/WE = 0.87.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Jiří Hájek (Curator, NMPC), who collected the type.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Microeubria longicornis* Lee et Jäch, 1996 with similar strial pattern on the elytron, but differs in characters of the aedeagus and much longer antenna.

Microeubria kubani sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (NHMB): "LAOS, 1–18.v.2001, / Bolikhamxai prov., / 18°21′N 105°08′E, / Ban Nape (8km NE), / ~600m, V. Kubáň leg. [p, w]".

Description. *Male.* Length 1.5 mm, width 1.0 mm. General colour blackish brown, but prosternum, two basal antennomeres, and tarsi paler. Antenna long, about 0.7 times as body, antennomeres III–X serrate. Elytron with eight visible striae composed of granules, striae I, III, and IV arising from base; II, V, VI, and VIII from middle, VII from apical 1/3; II apically conjoined with I; V, VI, and VII apically conjoined with IV; I and III apically conjoined with VIII. Aedeagus (Figs 17–20) 3.0 times longer than wide; penis large, about 0.7 times as long as aedeagus, apex pointed, abruptly widened near middle, parallel from middle to base, baso-lateral apophyses 0.6 times length of penis, in lateral view apically curved, with a small process near middle; parameres distinctly widened from apex to basal 1/3, then gradually and apically widened, apex rounded, in lateral view very wide; fibula large, about 0.6 times as long as aedeagus, with prominent baso-lateral apophyses, about 0.3 as long as fibula, with one pair of slender, sinuate, and anteriorly directed processes near base, and one pair of recurved and posteriorly directed processes at middle; basal piece 0.3 times as long as aedeagus, hardly separated from parameres. WP/LP = 2.34. LE/WE = 1.13. WP/WE = 0.87.

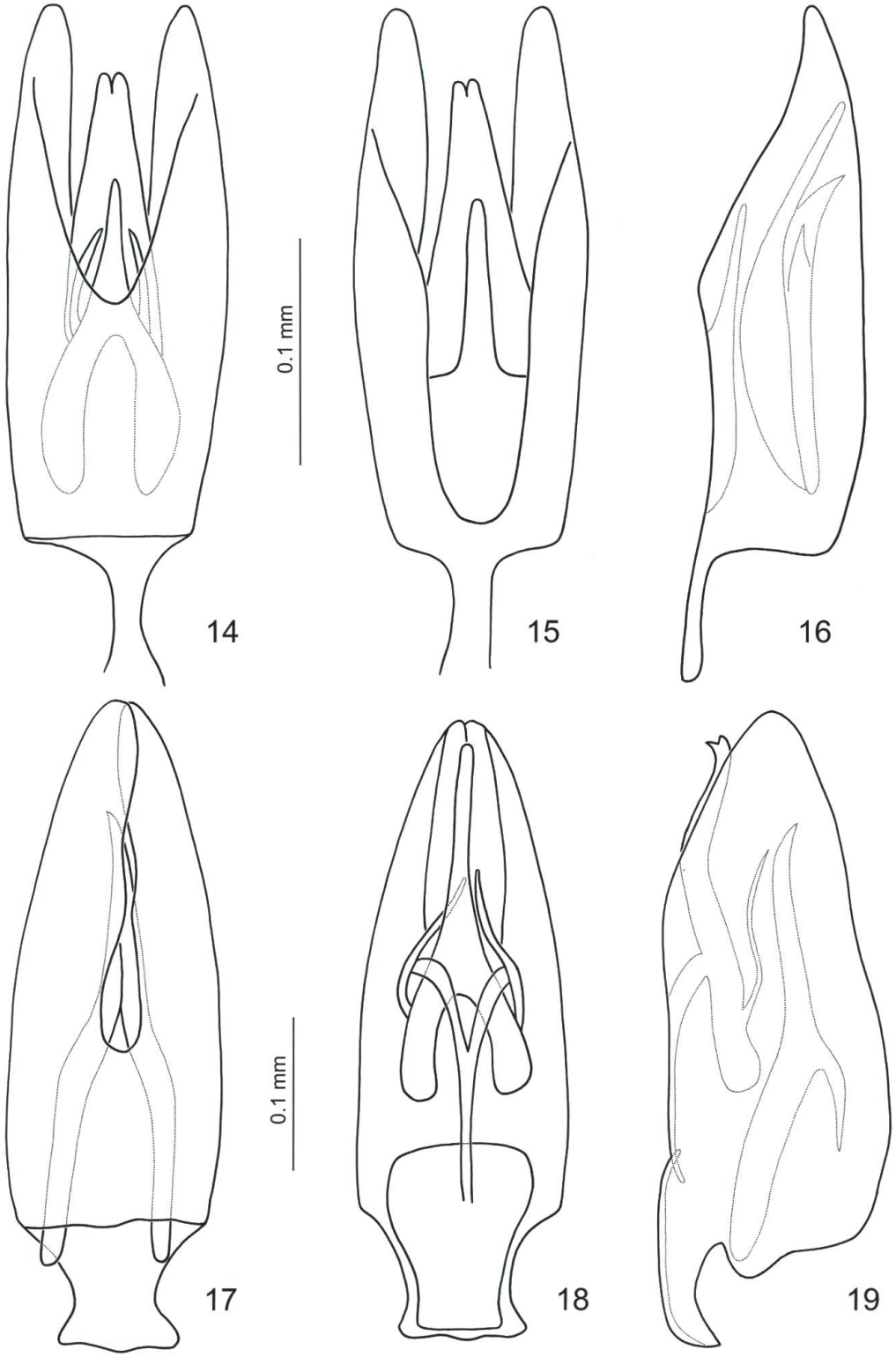
Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Vitězslav Kubáň who collected the type.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Microeubria longicornis* Lee et Jäch, 1996 with similar strial pattern on the elytron, but differs with characteristic aedeagus, stria II apically conjoined with I, and VII apically conjoined with IV.

Schinostethus (s.str.) *brevis* (Lewis)

Drupeus brevis Lewis, 1895: 103.
Drupeubria brevis: Nakane, 1952: 37.
Cophaesthetus brevis: Nakane *et al.*, 1963: 143.
Schinostethus brevis: Lee, Yang & Brown, 1993: 684; Lee, Jäch & Yang, 1998: 307.
Drupeubria brevis f. *takeuchii*, 1952: 37.
Cophaesthetus brevis takeuchii: Satô, 1983b: 4.
Schinostethus brevis takeuchii: Lee, Yang & Brown, 1993: 684.



Figs 14–19. Aedeagi of *Microeubria* species: 14 – *M. hajeki*, dorsal view; 15 – Ditto, ventral view; 16 – Ditto, lateral view; 17 – *M. kubani*, dorsal view; 18 – Ditto, ventral view; 19 – Ditto, lateral view.

Material examined (n=1). CHINA, Shaanxi, 1♂, 15 km SW Dongjiangkou, 14–17.VII.1998, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Distribution. China (Fujian, Shaanxi), Japan.

Schinostethus (s.str.) *holzschuhi* sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (BMNH): "NE LAOS, Hua Phan prov., / Ban Saleui, Phou Pan (Mt.), / N20°12′ E104°01′, / 1300–1900m, / 11.iv.–15.v.2012 [p, w] // BMNH{E} / 2012–14 / C. Holzschuh [p, w] // BMNH(E) / 1212440 [p, w]". Paratype: 1♀ (BMNH), same as holotype but with "1212448".

Description. *Male.* Length 3.9 mm, width 3.0 mm. General colour blackish brown, but prosternum, two basal antennomeres, and tarsi paler; elytron reddish brown (Fig. 3). Antenna 11-segmeted (Fig. 20), antennomere II triangular, III–X pectinate, relative lengths of rami of antennomeres III–IX about 0.42 : 0.43 : 0.52 : 0.68 : 0.87 : 1: 1.00. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 22) slender, relative lengths of palpomeres II–IV about 2.4 : 1 : 1.9, terminal palpomere apically dilated, apical margin weakly emarginated. Labial palpus (Fig. 23) small, about 0.56 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal palpomere wider and parallel-sided, apical margin truncate; relative lengths of palpomeres II–III about 1 : 1.0. Aedeagus (Fig. 24) 2.6 times longer than wide; penis large, about 0.9 times as long as aedeagus, apex narrow rounded, abruptly widened near apex, slightly narrowed near middle, baso-lateral apophyses 0.2 times length of penis; parameres distinctly widened from apex to apical 1/3, then gradually and apically widened, latero-apical process indistinct, lower than denticle on medio-apical process; basal piece 0.7 times as long as aedeagus, distinctly separate from parameres. WP/LP = 3.03. LE/WE = 1.14. WP/WE = 0.79.

Female. Length 5.3 mm, width 3.8 mm. Antennomere III slightly and apically dilated, IV and V triangular, VI–VIII strongly serrate, IX–XI lost; relative lengths of antennomeres III–VI about 1 : 0.66 : 0.61 : 0.55 (Fig. 21). Colour pattern similar to male. WP/LP = 2.81. LE/WE = 1.17. WP/WE = 0.72.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

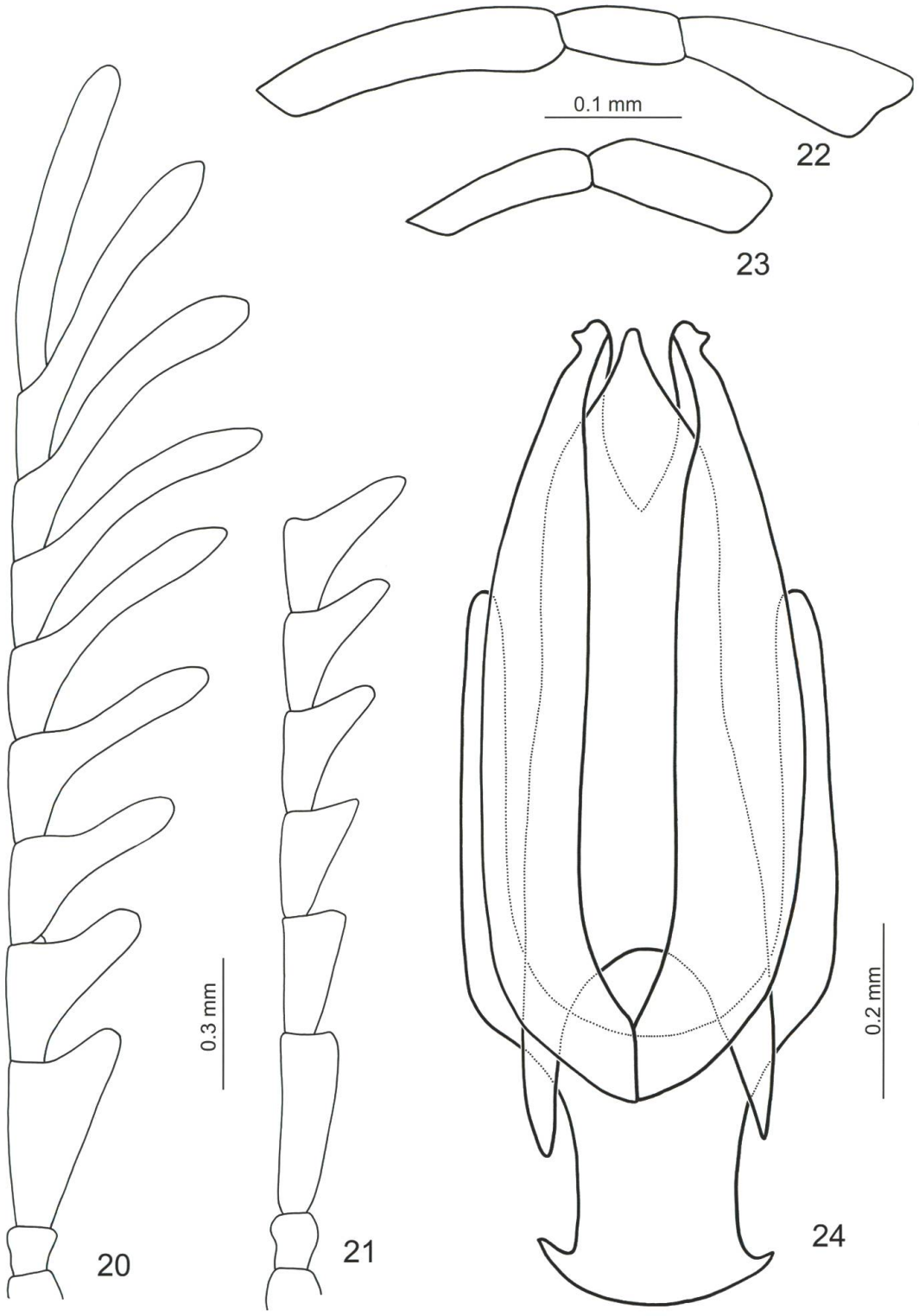
Etymology. The new species is named for Carolus Holzschuh, taxonomist of Cerambycidae and collector of the type specimens.

Differential diagnosis. *Schinostethus* (s.str.) *holzschuhi* sp.nov. is characterized by its colour pattern which resembles that of a member of the other subgenus, *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *albosulcus* Lee, Jäch et Yang, 1998.

Schinostethus (s.str.) *nigricornis* Waterhouse

Schinostethus nigricornis Waterhouse, 1880: 564; Lee, Yang & Brown, 1993: 684; Lee, Jäch & Yang, 1998: 310; Lee, Yang & Jäch, 2003b: 238.
Drupeus indicus Pic, 1916: 3.
Grammeubria diversipes Pic, 1923: 10

Material examined (n=27). INDIA, Meghalaya, 1♂, 2♀♀, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30′N 90°14′E, 5.V.1999, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB); LAOS, Phongsaly prov., 1♀, Phongsaly env., 21°41–2′N 102°06–8′E, 1500 m, 28.V.–20.VI.2003, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♀, same but with "leg. Brancucci" (NHMB); 2♂♂, 4♀♀, same locality, 6–17.V.2004, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); 1♀, same but with "leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB);



Figs 20–24. Diagnostic characters of *Schinostethus* (s.str.) *holzschuhi* sp.nov.: 20 – Antenna, male; 21 – Antenna, female (Antennomeres IX–XI lost); 22 – Maxillary palpus; 23 – Labial palpus; 24 – Aedeagus.

Bolikhamxai prov., 1♀, Ban Nape env., 18°20′N 105°08′E, 500 m, 10.V.2001, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); Houa Phan prov., 1♀, Phou Pane Mt., 20°13′09–19″N 103°59′54″–104°00′03″E, 1480–1550 m, 1–16.VI.2009, leg. Zdeněk Kraus (NHMB); 4♂♂, 4♀♀, Ban Saleui, Phou Pan (Mt.), 20°12′N 104°01′E, 1300–1900 m, 11.IV.–15.V.2012, leg. C. Holzschuh (BMNH); MALAYSIA, Pahang, 1♂, 2♀♀, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500–1800 m, 2–26.III.2004, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); THAILAND, Chiang Mai prov., 1♀, Pha Hom Pok Mt., 1900–2200 m, 20°02′35″N 99°08′45″E, 23–30.IV.2009, leg. L. Dembický (NHMB); NEPAL: 1♂, Annapurna Mts., Marsyangdi-vall. Khundi & Ngadi, ca 1000 m, 26.VIII.1995, leg. Schmidt (NME).

Distribution. Bhutan, China, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *boreri* sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂: "NEPAL: Kosi – # 13 a / Degitar, 1250–560m / 27°27′N/87°17′E, / Barabishe, 12.vi.2001 / 27°26′N/87°18′E [p, w] // NHMB BASEL / expedition to Nepal / May/June 2001 [p, w]".

Description. *Male.* Length 3.8 mm, width 2.5 mm. General colour chestnut brown, but antenna blackish brown except two basal antennomeres; pronotum centrally darkened (Fig. 4). Antenna 11-segmented, antennomeres VII–XI flabellate, relative lengths of rami of antennomeres III–VII about 0.19 : 0.28 : 0.48 : 0.83 : 1 (Fig. 25). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 26) slender, relative lengths of palpomeres II–IV about 3.0 : 1 : 1.9, terminal palpomere apically dilated, apical margin truncate. Labial palpus (Fig. 27) small, about 0.54 times as long as maxillary palpus; terminal palpomere wider, outer margin rounded, apical margin emarginated at middle; relative lengths of palpomeres II–III about 1 : 1.2. Aedeagus (Fig. 28) 2.8 times longer than wide; penis large, about 0.7 times as long as aedeagus, apex narrowly rounded, apically widened, baso-lateral apophyses 0.3 times length of penis; parameres widest near base; apex of latero-apical process narrowly rounded; medio-lateral process extremely short, articulated near apex of paramere; basal piece 0.7 times as long as aedeagus, distinctly separate from parameres. WP/LP = 2.40. LE/WE = 1.17. WP/WE = 0.85.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

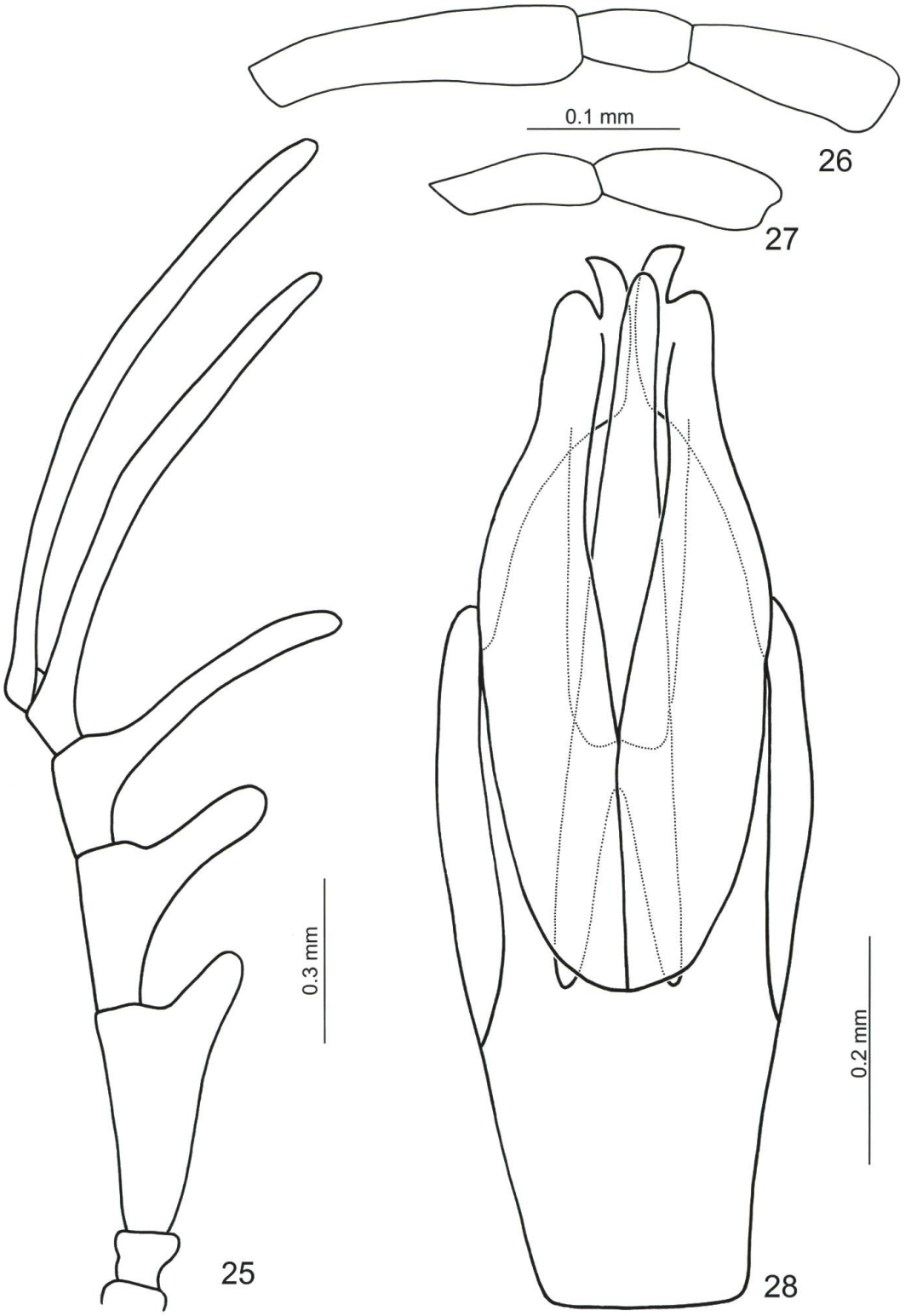
Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Matthias Borer (curator, NHMB).

Differential diagnosis. Most members of this subgenus have antennal rami VI and VII almost the same length, except for *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *boreri* sp.nov., *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *nepalensis* Lee, Jäch et Brown, 1998, *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *maculatus* Lee, Jäch et Brown, 1998, and *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *sakaii* Lee, Jäch et Brown, 1998 with antennal ramus VI shorter than antennal ramus VII. This new species is characterized by its small medio-lateral process of the paramere.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *brancuccii* sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂: "NE INDIA, MEGHALAYA, / SW of CHERRAPUNJEE, / 25°13′–14′N 91°40′E, 900m / P. Pacholátko leg. 23.–25.vi.2007 [p, w]".

Description. *Male.* Length 4.5 mm, width 3.1 mm. General colour dark brown, but antenna blackish brown except two basal antennomeres; pronotum and scutellum darkened; elytron with a reverse V-shaped, grayish white stripe, consisting of paler



Figs 25–28. Diagnostic characters of *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *boreri* sp.nov.: 25 – Antenna; 26 – Maxillary palpus; 27 – Labial palpus; 28 – Aedeagus.

pubescence, arising near humerus, split at middle (Fig. 5). Antenna 11-segment, antennomeres VI–XI flabellate, relative lengths of rami of antennomeres III–VI about 0.16 : 0.33 : 0.88 : 1 (Fig. 29). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 30) slender, relative lengths of palpomeres II–IV about 3.3 : 1 : 2.4, terminal palpomere apically dilated, apical margin weakly emarginated. Labial palpus (Fig. 31) small, about 0.52 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal palpomere wider, parallel-sided, apical margin truncate; relative lengths of palpomeres II–III about 1 : 1.1. Aedeagus (Fig. 32) 1.8 times longer than wide; penis large, about 0.8 times as long as aedeagus, apex narrowly rounded, apically widened, baso-lateral apophyses 0.2 times length of penis; parameres widest near apex; latero-apical process extremely wide, apex truncate; medio-lateral process extremely long, articulated at apical 1/3 of paramere, with scatter hairs along mesal margin of process; basal piece 0.6 times as long as aedeagus, distinctly separate from parameres. WP/LP = 2.26. LE/WE = 1.12. WP/WE = 0.78.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the late Michel Brancucci, who has made great contributions to of taxonomy of the Dytiscidae.

Differential diagnosis. Although the aedeagus of this new species is distinct, its appearance is similar to a member of the other subgenus, *Schinostethus* (s.str.) *opacus* (Waterhouse, 1880).

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *dembickyi* sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (NHMB): "NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. / 8km S Jamiri-SESSA vicinity / 27°07′–09′N 92°34′E, 350m / L.Dembický leg., 26.v.–4.vi.2006 [p, w]". Paratypes: 1♂ (NHMB), same as holotype; 1♂ (NHMB): "NE INDIA, MEGHALAYA / TURA peak, 600–1000m, / 25°30′N 90°14′E, / L. Dembický leg., 12–22.vi.2007 [p, w]"; 1♂ (NHMB): "E-NEPAL 11.7.2000 / Kangchenjunga Himal Mts, / YADEN vill. 1597m / 27.32N 87.48E [GPS] env. / Jan Farkač lgt. [p, w] // NEPAL Expedition, / Jan Farkač, David Král / & Jan Schneider, 2000 [p, w]".

Description. *Male.* Length 3.9 mm, width 2.5 mm. General colour chestnut brown, but antenna blackish brown except two basal antennomeres; pronotum centrally and basally darkened; scutellum dark brown (Fig. 6). Antenna 11-segmented, antennomeres VI–XI flabellate, relative lengths of rami of antennomeres III–VI about 0.15 : 0.29 : 0.70 : 1 (Fig. 33). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 34) slender, relative lengths of palpomeres II–IV about 2.4 : 1 : 1.5, terminal palpomere apically dilated, apical margin weakly emarginated. Labial palpus (Fig. 35) small, about 0.55 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal palpomere wider, sides narrowed near apex, apical margin slightly emarginate; relative lengths of palpomeres II–III about 1 : 1.4. Aedeagus (Fig. 36) 3.3 times longer than wide; penis small, about 0.5 times as long as aedeagus, apex narrowly rounded, abruptly widened behind middle, baso-lateral apophyses 0.4 times length of penis; parameres narrowed near apex, apex narrowly rounded, mesal margin sinuate, medio-lateral process long, articulated at middle of parameres, with dense hairs along mesal margin of process, apex of process higher than parameres; basal piece 0.7 times as long as aedeagus, distinctly separate from parameres. WP/LP = 2.40. LE/WE = 1.24. WP/WE = 0.80.

Variation. The specimen collected from Tura has the dark brown body and relatively shorter antenna (Fig. 7). The specimen collected from Nepal has the apex of the penis bifurcate, bears a wide medio-lateral process on the paramere, and the pronotum is dark brown except near the lateral margins (Fig. 8).

Distribution. India, Nepal.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Luboš Dembický, who collected this interesting beetle.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is similar to *S.* (*Sundodrupeus*) *vietnamensis* Lee, Jäch et Yang, 1998 in colour pattern, but differs by the relatively shorter rami of the 5th antennomere, characteristic shape of the parameres, and the presence of hairs on the medio-lateral processes of the parameres.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *flabellatus* Lee, Yang et Brown

Schinostethus flabellatus Lee, Yang et Brown, 1993: 688.
Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *flabellatus*: Lee, Jäch & Yang, 1998: 314; Lee, Yang & Jäch, 2003b: 239.

Material examined (n=13). MALAYSIA. Johor, 6♂♂, Endau-Rompin, Palau Jasin, 2,31N 103,21E, 50–400 m, 19.III.1998, leg. Dembický & Pacholátko (NHMB); Perak, 1♂, 15 km E of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, 600 m, 27.I.2003, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); THAILAND, Nan prov., 1♂, above Mae Charim waterfall, 7–8.XI.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM); Nakhon Si Thammarat prov., 5♂♂, Khao Luang, Kiriwong, 8°27′N 99°44′E, 200 m, 1–6.IV.1997, leg. Jiří Kolibáč (NHMB).

Distribution. Thailand, West Malaysia.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *geiseri* sp.nov.

Type material. Holotype ♂ (NHMB): "NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR. / 8km S Jamiri-SESSA vicinity / 27°07′–09′N 92°34′E, 350m / L.Dembický leg., 26.v.–4.vi.2006 [p, w]".

Description. *Male.* Length 3.7 mm, width 2.7 mm. General colour reddish brown, but antenna blackish brown except two basal antennomeres (Fig. 9). Antenna 11-segmented, antennomeres VI–XI flabellate, relative lengths of rami of antennomeres III–VI about 0.19 : 0.32 : 0.70 : 1 (Fig. 37). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 38) slender, relative lengths of palpomeres II–IV about 3.6 : 1 : 2.0, terminal palpomere apically dilated, apical margin truncate. Labial palpus (Fig. 39) small, about 0.51 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal palpomere wider, outer margin rounded, apical margin truncate; relative lengths of palpomeres II–III about 1 : 1.4. Aedeagus (Fig. 40) 2.4 times longer than wide; penis large, about 0.7 times as long as aedeagus, apex widely rounded, gradually and apically widened, baso-lateral apophyses 0.4 times length of penis; parameres apically connected with medio-lateral process and forming curved outwards horn-like process, apex acute; basal piece 0.5 times as long as aedeagus, distinctly separate from parameres. WP/LP = 2.70. LE/WE = 1.08. WP/WE = 0.78.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Michael Geiser (Curator, BMNH), who encouraged me to study these beetles.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is characterized by its colour pattern and aedeagus. Its colour pattern is similar to a member of the other subgenus, *Schinostethus* (s.str.) *nigricornis*.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *nepalensis* Lee, Jäch et Brown

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *nepalensis* Lee, Jäch et Brown, 1998: 315.

Material examined (n=9). NEPAL, 4♂♂, Kosi-#12a, Num Khola, 27°33′N 87°18′E, 900–1000 m, 8–10.VI.2001 (NHMB); 4♂♂, 1♀, same but with "12b" (NHMB).

Distribution. Nepal.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *notatithorax* (Pic)

Drupeus notatithorax Pic, 1923:12.
Drupeus notatithorax var. *theresae* Pic, 1944: 1.
Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *notatithorax*: Lee *et al.*, 1998: 316.
Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *laosensis* Lee *et al.*, 1998: 314. **syn. nov.**

Material examined (n=9). LAOS, Phongsaly prov., 1♂, Phongsaly env., 21°41–2′N 102°06–8′E, 1500 m, 28.V.–20.VI.2003, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); 1♀, same locality, 6–17.V.2004, leg. P. Pacholátko (NHMB); Houa Phan prov., 1♂, Phou Pane Mt., 20°13′ N 104°00′ E, 1350–1500 m, 1–16.VI.2009, leg. M. Brancucci (NHMB); Louanghrabang prov., 1♀, Ban Song Cha (5 km W), 20°33–4′N 102°14′E, 1200 m, 1–9.V.1999, leg. Vít Kubáň (NHMB); THAILAND, Chiang Mai prov., 2♂♂, Doi Suthep N.P., 2 km down to Phuping Palace, groove in forest, 28.X.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM); 3♂♂, Doi Suthep N.P., over and along a brook, 31.X.2004, leg. M. Földvári, A. Orosz & L. Papp (HNHM).

Distribution. Laos, Thailand, Vietnam.

Notes. *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *laosensis* is a junior synonymy of S. (*Sundodrupeus*) *notatithorax,* formerly considered as distinct because the medio-lateral processes of the parameres were twisted in an abnormal position in the holotype.

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *priscus* Lee, Jäch et Yang

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *priscus* Lee, Jäch et Yang, 1998: 317; Lee & Jäch, 2007: 237.

Material examined (n=2). MALAYSIA, Sabah, 1♀, Ranau, Poring Park, 2–3.VIII.2010, leg. H. Takizawa (EUMJ); 1♂, same but with "28.VIII.2013" (EUMJ).

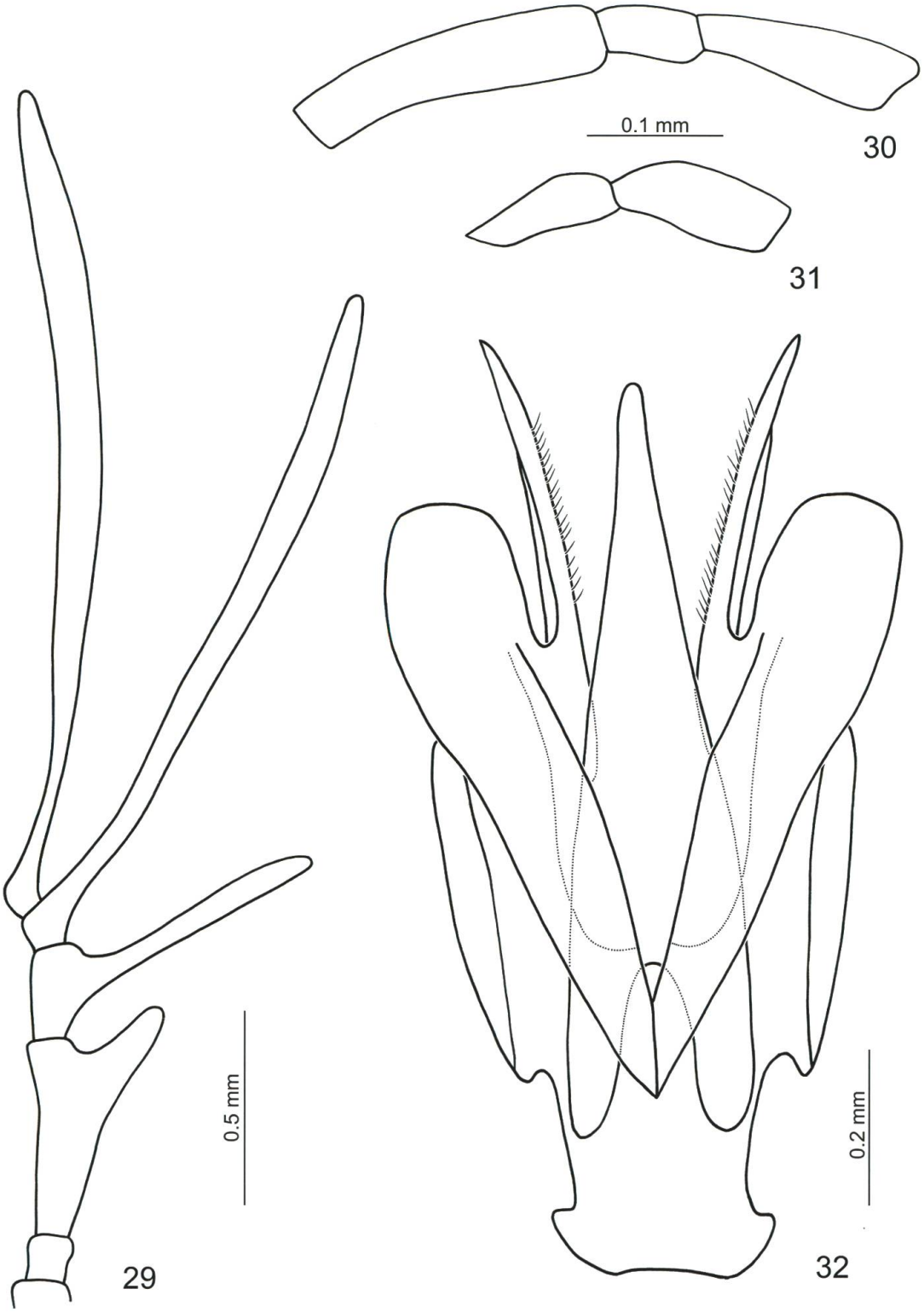
Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *vietnamensis* Lee, Jäch et Yang

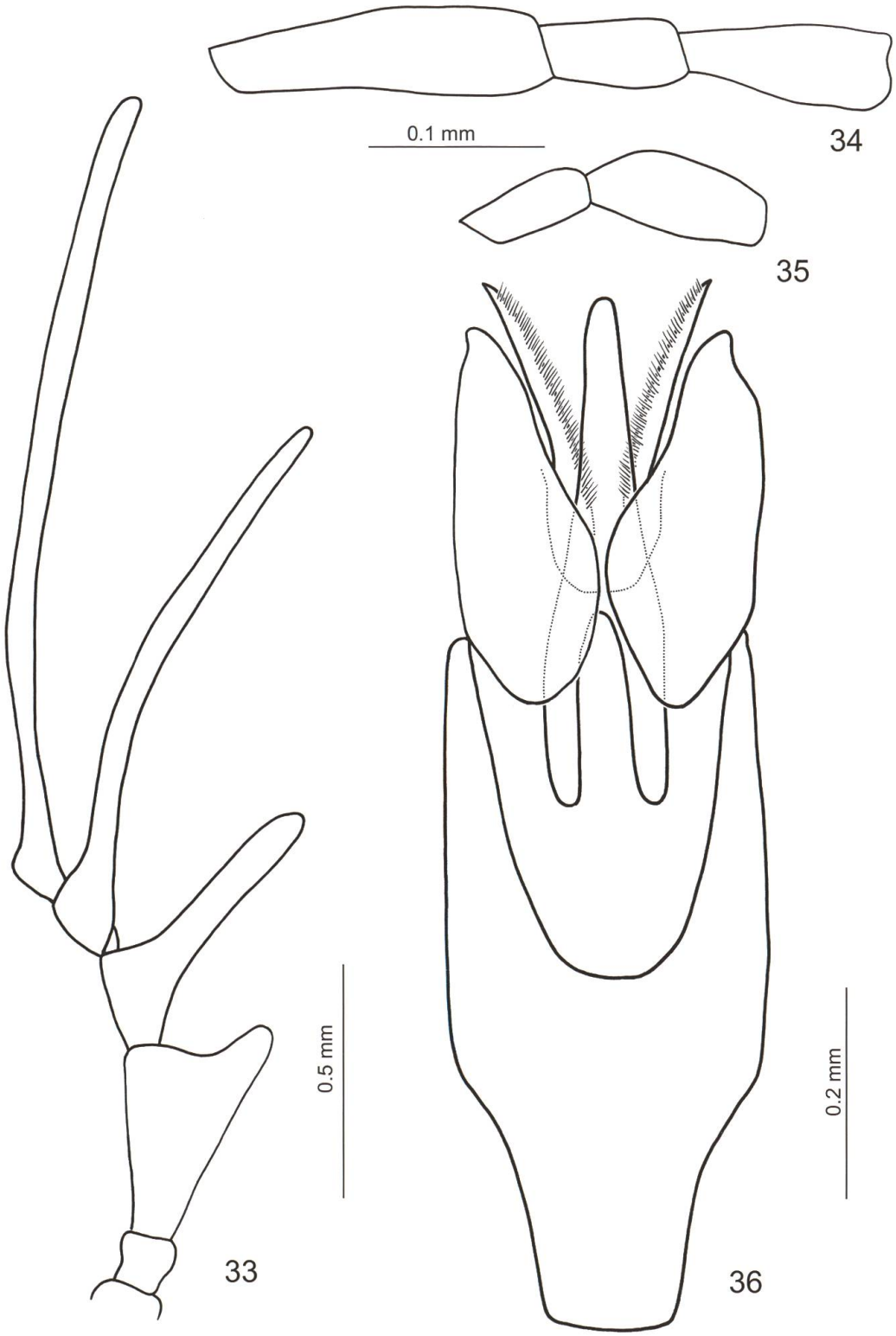
Schinostethus (*Sundodrupeus*) *vietnamensis* Lee, Jäch et Yang, 1998: 325.

Material examined (n=4). LAOS, Bolikhamsay prov., 4♂♂, Nam Kading NPA, Tad Paloy campsite, 18°21–23′N 104°09′E, 250–400 m, 24–28.V.2011, leg. M. Geiser, D. Hauck, A. Phantala & E. Vongphachan (NHMB).

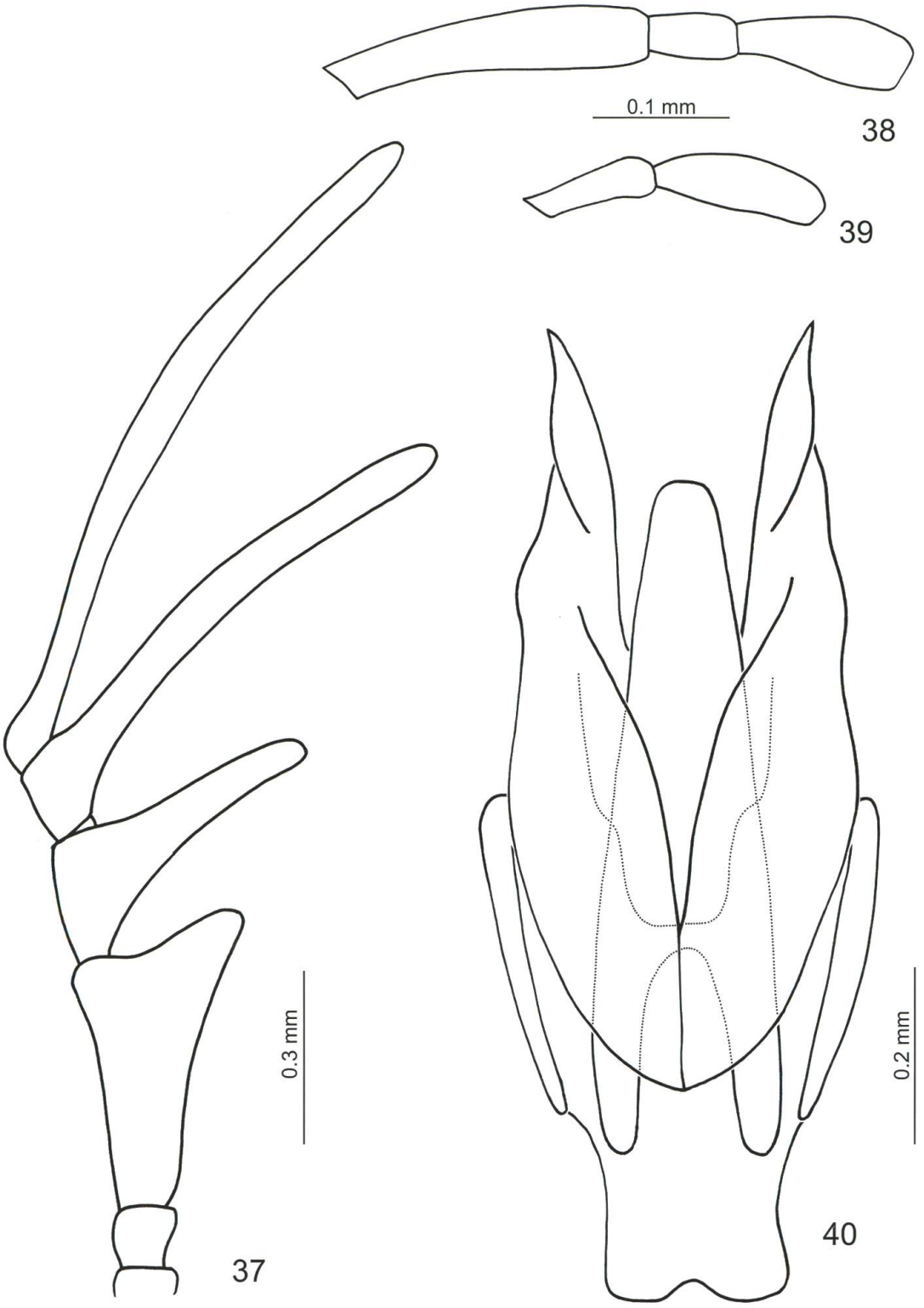
Distribution. Laos, Vietnam.



Figs 29–32. Diagnostic characters of *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *brancuccii* sp.nov.: 29 – Antenna; 30 – Maxillary palpus; 31 – Labial palpus; 32 – Aedeagus.



Figs 33–36. Diagnostic characters of *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *dembickyi* sp.nov.: 33 – Antenna; 34 – Maxillary palpus; 35 – Labial palpus; 36 – Aedeagus.



Figs 37–40. Diagnostic characters of *Schinostethus* (*Sundodrupeus*) *geiseri* sp.nov.: 37 – Antenna; 38 – Maxillary palpus; 39 – Labial palpus; 40 – Aedeagus.

SUBFAMILY PSEPHENINAE

Mataeopsephus sichuanensis Lee, Jäch et Satô

Mataeopsephus sichuanensis Lee, Jäch et Satô, 2003:

Material examined (n=2). CHINA, Shaanxi, 2♂♂, 15 km SW Dongjiangkou, 1700 m, 14–17.VII.1998, leg. Bolm (NHMB).

Distribution. China (Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi).

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