



On the taxonomy of the Palearctic and Oriental Oedemeridae (Coleoptera)

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ABSTRACT. New species-group taxa are described and illustrated: *Colobostomus (Colobostomus) arabicus persicus* ssp. nov. (S Iran), *Schinomera tenebrosa* sp. nov. (Malaysia: Perak state), *Indasclera haucki* sp. nov. (N Laos), *I. puncticollis* sp. nov. (India: Arunachal Pradesh), *Eopselaphus schawalleri* sp. nov. (N Thailand), *E. luzonensis* sp. nov. (Philippines: Luzon), *Dryopomera (Dryopomera) sumatrana* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Sumatra), and *D. (Mimoncomera) conifera siberutensis* ssp. nov. (Indonesia: Siberut I.). New synonymies are suggested: *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) watterhousei* (Harold, 1875) = *Xanthochroa metallipennis* Fairmaire, 1889, syn. nov. and *Anogcodes ustulatus* (Scopoli, 1763) = *Anoncodes adusta* var. *inlateralis* Pic, 1930. New combinations are presented: *Ascleranoncodes suturalis* (Švihla, 1998), comb. nov. and *Schinomera pacholatkoii* (Švihla, 2001), comb. nov., both transferred from *Pseudonerdanus* Pic, 1923. Subspecific status is given to *Indasclera nepalensis lubosi* Švihla, 2002, stat. nov. and additional data on morphology, variability and/or distribution are presented for *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) priapus* (Švihla, 1998) and *Indasclera nepalensis nepalensis* (Švihla, 1987).

■ Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Oedemeridae, new species, new subspecies, new synonymies, new combinations, status changes, Palearctic region, Oriental region

INTRODUCTION

The present paper deals with the taxonomy of species from the family Oedemeridae, mostly from south-eastern Asia. The genera, which are considered in the following text, were already revised in references cited below. Eight new species-group taxa are described, and new data on the taxonomy, morphology and distribution of a further seven species are given. The higher classification used follows Švihla (1986).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material studied is deposited in the following collections: MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; NMPC – Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic; and SKLC – collection of Stanislav Kadlec, Litvínov, Czech Republic.

Shades of colours used in the descriptions are classified according to Paclt (1958), structures of integument follow Harris (1979). The specimens were observed under a 90× magnification. Locality labels of the type material are cited verbatim with dates converted to Standard English style. Separate labels are divided in the text by a forward slash. Names of localities of the additional material are transliterated.

TAXONOMIC PART

Nacerdinae: Ditylini

Ascleranoncodes suturalis (Švihla, 1998) comb. nov.

Pseudonerdanus suturalis Švihla, 1998a: 163.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Nepal, Kosi – #9a, Chichila, 27 28N 87 14E, 1900-2000 m, 3.-5.vi.2001, NHMB Basel expedition to Nepal 2001, 1 ♀ (NHMB).

DISTRIBUTION. India: Sikkim; Nepal.

COMMENTS. *P. suturalis* was originally described according to one male with missing antennomeres 7-11. The examination of female antenna shows, that the antennomeres 5-10 are thickened and cylindrical, a character dividing *Ascleranoncodes* Pic, 1915 from *Pseudonerdanus* Pic, 1923. It is usual that this character is manifested more strongly in females of the former genus.

Nacerdinae: Nacerdini

Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) priapus Švihla, 1998

Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) priapus Švihla, 1998b: 58.

MATERIAL examined. NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan env., 20 13N 103 59E, F. & L. Kantner lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC).

COMMENTS. *N. (X.) priapus* was described according to one male and two females from northern Thailand. The specimen from Laos differs from the type material by narrowly black bordered eyes and apically curved aedeagus (Fig. 1), while that of holotype is straight and only the apex is very slightly sinuate (cf. Švihla 1998b). It is difficult to decide on the basis of two males only, whether the differences are only a manifestation of the specific variability or whether they indicate existence of two subspecies.

Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) waterhousei (Harold, 1875)

Xanthochroa waterhousei Harold, 1875: 93.

Xanthochroa metallipennis Fairmaire, 1889: 49, syn. nov.

CHINESE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Gansu prov., Lazikou vall., 34 08.0N 103 54.5E, 2150 m, 27.vi.2005, J. Hájek, D. Král & J. Růžička lgt., 1♂ 1♀; Shaanxi prov., Mt. Tai Bei Shan, 33 35N 107 43E, 1500 m, 10.viii.-4.ix.1998, S. Murzin & V. Siniaev lgt., 1♂ 1♀; Sichuan prov.: Gongga Shan mts., Hailuogou, 29 35N 102 00E, 2600-2750 m, 3.-6.vii.1998, J. Schneider lgt., 3♂ 2♀; valley 5 km N Wenchuan, 1800 m, 28.vii.2001, S. Murzin lgt., 1♂ 4♀♀; Nanping, 2300 m, 4.ix.1983, 1♂; Qionglai mts., Qiao Qi, 55 km N Baoxing, 2470 m, 10.-11.vii.2003, S. Murzin lgt, 1♂; Hubei, Dashennogjia massif, E slope, 31 24-30N 110 21-24E, 1300-2000 m, L. & R. Businský lgt., 1♀ (all NMPC).

DISTRIBUTION. China: Gansu, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Hubei; Russia: Sakhalin; „Corea“; Japan: all main islands and Yakushima I. of Ryukyus. Partly according to Miyatake (1985).

COMMENTS. When I was revising *Nacerdes* species from China and adjacent regions (Švihla 1998b), I had only one male from China at my disposal and it seemed to me to be slightly different from the Japanese specimens. During the time, when more material was examined, I found that this small difference can be attributed to variability, so that new synonymy is stated here. Type material of *N. (X.) waterhousei* was not found, so I understand this species according to the first revising author (Kono 1932).

Anogcodes ustulatus (Scopoli, 1763)

Cantharis ustulata Scopoli, 1763: 43.

Anoncodes adusta var. *inlateralis* Pic, 1930: 1, syn. nov.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype (MNHN), ♀, “Klein-Asien, Biledjik, v. Bodemeyer

[printed] / désiré [Pic's handwriting] / type [Pic's handwriting] / type [red label, printed] / v. inlateralis Pic [Pic's handwriting] / Museum Paris, coll. M. Pic [printed]".

COMMENTS. The examined holotype represents only usual colour variety.

Oedemerinae: Asclerini

***Colobostomus (Colobostomus) arabicus persicus* ssp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. Southern Iran, Hormozgan prov., Hasān Langi easternly of Bandar-Abbās, 27 23N 56 50E, 155 m a.s.l.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, "S Iran, prov. Hormozgan, Hasān Langi E Bandar-Abbās, 155 m, N27 23 E56 50, 17.-19.vii.2004, leg. Kabátek"; paratypes (NMPC, SKLC), same data, 6 ♂ 3 ♀; "S Iran, Prov. Hormozgan, Hasān Langi (B.-Abbās), 27 23N 56 50E, 155 m, 18.vii.2004, S. Kadlec lgt.", 5 ♂ 1 ♀; "S. Iran, Hassan Lengi, 16.-17.v.1973 / Loc. no. 200, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha", 3 ♀.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head honey yellow, between eyes chestnut brown or entirely chestnut brown, antennae and mouthparts honey yellow, terminal halves of mandibles rusty. Prothorax honey yellow, pronotum with large, oval, not sharply delimited chestnut brown spots, which are sometimes enlarged and connected in middle of pronotum, so that only anterior and posterior margins of pronotum remain paler. Legs honey yellow to sienna, sometimes femora excluding knees darker, chestnut brown. Elytra chestnut brown, each elytron with narrow both sutural and lateral margin honey yellow and with narrow mediolongitudinal, not sharply delimited, honey yellow stripe, reaching one half to five sixths of elytral length. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen chestnut brown, last abdominal segment mostly slightly paler. Female coloration differs from that of male by absence of mediolongitudinal elytral stripe, also margins of elytron are less distinctly paler.

Male. Eyes large but only slightly prominent (Fig. 3), head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, head before eyes short, behind eyes round and narrowing posteriorly. Mandibles arcuate, last palpomere of maxillary palpus securiform. Antenna hardly reaching one third of elytral length, antennomeres 2-4 slightly dilating terminally, 5-10 parallel-sided, last antennomere roundly narrowing on one side towards almost acute apex (Fig. 5). Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, between eyes impunctate, covered by long, sparse, recumbent, yellowish white pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, moderately cordiform, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuate, converging posteriorly, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin very slightly rounded, nearly straight. Surface of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate, covered by long, sparse, recumbent yellowish white pubescence, semilustrous. Scutellum roundly triangular. Elytra distinctly narrowing posteriorly, apex of each elytron rounded, elytral nervation absent. Surface of elytra finely and densely punctate, finely, densely and more shortly than head and pronotum yellow pubescent, matt. Last tergite by ca one third longer than last sternite, obliquely truncate and flattened in its dorsoapical quarter, its apex widely rounded, almost straight, with shallow and narrow emargination in its middle. Last sternite subtriangular, its apex rounded, obliquely flattened ventrally. Male terminalia as in nominotypical subspecies (cf. Švihla 1984).

Female. Eyes smaller than in male, head across eyes moderately narrower than pronotum. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus only narrowly securiform. Antenna only slightly exceeding base of elytra, antennomeres very slightly dilated posteriorly, last antennomere slightly constricted on one side behind its midlength, its apex rounded. Elytra slightly but

distinctly dilated posteriorly. Pygidium by ca one third longer than last sternite, sutrian-gular, its apex rounded, narrowly and shortly incised in its middle, last sternite widely triangular, rounded apically, its apex moderately curved ventrad.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂♀: 5.9-9.2 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Colobostomus* (s. str.) *arabicus persicus* ssp. nov. differs from *C.* (s. str.) *arabicus arabicus* Švihla, 1984, described from Saudi Arabia, the vicinity of Ar-Riyād, by the form of last last antennomere as in Figs 4-5, less prominent eyes of male (Figs 2-3) and generally darker coloration of the body. Female of the nominotypical subspecies is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Iran.

ETYMOLOGY. Persia was the historical name for today's Iran, named in the reference of the distribution of the species.

***Schinomera pacholatkoï* (Švihla, 2001) comb. nov.**

Pseudonerdanus pacholatkoï Švihla, 2001: 91.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, ♀, Malaysia, W Perak state, Banjaran Titi Wangsa mts., 25 km NE Ipoh, 11.-16.i.1999, P. Pacholátko lgt.; same locality data, 6.-12.v.2001, M. Říha lgt., 1 ♀ (all NMPC).

COMMENTS. There exists a great similarity of the body form, structure of integument and coloration of antennae between *S. pacholatkoï* and following new species, so that, on the basis of this fact, it has to be transferred to the genus *Schinomera* Švihla, 1997.

***Schinomera tenebrosa* sp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. W Malaysia, Negeri Perak state, 5 km of Tanjung Rambutan.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, "W Malaysia, Ipoh, 5 km of Tanjung Rambutan, 13.-15.iv.2000, M. Snižek lgt. ”.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head black, mouthparts sooty, tips of mandibles sienna. Antennae sienna, last four antennomeres terra-cotta. Prothorax black, meso- and metasternum, ventral part of abdomen, scutellum, elytra and legs sooty.

Male. Eyes comparatively small, reniform, almost not protruding, head across eyes as wide as pronotum, head before eyes short, approximately as long as length of eye, behind eyes round and narrowing posteriorly. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus longly securiform. Antenna reaching elytral midlength, last antennomere slightly constricted on one side in its midlength. Surface of head finely punctate, finely and recumbently brown pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum as long as wide, cordiform, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely rounded, reflexed up. Surface of pronotum punctate and pubescent like that of head, semilustrous. Scutellum semi-circle. Claws simple. Elytra parallel-sided, elytral nervation not developed. Surface of elytra finely rugulose-lacunose, finely, recumbently brown pubescent, matt. Last tergite by ca. one third exceeding last sternite, triangular, its apex roundly truncate. Last sternite widely triangular, its apex rounded, projections of urite VIII visible, narrow, arcuate. Tegmen and aedeagus – Figs 6-8.

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂: 4.7 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Schinomera tenebrosa* sp. nov. differs from *Schinomera lateapicalis* (Pic, 1928) from Philippina by apex of aedeagus curved ventrad (cf. Švihla 1997a), completely dark pronotum and elytra and unicolorous legs. From *Schinomera pacho-*

latkoi (Švihla, 2001) from Malaya it differs by unicolored elytra and finer and sparser punctuation of the head and pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysia: Malay Peninsula.

ETYMOLOGY. *Tenebrosus* (Latin) = dark, named with reference to its coloration.

***Indasclera haucki* sp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. Northeastern Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20 15N 104 02E.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, “NE Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Phan, 20 15N 104 02E, 26.iv.-11.v.2001, D. Hauck lgt.”.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head dark blue, becoming darker posteriorly, so that vertex is violaceous grey, mouthparts sepia to sooty, antennae sooty, antennomeres 1-4 with slight bluish tinge. Prothorax honey yellow, narrow anterior and posterolateral margins greenish grey. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen greenish grey, legs slate blue, tarsi sooty. Scutellum slate blue, elytra greenish grey.

Male. Eyes small but prominent, reniform, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head before eyes moderately shorter than width of frons between eyes, behind eyes sinuate, moderately narrowing posteriorly. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus longly triangular. Antenna reaching ca one third of elytral length, last antennomere constricted nearly behind its midlength. Surface of head finely and densely punctate to imbricate-punctate, finely and shortly brown pubescent, matt, mediolongitudinal area between and behind eyes sparsely punctate and pubescent, semilustrous to lustrous. Pronotum ca as long as wide, cordiform, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins strongly sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum sparsely punctate to rugulose-lacunose, shortly and finely, sparsely yellow pubescent, semilustrous, deep pair of anterior depressions, short mediolongitudinal keel and shallow posterior depression impunctate and glabrous, lustrous. Scutellum nearly rectangular, roundly truncate apically. Elytra moderately narrowing apically, apex of each elytron sharply pointed, elytral nervation absent. Surface of elytra very finely imbricate-punctate with short, fine, brown, semirecumbent pubescence, matt and velvety. Last tergite ca twice as long as last sternite, triangular, roundly truncate apically, last sternite widely triangular, its lateral margins slightly sinuate, its apex very shallowly emarginate. Aedeagus as in Fig. 9.

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂: 12.2 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Indasclera haucki* sp. nov. belongs to *I. indica* species-group (Švihla 1997b). It is related to *Indasclera bocaki* Švihla, 1997 occurring in Sichuan, from which it differs by small but distinct ventroapical protuberance of the aedeagal apex in lateral view, yellow pubescence of pronotum, finer structure of elytral surface and more cordiform shape of the pronotum (cf. Švihla 1997b).

DISTRIBUTION. Northeastern Laos.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to its collector, David Hauck (Brno, Czech Republic).

***Indasclera puncticollis* sp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. India, Arunachal Pradesh state, Dirang vicinity, 27 21-23N 92 13-16E, 1550±150 m a.s.l.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NHMB), ♂, “E India, Arunachal Pr., Dirang vicinity, 27 21-

23N 92 13-16E, 1500±150 m, 1.-9.vi.2004, L. Dembický leg. ”; paratypes (NHMB, NMPC), same data 2♂ 4♀.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head greenish olivaceous, labrum olivaceous, rest of mouthparts sienna to sooty, antennae sepia, gradually becoming paler to sienna, antennomere 1 with slight greenish tinge. Prothorax greenish olivaceous, its ventrolateral portions more or less widely orange. Meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen greenish olivaceous, projections of urite VIII sienna, legs greenish olivaceous, bases of tibiae and tarsi sepia. Scutellum glaucous grey, elytra greenish olivaceous.

Male. Eyes small but strongly protruding, reniform, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head before eyes almost as long as width of head between eyes, behind eyes strongly sinuate, further almost parallel-sided. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus longly triangular. Antenna reaching almost elytral midlength, last antennomere constricted in two thirds of its length. Surface of head densely punctate to imbricate-punctate, with fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Pronotum only slightly longer than wide, slightly cordiform, its anterior margin very shallowly emarginate, straight or widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin straight to very slightly and widely emarginate. Surface of pronotum comparatively densely and deeply punctate, with sparse, fine, yellow semirecumbent pubescence, semilustrous, impunctate pair of anterior depressions and small posterior portion of mediolongitudinal bulge lustrous. Posterior depression shallow, divided into two parts by slight mediolongitudinal bulge. Scutellum almost rectangular, roundly truncate apically. Elytra very slightly narrowing posteriorly, elytral nervation not developed, apex of each elytron obtusely to sharply pointed. Surface of elytra very finely coriarius-punctate, with comparatively long, sparse, recumbent pubescence, matt and velvety. Last tergite almost twice as long as last sternite, triangular, roundly truncate apically. Last sternite widely triangular, rounded apically. Aedeagus as in Fig. 10.

Female. Eyes less protruding than in male, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna shorter, reaching ca one third of elytral length. Elytra slightly dilated posteriorly, elytral nervation slightly indicated.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂♀: 7.4-11.7 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Indasclera puncticollis* sp. nov. belongs to *Indasclera indica* species-group (Švihla 1997b). It differs from all hitherto known species of this group in apical teeth of the aedeagus hardly visible in lateral view and very slightly protruding laterally in dorsal view and by comparatively deeply and densely, almost regularly punctate pronotum (cf. Švihla 1997b and 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. India: Arunachal Pradesh.

ETYMOLOGY. Derived from Latin punctatus = punctate and collum = pronotum (figuratively), named with reference to the strongly punctate pronotum.

***Indasclera nepalensis nepalensis* (Švihla, 1987)**

Ascleropsis nepalensis Švihla, 1987: 17.

Indasclera nepalensis: Švihla, 1997b: 455.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Nepal: Lamobagar Gao, 1400 m, 28.-31.v.1980, W. Wittmer lgt., 1 ♀ (paratype); Dhankuta, Arun vall., Num – Hedagna, 750-1500 m, 26.v.1980, C. Holzschuh lgt., 1 ♀ (all NMPC); Kosi – #12a, Num Khola, 27 33N 87 18E, 900-100 m, 8.-10.vi.2001, NHMB Basel expedition to Nepal 2001, 1 ♀ (NHMB); NE India, Arunachal Pradesh state, between Dirang and Bomdila pass, 27 19N 92 22E, 2200 m, 15.vi.2004, L. Dembický lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC).

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal; India: Arunachal Pradesh.

COMMENTS. *I. nepalensis* was described and hitherto known only in female sex. The examination of the male terminalia shows specific identity of this species and later described *Indasclera lubosi* Švihla, 2002. These taxa differing one another only on the subspecific level by large, mediolongitudinal metallic green spot on pronotum in *I. nepalensis nepalensis*, while the pronotum is entirely orange in *I. nepalensis lubosi*.

***Indasclera nepalensis lubosi* Švihla, 2002 stat. nov.**

Indasclera lubosi Švihla, 2002: 336.

DISTRIBUTION. India: West Bengal (Darjeeling district), Meghalaya.

***Eopselaphus schawalleri* sp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. NW Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Doi Pui, 1600 m a.s.l.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (SMNS), ♂, “NW Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, 1600 m, 15.-16.iv.2004, leg. W. Schawaller”.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head sooty to black, behind eyes near pronotum narrowly rusty, mouthparts somewhat paler, rusty to sepia, antennae sepia. Thorax and ventral part of abdomen honey yellow, legs sooty, bases of femora slightly paler, sienna. Elytra honey yellow, their tips narrowly black.

Male. Eyes large, reniform, strongly prominent, head across eyes by ca one fifth wider than pronotum, head before eyes slightly shorter than length of eyes, behind eyes straight, narrowing posteriorly. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus longly securiform. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral midlength, filiform, last two antennomeres slightly flattened and concave, but it can be a teratological situation, left antenna missing. Surface of head comparatively strongly and densely punctate, covered by sparse, yellow, fine recumbent pubescence, matt, before eyes semilustrous. Pronotum longer than wide by almost one third, slightly cordiform, its anterior margin and anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Surface of pronotum finely and sparsely punctate and recumbently yellow pubescent, lustrous, with pair of shallow anterior depressions and shallow prebasal one, posterior margin of pronotum moderately reflexed up. Scutellum very small, triangular. Claws dentate basally, teeth reaching almost apices of claws. Elytra very slightly dilated posteriorly, apex of each elytron rounded, elytral nervation slight but visible. Surface of elytra very finely rugulose-lacunose, finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, matt. Last tergite almost twice longer than last sternite, longly triangular, apically acutely rounded, projections of urite VIII very slender, arcuate. Last sternite triangular, rounded apically. Tegmen and aedeagus – Figs 11-13.

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂: 7.0 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Eopselaphus schawalleri* sp. nov. is given the type of tegmen related to *Eopselaphus goensis* Švihla, 2004 (India: Goa), from which it differs by dark head, legs and tips of elytra, presence of two pairs of dorsal aedeagal teeth and one pair of small ventral ones as well as different form of the apical portion of tegmen (cf. Švihla 2004).

DISTRIBUTION. Northwestern Thailand.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to its collector, Wolfgang Schawaller (Stuttgart).

***Eopselaphus luzonensis* sp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. Philippines, Luzon, Zambales prov., High Peak, 15 27N 120 04E, 900 m a.s.l.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NHMB), ♂, “Philippines: Luzon, Zambales pr., High Peak, 15 27N 120 04E, 900 m, 18.iii.2000, L. Dembický leg.”

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head egg-yolk yellow, tips of mandibles, maxillary palpi and antennae sepia. Prothorax, meso- and metasternum and ventral part of abdomen egg-yolk yellow. Anterior femora and bases of tibiae egg-yolk yellow, rest of tibiae and tarsi sepia, middle femora and basal half of tibiae egg-yolk yellow, rest of legs sepia, posterior femora and tibiae egg-yolk yellow, narrow tips and tarsi sepia. Scutellum egg-yolk yellow, elytra egg-yolk yellow with apex of each elytron narrowly black.

Male. Eyes large but only moderately prominent, reniform, head across eyes moderately wider than pronotum, head before eyes ca as long as length of eye, behind eyes straight and narrowing posteriorly. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus longly securiform. Antennomere 11 missing, antenna presumably reaching almost two thirds of elytral length. Surface of head shallowly and finely imbricate-punctate, covered by fine, sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum longer than wide by ca one fifth, slightly cordiform, its anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely rounded, moderately flexed up. Surface of pronotum very finely and shallowly imbricate-punctate, very sparsely and finely, recumbently yellow pubescent, lustrous. Anterior pair of depressions not developed, prebasal one very shallow. Scutellum rounded. Claws dentate basally, teeth reaching almost apices of claws. Elytra slightly dilated apically, apex of each elytron rounded, elytral nervation moderately developed. Surface of elytra finely and densely imbricate-punctate, covered by fine, sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence, matt. Last abdominal segment is very similar to those of *Eopselaphus sexmaculatus* (see Švihla 1986). Tegmen and aedeagus – Figs 14-16.

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂: 6.7 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *Eopselaphus sexmaculatus* Švihla, 1986 occurring in Sulawesi, from which it differs by shorter and more robust aedeagus with subapical dorsal teeth situated nearer the apex, unicolorous pronotum and bicolorous legs (cf. Švihla 1986).

DISTRIBUTION. Philippines: Luzon.

ETYMOLOGY. Named with reference to its distribution.

Oedemerinae: Oedemerini

***Dryopomera (Dryopomera) sumatrana* sp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. Indonesia, Sumatra, Jambi prov., Kerinci Seblat N. P., Mt. Tujuh, 7 km E Kayuaro, 1 45S 101 25E, 1750±250 m.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NHMB), ♂, “Sumatra, Jambi pr., Kerinci Seblat N. P., Mt. Tujuh, 7 km E Kayuaro, 1 45S 101 25E, 1750±250 m, 25.ii.-2.iii.2003, Dembický leg. / Collection Naturhistorisches Museum Basel”; paratypes (NHMB, NMPC), same data, 1♂ 1♀.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration. Head olivaceous, mandibles sienna, antennae olivaceous. Prothorax olivaceous, its lateral sides darkened, chestnut to sepia brown. Meso- and metasternum and ventral portion of abdomen olivaceous to sepia, metasternum usually darker

than mesosternum and abdomen. Legs olivaceous. Elytra olivaceous, each elytron with chestnut brown, not sharply delimited subbasal and preapical spots and with narrow and short subbasal margin in male, these markings are less distinct in female (however it can be an individual variability).

Male. Eyes big, reniform, moderately protruding, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, head in front of eyes as long as length of eyes, behind eyes straight and narrowed posteriorly. Last palpomere of maxillary palpus very slightly dilated anteriorly, obliquely truncate apically. Antennomeres 7-11 missing in examined specimens. Surface of head finely imbricate-punctate, with yellow, sparse recumbent pubescence, matt. Pronotum longer than wide by ca one quarter, its anterior margin rounded, moderately protruding anteriorly in its middle, anterior corners obtuse, lateral margins sinuate, very slightly converging posteriorly, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely rounded. Pronotum with pair of shallow anterior depressions and median, prebasal one. Surface of pronotum finely rugulose-lacunose, sparsely and finely, yellow recumbently pubescent, matt, posteromedian portion sometimes semilustrous. Scutellum roundly triangular. Posterior femora slightly thickened, inner margin of posterior tibia very slightly sinuate behind its midlength. Elytra moderately narrowing posteriorly, apex of each elytron rounded, nervation well developed. Surface of elytra very finely rugulose-lacunose, with fine, sparse, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Last tergite triangular, roundly truncate apically. Tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 18-20.

Female. Eyes slightly smaller and less protruding than in male, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum. Antennomeres 3-11 missing in examined specimen. Last abdominal segment as in Fig. 17, apex of last sternite divided from rest of it by fine, arcuate keel.

MEASUREMENTS. Length ♂♀: 8.5-9.5 mm.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Dryopomera (Dryopomera) sumatrana* sp. nov. resembles by its coloration *D. (D.) notata* (Pic, 1943) from Malaya and *D. (D.) piceonotata* (Pic, 1932) from Sumatra and Kalimantan, however, given the shape of the male terminalia it belongs to *D. (D.) indica* species-group (Švihla 1994). Based on the shape of the aedeagus it seems to be most related to *D. (D.) longissima* Švihla, 1994, from which it differs by much smaller body size, elytra with large spots, apex of the aedeagus curved ventrad and paramere almost not sinuate in ventral view and almost straight in lateral view (cf. Švihla 1994).

DISTRIBUTION. Indonesia: Sumatra.

ETYMOLOGY. Named with reference to its distribution.

***Dryopomera (Mimoncomera) conifera siberutensis* ssp. nov.**

TYPE LOCALITY. Indonesia, Siberut I., Mt. Malancar, 100 m a.s.l.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, "Indon.: Siberut I., Mt. Malancar, 100 m, 17.-20.i.2004, S. Jákl lgt. ”.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Dryopomera (Mimoncomera) conifera siberutensis* ssp. nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies, described and hitherto known from Malay Peninsula, by the apically dilated posterior tibia in male (Figs 22-23) and wider frons between eyes, which is almost as wide as basal portion of antennomere 2. Male terminalia (see Švihla 1996) does not differ between subspecies. Female of *D. (M.) conifera siberutensis* ssp. nov. is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Indonesia: Siberut I..

ETYMOLOGY. Named with reference to its distribution.

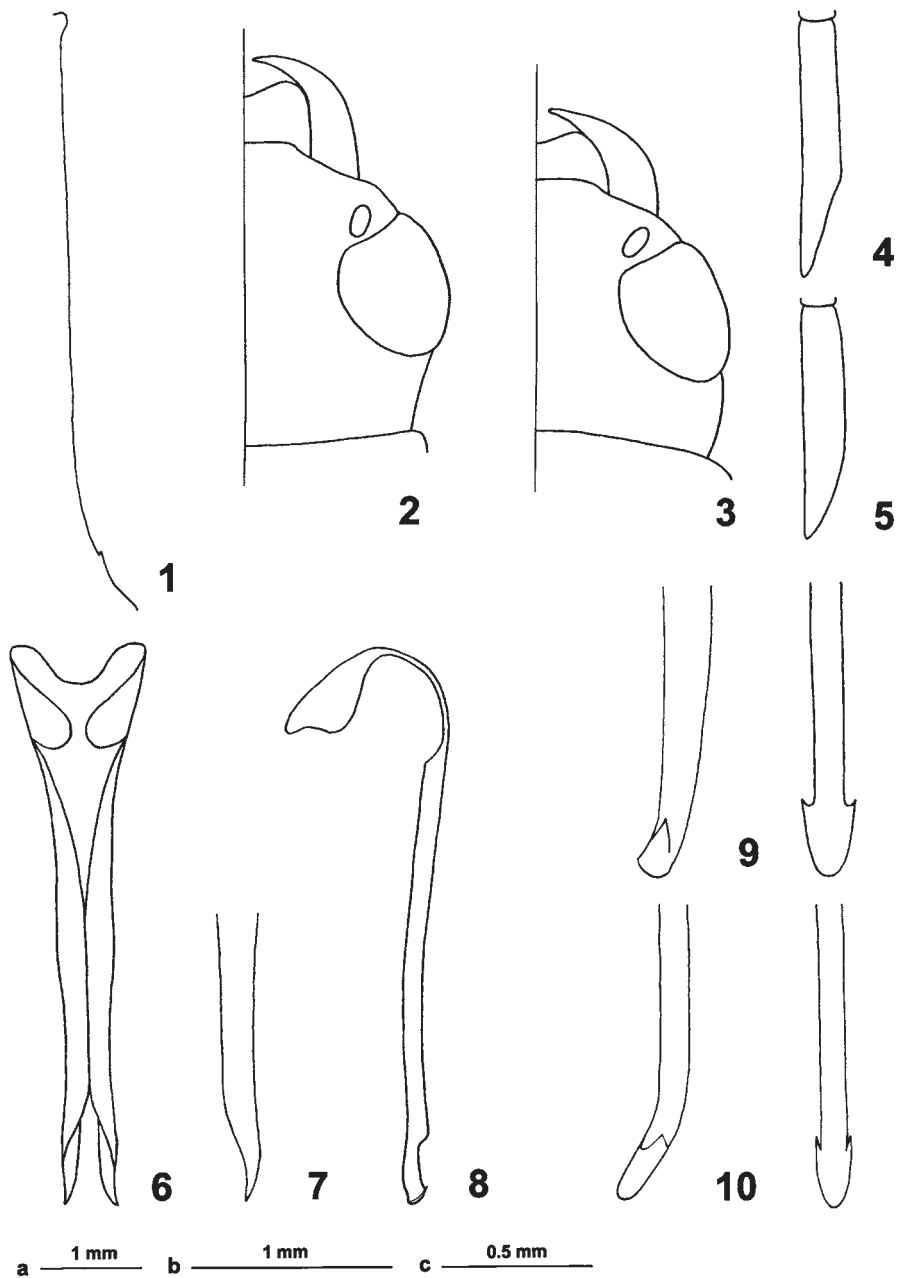
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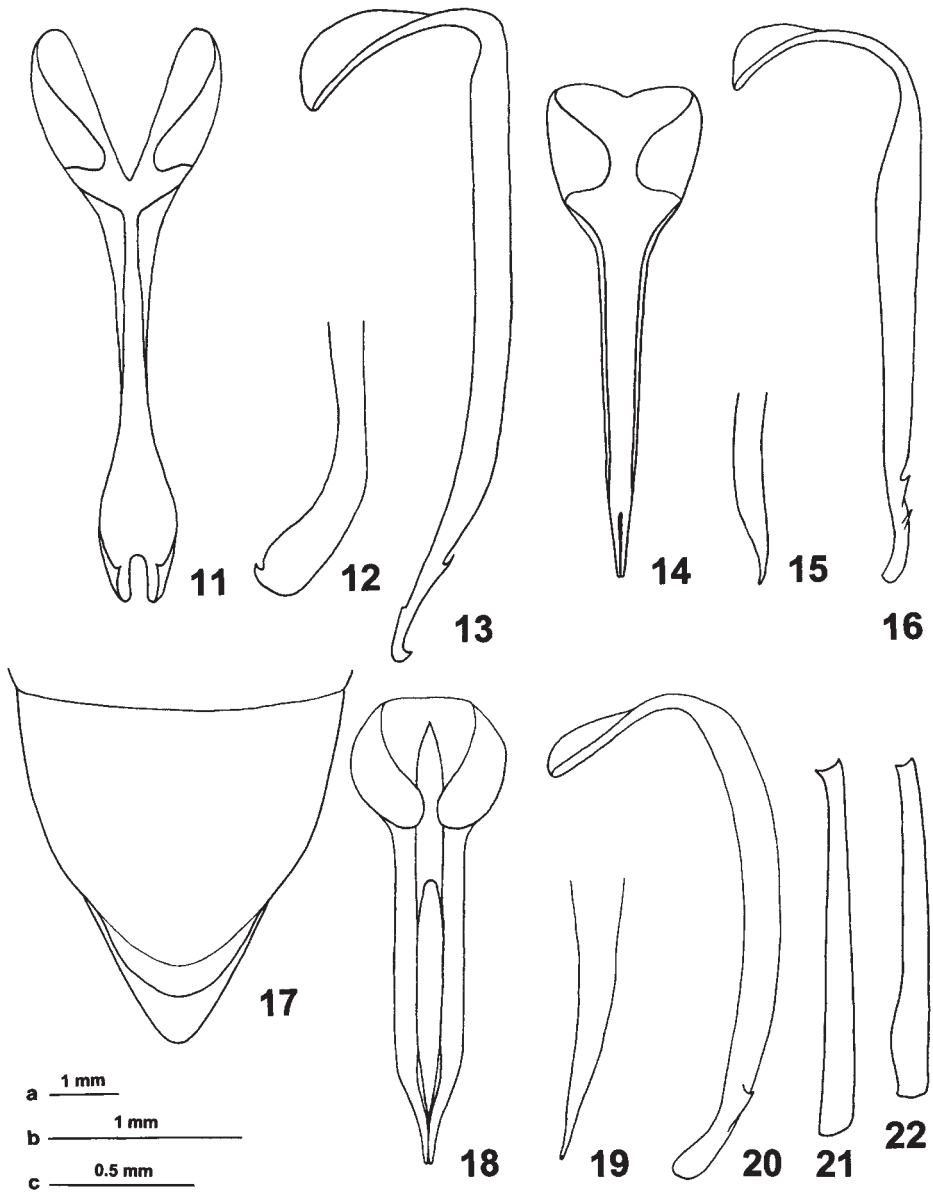
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Figs 1–10. (1) *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) priapus* Švihla from Laos, curvation of dorsal outline of aedeagus, lateral view; 2–3: head of male, semischematically: (2) *Colobostomus* (s. str.) *arabicus arabicus* Švihla; (3) *C.* (s. str.) *arabicus persicus* ssp. nov.; 4–5: last antennomere of male: (4) *C.* (s. str.) *arabicus arabicus* Švihla; (5) *C.* (s. str.) *arabicus persicus* ssp. nov.; 6–8: *Schinomera tenebrosa* sp. nov.: (6) tegmen, ventral view; (7) apical portion of paramere, lateral view; (8) aedeagus, lateral view; 9–10: aedeagal apex, lateral and dorsal view: (9) *Indasclera haucki* sp. nov.; (10) *I. puncticollis* sp. nov. Scale a – Figs 1–3, b – Figs 4–8, c – Figs 9–10.



Figs 11–22. 11–13: *Eopsetaphus schawalleri* sp. nov.: (11) tegmen, ventral view; (12) apical portion of paramere, lateral view; (13) aedeagus, lateral view; 14–16: *E. luzonensis* sp. nov.: (14) tegmen, ventral view; (15) apical portion of paramere, lateral view; (16) aedeagus, lateral view; 17–20: *Dryopomera* (s. str.) *sumatrana* sp. nov.: (17) last abdominal segment of female, ventral view; (18) tegmen, ventral view; (19) apical portion of paramere, lateral view; (20) aedeagus, lateral view; 21–22: posterior tibia of male: (21) *D. (Mimoncomera) conifera conifera* Švihla; (22) *D. (M.) conifera siberutensis* ssp. nov. Scale a – Figs 21–22, b – Figs 11–13, 17–20, c – Figs 14–16.