

RESEARCH PAPER

***Taumacera* revisited, with new synonyms, new combinations  
and a revised catalogue of the species  
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae)**

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**Abstract.** The generic synonyms of *Taumacera* Thunberg, 1814 are revised. *Acroxena* Baly, 1879; *Kinabalua* Mohamedsaid, 1997; *Neochrolea* Jacoby, 1887; *Paraenidea* Laboissière, 1933 and *Xenarthra* Baly, 1861 are proposed as new synonyms of *Taumacera*. *Luperomorphella* Chûjô, 1964 is removed from the synonymy with *Taumacera* and proposed as a new synonym of *Cerophysa* Chevrolat, 1836. As a result of the examination of extensive type material, the following new combinations are proposed: *Cerophysa albomaculata* (Chûjô, 1964) comb. nov. (from *Luperomorpha*), *Hoplosaenidea basalis* (Duvivier, 1884) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Hoplosaenidea dohertyi* (Jacoby, 1894) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Hoplosaenidea rubripennis* (Duvivier, 1884) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Hyphaenia balyi* (Jacoby, 1895) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Hyphaenia bicornuta* (Medvedev, 2001) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Hyphaenia costata* (Medvedev, 2001) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Hyphaenia tonkinensis* (Laboissière, 1936) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Pseudoscelida metallica* (Jacoby, 1887) comb. nov. (from *Doridea*), *Pseudoscelida nigrolimbata* (Jacoby, 1899) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Taumacera antennata* (Mohamedsaid, 1997) comb. nov. (from *Kinabalua*), *Taumacera bella* (Weise, 1922) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Taumacera cervicornis* (Baly, 1861) comb. nov. (from *Xenarthra*), *Taumacera clypeata* (Baly, 1888) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera coxalis* (Jacoby, 1899) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Taumacera facialis* (Baly, 1886) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera fulva* (Kimoto, 1989) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera jacobyi* (Weise, 1922) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Taumacera javanensis* (Jacoby, 1895) comb. nov. (from *Dorydea*), *Taumacera lewisi* (Jacoby, 1887) comb. nov. (from *Xenarthra*), *Taumacera martensi* (Medvedev, 1990) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera mirabilis* (Jacoby, 1887) comb. nov. (from *Xenarthra*), *Taumacera musaamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010) comb. nov. (from *Kinabalua*), *Taumacera nasuta* (Baly, 1879) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera paradoxa* (Laboissière, 1936) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera samoderzhenskovi* (Medvedev, 1992) comb. nov. (from *Acroxena*), *Taumacera submetallica* (Jacoby, 1896) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Taumacera sumatrensis* (Jacoby, 1884) comb. nov. (from *Aenidea*), *Taumacera suturalis* (Duvivier, 1885) comb. nov. (from *Platyxantha*), *Taumacera unicolor* (Jacoby, 1887) comb. nov. (from *Xenarthra*), *Taumacera viridis* (Hope, 1831) comb. nov. (from *Auchenia*). New substitute names are proposed for preoccupied taxa which are newly transferred to *Taumacera* from other genera: *Taumacera kimotoi* nom. nov. (for *Acroxena femoralis* Kimoto, 1989, nec *Platyxantha femoralis* Allard, 1889, synonym of *T. fulvicollis* (Jacoby, 1881)); *Taumacera indicola* nom. nov. (for *Acroxena indica* Jacoby, 1896, nec *Taumacera indica* (Jacoby, 1889)); *Taumacera medvedevi* nom. nov. (for *Acroxena nigricornis* Medvedev, 1992, nec *Taumacera nigricornis* (Baly, 1864)). The following new synonyms are established: *Fleutiauxia chinensis* (Maulik, 1933) = *Fleutiauxia mutifrons* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963 syn. nov.; *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis* (Jacoby, 1884) = *Platyxantha wallacei* Jacoby, 1895 syn. nov.; *Metrioidea grandis* (Allard, 1889) = *Platyxantha robusta* Jacoby, 1895 syn. nov.; *Taumacera lewisi* (Jacoby, 1887) = *Aenidea hirtipennis* Jacoby, 1887 syn. nov.; *Taumacera indica* (Jacoby, 1889) = *Palpoxena yunnana* Medvedev, 2015 syn.



nov.; *Taumacera sumatrensis* (Jacoby, 1884) = *Ozomena intermedia* Jacoby, 1899 syn. nov. *Platyxantha quadraticollis* Jacoby, 1896 is confirmed as a synonym of *Theopella bodjoensis* (Duvivier, 1885). The name *Hyphaenia tibialis* Medvedev & Romantsov, 2013 is fixed by the act of the first reviewer principle. Based on the structure of antennae, seven species-groups are recognized (the *antennata*-group, the *cervicornis*-group, the *deusta*-group, the *insignis*-group, the *nasuta*-group, the *nigricornis*-group, and the *viridis*-group). Lectotypes are designated for *Platyxantha balyi* Jacoby, 1895 and *Dorydea indica* Jacoby, 1889, which is important since each of their syntype series consists of two different species

**Key words.** Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, *Taumacera*, taxonomy, nomenclature, new synonymy, new combinations, new species, Sri Lanka, Oriental Region

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## Introduction

The genus *Taumacera* was proposed by THUNBERG (1814) for *Taumacera deusta* Thunberg, 1814, described from ‘Goda–Hopps Udden’ (= Caput Bonae Spei, today’s Western Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa). It is well known that the type localities of many species described by Thunberg are incorrect or not well defined and that subsequent authors misapplied them (e.g., POPE 1987, BEZDĚK 2016, SCHÖLLER & BEZDĚK 2018). One such case involves *Taumacera deusta*, which was undoubtedly collected by Thunberg during his two visits to Java in the years 1775 and 1777 (THUNBERG 1795, 1796). This mistake was detected by WEISE (1922), who also proposed the synonymy of *Nacrea apicipennis* Baly, 1886 with *Taumacera deusta*.

Many species with an expanded antennomere III were described during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by BALY (1879a, 1886a) and JACOBY (1881, 1886, 1891, 1896a, 1899) and placed in the newly established genera *Neocharis* Jacoby, 1881, *Nacrea* Baly, 1886 and *Metellus* Jacoby, 1886. These genera were synonymized by JACOBY (1891, 1899), WEISE (1913) and BRYANT (1923). WEISE (1924) listed *Neocharis*, *Nacrea* and *Metellus* as synonyms of *Taumacera*, which was characterised by the presence of an expanded antennomere III in males. Additional species with differently modified antennae were described in the genera *Doridea* Baly, 1864 and *Platyxantha* Baly, 1864 (e.g., ALLARD 1889b; BALY 1864; DUVIVIER 1884; JACOBY 1884b, 1887a, 1889, 1891, 1895a, 1896a, 1899). These two genera were synonymized by WEISE (1922), who selected *Platyxantha* as the valid name.

REID (1999) revised the generic concept of *Taumacera*, proposed *Doridea*, *Platyxantha* and *Platyxanthoides* Laboissière, 1933 as its synonyms, and established the *Taumacera deusta* species-group for species with an expanded antennomere III. During the last 25 years, additional new species of *Taumacera* were described by MEDVEDEV (2008), MEDVEDEV & ROMANTSOV (2013), MOHAMEDSAID (1993, 1994, 1998b, 2001a,b, 2002, 2010a) and REID (1999, 2001). Several previously named species were also transferred to *Taumacera* from other genera (e.g., MOHAMEDSAID 2004, MOHAMEDSAID & CONSTANT 2007), or they were synonymized (REID 1998).

The relatively stabilized definition of *Taumacera* was disrupted by erroneous confusion with *Cerophysa*, as GRESSITT & KIMOTO (1963) used *Cerophysa* as a subgenus of *Taumacera*, which rendered the definition and the nomenclature of the genus chaotic. This concept can be found in various subsequent papers by MEDVEDEV & SPRECHER-UEBERSAX (1998), KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA (1972), KIMOTO (2004), etc. Sometimes, *Cerophysa* was even treated as a strict synonym of *Taumacera* (e.g., KIMOTO 1989, 1990, 2005; MEDVEDEV 2002). However, MOHAMEDSAID (1993) separated *Cerophysa* from *Taumacera* and was also the first to introduce the metasternal process as an important character to distinguish both genera.

The present paper revises the generic concept of *Taumacera* based on the examination of the type specimens as much as possible. The structure of male antennae, previously used as an important character at the generic level, is shown to be a highly variable sexual character without any impact on the generic definition of *Taumacera*. The primary type material of most of the *Taumacera* species was examined, which led to some taxonomical changes described below. During the examination of extensive material from various institutions and collections, about 20 new species of *Taumacera* were discovered. However, their descriptions will be published in following articles.

## Material and methods

Photographs of specimens were taken with a Canon EOS 550D digital camera with a Canon MP-E 65 mm lens. Images of the same objects at different focal planes were combined using Helicon Focus 5.1.3 software.

The examined material is housed in the following collections:

- BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA (James H. Boone);
- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, UK (Michael Geiser, Maxwell V. L. Barclay);
- HMHJ Haruo Matsuzawa (Takizawa) collection, Hasuda, Japan;
- ISNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Pol Limbourg);
- JBCB Jan Bezděk collection, Brno, Czech Republic;
- LMRM Lev N. Medvedev collection, Moscow, Russia;
- MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA (Philip D. Perkins);

MNHN Museum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Antoine Mantilleri);  
 MSNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genova, Italy (Roberto Poggi);  
 NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Matthias Borer, Eva Sprecher-Uebersax);  
 NHRS Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (Johannes Bergsten);  
 NMEG Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany (Matthias Hartmann);  
 NMPC Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek, Lukáš Sekerka);  
 RMNH Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum ('Naturalis'), Leiden, Netherlands (Fred van Assen);  
 SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany (Wolfgang Schwaller);  
 USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA (Alexander S. Konstantinov);  
 ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Johannes Frisch, Joachim Willers);  
 ZMUH Zoologisches Institut und Museum, Universität von Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany (Hans Riefenstahl, Kai Schütte);  
 ZSM Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany (Ditta Balke, Michael Balke).

Exact label data are cited for all type specimens; a double slash (//) divides the data on different labels, and a single slash (/) divides the data from different lines. Type localities are cited in the original spelling. Other comments and remarks are placed in square brackets: [p] preceding data are printed, [h] preceding data are handwritten, [w] white label, [r] red label, [b] blue label, and [o] orange label.

## Taxonomy

### *Taumacera* Thunberg, 1814

*Taumacera* Thunberg, 1814: 48 (type species: *Taumacera deusta* Thunberg, 1814, by monotypy).  
*Thaumacera* Gemminger & Harold, 1876: 3560 (unjustified emendation of *Taumacera* for *Taumacera*).  
*Acroxena* Baly, 1879b: 462 (type species: *Acroxena nasuta* Baly, 1879, by original designation), **syn. nov.**  
*Doridea* Baly, 1864: 236 (type species: *Doridea insignis* Baly, 1864, by original designation); WEISE (1922): 108 (synonymized with *Platyxantha*); REID (1999): 1 (synonymized with *Taumacera*), **synonymy confirmed.**  
*Dorydea*: CHAPUIS (1875): 245 (subsequent incorrect spelling of *Doridea* Baly).  
*Kinabalua* Mohamedsaid, 1997b: 132 (type species: *Kinabalua antennata* Mohamedsaid, 1997, by original designation), **syn. nov.**  
*Metellus* Jacoby, 1886: 63 (new substitute name for *Neocharis* Jacoby, 1881 nec Sharp, 1877); WEISE (1913): 231 (synonymized with *Nacrea*); BRYANT (1923): 147 (synonymized with *Nacrea*).  
*Nacrea* Baly, 1886a: 29 (type species: *Nacrea maculata* Baly, 1886, by original designation); JACOBY (1891): 65 (synonymized with *Metellus*).  
*Neocharis* Jacoby, 1881: 448 (type species: *Neocharis fulvicollis* Jacoby, 1881, by original designation). Preoccupied by *Neocharis* Sharp, 1877: 485 (Coleoptera: Eucnemidae).  
*Neochrolea* Jacoby, 1887a: 117 (type species: *Neochrolea cavifrons* Jacoby, 1887, by monotypy); MAULIK (1936): 580 (synonymized with *Palpoxena*), **syn. nov.**  
*Paraenidea* Laboissière, 1933: 66 (type species: *Paraenidea azurea* Laboissière, 1933, by original designation); KIMOTO (1989): 202 (synonymized with *Platyxantha*); REID (1999): 3 (synonymized with *Palpoxena*), **syn. nov.**  
*Platyxantha* Baly, 1864: 233 (type species: *Platyxantha apicalis* Baly, 1864, by original designation); REID (1999): 1 (synonymized with *Taumacera*).  
*Platyxanthoides* Laboissière, 1933: 71 (type species: *Platyxanthoides variceps* Laboissière, 1933, by original designation); GRESSITT &

KIMOTO (1963): 685 (synonymized with *Paraenidea*); KIMOTO (1989): 202 (synonymized with *Platyxantha*); REID (1999): 1 (synonymized with *Taumacera*).

*Xenarthra* Baly, 1861: 298 (type species: *Xenarthra cervicornis* Baly, 1861, by original designation), **syn. nov.**

**Redescription** (modified and extended based on REID (1999, 2001)). Body length 5.0–12.0 mm.

**Males.** *Head.* Eyes moderately large. Gena 0.2–0.4 times as long as eye. Anterior part of head not modified or modified (e.g., surface even or convex, dull, covered with punctures and wrinkles; shallowly concave; strongly excavated and modified; or head extremely thin in lateral view – Figs 43–54). Labrum usually not modified or, rarely, enlarged (the *nasuta*-group). Frontal tubercles flat, broad, rectangular, usually with produced inner anterior angle, rarely transversely triangular. Penultimate maxillary palpomere not greatly swollen, apical palpomere conical.

*Antennae* 11-segmented (except *T. cervicornis* with 12 antennomeres), slender with antennomeres relatively robust, often some antennomeres strongly modified (for antennal shape examples see Figs 19–30, 97–104); antennomere II very short, III long, 3.5–6.0 times longer than II, 0.85–1.40 as long as I (usually subequal in length) and about 2.5–5.0 times as long as wide (cannot be applied for species with modified antennomere III). Antennomeres sometimes longitudinally ridged.

*Pronotum* transverse, 1.2–1.6 times as wide as long, broadest at middle or at anterior half, with pair of discal depressions (sometimes reduced but visible, or, rarely, without depressions). Anterior pronotal border absent. Lateral margins rounded or subparallel in posterior half and rounded in anterior half, rarely explanate.

*Elytra.* Surface usually almost glabrous (with scattered erect setae on apical lobes only) or, rarely, densely covered with longer setae (the *cervicornis*-group). Elytra confusedly punctate and nonstriate, semistriate or slightly costate. Epipleura gradually narrowed to apex.

*Legs.* Procoxae globular, prosternal process reduced to thin depressed ridge, procoxal cavities closed. Protibiae usually simple, sometimes with emargination on inner side. Protarsomere I usually not modified, rarely almost circular (the *insignis*-group). Metatibia simple without apical spine or with subapical lobe sometimes with apical short black spine. Length of metatarsomere I about equal to following tarsomeres combined. Tarsal claws appendiculate with basal tooth small and rounded. Metatarsomere I usually simple, rarely slightly expanded and emarginated.

*Metasternal process* usually flat or slightly concave with thinly split apex, rarely apex bifurcate, divergent, whole process directed down, or accompanied with one or two pairs of small appendices (Figs 31–42).

*Abdomen.* Last ventrite apically trilobate.

*Aedeagus* always flattened apically and with split apex (Figs 55–63). Ventral side with longitudinal groove (sometimes only in apical half), always distinctly narrowed subapically, constriction formed by two small triangular processes which can make distinct angulation in lateral view. In *T. nasuta*-group aedeagus dorsally with two small denticles near apex.

**Females.** Antennae slender, unmodified. Tibiae always without tibial spurs. Posterior margin of last ventrite regularly rounded, without incisions. Spermatheca with C-shaped cornu and well developed bulbus (Fig. 11). Gonocoxae with split apex, apical part with several long setae, base bifurcate (Fig. 10). Sternite VIII suboval, with setae cumulated in apical part, tignum thin circa 2–3 times as long as sternite VIII (Fig. 10).

**Differential diagnosis.** *Taumacera* is close to *Palpoxena* Baly, 1861, and both genera can be treated as sister-genera (REID 1999). They share the closed anterior coxal cavities, meso- and metatibia without an apical spine (some *Taumacera* have a spine on subapical lobe on metatibia), and a similar structure of the aedeagus. Female genitalia of *Palpoxena* and *Taumacera* are very similar, but they were studied only in a limited number of species.

*Palpoxena* itself is in need of revision. The characters presented here are valid for the *Palpoxena laeta*-group, in which the type species *P. laeta* Baly, 1861 (Figs 2, 6–7, 13–15) belongs. The best character for separating the two genera seems to be the presence (*Taumacera*) or absence (*Palpoxena*) of a metasternal process in males. Males of *Palpoxena* always have filiform antennae, never with expanded or ridged antennomeres, while the antennomeres in males of *Taumacera* are often expanded, sometimes with a visible ridge (if slender, they are relatively robust, never filiform). Antennomere III is extremely long in *Palpoxena*, ca. 5.0–7.5 times as long as II and about 5.0–7.0 times as long as wide, while being more robust in *Taumacera* (ca. 3.5–6.0 times as long as II and about 2.5–5.0 times as long as wide). *Palpoxena* species have the frontal tubercles reduced to a very narrow, bent keel, and sometimes nearly absent, while the frontal tubercles in *Taumacera* are well developed. An excavated or modified frontoclypeus is typical for many *Palpoxena* males, while the head in *Taumacera* males is usually without such modifications (with some exceptions, e.g., the *T. indica* or the *T. nasuta* species-groups). Greatly expanded maxillary palps, previously used for separating both genera, are known only in the *Palpoxena laeta*-group, not in all *Palpoxena* species.

In past decades, *Taumacera* was often confused with *Cerophysa*. The differences between the two genera were already published by MOHAMEDSAID (1993) and REID (1999). Here, I expound on the differences as follows (*Taumacera* first): posterior margin of procoxal cavities closed (open in *Cerophysa*); males with metasternal process (without process in *Cerophysa*); pronotum more flat, with well-developed and visible lateral and posterior borders (pronotum more convex, with very thin lateral and posterior borders; lateral borders often not visible from above); unmodified antennomeres longer, ca. 2.5–5.0 times as long as wide (shorter, 0.7–2.0 times as long as wide in *Cerophysa*); last visible ventrite with two deep narrow incisions on posterior margin (last visible ventrite with entire posterior margin in males of *Cerophysa*); aedeagus flattened apically, with longitudinal ventral groove distinctly narrowed subapically and with split apex (aedeagus extremely narrow, with apex bent in *Cerophysa*). Female genitalia of *Taumacera* and *Cerophysa* are similar but should be studied on more

extensive material. It is necessary to note that *Cerophysa* itself is also in need of revision as it is evidently comprised of several species-groups which should probably be classified in other genera (BEZDĚK 2018). The abovementioned characters refer to the type species *Cerophysa nodicornis* (Wiedemann, 1823) from Java (Figs 3, 8–9, 16–18).

**Clarifications of proposed synonymies.** *Taumacera* males display great variability in the shape of the antennae and head which are, however, nothing more than secondary characters of sexual dimorphism. As shown by REID (1999, 2001) there is no justification for maintaining genera based only on a single secondary sexual character. The examples of the variability in males are shown in Figs 19–30 for the antennae and in Figs 43–54 for the head. REID (1999) proposed the *T. deusta* species-group for species with an expanded antennomere III. Additional six species-groups are established in the present paper. However, some species are not classified within any species-group for various reasons (unknown males, unclear identity etc.).

REID (1999) mistakenly classified *Dorydea indica* Jacoby, 1889 in the genus *Palpoxena*. Because *Paraenidea azurea* Laboissière, 1933 (the type species of *Paraenidea*) was considered as a synonym of *Dorydea indica*, REID (1999) subsequently proposed *Paraenidea* to be a synonym of *Palpoxena*. Recently, MOHAMEDSAID & CONSTANT (2007) transferred *Dorydea indica* to *Taumacera*, but the generic synonymy was not solved in their paper. I studied the type specimens *Dorydea indica* as well as additional nontype specimens and the males have a well developed metasternal process (Fig. 34), therefore, I concur with MOHAMEDSAID & CONSTANT (2007) that *Dorydea indica* must be classified in *Taumacera*. Consequently, *Paraenidea* is removed from synonymy with *Palpoxena* and is newly synonymized with *Taumacera*.

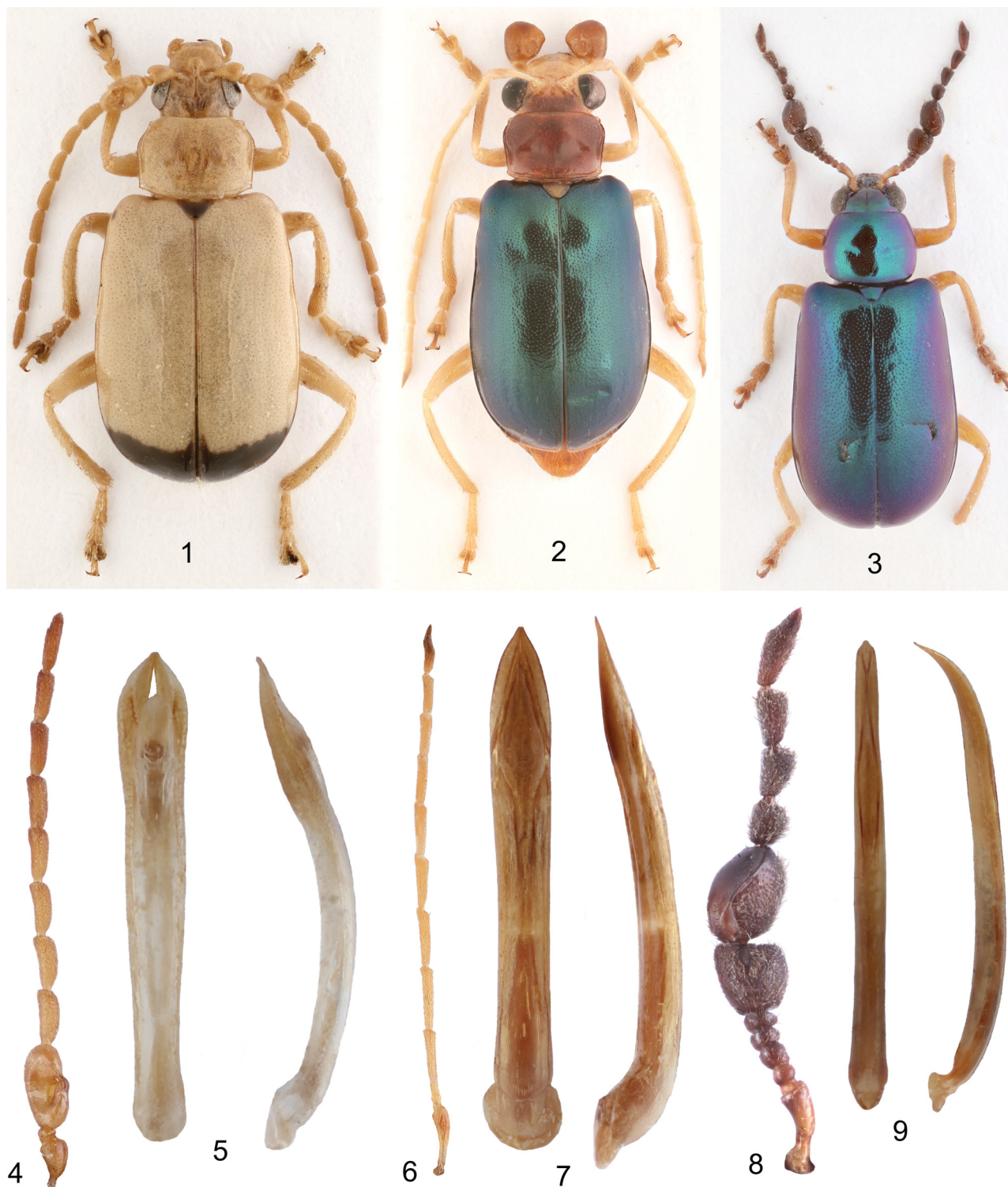
MOHAMEDSAID (1997b) described the new genus and species *Kinabalua antennata* Mohamedsaid, 1997 from Sabah. The second species, *K. musaamani*, was added by MOHAMEDSAID (2010a). *Kinabalua* differs from *Taumacera* only in the structure of the antennae with dilated antennomeres VII and VIII, and a large sharp spine on antennomere VIII directed backwards (Fig. 19, see also photographs in MOHAMEDSAID 2010a). This character is treated as a sound modification device (MOHAMEDSAID 2010b). All other characters are shared with *Taumacera* including the presence of metasternal process. As the structure of male antennae is a secondary sexual character, I here propose *Kinabalua* to be treated as a new synonym of *Taumacera*.

The genus *Xenarthra* Baly, 1861 was proposed for *Xenarthra cervicornis* Baly, 1861 from Sri Lanka. An additional three species, also from Sri Lanka, were added by JACOBY (1887a). Males of all species from Sri Lanka have long lateral branches on male antennomeres III–X or on a part of these antennomeres (Figs 20–21, 65–66, 68–69). The type specimens of all four *Xenarthra* species were examined and the males have a metasternal process. As the structure of male antennae is a secondary sexual character, I here propose *Xenarthra* be treated as a new synonym of *Taumacera*.

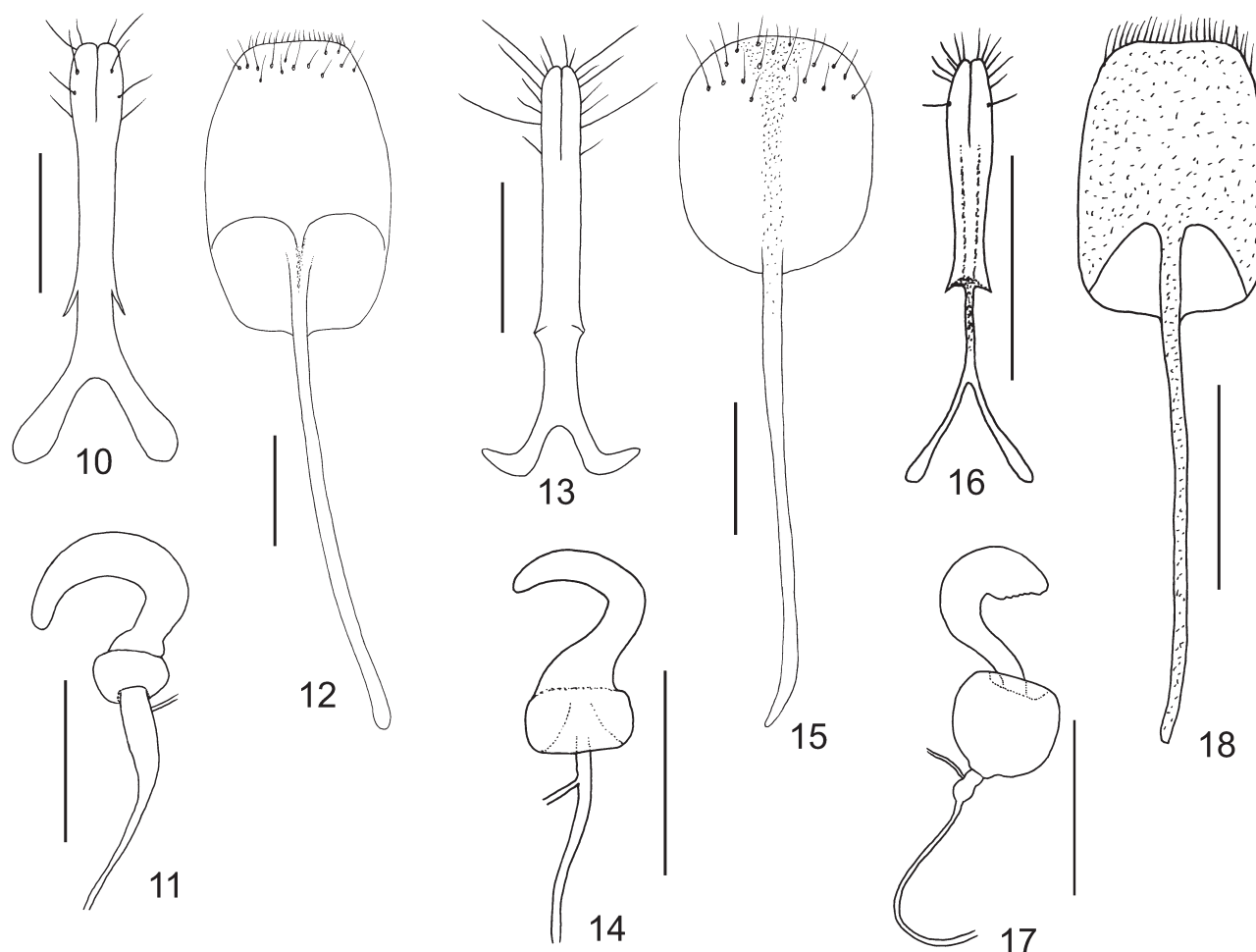
The genus *Acroxena* Baly, 1879 differs from *Taumacera* only in the strongly modified head of males (Figs 48–50), which is also a secondary sexual character. All other important characters (the presence of a metasternal process, the structure of the antennae, pronotum and aedeagus, and metatibiae without an apical spine) are shared with *Taumacera*. The genus *Neochrolea* Jacoby, 1887 was never formally synonymized with *Acroxena*. However, the only species *Neochrolea cavifrons* Jacoby, 1887, was synony-

mized with *Aenidea facialis* Baly, 1886 (now *Acroxena*) by BRYANT (1923). Later on, MAULIK (1936) synonymized *Neochrolea* with *Palpoxena* which, with some doubts, was also followed by GRESSITT & KIMOTO (1963). I examined all relevant type material and in sum I remove *Neochrolea* from the synonymy with *Palpoxena* and propose both *Acroxena* and *Neochrolea* as new synonyms of *Taumacera*.

The genus *Azlania* Mohamedsaid, 1996 has a flat metasternal lobe but is not treated in this study. *Azlania*



Figs 1–9. 1–3 – Male habitus. 1 – *Taumacera deusta* Thunberg, 1814 (Bali); 2 – *Palpoxena laeta* Baly, 1861 (Perak); 3 – *Cerophysa nodicornis* (Wiedemann, 1823) (Java). 4–5 – *Taumacera deusta* details. 4 – male antenna; 5 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views. 6–7 – *Palpoxena laeta* details. 6 – male antenna; 7 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views. 8–9 – *Cerophysa nodicornis* details. 8 – male antenna; 9 – aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views.



Figs 10–18. Female genitalia. 10–12 – *Taumacera laevipennis* (Jacoby, 1886) (Kelantan). 10 – gonocoxae; 11 – spermatheca; 12 – sternite VIII. 13–15 – *Palpoxena laeta* Baly, 1861 (Perak). 13 – gonocoxae; 14 – spermatheca; 15 – sternite VIII. 16–18 – *Cerophysa nodicornis* (Wiedemann, 1823) (Java). 16 – gonocoxae; 17 – spermatheca; 18 – sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.25 mm for Figs 11, 14 and 17; 0.5 mm for Figs 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18.

comprises four species from Malaysia and Indonesia with *A. costatipennis* (Jacoby, 1896) as the type species. I examined the type specimens of *A. costatipennis* and they have a single apical spine on simple metatibiae, which separates *Azlania* from *Taumacera* and *Palpoxena*. The lack of additional material does not allow me to resolve the relation of *Azlania* to *Taumacera*. I can neither exclude future synonymy of both genera nor provide confirmation of its validity.

REID (1999) also speculated that *Lasioxantha* Kimoto, 1989 and *Epaenidea* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963 might be junior synonyms of *Taumacera*, but due to insufficient descriptions he did not synonymize them formally. I examined paratypes of *Lasioxantha fulva* Kimoto, 1989 (the type species of *Lasioxantha*). The males do not have the metasternal process and the structure of aedeagus is also very different from that of *Taumacera*. Therefore, I can confirm *Lasioxantha* as a distinct genus. The validity of *Epaenidea* needs further study as I only had the opportunity to study female paratypes of *Epaenidea subvirida* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963 (the type species of *Epaenidea*). *Epaenidea elegans* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1966 from the Ryukyu Islands is surely not congeneric with *Taumacera* (male

paratype examined). The third species, *E. indochinensis* Medvedev, 2004, is here transferred to *Taumacera* based on study of the type material.

#### Definition of species-groups in *Taumacera* with updated check-list

The genus includes several species-groups defined predominantly by male antennal characters. Previously, only *Taumacera deusta* species-group was designated by REID (1999), six additional groups are proposed here. For the check-list and diagnosis of species groups see Table 1.

#### Commented list of studied taxa

##### *Taumacera antennata* (Mohamedsaid, 1997), comb. nov.

*Kinabalu antennata* Mohamedsaid, 1997b: 132 (original description)

**Material examined.** MALAYSIA: SABAH: Bundu-Tiehan, 14.iv.2006, 1 ♂, A. Abe leg. (HMHJ); Poring Park, Ranau, 2.–3.viii.2010, 1 ♂, H. Takizawa leg. (HMHJ).

**Comments.** The dorsal coloration is variable. The species was described from specimens with black elytra. The two males examined here have pale brown or brownish red

**Table 1.** Definition of species-groups and catalogue of *Taumacera* species.

<b><i>Taumacera antennata</i> species-group</b>	
Antennomeres VII and VIII dilated, antennomere VIII with distinct spine directed backwards (Figs 19, 64).	
<i>antennata</i> Mohamedsaid, 1997b: 132 ( <i>Kinabalua</i> ),	Borneo
<b>comb. nov.</b>	
<i>musaamani</i> Mohamedsaid, 2010a: 59 ( <i>Kinabalua</i> ),	Borneo
<b>comb. nov.</b>	
<b><i>Taumacera cervicornis</i> species-group</b>	
Antennomeres III–X (or part of these antennomeres) with long lateral branches (Figs 20–21, 65–66, 68–69). The group includes four species from Sri Lanka formerly classified in the genus <i>Xenarthra</i> .	
<i>cervicornis</i> Baly, 1861: 299 ( <i>Xenarthra</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Sri Lanka
<i>lewisi</i> Jacoby, 1887a: 108 ( <i>Xenarthra</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Sri Lanka
= <i>hirtipennis</i> Jacoby, 1887a: 113 ( <i>Aenidea</i> ), <b>syn. nov.</b>	
<i>mirabilis</i> Jacoby, 1887a: 107 ( <i>Xenarthra</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Sri Lanka
<i>unicolor</i> Jacoby, 1887a: 109 ( <i>Xenarthra</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Sri Lanka
<b><i>Taumacera deusta</i> species-group</b>	
Antennomere III greatly expanded, sometimes also IV more or less modified (4, 22–23, 70–83). Currently the group includes 20 species.	
<i>centromaculata</i> Medvedev, 2008: 432	Bali
<i>constricta</i> Mohamedsaid, 2002: 218	Sumatra
<i>costatipennis</i> Jacoby, 1896a: 498 ( <i>Metellus</i> )	Sumatra
<i>dekatevi</i> Reid, 2001: 254	Borneo
<i>deusta</i> Thunberg, 1814: 48	Java, Bali
= <i>apicipennis</i> Baly, 1879a: 110 ( <i>Oedicerus</i> )	
= <i>apicipennis</i> Baly, 1886a: 29 ( <i>Nacrea</i> )	
<i>duri</i> Mohamedsaid, 2001a: 158	Bali
<i>evi</i> Reid, 1999: 7	Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra
= <i>sucki</i> sensu MOHAMEDSAID (1993)	
<i>fulvicollis</i> Jacoby, 1881: 448 ( <i>Neocharis</i> )	Java, Sumatra
= <i>femoralis</i> Allard, 1889b: cxv ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	
= <i>drescheri</i> Weise, 1922: 85 ( <i>Thaumacera</i> )	
<i>fulvovirens</i> Laboissière, 1929: 95	Sumatra (Mentawai Isl.)
( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	
<i>khalednordini</i> Mohamedsaid, 2010a: 61	Malaysia (Sabah)
<i>laevipennis</i> Jacoby, 1886: 62 ( <i>Metellus</i> )	Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia
<i>maculata</i> Baly, 1886a: 29 ( <i>Nacrea</i> )	Java, Bali
<i>midtibialis</i> Mohamedsaid, 1998b: 156	Borneo
<i>mohamedsaidi</i> Reid, 1999: 6	Borneo
<i>seminigra</i> Reid, 1999: 3	Peninsular Malaysia,
= <i>nigripennis</i> Jacoby, 1899: 297	Sumatra, Borneo
( <i>Metellus</i> )	
<i>subapicalis</i> Mohamedsaid, 1993: 117	Peninsular Malaysia
<i>sucki</i> Weise, 1922: 84 ( <i>Thaumacera</i> )	Borneo
= <i>martapurensis</i> Mohamedsaid, 1998b: 154	
<i>tibialis</i> Mohamedsaid, 1994: 169	Borneo
<i>uniformis</i> Jacoby, 1891: 65 ( <i>Metellus</i> )	Java
<i>warisan</i> Mohamedsaid, 1998b: 157	Borneo
<b><i>Taumacera insignis</i> species-group</b>	
Male antennomeres IX and X greatly expanded, VIII short. Male protarsomere I enlarged, subcircular. This group includes <i>Taumacera insignis</i> and <i>T. yamamotoi</i> (Figs 24, 84–85).	
<i>insignis</i> Baly, 1864: 236 ( <i>Doridea</i> )	Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo
<i>yamamotoi</i> Mohamedsaid, 1998c: 203	Borneo
( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	
<b><i>Taumacera nasuta</i> species-group</b>	
Male head strongly modified (Figs 48–50). Male antennae slender, no antennomere expanded, antennomere III usually slightly emarginated (Fig. 25). Aedeagus dorsally with two small denticles near apex (Figs 59–60). Metasternal process bifurcate (Figs 33, 35). The group consists of 11 species formerly classified in the genus <i>Acroxena</i> and <i>Taumacera frontalis</i> .	
<i>clypeata</i> Baly, 1888: 158 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Andaman Isl.
<i>facialis</i> Baly, 1886b: 27 ( <i>Aenidea</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Sri Lanka
= <i>cavifrons</i> Jacoby, 1887a: 117 ( <i>Neochrolea</i> )	
<i>frontalis</i> Mohamedsaid, 2001b: 290	Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand
<i>fulva</i> Kimoto, 1989: 215 ( <i>Acroxena</i> ),	Thailand, Laos,
<b>comb. nov.</b>	Vietnam
<i>indicola</i> <b>nom. nov.</b>	India
= <i>indica</i> Jacoby, 1896c: 288 ( <i>Acroxena</i> )	
<i>kimotoi</i> <b>nom. nov.</b>	Laos
= <i>femoralis</i> Kimoto, 1989: 214 ( <i>Acroxena</i> )	
<i>martensi</i> Medvedev, 1990: 20 ( <i>Acroxena</i> ),	India (Assam)
<b>comb. nov.</b>	
<i>medvedevi</i> <b>nom. nov.</b>	Vietnam
= <i>nigricornis</i> Medvedev, 1992: 75 ( <i>Acroxena</i> )	
<i>nasuta</i> Baly, 1879b: 462 ( <i>Acroxena</i> ),	Nepal, India
<b>comb. nov.</b>	
<i>paradoxa</i> Laboissière, 1936: 240 ( <i>Acroxena</i> ),	Vietnam, Thailand
<b>comb. nov.</b>	
<i>samoderzhenkovi</i> Medvedev, 1992: 75	Vietnam
( <i>Acroxena</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	
<b><i>Taumacera nigricornis</i> species-group</b>	
Antennae clavate with last two antennomeres enlarged, antennomere X subtubular and XI conical (Figs 26, 88–89). Head normal or extremely flat (Figs 51–52).	
<i>nigricornis</i> Baly, 1864: 234 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Java, Bali
<i>rufomarginata</i> Jacoby, 1895a: 78 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Java
<i>ventralis</i> Baly, 1864: 235 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Peninsular Malaysia
<b><i>Taumacera viridis</i> species-group</b>	
Antennae slender with various slightly modified antennomeres (Figs 27–28). Elytra with indicated elytral ribs (Figs 91–95). Male head with slightly concave anterior part (Figs 53–54).	
<i>aureipennis</i> Laboissière, 1933: 69 ( <i>Paraenidea</i> )	China (Yunnan)
<i>bella</i> Weise, 1922: 109 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Myanmar
= <i>basalis</i> Jacoby, 1889: 232 ( <i>Dorydea</i> )	
<i>indica</i> Jacoby, 1889: 231 ( <i>Dorydea</i> )	SE Asia
= <i>azurea</i> Laboissière, 1933: 67 ( <i>Paraenidea</i> )	
= <i>hoabinhia</i> Laboissière, 1933: 69 ( <i>Paraenidea</i> )	
= <i>yunnana</i> Medvedev, 2015: 327 ( <i>Palpoxena</i> ), <b>syn. nov.</b>	
<i>insularis</i> Gressitt & Kimoto, 1965: 926 ( <i>Paraenidea</i> )	China (Hainan)
<i>magenta</i> Gressitt & Kimoto, 1965: 926 ( <i>Paraenidea</i> )	China (Hainan)
<i>occipitalis</i> Laboissière, 1933: 70 ( <i>Paraenidea</i> )	Vietnam, Thailand, Yunnan
<i>sumatrensis</i> Jacoby, 1884b: 229 ( <i>Aenidea</i> ),	Sumatra, Borneo
<b>comb. nov.</b>	
= <i>intermedia</i> Jacoby, 1899: 287 ( <i>Ozomena</i> ), <b>syn. nov.</b>	
<i>variceps</i> Laboissière, 1933: 71 ( <i>Platyxanthoides</i> )	Vietnam, Thailand, Yunnan
<i>viridis</i> Hope, 1831: 29 ( <i>Auchenia</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Nepal, Assam, Myanmar

(continues on the next page)

Table 1. (continues from the previous page)

<i>Taumacera</i> species currently unassigned to any species-group			
<i>antennalis</i> Medvedev & Romantsov, 2013: 138	Thailand	<i>multicostata</i> (Jacoby, 1896a: 495)	Sumatra
<i>apicalis</i> Baly 1864: 234 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra	( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	
<i>bifasciata</i> Jacoby, 1899: 300	Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra	<i>nagaii</i> Mohamedsaid, 1998c: 206	Borneo
( <i>Platyxantha</i> )		( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	
= <i>bivittata</i> Weise, 1922: 109 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )		<i>nigripennis</i> Jacoby, 1884b: 225	Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia
<i>coxalis</i> Jacoby, 1899: 298 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Sumatra	( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	
<i>indochinensis</i> Medvedev, 2004: 333	Laos	<i>philippina</i> Weise, 1913: 230 ( <i>Nacrea</i> )	Philippines (Palawan)
( <i>Epaenidea</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>		<i>rubida</i> Allard, 1889: cxvi ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Borneo
<i>jacobyi</i> Weise, 1922: 109 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> ),	Sumatra	<i>smaragdina</i> Duvivier, 1884: cccxx	Borneo
<b>comb. nov.</b>	(Mentawai Isl.)	( <i>Doridea</i> )	
= <i>costatipennis</i> Jacoby, 1896b: 141 ( <i>Dorydea</i> )		<i>submetallica</i> Jacoby, 1896a: 494	Sumatra
<i>javanensis</i> Jacoby, 1895b: 109 ( <i>Dorydea</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	Java	( <i>Platyxantha</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	
<i>kinabaluensis</i> Mohamedsaid, 1995a: 79	Borneo	<i>sumatrana</i> Jacoby, 1899: 299 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo
( <i>Platyxantha</i> )			
<i>monstrosa</i> Jacoby, 1899: 301 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra	<i>suturalis</i> Duvivier, 1885: 398	Philippines (Luzon)
		( <i>Platyxantha</i> ), <b>comb. nov.</b>	
		<i>variabilis</i> Jacoby, 1891: 64 ( <i>Platyxantha</i> )	Java

elytra, respectively. However, the structure of the antennal spine is exactly the same as shown in MOHAMEDSAID (1997b, 2010a).

### *Taumacera apicalis* (Baly, 1864)

*Platyxantha apicalis* Baly 1864: 234 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // *Platyxantha* / *apicalis* / Baly / Sumatra [grey, h] // [blank white label]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** SINGAPORE: 'Singap', 1 ♂ (BMNH). INDONESIA: SUMATRA: 'Sum', 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH). CENTRAL KALIMANTAN: Sungei Mohot, Marung Raya, 200 m, i.2011, 1 ♀, M. Geiser leg. (BMNH). MALAYSIA: PAHANG: Taman Negara N. P., Kuala Tahan, 14.iii.2007, 1 ♀, J. Foit leg. (JBCB). PERAK: Temengor, 29.–30.i.1994, 1 ♀, Salleh & Ismail leg. (JBCB). SARAWAK: foot of Mt. Dulit, junction of Tinjar and Lejok Rivers, 4.viii.1932, 1 ♀, B. M. Hobby & A. W. Moore leg. (BMNH); same data, 14.viii.1932, 1 ♀ (BMNH); same data, 26.viii.1932, 1 ♀ (BMNH); same data, 16.ix.1932, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH); same data, 12.xi.1932, 1 ♂ (BMNH); Kapah River tributary of Tinjar River, 2.x.1932, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, B. M. Hobby & A. W. Moore leg. (BMNH); same data, 3.x.1932, 2 ♀♀ (BMNH); same data, 4.x.1932, 1 ♀ (BMNH); same data, 24.ix.1932, 1 ♀ (BMNH); 'SAR', 1 ♂ (BMNH). SABAH: Bettotan near Sandakan, 19.viii.1927, 2 ♂♂ (BMNH).

### *Taumacera aureipennis* (Laboissière, 1933)

*Paraenidea aureipennis* Laboissière, 1933: 69 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Pe Yen Tsing / Yunnan [w, p] // 33 [w, h] // COTYPE [red letters, w, p] // *Paraenidea* / *aureipennis* / m. [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p]' (MNHN); 1 unsexed spec., 'Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. / Chine [y, p] // PE YEN TSIN / YUNNAN / Coll. de Touzalin [w, p, stuck on previous label] // *Paraenidea* / *aureipennis* / 1933 m [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p] // Para- / type [orange, p]' (ISNB); 1 ♂, 'Pe Yen Tsing / Yunnan [w, p] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ [w, h] // *Paraenidea* / *aureipennis* / m [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p] // Le Moul't Vend. / via Reinbek / Eing Nr. 1, 1957 [w, p]' (ZMUH).

### *Taumacera bella* (Weise, 1922), **comb. nov.**

*Dorydea basalis* Jacoby, 1889: 232 (original description, permanently invalid based on the Art 59.3 of ICZN (1999))

*Platyxantha bella* Weise, 1922: 109 (replacement name for *Dorydea basalis* Jacoby, 1889 nec *Platyxantha basalis* Duvivier, 1884)

**Type material examined.** *Dorydea basalis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Bhamò / Birmania / Fea [p] VI [h] 188 [p] 6 [w, h] // *basalis* / Jac. [w, h] // *Dory-*

*dea* / *basalis* Jac. [b, h]' (MSNG); 1 probably ♀ (only photograph seen), 'Bhamò / Birmania / Fea [p] VI [h] 188 [p] 6 [w, h] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // *Dorydea* / *basalis* / Jac. [b, h] // Type [p] / 18351 [r, h]' (MCZ).

**Comments.** WEISE (1922) classified *Dorydea basalis* Jacoby, 1889 in *Platyxantha*, found it homonymous with *Platyxantha basalis* Duvivier, 1884 and proposed a replacement name *Platyxantha bella* for Jacoby's species. Subsequent authors (MAULIK 1936, WILCOX 1973) classified *Platyxantha bella* in *Palpoxena*. I examined one male syntype of *Dorydea basalis* deposited in MSNG and photograph of additional syntype in MCZ. Undoubtedly this species belongs to *Taumacera* and is close to *T. indica*. *Platyxantha basalis* Duvivier, 1884 is here transferred to *Hoplosaenidea* (see below). However the name *Dorydea basalis* Jacoby, 1889 cannot be restored as a valid name because it is permanently invalid based on Art. 59.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). The valid name of this species is *Taumacera bella* Weise, 1922, **comb. nov.**

### *Taumacera bifasciata* (Jacoby, 1899)

*Platyxantha bifasciata* Jacoby, 1899: 300 (original description)

*Platyxantha bivittata* Weise, 1922: 109 (unjustified replacement name for *Platyxantha bifasciata*)

**Material examined.** MALAYSIA: KUALA LUMPUR: Kuala Lumpur, 1 ♂ (BMNH). PENANG: Penang, 1 ♂ (BMNH). PERAK: Temengor, Belum, 10.–15.v.1994, 2 ♀♀, Ismail & Sham leg. (JBCB).

### *Taumacera centromaculata* Medvedev, 2008

*Taumacera centromaculata* Medvedev, 2008: 432 (original description)

**Type material examined.** PARATYPE: ♀ (only photograph seen), 'INDONESIA, BALI / Danau Buyan, 1300 m / 19.-21.2.1994 / Bolm Igt. [w, p] // PARATYPUS [p] / *Taumacera* / *centromaculata* m. [h] / L. Medvedev det. [p] 2008 [r, h]' (LMRM).

### *Taumacera cervicornis* (Baly, 1861), **comb. nov.**

(Figs 20, 31, 44, 56, 65)

*Xenarthra cervicornis* Baly, 1861: 299 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // *Xenarthra* / *cervicornis* / Baly / Ceylon [grey, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH).





Figs 19–30. Male antenna of *Taumacera*. 19 – *T. musaamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010) (Sabah); 20 – *T. cervicornis* (Baly, 1861) (Sri Lanka); 21 – *T. lewisi* (Jacoby, 1887) (Sri Lanka); 22 – *T. laevipennis* (Jacoby, 1886) (Kelantan); 23 – *T. subapicalis* Mohamedsaid, 1993 (Pahang); 24 – *T. insignis* (Baly, 1864) (Pahang); 25 – *T. indicola* nom. nov. (Maharashtra); 26 – *T. ventralis* (Baly, 1864) (Pahang); 27 – *T. indica* (Jacoby, 1889) (Thailand); 28 – *T. variceps* (Laboissière, 1933) (Thailand); 29 – *T. monstrosa* (Jacoby, 1899) (Kelantan); 30 – *T. sumatrana* (Jacoby 1899) (Johor).



Figs 31–42. Male metasternal process of *Taumacera*. 31 – *T. cervicornis* (Baly, 1861) (Sri Lanka); 32 – *T. deusta* Thunberg, 1814 (Bali); 33 – *T. frontalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001 (Perak); 34 – *T. indica* (Jacoby, 1889) (Thailand); 35 – *T. indicola* nom. nov. (Maharashtra); 36 – *T. insignis* (Baly, 1864) (Pahang); 37 – *T. kinabaluensis* (Mohamedsaid, 1995) (Sabah); 38 – *T. musaamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010) (Sabah); 39 – *T. rufomarginata* (Jacoby, 1895) (Java); 40 – *T. subapicalis* Mohamedsaid, 1993 (Pahang); 41 – *T. variceps* (Laboissière, 1933) (Thailand); 42 – *T. ventralis* (Baly, 1864) (Pahang).

**Additional material examined.** SRI LANKA: Kandy, vii.1910, 1 ♂ (BMNH); Kandy, iv.1907, 1 ♀ (BMNH); Kandy, 23.v.1910, 1 ♀ (BMNH); Kandy, vi.1908, 5 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀, G. E. Bryant leg. (BMNH); Ceylon, 1909, 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, E. E. Green leg. (BMNH); Ceylon, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH); Kandy, iii.1910, 1 ♀, J. Uzel leg. (NMPC).

**Comments.** The male syntype of *Xenarthra cervicornis* has the metasternal process therefore it is transferred to *Taumacera*.

#### *Taumacera clypeata* (Baly, 1888), comb. nov.

*Platyxantha clypeata* Baly, 1888: 158 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p]' // ♀ [w, h] // *Platyxantha / clypeata* [w, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♂, '♂ [w, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH).

**Comments.** To date *Platyxantha clypeata* was classified in *Acroxena* (MAULIK 1936, WILCOX 1973). Based on the presence of a metasternal process and strongly modified head in the male syntype, I hereby transfer it to *Taumacera* and assign it to the *T. nasuta* species-group.

#### *Taumacera constricta* Mohamedsaid, 2002

*Taumacera constricta* Mohamedsaid, 2002: 218 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Soekaranda, 1894, 2 ♀♀, Dohrn leg. (ZMHB); Soekaranda, 1 ♀, Dohrn leg. (ZMHB).

**Comments.** All three specimens collected in Sumatra were erroneously labelled as cotypes of *Metellus fulvicollis*, which was described from Java.

#### *Taumacera costatipennis* (Jacoby, 1896)

(Fig. 72)

*Metellus costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896a: 498 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p]' // SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Metellus / costatipennis* / Jac [b, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [y, p] // 105 [pink, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // 96-64. [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // 96-65. [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♂, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // 96-65. [w, p] // *Metellus / costatipennis* / n. sp. Jac. / ♂ ♀ [w, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♂, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Typus [w, p, red letters] // *costatipennis* / ♂ Jac. [w, h] // *Metellus / costatipennis* / ♂ Jac. [b, h]' (MSNG).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Sibaya Mt., 13.ii.1994, 1 ♂, H. Takizawa leg. (HMHJ); Sibuatang Mt., 12.ii.1994, 1 ♀, H. Takizawa leg. (HMHJ).

***Taumacera coxalis* (Jacoby, 1899), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 96)

*Platyxantha coxalis* Jacoby, 1899: 298 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Dohrn / Sumatra / Soekaranda [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyxantha / coxalis* Jac [b, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Soekaranda / Januar 1894 / Dohrn [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *coxalis* Jac [grey label, w]' (BMNH).

**Comments.** The species was unknown to subsequent specialists and was mentioned only in catalogues. WEISE (1924) listed it as *Platyxantha (Haplotes) coxalis* while WILCOX (1973) and KIMOTO (1990) classified it in the genus *Polexima*.

In the BMNH I found two female syntypes of *Platyxantha coxalis* which do not correspond with Jacoby's description as he mentioned only males (JACOBY 1899). In my opinion, this discrepancy can be easily explained by the structure of antennae. Both females have slightly thickened apical antennomeres (Fig. 96) which probably led Jacoby to treat them as males. Although the males are unknown to me I have no doubt that *Platyxantha coxalis* belongs to *Taumacera* based on habitus and the absence of tibial spurs.

***Taumacera deusta* Thunberg, 1814**

(Figs 1, 4–5, 32, 45, 71–72)

*Taumacera deusta* Thunberg, 1814: 48 (original description)*Oedicerus apicipennis* Baly, 1879a: 110 (original description); WEISE (1922): 85 (synonymized with *Taumacera deusta*)*Nacreia apicipennis* Baly, 1886a: 29 (original description); WEISE (1922): 85 (synonymized with *Taumacera deusta*)

**Type material examined.** *Taumacera deusta*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Uppsala Zool. Univ. Mus. / Thunbergsaml. nr. 12377 / *Taumacera deusta* / Cap. TYP [r, p] // *Taumacera* [box label, w, h] // *deusta*. / Cap. [box label, w, p]' (UUZM).

*Oedicerus apicipennis*: See comments.*Nacreia apicipennis*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // India or. [w, h] // *Nacreia / apicipennis* / Baly / India [w, p] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH).**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: BALI: Bedugul Region, Tamblingan Lakes N. P., xi.2004, 1200 m, 1 ♂ (JBCB).

**Comments.** BALY (1879a, 1886a) published the descriptions of *Oedicerus apicipennis* and *Nacreia apicipennis*. Only the holotype of *Nacreia apicipennis* is deposited in the BMNH (Fig. 72). Based on comparison of both Baly's descriptions I speculate that they refer to the same specimen as the texts in Latin are nearly the same and in both descriptions only one specimen with five broken apical antennomeres is mentioned. Therefore the names are objective synonyms as BALY (1886a) probably only repeated the description and put a new identification label when proposing the new genus *Nacreia*.

***Taumacera facialis* (Baly, 1886), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 48)

*Aenidea facialis* Baly, 1886b: 27 (original description)*Neochrolea cavifrons* Jacoby, 1887a: 117 (original description); BRYANT (1923): 147 (synonymized with *Aenidea facialis*)

**Type material examined.** *Aenidea facialis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // Ceylon [w, h] // *Aenidea / facialis* / Baly / Type [w, h] // *A. facialis* [w, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH).

*Neochrolea cavifrons*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Ceylon. / G. Lewis. / 1910-320. [w, p] // Balangoda. / 1,776 ft. / 13-16.III.82. [w, p] // *Neochrolea / cavifrons* Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** SRI LANKA: Peradeniya, 25.xi.1901, 1 ♀, 17.iii.1902, 1 ♂, 16.v.1902, 2 ♀♀, J. Uzel leg. (NMPC); Henaratgoda, 12.ii.1902, 1 ♀, 14.ii.1902, 1 ♀, 15.ii.1902, 1 ♀, J. Uzel leg. (NMPC).

**Comments.** To date *Aenidea facialis* was classified in *Palpoxena* (MAULIK 1936, WILCOX 1973) or in *Acroxena* (KIMOTO 2003). Based on the presence of the metasternal process and strongly modified head in males I hereby transfer it to *Taumacera* and assign it to the *T. nasuta* species-group.

***Taumacera frontalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001**

(Figs 33, 49, 59, 86)

*Taumacera frontalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001b: 290 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: KELANTAN: 30 km NW of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt., Kampong Sungai Om, 800–1000 m, 22.v.–14.vi.2012, 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB); 90 km N of Gua Musang, Gunung Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m, 10.iv.–5.v.2016, 1 ♀, P. Čechovský leg. (NMEG). PAHANG: Ringlet, 04°28'N, 101°22'E, 12.–30.iv.2007, 1 ♂, V. Kremitský leg. (JBCB). PERAK: Cameron Highlands, Batu (= Mile) 19 vill. env., 04°22.2'N, 101°20.0'E, 590 m, 22.–27.iv.2009, 1 ♀, J. Hájek leg. (NMPC); Cameron Highlands, Batu (= Mile) 19 vill. env., 04°22.2'N, 101°20.0'E, 590 m, 22.iv.2009, 1 ♀, P. Baňář & M. Trýzna leg. (BMNH); Cameron Highlands, road 59 between Tapah and Tanah Rata, 4°22.121'N, 101°20.042'E, 600–660 m, 11.v.2011, 1 ♂, P. Šípek & D. Vondráček leg. (JBCB). SELANGOR: Bukit Kutu, iv.1915, 1 ♀ (BMNH).

***Taumacera fulva* (Kimoto, 1989), comb. nov.***Acroxena fulva* Kimoto, 1989: 215 (original description)

**Type material examined.** PARATYPES: 1 ♀, 'Laos 1963 / Umgeb. Vanky [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // *Acroxena / fulva* / n. sp. [w, h] // PHOTO [r, p] // Zool. Staatsslg. / München [b, p]' (ZSM); 1 ♀, 'VIET NAM: Chute de / Bourg, 37 km SE of / Dalat, 780 m / 25.IV.1960 [w, p] // R. E. Leech / Collector / BISHOP [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // *Acroxena / fulva* / n. sp. [w, h]' (BPBM).

**Comments.** Although the male was not examined I here transfer *Acroxena fulva* to *Taumacera* based on general habitus.

***Taumacera fulvicollis* (Jacoby, 1881)**

(Fig. 73)

*Neocharis fulvicollis* Jacoby, 1881: 448 (original description)*Platyxantha femoralis* Allard, 1889b: cxv (original description); JACOBY (1894b): 197 (synonymized with *Neocharis fulvicollis*)*Taumacera drescheri* Weise, 1922: 85 (original description); REID (1998): 288 (synonymized with *Neocharis fulvicollis*)

**Type material examined.** *Neocharis fulvicollis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Java / Fruhstorff [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *fulvicollis* Jac. / (*Nacreia maculata* Baly). [grey, p]' (BMNH); photograph of 1 ♂, 'Java [w, p] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // Type. [p] / 18343 [r, h]' (MCZ).

*Platyxantha femoralis*: Not examined, not found in ISNB (Limbourg 2017, pers. comm.).

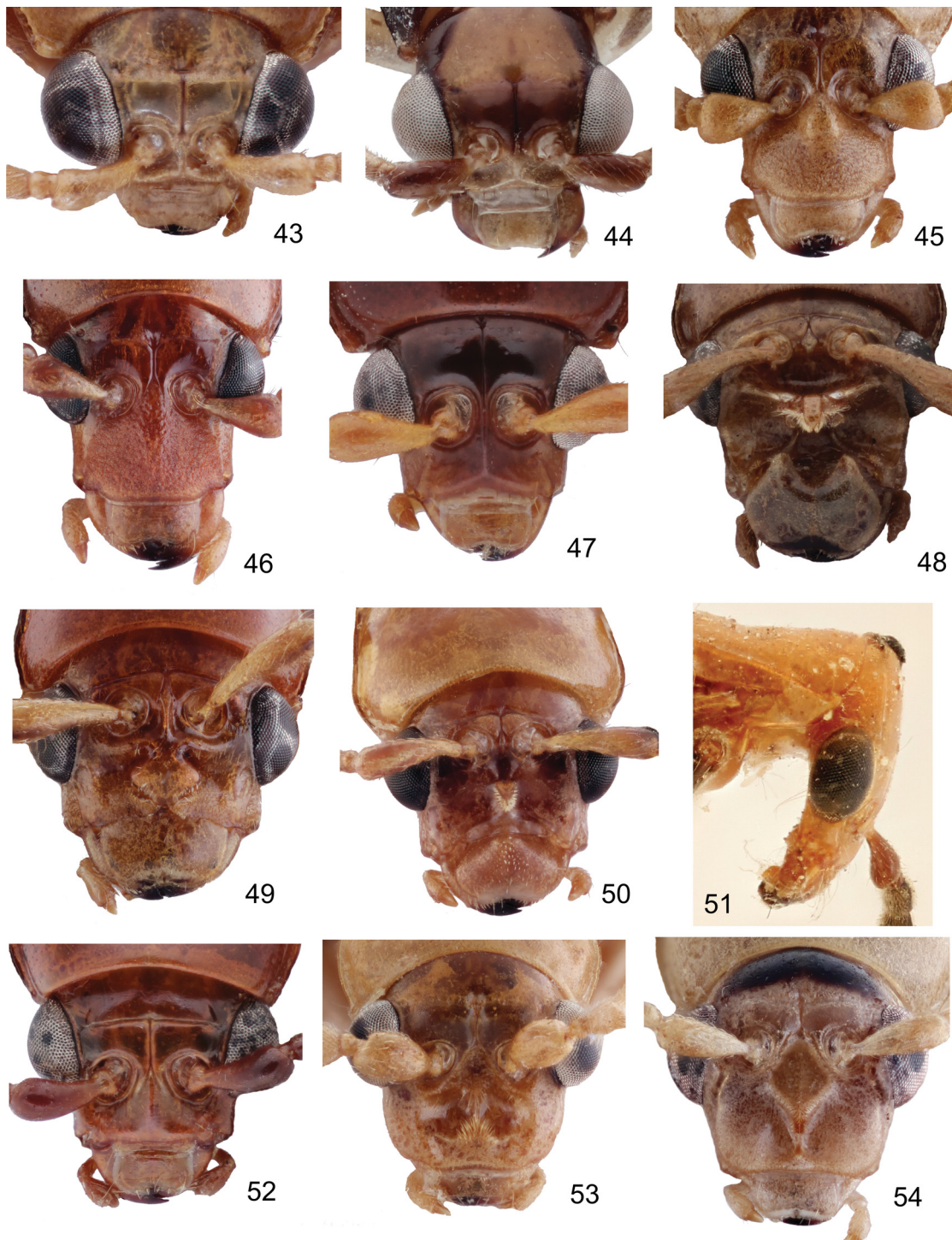
*Taumacera drescheri*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'SEMARANG / DRESCHER [w, p] // 12 [h] 19 [p] 06 [w, h] // *Drescheri* m [w, h] // Typus [r, p]' (NHRS); 1 ♀, 'SEMARANG / DRESCHER [p] / 10 [h] 19 [p] 05 [w, h] // [blank, round blue label] // ♀ [w, h] // *Drescheri* / m. [w, h] // Typus [r, p]' (NHRS).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: BALI: Buleleng District, Tamblingan – Danau, Tamblingan (lake), montane forest around lake, 08°16.1'S, 115°05.5–9'E, 1250 m, 19.–21.ii.2015, 1 ♀, J. Hájek

& J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC). JAVA: Buitenzorg, 1 ♀, Strickland leg. (NMPC). SUMATRA: Medan, 1 ♀ (NMPC); Langkat, Balei Gadjah, 1 ♂ (NMPC).

**Comments.** *Neocharis fulvicollis* was described from Java. Three females from Soekaranda in Sumatra (ZMHB) collected by Dohrn (two of them dated 1894) and labelled as cotypes of '*Metellus fulvicollis*' do not belong to the type series of *Neocharis fulvicollis*. In my opinion all three females are conspecific with *Taumacera constricta* Mohamedsaid, 2002.

REID (1998) synonymized *Thaumacera drescheri* with *T. fulvicollis* without examination of the type material. I examined two syntypes (females) of *T. drescheri* deposited in NHRS. In my opinion the specimens belong to two different species due to different colouration of elytra and neither is conspecific with *T. fulvicollis*. However, male(s) explicitly described in the original description agree fairly well with *T. fulvicollis*. Thus, for now I follow REID (1998) and treat *T. drescheri* as a synonym of *T. fulvicollis* until I have the opportunity to study male syntype(s).



Figs 43–54. Male head of *Taumacera*. 43 – *T. musaamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010) (Sabah); 44 – *T. cervicornis* (Baly, 1861) (Sri Lanka); 45 – *T. deusta* Thunberg, 1814 (Bali); 46 – *T. laevipennis* (Jacoby, 1886) (Kelantan); 47 – *T. insignis* (Baly 1864) (Pahang); 48 – *T. facialis* (Baly, 1886) (Sri Lanka); 49 – *T. frontalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001 (Perak); 50 – *T. indicola* nom. nov. (Maharashtra); 51 – *T. nigricornis* (Baly, 1864) (lateral view, syntype); 52 – *T. rufomarginata* (Jacoby, 1895) (Java); 53 – *T. indica* (Jacoby, 1889) (Thailand); 54 – *T. variceps* (Laboissière, 1933) (Thailand).

***Taumacera fulvovirens* (Laboissière, 1929)**

(Figs 74–75)

*Platyxantha fulvovirens* Laboissière, 1929: 95 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Sipora Island / West Sumatra / Oct. 1924. / C. B. K. and N. S. [w, p] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♀ [w, h] // Brit. Mus. / 1929-206. [w, p] // *Platyxantha / fulvovirens / m. [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p]*' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'N. Pagi [h] / Sipora Island / West Sumatra / Oct. 1924. / C. B. K. and N. S. [w, p] // COTYPE [red letters, p] / ♀ [w, h] // *Platyxantha / fulvovirens / m. [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p]* // Ex. F. M. S. / Museum. / B. M. 1955-354. [w, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Sipora Island / West Sumatra / Oct. 1924. / C. B. K. and N. S. [w, p] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♀ [w, h] // *Platyxantha / fulvovirens / m. [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p]* // Le Moul't vend. / via Reinbek / Eing. Nr. 1, 1957 [w, p]' (ZMUH). **Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Mentawai, Sipora Is., Sereinu, v.–vi.1894, 1 ♂, E. Modigliani leg. (BMNH); Mentawai, Siberut Is., 50–100 m, iii.–iv.2005, 2 ♂♂, local collector leg. (HMHJ); Mentawai, Siberut Is., SW coast, 0–100 m, iii.2005, 1 ♂, local collector leg. (HMHJ).

**Comments.** This species was described based on four females from Mentawai Islands (Fig. 74). REID (1999) did not classify *T. fulvovirens* in the *T. deusta* species-group because males were unknown to him. I found altogether four males with characteristically modified antennae (Fig. 75) and accordingly I assign *T. fulvovirens* to the *T. deusta* species-group.

***Taumacera indica* (Jacoby, 1889)**

(Figs 27, 34, 53, 91–92)

*Dorydea indica* Jacoby, 1889: 231 (original description)  
*Paraenidea azurea* Laboissière, 1933: 67 (original description); KIMOTO (1989): 202 (synonymized with *Taumacera indica*)  
*Paraenidea azurea* var. *hoabinhia* Laboissière, 1933: 69 (original description); KIMOTO (1989): 202 (synonymized with *Taumacera indica*)  
*Palpoxena yunnana* Medvedev, 2015: 327 (original description), **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *Dorydea indica*: LECTOTYPE: ♂ (designated here), 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Teinzo / Birmania / Fea, Maggio 1886 [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Dorydea / indica / Jac. [b, h] // LECTOTYPUS, / Dorydea indica / Jacoby, 1889 / J. Bezděk des., 2018 [r, p]*' (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPES: 1 ♂ (photograph), 'Teinzo / Birmania / Fea, Maggio 1886 [w, p] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // *Dorydea ? / indica Jac. [b, h] // Type. [p] / 18355 [r, p]*' (MCZ); 1 ♂, 'Teinzo / Birmania / Fea, Maggio 1886 [w, p] // *indica / Jac. [w, h] // Dorydea ? / indica Jac. [b, h] // SYNTYPUS [p] / Dorydea (?) / indica / Jacoby, 1889 [orange, h] // Museo Civico / di Genova [w, p] // *Platyxantha / indica Jac. [h] / L. Medvedev det. [w, p]*' (MSNG); 1 ♂, 'Teinzo / Birmania / Fea, Maggio 1886 [w, p] // SYNTYPUS [p] // *Dorydea (?) / indica / Jacoby, 1889 [orange, h] // Museo Civico / di Genova [w, p]*' (MSNG); 1 ♂ (= *T. variceps*), 'Tenasserim / Thagata / Fea., Apr. 1887 [w, p] // SYNTYPUS [p] // *Dorydea (?) / indica / Jacoby, 1889 [orange, h] // Museo Civico / di Genova [w, p]*' (MSNG).*

*Paraenidea azurea*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Hoa Binh / de Cooman [w, h] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ [w, h] // *Paraenidea / azurea / m [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p]* // Le Moul't Vend. / via Reinbek / Eing. Nr. 1, 1957 [w, p]' (ZMUH); 1 ♀, 'Tonkin / Lac Tho / HOA BINH / A. de Cooman [w, p] // *Paraenidea / azurea m [h] / V. LABOISSIÈRE DÉT. [p] / Paratyp [w, h] // Para- / type [orange, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Fr., [p] CII, 1933 / p. 67-69, fig. 41 [w, h] // R. Mus. Hist. Nat. / Belg. I. G. 12.752 [w, p]*' (ISNB).

*Paraenidea azurea* var. *hoabinhia*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Hoa-Binh / de Cooman [w, h] // TYPE [w, red letters, p] // *Paraenidea / azurea / v. Hoabinhia m[h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p]* // Le Moul't Vend. / via Reinbek / Eing. Nr. 1, 1957 [white w, p]' (ZMUH); 1 ♂, 'Tonkin / Lac Tho / HOA BINH / A. de Cooman [w, p] // V. Laboissière det., [p] // *Paraenidea / azurea / v. hoabinhia m / Paratyp. ♂ [w, h] // Para- / type [orange, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Fr., [p] CII, 1933 / p. 69 [w, h] // R. Mus. Hist. Nat. / Belg. I. G. 12.752 [w, p]*' (ISNB).

*Palpoxena yunnana*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 45 km NW Jinghong, / vic. Bangzhang vill. [w, p] // N21°44.37, E100°27.02 / 16-1700m, 03.-05.V.2009 / leg. A. Weigel, blüh. Cast. [w, p] // HOLOTYPIUS / *Palpoxena / yunnana / L. Medvedev [r, p]*' (NMEG). **Additional material examined.** LAOS: HOUA PHAN PROV.: Ban Saluei-Phou Pane Mt., 20°12'–13.5'N, 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1340–1870 m, 15.iv.–15.v.2008, 1 ♂, Lao collector leg. (NMPC). XIENG KHOUANG PROV.: Xieng Khouang, i.1920, 10 ♂♂ 1 ♀, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg. (NMPC). VIETNAM: HOA BINH PROV.: Hoa Binh, 1 ♂, A. De Cooman leg. (BMNH). LANG SON PROV.: Than Moi, vi.–vii.1917, 1 ♂, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg. (BMNH). VINH PHUC PROV.: Tam Dao, 27.v.–2.vi.1986, 1 ♂, J. Macek leg. (NMPC). INDIA: HIMACHAL PRADESH: Kangra valley, vii.1899, 1 ♂, Dungeon leg. (BMNH).

**Comments.** During the last century, the generic position of *Dorydea indica* reflected unstable definition of the genus. Consecutively it was classified in *Platyxantha* subgen. *Haplotes* by WEISE (1924), in *Palpoxena* by MAULIK (1936) and WILCOX (1973), in *Platyxantha* by KIMOTO (1989), again in *Palpoxena* by REID (1999) and BEENEN (2010), and finally in *Taumacera* by MOHAMEDSAID & CONSTANT (2007). REID (1999) placed *Dorydea indica* to *Palpoxena* without any explanation, however, the study of relevant material undoubtedly showed it as a representative of *Taumacera* having a metasternal process.

JACOBY (1889) described *Dorydea indica* from two localities in Burma, Teinzo and Thagata. I examined four male syntypes from Teinzo (one in BMNH, one in MCZ and two in MSNG) and one male syntype from Thagata (MSNG). The male from Thagata is not conspecific with the specimens from Teinzo therefore I designate here one male from Teinzo (BMNH, Fig. 91) as the lectotype. Also the specimens from Teinzo agree with the widely used concept of this species. The specimen from Thagata is a male of *T. variceps*.

*Taumacera indica* is a very variable species with regards to colouration of the elytra, underside, and legs. I examined the type specimens of *Paraenidea azurea* and *P. azurea* var. *hoabinhia* and I agree with KIMOTO (1989) who synonymized them with *Taumacera indica*.

MEDVEDEV (2015) described *Palpoxena yunnana* from Yunnan (Fig. 92) and compared it with *Taumacera indica*. Both taxa were differentiated by the colour of the antennae, metasternum, and legs; the curved antennomere IV; and the form of the head cavity. However, the coloration of the underside, legs, and antennae is very variable throughout the distributional area. The shape of antennomere IV and the head cavity are exactly the same as in the type specimens of *Taumacera indica*. Therefore I hereby synonymize *Palpoxena yunnana* with *Taumacera indica*.

***Taumacera indicola* nom. nov.**

(Figs 25, 35, 50, 60, 87)

*Acroxena indica* Jacoby, 1896c: 288 (original description, junior secondary homonym, nec *Dorydea indica* Jacoby, 1889)

**Type material examined.** *Acroxena indica* Jacoby, 1896: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Kanara [w, p] // Type [r, p] // Ceylon [w, h] // *Acroxena / indica / Type Jac. [w, h] // Andrewes / Bequest. / B.M. 1922-221. [w, p]*' (BMNH); 1 ♂ (photograph), 'Kanara [w, p] // 2nd Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // *indica Jac. [w, h] // Type [p] / 18359 [r, h]*' (MCZ).

**Additional material examined.** INDIA: MAHARASHTRA: ca 50 km W of Karad, Konya, SW of dam, 17°23'N, 73°44'E, 600 m, 11.vi.2006, 1 ♂, Z. Kejval leg. (JBCB). KARNATAKA: Coorg Distr., NE of Virajpet, 12°13'N, 75°50'E, ca 500 m, 4.–8.vi.1999, 1 ♀, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. (JBCB).

**Comments.** Due to the new synonymy of *Acroxena* with *Taumacera*, *Acroxena indica* Jacoby, 1896 becomes a junior secondary homonym of *T. indica* (Jacoby, 1889) and is here replaced with the new substitute name *T. indicola* nom. nov.

***Taumacera indochinensis* (Medvedev, 2004),  
comb. nov.**

*Epaenidea indochinensis* Medvedev, 2004: 333 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂ (photograph), ‘Annam / Laos [w, p] // HOLOTYPE / Epaenidae [sic] / indochinensis / L. Medvedev [r, p]’ (LMRM). PARATYPE: 1 unsexed spec. (probably ♀), ‘Annam / Laos [w, p] // PARATYPE / Epaenidea / indochinensis / L. Medvedev [r, p]’ (NHMB).

**Comments.** *Epaenidea indochinensis* was described based on six specimens. I examined one badly damaged paratype (probably female) deposited in the NHMB. Pavel Romantsov kindly provided me with photographs of the holotype deposited in the collection of L. Medvedev. The metasternal process is clearly visible on the photograph of the ventral side and thus *E. indochinensis* is transferred here to *Taumacera*.

***Taumacera insignis* (Baly, 1864)  
(Figs 24, 36, 47, 58, 84)**

*Doridea insignis* Baly 1864: 236 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Type [white round label with red collar, p] // Tring [w, h] // Doridea / insignis / Baly / Tringanee [grey, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]’ (BMNH); 2 ♂♂, ‘Tring [w, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]’ (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: KELANTAN: Kampong Sungai Om, Ulu Lalat Mt., 30 km NW of Gua Musang, 800–1000 m, 22.v.–14.iv.2012, 1 ♀, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB). PAHANG: Fraser’s hill, 18.iv.1938, 10 ♂♂ (BMNH); Taman Negara N. P., Kuala Tahan, 5.–9.iii.2007, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, V. Hula, L. Purchart & F. Růžička leg. (JBCB). SELANGOR: near K. K. Bahru, 27.iii.1976, 1 ♂, K. Sakai leg. (HMHJ). INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Pinagpinag, Ulu Gadut, near Koto Baru, Padang, 22.viii.1998, 1 ♀, M. Ohara leg. (HMHJ); Dolok Barus, Sibolangit, 17.ix.1998, 1 ♀, H. Takizawa leg. (HMHJ); Harau valley, 500 m, vi.–vii.2004, 1 ♀, local collector leg. (HMHJ).

***Taumacera insularis* (Gressitt & Kimoto 1965)  
(Fig. 93)**

*Paraenidea insularis* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1965: 926 (original description)

**Type material examined.** PARATYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Para- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // CHINA: Hainan / Dwa-bi, 325 m / VII-19 to 30-35 / J. L. Gressitt [w, p] // Brit. Mus. / 1963-245 [w, p] // L. Gressitt / Collection [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] / Paraenidea / insularis [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto [y, p] // Paraenidea / insularis / G + K [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto det. 196 [p] 2 [w, h]’ (BMNH).

***Taumacera jacobyi* (Weise, 1922), comb. nov.  
(Fig. 97)**

*Dorydea costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896b: 141 (original description, junior secondary homonym, nec *Metellus costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896)

*Platyxantha jacobyi* Weise, 1922: 109 (replacement name for *Dorydea costatipennis* Jacoby 1896 nec *Metellus costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896)

**Type material examined.** *Dorydea costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Mentawai / Si Oban IV-VIII / Modigliani 94 [w, p] // Typus [red letters, w, p] // costatipennis / Jac. [w, h] // Dorydea / costatipennis / Jac. [b, h]’ (MSNG); 1 ♀, ‘Mentawai / Si Oban IV-VIII / Modigliani 94 [w,

p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] costatipennis Jac [grey, h]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, ‘Mentawai / Si Oban IV-VIII / Modigliani 94 [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p]’ (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Mentawai, Sipora Is., Sereinu, v.–vi.1894, 1 ♂, E. Modigliani leg. (BMNH).

**Comments.** WEISE (1922) classified both *Dorydea costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896 and *Metellus costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896 in the genus *Platyxantha* and due to homonymy he proposed a new substitute name of *Platyxantha jacobyi* for *Dorydea costatipennis*. REID (1999) omitted *Platyxantha jacobyi* in his list of *Taumacera*. In the current arrangement both *Dorydea costatipennis* and *Metellus costatipennis* are classified in *Taumacera* and thus Weise’s replacement name is valid.

***Taumacera javanensis* (Jacoby, 1895), comb. nov.  
(Fig. 98)**

*Dorydea javanense* Jacoby, 1895b: 109 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Dorydea / javanense / Jac. / Type [b, h]’ (BMNH); 1 ♂, ‘Malang / Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // javanense / Jac. [grey, h]’ (BMNH).

**Comments.** *Dorydea javanense* is a completely forgotten species missing in all subsequent papers and catalogues. Two syntypes (males) are deposited in the BMNH and belong to *Taumacera*.

***Taumacera kimotoi* nom. nov.**

*Acroxena femoralis* Kimoto, 1989: 214 (original description, junior secondary homonym, nec *Platyxantha femoralis* Allard, 1889 (nowadays synonym of *T. fulvicollis* (Jacoby, 1881))

**Type material examined.** *Acroxena femoralis* Kimoto, 1989: HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Laos / Umg. Vientiane / III.-VI.1963 [w, p] // HOLOTYPE [r, p] // Acroxena / femoralis / n. sp. [w, h] // PHOTO [r, p] // Zool. Staatsslg. / München [b, p]’ (ZSM). PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀, ‘Laos / Umg. Vientiane / III.-VI.1963 [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // Acroxena / femoralis / n. sp. [w, h] // Zool. Staatsslg. / München [b, p]’ (ZSM); 1 ♀, ‘LAOS: Ban Van Heue / 20 km E of Phou-kow- / kuei, 15-31.V.1965 [w, p] // J. A. Rondon / Collection / BISHOP Mus. [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // Acroxena / femoralis / n. sp. [w, h]’ (BPBM).

**Additional material examined.** LAOS: 11.vii.1920, 1 ♂ (NMPC); Luang Namtha, Nam Tha, 1000 m, 6.–15.iv.2010, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, S. Murzin leg. (JBCB).

**Comments.** Due to the new synonymy of *Acroxena* with *Taumacera*, *Acroxena femoralis* Kimoto, 1989 becomes a junior secondary homonym of *T. femoralis* (Allard, 1889) (nowadays synonym of *T. fulvicollis* (Jacoby, 1881)) and is replaced here with a new substitute name *T. kimotoi* nom. nov.

***Taumacera kinabaluensis* (Mohamedsaid, 1995)  
(Figs 37, 99)**

*Platyxantha kinabaluensis* Mohamedsaid, 1995a: 79 (original description)

**Nontype material examined.** MALAYSIA: SABAH: Crocker Range, Kota Kinabalu – Tambunan, 1240 m, at light sheet, iv.2013, 1 ♂, B. H. Garner, M. V. L. Barclay, H. Mendel & A. Giusti leg. (BMNH); Kinabalu N. P., Poring Hot Spring, 600 m, 11.vii.1992, 1 ♂, Heiss leg. (JBCB); Narawan near Poring, 2.iv.1999, 1 ♀, K. Maruyama leg. (HMHJ).

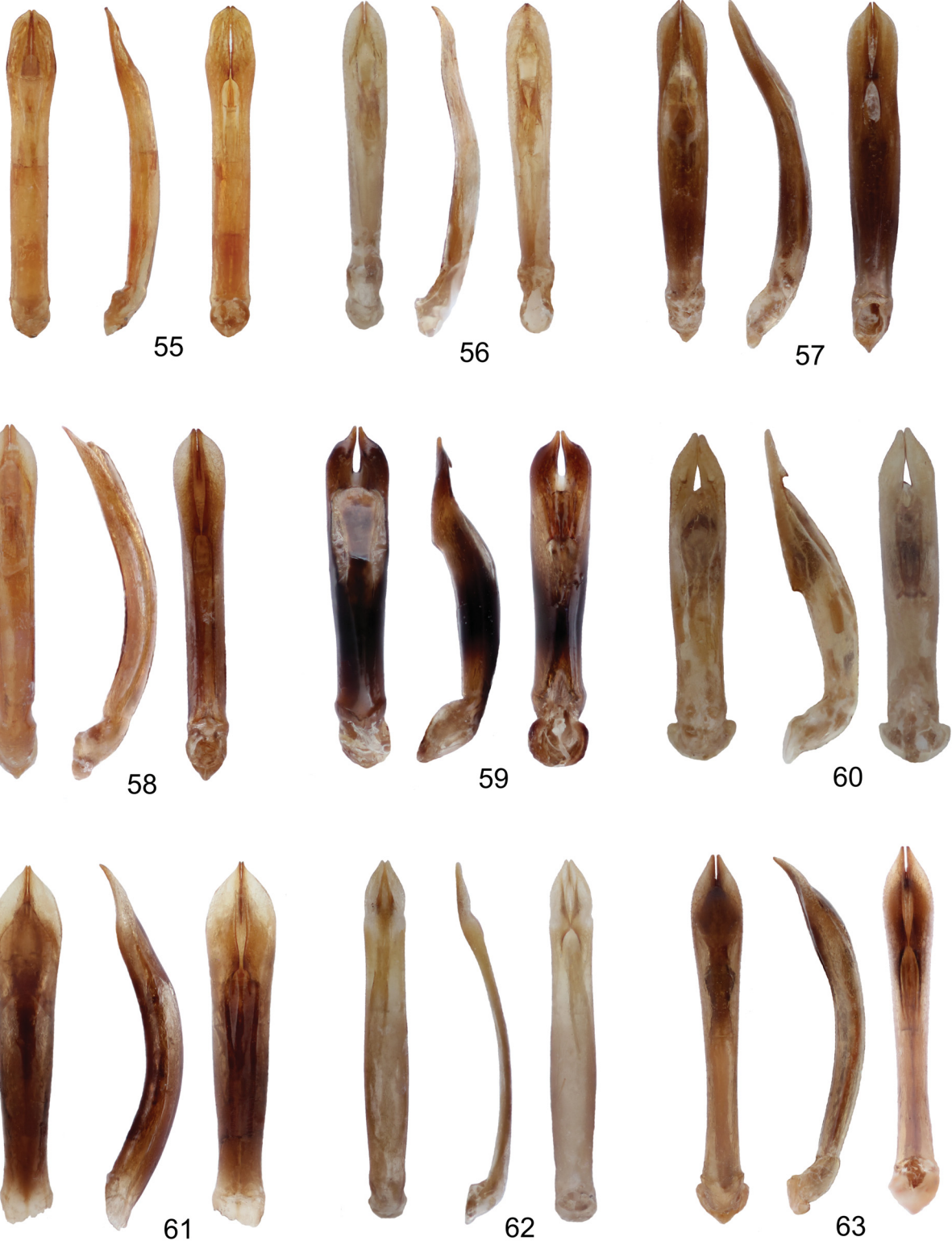
***Taumacera laevipennis* (Jacoby, 1886)**

(Figs 10–12, 22, 46, 76)

*Metellus laevipennis* Jacoby, 1886: 62 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Sumatra / Ajer Mantcior / Agosto 1878 / O. Beccari [w, p] // Typus [red letters, w, p] // laevipennis / Jac. [w, h] // Neocharis / laevipennis / Jac. [b, h] // GALERUCINAE [p] / Taumacera / laevipennis (Jacoby) [p h] / det. Mohamedsaid 199 [p] 4 [w, h]' (MSNG).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: 'Sumat', 1 ♀ (BMNH); Liangagas, 2 ♀♀, Dohrn leg. (BMNH, ZMHB); Sandaran Agong, Korinchi lake, 2450 ft., v.–vi.1914, 1 ♂ (BMNH); Soekaranda, i.1894, 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Dohrn leg. (1 ♂ BMNH, 3 ♀♀ ZMHB); Padang, 1 ♀, J. Müller leg. (MCZ). MALAYSIA: KELANTAN: 30 km NW of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt., Kampong Sungai Om, 800–1000 m, 22.v.–14.vi.2012, 5 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB). PERAK: Batang Padang, Jor Camp, 2.vii.1923, 1 ♀, M. H. Pendlebury leg. (BMNH); Batang Padang, Jor Camp, 23.i.1925, 1 ♂, M. H. Pendlebury leg. (BMNH); Cameron



Figs 55–63. Aedeagus of *Taumacera*. 55 – *T. musamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010) (Sabah); 56 – *T. cervicornis* (Baly, 1861) (Sri Lanka); 57 – *T. subapicalis* Mohamedsaid, 1993 (Pahang); 58 – *T. insignis* (Baly, 1864) (Pahang); 59 – *T. frontalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001 (Perak); 60 – *T. indicola* nom. nov. (Maharashtra); 61 – *T. ventralis* (Baly, 1864) (Pahang); 62 – *T. variceps* (Laboissière, 1933) (Thailand); 63 – *T. monstrosa* (Jacoby, 1899) (Kelantan).

Highlands, Batu (= Mile) 19 vill. env., 04°22.2'N, 101°20.0'E, 590 m, 22.iv.2009, 1 ♀, P. Baňar & M. Trýzna leg. (BMNH); Cameron Highlands, Batu (= Mile) 19 vill. env., 04°22.2'N, 101°20.0'E, 590 m, 5.v.2009, 2 ♀♀, P. Baňar & M. Trýzna leg. (BMNH); Cameron Highlands, road 59 between Tapah and Tanah Rata, 4°22.121'N, 101°20.012'E, 600–660 m, 12.–13.v.2011, 1 ♂, P. Šípek & D. Vondráček leg. (JBCB).

**Comments.** JACOBY (1886) described *Metellus laevipennis* explicitly based on one male (holotype) deposited in the MSNG. Therefore additional specimens labelled as types found in the MCZ (one male) and ZMHB (four females) cannot be considered as part of the type series. The specimens from ZMHB refer to material published by JACOBY (1899).

### *Taumacera lewisi* (Jacoby, 1887), comb. nov.

(Figs 21, 66–67)

*Xenarthra lewisi* Jacoby, 1887a: 108 (original description)

*Aenidea ? hirtipennis* Jacoby, 1887a: 113 (original description), **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *Xenarthra lewisi*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Ceylon. / G. Lewis. / 1910-320. [w, p] // Dikoya. / 3,800-4,200 ft. / 6.XII.81.-16.I.82. [w, p] // *Xenarthra / lewisi* Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH); photograph of 1 ♂, 'Xenarthra / lewisi Jac. [b, h] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // Type [p] / 18318 [r, h]' (MCZ).

*Aenidea hirtipennis*: HOLOTYPE: ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Ceylon. / G. Lewis. / 1910-320. [w, p] // Dikoya. / 3,800-4,200 ft. / 6.XII.81.-16.I.82. [w, p] // *Aenidea / hirtipennis* / Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** SRI LANKA: Kandy, ix.1907, 1 ♂, x.1907, 1 ♀ (BMNH); Kandy, vi.1908, 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, G. E. Bryant leg. (BMNH); Ceylon, 1 ♂, Nietner leg. (BMNH).

**Comments.** *Aenidea hirtipennis* was described from one female (Fig. 67) and JACOBY (1887a) himself mentioned that the study of a male is necessary for solving its position. Later, MAULIK (1936) transferred *Aenidea hirtipennis* to *Palpoxena* although he also did not examine the male. During my stay in the BMNH I had a chance to compare the type material of *Xenarthra lewisi*, *Aenidea hirtipennis* and additional nontype material. Undoubtedly, *Aenidea hirtipennis* is a female of *Xenarthra lewisi* (transferred here to *Taumacera*). Moreover, both types were collected at the same locality during the same expedition, therefore *A. hirtipennis* is synonymized here with *T. lewisi*.

### *Taumacera maculata* (Baly, 1886)

(Fig. 77)

*Nacrea maculata* Baly, 1886a: 29 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // type [w, h] // Java [b, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p] // *Nacrea / maculata* / Baly / Java [grey, h]' (BMNH).

**Nontype material examined.** INDONESIA: BALI: Buleleng Distr., Tamblingan – Danau, Tamblingan (lake), montane forest around lake, 08°16.1'S, 115°05.5–9'E, 1250 m, 19.–21.ii.2015, 1 ♂, J. Hájek & J. Šumpich leg. (NMPC); Bedugul Region, Tamblingan Lakes N. P., xi.2004, 1200 m, 1 ♂ (JBCB).

### *Taumacera magenta* (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1965)

*Paraenidea magenta* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1965: 926 (original description)

**Type material examined.** PARATYPE: 1 ♀, 'Para- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // Dwa-bi, / Hainan Id / VII-25-35 [w, p] // L. Gressitt / Collector [w, p] // Brit. Mus. / 1963-245 [w, p] // L. Gressitt / Collection [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] / *Paraenidea / magenta* [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto [y, p] // *Paraenidea / magenta* / G + K [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto det. 196 [p] 2 [w, h]' (BMNH).

### *Taumacera martensi* (Medvedev, 1990), comb. nov.

*Acroxena martensi* Medvedev, 1990: 20 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Holotypus [r, p] // NEPAL-Expeditionen / Jochen Martens [w, p] // INDIA, Assam / Kaziranga, 16.3. / leg. Martens 73 [w, h] // *Acroxena / martensi* / L. Medv. [h] / L. N. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 89 [w, h]' (SMNS).

**Comments.** Based on presence of the metasternal process and strongly modified head in the male, I hereby transfer *Acroxena martensi* to *Taumacera* and assign it to the *T. nasuta* species-group.

### *Taumacera medvedevi* nom. nov.

*Acroxena nigricornis* Medvedev, 1992: 75 (original description, junior secondary homonym, nec *Platyxantha nigricornis* Baly, 1864)

**Type material examined.** *Acroxena nigricornis* Medvedev, 1992: HOLOTYPE (photograph): ♂, 'Вьетнам [= Vietnam] / о. Байкинь [= Baikin Island] / 2-3.IV.1987. [w, h] // *Acroxena / nigricornis* / L. Medv. [h] / L. N. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 89 [w, h] // Holotypus [r, p]' (LMRM).

**Comments.** Due to the new synonymy of *Acroxena* with *Taumacera*, *Acroxena nigricornis* Medvedev, 1992 becomes a junior secondary homonym of *T. nigricornis* (Baly, 1864) and is replaced here with a new substitute name *T. medvedevi* nom. nov.

### *Taumacera midtibialis* Mohamedsaid, 1998

(Fig. 78)

*Taumacera midtibialis* Mohamedsaid, 1998b: 156 (original description)

**Nontype material examined.** MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: Bidi-Tringas, 10.–15.v.1909, 1 ♂, C. J. Brooks leg. (BMNH); Mt. Matang, xii.1913, 1 ♂, G. E. Bryant leg. (BMNH).

### *Taumacera mirabilis* (Jacoby, 1887), comb. nov.

(Fig. 68)

*Xenarthra mirabilis* Jacoby, 1887a: 107 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Ceylon. / G. Lewis. / 1910-320. [w, p] // Bogawantalawa. / 4,900-5,200 ft. / 28.II-12.III.82. [w, p] // *Xenarthra / mirabilis* / Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** SRI LANKA: Maskeliya, ix.1905, 1 ♂ (BMNH).

**Comments.** I examined the holotype (male) of this species. It has a metasternal process and thus I hereby transfer *Xenarthra mirabilis* to *Taumacera*.

### *Taumacera monstrosa* (Jacoby, 1899)

(Figs 29, 63, 100)

*Platyxantha monstrosa* Jacoby, 1899: 301 (original description)

**Nontype material examined.** MALAYSIA: KELANTAN: 30 km NW of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt., Kampong Sungai Om, 800–1000 m, 27.v.–19.vi.2011, 1 ♂ 10 ♀♀, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB); Kg. Tunku, Noring Timur Mt., 150 km S of Jeli, 1200 m, 21.ii.–14.iii.2013, 1 ♂, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB). PERAK: Perak, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Doherty leg. (BMNH). THAILAND: YALA PROV.: Betong, Gunung Cang dun vill., 25.iii.–22. iv.1993, 1 ♂, J. Horák leg. (JBCB).

### *Taumacera multicostata* (Jacoby, 1896)

(Fig. 101)

*Platyxantha multicostata* Jacoby, 1896a: 495 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Co- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E.



MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyxantha* / multicostata / Jac. [b, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p] (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Typus [red letters, w, p] // multicostata / Jac. [w, h] // *Platyxantha* / multicostata / Jac. [b, h]' (MSNG).

**Comments.** The correct generic assignment of this species remains unclear. JACOBY (1896a) described it from two specimens (according to a note mentioned in the same paper in the description of *Platyxantha submetallica*) and classified it in *Platyxantha* which was followed by WILCOX (1973). Recently, REID (1999) transferred it to *Taumacera* without any comments. I examined both syntypes (females) deposited in the BMNH and MSNG. The BMNH syntype (Fig. 101) was studied in detail. It has closed posterior margins of the procoxal cavity and the metatibia without a spine. However, the legs are in bad condition and I cannot exclude that the spines were broken. The correct generic placement can be resolved only when a male specimen is discovered. Moreover, it cannot be excluded that *Platyxantha multicostata* and *P. submetallica* belong to a single species as they were collected in the same locality (Si-Rambé) and differ only in body length and paler colouration of the elytral disc in *P. submetallica*, as mentioned already by JACOBY (1896a).

***Taumacera musaamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010),  
comb. nov.**

(Figs 19, 38, 43, 55, 64)

*Kinabalu musaamani* Mohamedsaid, 2010a: 59 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: SABAH: Crocker Range, Kota Kinabalu – Tambunan, iv.2013, 5 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, M. V. L. Barclay, B. H. Garner, H. Mendel & A. Giusti leg. (BMNH); Crocker Range, v.1994, 1 ♂ (JBCB); Kinabalu Mt., Bundu Tuhan, 27.vi.–3.viii.1951, 1 ♂, D. H. Johnson & R. Traub leg. (USNM); Tambunan, 18.–26.iv.2010, 1 ♂, B. Makovský leg. (BMNH); Kinabalu N. P., headquarters, 1550–1650 m, 12.–15.vii.2012, 1 ♂, M. Geiser leg. (BMNH). SARAWAK: Merinjak Mt., 23.v.1914, 1 ♂, G. E. Bryant leg. (BMNH). INDONESIA: SOUTH KALIMANTAN: Martapura, 1891, 1 ♂, Doherty leg. (BMNH). BRUNEI: Bt. Pagon, 15.–19.ii.1982, 1 ♂, M. Jaya leg. (BMNH).

**Comments.** The males of *Kinabalu musaamani* have a metasternal process therefore I hereby transfer it to *Taumacera*.

***Taumacera nasuta* (Baly, 1879), comb. nov.**

*Acroxena nasuta* Baly, 1879b: 462 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // Assam [w, h] // *Acroxena* / *nasuta* / Baly / Assam [grey, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH).

***Taumacera nigricornis* (Baly, 1864)**

(Figs 51, 88)

*Platyxantha nigricornis* Baly, 1864: 234 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Type [white round label with red collar, p] // Java [w, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p] // *Platyxantha* / *nigricornis* / Baly / Java [grey, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Java [w, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH).

**Nontype material examined.** INDONESIA: JAVA: 'Java', 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH).

***Taumacera nigripennis* (Jacoby, 1884)**

*Platyxantha* (?) *nigripennis* Jacoby, 1884b: 225 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'v.d.Bossche / Banka [w, h] // *Platyxantha* ? / *nigripennis* / Jac. [b, h]' (RMNH); 1 ♀ (photograph), 'v.d.Bossche / Banka [w, h] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // Type [p] / 18350 [r, h] // *Platyxantha* / *nigripennis* / n. sp. Jacoby [w, h]' (MCZ).

**Comments.** JACOBY (1884b) described this species from four specimens: 'There are now four specimens contained in the present collection which I take to represent two males, from Banka (v. d. Bossche), and two females, from Serdang (Hagen)'. He also mentioned some differences, particularly more the transverse pronotum in the two specimens from Serdang. I examined one syntype from Banka (RMNH, = Bangka Isl., Sumatra) and a photograph of the other one (MCZ). Undoubtedly, both syntypes from Banka are females. Thus the differences in the shape of the pronotum cannot be attributed to sexual dimorphism, but more probably they belong to different species. However, the two females from Serdang were not examined (probably they are deposited in the RMNH) thus I avoid to designate a lectotype and the species identity needs further study. Tentatively I did not place this species into any species group.

Some specimens labelled as types can be found also in the MSNG and BMNH but cannot be treated as type specimens. Two females from MSNG refer to specimens published by JACOBY (1896a) as *Dorydea nigripennis*. It is not quite clear if the male from the BMNH labelled as 'type' refer to the male specimen mentioned in JACOBY (1896a) or to the series and drawing in JACOBY (1899). Another nontype male from Soekaranda (Dohrn leg.) mentioned in JACOBY (1899) is also deposited in BMNH. However, I am not sure if these males are conspecific with the females from the type series or not.

***Taumacera occipitalis* (Laboissière, 1933)**

*Paraenidea occipitalis* Laboissière, 1933: 70 (original description)

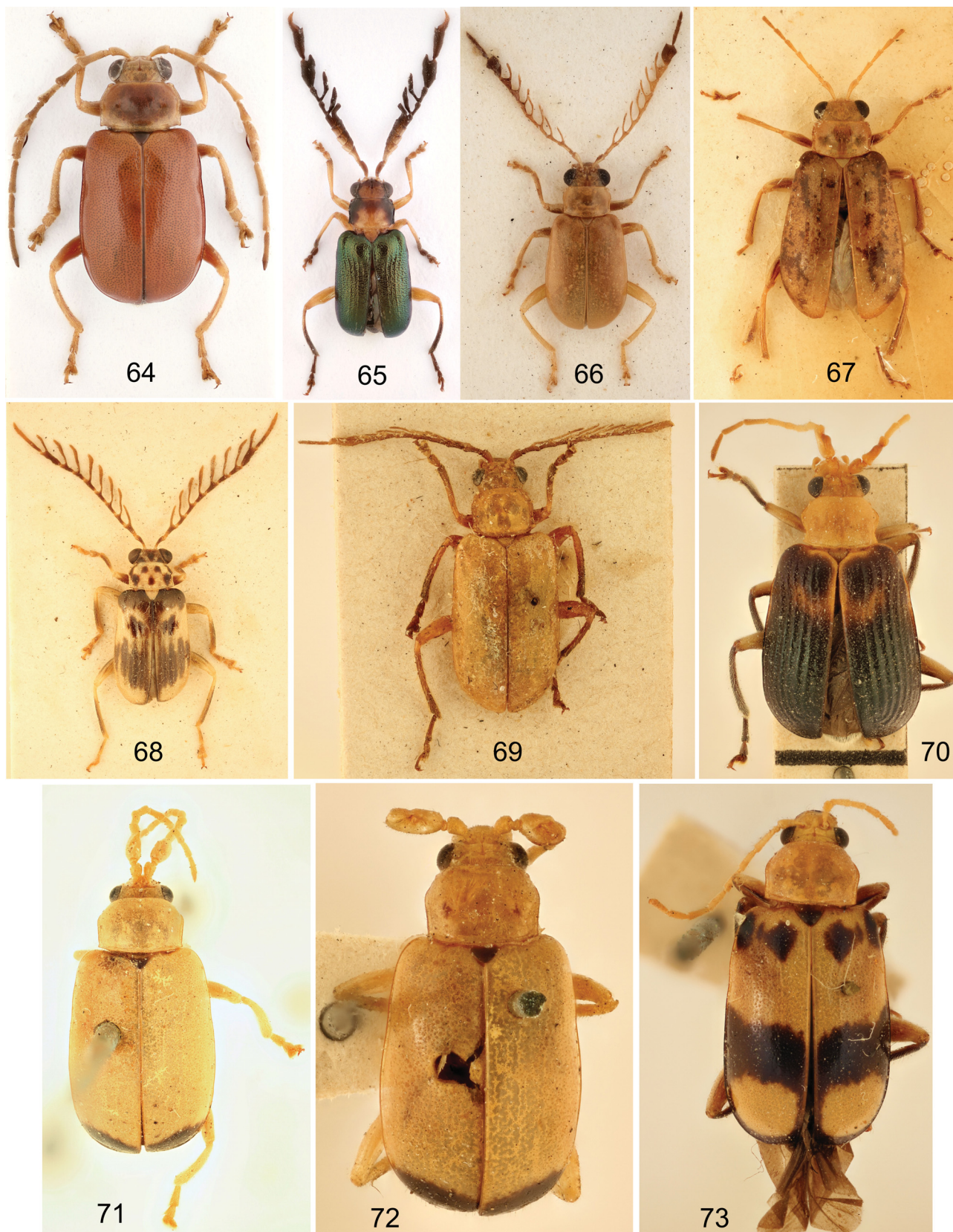
**Type material examined.** PARATYPE: 1 ♀, 'Tonkin / Lac Tho / Hoa Binh / A de Cooman [w, p] // *Paraenidea* / *occipitalis* / m [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p] // Para- / type [orange, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Fr., [p] CII, 1933 / p. 70-71 [w, h] // R. Mus. Hist. Nat. / Belg. I. G. 12. 752. [w, p]' (ISNB).

***Taumacera paradoxa* (Laboissière, 1936), comb. nov.**

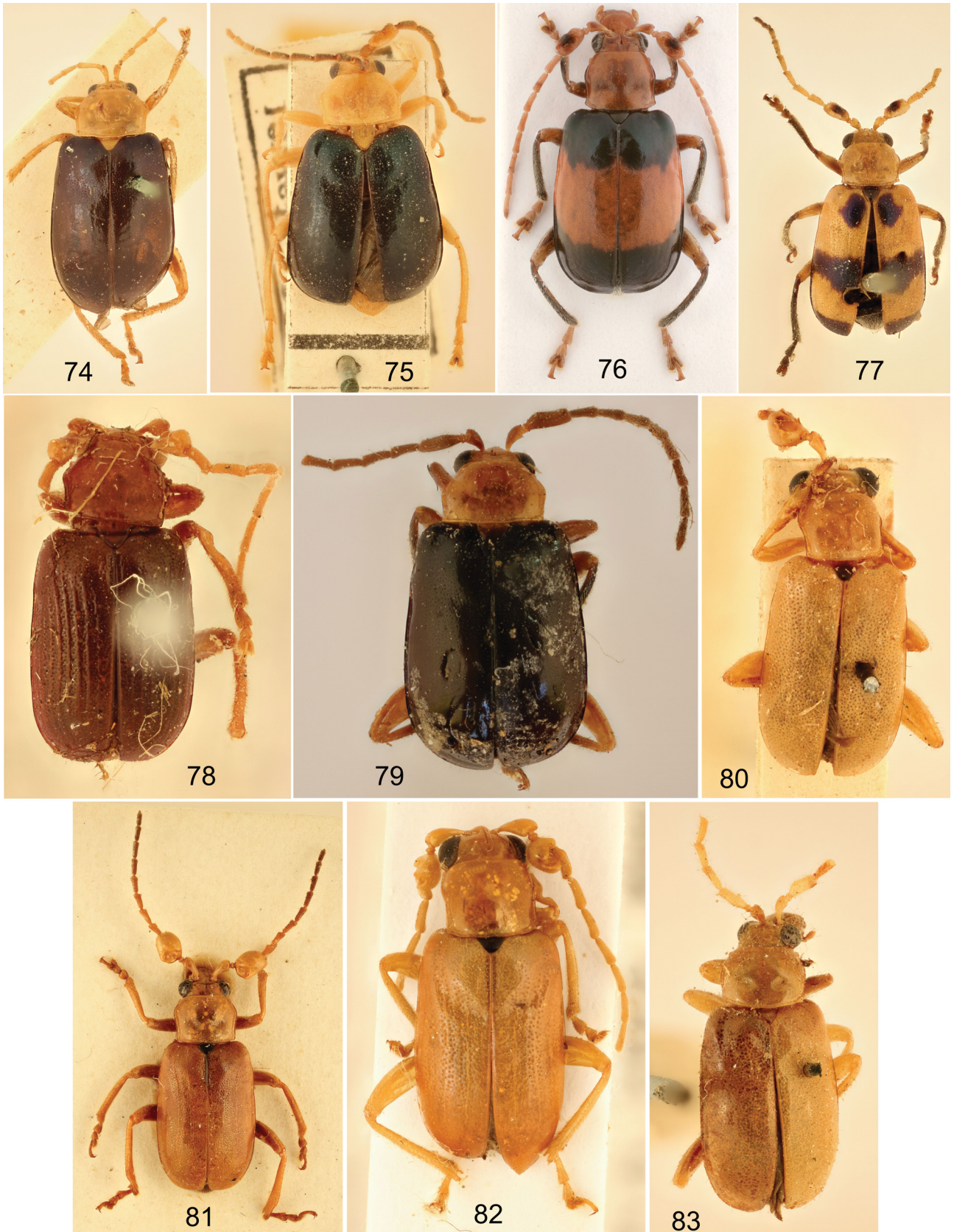
*Acroxena paradoxa* Laboissière, 1936: 240 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Tonkin / Lac Tho / HOA BINH / A. de Cooman [w, p] // COTYPE [red letters, w, p] // *Acroxena* / *paradoxa* / m [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p]' (MNHN); 1 ♀, 'Hoa Binh / de Cooman [w, h] // *Acroxena* / *paradoxa* / Labois / paratype [w, h]' (MNHN); 1 ♂, 'Tonkin / Lac Tho / HOA BINH / A. de Cooman [w, p] // *Acroxena* / *paradoxa* m [h] / V. LABOISSIÈRE DÉT. [p] // Paratype ♂ [w, h] // Para- / type [orange, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Fr., [p] CV, 1936 / p. 240-241, fig. 43 [w, h] // R. Mus. Hist. Nat. / Belg. I. G. 12.752 [w, p]' (ISNB); 1 ♂, 'TYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ [w, h] // Hoa-Binh / de Cooman [w, h] // *Acroxena* / *paradoxa* / m [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p] // Le Moul't Vend. / via Reinbek / Eing Nr. 1, 1957 [white w, p]' (ZMUH).

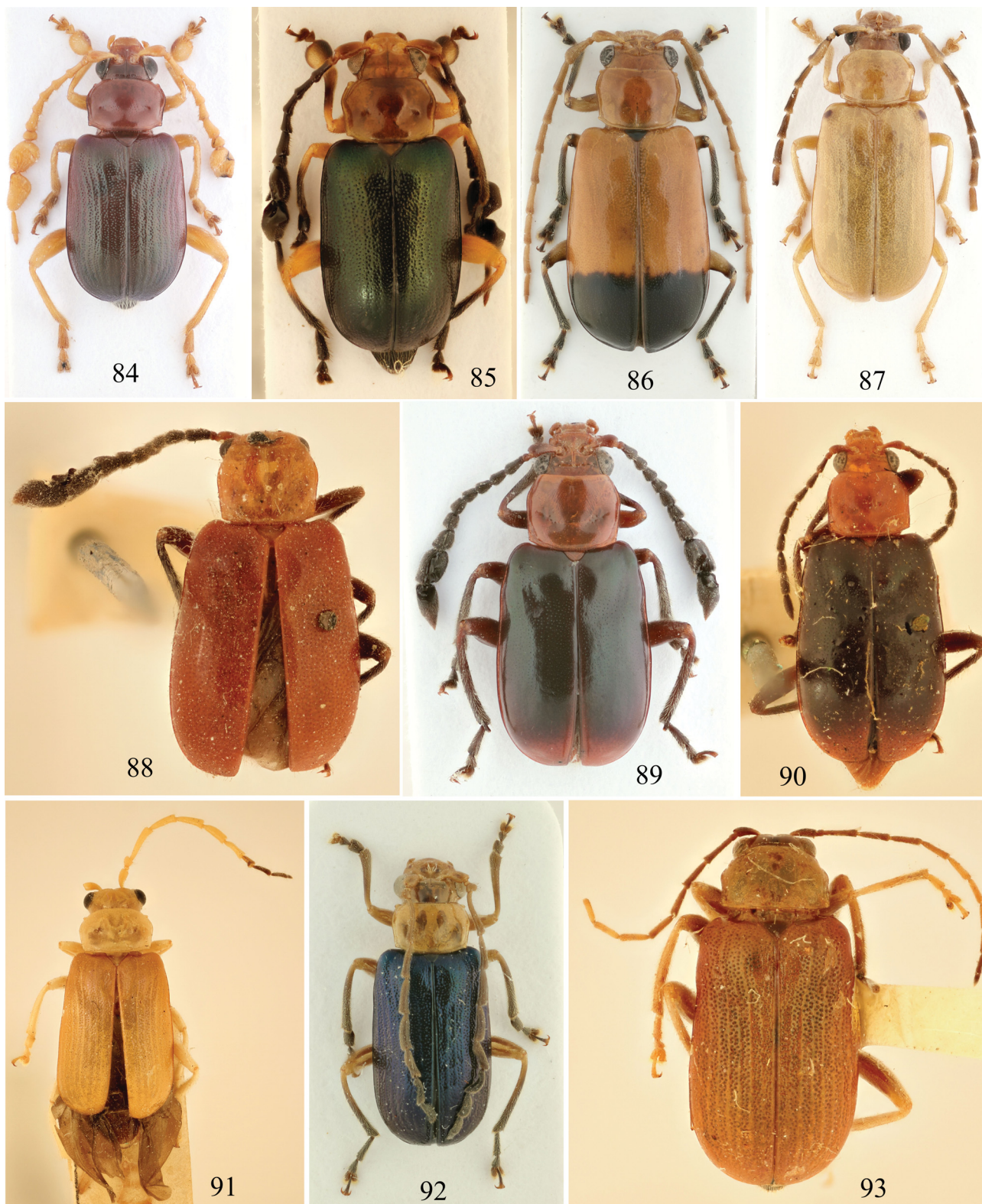
**Comments.** Based on the presence of a metasternal process and the strongly modified head in the male I here transfer *Acroxena paradoxa* to *Taumacera*.



Figs 64–73. Habitus of *Taumacera*. 64 – *T. musaamani* (Mohamedsaid, 2010) (male); 65 – *T. cervicornis* (Baly, 1861) (male); 66 – *T. lewisi* (Jacoby, 1887) (male); 67 – *T. lewisi* (female, holotype of *Aenidea hirtipennis* Jacoby, 1887); 68 – *T. mirabilis* (Jacoby, 1887) (male, holotype); 69 – *T. unicolor* (Jacoby, 1887) (male, holotype); 72 – *T. costatipennis* (Jacoby, 1896) (male, syntype); 71 – *T. deusta* Thunberg, 1814 (male, holotype); 72 – *T. deusta* (male, holotype of *Nacrea apicipennis* Baly, 1886); 73 – *T. fulvicollis* (Jacoby, 1881) (female, syntype).



Figs 74–83. Habitus of *Taumacera*. 74 – *T. fulvovirens* (Laboissière 1929) (female, syntype); 75 – *T. fulvovirens* (male); 76 – *T. laevipennis* (Jacoby, 1886) (male); 77 – *T. maculata* (Baly, 1886) (male, syntype); 78 – *T. midtibialis* Mohamedsaid, 1998 (male); 79 – *T. seminigra* Reid, 1999 (male, syntype of *Metellus nigripennis* Jacoby, 1899); 80 – *T. subapicalis* Mohamedsaid, 1993 (male); 81 – *T. sucki* Weise, 1922 (male, holotype of *T. martapurensis* Mohamedsaid, 1998); 82 – *T. tibialis* Mohamedsaid, 1994 (male); 83 – *T. uniformis* (Jacoby, 1891) (male, syntype).



Figs 84–93. Habitus of *Taumacera*. 84 – *T. insignis* (Baly, 1864) (male); 85 – *T. yamamotoi* (Mohamedsaid, 1998) (male); 86 – *T. frontalis* Mohamedsaid, 2001 (male); 87 – *T. indicola* nom. nov. (male); 88 – *T. nigricornis* (Baly, 1864) (male, syntype); 89 – *T. rufomarginata* (Jacoby, 1895) (male); 90 – *T. rufomarginata* (female, syntype); 91 – *T. indica* (Jacoby, 1889) (male, lectotype); 92 – *T. indica* (male, holotype of *Palpoxena yunnana* Medvedev, 2015); 93 – *T. insularis* (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1965) (female, paratype).

#### *Taumacera philippina* (Weise, 1913)

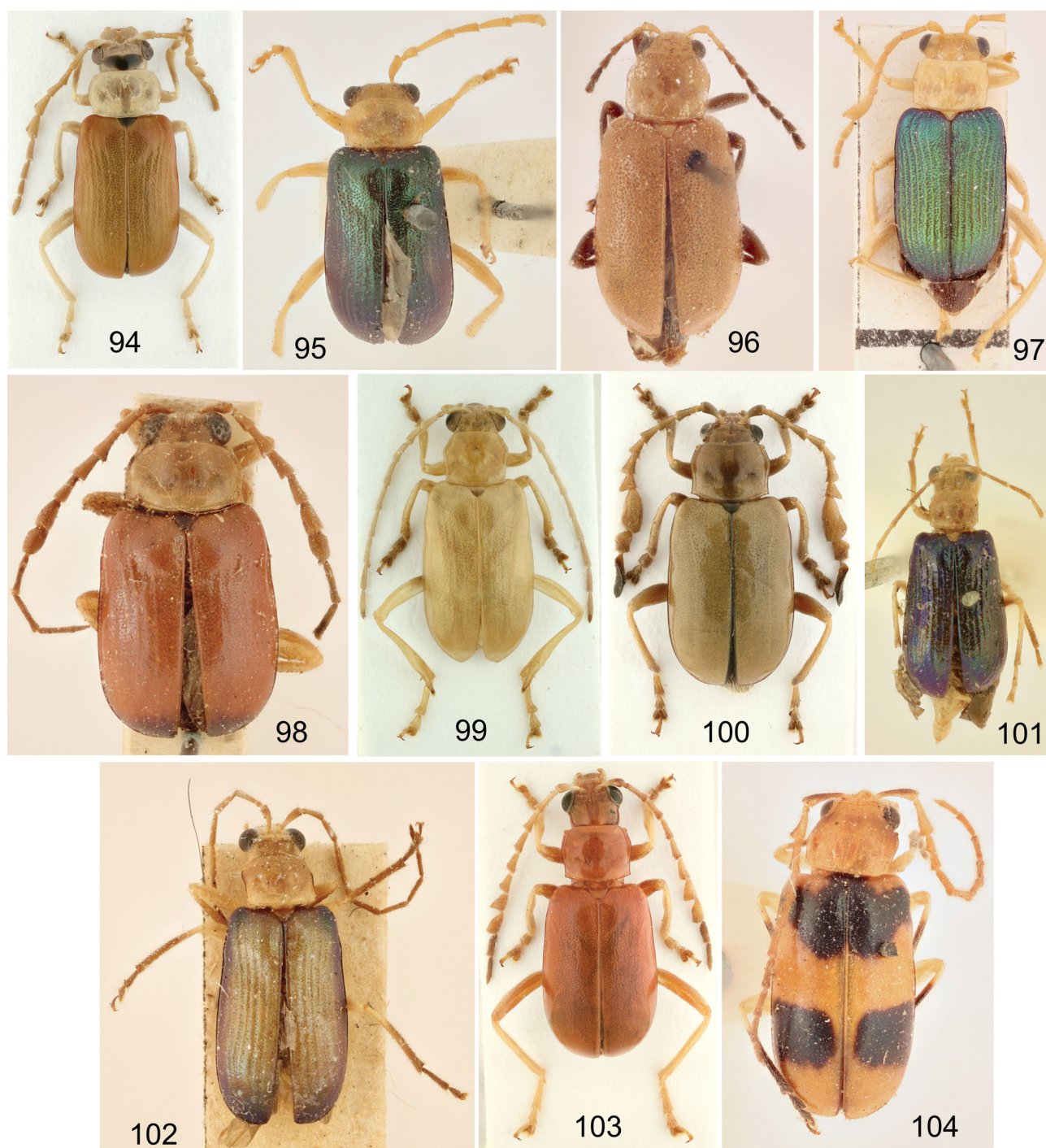
*Nacrea philippina* Weise, 1913: 230 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Palawan / Iwahig [w, h] // Acc. No. [p] / 12396 [h] / Lot / Bu. of Sci. P. I. [w, p] // Collected by / C. M. Weber. [w, p] // *Nacrea / philippinensis* [sic!] / m. [w, h]' (ZMHB).

#### *Taumacera rubida* (Allard, 1889)

*Platyxantha rubida* Allard, 1889: cxvi (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 2 ♀♀, 'Singapour [pale blue label, h] // Ex-Musaeo [p] / E. Allard [p] / 1899 [vertically, p, w]' (MNHN).



Figs 94–104. Habitus of *Taumacera*. 94 – *T. variceps* (Laboissière, 1933) (male); 95 – *T. viridis* (Hope, 1831) (male, syntype); 96 – *T. coxalis* (Jacoby, 1899) (female, syntype); 97 – *T. jacobyi* Weise, 1922 (male, syntype of *Dorydea costatipennis* Jacoby, 1896); 98 – *T. javanensis* Jacoby, 1895 (male, syntype); 99 – *T. kinabaluensis* (Mohamedsaid, 1995) (male); 100 – *T. monstrosa* (Jacoby, 1899) (male); 101 – *T. multcostata* (Jacoby, 1896) (female, syntype); 102 – *T. submetallica* (Jacoby, 1896) (female, syntype); 103 – *T. sumatrana* (Jacoby, 1899) (male); 104 – *T. variabilis* (Jacoby, 1891) (male, syntype).

### *Taumacera rufomarginata* (Jacoby, 1895)

(Figs 39, 52, 89–90)

*Platyxantha rufomarginata* Jacoby, 1895a: 78 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // JAVA [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyx. / rufomarginata / Jac / Type [b, h]*' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'JAVA [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀ (photograph), 'JAVA [w, p] // 2nd Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // *rufomarginata / Jac [w, h]* // Type. [p] / 18347 [r, h]' (MCZ).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: Java: Preanger, Djampang

Mts., 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (USNM); 'Java', 1 ♂ (NMPC); 'West-Java', 1 ♂ (NMPC).

**Comments.** This species was described based on three females (JACOBY 1895a), two of which are deposited in the BMNH (Fig. 90) and one in the MCZ. In unidentified material deposited in the USNM and NMPC I have found additional specimens including males. According to the structure of the male antennae (Figs 52, 89) *Taumacera rufomarginata* is classified in the *T. nigricornis* species-group.

***Taumacera samoderzhenkovi* (Medvedev, 1992),  
comb. nov.**

*Acroxena samoderzhenkovi* Medvedev, 1992: 75 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE (photograph): ♂, 'Вьетнам [= Vietnam] / о-в Тхон [= Tkhom Island] / 11-14.IV.1987. [w, h] // *Acroxena samoderzhenkovi* / L. Medv. [h] / L. N. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 89 [w, h] // Holotypus [r, p]' (LMRM).

**Comments.** Based on photographs of the holotype, *Acroxena samoderzhenkovi* is a typical representative of the *T. nasuta* species-group and thus is transferred here to *Taumacera*.

***Taumacera seminigra* Reid, 1999  
(Fig. 79)**

*Metellus nigripennis* Jacoby, 1899: 297 (original description, junior secondary homonym, nec *Platyxantha nigripennis* Jacoby, 1884).

*Taumacera seminigra* Reid, 1999: 3 (replacement name for *Metellus nigripennis* Jacoby, 1899 nec *Platyxantha nigripennis* Jacoby, 1884).

**Type material examined.** *Metellus nigripennis* Jacoby, 1899: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Dohrn / Sumatra / Soekaranda [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Metellus nigripennis* / Jac. [b, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Dohrn / Sumatra / Soekaranda [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *nigripennis* Jac. [grey, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Dohrn / Sumatra / Soekaranda [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Liangagas, 1 ♀, Dohrn leg. (ZMHB).

**Comments.** JACOBY (1899) described *Metellus nigripennis* only from one locality, Soekaranda. Therefore the female specimen labelled as cotype in the ZMHB collected in Liangagas cannot be treated as part of the type series.

***Taumacera subapicalis* Mohamedsaid, 1993  
(Figs 23, 40, 57, 80)**

*Taumacera subapicalis* Mohamedsaid, 1993: 117 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: PAHANG: Endau Rompin N. P., 50 km NE of Kuala Rompin, G. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Hitam), 400 m, 9.–30.iv.2008, 1 ♂, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB). PERAK: 38 km NE of Gerik, 5°30'N, 101°27'E, 350 m, iv.2015, 1 ♀ (BMNH). SARAWAK: Sarawak, 1 ♂, J. E. A. Lewis leg. (BMNH).

***Taumacera submetallica* (Jacoby, 1896), comb. nov.  
(Fig. 102)**

*Platyxantha submetallica* Jacoby, 1896a: 494 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Co- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyxantha submetallica* / Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'SUMATRA / SI-RAMBÉ / XII.90-III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Typus [red letters, w, p] // *submetallica* / Jac. [w, h] // *Platyxantha submetallica* / Jac. [b, h]' (MSNG).

**Comments.** JACOBY (1896a) described this species from two specimens and classified it in *Platyxantha*. This was followed by WEISE (1924). For an unknown reason, WILCOX (1973) classified it in *Polexima* which probably caused it to be omitted by REID (1999). I examined both syntypes (females) deposited in the BMNH and MSNG. Because the assignment in *Polexima* is evidently wrong as it is an African genus, I tentatively transfer *P. submetallica* to

*Taumacera*. However, the correct generic placement can only be resolved when a male is discovered. As mentioned already by JACOBY (1896a) *Platyxantha multcostata* and *P. submetallica* could belong to a single species as they were collected at the same locality (Si-Rambé) and differ only in the body length and paler colouration of the elytral disc in *P. submetallica*.

***Taumacera sucki* Weise, 1922  
(Fig. 81)**

*Taumacera sucki* Weise, 1922: 84 (original description)

*Taumacera martapurensis* Mohamedsaid, 1998b: 154 (original description); REID (1999): 7 (synonymized with *Taumacera sucki*)

**Type material examined.** *Taumacera martapurensis*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Martapura, / S. E. Borneo. / Doherty 1891. [w, p] // Sharp Coll. / 1905-313. [w, p] // HOLOTYPE [p] // *Taumacera martapurensis* n. sp. [h] / des. Mohamedsaid 199 [p] 7 [w, h]' (BMNH). PARATYPES: 1 ♀, '♀ [w, p] // Doherty [w, p] // Borneo / Pengaron [w, p] // Fry Coll. / 1905.100 [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] // *Taumacera martapurensis* n. sp. [h] / des. Mohamedsaid 199 [p] 7 [w, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♂, '♂ [w, p] // Doherty [w, p] // Borneo / Pengaron [w, p] // Fry Coll. / 1905.100 [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] // *Taumacera martapurensis* n. sp. [h] / des. Mohamedsaid 199 [p] 7 [w, h]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: SABAH: Tawai, 25.iii.2006, 5 ♂♂, S. Chew leg. (BMNH); Tambunan, Mahua waterfall, 4.–5.vi.2010, 1 ♂, H. Takizawa leg. (HMJ).

***Taumacera sumatrana* (Jacoby, 1899)  
(Figs 30, 103)**

*Platyxantha sumatrana* Jacoby 1899: 299 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Sumatra [w, h] // *Platyxantha sumatrana* / Jac. [b, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SOUTH KALIMANTAN: Martapura, 1891, 4 ♂♂, Doherty leg. (BMNH, JBCB, NMPC). MALAYSIA: JOHOR: Kota Tinggi, 1 ♂, Kremítovský leg. (JBCB). SARAWAK: Matang Mt., i.–ii.1914, 1 ♂, G. E. Bryant leg. (BMNH).

***Taumacera sumatrensis* (Jacoby, 1884), comb. nov.**

*Aenidea sumatrensis* Jacoby, 1884b: 229 (original description)

*Ozomena intermedia* Jacoby, 1899: 287 (original description), **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *Aenidea sumatrensis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Dr. B. Hagen. / Tandjong Morawa / Serdang / (N. O. Sumatra). [w, p] // *Aenidea sumatrensis* / ♂. Jac. [b, h]' (RMNH); 1 ♀, 'Dr. B. Hagen. / Tandjong Morawa / Serdang / (N. O. Sumatra). [w, p] // *Aenidea sumatrensis* / ♀. Jac. [b, h]' (RMNH); 1 ♂ (photograph), 'Sumatra [w, h] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // *Aenidea sumatrensis* / Jac. [b, h] // Type [p] / 18372 [r, h]' (MCZ).

*Ozomena intermedia*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Soekaranda / Januar 1894 / Dohrn [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Ozomena intermedia* / Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: SUMATRA: Merang, 6 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Doherty leg. (BMNH); Kerinci Seblat N. P., 24 km NE of Tapan Muara Sako env., 400–550 m, 4.–18.iii.2003, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, L. Dembický leg. (NHMB).

**Comments.** The species was described in the genus *Aenidea*, which was later synonymized with *Palpoxena* and therefore recent authors classified *A. sumatrensis* in *Palpoxena* (e.g., WILCOX 1973, KIMOTO 1990, MOHAMEDSAID 1995b, MOHAMEDSAID & FURTH 2011). The examination of the type specimens showed that males have a metasternal process and therefore *Aenidea sumatrensis* is transferred to *Taumacera*.

*Ozomena intermedia* was described from an unknown number of specimens, presumably females as no male sexual characters were mentioned in the description (JACOBY 1899). The comparison of the specimens (both males and females) of *Aenidea sumatrensis* and *Ozomena intermedia* showed no difference. The colouration of the female antennae is variable. In the darkest specimens (including the syntype of *Ozomena intermedia*) the antennomeres VIII–X are yellow while all remaining antennomeres are contrastingly black. *Ozomena intermedia* is proposed as a new synonym of *Taumacera sumatrensis*.

#### *Taumacera suturalis* (Duvivier, 1885), comb. nov.

*Platyxantha suturalis* Duvivier, 1885b: 398 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: 1 ♀, ‘Manilla [w, h] // Collect. / Duvivier [w, p] // A. Duvivier det. [p] / Platyxantha / suturalis / Duviv [w, h] // TYPE [pink, p] // cf. Stett. Ent. Zeit. [p] / XLVI, 1885 / p. 398-399 [w, h] // sec. Weise, Col. Cat. / Junk (78), 1924 [p], p. 156: / P. (Haplotes) / suturalis Duviv. [w, h]’ (ISNB).

**Comments.** The number of specimens and sex was not specified in the original description of *Platyxantha suturalis*. The Duvivier’s collection in the ISNB contains only one female which well fits the description. Because there is no evidence about more specimens in the description I treat this specimen as the holotype.

Since the description of *Platyxantha suturalis* it was listed only in catalogues. While WEISE (1924) classified it in *Platyxantha* (*Haplotes*), WILCOX (1973) and KIMOTO (1990) listed it in the genus *Polexima*. Both *Haplotes* and *Polexima* belong to the African fauna, Asian species previously listed in these genera were transferred elsewhere (often to *Taumacera*). Since only the female is known which considerably complicates the correct generic placement, I tentatively transfer *Platyxantha suturalis* to *Taumacera* based on the structure of the pronotum and antennae. However, the definite position can only be confirmed when the male is discovered.

#### *Taumacera tibialis* Mohamedsaid, 1994

(Fig. 82)

*Taumacera tibialis* Mohamedsaid, 1994: 169 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** BRUNEI: Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m, 24.viii.1979, 1 ♂, S. L. Sutton leg. (BMNH). MALAYSIA: SABAH: Crocker Range, 8.v.2006, 2 ♂♂, S. Chew leg. (BMNH); Crocker Range, 700 m, 26.iii.2007, 1 ♂, S. Chew leg. (BMNH); Crocker Range, 900 m, 14.iv.2009, 1 ♂, S. Chew leg. (BMNH); Tambunan, Mahua waterfall, 26.vii.2011, 1 ♂, H. Takizawa leg. (HMJ); Ulu Senagang, Keningau, 12.–13.viii.2010, 1 ♂, H. Takizawa leg. (HMJ).

#### *Taumacera unicolor* (Jacoby, 1887), comb. nov.

(Fig. 69)

*Xenarthra unicolor* Jacoby, 1887a: 109 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, ‘Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Ceylon. / G. Lewis. / 1910-320. [w, p] // Colombo. / On coast level. / 7-27.IV.82. [w, p] // Xenarthra / unicolor Jac. [b, h]’ (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** SRI LANKA: ‘Ceylon’, 4 ♂♂ (BMNH).

**Comments.** The holotype (male) of *Xenarthra unicolor* has the metasternal process and therefore the species is transferred here to *Taumacera*.

#### *Taumacera uniformis* (Jacoby, 1891)

(Fig. 83)

*Metellus uniformis* Jacoby, 1891: 65 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Metellus / uniformis Jac. [b, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, ‘Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // uniformis Jac. [grey, h] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, ‘Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀ (photograph), ‘Java [w, h] // Jacoby 2nd / Coll. [w, p] // uniformis Jac. [w, h] // Type. [p] / 18352 [r, h]’ (MCZ).

#### *Taumacera variabilis* (Jacoby 1891)

(Fig. 104)

*Platyxantha variabilis* Jacoby, 1891: 64 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, ‘Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Platyxantha / variabilis / Jac. [b, h]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, ‘Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // variabilis Jac. [grey, h]’ (BMNH); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, ‘Java [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀ (photograph), ‘Java [w, h] // Jacoby 2nd / Coll. [w, p] // variabilis Jac. [w, h] // Type. [p] / 18346 [r, h]’ (MCZ). **Additional material examined.** INDONESIA: JAVA: Java, 1 ♂ (BMNH).

#### *Taumacera variceps* (Laboissière 1933)

(Figs 28, 41, 54, 62, 94)

*Platyxanthoides variceps* Laboissière, 1933: 71 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 3 ♂♂ (on the same pin), ‘Hoa-Binh / de Cooman [w, h] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ [w, h] // Platyxanthoides / variceps m. [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p] // Le Moulnt Vend. / via Reinbek / Eing Nr. 1, 1957 [white w, p]’ (ZMUH); 1 ♂, ‘Tonkin / Lac Tho / HOA BINH / A. de Cooman [w, p] // Platyxanthoides / variceps m / paratype ♂ [h] / V. LABOISSIÈRE - DÉT. [w, p] // Para- / type [orange, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Fr., [p] CII, 1933 / p. 71-72, fig. 42 [w, h] // R. Mus. Hist. Nat. / Belg. I. G. 12.752 [w, p]’ (ISNB); 1 ♂, ‘Co- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // Tonkin. / A. de Cooman. [w, p] // Pres. by / Imp. Bur. Ent. / Brit. Mus. / 1929-178. [w, p] // Platyxanthoides / variceps m [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p]’ (BMNH); 1 ♀, ‘Co- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // Tonkin. / A. de Cooman. [w, p] // Hoa Binh / -Tonkin- / de Cooman [w, h] // Pres. by / Imp. Bur. Ent. / Brit. Mus. / 1929-178. [w, p] // COTYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ ♀ [w, h]’ (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** THAILAND: MAE HONG SON PROV.: Kiwlom pass near Soppong, 1400 m, 23.vi.–2.vii.2002, 1 ♂, R. & H. Fouqué leg. (JBCB). VIETNAM: HOA BINH PROV.: Hoa-Binh, viii.1918, 1 ♂, R. V. de Salvaza leg. (BMNH). NINH BINH PROV.: Cuc-Phong, 25.v.1986, 1 ♂, J. Macek leg. (NMPC). MYANMAR: TENASSERIM: Thagatà, iv. 1887, 1 ♂, Fea leg. (MSNG, paralectotype of *Dorydea indica*). LAOS: XIENG KHOUANG PROV.: Xieng Khouang, i.1920, 1 ♂, R. Vitalis de Salvaza leg. (NMPC).

#### *Taumacera ventralis* (Baly, 1864)

(Figs 26, 42, 61)

*Platyxantha ventralis* Baly, 1864: 235 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, ‘Type [white round label with red collar, p] // MT / OPHIR / 4000 [w, h] // Platyxantha / ventralis / Baly / Mount Ophir [grey, h] // Baly Coll. [w, p] // SYN- / TYPE [white round label with pale blue collar, p]’ (BMNH).

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: PAHANG: 70 km SW of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin N. P., G. Beremban (Kg. Tebu Hitam), 600 m, 13.iv.–3.v.2009, 5 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, P. Čechovský leg. (JBCB).

#### *Taumacera viridis* (Hope, 1831), comb. nov.

(Fig. 95)

*Auchenia viridis* Hope, 1831: 29 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, ‘Type [white round label with red collar, p] // Hardwicke / Bequest. [w, p] // viridis. Hope. / 4153. [w, p]’ (BMNH); 1 ♂, ‘Hardwicke / Bequest. [w, p]’ (BMNH).

**Comments.** MAULIK (1936) transferred this species to *Palpoxena* and this placement was followed in all subsequent catalogues (WILCOX 1973, MEDVEDEV & SPRECHER-UEBERSAX 1999, KIMOTO 2005, BEENEN 2010). I have found two syntypes (male and female) in BMNH and since the male has the metasternal process I have no doubt to transfer *Auchenia viridis* to *Taumacera*.

#### *Taumacera warisan* Mohamedsaid, 1998

*Taumacera warisan* Mohamedsaid, 1998b: 157 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** MALAYSIA: SABAH: Samawang near Sandakan, 13.vii.1927, 1 ♂ (BMNH); Bettotan near Sandakan, 13.viii.1927, 1 ♂ (BMNH); Bettotan near Sandakan, 13.viii.1927, 1 ♂ (BMNH); Sandakan, 1 ♂, Baker leg. (USNM).

#### *Taumacera yamamotoi* (Mohamedsaid, 1998)

(Fig. 85)

*Platyxantha yamamotoi* Mohamedsaid, 1998c: 203 (original description)

**Additional material examined.** BRUNEI: Temburong Distr., ridge NE of Kuala Belalong, 300 m, x.1992, 1 ♂, J. H. Martin leg. (BMNH); Kuala Belagong, 615 m, 13.iii.1992, 1 ♂, N. Mawdsley leg. (BMNH). MALAYSIA: SABAH: Crocker Range, 700 m, 26.iii.2007, 2 ♂♂, S. Chew leg. (BMNH); Tawai, 18.iii.2006, 1 ♂, S. Chew leg. (BMNH).

### Species excluded from *Taumacera* and additional taxonomical changes

#### *Cerophysa albomaculata* (Chûjô, 1964), comb. nov.

*Luperomorpha* (*Luperomorphella*) *albomaculata* Chûjô, 1964: 306 (original description)

**Comments.** CHÛJÔ (1964) described a new subgenus *Luperomorphella* Chûjô, 1964 of the alticine genus *Luperomorpha* Weise, 1887, together with a new species *Luperomorpha* (*Luperomorphella*) *albomaculata* Chûjô, 1964 from Thailand. KIMOTO (2000) synonymized *Luperomorphella* with *Taumacera* and, consequently, proposed a new combination *Taumacera albomaculata* (Chûjô, 1964). I did not examine the type material of *Luperomorpha albomaculata*, however, the original description is accompanied with a photograph of the holotype. The pronotum has a transverse depression and the specific structure of the antennae with short and robust antennomeres as well as an expanded antennomere IV are characteristic of the genus *Cerophysa*. Therefore I remove *Luperomorphella* from synonymy with *Taumacera* and synonymize it with *Cerophysa*, thus I also propose a new combination *Cerophysa albomaculata* (Chûjô, 1964) (comb. nov.).

#### *Fleutiauxia chinensis* (Maulik, 1933)

(Figs 105–106)

*Platyxantha chinensis* Maulik, 1933: 564 (original description)

*Fleutiauxia mutifrons* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963: 528 (original description), **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *Platyxantha chinensis*: SYNTYPES: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, 'CHINA: / Hangchow. / 25.iv.1933. / P. H. Tsai. [w, p] // SYNTYPUS, / *Platyxantha chinensis* / Maulik, 1933 / J. Bezděk des., 2018 [r, p]' (BMNH).

*Fleutiauxia mutifrons*: PARATYPE: ♂, 'Chekiang \*4 / China, Apr. 22 / 1931. Chen Coll. [w, h] // US [w, p] // ALLOTYPE [p] / *Fleutiauxia*

/ *mutifrons* / S. Kimoto & [h] / J. L. Gressitt [r, p] // *Fleutiauxia* / *mutifrons* / ♀ [sic!] Gress. & Kim. [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto det. 196 [p] 2 [w, h]' (USNM).

**Comments.** *Platyxantha chinensis* was included in the review of the genus *Fleutiauxia* Laboissière, 1933 by YANG (1993). However, REID (1999) transferred it to *Taumacera* which was followed by BEENEN (2010) in the Palearctic catalogue. YANG et al (2015) included this species in *Fleutiauxia* again.

Based on the original description, MAULIK (1933) described *Platyxantha chinensis* from 30 specimens and the type was supposed to be in the BMNH. There is a series of four specimens in the BMNH placed in the genus *Fleutiauxia*, however, none of the specimens bear Maulik's original identification label. Because the label data and habitus of the specimens agree with the original description, I consider them as the original type series of *Platyxantha chinensis* (Fig. 105) and all must have status of syntype as no specimen is labelled as the type. The only discrepancy is between the collecting date on the labels (25.iv.1933) and the one given in the original description (23.iv.1933). In my opinion this inconsistency can be easily explained by the pin hollows as each label was punctured in the position of the number 5 and at first glance the number could be easily misinterpreted as 3.

Based on the open posterior margin of the procoxae I confirm that YANG (1993) and YANG et al. (2015) correctly placed *Platyxantha chinensis* in *Fleutiauxia*. Moreover, study of a paratype of *Fleutiauxia mutifrons* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963 (Fig. 106) clearly showed that both taxa are conspecific (both were described also from the same type locality: Hangchow). Thus, I synonymize *Fleutiauxia mutifrons* with *F. chinensis*.

#### *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis* (Jacoby, 1884)

(Fig. 107)

*Macrima abdominalis* Jacoby, 1884a: 60 (original description)

*Oenidea nigriventris* Allard, 1889b: cxvii (original description); MOHAMEDSAID (1997a): 54 (synonymized with *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis*)

*Platyxantha wallacei* Jacoby, 1895b: 110 (original description), **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *Macrima abdominalis*: SYNTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Mesauw / 7.78 [w, h] // *Macrima* / *abdominalis* / Jac. [b, h]' (RMNH).

*Oenidea nigriventris*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'M. R. Belg. [w, p] // *Oenidea nigriventris* / All. [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *nigriventris* All / CoType [w, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Restit 1885 [w, p] // M. R. Belg. [w, p] // Ex-Musaeo [p] / E. Allard [p] / 1899 [vertically, p, w]' (ISNB).

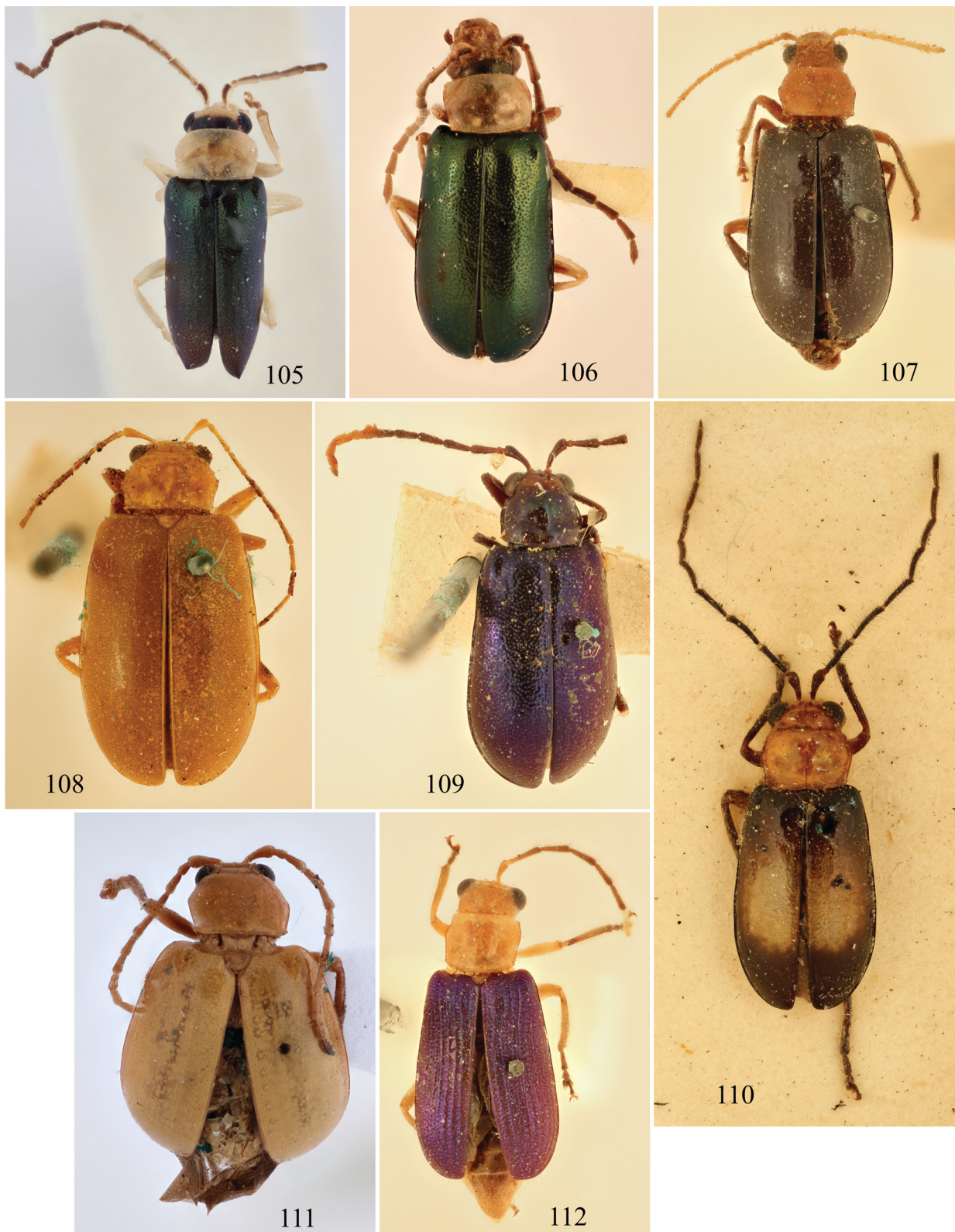
*Platyxantha wallacei*: HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Sumat [h] / Wallace [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyxantha* / *Wallacei* / Jac. / Type [b, h] // HOLOTYPE / *Platyxantha* / *wallacei* Jacoby, 1895 / J. Bezděk des. 2017 [r, p]' (BMNH).

**Comments.** *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis* was described by JACOBY (1884a) based on female specimens only, which was mentioned by JACOBY (1884b) when describing the males. The males are characterised by modified metatibiae which are flat and extended in the middle. I examined one of the female syntypes in the RMNH. The male specimen labelled as the type deposited in the MZC cannot be considered as a part of the type series as its label data refer to Serdang and thus belongs to the specimens published by JACOBY (1884b). *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis* is a species



variable in colour as was already described by JACOBY (1892), having the elytra completely orange, completely black, or bicolourous with black basal and orange apical parts.

*Platyxantha wallacei* was completely overlooked by all subsequent authors and thus missing in all catalogues and publications. I examined the holotype (male, Fig. 107) deposited in the BMNH and it has the same structure of hind



Figs 105–112. Habitus of species excluded from *Taumacera*. 105 – *Fleutiauxia chinensis* (Maulik, 1933) (male, syntype); 106 – *F. chinensis* (female, syntype of *F. mutifrons* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963); 107 – *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis* (Jacoby, 1884) (male, holotype of *Platyxantha wallacei* Jacoby, 1895); 108 – *Hoplosaenidea dohertyi* (Jacoby, 1894) (female, syntype); 109 – *Hyphaenia balyi* (Jacoby, 1895) (female, lectotype); 110 – *Pseudoscelida nigrolimbata* (Jacoby, 1899) (male, syntype); 111 – *Metrioidea grandis* (Allard, 1889) (male, syntype of *Platyxantha robusta* Jacoby, 1895); 112 – *Theopella bodjoensis* (Duvivier, 1885) (female, syntype of *Platyxantha quadraticollis* Jacoby, 1896).

legs as is visible on the photographs of the male used by JACOBY (1884b) for the description of males of *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis*. The only difference is in the colouration of the elytra. The holotype of *Platyxantha wallacei* has completely black elytra but this is only a colour aberration and thus I synonymize *Platyxantha wallacei* with *Hoplosaenidea abdominalis*. The female specimen deposited in the MCZ and labelled as a type cannot be considered part of the type series as JACOBY (1895b) explicitly described *Platyxantha wallacei* from a single male specimen.

***Hoplosaenidea basalis* (Duvivier, 1884), comb. nov.**

*Platyxantha basalis* Duvivier, 1884: cccxviii (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Collect. / Duvivier [w, p] // *Platyxantha / basalis / Duviv. / Manilla [w, h] // TYPE [w, p] // TYPE [pink, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Belg., [p] C.R. XXVIII / 1884, p. 318-319 [w, h] // V. Laboisière rev., 1940: [p] / *Palpoxena / basalis Duv [w, h] // sec. Weise, Col. Cat. / Junk (78), 1924 [p] , p. 158: / *Palpoxena / basalis Baly [w, h]*' (ISNB).**

**Comments.** DUVIVIER (1884) described this species based on one female from Manilla. Subsequent authors followed its classification in *Platyxantha* (WILCOX 1973, KIMOTO 1990). REID (1999) transferred it to *Taumacera*. Based on the general appearance of the holotype and presence of a metafemoral spine, I transfer it to *Hoplosaenidea*.

***Hoplosaenidea dohertyi* (Jacoby, 1894), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 108)

*Platyxantha dohertyi* Jacoby, 1894a: 328 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // S. E. Borneo / Doherty [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyxantha / dohertyi / Jac. [b, h]*' (BMNH); photograph of 1 ♂, 'Tameang Lajang / S. E. Borneo [w, p] // *Platyxantha / Dohertyi Jac. / ex Tring coll. [b, h] // Type. [p] / 18345 [r, h]*' (MCZ).

**Comments.** *Platyxantha dohertyi* was classified in different genera by various authors. WILCOX (1973) catalogued it in *Polexima*, MOHAMEDSAID (1998a) transferred it to *Hoplosaenidea* based on examination of a syntype in the MCZ, and finally MOHAMEDSAID (2004) transferred it to *Taumacera* without any explanation. Based on the study of a female syntype deposited in the BMNH and a photograph of the male syntype from the MCZ, I fully concur with MOHAMEDSAID (2004) that *Platyxantha dohertyi* belongs to *Hoplosaenidea*. The reason why Mohamedsaid transferred it later to *Taumacera* is unknown to me.

***Hoplosaenidea rubripennis* (Duvivier, 1884), comb. nov.**

*Platyxantha rubripennis* Duvivier, 1884: cccxix (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: 1 ♀, 'Collect. / Duvivier [w, p] // *Platyxantha / rubripennis / Duviv / Borneo [w, h] // TYPE [p] ♂ [pink, p] // TYPE [w, p] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Belg., [p] C.R. XXVIII / p. 319 [w, h] // A. Duvivier det. [p] / P. (*Platyxantha*) / *rubripennis / Duv. [w, h]*' (ISNB).*

**Comments.** DUVIVIER (1884) described this species based on one female from Borneo. Subsequent authors followed its classification in *Platyxantha* (WILCOX 1973, KIMOTO 1990). REID (1999) transferred it to *Taumacera*. Based on the general appearance of the holotype and presence of a metafemoral spine, I transfer it to *Hoplosaenidea*.

***Hyphaenia balyi* (Jacoby, 1895), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 109)

*Platyxantha balyi* Jacoby, 1895b: 111 (original description)

**Type material examined.** LECTOTYPE (designated here): ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Perak [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // *Platyxantha / Balyi Jac. / Type [b, h] // LECTOTYPE / *Platyxantha / balyi* Jacoby, 1895 / J. Bezděk des. 2017 [r, p]*' (BMNH). PARALECTOTYPE: ♀, 'Perak [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // PARALECTOTYPE / *Platyxantha / balyi* Jacoby, 1895 / J. Bezděk des. 2017 [r, p]' (BMNH).

**Comments.** *Platyxantha balyi* is a species completely overlooked by all subsequent authors and thus missing in all catalogues and publications. It was described from Perak from an unspecified number of specimens, however, Jacoby must have had at least two specimens as he mentioned length span. In the BMNH I have found two syntypes (females) belonging to two different species. One female is certainly *Hyphaenia* and is designated here as a lectotype (Fig. 109). The other female is a representative of *Hoplosaenidea* but I am unable to assign it to any species at the moment. The lectotype is similar to *Hyphaenia azlani* Mohamedsaid, 1998 but I avoid synonymizing them without the study of type specimens.

***Hyphaenia bicornuta* (Medvedev, 2001), comb. nov.**

*Platyxantha bicornuta* Medvedev, 2001: 185 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE (photograph): ♂, '2. Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Pu, / Tamdao, 800-1200 m, forest / 12-22.IV.1986, leg. L. MEDVEDEV, S. GOLOVATCH et al. [w, p] // HOLOTYPUS [p] / *Platyxantha / bicornuta m. [h] / L. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 98 [r, h]*' (LMRM).

**Comments.** I examined only photographs of the holotype of *Platyxantha bicornuta*. Based on the structure of the aedeagus with a bifurcate apex I tentatively transfer it to *Hyphaenia*, however, further study is necessary to confirm this placement.

***Hyphaenia costata* (Medvedev, 2001), comb. nov.**

*Platyxantha costata* Medvedev, 2001: 185 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE (photograph): ♂, 'Vietnam: Buon Loi / 40 km N Anke / 600m [p] 8.VI. [h] 198 [p] 0 [h] / L. MEDVEDEV et al. [w, p] // HOLOTYPUS [p] / *Platyxantha / costata m. [h] / L. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 98 [r, h]*' (LMRM).

**Comments.** I examined only photographs of the holotype of *Platyxantha costata*. Based on the structure of the aedeagus with a bifurcate apex I tentatively transfer it to *Hyphaenia*, as was speculated by MEDVEDEV (2001) himself, however, further study is necessary to confirm this placement.

***Hyphaenia tibialis* Medvedev & Romantsov, 2013**

*Hyphaenia tibialis* Medvedev & Romantsov, 2013: colour plates 19–20 [valid name fixed by First Reviser Act]

*Platyxantha thailandica* Medvedev & Romantsov, 2013: 137 (abstract), 138 (original description) [alternative original name suppressed by First Reviser Act]

**Comments.** The description of this species contains two different names. While in the abstract and the description, the name *Platyxantha thailandica* was used, the colour photographs of the holotype habitus and aedeagus were

provided with the name *Hyphaenia tibialis*. The holotype is deposited in the collection of Pavel Romantsov (St. Petersburg) who kindly checked that it has no metasternal process and no apical spine on the metatibia. In my opinion this species belongs to *Hyphaenia*. Because the original description contains two names for a single taxon I fix the name *Hyphaenia tibialis* as the correct one based on the Art. 32.2.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

***Hyphaenia tonkinensis* (Laboissière, 1936),  
comb. nov.**

*Platyxantha tonkinensis* Laboissière, 1936: 239 (original description)

**Type material examined.** HOLOTYPE: ♂, 'Hoa-Binh / de Cooman [w, h] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ [w, h] // Platyxantha / tonkinensis / m [h] / V. Laboissière – Dét. [w, p] // Le Moul't Vend. / via Reinbek / Eing. Nr. 1, 1957 [w, p]' (ZMUH).

**Comments.** REID (1999) transferred this species to *Taumacera* without any comments. The holotype is deposited in the ZMUH and I studied it many years ago. Based on my notes and photographs taken at that time, I am excluding this species from *Taumacera*, and I provisionally classify it as *Hyphaenia tonkinensis* (comb. nov.).

***Metrioidea grandis* (Allard, 1889)  
(Fig. 111)**

*Atysa grandis* Allard, 1889a: lxxix (original description)

*Metrioidea borneensis* Mohamedsaid, 1997c: 154 (original description)

*Platyxantha robusta* Jacoby, 1895b: 110 (original description), **syn. nov.**

**Type material examined.** *Atysa grandis*: SYNTYPES: 2 spec. unsexed, 'Borneo [pink label, h] // Ex-Musaeo / E. Allard / 1899 [w, p]' (MNHN).

*Platyxantha robusta*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // N. Guinea [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Platyxantha / robusta Jac. / Type [b, h]' (BMNH); 1 spec. unsexed, 'N. Guinea [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p]' (BMNH). POSSIBLE SYNTYPE: 1 ♂, 'Borneo [w, h] // 2nd Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // robusta / Jac. [w, h] // Type. [p] / 18353 [r, h]' (MCZ).

**Comments.** *Platyxantha robusta* was completely overlooked by all subsequent authors and thus missing in all catalogues and publications. I have found two syntypes (male and an unsexed specimen) (Fig. 111) in the BMNH. *Platyxantha robusta* is conspecific with *Metrioidea grandis* (Allard, 1889) and the new synonymy is proposed. Another species, *Metrioidea borneensis* Mohamedsaid, 1997 was already synonymized with *Atysa grandis* by MOHAMEDSAID (2004). *Platyxantha robusta* was described from New Guinea which must be an error as *Metrioidea grandis* is known only from Borneo. This is supported also by the existence of another possible male syntype deposited in the MCZ with the locality label of "Borneo".

***Pseudoscelida metallica* (Jacoby, 1887), comb. nov.**

*Doridea* (?) *metallica* Jacoby, 1887b: 241 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Rawas / 5.78 [grey, h] // Sum. Exp. / Rawas / 5.78 [w, h] // Dorydea ? / metallica Jac. [b, h]' (RMNH); photograph of 1 ♀, Sum. Exp. / Loeboe ge / dang / 12/77 [w, h] // Loeb gd. / 12/77. [grey, h] // 1st Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // Type [p] / 18356 [r, h] // Dorydea / metallica / type. Jac. w, h' (MCZ).

**Comments.** JACOBY (1887b) described this species from two females and with some doubts classified it in *Doridea*.

Subsequent authors catalogued it in *Platyxantha* (WEISE 1924, WILCOX 1973) and most recently REID (1999) transferred it to *Taumacera*. I examined the syntype deposited in the RMNH, and a photograph of the second female deposited in the MCZ, and in my opinion both syntypes are females of *Pseudoscelida* based on general habitus. However, this placement is tentative and should be confirmed by male specimens.

***Pseudoscelida nigrolimbata* (Jacoby, 1899),  
comb. nov.**

(Fig. 110)

*Platyxantha nigrolimbata* Jacoby, 1899: 301 (original description)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Soekaranda / Sumatra / Dohrn [w, h] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Platyxantha / nigrolimbata / type Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Dohrn / Sumatra / Soekaranda [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // nigrolimbata Jac [grey label, h]' (BMNH).

**Comments.** There are two syntypes (male and female) deposited in the BMNH. The male has filiform antennae covered with very long hairs (Fig. 110) and the posterior margin of the procoxal cavities closed as is typical for the genus *Pseudoscelida* Jacoby, 1894. Therefore, I transfer *Platyxantha nigrolimbata* to *Pseudoscelida*.

***Theopella bodjoensis* (Duvivier, 1885)  
(Fig. 112)**

*Theopea bodjoensis* Duvivier, 1885a: liv (original description)

*Platyxantha quadraticollis* Jacoby, 1896b: 146 (original description), **syn. confirmed**

**Type material examined.** *Theopea bodjoensis*: SYNTYPE: ♂, 'Ile. Bodjo / Weyers [w, p] // Collect. / Duvivier [w, p] // A. Duvivier det. [p] // Theopea / bodjoensis / Duv. [w, h] // Ex-Typis [w, p, red letters] // cf. Ann. Soc. Ent. / Belg., [p] xxix, 1885 / p. 54 [w, h] // V. Laboissière rev., 1940: [p] // Theopella / bodjoensis Duv. / Type ♂ [w, h] // TYPE [pink label, p] // cf. Bull. Mus. / Hist. Nat. Belg. [p] / xvi, 1940, No. 37 / p. 34-35, fig. 9 [w, h]' (ISNB).

*Platyxantha quadraticollis*: SYNTYPES: 1 ♀, 'Type / H. T. [white round label with red collar, p] // Mentawai / Sipora. / Sereinu V-VI, 94 / Modigliani [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Platyxantha / quadraticollis / Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Mentawai / Sipora. / Sereinu V-VI, 94 / Modigliani [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange label, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // quadraticollis Jac. [grey label, h]' (BMNH); 1 ♀, 'Mentawai / Sipora. / Sereinu V-VI, 94 / Modigliani [w, p] // Typus [w, p, red letters] // quadraticollis / Jac. [w, h] // Platyxantha / quadraticollis / Jac. [b, h]' (MSGN); 1 ♀ (photograph), 'Mentawai / Sipora. / Sereinu V-VI, 94 / Modigliani [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange label, p] // 2nd Jacoby / Coll. [w, p] // quadraticollis / Jac. [w, h] // Type [p] / 18348 [r, h]' (MCZ).

**Comments.** The syntypes of *Platyxantha quadraticollis* deposited in the BMNH (Fig. 112), MSGN, and a photograph of additional syntype material deposited in the MCZ were compared with the syntype of *Theopella bodjoensis* deposited in the ISNB. Both taxa are conspecific. Also, the type localities, Batu Island and Sipora Island, are located very close to one another. Both taxa were already correctly synonymized by ASLAM (1972), however, subsequent authors (KIMOTO 1990, REID 1999) overlooked this synonymy. *Platyxantha quadraticollis* is confirmed as a synonym of *Theopella bodjoensis*.

## Type material of other taxa studied for comparative purposes

### *Azlania costatipennis* (Jacoby, 1896)

**Type material examined.** SYNTYPES: 1 ♂, 'SUMATRA/PANGHERANG-PISANG / X.90 e III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Typus [red letters, w, p] // costatipennis / Jac. [w, h] // Aenidea / costatipennis / Jac. [b, h]' (MSNG); 1 ♀, 'Co- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // SUMATRA/PANGHERANG-PISANG / X.90 e III.91 / E. MODIGLIANI [w, p] // Museo Civ. / Genova [orange, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Aenidea / costatipennis / Jac. [b, h]' (BMNH).

### *Epaenidea elegans* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1966

**Type material examined.** PARATYPE: 1 ♂, 'AMAMI-OSHIMA I. / (Mt.) Yuwan-dake / 550m, 18.VII.1963 [w, p] // C. M. Yoshimoto / Collector [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] // Epaenidea / elegans / Kimoto + [h] / J. L. Gressitt [y, p]' (USNM).

### *Epaenidea subvirida* Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963

**Type material examined.** PARATYPES: 1 ♀, 'HAINAN I. China / Nodoo. V [p] II-10 [h] 1935 / L. Gressitt [w, p] // L. Gressitt / Collection [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] // Epaenidea / subvirida [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto [y, p]' (USNM); 1 ♀, 'Para- / type [white round label with yellow collar, p] // HAINAN I. China / Nodoo. V [p] II-10 [h] 1935 / L. Gressitt [w, p] // Brit. Mus. / 1963-245. [w, p] // L. Gressitt / Collection [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] // Epaenidea / subvirida [h] / Gressitt & Kimoto [y, p]' (BMNH).

### *Lasioxantha fulva* Kimoto, 1989

**Type material examined.** PARATYPES: 1 ♂, 'LAOS: / Borikhane Prov. / Pakkading [p] / 15.IX. [h] 1965 [w, p] // J. L. Gressitt / Light Trap [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // Laosixantha / fulva / n. sp. [w, p]' (BPBM); 1 ♂, 'LAOS: / Borikhane Prov. / Pakkading / 15.IX.1965 [w, p] // J. L. Gressitt / Light Trap [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // Laosixantha / fulva / n. sp. [w, p]' (BPBM); 1 ♂, 'LAOS: / Borikhane Prov. / Pakkading / 13.VII.1965 [w, p] // J. L. Gressitt / Light Trap [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // Laosixantha / fulva / n. sp. [w, p]' (BPBM); 2 ♀♀, 'LAOS: / Vientiane Prov. / Vientiane / 15.V.1967 [w, p] // Native Collector / BISHOP MUS. [w, p] // PARATYPE [b, p] // Laosixantha / fulva / n. sp. [w, p]' (BPBM).

## Discussion

Many African species described in the genera *Platyxantha* and *Xenarthra* are now, formally, classified in *Taumacera*. REID (1999) listed 23 African species of *Taumacera* but pointed out that they probably belong to another genus/genera. I studied some type specimens of African species and I can confirm that none of them have a metasternal process in the males. I concur with Reid that African species do not belong to *Taumacera*. Nearly the same can be said also for ca. 20 African representatives of *Palpoxena*, which are very probably not congeneric with Asiatic species of *Palpoxena*. It can be speculated that in the future African *Taumacera* and *Palpoxena* will be transferred to *Polexima* Weise, 1903, *Haplotes* Weise, 1903, *Rohania* Laboissière, 1921 and *Spilocephalus* Jacoby, 1888, or to some newly established genus/genera. At this time, the simple transfer of all African species to another genus is not possible and the whole group is badly in need of a comprehensive revision (Beenen, pers. comm. 2017). In sum, for the purpose of the present study I left all African taxa aside.

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