

Giuseppe Platia & Ivo Gudenzi

## CLICK-BEETLE GENERA, SPECIES, AND RECORDS NEW TO THE PALEARCTIC AND INDOMALAYAN REGIONS

(Insecta Coleoptera Elateridae)

### Riassunto

[Nuovi generi, nuove specie, nuovi reperti di elateridi della fauna paleartica e indomalese]  
Nel lavoro vengono descritte 14 nuove specie della fauna paleartica e indomalese appartenenti ai generi *Compresselater* n. gen., *Anostirus*, *Sichuanelater* n. gen., *Ampedus*, *Dalopius*, *Sericus* subg. *Sericoderma*, *Ludigenoides*, *Melanotus*. Per quattro specie dei generi *Ampedus*, *Aplotarsus*, *Ludigenoides* e *Paracardiophorus* vengono forniti nuovi dati geonemici. Per i generi *Sericus* subgen. *Sericoderma* e *Ludigenoides* vengono proposte delle chiavi di identificazione delle specie.

### Abstract

Fourteen species of click-beetles new to the Palearctic and Indomalayan Regions are described. They belong to the genera *Compresselater* n. gen., *Anostirus*, *Sichuanelater* n. gen., *Ampedus*, *Dalopius*, *Sericus* subgenus *Sericoderma*, *Ludigenoides*, and *Melanotus*. New records are given for four species of the genera *Ampedus*, *Aplotarsus*, *Ludigenoides* and *Paracardiophorus*. Keys to the known species of the genera *Sericus* subgenus *Sericoderma* and *Ludigenoides* are provided.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Elateridae, *Compresselater* n. gen., *Anostirus*, *Sichuanelater* n. gen., *Ampedus*, *Dalopius*, *Sericus* subgenus *Sericoderma*, *Ludigenoides*, *Nepalinus*, *Melanotus*, new genera, new species, geonemy, keys, Palearctic, Indomalayan.

### Material and methods

Body measurements. Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of the frons to the apex of the elytra; the width is measured across the broadest part of the entire beetle. Pronotal measurements. The pronotal length is measured along the midline; the width at the broadest part which is most usually at the hind angles.

Abbreviations. The names of institutions, museums and collections containing study material are abbreviated as follows:

CAF	Angelini coll., Francavilla Fontana (Italy);
CCW	Cate coll., Wien (Austria);
CDZ	Dusanek coll., Zabreh na Morave, Kralove (Czech Rep.);
CKB	Kuban coll., Brno (Czech Rep.);
CMHK	Mertlik coll., Hradec Kralove (Czech Rep.);
CPG	Platia coll., Gatteo (Italy);
CRG	Riese coll., Genoa (Italy);
CSO	Sitek coll., Ostrava (Czech Rep.);
CSV	Schimmel coll., Vinningen (Germany);
CVO	Vavra coll., Ostrava (Czech Rep.);
IZUW	Institute of Zoology, University, Warsaw (Poland);
MCSN	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa (Italy);
NMP	National Museum, Prague (Czech Rep.);
TM	Termesztudomány Museum, Budapest (Hungary);

## Introduction

Amongst click-beetles collected in different countries of the Palearctic and Indomalayan Regions, received from private collectors and museums we have found a number of interesting specimens which are the subject of the present study. It is perhaps remarkable that we have been able to recognize two undescribed genera from Sichuan (China) and Tamil Nadu (South India) and a total of fourteen new species belonging to eight genera. The new genus *Sichuanelater* from Sichuan is included in the tribe Dendrometrini Gistel and can be separated from all other known by the combination of described characters. The new Indian genus *Compresselater* belongs to the tribe Agrypnini Candèze, observing that the unusually flattened body can be compared to that of the genus *Tabula* Fleutiaux from Madagascar, but the latter belongs to the tribe Dicropodiini Candèze. The genus *Sericus* (subgenus *Sericoderma* Dolin & Ostafischuk) is recorded for the first time from continental China where we have recognized five new species; a key to *Sericus* is provided. From the Indomalayan Region we have studied further three new species of the genus *Ludigenoides* Platia 2004, bringing the total number of its species to eight, and we provide a new diagnostic key to that genus. The male of *Nepalimus unicus* Platia & Gudenzi, 2000 is described and new records are reported from Nepal and Laos for this species, that was described on a single female specimen from Nepal.

Tribe **Agrypnini** (Candèze, 1857)

Genus *Compresselater* n. gen. (Figs 15, 16)

Typus-generis: *Compresselater bicolor* n. sp.

**Diagnosis.** Body extremely flat covered with recumbent investiture, denser and thicker on the head, finer and sparser on the pronotal angles and sides of elytra; very sparse and obscure on the elytral disk. Frons vertically sloping anteriorly, merging uniformly with clypeus. Antennae serrate from the fourth article, second and third articles subcylindrical with the second a little longer than the third.

Pronotum transverse with sides markedly arcuate, widest at middle; lateral margins complete, apparent in dorsal view; posterior angles short, not carinate. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, widest at middle, without defined striae, surface densely punctured; lateral margins forming a narrow conduit all round.

Prosternal sutures deeply furrowed to the middle to receive the antennae; no depressions on propleura and mesosternum. The mesepisternum and mesepimeron do not form part of the margin of the mesocoxal cavities. Metacoxal plates strongly narrowing outwards. Prosternal process horizontal behind the procoxal cavities, without apical margin.

Tarsomeres simple and regularly decreasing in length.

Etymology. From the strongly flattened body.

In the large tribe Agrypnini (HAYEK, 1973; 1979) the new genus is allied to *Agrypnus* Eschscholtz, but we consider it distinct on grounds of the strongly flattened body (as in species of the genus *Tabula* Fleutiaux from Madagascar, belonging to the tribe Dicrepidini – already stated above), rather bright colour and the lack of true scale-like investiture which tends to characterise the known *Agrypnus* species.

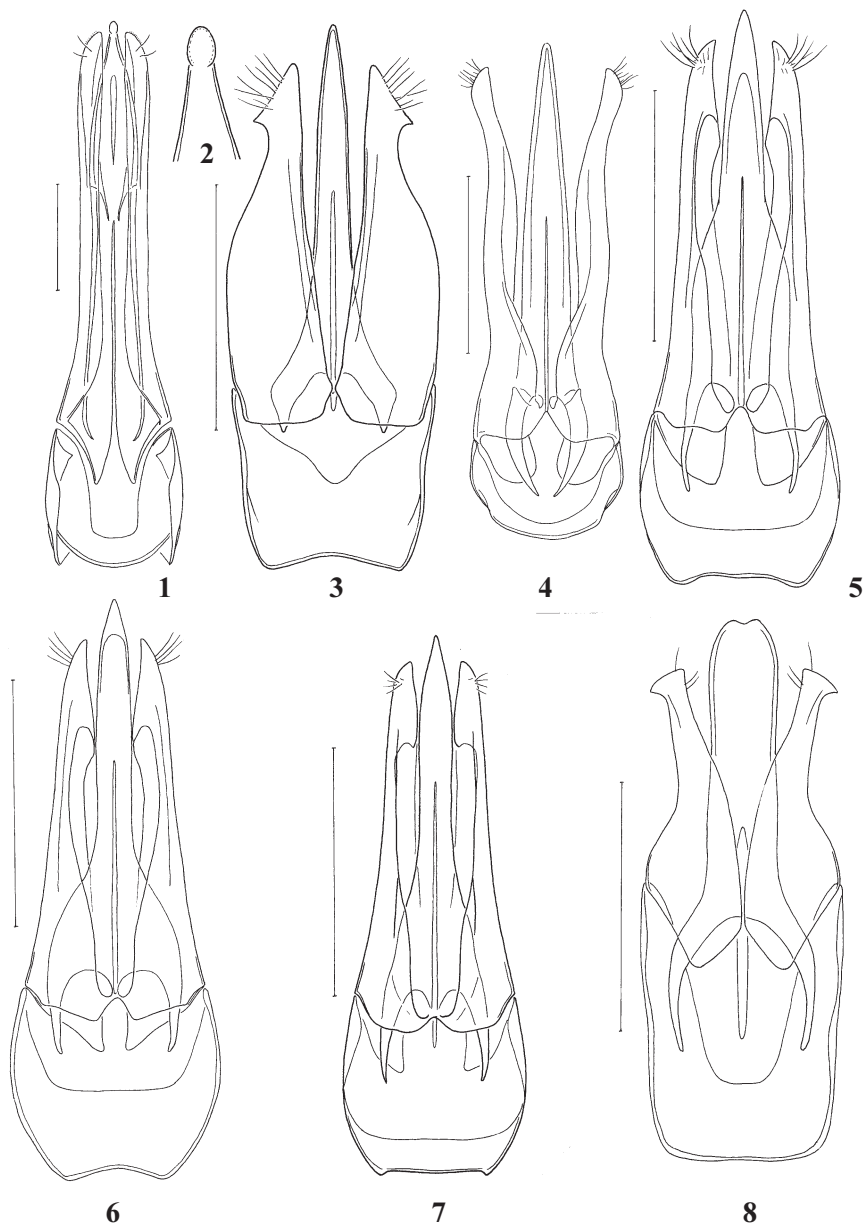
***Compresselater bicolor*** n. sp. (Figs 15, 16).

**Material examined.** Holotype ♀ - India: Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, nr. Kunchappanai (11°22'N, 76°56'E), m 900, 13-20.V.1994, Z. Kejval & R. Sauer (CPG).

Moderately shiny, bicoloured. Head, pronotum, central part of scutellum, lateral margins of elytra, antennae, legs, and underbody reddish; eyes, sides of scutellum, most of elytra blackish. Covered with yellow fulvous investiture, denser and more thickened on the head, finer and scarcely apparent on the pronotal angles and sides of elytra.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons with slight interocular impression then nearly vertically sloping to anterior margin, punctures deep and nearly contiguous.

Antennae very short not reaching middle of pronotum, serrated from fourth article, second and third articles subcylindrical, second a little longer and wider than third, second and third together longer than fourth, fourth-tenth triangular, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth shorter, wider than long, last article ellipsoidal, longer than the penultimate.



Figs 1-8 (scale: 0.5 mm). Male genitalia in dorsal view. 1-2. *Anostirus binaghii* n. sp. with particular of median lobe apex; 3. *Ampedus melniki* n. sp.; 4. *Sericus (Sericterma) yunnanensis* n. sp.; 5. *Sericus (Sericterma) vavrai* n. sp.; 6. *Sericus (Sericterma) siteki* n. sp.; 7. *Sericus (Sericterma) gorodinskii* n. sp.; 8. *Dalopius apterus* n. sp.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.4 x wider than long, widest at middle, moderately convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, slightly impressed centrally; sides strongly arcuate, from middle towards apex notably narrowing, long subsinuation to posterior angles, the latter short, weakly divergent, without carina. Lateral margins entire and completely visible in dorsal view; puncturation rather uniform and deep on the disc, simple to vaguely umbilicate, with small shiny interspaces, denser and nearly contiguous at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum quadrangular, gently sinuate at sides, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 2.8 x longer than it, 1.9 x longer than broad, widest at middle. Elytral disc flattened, sloping nearly vertically at sides on the lateral conduit; sides gradually dilated from the base to the middle than gradually narrowing to apex; striae not well defined, surface densely and irregularly punctured, with finer punctures on the central part, coarser and sometimes subrugose punctures at the sides and base.

Tarsal articles decreasing regularly in length, simple.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 5.50 mm, width 1.93 mm, thickness 0.57 mm.

Etymology. The name is derived from the bicoloured pigmentation.

Tribe **Prosternini** Gistel, 1856

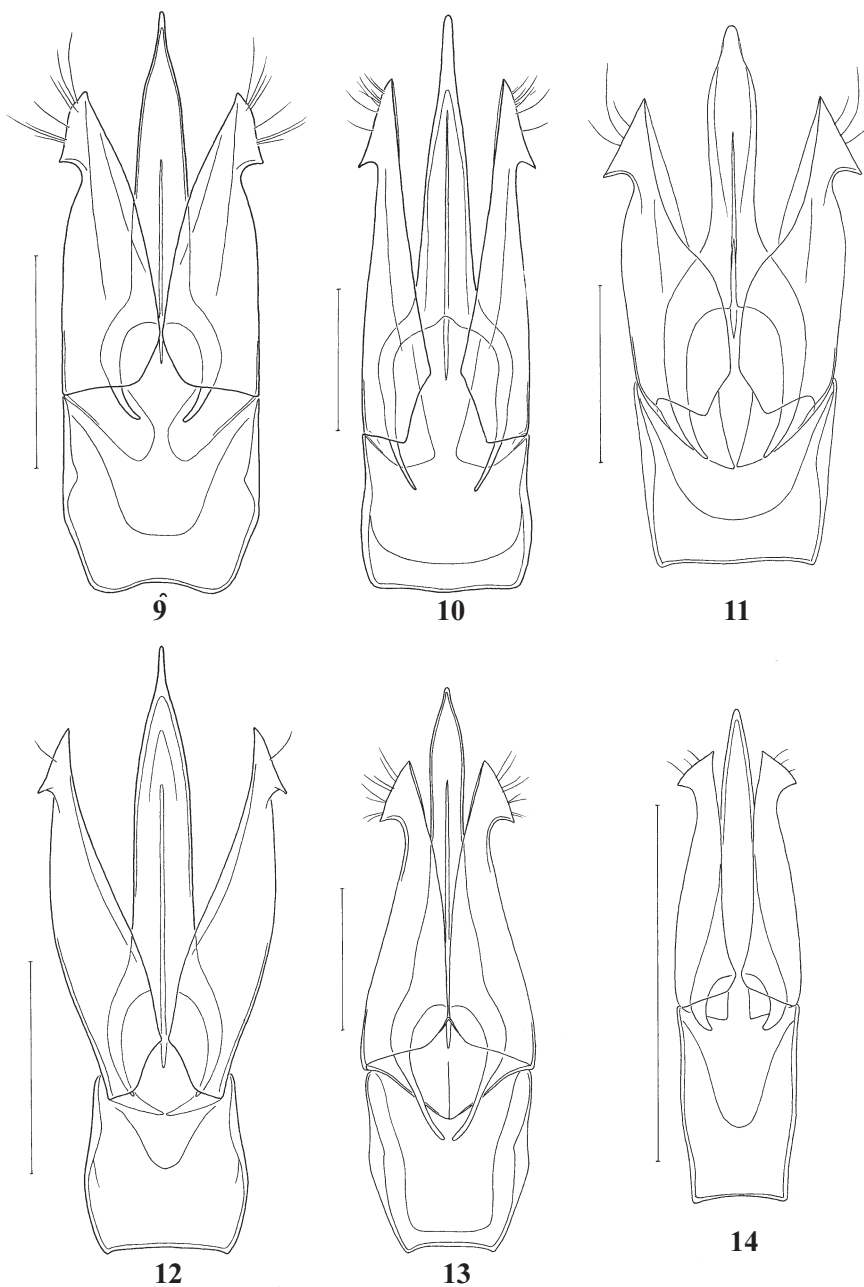
*Anostirus binaghii* n. sp. (Figs 1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Greece: Macedonia, Kastoria, Nestorio-Kotili, m 1600, 3-8.VII.2005, J. Louda (CRG don. MCSN). 9 Paratypes (3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀) – (1 ♂) same data as Ht (CRG); (1 ♂) Macedonia, Kastoria, Vérno Mts., Klissoura, 18-19.V.2001, J. Schneider (CMHK); (2 ♂♀) Macedonia, Florina, Pissoderi, m 1850, 26-27.VI.2005, J. Louda (CPG; CRG); (1 ♀) Macedonia, Pela Kajmakcalan, m 1800-2200, 5.VI.1995, Dr. Fencel & Hosnedl (CMHK); (2 ♀♀), Epirus, Ioannina, Kourento, Hinka, m 600-800, 16.V.2005, F. Angelini (CAF; CPG); (2 ♀♀) Serbia & Montenegro: Kosovo, Sar planina, Nerod-Brezovica, Mt Riribeg, m 1600-2100, 14.VII.1997, M. Jaroc (CMHK).

**Diagnosis.** The new species is similar to *A. castaneus* (L.) because of the elytral colouration and their apical black spot. It can readily be separated by the antennae being serrated only from the fourth article in both sexes.

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny only on pronotum, bicoloured. Entirely black with yellow-orange elytra except for the apical extremity with a well defined black spot. Covered with a double yellowish fulvous investiture, short and recumbent on elytra, fuscous, long and nearly erect on head and pronotum.

Head with eyes a little narrower than the anterior margin of pronotum. Frons flat to weakly impressed, coarsely punctured, punctures variable in shape and density, deep and simple, sometimes contiguous or with somewhat shagreened intervals.



Figs 9-14 (scale: 0,5 mm). Male genitalia in dorsal view. 9. *Ludigenoides laotianus* n. sp.; 10. *Ludigenoides birmanicus* n. sp.; 11. *Ludigenoides thailandicus* Platia; 12. *Ludigenoides saba-hensis* n. sp.; 13. *Melanotus kalabzai* n. sp.; 14. *Nepalinus unicus* Platia & Gudenzi.

Antennae (fig. 18) exceeding hind angles of pronotum by about two articles, serrate from third article. Second article globular, third longer than any other, more than twice as long as wide, subtriangular. Articles four to ten triangular, acutely serrate, less than twice as long as wide, last as long as penultimate or a little longer, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as broad to a little broader, widest at hind angles, moderately convex, with a gradual declivity at sides and base and a short shallow depression in the basal slope; sides regularly arcuate, posterior angles strongly divergent, rather acuminate, not carinate. Lateral sides subparallel, sides and angles all apparent in dorsal view. Puncturation rather uniform on the disc with deep, simple, variable, shiny intervals, on average narrower than the diameter of the punctures; gradually denser at the sides but always simple.

Scutellum shortly lingualate, more or less impressed in the apical third, variably punctured.

Elytra wider and about 3 x longer than the pronotum, disc moderately flattened, abruptly sloping at sides including the sixth to ninth intervals. The last interval runs horizontally as a narrow channel for the whole length of the elytra; sides subparallel to gradually enlarged in the first basal half than tapering to apex acutely pointed; striae deeper and impunctate basally, then more superficial and shallowly punctured. Third and fourth interstriae more elevated than the others, smooth around the scutellum then subconvex with very dense punctures.

Last visible abdominal segment gently sinuate before apex.

Male genitalia as in figs 1, 2 .

Female. Same colour as the male, body more convex with elytra dilated after the middle; antennae (fig. 20) less serrate, falling short of the pronotal hind angles by about 1.5 articles.

Size. ♂ length 10.8-11.8 mm, width 3.10-3.60 mm, ♀ length 10.90-12.50 mm, width 3.60-4.00 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the entomologist G. Binaghi who published a revision of the European *Anostirus* (see literature).

### *Aplotarsus incanus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)

Material examined. 2 ♂♂ - Italy: Aosta Valley, Gaby, m 900-1100, 11.VI.2004, F. Angelini (CAF; CPG).

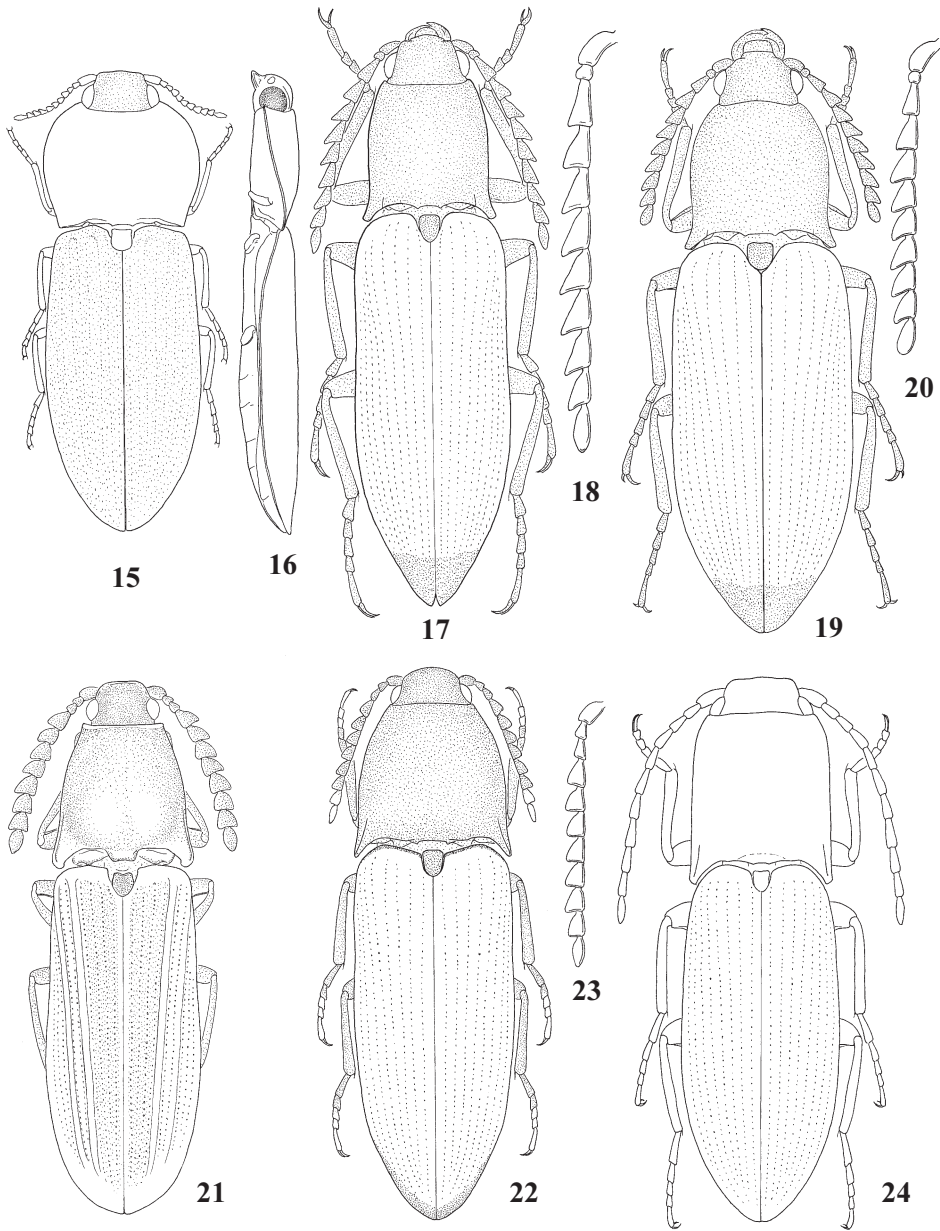
These records confirm the presence of the species in the Aosta Valley where its presence was regarded as possible only by PEDRONI & PLATIA (2002).

Tribe **Dendrometrini** Gistel, 1856

*Sichuanelater* n. gen. (Fig. 21)

Typus-generis: *Sichuanelater gibbosus* n. sp.

**Diagnosis.** Female - Body elongate and moderately convex covered with recum-



Figs 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24. Dorsal habitus. 15. *Compresselater bicolor* n. gen. & n. sp.; 17. *Anostirus binaghii* n. sp. ♂; 19. *Anostirus binaghii* n. sp. ♀; 21. *Sichuanelater gibbosus* n. gen. & n. sp.; 22. *Ampedus melniki* n. sp.; 24. *Dalopius apterus* n. sp.  
 Fig. 16. Lateral habitus. *Compresselater bicolor* n. gen. & n. sp.  
 Figs 18, 20, 23. Antenna. 18. *Anostirus binaghii* n. sp. ♂; 20. *Anostirus binaghii* n. sp. ♀?; 23. *Ampedus melniki* n. sp.



bent investiture. Frons impressed with the complete anterior margin protruding above the clypeus, clypeal space regular. Antennae with second and third articles subequal, globular, strongly serrate from fourth article, articles four to ten triangular, broader than long; last ellipsoidal, constricted symmetrically at apex.

Pronotum convex with two symmetrical eminences vertically overhanging the basal slope, widest at hind angles, sides strongly tapering almost regularly from base to apex. Hind angles truncate, with a short carina inwardly directed, lateral margins complete, subparallel, briefly produced outwards near anterior angles.

Scutellum quadrangular, with a sharp median longitudinal carina.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, flattened from second to fourth interstriae, fifth and seventh interstriae costiform.

Tarsal articles simple, decreasing regularly in length.

Prosternal sutures double, close in front; prosternal lobe regularly developed; prosternal process short, running nearly horizontally behind the procoxal cavities, sloping before apex, the latter not emarginate. Propleurae sharply emarginate near posterior angles. Metacoxal plates strongly narrowing outwards.

Bursa copulatrix without sclerification.

**Etymology.** The genus is named after Sichuan (China), the country of its origin. Among the large tribe Dendrometrini the new genus is immediately separated by a combination of characters, the most important being:

- antennal articles from the fourth strongly serrated, wider than long;
- pronotal eminences overhanging the basal slope almost vertically;
- carinate scutellum;
- costiform fifth and seventh elytral intervals.

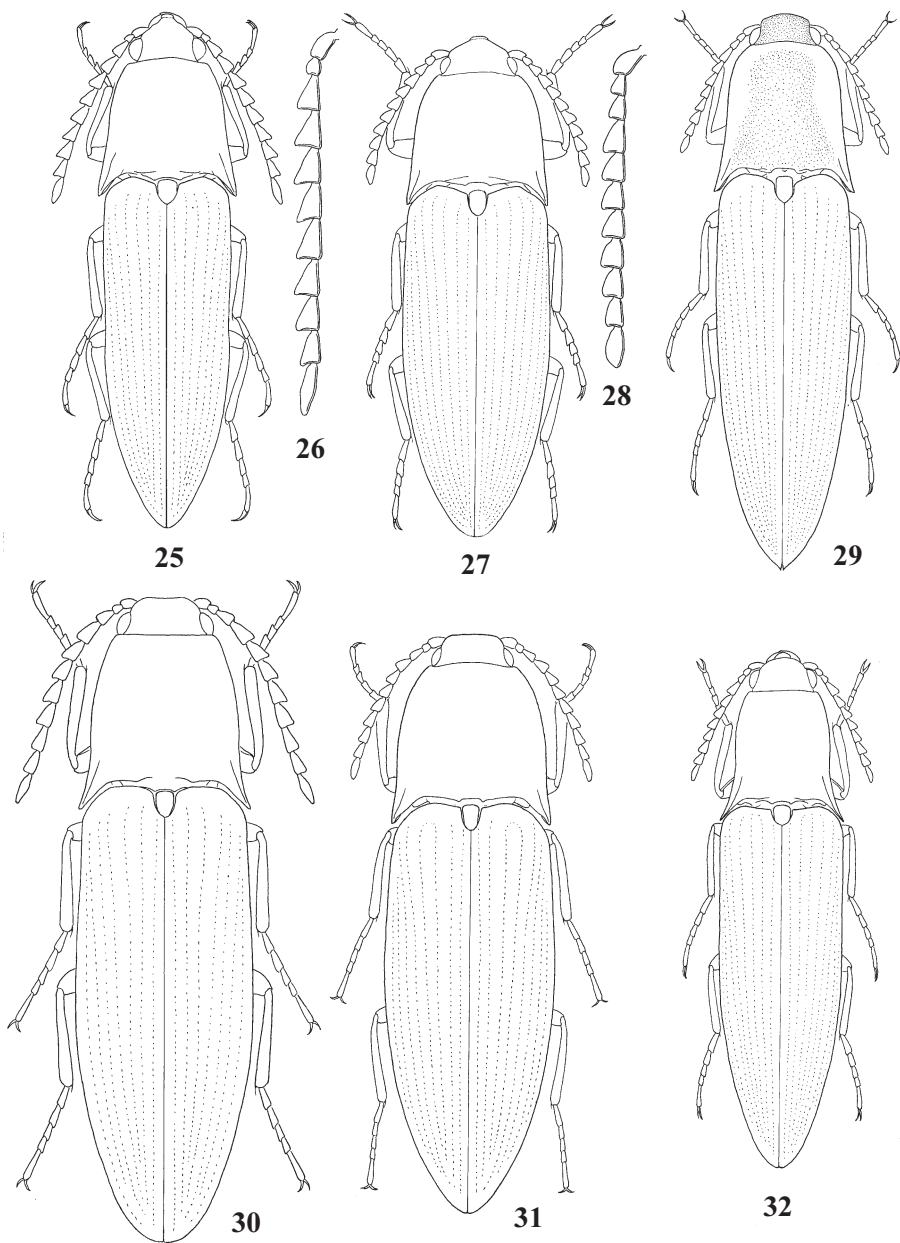
### *Sichuanelater gibbosus* n. sp. (Fig. 21)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♀ - China: Sichuan, Luding, m 1700, 10.VI.1995, Heinz (CPG).

**Description.** Female. Generic characters as in those of the genus, not shiny, bicoloured. Head, pronotum except for anterior edge and projection of lateral margins, anterior and posterior angles, reddish. Scutellum, antennae, and legs except for the reddish claws, blackish. Elytra carmine red with striae punctures black, covered with dense, recumbent, fulvous investiture, particularly on the pronotum.

Head with eyes just narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, frons from middle to anterior margin deeply impressed, anterior margin complete, regularly arcuate, protruding above clypeus, punctures coarse, deep, contiguous.

Antennae nearly reaching the tips of the hind angles of pronotum, strongly serrate from fourth articles, second and third articles globular, with the second just longer than the third, second and third together as long as the fourth, fourth to tenth triangular, wider than long, last ellipsoidal, symmetrically constricted at apex.



Figs 25, 27, 29-32. Dorsal habitus. 25. *Sericus (Sericoderma) vavrai* n. sp. ♂; 27. *Sericus (Sericoderma) siteki* n. sp. ♂; 29. *Sericus (Sericoderma) spinosus* n. sp. ♀; 30. *Sericus (Sericoderma) gorodinskii* n. sp. ♂; 31. *Sericus (Sericoderma) gorodinskii* n. sp. ♀; 32. *Sericus (Sericoderma) yunnanensis* n. sp. ♂.

Figs 26, 28. Antenna. 26. *Sericus (Sericoderma) vavrai* n. sp. ♂; 28. *Sericus (Sericoderma) siteki* n. sp. ♂.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest at posterior angles, convex, with two symmetrical almost vertically disposed humps on the basal slope, the humps divided by a shallow median longitudinal depression. Sides tapering strongly almost regularly from base to apex; posterior angles truncate, not diverging, with a short carina inwardly directed. Puncturation uniformly distributed throughout with deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, contiguous punctures.

Scutellum quadrangular with a sharp median longitudinal carina, punctured.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6 x longer than it and 2.4 x longer than wide, widest in the posterior half. Disc flattened from second to fourth interstriae and abruptly sloping around the scutellum; fifth and seventh interstriae costiform, smooth throughout, striae deeply punctured, interstriae subrugose, flat.

Bursa copulatrix without clear sclerifications.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 10.00 mm, width 2.87 mm.

Etymology. From the two eminences on the pronotum.

Tribe **Ampedini** Gistel, 1856

*Ampedus melniki* n. sp. (Figs 3, 22, 23)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Russia: South Sakhalin, up of Tym river, 1-15.VII.2003, I. Melnik (CRG don. MCSN).

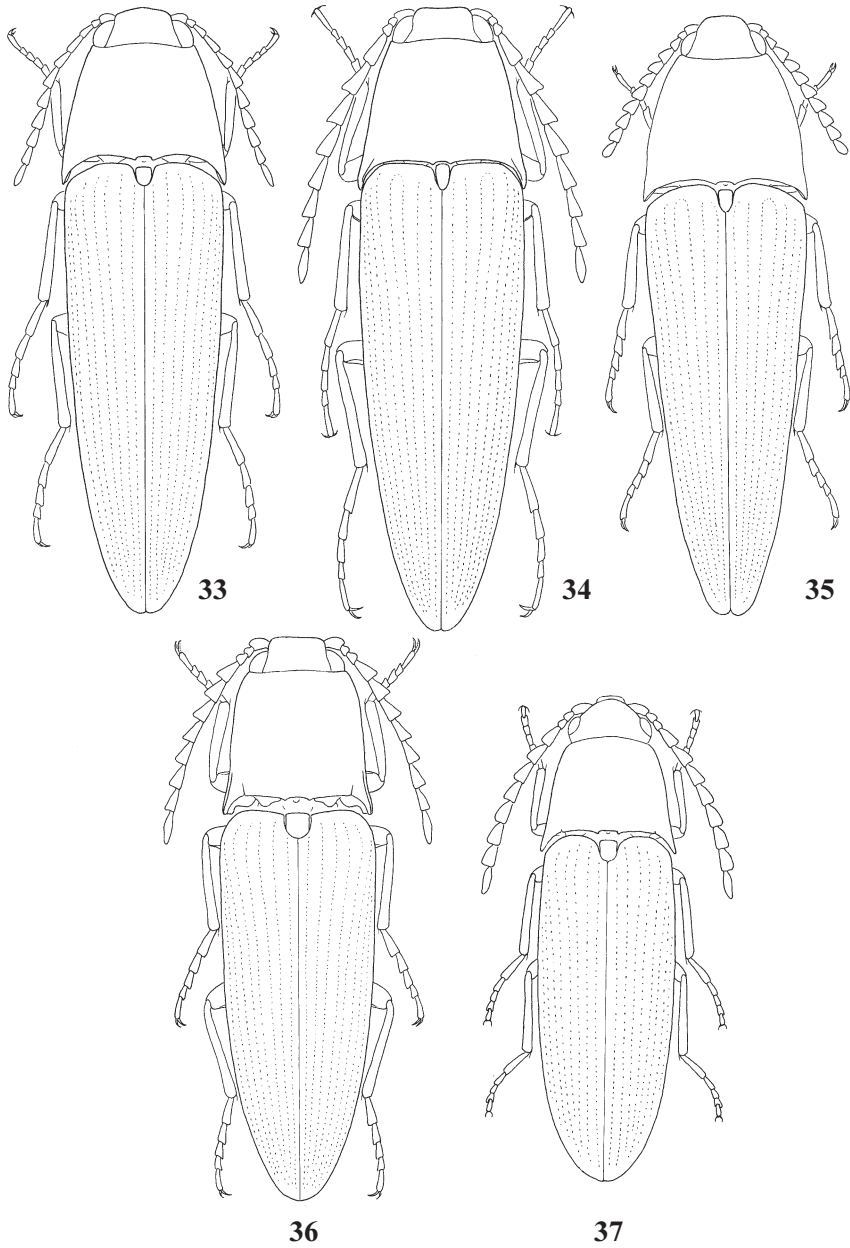
**Diagnosis.** A species of the *praeustus* group (GURJEVA, 1977; 1979), allied to *A. purus* Gurjeva, 1977, described from Sakhalin and the Amur estuary, it is separated immediately by the shorter antennae which fall short of the apices of the pronotal hind angles by about two articles.

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured. Head, pronotum, scutellum, extremity of elytral apices black; antennae, legs except for the reddish tarsi, blackish. Elytra reddish-orange, covered with short, blackish investiture.

Frons convex, punctures coarse, umbilicate, with short interstices. Antennae (fig. 23) short, falling short of the pronotal hind angles by about two articles, serrate from fourth article, second article subcylindrical a little longer than broad, third subconical, a little longer than second and about twice as long as wide; four to ten triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last as long as penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at tips of posterior angles, regularly convex, with trace of a median longitudinal depression on the basal slope, sides arcuate, from middle towards apex narrowing rather abruptly, behind subparallel to gently sinuate, hind angles acute, not diverging, with a short and feeble carina inwardly directed. Punctures rather uniformly distributed throughout; on the disc, deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate with short, faintly shiny interstices, coarser and denser gradually at the sides, with short, moderately shagreened intervals, punctures becoming contiguous at the lateral extremity.

Scutellum shield-shaped, moderately convex, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as



Figs 33-37. Dorsal habitus. 33. *Ludigenoides laotianus* n. sp.; 34. *Ludigenoides birmanicus* n. sp.; 35. *Ludigenoides sabahensis* n. sp.; 36. *Melanotus kalabzai* n. sp.; 37. *Nepalimus unicus* Platia & Gudenzi.

base of pronotum, 2.8 x as long, 2.3 x longer than wide, rather flattened on the disc. Sides subparallel for about two thirds of their length then gently narrowing to apex, striae well marked and punctured, interstriae roughened subconvex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 3.

Female unknown.

Size. Length 10.50 mm, width 3.10 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to I. Melnik, its collector.

*Ampedus gagatinus* Candèze, 1895

**Material examined.** 1 ♀ - China: Liaoning, Gaizhou county, Mt Chushan, 21.27.VI.1996, Li Jingke (CRG).

Known from the Russian far east.

New record for China.

Tribe **Agriotini** Champion, 1894

*Dalopius apterus* n. sp. (Figs 8, 24)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Korea: Kengi Prov., Bagyon nan, Bagyon popo, about 27 km SW from Kaesong, 7.VI.1970, Hungarian Zoological Expedition n. 100, Dr. S. Mahunka & Dr. H. Steinmann leg. (TM).

**Diagnosis.** The new species is separated from all other species of *Dalopius* by its aptery and stout body.

**Description.** Male. Rather dull, only feebly shiny on elytra, entirely rusty-brown with fulvous vestiture, very short on the head and pronotum, longer and somewhat erect on the elytra.

Head with eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex, supran-tennal carinae prominent and interrupted before anterior margin. Punctures coarse, umbilicate and contiguous.

Antennae exceeding the pronotal hind angles by two articles, weakly serrate from the fourth article. Second article cylindrical, twice as long as broad, third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third together nearly twice as long as fourth, four to six subtriangular, less than twice as long as broad. Seven to ten slender and twice or rather more than twice longer than broad, last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, pointed at apical third.

Pronotum just longer than broad, widest at posterior angles, very convex with a short, shallow, median longitudinal depression at the basal slope. Sides subparallel for nearly their entire length, suddenly narrowing at anterior extremity, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, scarcely divergent; carinae very feeble, inwardly directed, lateral margins straight and virtually completely visible in dorsal view. Punctures rather uniformly distributed throughout, all umbilicate; the disc with the smallest and more clearly shagreened interspaces, gradually the punctures becoming denser and more contiguous towards the sides.

Scutellum shortly lingualate, flattened, strongly sloping, densely punctured. Elytra at base as broad as pronotum, 2.39 x longer than the latter and twice as long as broad, disc rather flattened in the first half, convex in the second half. Sides regularly enlarged from base to behind the middle then narrowing to apex, striae well marked and punctured, interstriae subconvex with dense punctures and roughened surface.

Apterous.

Male genitalia as in fig. 8.

Female unknown.

Size. Length 6.4 mm, width 1.98 mm.

Etymology. Without wings.

Tribe **Elaterini** Leach, 1815

***Sericus (Sericoderma) vavrai*** n. sp. (Figs 5, 25, 26)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - China: Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, 12 km SW Xunyangba, m 2000-2250, 14-18.VI.2000, V. Kuban. (CKB). 4 Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) – (1 ♀) same data as Ht (CKB); (1 +) Shaanxi, Daba Shan Mts, Ten'ja vil. Env., m 2200-2600, 18-27.VI.2004, A. Plutenko (CPG); (1 ♂) Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, S slope Xunyangba, m 1400-2100, 5-9.VI.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); (1 ♂) Henan, Xuejiaying-Yawu Mts, 15-19.V.2004, E. Kuèera (CSV).

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny, head and pronotum less shiny than elytra, entirely dark and bronzed with only the legs lighter fuscous with ferruginous articulations and claws. Covered with very fine, recumbent, yellow, fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat to weakly convex, suprantennal carinae obsolete in the middle, anterior margin confused with clypeus, punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, contiguous or with small somewhat shining interspaces.

Antennae (fig. 26) exceeding hind angles of pronotum by one article, serrate from the third article. Second article subcylindrical, a little longer than broad, third triangular, twice as longer as second, as long as fourth and with the same dull sculpture; four to six triangular, less than twice as long as broad. Articles seven to ten slender, about twice as long as broad, eleventh subellipsoidal and rather narrowed at the apex.

Pronotum about 1.15 x broader than long, widest at hind angles, very convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, sides slightly arcuate and narrowing from behind the middle towards the apex; gently sinuate before the posterior angles, the latter long, acute, moderately divergent at tips, with a short, well apparent carina, directed inwardly; lateral margins subparallel, visible for about two thirds of its length in dorsal view. Puncturation coarse, punctures on disc feebly umbilicate, with interspaces smaller than the punctures, shagreened; gradually

becoming larger at sides but with smaller strongly shagreened intervals. Scutellum lingualate, flat to gently impressed in the apical third, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and about three times longer than it, sides subparallel in the anterior half then gradually tapering towards the apex. Striae shallow and finely punctured, interstriae roughened, flat with denser punctures.

Prosternal process gently curved at middle of the outer margin, a little emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 5.

Female. Body larger and convex, lighter in colour, less noticeably bronzed on elytra, with iridescent shadings on pronotum. First two articles of antennae and legs ferruginous. Antennae shorter, falling short of the tips of the hind angles of the pronotum by about two articles; elytral sides weakly dilated behind the middle.

Size. ♂ Length 9.5–10 mm, width 2.55–2.6 mm; ♀ length 10.9 mm, width 3.3 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the entomologist J. Vavra of Ostrava, Czech Republic.

### *Sericus (Sericoderma) siteki* n. sp. (Figs 6, 27, 28)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - China: Sichuan, Manigonga Mt, m 3000–4000, 15.VII.1997, T. Sitek. (CSO). 12 Paratypes (9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) - (1 ♂) same data as Ht (CVO); (1 ♂) SW Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, Houzhenzi env., m 3500, 8.VII.1996, M. Janata (CKB); (1 ♂) S Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, central ridge, m 2400–2900, 10–12.VI.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); (1 ♀) SW Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, NW Houzhenzi, m 2600, VII.1996, Dr. M. Hackett (CPG); (1 ♂) NW Sichuan, 20 km SW Zamtang Mts, 7–9.VII.2001, J. Kalab (CPG); (1 ♀) W Sichuan, Mugang Ling Mts., valley 6–12 km E of Liuba, m 3700–4000, 20–22.VI.2001, L. & R. Businsky (CKB); (1 ♀) N Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, Songpan Co., m 3000, 4.VII.1994, Dr. Benes (CCW); (1 ♂) Sichuan, Zhangla u. Huanglong Pass, m 4000, 27.VI.1996, D. Erber (CSV); (1 ♂) Ostl. Zhangla, m 3500, 27.VI.1996, D. Erber (CSV); (1 ♂) E Tibet, Chila, 80 km E of Tengchen, m 5000–5200, 27–28.VI.1997, A. Wrzeczionko (CMHK); (2 ♂♂) NW Sichuan, Songpan, m 2000, 13–17.VII.1990, J. Kolibac (CPG; CSU).

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny, entirely dark bronze, sometimes with iridescence on pronotal and elytral disks (in the case of the specimen from Tibet, the elytra and legs are lighter and yellowish). Antennae black, legs dark chestnut with articulations and claws ferruginous, covered with fine, recumbent, yellowish investiture.

Frons flat to gently convex, suprantennal carinae obsolete in the middle, anterior margin confused with clypeus. Punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with smaller somewhat shiny intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 28) just reaching the pronotal hind angles or surpassing them by about half an article, serrated from fourth article, second article subcylindrical, just longer than broad. Third subconical, a little longer than second and just longer than broad; second and third articles together longer than fourth, fourth to tenth triangular, less than twice as long as broad, last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, pointed at apex.

Pronotum 1.3 x as broad as long, widest at hind angles, very convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base. In the basal declivity sometimes a trace of a short median longitudinal furrow, sides slightly arcuate and narrowing from behind the middle or regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles long, acute, not or scarcely divergent at tips, with a short, scarcely apparent carina, directed inwardly. Lateral margins subparallel, visible from above for about two thirds of their length, puncturation coarse, punctures on disk feebly umbilicate, with intervals smaller than their diameters, somewhat shiny or a little shagreened; gradually becoming larger and denser at sides, strongly umbilicate, with smaller shagreened intervals becoming contiguous at the lateral extremity.

Scutellum lingualate, flat to weakly impressed in the apical third, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and more than three times longer, rather flattened on the disc, sides subparallel in the first half then gradually tapering towards the apex, striae shallow and finely punctured, interstriae roughened, flat with denser punctures.

Prosternal process gently curved at middle of the outer margin, a little emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 6.

Female. Body larger and convex, lighter in color with anterior margin and hind angles of pronotum and legs yellowish; the elytra also show yellow shadings. Antennae very short, just reaching middle of pronotum and elytral sides dilated behind the middle.

Size. ♂ Length 8.40-8.80 mm, width 2.55-2.62 mm, ♀ length 10.00-10.20 mm, width 3.10-3.20 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to the entomologist T. Sitek of Ostrava, Czech Republic.

### ***Sericus (Sericterma) gorodinskii*** n. sp. (Figs 7, 30, 31)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - China: S Gansu, 40 km W Wudu, Village Tane, 15.VI.2005, A. Gorodinski (CRG don. MCSN). 5 Paratypes (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀) : 2 (♂♀) same data as Ht (CPG; CRG); (1 ♂) Gansu, Jiuzhaigou, 12-17.VI.2000, E. Kuèera (CSV); (1 ♂) N Sichuan, Juzhaigou, 12-16.VI.1995, V. Benes (CCW); (1 ♂) W Hubei, Dashennongjia Mts., (31°5'N, 110°3'E), m 2500-3000, 21-24.VI.2001, J. Turna (CSV).

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny, entirely dark bronze, with black antennae and dark chestnut legs, claws and articulations lighter, covered with fine, recum-



bent yellowish investiture.

Frons flat to gently convex with suprantennal carinae obsolete in the middle, anterior margin confused with clypeus, punctures strong, umbilicate, with small slightly shagreened intervals or contiguous.

Antennae exceeding hind angles of pronotum by one article, serrate from fourth article, second article cylindrical, just longer than broad. Third subconical, twice as long as broad and a little longer than second, second and third articles taken together as long as fourth, fourth to tenth articles triangular, twice or more longer than broad; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, constricted symmetrically at apex.

Pronotum 1.2 x as wide as long, widest at tips of hind angles of pronotum, particularly convex in the anterior third, abruptly sloping at sides and base, without median longitudinal furrows, sometimes with vestige of a median longitudinal line. Sides from middle towards apex rather strongly narrowing, towards base subsinuate before the posterior angles which are long, acute and scarcely divergent with a short carina directed inwardly, lateral margins subparallel, well apparent in dorsal view for about two thirds of its length. Puncturation coarse, punctures on the disc feebly umbilicate with somewhat shiny intervals, on average equal to or just smaller than their own diameters, gradually becoming larger and denser at sides, umbilicate, with shagreened intervals.

Scutellum lingualate, flattened to slightly convex, densely punctured.

Elytra at base as broad as pronotum and 3 x longer, rather flattened on the disc, sides subparallel in the anterior half, gently and more abruptly tapering in the posterior third. Apexes rather acute, entire. Striae shallow and finely punctured, interstriae flat, subrugose.

Prosternal process almost straight, weakly emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 7.

Female. Body larger and more convex; colour as male except for two antennal articles and legs which are yellow-ferruginous; antennae shorter, falling short of the hind angles tips of the pronotum by about one article; more feebly serrate from fourth articles, second and third articles together longer than fourth.

Size. ♂ Length 8.10-8.40 mm, width 2.30-2.43 mm, ♀ length 10.50 mm, width 3.06 mm.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to its collector, the entomologist A. Gorodinski.

### *Sericus (Sericoderma) spinosus* n. sp. (Fig. 29)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♀ - China: Shaanxi, Daxue shan, Gongga-shan, Moxi H., m 1700, VII.1999, Plutenko (CDZ). 2 Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀) - W Hubei, Muyuping S env. (31°45'N, 110°4'E), m 1100, 15-17.VI.2002 and 18.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV).

**Description.** Female. Rather dull, bicoloured, anterior margin and sides of pronotum, scutellum, elytra including epipleurae, sides of abdominal segments, propleura, prosternal lobe, mesosternum, first article of antenna and legs, yellowish. Head, central part of pronotum from nearly anterior margin to base blackish with iridescent shadings, antennae from second article, prosternum, metasternum, central part of abdominal segments, blackish, covered with dense, long, recumbent yellowish investiture.

Frons convex, coarsely punctured with simple to vaguely umbilicate punctures, with shagreened intervals.

Antennae falling short of the tips of hind angles of pronotum by about two articles, feebly serrate from fourth article, second and third articles subequal and subcylindrical, taken together just longer than fourth. Fourth subtriangular, longer than those following, more than twice as long as wide, fifth to tenth triangular, more serrate, less than twice longer than wide; last a little longer than penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as broad or a little longer, widest at posterior angles, convex, with trace of median longitudinal line in the middle, with two transverse shallow depressions at sides of basal slope (less apparent in the paratype specimen) and two rounded shallow depressions in the anterior third at the beginning of the lateral declivity (deeper in the paratype specimen). Sides from base almost to anterior margin subparallel then suddenly tapering at apex, hind angles long, acute, scarcely divergent with a feeble carina directed inwardly. Lateral margins subparallel, clearly visible for about two thirds in dorsal view. Puncturation rather uniform throughout, the punctures deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, contiguous or with smaller more or less shagreened intervals.

Scutellum lingulate, flat, with very dense punctures. Elytra 2.9 x longer than pronotum and nearly three times longer than broad, sides subparallel basally then gradually tapering towards apex, the latter with a very short spine. Striae regularly marked and punctured, interstriae flat to subconvex with very dense punctures.

Prosternal process gently bent inwards behind the procoxae, slightly emarginate at apex.

Male. Very similar to female, unicoloured; head and pronotum (except for extremities of posterior angles, yellowish) black with iridescent shadings.

Size. ♂ length 11 mm, width 2.81 mm; ♀ length 10.50-12.00 mm, width 2.62-3.10 mm.

Etymology. From the short spine on the elytral apexes.

***Sericus (Sericoderma) yunnanensis*** n. sp. (Figs 4, 32)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - China: Yunnan, Yanmen, 13-23.VI.2005, E. Kuèera (CSV).

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum and scutellum light bronze; elytra yellowish with metallic shadings, antennae blackish,

legs reddish-brown with blackish shadings, covered with recumbent, fulvous, investiture.

Frons flat, punctures coarse, deep, simple, with shortest moderately shagreened intervals. Antennae short, falling short of the tips of the pronotal hind angles by about two articles. Serrated from fourth article, second and third subequal in length, second cylindrical, third subconical, second and third taken together a little longer than fourth, fourth to tenth triangular, fourth slender, twice longer than broad, fifth to tenth less than twice as long as broad, last ellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest at posterior angles, convex, with two small symmetric punctiform depressions in the anterior third, with vestige of a median longitudinal line from base to the middle, sides moderately and regularly arcuate in the first half, then long-sinuate towards the posterior angles, the latter very elongate, acuminate, strongly diverging, with a fine carina running subparallel to the lateral margins. Puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc deep, simple, with smaller intervals or contiguous, moderately shagreened, denser and contiguous at lateral extremities. Scutellum linguulate, with trace of a median longitudinal carina for about two third of its length, gently depressed apically, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3.2 x longer than it, abruptly sloping at base around the scutellum, rather depressed on the disc, sides subparallel in the anterior half then regularly narrowing to apex, the latter acute but not spiniform; striae well marked and punctured, interstriae subconvex with denser punctures and roughened surface.

Prosternal process almost straight, weakly emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 4.

Female unknown.

Size. Length 11.5 mm, width 2.8 mm.

Etymology. The species is named after its country of origin.

Key to the known species of *Sericus* Eschscholtz subgen. *Sericoderma* Dolin & Ostafischuk of continental China.

1. ♂♀ Elytral apices not spiniform ..... 2
- ♀ Elytral apices with a very short spine ..... *spinusus* n. sp.
2. Unicoloured bronzed species ..... 3
- Bicoloured species, only head, pronotum and scutellum bronzed .....  
..... *yunnanensis* n. sp.
3. Third article of antenna in both sexes shorter than fourth and with shiny surface ..... 4
- Third article of antenna in both sexes as long as fourth with the same dull surface ..... *vavrai* n. sp.

4. Longer antennae, in the male, exceeding the apices of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; in the female, not reaching for about one article  
 ..... *gorodinskii* n. sp.
- Shorter antennae, in the male only reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; in the female, not reaching by more than two articles . . . . .  
 ..... *siteki* n. sp.

***Ludigenoides laotianus*** n. sp. (Figs 9, 33)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Laos: NE, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., m 1300-2000, 6-18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner (CCW). 3 Paratypes ♂♂ - Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt., m 1500-2000, 26.IV.11.V.2001, D. Hauck (CCW; CPG; CRG don. MCSN).

**Description.** Male. Shiny, entirely chestnut-coloured with antennae and legs ferruginous, covered with a long, recumbent, fulvous investiture.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex with anterior margin directed vertically and united with clypeus, punctures coarse, variable in size and density, simple to slightly umbilicate.

Antennae reaching the apexes of the pronotal hind angles, serrated from fourth article. Second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide, third subconical longer than second, second and third together just longer than fourth, fourth to tenth triangular, more twice as long as wide, last subellipsoidal, as long as penultimate. Pronotum 1.4 x as wide as long, subtrapezoidal, moderately convex, widest at hind angles, gradually sloping at base and sides. Sides from base to apex regularly tapering, hind angles acute, gently converging at apexes, not carinate. Puncturation moderate, rather uniformly distributed; on the disc simple to vaguely umbilicate with interspaces wider than punctures, gradually becoming denser and coarser towards the sides, almost contiguous near posterior angles.

Scutellum lingualate, just longer than broad, flat, punctured. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum, very elongate, 4 x longer than it and 2.7 x longer than broad, sides from base to apex regularly narrowing, sutural angle with a very short spine; striae regularly marked throughout, interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Articles of tarsi simple, decreasing regularly in length.

Prosternal process gently bent inwards, emarginate before apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 9.

Female unknown.

Size. Length 10.50-10.70 mm, width 2.93 mm.

Etymology. The species is named after its country of origin.

***Ludigenoides sabahensis*** n. sp. (Figs 12, 35)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Malaysia: Sabah, route Ranau-Tambunan, II.2000, M. Snizek. (CRG don. MNCN); 1 Paratype ♂ - Sabah: Crocker Range,

route Keningau-Papar, V.1999, M. Snizek (CPG).

**Description.** Male. Shiny, entirely ferruginous with blackish shadings on base of pronotum. Elytra around scutellum and posterior third covered with long, recumbent, fulvous investiture.

Head with eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex with anterior margin directed vertically and united with clypeus, punctures coarse, simple to umbilicate with variable interstices on average smaller than their own diameters.

Antennae falling short of the apexes of hind angles of pronotum by about two articles, serrated from fourth article, second subcylindrical, just longer than broad, third subconical a little longer than second, second and third taken together longer than fourth, fourth to tenth triangular, a little longer than broad, eleventh ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.25 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a narrow, shallow median longitudinal depression in the basal slope; sides from behind the middle narrowing forwards, subparallel before the posterior angles, the latter pointed, not diverging, with a short scarcely apparent carina, subparallel to the lateral margins. Puncturation on the disc, deep, slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average as wide as or wider than the punctures gradually becoming larger (the intervals of the punctures) towards sides.

Scutellum lingulate, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as broad as pronotum at base, 3.2 x longer than it, 2.6 x longer than wide. Sides notably and regularly tapering from base to apex which is weakly emarginate on the inner side, striae regularly marked and finely punctured, interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Articles of tarsi simple, decreasing regularly in length.

Prosternal process gently bent inwards, not emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 12.

Female unknown.

Size. Length 9.00-10.70 mm, width 2.50-2.93 mm.

Etymology. The species is named after its country of origin.

### ***Ludigenoides birmanicus*** n. sp. (Figs 10, 34)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vill., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CRG don. MNCN). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ - same data as holotype (CPG; CRG).

**Description.** Male. Shiny, entirely blackish with antennae and legs ferruginous. Body covered with long, recumbent and semi-erect fulvous investiture.

Head with eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex with anterior margin directed vertically and united with clypeus, punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae long, exceeding by three articles the tips of the posterior angles of the pronotum, serrated from fourth article, articles with long erect pubescence. Second and third articles small, third just longer than second, second and third

taken together very much shorter than fourth, fourth to tenth slender, triangular, more than twice as long as wide, last ellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long, widest at apexes of posterior angles, moderately convex, sides gradually tapering forwards from behind the middle. Hind angles elongate, gradually converging at tips, with two scarcely apparent very short shallow carinae. Punctuation coarse, similar to frontal\_punctuation, clearly umbilicate throughout, variable in size and density, on the disc with interstices smaller than their own diameters, denser at the sides and near posterior angles, contiguous at the lateral extremities.

Scutellum cordiform, flat, with vestige of a median longitudinal carina, punctured. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base and 3.8 x times longer, 2.8 x longer than wide. Sides from base to apex gradually and regularly narrowing, sutural angle with a very short spine; striae marked and punctured, interstriae flat with finer punctures. Articles of tarsi simple, decreasing regularly in length.

Prosternal process gently bent inwards, emarginate before the apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 10.

Female unknown.

Size. Length 13.0 mm, width 3.3 mm.

Etymology. The species is named after Burma, the old name of Myanmar.

### *Ludigenoides minor* (Candèze, 1888)

**Material examined.** 18 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀- Vietnam: Lao Cai Prov., 16 km W of Sa Pa, m 1800, 16.III.1998, L. Peregovits & T. Vasarhelyi, at light; Lao Cai Prov., 5 km W of Cat Cat, m 2050, 15.III.1998, L. Peregovits & T. Vasarhelyi, at light; Lao Cai Prov., 4 km SW of Cat Cat, m 1920, 13.III.1998, L. Peregovits & T. Vasarhelyi, at light, montaine rainforest. (CPG; TM). Laos: NE, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., m 1300-200, 6-18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner (CCW; CPG). Known from Myanmar.

New records for Vietnam and Laos.

### Key to the known species of *Ludigenoides* Platia, 2004

1. Outer surface of prosternal process tuberculate ..... 2
- Outer surface of prosternal process not tuberculate ..... 4
2. Longer antennae. In the male, exceeding the apexes of the posterior angles of pronotum by two or more articles; second and third articles together shorter than fourth ..... 3
- Shorter antennae. In the male, exceeding the apexes of the posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second and third articles together as long as fourth. Myanmar, W. Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra) .....  
..... *malaccensis* Platia, 2004

3. Pronotum at base slightly sloping without vestige of median longitudinal depression. Vietnam, China (Yunnan) . . . *melanotoides* (Fleutiaux, 1940)
  - Pronotum at base abruptly sloping with vestige of median longitudinal depression. Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam . . . . . *minor* (Candèze, 1888)
4. Posterior angles of pronotum bicarinate . . . . . 5
  - Posterior angles unicarinate or with only vestige of a carina . . . . . 6
5. Second and third antennal articles together just shorter than fourth. Nepal, Thailand . . . . . *schawalleri* Platia, 2004
  - Second and third antennal articles together much shorter than fourth. Myanmar . . . . . *birmanicus* n. sp.
6. Prosternal process not emarginate at apex . . . . . 7
  - Prosternal process emarginate at apex. Laos . . . . . *laotianus* n. sp.
7. Body colour entirely ferruginous with blackish shadings. E. Malaysia, Sabah . . . . . *sabahensis* n. sp.
  - Body chestnut-coloured. Thailand . . . . . *thailandicus* Platia, 2004

Tribe **Synaptini** Gistel, 1856

*Nepalinus unicus* Platia & Gudenzi, 2000 (Figs 14, 37)

**Material examined.** 1 ♂ - Nepal: Katmandu Valley, Bagmati, Chaubas, m 2200, 19.VI.1989, C. Holzschuh (CCW). 4 ♀♀ - Laos: Huaphanh Prov., Phan Pan Mts, 30 km S of Xam Newa (20°13'N, 103°59'E), m 2000, 12-17.V.2004, P. Kresl (CMHK; CPG).

Described on a single female from Nepal, we give a detailed description of the male.

Male. Moderately shiny, entirely piceous-black with second and third antennal articles and legs reddish; covered with dense, recumbent fulvous investiture.

Head with eyes just wider than anterior margin of pronotum, frons convex, anterior margin complete, subarcuate, directed downwards, a little thickened and just protruding above clypeus, punctures deep, simple, with smaller interstices.

Antennae exceeding the tips of the hind angles of pronotum by about 2.5 articles, serrated from fourth articles, second and third articles cylindrical, subequal in length but second with a larger diameter than third; second and third taken together as long as fourth, fourth to tenth subtriangular, slender, more than twice as long as wide, fourth a little longer than those following, fourth to seventh with a fine, median longitudinal carina, last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate and gently constricted before apex.

Pronotum 1.25 x wider than long, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides,

nearly vertically sloping at base, sides arcuate. In the anterior third notably narrowing to apex, nearly parallel to apexes of sharply acute hind angles not divergent, with a short scarcely apparent carina subparallel to lateral margins, these entire, subparallel. Puncturation moderate, rather uniformly distributed, punctures deep, simple, with interspaces on the disc equal to or larger than their diameters, only denser at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, punctured, gently convex medio-longitudinally. Elytra as wide as pronotum at base and about three times longer, convex; sides subparallel anteriorly then gradually narrowing to apex. Striae well marked, punctured, interstriae flat, densely punctured with subrugose surface.

Prosternal process slightly emarginate before the pointed apex.

Fourth tarsal article deeply excavated.

Male genitalia as in fig. 14.

Size. ♂♀ length 3.50-4.30 mm; width 1.06-1.25 mm.

Tribe **Melanotini** Candèze, 1859

***Melanotus kalabzai*** n. sp. (Figs 13, 36)

**Material examined.** Holotype ♂ - Iran: Buyer Ahmad-o-Kuhgiluie Prov., Kuh-eDinar Mts, valley E Sisaht vill. (30°50'08"N, 51°33'08"E), m 2700, 8.VII.2001, M. Kalabza (CMHK); 4 Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) – (1 ♀) same data as Ht; (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) - Buyer Ahmad-o-Kuhgiluie Prov., Si Sakt env., 5-9 km E, m 1700-4000, 11-16.VII.2003, I. Jenis (CDZ; CPG).

**Diagnosis.** Species allied to *M. dichroides* Platia & Gudenzi, 1999, from Iran, from which it can easily be separated by the darker body colour, longer antennae and less transverse pronotum with more superficial sparser punctures.

**Description.** Male. Moderately shiny, entirely blackish with antennae and legs reddish, covered with recumbent yellowish-fulvous investiture.

Head with eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum, frons flat, a little impressed medially, anterior margin subarcuate, directed downwards, not protruding above clypeus. Punctures superficial, umbilicate, with smaller interstices or contiguous.

Antennae exceeding the tips of the hind angles of pronotum by about 1.5 articles, serrated from fourth article, second globular as long as wide, third subconical, just longer than second, second and third together a little shorter than fourth. Fourth to tenth triangular, fourth to seventh less than twice as long as wide, eighth to tenth slenderer twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, more or less constricted before apex.

Pronotum 1.15 -1.2 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base without any median longitudinal depression. Sides from behind the middle to anterior margin nearly narrowing almost regularly, slightly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, gently



diverging with a short carina subparallel to the lateral margins. Punctuation on the disc deep, simple, sparse, with interspaces on average equal to or larger than their own diameters, gradually denser and coarser at sides.

Scutellum subrectangular, gently sinuate at sides, rounded and feebly impressed at apex, punctured. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum, 2.8 x longer than it, 2.5 x longer than broad. Sides gradually and regularly tapering from base to apex, striae well-marked, punctured; interstriae flat with dense finer punctures.

Prosternal process bent immediately behind the procoxal cavities, not emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 13.

Female. Body larger and convex. Antennae shorter, not reaching the apexes of the posterior angles of the pronotum, second and third antennal articles together as long as fourth.

Size. ♂♂ length 10.50-12.50 mm, width 2.90-3.30 mm, ♀♀ length 14.50-15.50 mm; width 4.00- 4.35 mm.

Etymology. The species is named after its collector, M. Kalabza.

Tribe **Cardiophorini** Candèze, 1860

***Paracardiophorus sequens*** (Candèze, 1873)

*Cardiophorus sequens* Candèze, 1873: 16.

**Material examined.** 1 ♂ - China: Beijing, Badaling, The great Wall Area, 5.VII.1992, L. Borowiec (Tarnawski coll., IZUW). Compared with specimens from Japan determined by T. Kishii.

Described from Japan where the two subspecies *sequens* Candèze, 1873 and *purpuratus* Kishii, 1977 are known.

New for China.

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Addresses of the authors:

Giuseppe Platia  
via Molino Vecchio, 21  
I - 47030 Gatteo (FC)  
e-mail: pinoplatia@tele2.it

Ivo Gudenzi  
via Corbari, 32  
I - 47100 Forlì (FC)  
e-mail: ivogudenzi@libero.it