

RESEARCH PAPER

Two new species of *Glischrochilus* with taxonomic comments, new records from Asia, and a world checklist of the genus (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae)

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Abstract. Two new species of the genus *Glischrochilus* Reitter, 1873, subgenus *Librodor* Reitter, 1884: *Glischrochilus (Librodor) pilula* sp. nov. (Laos) and *Glischrochilus (Librodor) ruzickai* sp. nov. (China: Yunnan, Sichuan; Myanmar) are described, figured and compared with other species of the genus. *Glischrochilus egregius* (Grouvelle, 1895) is formally synonymised with *G. egregius cyclops* Jelínek, 1975, syn. nov. and *G. egregius monticola* Jelínek, 1975, syn. nov. – these two forms were established based on different body colouration; however, the study of extensive material revealed that it is variable independently of its geographic origin. The identity of *Ips janthinus* Reitter, 1877 from Tasmania (previously included in *Glischrochilus*) is discussed and the species is formally synonymised with *Thallis ianthina* Erichson, 1842 (Erotylidae). New country records from China, India, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, or new Chinese provincial records are provided for 14 species. A world checklist of the genus *Glischrochilus* is appended.

Key words. Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, *Glischrochilus*, taxonomy, new species, new synonymy, new records, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Oriental Region, Palearctic Region

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Introduction

Glischrochilus Reitter, 1873 is a genus of the subfamily Cryptarchinae, containing over 40 currently recognized species occurring mostly in the Holarctic Region, with several species reaching also the Oriental Region. Asian species of the genus were revised by JELÍNEK (1975), additional species from the Old World were (re)described by JELÍNEK (1982, 1999), KIREJTSHUK (1984, 1987), LASON (2009), JELÍNEK et al. (2012), LASON & MAZUR (2016), and CLAYHILLS et al. (2016). The genus *Glischrochilus* is traditionally divided in two well defined and generally accepted subgenera, *Glischrochilus* s. str. and *Librodor* Reitter, 1884. The (sub)genus *Cephalips* Arrow, 1937 is considered a synonym of *Librodor* (see below). The monobasic subgenus *Gymnoparomius* Kirejtshuk, 1987 remains unknown to us. As it is based mainly on quantitative characters, its validity remains somewhat doubtful. Most

species belong to the subgenus *Librodor* and are associated with temperate and subtropical broadleaved forests, where they live on decaying organic substrates like fermenting sap of trees or fruits.

The area with the highest species diversity of *Glischrochilus* is the territory of China. *Glischrochilus* fauna of China was poorly known for a long time and still in the first revision of Asian *Glischrochilus* by JELÍNEK (1975) only five species of the genus were known from China, mostly based on old collections. In spite of certain progress in the last decades, leading to 17 species currently known from the territory of China, our knowledge of this fauna is by no means complete. Some species known to occur in the Far East of Russia and Korea (KIREJTSHUK 1992, JELÍNEK & AUDISIO 2007) may be expected in the northeastern provinces of China, and also *Glischrochilus quadrisignatus* (Say, 1835), an invasive species of American origin,



widely distributed in the western Palaearctics eastward to Kazakhstan (JELÍNEK & AUDISIO 2007) and recently discovered also in Japan by KASHIZAKI & HISAMATSU (2011), will undoubtedly appear in China in the future.

In the present paper two new species of the subgenus *Librodor* are described from China and Myanmar, and Laos, respectively. Two subspecies and one species are formally synonymised. In addition, we provide new country records, or first Chinese provincial records for 13 species. Finally, an updated checklist of the genus *Glischrochilus* is appended.

Material and methods

Examination, dissection and measurements were completed with the use of an Olympus SZX7 stereomicroscope with an ocular micrometer. Body length was measured from anterior margin of clypeus to the apex of elytra, body width as the maximum width of elytra combined.

Habitus photographs were taken using a Canon EOS 550D digital camera with an attached Canon MP-E65mm f/2.8 1–5× macro lens as numerous separate images at different focal planes and afterwards combined using Helicon Focus 6.3.0 software. Line drawings are based on photographs taken using a Canon EOS 1100D digital camera attached to an Olympus SZX12 stereoscopic microscope, and subsequently treated in Adobe Photoshop CS6.

The following acronyms are used for morphological terms:

ANCL	length of antennal club;
ANCW	width of antennal club;
ANLE	length of antenna;
HEAW	width of head across eyes;
LELY	length of elytra from the tip of scutellar shield to the tip of elytra;
LEPR	length of pronotum along median axis;
LFE1	length of profemur;
LFE2	length of mesofemur;
LFE3	length of metafemur;
LTI1	length of protibia;
LTI2	length of mesotibia;
LTI3	length of metatibia;
WELY	maximum width of elytra combined;
WFE1	maximum width of profemur;
WFE2	maximum width of mesofemur;
WFE3	maximum width of metafemur;
WPR1	width of pronotum between posterior angles;
WPR2	maximum width of pronotum;
WPR3	width of pronotum between anterior angles;
WT11	maximum width of protibia;
WT12	maximum width of mesotibia;
WT13	maximum width of metatibia.

Exact label data are cited for the type material. Individual labels are separated by a double slash (//), different rows by a single slash (/). Additional comments and/or explanatory notes are given in square brackets and the following abbreviations are used: hw – handwritten, p – printed.

Material studied is deposited in the following institutional and private collections:

ALCB	Private collection of Andrzej Lasoń, Białystok, Poland;
BMNH	The Natural History Museum [former British Museum (Natural History)], London, U.K. (Maxwell V. L. Barclay, Michael Geiser);

NKME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany (Matthias Hartmann);
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
OUMNH	Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, U.K. (Darren J. Mann);
RSCW	Private collection of Rudolph Schuh, Wiener Neustadt, Austria;
SYSU	Biological Museum, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China (Fenglong Jia);
VK CZ	Private collection of Vít Kabourek, Zlín, Czech Republic.

Taxonomy

Glischrochilus (Librodor) pilula sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 3–6)

Type locality. Laos, Houaphanh province, Phou Pane mountain near Ban Saluei village, ca. 20°15'N, 104°02'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂ (NMPC), labelled: 'NE Laos (Hua Phan prov.) / BAN SALUEI, Phu Phan Mt. / 20°15'N, 104°02'E / 26.IV.-11.V.2001 / 1500-2000 m, J. Bezděk lgt. [p] // HOLOTYPE ♂ / *GLISCHROCHILUS pilula* sp. nov. / Jelínek & Hájek det. 2018 [p, red label]'.

Description. Male holotype. Egg-shaped, strongly convex, glabrous, shining. Black, each elytron with two orange spots: basal one large, nearly oval, occupying most of basal third of elytron, reaching from scutellum to lateral margin, embracing black humeral bulge and not reaching suture; posterior one subtriangular, gradually narrowed laterad, reaching neither suture nor lateral margin. Tibiae dark reddish brown, basal antennomeres and all tarsi rusty, antennae becoming gradually darker distad, antennomeres VII–IX completely black. Body length 4.0 mm, width 2.3 mm (Fig. 1).

Head slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum (ratio WPR3/HEAW = 1.03), temples obtusely rounded. Frons almost flat, punctures in middle larger than eye-facets and separated by 1.5–2.0 diameters, becoming closer around eyes as well as finer and closer antieriad; interspaces smooth and shining. Antennae slightly longer than width of head across eyes (ratio ANLE/HEAW = 1.03), antennal club occupying one third of antennal length (ratio ANCL/ANLE = 0.31, oblong oval (ratio ANCL/ANCW = 1.93).

Pronotum widest near posterior angles, as wide as elytra, strongly narrowed antieriad (ratio WPR2/WPR3 = 1.77). Anterior margin straight, not bordered, anterior angles subrectangular, acutely pointed, prominent. Lateral margins not explanate, broadly arcuate, in basal fourth more strongly curved towards posterior angles; lateral rim becoming broader posteriad. Basal margin not bordered, subtruncate in front of scutellum, besides it twice indistinctly concave, running laterocranially towards posterior angles, those obtuse, not projecting posteriad. Pronotal disc strongly convex, punctures distinctly finer than those of frons, nearly equal in size to eye facets, separated by 1.5–2.0 diameters; interspaces smooth and shining. Scutellar shield semicircular, finely diffusely punctate.

Elytra widest in basal third, as wide as pronotum, feebly narrowed antieriad and distinctly so posteriad, simultaneously rounded apically, as long as wide (ratio LELY/WELY = 1.00). Lateral margins visible simultaneously from above in their entirety, not explanate. Sutural lines reaching midlength of suture. Surface of elytra strongly convex. Punctures diffuse, somewhat finer than those of



Figs 1–2. Dorsal habitus of *Glischrochilus* species. 1 – *G. pilula* sp. nov. (♂ holotype); 2 – *G. ruzickai* sp. nov. (♀ paratype, Myanmar).

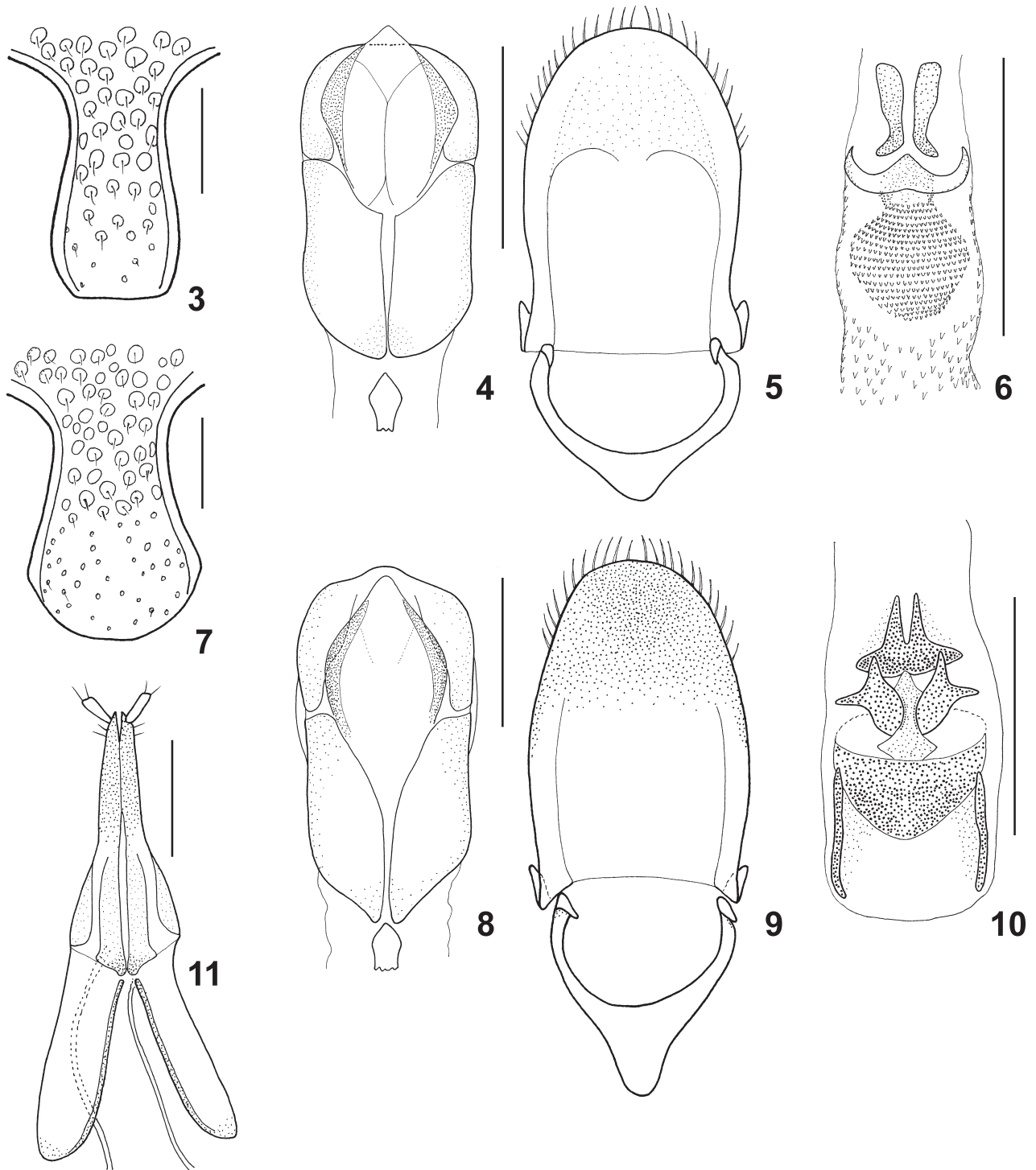
pronotum, separated by more than one diameter; interspaces smooth and shining.

Pygidium almost flat, broadly subtruncate apically, densely and coarsely punctate; punctures nearly equal in size to those of frons, separated mostly by less than one diameter, interspaces smooth and shining with indistinct traces of reticulation.

Ventral part. Antennal furrows converging posteriad, deep with well defined margins. Mentum transverse with anterior margin broadly convex, densely punctate. Submentum transversely canaliculate, punctures slightly larger than eye facets, deep, separated by less than one diameter, interspaces obsolete reticulate. Sides of submentum with pair of long golden setae projecting anteriorly, as long as maximum width of mentum. Similar but shorter setae present also at base of maxillae. Ventral side of genae with coarse and deep punctures markedly larger than eye-facets, separated by less than one diameter, sometimes almost contiguous; interspaces reticulate. Prosternum bulged in middle, otherwise flat to slightly concave; punctures larger than eye facets, mostly separated by less than one diameter, interspaces obsolete reticulate. Hypomera concave, impunctate except for some indistinct shallow punctures at inner margin. Prosternal process flat, becoming gradually wider distad, arcuately narrowed to truncate apical margin;

in basal portion very coarsely rugosely punctate, behind procoxae almost impunctate save a few widely dispersed small punctures, smooth and shining (Fig. 3). Metaventricle broadly transversely convex, in middle flattened with shallow impunctate mediolongitudinal impression behind its midlength. Discrimen indistinct. Punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated by several diameters, interspaces smooth and shining medially, obsolete reticulate and moderately shining laterally. Posterior intercoxal margin subtruncate. Caudal marginal lines of mesocoxae interconnected by short straight transverse line in middle, bordering posterior margins of coxal cavities, their recurrent lateral portions vanishing in posterior half of metasternopleural sutures; axillary spaces small, impunctate. Punctuation of abdominal ventrites analogous to that of metaventricle, generally somewhat finer.

Legs. Distances between pro-, meso- and metatibiae as 13:21:24. Pro- and mesofemora broadly oval, metafemora narrower; ratio LFE1/WFE1 = 2.20, LFE2/WFE2 = 2.30, LFE3/WFE3 = 2.50. Protibia subtriangular, straight; ratio LTI1/WTI1 = 3.36; outer subapical angle sharp, hardly projecting from outline of tibia. Mesotibia straight, subtriangular; LTI2/WTI2 = 3.41. Metatibia slenderer, LTI3/WTI3 = 4.33. Protarsomeres I–III bilobed, dilated, 0.71 × width of tibia. Tarsomere V as long as I–IV combined.



Figs 3–11. Details of *Glischrochilus* species. 3–6 – *G. pilula* sp. nov.; 7–11 – *G. ruzickai* sp. nov. 3, 7 – prosternal process; 4, 8 – median lobe of aedeagus; 5, 9 – tegmen; 6, 10 – armature of endophallus; 11 – ovipositor. Scale bars = 0.25 mm.

Tarsal claws simple. Metatarsomeres I–III not bilobed, nearly half width of tibia.

Male genitalia. Tegmen oval, apically broadly rounded (Fig. 5); median lobe almost parallel-sided, apex protruding, pointed (Fig. 4); armature of endophallus as in Fig. 6.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Glischrochilus pilula* sp. nov. differs from other species of the genus in its short ovate body and not bordered basal margin of pronotum. The only short and broadly oval species of *Glischrochilus*

hitherto known was *G. octopunctatus* (Grouvelle, 1897) from Myanmar, originally placed in *Cryptarcha* Shuckard, 1840 by GROUVELLE (1897) and erroneously transferred to *Eucalospaera* Jelínek, 1978 (= *Calospaera* Jelínek, 1974, non Campbell, 1951) (JELÍNEK 1974, 1978). Its placement in *Glischrochilus* was established by KIREJTSHUK (1987), who proposed a distinct monobasic subgenus *Gymnoparomius* Kirejtshuk, 1987 for it. We were not able to study the latter species because the type of *Cryptarcha octopunctata* could not be found in BMNH collection (M. V.

L. Barclay, pers. comm.). According to KIREJTSHUK (1987: 63) *Gymnoparomius* differs from *Librodor* in having (i) head narrower than half the width of pronotal base (i.e. ratio $WPR1/HEAW < 2$), and (ii) prothorax 'markedly' lower than the height of metathorax near the top of elytral disc. In *G. pilula* sp. nov., ratio $WPR1/HEAW = 1.81$ and ratio height of metathorax / height of prothorax = 1.11 (being 1.07 in *G. ruzickai* sp. nov.). Thus *Glischrochilus pilula* sp. nov. does not differ from other species of *Librodor* in any substantial character other than comparative length of elytra, and we classify it as a member of this subgenus.

In addition, *Glischrochilus (Gymnoparomius) octopunctatus* (Grouvelle, 1897), differs from *G. (L.) pilula* sp. nov. in narrower head capsule and different colour pattern: body red, base of pronotum and scutellum as well as elytra black, four elytral spots, tips of elytra and pygidium red to orange (KIREJTSHUK 1987).

Etymology. Latin *pilula* = pill, noun in apposition, referring to the short convex body form.

Distribution. Known only from its type locality in northeastern Laos.

***Glischrochilus (Librodor) ruzickai* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2, 7–11)

Type locality. China, Yunnan province, Dehong prefecture, Yingjiang county, 1 km NW Tongbiguan village, ca. 24°37.0'N, 97°39.0'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂ (NMPC), labelled: 'CHINA: YUNNAN PROV. / 1 km NW TONGBIGUAN / 24°37.0'N, 97°39.0'E, 1435 m / J. Hájek & J. Růžička leg. [p] // 24.-27.VI.2016, individually / from fresh fallen logs and / tree stumps; secondary / broadleaved forest [p] // HOLOTYPE ♂ / *GLISCHROCHILUS / ruzickai* sp. nov. / Jelínek & Hájek det. 2018 [p, red label]. Note. Left antenna of the holotype missing. PARATYPES: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (NMPC); 1 ♀, 'CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 20 km NW Jinghong / vic. Man Dian (NNNR) // N22°07.80, E100°40.05 / 08.VII.2009, forest, EKL / 730 m, leg. L. Meng [p]' (NKME); 2 ♀♀, 'China, N Sichuan, 5.-6.vi. / Micang Shan, 1300-1400 m / DABA, 32°40'N, 108°55'E / Jaroslav Turna leg. 2007 [p]' (NMPC); 1 ♀, 'MYANMAR: Kachin State / 1.5 km W of Putao, 550 m, / 3.6.1999 (62) / Ig. Schuh [p]' (RSCW). Each paratype with the respective red label.

Description. Male holotype. Oval, convex, smooth and shining. Black, antennae, excepting black club, and tarsi brown. Each elytron with three round orange spots situated at base besides scutellar shield, at one fourth of length of lateral margin and at three fourths of elytron length. Body length 5.5 mm, width 2.8 mm (Fig. 2).

Head almost as wide as anterior pronotal margin (ratio $HEAW/WPR3 = 0.98$). Frons moderately convex, indistinctly impressed above insertions of antennae. Punctures besides eyes deep, larger than eye-facets, separated by 0.5–1.0 diameters, becoming gradually finer and smaller mesad and anteriorly. Interspaces smooth and shining. Antennae almost as long as width of head across eyes (ratio $ANLE/HEAW = 0.95$), antennal club oval (ratio $ANCL/ANCW = 2.12$), occupying ca. one third of antennal length (ratio $ANCL/ANLE = 0.31$). Antennal furrows deep, converging posteriorly, with both inner and outer margins raised.

Pronotum transverse (ratio $WPR2/LEPR = 1.50$), widest near posterior angles, slightly narrowed posteriorly (ratio $WPR1/WPR2 = 0.98$) and distinctly so anteriorly (ratio $WPR2/WPR3 = 1.59$). Anterior margin broadly arcuate, not bordered, anterior angles acute, bordered, projecting

anteriorly. Lateral margins in basal half flatly, in anterior half distinctly arcuate, not explanate. Basal margin not bordered, truncate in front of scutellum, on sides feebly concave. Posterior angles obtusely angulate with blunt tips, not projecting posteriorly. Pronotal disc broadly convex, punctures corresponding to those at midpoint of frons and nearly equal in size to eye facets, separated by 1.5–2.0 diameters; interspaces smooth and shining. Scutellar shield nearly twice as wide as long, rounded, impunctate.

Elytra widest in basal third, more strongly narrowed posteriorly than anteriorly, broadly separately rounded apically, reaching their maximum length in sutural half; ratio $WPR2/WELY = 0.98$, $LELY/WELY = 1.12$. Disc strongly transversely vaulted. Lateral margins not explanate, just visible simultaneously from above in their entirety. Punctures equal in size to those of pronotum, but distinctly closer, separated by one diameter; interspaces smooth and shining. Sutural lines distinct, reaching basal third of suture.

Pygidium with punctures nearly equal in size to those of elytra, but separated by ca. 0.5 diameters, apex broadly and flatly rounded, almost subtruncate. Posterior margin of tergite VIII exposed.

Ventral part. Mentum transverse with anterior margin broadly convex, densely punctate. Submentum as well as ventral portion of genae coarsely punctate, punctures larger than eye facets, separated by less than one diameter, interspaces reticulate. Prosternum transversely convex in middle, shallowly concave in front of procoxae; punctures larger than eye facets and separated by less than one diameter, interspaces smooth (in middle) or obsoletely reticulate (on sides). Hypomera concave, impunctate, with fan of fine wrinkles diverging from outer corner of procoxal cavities. Prosternal process flat, broadly rounded apically, in basal half coarsely rugosely punctate, in apical half smooth with fine and sparse punctures; punctures nearly as large as eye facets and separated by more than one diameter (Fig. 7). Posterior intercoxal margin of mesoventrite shallowly arcuate. Metaventrite broadly transversely convex, in middle depressed, its posterior intercoxal margin shallowly arcuate; punctures nearly equal in size to eye-facets, separated by several diameters, interspaces smooth and shining in medially, finely reticulate laterally. Caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities arcuately interconnected in middle, closely bordering posterior margin of mesocoxal cavity, their outer recurrent portion running subparallel to sternopleural suture and vanishing near posterior corners; axillary spaces small. Abdominal ventrites punctate like metaventrite, but punctures finer and interspaces finely reticulate, shining.

Legs. Ratio of distances between pro-, meso- and metacoxae as 3:4:5. Femora oval, ratio $LFE1/WFE1 = 2.37$, $LFE2/WFE2 = 2.72$, $LFE3/WFE3 = 2.91$. Anterior tibia straight, subtriangular, widest at distal end, ratio $LTI1/WTI1 = 3.57$. Outer subapical angle acute, not projecting from outline of tibia. Meso- and metatibiae similar, ratio $LTI2/WTI2 = 3.57$, $LTI3/WTI3 = 4.28$. Protarsomeres I–III dilated, bilobed, 0.70× width of tibia, protarsomere V as long as I–III combined. Tarsal claws simple. Meso- and metatarsomeres I–III shallowly bilobed, narrow, half width of corresponding tibia.

Male genitalia. Tegmen oval, apically rounded (Fig. 9); median lobe almost parallel-sided, apex not protruding, pointed (Fig. 8); armature of endophallus as in Fig. 10.

Female. Habitus corresponding to male; head capsule narrower than in male (ratio HEAW/WPR3 = 0.91–0.97); pronotum more strongly narrowed anteriorly (ratio WPR1/WPR3 = 1.60–1.69); protarsomeres I–III narrower, 0.58× width of protibia; pygidium subtruncate apically, tergite VIII not exposed. Ovipositor as depicted in Fig. 11.

Differential diagnosis. *Glischrochilus ruzickai* sp. nov. differs from all hitherto known Old World species of the subgenus *Librodor* in the following combination of characters: (i) pronotum with uniform punctation, (ii) posterior pronotal angles not projecting posteriorly, (iii) pronotal base not bordered, (iv) each elytron black with three round orange spots, and (v) ventral surface and pygidium blackish brown to black.

Border of the basal pronotal margin is either absent or indistinctly developed in several species of *Glischrochilus* from Asia: *G. flavoguttatus* (Reitter, 1875), *G. flavipennis* (Reitter, 1875), *G. luteoniger* Jelínek, 1982, *G. mirabilis* Jelínek, 1975, *G. pantherinus* (Reitter, 1879), *G. pallidescriptus* Jelínek, 1999. All these species differ from *G. ruzickai* sp. nov. in their colour pattern and other traits. *Glischrochilus flavoguttatus* from Himalaya also has black elytra, each with three round yellow spots, but differs in

having red pronotum, shorter and bluntly pointed anterior pronotal angles as well as finer and sparser punctation of elytra. Its sutural line is distinct only in posterior half of elytra, whereas it reaches basal fourth of suture in *G. ruzickai* sp. nov.

Colour pattern of *G. ruzickai* sp. nov. resembles that of *G. parvipustulatus* (Kolbe, 1886) and *G. tibetanus* Lasoń, 2016. However, both these species are as a rule much larger (body length 8.5–12.2 mm in *G. tibetanus*, 6.0–10.8 mm in *G. parvipustulatus*), have distinctly bordered basal margin of pronotum, and pronotal punctures on sides markedly larger and closer.

Etymology. Dedicated to our friend and one of the collectors of the new species, Jan Růžička (Prague, Czech Republic), a well-known specialist on Silphidae and Leiodidae; the specific epithet is a noun in the genitive singular.

Collecting circumstances. At the type locality, the specimens were found sitting on sapping, freshly cut logs, lying in the hollow way through the secondary broadleaved forest (Fig. 12).

Distribution. The species is known from south-western China (Sichuan and Yunnan provinces) and northern Myanmar.

Glischrochilus (Librodor) egregius (Grouvelle, 1892)

Librodor egregius Grouvelle, 1892: 856 (original description; Burma: Carin Cheba).

Glischrochilus egregius: GROUVELLE (1913): 187 (new combination).

Cephalips egregius: ARROW (1937): 101 (new combination).

Glischrochilus (Librodor) egregius: JELÍNEK (1975): 136 (new subgeneric assignment).

Glischrochilus (Librodor) egregius cyclops Jelínek, 1975: 137 (original description; China: Tienmuschan), **syn. nov.**

Glischrochilus (Librodor) egregius monticola Jelínek, 1975: 137 (original description; Sikkim: Darjeeling: Gopaldhara: Rungbong valley), **syn. nov.**

Type material. *Glischrochilus egregius cyclops*. HOLOTYPE and 3 PARATYPES (NMPC), labelled: 'Tienmuschan / N.W.China Rt. [p]'.
Glischrochilus egregius monticola. PARATYPE: 1 spec. (NMPC), labelled: 'Kurseong [hw]'.
Additional material studied. CHINA: GUANGXI A. R.: Maoer Shan, 25°52'N, 110°29'E, 2000–2200 m, (valley with springs in primary forest, extremely wet, partly swampy), 28.v.–9.vi.2009, C. Reuter lgt., 1 ♀ (NKME). HUNAN PROV.: Wuling Shan, Zhangjiajie, 29.4N, 110.4 E, 700 m, 4.–7.vii.2003, J. Turna lgt., 3 spec. (NMPC). YUNNAN PROV.: Jinghong env., 21°55.785'N, 100°47.032'E, 600 m, 12.vi.2006, R. Novak lgt., 1 spec. (VKCZ). LAOS: BOLIKHAMSAY PROV.: Ban Nape–Kaew Nua Pass, 18°22.3'N, 105°09.1'E, 600±100 m, 18.iv.–1.v.1998, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt., 1 ♂ (NMPC). HOUPHANH PROV.: Phou Pane Mt., 20°13'09–19"N, 103°59'54"–104°00'03"E, 1480–1510 m, 2.–22.vi.2011, V. Kubán lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC). LUANG NAMTHA PROV.: 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 21°09.2'N, 101°18.7'E, 900±100 m, 24.–30.v.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC). VIANGCHAN PROV.: Vang Vieng env., 11.–27.ix.2017, A. Azarov lgt., 1 ♂ (ALCB). NEPAL: Birethanti-Gorepani, 4.–9.vi.1992, I. Jeniš lgt., 3 ♀♀ (NMPC). THAILAND: CHIANG MAI PROV.: Chiang Dao Hill Res., 19°33'N, 99°04'E, 494 m, 1.vii.2017, A. Prosvirov lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ALCB). MAE HONG SON PROV.: Soppong, Pai, 28.v.–5.vi.1997, M. Snížek lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC). VIETNAM: HOA BINH PROV.: Hoa Binh, 4.–7.vi.1986, J. Horák lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC). LAO CAI PROV.: Hoang Lien Son Distr., Sa Pa, 1600 m, 11.–16.v.1990, J. Horák lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC).

Comments to classification. ARROW (1937) proposed the genus *Cephalips* Arrow, 1937 for this species with striking sexual dimorphism. JELÍNEK (1975) classified *G. egregius* within the subgenus *Librodor* and thus established



Fig. 12. Type locality of *Glischrochilus ruzickai* sp. nov. Freshly cut logs, lying on the hollow way through the secondary broadleaved forest near Tongbiguan village, Yunnan Province, China.

informal synonymy of both taxa. Subsequently, JELÍNEK (1982) described *G. (Cephalips) rufocapillatus* Jelínek, 1982 from southern India and revalidated *Cephalips* as a subgenus of *Glischrochilus* (see also JELÍNEK & AUDISIO 2007). However, KIREJTSHUK (2008) mentioned, without any comments, *Cephalips* again as a synonym of *Librodor*. As the significance of sexual characters for the diagnosis of the genus-level taxa is debatable, we prefer to place the species in the subgenus *Librodor* and maintain *Cephalips* as a synonym of *Librodor* in accordance with JELÍNEK (1975) and KIREJTSHUK (2008).

JELÍNEK (1975) distinguished three subspecies, based on colour pattern. Examination of a more extensive material revealed that especially the extent of black pigmentation on elytra is subject to variation independent of geographic origin. Thus the concept of several subspecies is not justified and must be abandoned (as already published without explanations in JELÍNEK & AUDISIO (2007)). Therefore, we establish the following formal synonymies: *Glischrochilus egregius* (Grouvelle, 1892) = *G. egregius cyclops* Jelínek, 1975, **syn. nov.** = *G. egregius monticola* Jelínek, 1975, **syn. nov.**

Distribution. A widespread species known from northern India (Sikkim), southern Myanmar (Tenasserim) and eastern China (Zhejiang province). The distribution in Hunan province (China) and in Nepal in JELÍNEK & AUDISIO (2007) is based on unpublished data listed above. The record from Xinjiang ('XIN') in JELÍNEK & AUDISIO (2007) is a misprint. **New species for Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.**

'*Glischrochilus*' *janthinus* (Reitter, 1877)

Ips janthinus Reitter, 1877: 130 (original description; Tasmania).

Glischrochilus (?) *janthinus*: MILLER & WILLIAMS (1981): 5 (new combination).

Comments to classification. *Ips janthinus* Reitter, 1877 was described from Tasmania by REITTER (1877). As for the depository of types he wrote 'In meiner Sammlung. Soll sich unter obigem Namen in Berliner Museum befinden' [= In my collection. Should be under the above name in the Berlin museum]. The description fits *Thallis ianthina* Erichson, 1842 (Erotylidae) from Tasmania [Van Diemenland]. There are more specimens of the latter in the Grouvelle and Oberthür collections (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), one of them in Oberthür's coll. labelled 'Thallis ianthina Er. // Schaum, ex col. Reitter', but none explicitly labelled as the type of *Ips janthinus* Reitter. The reference in Reitter's description to the Berlin museum, depository of the Erichson collection, suggests that Reitter, not aware of the description by ERICHSON (1842), repeatedly described his *Thallis ianthina*, this time in a wrong combination. That's probably the reason why *Ips janthinus* Reitter, 1877 was omitted from the Catalogue of Nitidulidae by GROUVELLE (1913) and appeared again only as '*Glischrochilus* (?)' in the bibliography of the genus by MILLER & WILLIAMS (1981). As a formal solution, we therefore propose to consider the name *Ips janthinus* Reitter, 1877 a junior synonym of *Thallis ianthina* Erichson, 1842.

New records of *Glischrochilus* from Asia

Glischrochilus becvari Jelínek, 1999

Material studied. CHINA: GUIZHOU PROV.: Fanjing Shan, 27°54'N, 108°42'E, 1800–2000 m, pitfall trap, 5.–11.vi.2014, C. Reuter lgt., 1 spec. (NKME). HENAN PROV.: Shenlingzhai, Xiong'er Shan, 34°17'N, 111°43'E, 1000–1400 m, 17.vi.2010, 1 spec. (NMPC). HUBEI PROV.: Dalaoshan forest park, 31.05N, 110.95E, 9.–10.vi.2004, J. Turna lgt. 2 spec. (NMPC); Shennongjia Forest Region, 2000 m, 4.–8.vi.1995, Shamaev lgt., 4 spec. (NMPC). SHAANXI PROV.: Micang Shan, Liping, forest park, 32°43'N, 106°34'E, 1700–1850 m, J. Turna lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). SICHUAN PROV.: Garze [Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture], Yajiang env., W Yalong river, 30.01N, 100.98E, 2800–3000 m, 12.–21.vi.2016, Reuter lgt., 1 spec. (NKME).

Distribution. *Glischrochilus becvari* was described by JELÍNEK (1999) from Taiwan and Yunnan. These two remote localities suggested a wider distribution of the species in continental China, which was confirmed by later records above. **First records from Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi and Sichuan.**

Glischrochilus flavipennis (Reitter, 1875)

Material studied. CHINA: YUNNAN PROV.: N Wexi City, r. trib. Lapugou R., 2.7 km ENE Jizong, 27°27'28"N, 99°22'21"E, 2870 m, 4.vi.2015, Belousov, Kabak, Davidian lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC).

Distribution. *Glischrochilus flavipennis* is known from Himalaya and Myanmar (JELÍNEK 1975). As many other Himalayan species it reaches as far east as Yunnan. **New species for China.**

Glischrochilus forcipatus (Fairmaire, 1889)

Note. So far this rare species is known only from the specimens from Sichuan revised by JELÍNEK et al. (2012). The record from Shandong ('SHN') in JELÍNEK & AUDISIO (2007) is a typing error for 'SCH' (Sichuan).

Glischrochilus japonius (Motschulsky, 1857)

Material studied. CHINA: ANHUI PROV.: Tianzhushan env., 30.75N, 116.45E, 11.–14.v.2004, J. Turna lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). BEIJING MUNICIPALITY: Kangzhuang, 2.vii.1990, R. Červenka lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). GUANGXI A. R.: Mao'er Shan, 500 m, vi.2009, R. Sehnal & M. Häckel lgt., 2 spec. (NMPC). GUIZHOU PROV.: 20 km NW of Jiangkou, Ganjing Shan-Kuaichang, 27.v.–3.vi.1995, E. Jendek & O. Šauša lgt., 6 spec. (NMPC). SHANXI PROV.: Yongji, 9.–18.v.2005, E. Kučera lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). ZHEJIANG PROV.: Baima Shan, 28°37'N, 119°09'E, 1270–1520 m, 9.v.–3.vi.2009, J. Turna lgt., 2 spec. (NMPC).

Distribution. *Glischrochilus japonius* is widely distributed from Japan westwards to Himalaya and southwards through Indochina to Sumatra. The distribution in Anhui, Guizhou and Shanxi provinces in JELÍNEK & AUDISIO (2007) is based on unpublished data listed above. **First records from Beijing, Guangxi and Zhejiang.**

Glischrochilus jelineki Lasoń, 2009

Material examined. CHINA: GANSU PROV.: Qinling Mts., Shanguan env., 35°03'N, 106°29'E, vi. 2005, Team of V. Siniaev lgt., 4 spec. (ALCB). SHAANXI PROV.: Taibaishan Mts., 33°56'N, 104°44'E, 3100 m, vii.2005, Team of V. Siniaev lgt., 2 spec. (ALCB).

Distribution. A species described and so far known only from Hubei and Shaanxi provinces in central China. **First record from Gansu.**

***Glischrochilus klapperichi* Jelínek, 1975**

Material examined. CHINA: GUANGDONG PROV.: Nanling National Nature Reserve, Dadongshan, 20.–21.iv.2013, 24°57.4'N, 112°43.1'E, 700 m, from rotten bamboo, J. Hájek & J. Růžička lgt., 60 spec. (NMPC, SYSU); Yunjishan, 24°06–07'N, 114°10'E, 700–1300 m, 13.–23.vi.2013, Jatua lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). GUANGXI A. R.: Mao'Er Shan, 500 m, vi.2009, R. Sehnal & M. Häckel lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). JIANGXI PROV.: Jinggang Shan Mts., Huyangta, 26°29.9'N, 114°07.3'E, 28.iv.2011, M. Fikáček, Hájek, Kubeček, Jia, Song and Zhao lgt., 14 spec. (NMPC, SYSU). SICHUAN PROV.: Qingcheng Hou Shan Mts., 70 km W Chengdu, 1435 m, 9.–14.vii.2004, S. Murzin lgt., 1 spec.; same data, but 1500 m, 31.v.–7.vi.2005, S. V. Murzin lgt., 1 spec. (both ALCB); Chengdu, Dujanyan, Xinxing Shan, 700–1000 m, 2007, A. Puchner lgt., 2 spec. (RSCW).

Distribution. A species described and so far known only from Fujian province (China). **First record from Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi and Sichuan.**

***Glischrochilus latior* Jelínek, 1999**

Material examined. CHINA: SICHUAN PROV.: Garze [Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture], Yajiang env., W Yalong river, 30.01N, 100.98E, 2800–3000 m, 12.–21.vi.2016, Reuter lgt., 2 spec. (NKME).

Distribution. A species described and so far known only from Yunnan province (China). **First record from Sichuan.**

***Glischrochilus mirabilis* Jelínek, 1975**

Material examined. CHINA: CHONGQING MUNICIPALITY: Jinfo Shan, 29°01'N, 107°14'E, 1700–1950 m, 1 spec. (NMPC). VIETNAM: VINH PHUC PROV.: Tam Dao, 900–1400 m, 3.–11.vi.1985, 1 spec., J. Jelínek lgt. (NMPC).

Distribution. This species was described and so far known only from Myanmar. **New species for China and Vietnam.**

***Glischrochilus pallidescriptus* Jelínek, 1999**

Material examined. CHINA: GUIZHOU PROV.: Fanjing Shan, 27°54'N, 108°42'E, 1800–2000 m, pitfall trap, 5.–11.vi.2014, C. Reuter lgt., 1 spec. (NKME).

Distribution. A species endemic to China, so far known only from central (Henan, Shaanxi) and southwestern (Sichuan, Yunnan) provinces. **First record from Guizhou.**

***Glischrochilus pantherinus* (Reitter, 1879)**

Material examined. CHINA: GANSU PROV.: Lazikou valley, 34°09.9–10.1'N, 103°48.2–51.9'E, 2120–2510 m, 28.vi.2005, J. Hájek, D. Král & J. Růžička lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC). SICHUAN PROV.: Jinliang (Tcho-nin), 15.–20.vi.2002, E. Kučera lgt., 1 ♀ (NMPC).

Distribution. Rather widely distributed Far Eastern species occurring in Japan, Korea and Far East of Russia westward to Khabarovsk region (KIREJTSHUK 1992). **New species for China.**

***Glischrochilus parvipustulatus* (Kolbe, 1886)**

Material examined. CHINA: ZHEJIANG PROV.: Lin'an county, W Tianmu Shan, N end of Tianmu village, 30°19.61'N, 119°26.15'E, 27.vi.2009, 1 spec., J. Cooter lgt. (OUMNH).

Distribution. Widespread, but rare species occurring across China, Korea, Russian Far East, and Japan. **First record from Zhejiang.**

***Glischrochilus popei* Jelínek, 1975**

Material examined. CHINA: YUNNAN PROV.: Nujiang Lisu Auton. Pref., Gaoligongshan, valley W Gongshan, 3020 m, 27°47'54"N, 98°30'13"E, mixed forest, litter, moss and wood sifted, 7.vi.2007, D. W. Wrase lgt., 2 spec. (NKME and NMPC).

Distribution. A species known so far only from southeastern Tibet (China) and northern Myanmar. **First record from Yunnan.**

***Glischrochilus pulcher* Jelínek, 1975**

Material examined. CHINA: YUNNAN PROV.: 35 km N Lijiang, Heishui, 27.13N, 100.19E, 18.vi.–4.vii.1993, S. Bečvář lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC). INDIA: UTTARAKHAND: 30 km N Bageshwar, SE of Dhakuri vill., 2600–2800 m, 25.–26.vi.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt., 4 spec. (NMPC). WEST BENGAL: Darjeeling Distr., Tonglu, 3070 m, 1.–3.vi.2006, E. Kučera lgt., 1 spec. (NMPC).

Distribution. A species described from Nepal. The distribution in China (Yunnan province) in JELÍNEK & AUDISIO (2007) is based on unpublished data listed above. **New species for India.**

***Glischrochilus subcylindricus* (Reitter, 1884)**

Material examined. CHINA: GUIZHOU PROV.: Fanjing Shan, 27°54'N, 108°42'E, 1800–2000 m, pitfall trap, 5.–11.vi.2014, C. Reuter lgt., 3 spec. (NKME, NMPC).

Distribution. Species hitherto known from Japan and Kuril Islands. **New species for China.**

World checklist of the genus *Glischrochilus*

The main zoogeographic regions are coded as follows: NAR – Nearctic, NTR – Neotropical, ORR – Oriental, PAL – Palaearctic.

***Glischrochilus* Reitter, 1873**

Glischrochilus Reitter, 1873

= *Ips* Fabricius, 1777

Subgenus *Glischrochilus* Reitter, 1873

biguttulus (Motschulsky, 1860) PAL: Russia (Kamchatka)
= *angusticollis* (Motschulsky, 1860)
= *brevenotatus* Pic, 1926

confluentus (Say, 1823) NAR: eastern Canada, USA

cruciatus (Motschulsky, 1860) PAL: Russia (Siberia, Far East), Mongolia, Japan

lecontei Brown, 1932 NAR: western USA
= *cylindricus* (LeConte, 1863)

moratus Brown, 1932 NAR: Canada

quadripunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) PAL: Europe, Russia (Siberia), Mongolia
= *niger* (J. R. Sahlberg, 1889)
= *quadripustulatus* (Linnaeus, 1761)

tremulae Clayhills, Audisio & Cline, 2016 PAL: Finland

vittatus Say, 1837 NAR: Canada, USA
= *dejeani* (Kirby, 1837)
= *sepulcralis* (Randall, 1838)

Subgenus *Gymnoparomius* Kirejtshuk, 1987*octopunctatus* (Grouvelle, 1897) ORR: Myanmar**Subgenus *Librodor* Reitter, 1884**= *Cephalips* Arrow, 1937= *Cryptarchips* Reitter, 1911

- affinis* Kirejtshuk, 1984 PAL: Russia (Central Territory, Siberia, Far East)
- audisioi* Jelínek, 1999 PAL: Nepal
- becvari* Jelínek, 1999 PAL: China
- binaevus* (Reitter, 1879) PAL: Russian Far East, Japan
- christophi* (Reitter, 1879) PAL: Russian Far East, Korea, Japan
- clavatus* (Reitter, 1884)
= *clavatus* (Reitter, 1885) PAL: Japan
- egregius* (Grouvelle, 1892)
= *cyclops* Jelínek, 1975
= *monticola* Jelínek, 1975 ORR/PAL: Himalaya, Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam
- fasciatus* (Olivier, 1790)
= *geminatus* (Melsheimer, 1844)
= *quadrimaculosus* (Melsheimer, 1844) NAR: Canada, USA; introduced to PAL: Central Europe
- flavipennis* (Reitter, 1875) ORR/PAL: Himalaya, China, Myanmar
- flavoguttatus* (Reitter, 1875) PAL: Himalaya
- forcipatus* (Fairmaire, 1889) PAL: China
- formosus* Jelínek, 1999 PAL: China
- grandis* (Tournier, 1872)
= *latefasciatus* (Reitter, 1883) PAL: North Europe, Ukraine, Caucasus, West Siberia
- hortensis* (Geoffroy, 1785)
= *olivieri* Bedel, 1891
= *puncticollis* Trella, 1923
= *quadripunctatus* (Olivier, 1790) PAL: Europe, Turkey, Russia
- ipsoides* (Reitter, 1879) PAL: Russian Far East, Korea, Japan
- japonius* (Motschulsky, 1858)
= *chinensis* (Reitter, 1873)
= *dauidis* (Fairmaire, 1878)
= *nankineus* (Fairmaire, 1878)
= *superbus* Jelínek, 1975 PAL/ORR: Nepal, China, Korea, Japan, continental SE Asia, Sumatra
- jelineki* Lasoń, 2009 PAL: China
- klapperichi* Jelínek, 1975 PAL: China
- laetus* Kirejtshuk, 1987 ORR: Indonesia
- latior* Jelínek, 1999 PAL: China
- luteoniger* Jelínek, 1982 PAL: Nepal
- obtusus* (Say, 1835) NAR: USA
- mirabilis* Jelínek, 1975 ORR/PAL: China, Myanmar, Vietnam
- palliduscriptus* Jelínek, 1999 PAL: China
- pantherinus* (Reitter, 1879) PAL: China, Russian Far East, Korea, Japan

- parvipustulatus* (Kolbe, 1886)
= *pubescens* Jelínek, 1982 PAL: China, Russian Far East, Korea, Japan
- pilula* Jelínek & Hájek, 2018 ORR: Laos
- popei* Jelínek, 1975 ORR/PAL: China, Myanmar
- pulcher* Jelínek, 1975 PAL: Himalaya, China
- quadriguttatus* (Fabricius, 1777)
= *bidisjunctus* Pic, 1917
= *decemguttatus* (Olivier, 1790)
= *diversenotatus* Pic, 1917
= *quadrinotatus* (Scriba, 1790)
= *subinterruptus* Pic, 1917 PAL: Europe
- quadrisingnatus* (Say, 1835)
= *bipunctatus* (Melsheimer, 1844)
= *bipustulatus* (Melsheimer, 1844)
= *canadensis* Brown, 1932: 259
= *sempustulatus* (Reitter, 1873)
= *similis* (Melsheimer, 1844) NAR: Canada, USA; introduced to PAL: Europe, Kazakhstan
- rubricollis* Kirejtshuk, 1987 ORR: Vietnam
- rufiventris* (Reitter, 1879) PAL: Russian Far East, Korea, Japan
- rufocapillatus* Jelínek, 1982 ORR: South India
- ruzickai* Jelínek & Hájek, 2018 ORR/PAL: China, Myanmar
- sanguinolentus* (Olivier, 1790)
= *rubromaculatus* (Reitter, 1873) NAR: Canada, USA
- siepmanni* Brown, 1932 NAR: Canada
- subcylindricus* (Reitter, 1884)
= *subcylindricus* Reitter, 1885 PAL: China, Japan, Russia (Kuril Islands)
- tibetanus* Lasoń, 2016 PAL: China (Tibet)
- Species *incertae sedis***
- clarkana* (Westwood, 1874) NTR: Brazil
- fuscipennis* (Laporte, 1840) NTR: Mexico
- ultimus* (Sharp, 1891) NTR: Mexico

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