

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES OF MELANOTINI FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION, WITH NEW RECORDS (COLEOPTERA, ELATERIDAE, MELANOTINAE)

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Abstract: A total of 32 new species of Melanotini from the Oriental Region are described, belonging to *Melanotus* Eschscholtz s. str. (26), *M. (Spheniscosomus)* Schwarz (3) and *Priopus* Castelnau (3). Also included are new records, descriptions of one of the sexes and images of the genitalia (not available at the time of the original description) of about 55 species of *Melanotus* s. str., *M. (Spheniscosomus)*, *Priopus*, *Metriaulacus* Schwarz and *Szombatya* Platia & Schimmel.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotini, *Melanotus*, *Priopus*, *Metriaulacus*, *Szombatya*, new species, geonomy, Oriental Region.

Descripción de nuevas especies de Melanotini de la Región Oriental y nuevos registros (Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotinae)

Resumen: En el trabajo se describen 32 especies nuevas de Melanotini de la Región Oriental pertenecientes a *Melanotus* Eschscholtz s. str. (26), *M. (Spheniscosomus)* Schwarz (3) y *Priopus* Castelnau (3). Se incluyen también nuevas citas, descripción de uno de los sexos e imágenes de genitalias no incluidas en las descripciones originales, para un total de 55 especies de *Melanotus* s. str., *M. (Spheniscosomus)*, *Priopus*, *Metriaulacus* Schwarz y *Szombatya* Platia & Schimmel.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotini, *Melanotus*, *Priopus*, *Metriaulacus*, *Szombatya*, especies nuevas, distribución, Región Oriental.

Taxonomy/Taxonomía:

Melanotus arunachalensis n. sp.

Melanotus caoxiaolani n. sp.

Melanotus dabaensis n. sp.

Melanotus desgodinsi n. sp.

Melanotus duvali n. sp.

Melanotus fabbrii n. sp.

Melanotus haucki n. sp.

Melanotus interprovincialis n. sp.

Melanotus jingkei n. sp.

Melanotus mizhilensis n. sp.

Melanotus paveli n. sp.

Melanotus plutenkoi n. sp.

Melanotus toi n. sp.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) angelinii n. sp.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) svandai n. sp.

Priopus subcostatus n. sp.

Melanotus cambodiensis n. sp.

Melanotus csorbai n. sp.

Melanotus davidiani n. sp.

Melanotus dolakhaensis n. sp.

Melanotus emarginatus n. sp.

Melanotus habaensis n. sp.

Melanotus henscheli n. sp.

Melanotus janatai n. sp.

Melanotus kolleri n. sp.

Melanotus mucronatus n. sp.

Melanotus pejchai n. sp.

Melanotus shaanxianus n. sp.

Melanotus wujiashanensis n. sp.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) kantnerorum n. sp.

Priopus lumawigi n. sp.

Priopus tibetanus n. sp.

Introduction

Since 1995 the author (and co-author Mr. Schimmel) (Platia & Schimmel 1995 abcd; 1996, 2001, 2002, 2004 ab; Platia, 2005) have published many contributions to the knowledge of the Melanotini of the Oriental region, except for Japan and Taiwan (a restricted area of India, Uttar Pradesh, was investigated by Vats & Chauhan, 1991). The results of these investigations were the descriptions of a very high number of species particularly belonging to the genera *Melanotus* Eschscholtz, 1829 and *Priopus* Castelnau, 1840. The genus *Melanotus* Eschscholtz has an holarctic distribution and the species of Oriental region (492) are concentrated in the Indochinese subregion while *Priopus* Castelnau is an indomalayan genus with about 170 species, the majority living throughout Malaysia and Indonesia. The examination of new material collected in the most recent years by private entomologists and Museums give us the opportunity to describe further 32 species, 29 of genus *Melanotus* and 3 of *Priopus* and to update the distribution of many other be-

longing also to the genera *Metriaulacus* Schwarz and *Szombatya* Platia & Schimmel. Totally we know 521 species of *Melanotus* and 172 of *Priopus* distributed over the Oriental region. Again we must underline the richness of species coming from China (163 *Melanotus* species) as the various provinces were explored in these years, and the remarkable biodiversity of Vietnam (87 *Melanotus* species), if we observe the moderate expanse of the country, the most rich of species after China

Material and methods

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

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

CCW: Wien, Cate coll.

CDZ: Zabreh na Morave, Kralove, Dusanek coll.

CMHK: Hradec Kralove, Mertlik coll.

CPG: Gatteo, Platia coll.

CRG: Genoa, Riese coll.

CSV: Vinningen, Schimmel coll.

MCSN: Genova, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale: Dr. R. Poggi

SMNS: Stuttgart, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde: Dr. W. Schawaller

TM: Budapest, Termesztudományi Múzeum: Dr. O. Merkl

ZMAN: Zoologisch Museum Amsterdam University: Mr. B. Brugge

India, Nepal

Melanotus desgodinsi n. sp.

Fig. 1, 91.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - India: W Arunachal Pradesh, Dirang env. (27°21'N, 92°13'E), m1500-1800, 1-10.VI.2004, L. Dembicky. (CCW).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. bhaktai* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape and colour, it can be separated essentially by longer antennae, pronotal surface coarsely punctured, aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Moderately shiny; body entirely reddish-brown, covered with rough, yellow fulvous, at sides of body partially erect, vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin simple, substraight at middle, just projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical, about twice longer than second; second and third, taken together, just shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer; last longer than previous, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,3 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, abruptly sloping at base without any median longitudinal depression; sides from middle towards apex rather strongly narrowing, at the back subparallel; posterior angles at apex truncate, not diverging, with a well apparent carina directed inside; puncturation coarse giving to surface a dull appearance, at center of disc punctures deep, simple, subovate, contiguous or with shortest shagreened interstices; gradually larger at sides, contiguous and confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, moderately concave, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 3,3 x longer than it; sides from base to apexes regularly tapering; striae at base deep and inpunctate, at the back superficial, distinctly punctured; interstriae at base convex, flat and finely punctured posteriorly.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, at apex scarcely emarginated.

Aedeagus as in fig. 1 (length 1,67 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 13,7 mm; width 3,9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the entomologist R. P. Desgodins, collector of *Melanotus* species in the region at the end of 1800.

Melanotus arunachalensis n. sp.

Fig. 2, 89.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - India: W Arunachal Pradesh, W of Bomdila, m 2600, 17.V.2004, L. Dembicky. (CCW). 1 Paratype ♂ - W Arunachal Pradesh, Dirang env. (27°21'N, 92°13'E), m1500-1800, 1-10.VI.2004, L. Dembicky. (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Among the Indian species resembles to *M. tomentosus* Candèze, it can be separated by the finer and less dense vestiture, coarse puncturation of pronotum, male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely reddish-brown except for blackish head, base of pronotum, scutellum, elytral base and apexes; antennae and legs fuscous; covered with fine, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat with anterior margin feebly and regularly arcuate, just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with close, clearly shagreened interstices.

Antennae reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second segment subcylindrical a little longer than wide; third subconical nearly twice longer than second; second and third articles, taken together scarcely longer than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular less twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer more twice longer than wide; last ellipsoidal a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1,2 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex, abruptly sloping at base without any vestige of median longitudinal depression; sides nearly regularly tapering from base to apex; posterior angles truncate, not diverging, with fine and short carina directed inside; punctures coarse, rather uniformly distributed; on disc umbilicate with very short interstices shiny to shagreened, gradually larger and denser towards sides, contiguous at lateral margins.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 3,2 x longer than it; sides regularly narrowing from base to apex; striae just more marked around scutellum at the back very shallow and moderately punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures. Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities.

Male genitalia as in fig. 2 (length 1,68 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 15-15,8 mm; width 4,1-4,3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the country of origin, Arunachal Pradesh.

Melanotus dolakhaensis n. sp.

Fig. 33, 65, 66.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Nepal: Dolakha Distr., E Ting Sang La, m 2000, 10-11.VI.2000, W. Schawaller (Stuttgart). 1 Paratype ♀ - Dolakha Distr., N slope of Khara Khola, m 2200, 30.V-1.VI.2000, W. Schawaller. (Stuttgart)

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. brancuccii* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape and colour, it can be separated by larger size, sides of pronotum not regularly narro-

wing from base to apex, shorter elytra compared to pronotum, elytral striae well marked and intestriae subconvex.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Moderately shiny; body entirely black piceous with not dense, whitish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin regularly arcuate, weakly thickened, just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, of variable intervals, with very close, shiny interstices.

Antennae exceeding by about 2,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles small, subequal, taken together notably shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, about twice longer than wider; eighth-tenth slenderer, more twice longer than wider, last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,2 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex at middle of disk, gradually declivous at sides and base, with a vestige of median longitudinal smooth line before basal sloping; sides from middle towards regularly narrowing, conspicuously sinuate before posterior angles, the latter divergent, at apex truncate with a very fine carina parallel to lateral margins; punctures coarse, on disk deep, more or less clearly umbilicate with very close shiny interstices; gradually large and denser at sides, contiguous and confluent at lateral margins.

Scutellum shields-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,7 x longer than it; sides from base to apex very gradually narrowing; striae shallow at base around scutellum, at the back deeply punctured towards apexes; interstriae subconvex, finely punctured.

Prosternal process abruptly bent behind procoxal cavities at apex not emarginate.

Aedeagus lost.

FEMALE. Body larger and convex, antennae shorter exceeding by about 1 article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third articles, taken together as long as fourth; pronotum just wider than long.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 33.

SIZE. Male length 15 mm, width 3,9 mm; female length 15,5 mm, width 4,5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its locality of origin, the Dolakha District.

Priopus ornatus (Candèze, 1891)

Neodiplocomus sp. det. Ohira 1971

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - India: Surada (TM).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, China. New to India.

Korea

Melanotus bocaki Platia & Schimmel, 2001

Fig. 83.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - North Korea: Chonmasan Mt, 4-11. VII.1998, Li Jingke. (CRG).

Described from Central China Provinces.

New to Korea.

China

Melanotus dabaensis n. sp.

Fig. 3, 63.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Shaanxi, Daba Shan Mts., 15 km S Shou-Man vil., m 1800, 25.V.-14.VI.2000 (CCW).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. davidi* Platia & Schimmel by the general shape and colour; it is easily separated for the antennal segment, from fourth, very slender, elytra much more longer compared to pronotum, male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely black, moderately shining, except for antennae and legs fuscous-ferruginous; covered with moderate, recumbent yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin regularly arcuate, directed downwards, just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very close and shiny interstices.

Antennae exceeding by 2 segments the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second segment globular, as long as wide, third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third, taken together, notably shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, very slender, more twice longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,25 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex with two symmetrical punctiform depression at sides in the anterior third of disc, with a shallow and short median longitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides arcuate, from middle to apex strongly tapering, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, not diverging, with a short carina running subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation uneven; at central part of disc punctures deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate with shining interstices equal on average to their own diameters; at sides larger, umbilicate and contiguous.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 3,8 x longer than it; sides very gradually and regularly narrowing from base to apex; striae well marked and deeply punctured; interstriae subconvex, more finely punctured.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 3 (length 2,1 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 12 mm; width 3,1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its locality of origin, the Daba Shan mountains.

Melanotus davidiani n. sp.

Fig. 4, 64.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Sichuan, right bank of Niuzhihe river, E of Pusiun village, m 2200-2800, 15-16. VI.2000, G. E. Davidian. (Sitek coll.). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as HT. (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Among the piceous coloured chinese species it resembles *M. hausschweisi* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape, it can be separated by the shiny body, second and third articles of antennae, taken together, notably shorter than fourth, prosternal process regularly and abruptly bent from base, male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Shiny; body entirely black-piceous covered with fine, few apparent, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin regularly arcuate, moderately thickened at middle and weakly protruding above clypeus. Antennae exceeding by two articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles small, third just longer than second; second and third, taken together notably shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer more twice longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,25 x wider than long, trapezoidal, moderately convex at anterior half, gradually sloping at posterior half to base, with a trace of short, median longitudinal smooth line at middle; sides from base to apex nearly regularly and strongly narrowing; posterior angles long, pointed, with a short carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation very coarse; at central disk punctures of variable diameters, umbilicate, with very close shiny interstices; gradually larger and denser at sides, contiguous and confluent at lateral margins giving to surface a rough appearance.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 3,7 x longer than it; sides very gradually and regularly tapering from base to apex; striae shallow and inpunctate at base around scutellum at the back deeply marked and punctured, only before apex more superficial and finely punctured; interstriae moderately convex with finer punctures.

Prosternal process abruptly bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 4 (length 1,50 mm).

FEMALE. Very different by male. Body larger and more convex, antennae shorter just exceeding the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third article, taken together as long as fourth; pronotum very convex not trapezoidal; sides from middle forwards narrowing, sinuate before posterior angles; elytral sides subparallel in the first half, moderately dilated behind the middle.

Copulatrix bursa with very few apparent sclerified spines. **SIZE.** Male length 13 mm, width 3,3 mm; female length 16,5 mm, width 4,35 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector G. E. Davidian.

***Melanotus fabbrii* n. sp.**

Fig. 5, 53, 60.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: E Tibet, Xia-Cha-Yu, Cha Yu County, 1-28.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CRG don MCSN).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. ankangensis* Platia & Schimmel in the general shape and colour, it can be separated by second and third antennal articles taken together as long as fourth, apexes of elytra with a short spine, aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous with antennae and legs reddish brown; covered with dense yellow fulvous vestiture.

Frons weakly impressed at middle, anterior margin regularly curved thickened, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae (partially mutilated) exceeding by about one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article as long as wide, third subconical a little longer than second; second and third, taken together as long as fourth;

fourth-tenth triangular about twice longer than wide; last not examined.

Pronotum 1,23 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex; sides from middle to apex regularly narrowing, at the back subparallel or feebly sinuate; posterior angles at apex truncate, converging, with a carina prolonged to the first third of sides, subparallel to lateral margins; punctures at central disc slightly umbilicate with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, larger and denser at sides, contiguous or confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,2 x longer than it; sides regularly narrowing from base, apexes with a short spine (fig. 60); striae at base deeply marked, at the back more superficial distinctly punctured; interstriae convex around scutellum to subconvex with finer punctures.

Prosternal process not bent immediately behind procoxal cavities but before the middle; sides of mesosternal cavity gradually sloping (fig. 53).

Aedeagus as in fig. 5 (length 2,18 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 19,3 mm; width 4,9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to our colleague, R. Fabbri, specialist of Col. Byrridae, that recently collected click-beetles in China.

***Melanotus habaensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 6, 34, 67, 68.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: NW Yunnan, Haba Shan-Haba (27°22'54,3"N, 100°06'03,2"E), m 3200, 2.VII.2005, M. Janata. (CCW). 2 Paratypes (♂♀) - same data as Ht (CCW, CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species very similar to *M. farkaci* Platia & Schimmel, it can be separated by antennal third article shorter compared to third, more convex pronotum and particularly male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely reddish-brown covered with dense, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, just impressed at anterior margin, the latter regularly curved, moderately thickened and protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very close, slightly shagreened interstices.

Antennae exceeding by about 1 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article as long as wide, third subconical less twice longer than second; second and third, taken together just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice longer than wide; last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,2x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex, gradually sloping at sides more abruptly at base with a trace of very short median longitudinal carina at middle of disc; sides from middle towards apex rather strongly tapering, subparallel to slightly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, not diverging with a short, few apparent carina directed inside; punctures rather uniformly distributed, on disc lighter, umbilicate, sometimes subovate shaped, with very shortest, slightly shagreened intervals; gradually larger at sides, contiguous and confluent at lateral extremities.

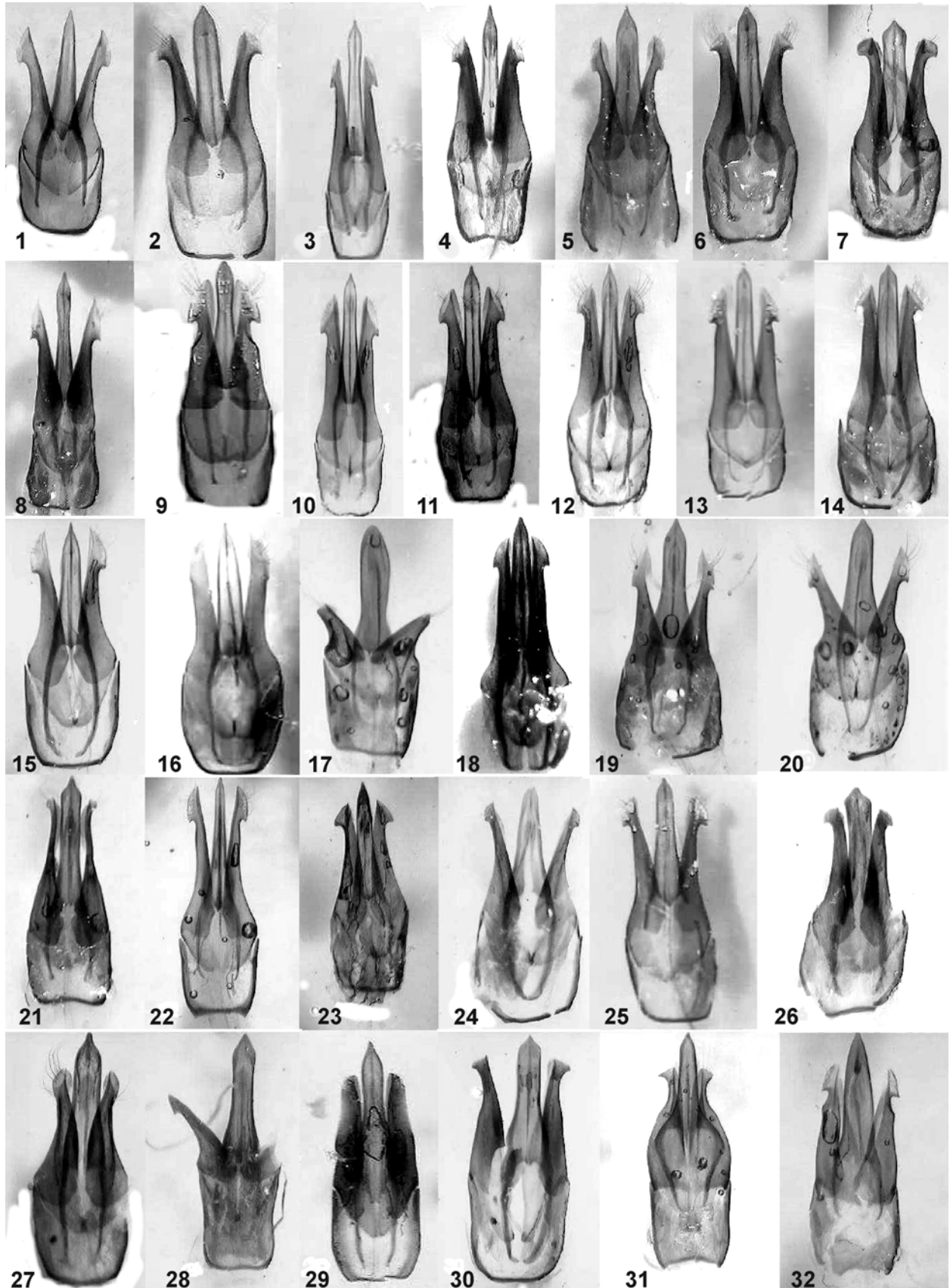


Fig. 1-32. Male genitalia in dorsal view. 1. *Melanotus desgodinsi* n. sp.; 2. *M. arunachalensis* n. sp.; 3. *M. dabaensis* n.sp.; 4. *M. davidiani* n.sp.; 5. *M. fabbrii* n.sp.; 6. *M. habaensis* n.sp.; 7. *M. interprovincialis* n.sp.; 8. *M. janatai* n.sp.; 9. *M. jingkei* n.sp.; 10. *M. plutenkoi* n.sp.; 11. *M. shaanxianus* n.sp.; 12. *M. toi* n. sp.; 13. *M. wujiashanensis* n. sp.; 14. *M. cechovskyi* Platia & Schimmel; 15. *M. dusaneki* Platia & Schimmel; 16. *M. perturbatus* Platia & Schimmel; 17. *M. cambodiensis* n.sp.; 18. *M. caoxiaolani* n.sp.; 19. *M. csorbai* n.sp.; 20. *M. duvali* n.sp.; 21. *M. emarginatus* n.sp.; 22. *M. haucki* n. sp.; 23. *M. henscheli* n. sp.; 24. *M. mizhilensis* n. sp.; 25. *M. mucronatus* n.sp.; 26. *M. paveli* n. sp.; 27. *M. pejchai* n. sp.; 28. *M. kolleri* n. sp.; 29. *M. (Spheniscosomus) svandai* n. sp.; 30. *M. (S.) schuhi* Platia & Schimmel; 31. *Priopus lumawigi* n. sp.; 32. *Szombatya merkli* Platia & Schimmel.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,5 x longer than it; sides subparallel for about two third of its length, at the back gradually narrowing to apexes; striae shallow at base around scutellum; deeper and punctured posteriorly towards apexes; interstriae flat, finely punctured.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, at apex scarcely emarginated.

Aedeagus as in fig. 6 (length 1,56 mm).

FEMALE. Body larger and more convex; antennae just shorter nearly reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles, taken together clearly longer than fourth. Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 34.

SIZE. Male length 14-14,5 mm; width 3,8-3,85 mm; female length 15,7 mm, width 4,3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its locality of origin, the Haba Shan mountains.

***Melanotus interprovincialis* n. sp.**

Fig. 7, 35, 71.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: W Hubei, 5 km S of Lücongpo (30°8'N, 110°25'E), 20.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV). 3 Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) - 1 ♂ - Hubei, Wudang Shan, 20-25.V.2005, without coll; 1 ♂ N Fujian, Fengshui Guan (27°9'N, 117°85'E), m 1700, 1-4.VI.2004, J. Turna; ♀ W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33°5'N, 111°9'E), 15.V-2.VI.2005, J. Turna, pitfall traps) (CPG; CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. marchandi* Platia & Schimmel in the general shape; it can be separated by shorter antennae, male and female genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous to reddish-brown; covered with yellowish, recumbent vestiture. Frons flat, anterior margin regularly curved, just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very shortest shiny intervals to contiguous.

Antennae nearly reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than wide, third subconical, less twice longer than second; second and third, taken together, just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice longer than wide; last a little longer than the previous, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,2 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, gradually sloping at sides, more abruptly at base with a trace of median longitudinal smooth narrow area at declivity; sides from middle towards apex strongly narrowing, subparallel to subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, not divergent, with a very short carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation rather variable, lighter in holotype with punctures on disc simple to vaguely umbilicate with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, coarser, denser and quite umbilicate in paratype; at sides gradually coarser, contiguous and confluent, more accentuated in paratype.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than it; sides from base to apexes regularly and gradually tapering; striae shallow and impunctate at base and around scutellum (holotype), more marked (paratype), at the back similar deeply and densely punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavi-

ties, weakly emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 7 (length 1,93 mm).

FEMALE. Extremely similar to male, body larger, antennae just shorter with third article slenderer.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 35.

SIZE. Male length 16-6,3 mm; width 4,4-4,7 mm; female Length 17,8 mm, width 4,8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its provenance of three different provinces of China.

***Melanotus janatai* n. sp.**

Fig. 8, 94.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: NW Yunnan, Henuan Shan-Yanmen (28°01'39"N, 98°54'39"E), 20.VI.2005, M. Janata. (CCW).

DIAGNOSIS. Among the Chinese bicoloured species it is very close to *M. siskai* Platia & Schimmel, can be separated essentially by longer antennae with second and third segments, taken together shorter than fourth and male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body bicolorous; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody black; elytra reddish-brown with irregular blackish shadings; covered with yellowish, long vestiture, recumbent on elytra, partially erect on head and pronotum.

Frons flat, gently impressed at anterior margin, the latter regularly arcuate and weakly protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, irregularly distributed with variable and very shagreened interstices; clypeus with feeble median longitudinal carina.

Antennae exceeding by about 2,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles small, with third just longer than second, taken together notably shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh articles triangular about twice longer than wide, eighth-tenth slenderer, more twice longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1,3 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex at the central part of disc, rather depressed at sides before basal declivity; sides from middle to apex strongly narrowing, conspicuously sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, convergent with a very fine carina directed inside; lateral margins obsolete in the anterior half; punctures very coarse, umbilicate, on disc with variable, moderately shagreened intervals, on average smaller than their own diameters; towards sides gradually denser, at margins contiguous and confluent giving to surface a striate and rough appearance.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, with rough surface. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,7 x longer than it; sides subparallel for about two third of its length; striae indistinctly punctured at base around scutellum, at the back distinctly and deeply punctured; interstriae subconvex with finer punctures.

Prosternal process abruptly bent behind procoxal cavities, not emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 8 (length 2,06 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 13,4 mm; width 3,68 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector M. Janata.

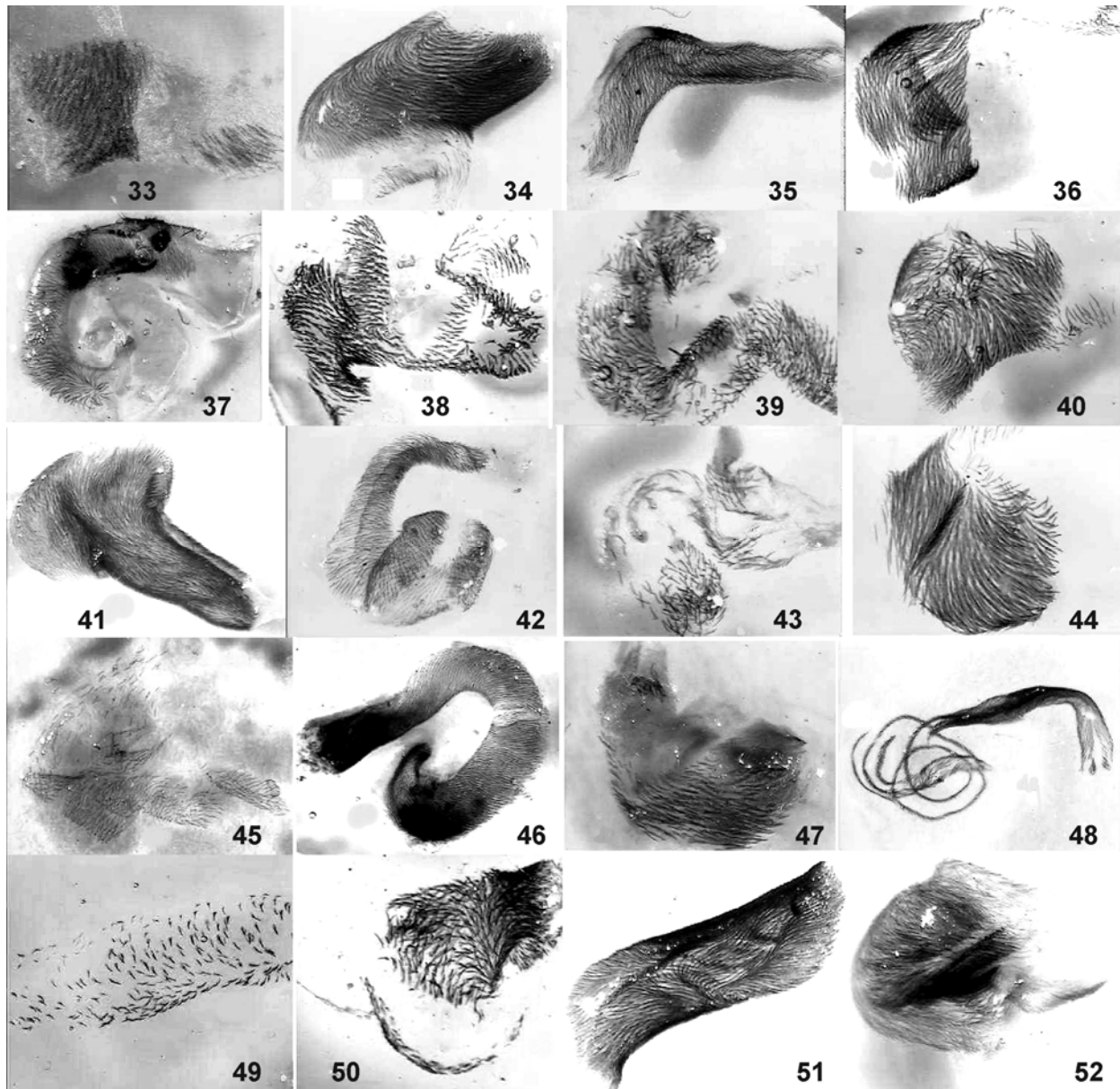


Fig. 33-52. Sclerifications of copulatrix bursa. 33. *M. dolakhaensis* n. sp.; 34. *M. habaensis* n.sp.; 35. *M. interprovincialis* n.sp.; 36. *M. agilis* Platia & Schimmel; 37. *M. escalerae* Platia & Schimmel; 38. *M. rugosiventris* Fleutiaux; 39. *M. caoxiaolani* n.sp.; 40. *M. duvali* n.sp.; 41. *M. haucki* n. sp.; 42. *M. mizhilensis* n. sp.; 43. *M. jelineki* Platia & Schimmel; 44. *M. zhilongensis* Platia & Schimmel; 45. *M. kolleri* n. sp.; 46. *M. baerti* Platia & Schimmel; 47. *M. (Spheniscosomus) angelinii* n. sp.; 48. *M. (S.) kantnerorum* n. sp.; 49. *Priopus subcostatus* n. sp.; 50. *P. tibetanus* n. sp.; 51. *P. lumawigi* n. sp.; 52. *Szombatya merkli* Platia & Schimmel.

***Melanotus jingkei* n. sp.**

Fig. 9, 88.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Hunan, Yong Zhou City, Yang Ming Shan, 2-17.VII.2005, Li Jingke. (CRG, don. MCSN).

DIAGNOSIS. The species remembers for the general shape and colour *M. rugosipennis* Fleutiaux; it can be immediately separated by longer antennae and male genitalia with apical barbs.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody blackish; elytra yellow-ferruginous, darkened along the suture, lighter around scutellum; anten-

nae and legs ferruginous; covered with yellow-fulvous, recumbent vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat at anterior margin, the latter subarcuate, very feeble thickened, directed downwards and just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by 2,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article globular, as long as wide; third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third taken together shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, about twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer, more twice longer than wider; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles,

strongly convex, nearly vertically sloping at sides, more gradually at base, without any trace of median longitudinal sulcus; sides moderately arcuate, from behind the middle to anterior margin regularly tapering, posteriorly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, converging at apex with a short carina running subparallel to lateral margins; punctuation uniform on all the surface; punctures deep, umbilicate, contiguous, at sides larger and sometimes confluent.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2,7 x longer than it; sides very gradually but regularly narrowing from base to apex; striae well marked and deeply punctured for all its length; interstriae moderately convex with finer punctures.

Prosternal process immediately and abruptly bent behind procoxal cavities.

Male genitalia as in fig. 9 (length 1,43 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 10,7 mm; width 2,8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector of species, Li Jingke.

***Melanotus plutenkoi* n. sp.**

Fig. 10, 70.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Shaanxi, Qinling, Taibai Shan Mts, Houzhenzi vill. (33°52'N, 107°44'E), m 1500-2000, IV.V.2000, A. Plutenko (CCW). 5 Paratypes ♂♂ - Shaanxi, Daba Shan Mts, Shou-Man vill (32°14'N, 108°34'E), m 1000-1700, V.VI.2000, local collector; Shaanxi, Lueyang, 4-6.VI.2004, 15-22.VII.2005, E. Kučera; C Hubei, Dahongshan, 30.IV-1.V.2005, J. Turna; W Fujian, Jianlin, Tonguzhan Shan, m 1500, VII.2005, Li Jingke et alii. (CPG; CRG; CMHK; CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. vaillanti* Platia & Schimmel in the general shape, colour and structure of antennae; it can be separated by pronotum more convex with surface not rugose-striate and paramera of aedeagus toothed.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous with ferruginous shadings; covered with yellow-fulvous, not dense, recumbent, vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin moderately and regularly curved, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by 2,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second segment subcylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical a little longer than second; second and third, taken together, notably shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, very slender, much more twice longer than wide; last longer than previous, subellipsoidal. Pronotum 1,18-1,20 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex on disc, gradually sloping at sides and base; sides from middle towards apex rather strongly narrowing; subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter not divergent with fine carina prolonged to first third of sides, parallel to lateral margins; punctures on disc deep, simple to vaguely umbilicate, some subovate shaped with very shortest intervals, on average much more smaller than their own diameters; gradually larger and denser at sides, umbilicate, contiguous, some confluent.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, finely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,4 x longer than it; sides subparallel for about two third of its length, at the back gradually tapering; striae shallow at base, punctured and well marked towards apexes.

Prosternal process immediately and abruptly sloping behind procoxal cavities, scarcely eemarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 10 (length 2,12 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 14,5-15,5 mm; width 3,85-4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector of Holotype, A Plutenko.

***Melanotus shaanxianus* n. sp.**

Fig. 11, 74.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Shaanxi, Lueyang, 4.6.VI.2004, 15-22.VII.2005, E. Kucera (CMHK).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. farkaci* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape and antennal length, it can be distinguished essentially for the shiny, not rugose-striate surface of pronotum, second and third antennal article subequal and male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Entirely fuscous with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with yellow fulvous, at sides of body partially erect, vestiture.

Frons just depressed from middle, anterior margin regularly curved, not thickened, briefly protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by one articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical, just longer than second; second and third, taken together, notably shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slender; last longer than previous, subellipsoidal, constricted symmetrically before apex.

Pronotum 1,25 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, at base with trace of short median longitudinal depression before sloping; sides from middle gradually tapering to apex, gently sinuate at the back, posterior angles truncate, not diverging, with a fine carina prolonged to the first third of sides and subparallel to lateral margins; punctures variable; at central disc deep, simple with shiny intervals, on average equal to smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser, contiguous or confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,3 x longer than it; sides subparallel for about two third of its length; striae at base very shallow and inpunctate; at the back well marked and punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 11 (length 1,81).

FEMALE. Unknown

SIZE. Length 16 mm; width 4,2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its locality of origin, the Shaanxi Province.

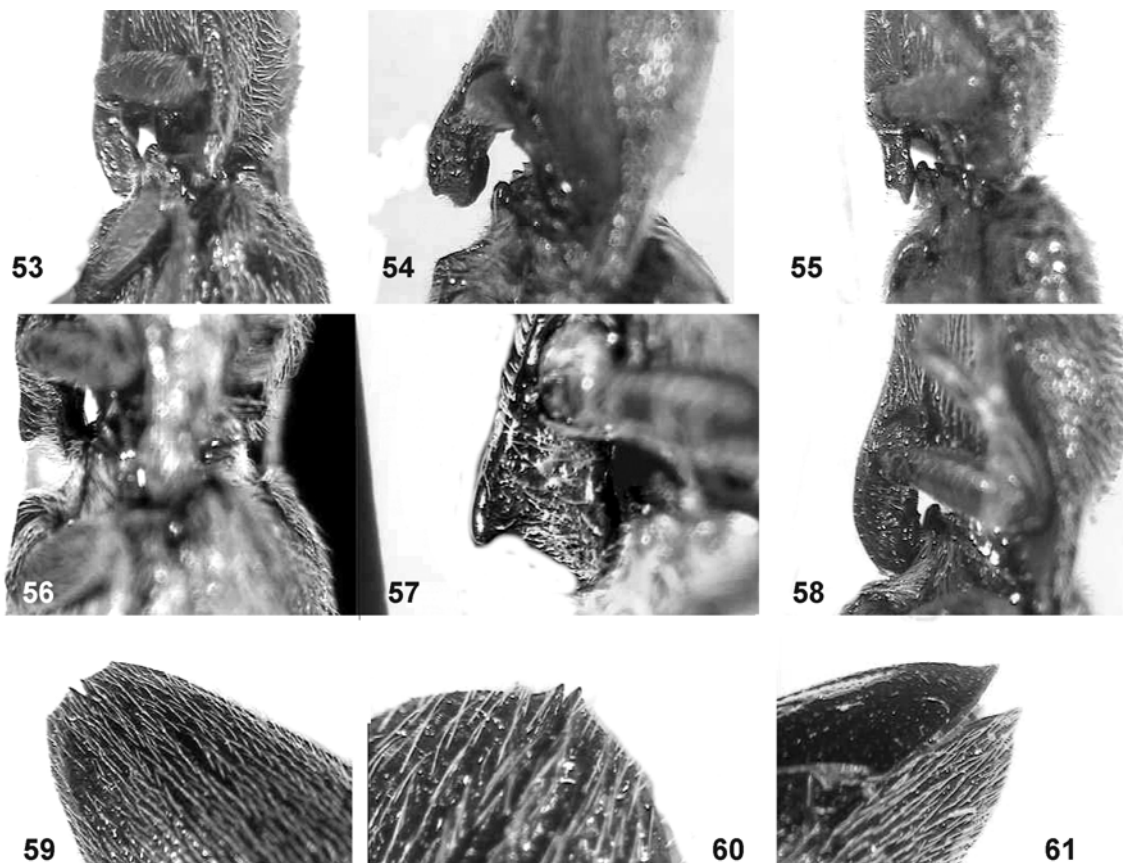


Fig. 53-58. Prosternal process in lateral view. 53. *M. fabbrii* n.sp.; 54. *M. kolleri* n. sp.; 55. *M. cambodiensis* n.sp.; 56. *M. (Spheniscosomus) svandai* n. sp.; 57. *M. (S.) kantnerorum* n. sp.; 58. *M. (S.) angelinii* n. sp. Fig. 59-61. Elytral apices. 59. *M. emarginatus* n.sp.; 60. *M. fabbrii* n.sp.; 61. *M. mucronatus* n.sp.

***Melanotus toi* n. sp.**

Fig. 12, 92.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: W Hubei, 5 km S of Lücongpo (30°8'N, 110°25'E), 20.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. kingdoni* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape and colour, it can be separated by lighter puncturation of pronotum, more elongate elytra, aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Rather shiny; body entirely fuscous with antennae and legs reddish brown; covered with moderate, yellow fulvous, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin regularly curved, simple, just projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest, shiny, interstices.

Antennae exceeding by about two articles the apices of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, just longer than wide, third subconical about twice longer than second; second and third, taken together, as long as fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, slender, more twice longer than wide; last longer than previous, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,3 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, rather depressed with a median longitudinal smooth line from basal sloping to nearly anterior margin (at middle simulating a feeble carina); sides from middle to apex strongly narrowing, at the back subsinuate, posterior angles truncate, not diverging, with a slight carina reaching nearly

the middle of sides and subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation variable; at central disc punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, some subovate, with shiny intervals, on average equal to their own diameters; at sides gradually denser, clearly umbilicate, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 4 x longer than it; sides very gradually and regularly tapering from base to apex; striae at base nearly indistinct, at the back superficial but clearly punctured; interstriae flat, with finer punctures.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities; apex not emarginated.

Aedeagus as in fig. 12 (length 1,68 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 15 mm; width 3,85.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to F. K. To, collector of *Melanotus* species in China at the first half of 1900.

***Melanotus wujiashanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 13, 69.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: E Hubei, Dabie Shan, Wujiashan forest park (31°1'N, 115°8'E), 7-10.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. Small species very similar to *M. turnai* Platia & Schimmel, it can be distinguished by just longer antennae with less slender intermediate articles, pronotal punctures denser, male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely blackish with antennae and legs lighter, reddish-brown; covered with moderate, yellow-fulvous, recumbent, vestiture.

Frons flat, only feebly impressed at sides of anterior margin, the latter regularly curved, weakly thickened and just protruding above clypeus.

Antennae exceeding by about 1 article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article as long as wide, third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third, taken together just longer than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, less twice longer than wide; eighth slenderer, about twice longer than wide; last longer than previous, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,12 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, with a very short and shallow median longitudinal depression at declivity; sides from behind the middle to apex regularly tapering, subparallel to posterior angles, the latter truncate, not diverging, with a very feeble carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation rather uniformly distributed; on central disc punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, moderately ovate-shaped with shortest, shiny intervals; at sides gradually larger and strongly umbilicate, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 3 x longer than it; sides very gradually tapering from base to apexes; striae shallow at base, deep and punctured towards apexes; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities.

Aedeagus as in fig. 13 (length 1,46).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 11 mm; width 3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its locality of origin, the Wujiashan forest park.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) angelinii n. sp.

Fig. 47, 58, 96.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - China: Daba Shan Mts, Shou-Man vill., m 1000-1700, V.VI.2000, local collectors (CCW). 2 Paratypes ♀♀ - same data as Ht; Sichuan, Shangliang, 24-26.V.2005, E. Kucera. (CPG; CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. Among the Chinese species it resembles *M. (S.) incognitus* Platia & Schimmel for the apex of prosternal process not emarginated but can be separated for the latter bent inwards after the middle, convex pronotum, shorter antennae.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body entirely fuscous with antennae and legs reddish-brown; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat or with a very shallow depression, anterior margin substraight, moderately thickened, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals or contiguous.

Antennae not attaining for about one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, a little longer than wide, third subconical, twice longer than second; second and third, taken together, longer than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, about twice longer than wide;

eighth-tenth slenderer, more twice longer than wide; last longer than previous, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,18 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of median longitudinal smooth line before basal sloping; sides from behind the middle forwards rather strongly tapering, subparallel to posterior angles, the latter at apex truncate, converging, with a short carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures variable, at central disc deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, with shiny intervals, on average equal to smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser, umbilicate at sides, contiguous or confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat or weakly convex, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than it; sides from base to apexes gradually and regularly tapering; striae at base deeply marked, impunctate, behind superficial, roundly punctured; interstriae convex at base, at the back flat, densely punctured.

Prosternal process (fig. 58) horizontal, bent inwards after the middle, at apex not emarginated; sides of mesosternal cavity obliquely declivous.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 47.

MALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 16,2-16,5 mm; width 4,3-4,4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to our colleague F. Angelini, specialist of various small families of Coleoptera.

Melanotus agilis Platia & Schimmel, 2001

Fig. 36.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 (♂, ♀) – ♂ China: Hunan, Yongzhou city, Jangming Shan, 2-17.VII.2005, Li Jingke; (♀) Fujian, Wu-Yi Shan, 25-29.VII.2006, Li Jingke.

Copulatrix bursa as in fig. 36.

DISTRIBUTION. N Vietnam and China (Guanxi). New to Hunan and Fujian Provinces.

Melanotus brevis Candèze, 1882

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3 specm. (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) – China: Yunnan, Xiping County, Mt Ai-Lau-Shan, 1-11.V.2006, Li Jingke; E Tibet, Xia-Cha-Yu, Chayu County, 1-12.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand.

New to China.

→

Fig. 62-100. Habitus of adults, partial view. **62.** *M. mucronatus* n.sp.; **63.** *M. dabaensis* n. sp.; **64.** *M. davidiani* n. sp.; **65-66.** *M. dolakhaensis* n. sp. ♂♀; **67-68.** *M. habaensis* n. sp. ♂♀; **69.** *M. wujiashanensis* n. sp.; **70.** *M. plutenkoi* n. sp.; **71.** *M. interprovincialis* n. sp.; **72.** *M. mizhilensis* n. sp.; **73.** *M. caoxiaolani* n. sp.; **74.** *M. shaanxianus* n. sp. **75-76.** *Melanotus haucki* n. sp. ♂♀; **77.** *M. pejchai* n. sp.; **78.** *M. duvali* n. sp.; **79.** *M. cechovskyi* Platia & Schimmel; **80.** *M. emarginatus* n. sp.; **81.** *Melanotus escalerae* ♀ Platia & Schimmel; **82.** *M. jelineki* ♀ Platia & Schimmel; **83.** *M. bocaki* Platia & Schimmel; **84.** *M. henscheli* n. sp.; **85.** *M. csorbai* n. sp.; **86.** *M. cambodiensis* n. sp.; **87.** *M. zhilongensis* ♀ Platia & Schimmel; **88.** *M. jingkei* n. sp.; **89.** *M. arunachalensis* n. sp.; **90.** *M. paveli* n. sp.; **91.** *M. desgodinsi* n. sp.; **92.** *M. toi* n. sp.; **93.** *M. kolleri* n. sp.; **94.** *M. janatai* n. sp.; **95.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) kantnerorum* n. sp.; **96.** *M. (S.) angelinii* n. sp.; **97.** *M. (S.) svandai* n. sp.; **98.** *Priopus subcostatus* n. sp.; **99.** *P. tibetanus* n. sp.; **100.** *P. lumawigi* n. sp.



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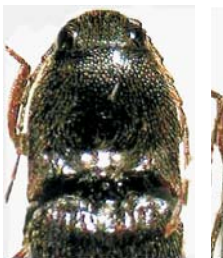
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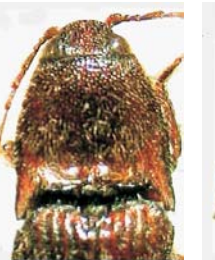
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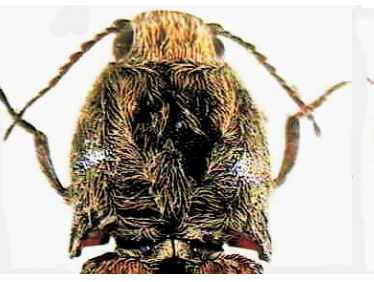
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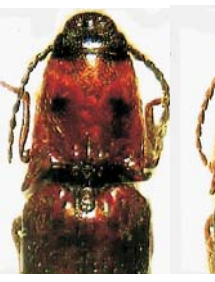
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Melanotus cechovskyi Platia & Schimmel, 2001

Fig. 14, 79.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3 specm. (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀) - China: Shaanxi, Daba Shan, Shou-Man vil., V.VI.2000, local collectors (CCW; CPG).

Described on a specimen female from Sichuan.

MALE. Antennae longer, nearly reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third segments, taken together, as long as fourth.

Aedeagus as in fig. 14 (length 2 mm).

Melanotus coomani Fleutiaux, 1933

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Several specimens: China: E Tibet, Yi Gong Pomi, 8.18.VIII.2004, Li Jingke; Hainan Is., Mt Jian Feng Ling, 20.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, Laos, South China.

New to Tibet and Hainan Island.

Melanotus cribratoides Platia & Schimmel, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - China: E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, Cha Yu County, 1-12.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG).

Described of Myanmar.

New to China.

Melanotus dusaneki Platia & Schimmel, 2002

Fig. 15.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 35 specm. (♂♂♀ ♀) - China: Shaanxi, Lueyang, 4.6.VI.2004, 15-22.VII.2005, E. Kucera; Daba Shan Mts, Shou-Man vill., m 1000-1700, V.VI.2000, local collectors; Fujian, Mt Baisaifeng, Jianning County, 8-16.V.2006, Li Jingke (CCW; CMHK; CPG; CRG; CSV).

Described on two female specimens of Sichuan.

MALE. Longer antennae exceeding by one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third articles, taken together, as long as fourth.

Aedeagus as in fig. 15 (length 1,81 mm).

SIZE. Length 15-18 mm ; width 4,5-5 mm.

Melanotus escalerae Platia & Schimmel, 2001

Fig. 37, 81.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♀♀ - China: Yunnan, Weibaoshan, Weishan, m 2800, VII.2005, Li Jingke et alii (CPG; CRG).

Described on two male specimens of Yunnan.

FEMALE. Extremely similar to male, only with just shorter antennae not reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 37.

Melanotus excoffieri Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - China: Hainan Isl., Wu Zhi Shan, 2-14.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CRG).

Described from Yunnan. New to Hainan Isl.

Melanotus hebeiensis Platia & Schimmel, 2004

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - China: Beijing Region, Xiaolongmen, m 1100, 9-13.VI.2004, J. Cooter (CMHK).

Described of Hebei Province.

Melanotus hunanensis Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - China: W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33°5'N, 111°9'E), m 1500-1750, 6-7.VII.2006, J. Turna (CSV).

Described from Hunan and recorded of Shaanxi (Platia & Schimmel, 2002).

Melanotus novus Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - China: Hunan, Yong Zhou City, Yang Ming Shan, 2.17.III.2005, Li Jingke. (CRG).

Described of N Vietnam (Tonkin).

New to China.

Melanotus perturbatus Platia & Schimmel, 2004

Fig. 16.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - China: W Hubei, S Muyuping env. (31°45'N, 110°4'E), 16.V.12.VI.2004, J. Turna (pitfall traps). (CSV).

Described on two female specimens of the same locality.

MALE. Size smaller; antennae a little longer attaining the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, third article less twice longer than second, second and third, taken together just longer than fourth.

Aedeagus as in fig. 16 (length 1,87mm).

SIZE. Length 15,6 mm; width 4,75 mm.

Melanotus pseudogigas Platia & Schimmel, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3 exx (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) - China: Yunnan, Xiping County, Mt Ai-Lau-Shan, 1-11.V.2006, Li Jingke. Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CPG; CRG).

Described of Vietnam.

New to China and Myanmar.

Melanotus regalis Candèze, 1860

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4 exx. (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀) - China: Hainan Isl., Sanya city, Jiang- Feng-Ling, 16-21.VI.2006, Li Jingke. (CPG; CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Continental China and Vietnam.

New to Hainan Island.

Melanotus ricchiardii Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - China: Est Tibet, Xia-Cha-Yu, Chayu County, 1-12.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand and Laos.

New to China.

Melanotus rugosiventris Fleutiaux, 1933

Fig. 38.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - China: Fujian, Wu-Yi Shan, 25-29.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CRG).

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 38.

Described from N Vietnam.

New to China.

Melanotus zhihongensis Platia & Schimmel, 2001

Fig. 44, 87.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Several specm. (♂♂♀♀) - China: Shaanxi, CunCan, 20.V.I.VI.2000, E. Kucera; Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, Taibai Shan Mts, Houzhenzi vil., m 1500-2000, IV-V.2000, A. Plutenko; W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33°5'N, 111°9'E), 15.V-2.VI.2005, J. Turna, pitfall traps) (CCW; CPG; CSV).

Described on male specimens from Sichuan

FEMALE. Body larger and convexer, antennae shorter only reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second

and third articles, taken together a little longer than fourth. Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 44.

Melanotus (Sphenicosomus) schuhi Platia & Schimmel, 2002

Fig. 30.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - China: Jianlin, W Fujian, Tonguzhanshan, m 1500, VII.2005, Li Jingke et alii (CRG).

MALE. Identical to female, only the last, visible, abdominal segment more feebly emarginate.

Prosternal process as in fig.

Aedeagus as in fig. 30 (length 1,81 mm).

SIZE. Length 16,2 mm; width 4,35 mm.

Described on female specimens from East India and Myanmar.

New to China.

***Priopus subcostatus* n. sp.**

Fig. 49, 98.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - China: E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, Chayu County, 1-28.VII.2004, Li Jingke. (CRG don. MCSN).

DIAGNOSIS. Species immediately recognizable by all known of the region for the strongly thickened anterior margin of frons and the subcostiform base of third elytral interstriae.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body bicolorous, colour of pronotum and elytra moderately contrasting; head, antennae, prosternum blackish; pronotum reddish with two central symmetrical, not well defined, round blackish spots at beginning of lateral slope; base of elytra, center of scutellum reddish, the great part of elytra reddish with blackish, vague, shadings. Covered with moderate, yellow fulvous vestiture.

Frons deeply impressed from middle with anterior margin strongly thickened, regularly curved, well protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals, smaller than their own diameters.

Antennae not reaching for about one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, serrated from fourth article; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide, third conical, a little longer than wide; second and third articles, taken together as long as fourth; fourth article triangular, longer than following and nearly twice longer than wide; fifth-tenth, triangular, a little longer than wide; last longer than previous, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,13 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at base and sides; at basal slope with short, deep, median longitudinal depression; sides arcuate, from behind the middle towards apex regularly narrowing, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter acuminate, diverging, bicarinate; outer carina shorter than inner, directed inside; puncturation moderate; punctures deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, on center of disc with intervals on average larger than their own diameters, at sides only a little denser.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, convex, coarsely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 3 x longer than it; sides subparallel in the first half, then gradually narrowing to apex, this entire; striae shallow but distinctly punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures except for base of third, subcostiform and rather smooth.

Prosternal process weakly but immediately bent inwards

behind procoxal cavities; apex not emarginated.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 49.

MALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 12,8 mm; width 3,3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the subcostiform base of third elytral interstriae.

***Priopus tibetanus* n. sp.**

Fig. 50, 99.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - China: E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, Chayu County, 1-28.VII.2004, Li Jingke. (CRG don. MCSN).

DIAGNOSIS. Species resembling *P. minidiversus* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape, colour and size, it can be separated by the different carination of posterior angles of pronotum and sclerifications of copulatrix bursa.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body bicolorous; entirely black except for pronotum, propleura, antennae and legs reddish; covered with rough, moderate, yellow fulvous on pronotum, blackish on elytra, vestiture.

Frons gently convex, anterior margin regularly curved, moderately thickened, directed downwards, well projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly or contiguous.

Antennae not reaching for about 1,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical a little longer than wide; third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third, taken together longer than fourth; fourth triangular a little longer than following, less twice longer than wide; fifth-tenth triangular, only just longer than wide; last a little longer than previous, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,11 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, regularly convex with a trace of median longitudinal depression at basal sloping; sides arcuate from behind the middle towards apex gently narrowing, moderately sinuate before posterior angles, the latter acuminate, diverging, bicarinate; carinae of equal length, subparallel to lateral margins, the inner more evident and higher level than outer; puncturation moderate, punctures deep, simple, on disc with intervals on average larger than their own diameters, at sides only just denser.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, convex, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum and 2,8 x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half, then gradually tapering; apex entire. Striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex at basal part then flat, finely punctured.

Prosternal process just but immediately bent inwards behind procoxal cavities; apex not emarginated.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 50.

MALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 12 mm; width 3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its locality of origin, the Tibet Province.

Metriaulacus badiipennis (Candèze, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀. China: Sichuan, Han Yuan County, Wu-Shi-Hé, 1-10.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CRG).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Laos (Platia & Schimmel, 1995).

New to China.

***Metriaulacus gobius* (Candèze, 1860)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀. China: Jianlin, W Fujian, Tongzhangshan, m 1500, VII.2005, Li Jingke et alii (CRG). Distribution. India, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines (Platia & Schimmel, 1995). New to China.

Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand

***Melanotus cambodiensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 17, 55, 86.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Cambodia: Kampot Prov., Bokor N. P. (10°36'06"N, 104°05'10"E), m 270, 22.I.2006, G. Csorba, L. Duval & G. Ronkay (TM).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is closely related to *M. brevicornis* Candèze for the general shape and characters of aedeagus; it can be distinguished by shorter antennae and features of prosternal process.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous, with antennae and legs reddish-brown; covered with yellowish, recumbent and semierect, at sides of body, vestiture.

Frons flat on vertex, gently impressed near anterior margin, the latter substraight at middle, moderately thickened, just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals or contiguous.

Antennae not attaining for about one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide; third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third, taken together, just longer than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, less twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer; last longer than previous, ellipsoidal. Pronotum as long as wide, widest at middle, very and regularly convex with a trace of median longitudinal depression before basal sloping; sides regularly arcuate for all its length, posterior angles short, truncate, converging, with a short and sharp carina directed inside; punctures variable, at central disc punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their own diameters; towards sides gradually denser, larger, umbilicate, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2,7x longer than it; sides subparallel for the first half, posterad gradually tapering to apexes; striae regularly impressed, impunctate at base, deeply punctured at the back; striae subconvex at base, then flat with finer punctures.

Prosternal process (fig. 55) running parallel to body behind procoxal cavities, at apex emarginated.

Aedeagus as in fig. 17 (length 1,06 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 9,3 mm; width 2,5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its state of origin, Cambodia.

***Melanotus caoxiaolani* n. sp.**

Fig. 18, 39, 73.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CRG don. MCSN). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as Ht (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Big species resembling for the general shape

and colour to the larger specimens of *M. copiosus* Fleutiaux, it can be separated by the prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, a little longer antennae, male and female genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Moderately shiny; body entirely black with antennae and legs fuscous; covered with moderate, yellow-fulvous, vestiture.

Frons flat, only gently impressed around anterior margin, the latter regularly curved, weakly thickened, protruding above clypeus; punctures around anterior margin umbilicate and contiguous, posteriorly sparser with short, very shagreened interstices giving to surface a dull appearance.

Antennae not reaching for about 1,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of prothorax; second segment subcylindrical, as long as wide; third longer than wide and twice longer than second; second and third, taken together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice longer than wide; last a little longer than previous, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,18 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, very convex; more gradually declivous at sides, abruptly sloping at base, with a trace of median longitudinal carina at central part of disc; sides from middle towards apex strongly tapering, gently sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, converging at apexes, with a fine carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, at disc punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals smaller than their own diameters; gradually denser and larger at sides, contiguous and confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, gently sinuate at sides, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than it; sides from base to apex gradually and regularly tapering; striae at base around scutellum deeply impressed with convex interstriae; behind scutellum to apex obsolete at the central disc to suture, well marked and punctured at sides; interstriae flat, punctured.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 18 (length 2,5 mm).

FEMALE. Extremely similar to male, only antennae just shorter, elytral striae more distinct also at central disc.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 39.

SIZE. Length 20-20,3 mm; width 5,6-6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector, Cao Xiao Lan.

***Melanotus csorbai* n. sp.**

Fig. 19, 85.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Cambodia: Mondolkiri Prov., Seima Biodiv. Cons. Area, road between Seima and O'Rang (12°15'44"N, 107°03'49"E), m 360, 27.I.2006, G. Csorba, L. Duval & G. Ronkay, at light (TM). 2 Paratypes ♂♂ - same data as Ht (CPG; TM).

DIAGNOSIS. Species closely related to *M. kadleci* Platia & Schimmel of Vietnam for the general shape and constricted last antennal segment, it can be separated by shorter antennae, absence of carina on pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Moderately shiny; head and pronotum blackish; elytra, antennae legs, reddish-brown; covered with rough, semierect, yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat or weakly impressed forwards; anterior margin subarcuate, moderately thickened, just projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by about two articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles small, as long as wide, subequal, taken together notably shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, more twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer, three x longer than wide; last longer than previous with subparallel sides, symmetrical constricted at anterior third simulating a further article.

Pronotum 1,18 x wider than long, widest behind middle and at posterior angles; regularly convex with a median longitudinal smooth line similar to a very shallow carina prolonged from basal sloping to middle or more; sides from behind middle towards apex tapering; subparallel before posterior angles, the latter at apex truncate, not diverging, with a short carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, on center of disk punctures deep, slightly umbilicate with shortest shiny intervals or contiguous; gradually denser and strongly umbilicate towards sides; confluent at lateral extremities giving to surface a substrate appearance.

Scutellum shield shaped, gently convex, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than it; sides subparallel in the first half, gradually tapering at apex; striae deeper and impunctate at base around scutellum, deeply punctured at the back; interstriae subconvex from base to apex, finely punctured.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 19 (length 1,56 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 12,6-13 mm; width 3,3-4,6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of the collectors, G. Csorba.

***Melanotus duvali* n. sp.**

Fig. 20, 40, 78.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Cambodia: Kampot Prov., Bokor N. P. (10°36'06"N, 104°05'10"E), m 270, 22.I.2006, G. Csorba, L. Duval & G. Ronkay (TM). 26 Paratypes (13 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀) – same data as Ht (CPG; TM).

DIAGNOSIS. Species allied to *M. doherlyi* Platia & Schimmel of Myanmar for the general shape, it can be separated by substraight anterior margin of frons, second and third antennal articles, taken together, notably than fourth, aedeagus.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely reddish brown, generally with head and pronotum darker; covered with rough, semierect, particularly at sides of body, yellowish, vestiture. Frons flat on vertex, more or less strongly impressed at anterior margin, the latter thickened, substraight, projecting above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae exceeding by one segment the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles small, subequal, taken together notably shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular about twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer; last much more longer than previous with subparallel sides, constricted asymmetrically on anterior third.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at middle and posterior angles, regularly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base; sides from middle to apex rather strongly tapering, at the back subparallel or subsinuate; posterior angles at apex truncate, converging, with a short carina parallel to lateral margin; puncturation rather uniformly distributed; on the central disc punctures deep, simple, with shiny, very short intervals much more smaller than their own diameters; at sides gradually denser, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, sinuate at sides, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2,7 x longer than it; sides moderately and regularly tapering from base to apexes; striae at base deeper, posterad more superficial and clearly punctured; interstriae subconvex to flat, with rough, punctured surface.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, well emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 20 (length 1,34 mm).

FEMALE. Body larger and convexer; shorter antennae not reaching for about two articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third articles, taken together, longer than fourth.

Copulatrix bursa as in fig. 40.

SIZE. Males, length 9,5-12 mm; width 2,4-3,1 mm; females, length 13,5-15 mm, width 3,50-3,85 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of the collectors, L. Duval.

***Melanotus emarginatus* n. sp.**

Fig. 21, 59, 80.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Laos: NE, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mts. Env., m 1300-2000, 6-18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner. (CCW). 1 Paratype ♂ - N Vietnam: Hagiang County, Bankoa, 1-5.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. Second known species of the genus *Melanotus* (s. str.) with emarginated apexes of elytra; it is immediately separated by *M. krali* Platia & Schimmel of Vietnam for the clypeus without pits and male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous with ferruginous shadings particularly on elytra; antennae and legs lighter fuscous-ferruginous; covered with long, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat with anterior margin moderately thickened, substraight and protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate with short, variable interspaces to contiguous.

Antennae not attaining for about 1 article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than wide, third subconical nearly twice longer than wide; second and third, taken together a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,17-1,20x wider than long, widest at posterior angles; rather depressed, gradually declivous at sides, briefly but abruptly at base, with a vestige of median longitudinal smooth line before basal declivity; sides moderately arcuate, nearly regularly tapering from base to apex, posteriorly truncate, not diverging, with a long carina reaching

the middle of sides and subparallel to lateral margin; puncturation uneven, on the central part of disk punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate with variable intervals, on average smaller than their diameters, towards sides larger, strongly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent at margins. Scutellum subrectangular, flat, punctured. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum, 3,10-3,20 x longer than it; sides gradually and regularly tapering from base to apex, the latter scarcely emarginated (fig. 59); striae more impressed around scutellum at the back well marked and punctured for all its length; interstriae slightly convex at base at the back flat and densely punctured.

Prosternal process not bent immediately behind procoxal cavities but from middle to apex, the latter scarcely emarginated; sides of mesosternal cavities gradually sloping.

Aedeagus as in fig. 21 (length 1,93 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 18-19 mm; width 4,7-5,5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. From the the elytral apexes emarginated.

Melanotus haucki n. sp.

Fig. 22, 41, 75. 76.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Laos: Phong Sali, m 1500, V.2005, Lao collector. (CRG don. MCSN). 4 Paratypes (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ - (♂) same locality as Ht, 6-31.V.2003, Li Jingke; (♀♀) Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mts (20°15'N, 104°2'E), m 1500-2000, 26.IV-11.V.2001, D. Hauck; Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mts (20°13'N, 103°50'E), m 1300-200, 6-18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner; Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mts, 30 km S Xam Neua (20°13'N, 103°59'E), m 1500, 6-17.V.2004, P. Kresl (CCW; CMHK; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. copiosus* Fleutiaux for the general shape and colour, it can be distinguished by prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, male and female genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely black with antennae and legs reddish-ferruginous; covered with moderate, yellow-fulvous, recumbent, vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin substraight at middle, gently thickened, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very close, slightly shagreened intervals or contiguous.

Antennae reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article as long as wide, third subconical a little longer than second; second and third, taken together, just shorter than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, less twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer, about twice longer than wide; last a little longer than previous, ellipsoidal, gently constricted asymmetrically before apex.

Pronotum 1,26 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, very convex, gradually sloping at sides, abruptly at base; sides nearly regularly tapering from base to apex, posterior angles truncate, not divergent, with a short carina directed inside; punctures on disc deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with intervals moderately shiny, on average smaller than their own diameters; gradually denser and larger at sides, contiguous or confluent at extremity.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured, subsinuate at sides. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than

it; sides gradually tapering from base to apexes; striae deeply marked at base around scutellum, at the back more superficial, punctured; striae at base convex, at the back perfectly flat with fine puncturation.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 22 (length 1,87 m).

FEMALE. Very similar to male, body larger, antennae shorter not reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third articles, taken together, as long as fourth. Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 41.

SIZE. Male. Length 15,2 mm; width 4,2 mm. Female. Length 17,5-18 mm, width 4,5-4,8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of collectors, D. Hauck.

Melanotus henscheli n. sp.

Fig. 23, 84.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Thailand: Chiang mai, Doi Phaompok, m 1600, 21.VII.2001, P. Henschel & G. Petrányi (TM). 1 Paratype ♂ - same data as Ht (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species allied to *M. brevis* Candèze for the general shape and size, it can be distinguished by darker colour, anterior margin of frons more thickened, male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous-ferruginous covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, just impressed at anterior margin, the latter regularly arcuate, moderately thickened and weakly protruding above clypeus; punctures very coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding by about one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second segment subcylindrical, as long as broad, third subconical, just longer than second; second and third, taken together as long as fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, a little longer than wider; eighth-tenth slenderer, about twice longer than broad; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum a little wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex, abruptly sloping at base without trace of median longitudinal depression; sides from middle towards regularly narrowing, posteriorly subparallel to just sinuate before the angles, the latter truncate, not divergent with a fine carina running parallel to lateral margins; punctures strong, on disk deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, some subovate giving to surface a substriate appearance, intervals on average smaller than their own diameters; at sides gradually larger, denser, contiguous and confluent at lateral margins.

Scutellum subrectangular, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than it; sides gradually tapering from base to apex; striae regularly marked and punctured; interstriae flat, finely punctured.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated before apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 23 (length 1,3 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 10,8-12,8 mm; width 2,8-3,5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of the collectors, P. Henschel.

***Melanotus mizhilensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 24, 42, 72.

MATERIAL EXAMINED 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CRG don. MCSN). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as Ht (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species very close to *M. mixtus* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape and short antennae, it can be separated by prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities and lighter puncturation of pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous with antennae and legs lighter, reddish-brown; covered with moderate yellowish, recumbent and partially erect at sides of body, vestiture.

Frons flate, anterior margin moderately curved, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short, feebly shagreened, interstices.

Antennae not reaching for about 0,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article as long as broad, third subconical, nearly twice longer than second; second and third, taken together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, on average twice longer than wider; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,28 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately and regularly convex, gradually at sides, more strongly declivous at base with a vestige of median longitudinal, short, carina on the middle of disc; sides nearly regularly tapering from base to apex, posterior angles truncate, not diverging, with a fine carina directed inside; punctures on disc deep, umbilicate, with intervals moderately shiny and on average smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser at sides, contiguous or confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, gently sinuate at sides, rounded at apex, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3 x longer than it; sides gradually and regularly narrowing from base to apexes; striae well marked but indistinctly punctured at base, at the back more marked and clearly punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities. Aedeagus as in fig. 24 (length 1,68 mm).

FEMALE. Extremely similar to male, antennae a little shorter with second and third antennal article, taken together longer than fourth; pronotum without trace of median longitudinal carina.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 42.

SIZE. Length 15,3-15,5 mm; width 4,1-4,3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its origin, Mizhil Province.

***Melanotus mucronatus* n. sp.**

Fig. 25, 61, 62.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Laos: NE, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mts. Env., m 1300-2000, 6-18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner. (CCW). 4 Paratypes ♂♂ - same data as Ht. (CCW; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species is immediately recognized by all other for the elytral apexes mucronate.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head and pronotum fuscous, elytra, antennae and legs lighter, fuscous-ferruginous; covered with

yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin substraight, moderately thickened, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very close, shagreened, interspaces to contiguous. Antennae exceeding by 1,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than wide; third subconical, less twice longer than second; second and third, taken together, as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less twice longer than wide; last as long as penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,25-1,30 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, rather depressed, gradually declivous at sides, briefly but abruptly at base with a vestige of median longitudinal smooth line on the central part of disc; sides nearly regularly tapering from base to apex, posteriorly truncate, not diverging, with a long carina reaching the middle of sides and subparallel to lateral margin; puncturation uneven, on the central part of disc punctures deep, simple to slightly umbilicate with variable intervals, on average smaller than their diameters, towards sides larger, strongly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent at margins.

Scutellum subrectangular, gently concave, punctured. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum, 3,7-3,8 x longer than it; sides rather strongly tapering from base to apex, the latter with a short mucro (fig. 61); striae deeply impressed and nearly inpunctate around scutellum, at the back more superficial and distinctly punctured; interstriae moderately convex at base, perfectly flat and finely punctured.

Prosternal process not bent immediately behind procoxal cavities but from middle to apex, the latter scarcely emarginated; sides of mesosternal cavities gradually sloping.

Male genitalia as in fig. 25 (length 2,06 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 18-19 mm; width 4,6-5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. From the mucro on the elytral apexes.

***Melanotus paveli* n. sp.**

Fig. 26, 90.

MATERIAL EXAMINED 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CRG don. MCSN).

DIAGNOSIS. Species closely related to *M. brantlovai* Platia & Schimmel for the general shape and colour, it can be separated by shorter antennae with second and third articles, taken together, a little longer than fourth and male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head and pronotum fuscous; elytra, antennae and legs lighter, reddish-brown; covered with rough, yellow-fulvous, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, anterior margin subarcuate, moderately thickened, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, of variable diameters with intervals very short or contiguous.

Antennae nearly reaching the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than wide, third subconical, less twice longer than second; second and third, taken together, just longer than fourth; fourth-seventh triangular, less twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer; last a little longer than previous, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,18 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles; convex without trace of median longitudinal depression; sides from middle towards apex strongly narrowing, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate at apex,

not diverging, with a short carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures on center disc deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, intervals much more smaller than their own diameters, very feebly shagreened; gradually at sides punctures denser, at lateral extremities contiguous and confluent.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2,7 x longer than it; sides from base to apex gradually and regularly narrowing; striae at base deeply impressed, inpunctate, then more superficial, clearly punctured; basal second and third interstriae weakly elevated than other, after scutellum flat, densely punctured.

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

Aedeagus as in fig. 26 (length, 1,68 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 15,2 mm; width 4,6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to F. Pavel, collector of some *Melanotus* species.

Melanotus pejchai n. sp.

Fig. 27, 77.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Vietnam: Ha Giang County, Bankoa, 1-5.IV.2006, Li Jingke. (CRG don. MCSN). 12 Paratypes ♂♂ - (9) same data as Ht; (2) Laos: Vientiane, PhouKhaoKhouay NBCA, Ban Van Hua, m 800-100, 5-20.V.2005, M. Pejcha. (1) China: Yunnan, Xin Ping County, Ai-Lao Shan, 1-11.V.2006, Li Jingke. (CPG; CRG; CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *M. proszynskii* Platia & Schimmel for the anterior margin of frons straight, thickened, projecting above clypeus, male genitalia, it can be separated by shorter antennae and lighter puncturation of pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous to reddish brown or pronotum a little darker than elytra; antennae and legs reddish brown; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, impressed at anterior margin, the latter thickened, straight or feebly arcuate, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with shortest intervals or contiguous. Antennae not reaching for about one article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical, nearly twice longer than second; second and third taken together as long as fourth or just longer; fourth-seventh triangular, less twice longer than wide; eighth-tenth slenderer, twice longer than wide; last a little longer than previous, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,15 wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, at sides more gradually, at base abruptly sloping, sometimes with a trace of median longitudinal smooth line before declivity; sides from behind the middle towards regularly tapering, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter at apex truncate, converging, with a more or less apparent, short, carina, directed inside; punctures variable, at central disc deep, slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, at sides gradually denser, larger, umbilicate, contiguous or confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped. Flat, coarsely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2,7 x longer than it, rather con-

vex on disc; sides from base to apex regularly tapering; striae at base deeply impressed and indistinctly punctured, at the back superficial, distinctly punctured; interstriae convex at base, flat behind, densely punctured.

Prosternal process immediately bent behind procoxal cavities, scarcely emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 27 (length 1,59 mm).

FEMALE. Unknown.

SIZE. Length 13,5-15,5 mm; width 3,8-4,2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of collectors, M. Pejcha.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) kantnerorum n. sp.

Fig. 48, 57, 95.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - Laos: NE, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mts. Env., m 1300-2000, 6-18.V.2004, F. & L.. Kantner. (CCW). 1 Paratype ♀ - NE Laos: Xamneva, Phu Phan Mts, m1350-2700, IV.V.2001, T. Porion. (CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species allied to *M. (Spheniscosomus) summus* Platia & Schimmel, 2001 of Myanmar for the shape of prosternal process and third elytral interstriae more elevated at base; it can be separated by the elytra at base as wide as pronotum, spiniform at apex and lighter puncturation of pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body entirely fuscous with antennae and legs lighter, ferruginous; covered with long, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, feebly impressed at anterior margin, the latter thickened, shining, substraight, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous with close, shagreened interspaces.

Antennae not attaining for about two articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, as wide as long; third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third, taken together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular slightly longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1,15 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with median longitudinal smooth line from base to middle; sides from behind the middle towards regularly tapering, gently sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, not diverging with a short and strong carina directed inside; punctures coarse, umbilicate, on disc with shortest, shining intervals, gradually larger and denser towards sides, contiguous and confluent at margins.

Scutellum subrectangular, sinuate and enlarged at sides in posterior half, coarsely punctured. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum and 3 x longer than it; sides from base to apex rather strongly narrowing; apex spiniform; striae deeply impressed and indistinctly punctured around scutellum, shallow and punctured posteriorly; interstriae convex at base with the third more elevated at the back perfectly flat with denser and finer punctures.

Prosternal process (fig. 57) bent outwards behind procoxal cavities and deeply emarginated; sides of mesosternal cavities vertically declivous.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 48.

MALE. unknown.

SIZE. Length 18,4-18,5 mm; width 4,7-4,9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the Czech collectors of one of the specimens, F. & L. Kantner.

***Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) svandai* n. sp.**

Fig. 29, 56, 97.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Thailand: Chiang Dao env., 72 km N Chiang Mai, 26-29.IV.2004, F. Pavel. (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species very close to *M. (Spheniscosomus) albivellus* Candèze, 1865 for the general shape and male genitalia, it can be separated by shorter antennae, more convex pronotum and shorter elytra compared to it.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body bicolorous. Head, pronotum, borders of scutellum, borders of elytra and suture, underbody, black; antennae and legs brown; elytral disc yellowish; covered with dense, thick, recumbent pubescence, whitish on head, pronotum and underbody, yellowish on elytra.

Head with eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum; frons flat, a little impressed at anterior margin, the latter subarcuate, moderately thickened, just protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae short, just surclassing the middle of pronotum, serrated from fourth article; second globular, as long as wide; third subconical, a little longer than second; second and third taken together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, slightly longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,12 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, conspicuously convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, with a short, very shallow median longitudinal depression; sides from middle to anterior margin strongly narrowing, slightly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, not diverging, with a short carina directed inwards; punctures on the disc deep, slightly umbilicate with intervals on average smaller than their diameters, gradually denser, coarser and contiguous at sides.

Scutellum subrectangular, rounded at apex, flat, punctured. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum and 2,7x longer than it, convex on the disc; sides gradually and regularly tapering from base to apex; striae well marked and punctured for about the two third of its length at the back very shallow toward apex; interstriae flat, densely and finely punctured. Prosternal process (fig. 56) horizontal behind the procoxal cavities, emarginated at apex; mesosternal cavities vertically declivous.

Male genitalia as in fig. 29 (length 1,75 mm).

SIZE. Length 13,9 mm; width 4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the Czech colleague, Mr. T. Svanda, known as Svanda, who sent us the specimen.

***Melanotus auberti* Platia & Schimmel, 2001**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5 ♂♂ - Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

Distribution. China and Laos.

New to Myanmar.

***Melanotus brantlovai* Platia & Schimmel, 2001**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 14 ♂♂ - (13) Laos: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt env., m 1300-2000, 6.18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner; P. Kresl. (1) Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan

Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CCW; CMHK; CPG; CRG).

Described from Vietnam.

New to Laos and Myanmar.

***Melanotus copiosus* Fleutiaux, 1933**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Vietnam: Cuc Phuong N. P., m 147, 30.IV.-1.V.2005, A. Kun (TM).

Distribution. Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, W Malaysia, Indonesia (Java).

New to Vietnam.

***Melanotus depressicollis* Fleutiaux, 1933**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CRG).

Distribution. Laos and China (Yunnan).

New to Myanmar.

***Melanotus cribratus* Fleutiaux, 1933**

MATERIAL EXAMINED 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CRG).

Distribution. Laos and Thailand.

New to Myanmar.

***Melanotus ferreroi* Platia & Schimmel, 2001**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 10 specm. (♂♂♀♀) - Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CPG; CRG).

Distribution. Thailand, Laos, China.

New to Myanmar.

***Melanotus gigas* Fleutiaux, 1918**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - Laos: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt env., m 1300-2000, 6.18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner. (CCW).

Distribution. Cambodia and Vietnam.

New to Laos.

***Melanotus intermedius* Fleutiaux, 1940**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 6 specm (♂♀) - Cambodia: Mondolkiri Prov., Seima Biodiv. Cons. Area, road between Seima and O'Rang (12°15'44"N, 107°03'49"E), m 360, 27.I.2006, G. Csorba, L. Duval & G. Ronkay, at light (TM).

Distribution. Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, China.

New to Cambodia.

***Melanotus jelineki* Platia & Schimmel, 2001**

Fig. 43, 82.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 specm. (♂♀) - (♂) Laos: Champassak Prov., Dong Hua Xao NBCA, 2 km S of Ban Nong Luang, bank of Touay-Guai stream, m 800, 1-5.IV.1998, O. Merkl & G. Csorba, at light (TM); (♀) Champassak Prov., Ban Nong Luang (villane), 12 km S of Pakxong, m 800, 6.IV.1998, O. Merkl & G. Csorba. (CPG).

Described on two male specimens from Vietnam.

FEMALE. Size larger, body more convex, antennae shorter just attaining the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum, second and third segments, taken together as long as fourth. Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 43.

New to Laos.

Melanotus krali Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Laos: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt env., m 1300-2000, 6.18.V.2004, J. Bezdek (CCW).
Described from Vietnam.
New to Laos.

Melanotus lameyi Fleutiaux, 1918

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3 ♂♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan leg. (CPG; CRG).
Distribution. China, Taiwan and Vietnam
New to Myanmar.

Melanotus melli Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CRG).
Described from China.
New to Myanmar.

Melanotus mixtus Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 spec.(♂♀) - Laos: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt env., m 1300-2000, 6.18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner (CCW).
Described from Myanmar on a male specimen.
FEMALE. Very similar to male with antennae just shorter. Copulatrix bursa with very poorly sclerified spines, few apparent.
New to Laos.

Melanotus pagliaccii Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vil., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan leg. (CRG).
Described from Vietnam.
New to Myanmar.

Melanotus prozysniskii Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 4 ♂♂ - Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CPG; CRG).
Described on a single male from Vietnam.
New to Myanmar.

Melanotus strnadi Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Laos: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt env., m 1300-2000, 6.18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner; P. Kresl. (CMHK).
Distribution. Vietnam and China (Hunan).
New to Laos.

Melanotus thailandicus Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Laos: Phong Sali, env., m 1500, V.2005, Lao collector.
Distribution. Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam.
New to Laos.

Melanotus villosus (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Vietnam: Lao Cai Prov., 5 km W of Cat Cat, m 2050, 15.III.1998, L. Peregovits & T. Varsahelyi. (TM).
Species widely distributed, Europe, N Africa, Asia. Known of China (Yunnan).
New to Vietnam.

Melanotus visai Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CRG).
Distribution. Vietnam and Laos.
New to Myanmar.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) laoticus Fleutiaux, 1933

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - Cambodia: Mondolkiri Prov., Seima, Biodiversity Conservation Area, 14-17.VII.2005, G. Csorba, light trap. (TM).
Distribution. Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, NE India.
New to Cambodia.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) pickai Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - NE Laos: Xamneva, Pho Pan (Mt Pan), m 1350-2700, IV.V.2001, T. Porion (CRG).
FEMALE. Very similar to male, body more convex, antennae shorter not reaching for about 1 article the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum. Elytral apex spiniform: this feature was not considered in the original description of the male as the elytral apexes were damaged. The species for this important character, is very close to *M. (S.) vitalisi* (Fleutiaux, 1918). Size. Length 18,2 mm; width 4,37 mm.
Described on a single male from Vietnam.
New to Laos.

Priopus angulatus (Candèze, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vill., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan. (CRG).
Distribution. China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand.
New to Myanmar.

Priopus quatei Platia & Schimmel, 1996

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 8 exx. (♂♀) – (1): China: E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, Chayu County, 1-12.VII.2006, Li Jingke; (4) Yunnan, Xiping County, Mt Ai Lao Shan, 1-11.V.2006, Li Jingke. (3): Vietnam: Hagiang County, Bankoa, 1-5.IV.2006, Li Jingke. (CPG; CRG).
Distribution. Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, W Malaysia.
New to Vietnam and China.

Priopus rugosus (Fleutiaux, 1918)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5 ♀♀ - (4) Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. Env., m 1300-200, 6.18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner. (1) - Myanmar: Mong Hkok Shan Highlands, 15-20.VII.2006, Li Jingke. (CCW; CPG; CRG).
Distribution. Vietnam, Cambodia, China.
New to Laos and Myanmar.

Priopus loyi Platia & Schimmel, 1995

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Myanmar: Mizhil, Tilo vill., m 2500, IV.2005, Cao Xiao Lan. (CRG).
Distribution. W Malaysia.
New to Myanmar.

Metriaulacus formosanus Miwa,

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♂♂ - Laos: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. Env., m 1300-200, 6.18.V.2004, F. & L. Kantner, P. Kresl (CCW; CMHK).
Distribution. Taiwan, W Malaysia; Vietnam.
New to Laos.

Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines

Melanotus kollerii n. sp.

Fig. 28, 45, 54, 93.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - Indonesia: Java, without exact locality, A. Koller, ex F.C. Drescher coll. (ZMAN). 2 Paratypes ♀♀ - same data as HT (CPG; ZMAN).

DIAGNOSIS. Species very allied to *M. baerti* Platia & Schimmel (fig. 46), it can be separated by slenderer prosternal process more gradually bent inwards and genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely fuscous with ferruginous shadings irregularly distributed; covered with dense, whitish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat, moderately impressed at sides of anterior margin, the latter substraight, thickened, shiny, protruding above clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae not reaching for about 1,5 articles the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, a little longer than wide, third subconical, less twice longer than second; second and third, taken together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular less twice longer than wide; last a little longer than previous, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,16 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with a wide, shallow, median longitudinal depression before basal sloping; sides from middle towards apex rather strongly tapering, at the back subparallel or feebly sinuate; posterior angles at apex truncate, converging, with a short carina directed inside; punctures variable, at central disc punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with shiny intervals, on average smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser and larger at sides, contiguous or confluent at lateral extremities.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3,2 x longer than it; sides from base to apex gradually and regularly tapering; striae at base more marked, at the back more superficial, indistinctly punctate; interstriae subconvex at base, flat behind, with dense and larger punctures than its of striae.

Prosternal process (fig. 54) not bent immediately behind procoxal cavities but before the middle, apex slightly emarginated; sides of mesocoxal cavity nearly vertically sloping. Aedeagus as in fig. 28 (length 1,75).

FEMALE. Extremely similar to male, only with shorter antennae.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 45.

SIZE. Male. Length 17,8 mm; width 4,5 mm; female length 16,7-18,9 mm; width 4,5-5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector A. Koller.

Melanotus ebeninus Candèze, 1860

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 exx. (♂♀) - Indonesia: Sulawesi, Tengah, NW of Luwuk, Hanga Hanga (0°56'S, 122°47'E), m 100, 9.X.1989, J.P. Duffels, at light (ZMAN).

Distribution. Philippines and some islands of Sunda Archipelago.

New to Sulawesi.

Melanotus hayekae Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, V.1996, Wong Tetfatt. (TM).

Distribution. Thailand, Myanmar and Laos.

New to W Malaysia.

Melanotus pseudocribrum Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - W Malaysia: Kelantan, road between Kampong Raja & Gua Musang (4°63'N, 101°45'E), m 1400-1700, 1-28.IV.2006, P. Cechovsky (CRG).

Described from E Malaysia, Sabah, Brunei.

Note. In original description an important character of this species was omitted: the fourth tarsal article is extraordinarily smaller than previous and for this reason it is related to *M. tarsalis* Platia & Schimmel, 2001.

Melanotus tarsalis Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - W Malaysia: Johor, 20 km N of Kota Tinggi, 28.I.2.II.2005, P. Cechovsky (CRG).

Distribution. East Malaysia, Sarawak.

New to W Malaysia.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) apicalis Fleutiaux, 1889

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 exx. - Malaysia: Sabah, W Crocker Range, W of Apin Apin, II.2000, M. Snizek. New Guinea: Lopondetro, VIII.1968, P. Moretto. (CRG).

Widely distributed from Nepal to Indonesia (Sumatra, Java). New to Borneo and New Guinea.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) pseudocuneolus Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - W Malaysia: Johor, Endau Rompin N.P., Junction Logging Rd/Access Rd (02°31'35"N, 103°23'58"E), 22.III.2001, at light, M.A. Schouten (Amsterdam).

Described from E Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

New to W Malaysia.

Priopus lumawigi n. sp.

Fig. 31, 51, 100.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus ♂ - Philippines: Luzon, Aurora, Sierra Madre, IV.2005, I. A. Lumawig (CRG don. MCSN). 2 Paratypes ♀♀ - South Luzon, Luisiana Laguna, VI.2005, I. A. Lumawig (CPG; CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. Species of the Group I sensu Platia & Schimmel 1996, it resembles *P. bakeri* Platia & Schimmel for general shape, size and colour; it can be separated by shorter antennae, prosternal process not bent immediately behind procoxal cavities.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body entirely ferruginous with irregular blackish shadings; covered with dense, yellow fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, slightly impressed near anterior margin, the latter regularly arcuate, scarcely protruding above clypeus; punctures moderate, simple or vaguely umbilicate with very close, shining intervals.

Antennae nearly attaining the apexes of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical a little longer than wide; third subconical, longer than second; second and third articles, taken together just shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, longitudinally carinate; fourth longer than following, more twice longer than wide; fifth-tenth only twice longer than wide; last longer than previous, subellipsoidal. Pronotum 1,09 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles;

very convex, with a short median longitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides from middle towards apex narrowing, from middle to posterior angles moderately sinuate; posterior angles elongate, acuminate, divergent, bicarinate; carinae equally developed, directed inside, the inner at a moderate higher level than outer; punctures on the disc deep, simple, with intervals on average much more smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser at sides, slightly umbilicate and nearly contiguous at lateral extremity.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, convex, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2,7 x longer than it; sides subparallel in the first half then gradually narrowing; apex entire, crenulate; striae regularly marked, punctured; interstriae flat, roughly punctured.

Prosternal process horizontal for about two third of its length, not emarginated at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 31 (length 1,62 mm).

FEMALE. Very similar to male, only just shorter antennae with second and third articles, taken together a little longer than fourth.

Copulatrix bursa sclerified as in fig. 51.

SIZE. Length 13,7-14,3 mm; width 3,6-3,85 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector I.A. Lumawig.

Szombatya merkli Platia & Schimmel, 1995

Fig. 32, 52.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 specm. (♂♀) – (♂) Malaysia: Sabah, Danum Valley, 70 km W Lahad Datu, Sungai Segama, W side suspension bridge, m 150, 11.XI.1989, M.J. & J.P. Duffels (ZMAN). Understorey secondary growth/canopy riverine rainforest, at light; (♀) Sabah, Danum Valley, 70 km W Lahad Datu, Field centre at Slungai Segama above staff-Quarters, m 150, 5.XII.1989, M.J. & J.P. Duffels (ZMAN).

MALE. Identical to female.

Aedeagus as in fig. 32 (length 1,18 mm).

Copulatrix bursa as in fig. 52.

Described on female specimens from Indonesia: Kalimantan, Sarawak and Brunei.

New to Malaysia.

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