

CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AGRIOTINI OF CHINA. GENERA *AGRIOTES* ESCHSCHOLTZ, *ECTINUS* ESCHSCHOLTZ, *TINECUS* FLEUTIAUX AND *RAINERUS* GEN. N. (COLEOPTERA, ELATERIDAE, AGRIOTINI)

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Abstract: The *Agriotes* Eschscholtz and *Ectinus* Eschscholtz of China are revised, with the descriptions, respectively, of 26 and 18 new species. *Rainerus*, gen. n. with 12 species (11 new), is separated from *Ectinus* Eschscholtz on the basis of morphological characters and particularly the shape of the sclerotic plates of the bursa copulatrix; it also includes two species from Taiwan, one from Myanmar and a new one from Laos. *Tinecus* Fleutiaux, described with four species from Vietnam, is recorded from China for the first time, with a new species; a further 3 new species are described from Myanmar, Thailand and Laos.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Agriotini, *Agriotes*, *Ectinus*, *Tinecus*, *Rainerus*, new genus, new species, new combination, synonyms, chorology, keys, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos.

Aportación al conocimiento de los Agriotini de China. Géneros *Agriotes* Eschscholtz, *Ectinus* Eschscholtz, *Tinecus* Fleutiaux y *Rainerus* gen. n. (Coleoptera, Elateridae, Agriotini)

Resumen: Se revisan los *Agriotes* Eschscholtz y *Ectinus* Eschscholtz de China, con las respectivas descripciones de 26 y 18 nuevas especies. El género *Rainerus*, gen. n., con 12 especies (11 nuevas), se separa de *Ectinus* Eschscholtz en base a caracteres morfológicos y en particular a la configuración de las piezas esclerotizadas de la bolsa copulatrix; incluye también dos especies de Taiwán, una de Myanmar y una nueva de Laos. *Tinecus* Fleutiaux, descrito sobre cuatro especies de Vietnam, se cita por primera vez de China, con nuevas especies; se describen otras tres nuevas especies de este género, de Myanmar, Tailandia y Laos.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Agriotini, *Agriotes*, *Ectinus*, *Tinecus*, *Rainerus*, nuevo género, nuevas especies, nueva combinación, sinonimia, corología, claves, China, Myanmar, Tailandia, Laos.

Taxonomy/Taxonomía:

Agriotes baotianmanensis sp. n.
A. becvari sp. n.
A. erhaiensis sp. n.
A. erhaiensis sp. n.
A. intermedius sp. n.
A. jingkei sp. n.
A. kubani sp. n.
A. kumingensis sp. n.
A. lijiangensis sp. n.
A. longiusculus sp. n.
A. maculatus sp. n.
A. malipoensis sp. n.
A. meilixuensis sp. n.
A. minusculus sp. n.
A. nikodymi sp. n.
A. pseudobscurus sp. n.
A. schneideri sp. n.
A. sinensis sp. n.
A. subfasciatus sp. n.
A. taiipoensis sp. n.
A. tibetanus sp. n.

A. weishanensis sp. n.
A. wudangshanensis sp. n.
A. wuyishanensis sp. n.
A. xiachayuensis sp. n.
A. xinhuaensis sp. n.
Ectinus angelinii sp. n.
E. anomalus sp. n.
E. businskyorum sp. n.
E. catei sp. n.
E. krali sp. n.
E. kucerai sp. n.
E. frontalis sp. n.
E. funiushanensis sp. n.
E. gansuensis sp. n.
E. lucongpoensis sp. n.
E. maculicollis sp. n.
E. minimus sp. n.
E. niger sp. n.
E. numerosus sp. n.
E. riesei sp. n.
E. shirenschanensis sp. n.

E. yanmenensis sp. n.
E. yunnanensis sp. n.
Rainerus gen. n.
R. benesi sp. n.
R. bocakorum sp. n.
R. erberi sp. n.
R. henanensis sp. n.
R. holzschuhi sp. n.
R. hubeiensis sp. n.
R. majori sp. n.
R. mertliki sp. n.
R. tricolor sp. n.
R. turnai sp. n.
R. zishanensis sp. n.
R. laotianus sp. n.
Tinecus agilis sp. n.
T. burmasiamensis sp. n.
T. laotianus sp. n.
T. thailandicus sp. n.

Introduction

The examination of many specimens of Agriotini from China, received for study from several colleagues and museums (including important type material) and collected mostly in recent years in many Chinese provinces, gives me the opportunity to contribute to the knowledge of this tribe of click-beetles. The results of this work, the first general study of the group from China, show that the fauna of this immense country is particularly rich in species, the majority of them undescribed. In this paper I have treated the genera *Agriotes* Eschscholtz, *Ectinus* Eschscholtz, *Tinecus* Fleutiaux and *Rainerus* n. gen. *Agriotes* with 40 species (26

new) is the richest genus, followed by *Ectinus* with 21 species (18 new), *Rainerus* with 12 species (11 new) and *Tinecus* with 1 new species. The investigation of type material (the type of *Agriotes fusiformis* Candèze, 1878 is unfortunately lost) of previously described species was particularly important for solving taxonomic problems (some of these species were erroneously described in the genus *Agonischius* Candèze). The study of the genitalia and particularly of the sclerotic plates of the copulatrix bursa (see figs. 57-103) has permitted me to distinctly separate the genera and to establish the new genus *Rainerus*, the copulatrix bursa of

which contains five sclerotic plates, only two of which are symmetrical (see key to genera). Another interesting chorologic observation, derived from this study and considering the geographical boundaries of this paper, is the distribution of the genera treated here: The genus *Ectinus* seems to be limited to China and Taiwan, while *Agriotes*, *Rainerus* and *Tinecus* are widespread also in Southeast Asia. The genus *Rainerus* contains, besides the species from China, two species from Taiwan, *Rainerus birmanicus* (Fleutiaux) from Myanmar and *Rainerus laotianus* n. sp. from Laos. The genus *Tinecus* Fleutiaux included only four species of Vietnam. Now it is known from China, and three other species are described from Myanmar, Thailand and Laos. Keys to the known species of *Agriotes*, *Ectinus* and *Rainerus* of China are given.

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, body width across the broadest part of the beetle.

Pronotal measurements. Pronotal length is measured along the midline, pronotal width across the broadest part which is usually at the hind angles.

The descriptions of the species are fundamental, considering especially characters that can be used to separate the species of the different genera.

Abbreviations. The names of institutions, museums and collections containing the material studied, to which we are deeply indebted, are abbreviated as follows:

BMNH – London, British Museum Natural History (M. Kerley)

CAF – Angelini coll., Francavilla Fontana (Italy)

CCW – Cate coll., Wien (Austria)

CDZ – Dusanek coll., Zábřeh na Moravě, Kralove (Czech Rep.)

CMHK – Mertlik coll., Hradec Kralove (Czech Rep.)

CPG – Platia coll., Gatteo (Italy)

CRG – Riese coll., Genoa (Italy)

CSO – Sitek coll., Ostrava (Czech Rep.)

CSV – Schimmel coll., Vinningen (Germany)

DEI – Müncheberg, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Dr. L. Zerche)

IRSNB – Bruxelles, Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique (J. Constant)

MCSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa (Italy) (Dr. R. Poggi)

MZM – Brno, Moravské Zemské Muzeum, Jagemann coll. (V. Kubáň)

TM – Termesztudományi Múzeum, Budapest (Hungary) (Dr. O. Merkl)

MNHNP – Paris, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (O. Montreuil)

NRS – Stockholm, Swedish Museum of Natural History (B. Viklund)

ZISP – Zoologiceskij Institut Akademii Nauk, St. Petersburg (Dr. M. Volkovitch).

I thank very much Dr. Peter Cate of Vienna for the critical revision of the paper and the corrections of the English language.

Key to the genera *Agriotes*, *Ectinus*, *Tinecus* and *Rainerus* n. gen. of China

1. Suprantennal carinae reaching or not reaching anterior margin of frons **2**
 - Suprantennal carinae not reaching anterior margin of frons; median lobe of male genitalia notably longer than parameres; bursa copulatrix with three asymmetrical sclerotic plates (see figs. 57-83)... ***Agriotes*** Eschscholtz
2. Suprantennal carinae reaching or not reaching anterior margin of frons; median lobe of male genitalia as long as or just longer than parameres..... **3**
 - Suprantennal carinae reaching and connecting with anterior margin; median lobe of male genitalia notably longer than parameres, the latter not toothed; bursa copulatrix with two asymmetrical sclerotic plates (see figs. 101-103) ***Tinecus*** Fleutiaux
3. Second antennal article just longer or notably longer than third, elytral apicis always rounded; bursa copulatrix with two symmetrical sclerotic plates (see figs. 84-91)..... ***Ectinus*** Eschscholtz
 - Second antennal article subequal in length or shorter than third; elytral apicis rounded, spiniform or weakly emarginate; bursa copulatrix with five sclerotic plates, only two symmetrical (see figs. 92-100)..... ***Rainerus*** n. gen.

Agriotes Eschscholtz, 1829

Agriotes Eschscholtz, 1829: 34. Type-species: *Elatер sputator* Linnaeus, 1758.

• KNOWN SPECIES

A. barkulensis Jagemann, 1942

Agriotes barkulensis Jagemann, 1942: 30; Gurjeva, 1972: 874; 1973: 154; 1979: 380; Jiang, 1993: 152.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀- China: Turkestan, Barkul-Chami (Jagemann coll, MZM)

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Entirely yellow-ochraceous, covered with dense, yellow-golden vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles subcylindrical, second a little longer than third, together much longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, about twice as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with median longitudinal depression at basal declivity, a mid-longitudinal line apparent on middle of disc; sides subparallel for about two thirds of its length, posterior angles sharp, just barely divergent, with a few apparent carina directed medially; punctures on disc simple or slightly umbilicate with very short intervals, gradually denser at sides, contiguous at lateral extremities; lateral margins very fine, obsolete at middle.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4 x longer than it, convex; sides from base to middle subparallel, dilated behind the middle, then narrowing to apicis; striae punctured; interstriae subconvex, with rough surface.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 8.6 mm; width 2.68 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. China.

***Agriotes brevisculus* (Candèze, 1863) comb. n.**

Fig. 1, 57, 104

Agonischius brevisculus Candèze, 1863: 426; Fleutiaux, 1889: 145; Schenkling, 1927: 464; Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 465; Jiang, 1993: 153

Silesis tonkinensis Fleutiaux, 1895 var. *colonus* Fleutiaux, 1895: 690. (**syn. n.**) (Tonkin).

Agonischius nodieri Fleutiaux, 1918: 265.

Agriotides formosanus Miwa, 1928: 46. (Formosa).

Agriotes pallidiangulus Miwa, 1928: 46. (Formosa).

Loc. Typ: China : Hong Kong.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Lectotypus ♂ (present designation)-**China:** Hong Kong, Janson coll. (BMNH); 1 Paralectotypus ♀, same data as Lt (BMNH). 300 ♂♀ - China: Hong Kong, Tai Po, 1996, G. de Rougemont (CSV); W Fujian, Janlin, Tonguzhan Shan, m 1500, VII.2005, Li et alii (CRG); Hainan Isl., Wu Zhishan, Wu Zhishan City, Shiman Xiang, 1-8.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); Guanxi, Na Ne County, Bai He, 11.VII.2006 (Li Jingke (CRG); Guanxi, Chongzhou County, Xi Da Ming Shan, m 1071, 1-20.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG). **Taiwan.** **Vietnam:** Tam Dao, Vin Phu prov., 27.V.2.VI.1986, J. Horak; Tam Dao, Vin Phu prov., 26.V.3.VI.1986, J. Strnad; Cuc Phuong, 2-11.V.1991, J. Strnad; Cuc Phuong N. P., 2-12.V.1991, E. Jendek (CCW; CMHK; CRG; CPG).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Colour rather variable; entirely blackish except for first three antennal articles and legs, ferruginous to totally reddish-ferruginous generally with head and pronotum darker; the typical form is nearly all blackish with posterior angles of pronotum lighter, yellow-ferruginous; covered with dense yellow vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures deep, simple, with very short intervals. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second article subcylindrical, a little longer and with larger diameter than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide, last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1, 1x wider than long, widest at middle and posterior angles, strongly convex, without midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel from base to middle, then rather abruptly tapering to anterior margin; punctures on disc deep, simple with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, gradually denser and larger at sides, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4-2.5x longer than it, very convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then tapering to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig.1 (length 0,8 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, body convexer. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 57.

Size. Length 5-6.2 mm; width 1.6-2.1 mm

DISTRIBUTION. Taiwan; China; Vietnam; Laos.

***Agriotes francki* (Fleutiaux, 1934) comb. n.**

Fig. 2, 105

Agonischius francki Fleutiaux, 1934: 185; Jiang, 1993: 153.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotypus ♂ - **China:** Szechuan (Sichuan), Kiating, Mt Omei, VII.1932, G. M. Franck (coll. Fleutiaux, MNHNP). 1 Paratypus ♀ - same data as Ht. 2 ♂

♀ Sichuan, Mt Omei, 1050 m, 18.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CCW; CPG; CSV).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured body; entirely blackish except for pronotum and propleura red-orange; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense yellowish vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep simple, with very short shiny intervals. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, of larger diameter than third, third subconical; second and third together nearly twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.12x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel from base to middle, then tapering to anterior margin; posterior angles sharp, not or just barely divergent, with a very fine carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation rather uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures deep, simple, with very short shiny intervals.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.7x longer than it, convex; sides from base to apicis regularly and gradually tapering; striae punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 2 (length 1.05 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae.

Size. Length 7.3 -8.2 mm; width 2.16-2.28 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. China.

***A. hedini* Fleutiaux, 1936**

Fig. 3, 58, 106.

Agriotes hedini Fleutiaux, 1936: 20; Jiang, 1993: 152.

Agriotes peregrinus Gurjeva, 1972: 866; 1979: 383; Jiang, 1993: 152. (**syn. n.**) (Paratype ♂ - Sichuan: Kangting, Ta Chien-lu., 9.VII.1893, Potanin, coll. Semenov-Tian-Shansky (CCW).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Kansu (=Gansu), Sven Hedins Exp. Ctr. Asien Dr. Hummel (NRS). 183 ♂♀ - S Gansu, Tianshui 25 km W, 1500 m, 30.VI.1991, G.C. Bozano (CPG); S Gansu, 40 km W of Wudu, Village Tane, 15.VI.2005, A. Gorodinski (CRG); Gansu, Jiuzhaigou, 12-17.VI.2000, E. Kucera (CSV); Gansu, Lazikou Valley (34°08'N 103°54'E), 2150m, 27.VI.2005, Haiek, Kral & Ruzicka (CSO); Gansu, Wudu, 19-23.VI.2000, E. Kucera (CSV); S Gansu, Wenxian, 18-26.VI.1995, V. Benes (CCW); S Gansu, Xinglong, 50 km S of Tianshui, 1600 m, 2.VI.1991, E. Giacomazzo (CCW); S Gansu, Qin Ling, Baoji, 850m, 5.VI.1991, E. Giacomazzo (CCW); S. Shaanxi, Qinling Mts., N slope, Huxian Co.(33°50'N 108°26'E), 1300-1600 m, 12-13.VI.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); S. Shaanxi, Qinling Mts., S slope, Xunyangba - S + W env., (33°28-37'N 108°23-33'E), 1400-2100 m, 5.-9.VI.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); SE Shaanxi, Danfeng - NE env. (33°45-52'N 110°22-37'E), 900-1500 m, 28.-29.V.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); Shaanxi, Taibai Shan., Houzhenzi vil.(33°52'N 107°44'E), 1500-2000 m, VI-VII.2000, A. Plutenko (CCW); Shaanxi, Daba Shan mts., 15 km S Shou-Man vil (32°08'N 108°37'E), 1800 m, 25.V.-14.VI.2000 (CCW); SW Shaanxi, Houzhenzi env., 1600m, Qinling Mts., VI.1999, Dr. M. Häckel (CCW); Shaanxi, Zhouzi Co. Houzhenzi env., 1200 m, 18.-25.VII.1998, leg. Dr. V. Beneš (CCW); Shaanxi -

Henan border (33°48-53'N, 110°40-46'E), 900-1500 m, 29.-31.5.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); W Hubei, Dashennongjia massif – E slope (31°24-30'N, 110°21-24'E), 1300-2000 m, 28.VI.-5.VII.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); W Hubei, Shennongjia Co., Yanzi Pass (31°45'N, 110°28'E), 2200 m, 23.-26.VI.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); Sichuan, Wenchuan, 18-19.VI.2001, E. Kucera (CSV); Sichuan, Jitiang, 3-14.VII.2001, E. Kucera (CSV); Sichuan, Jintiang (Tcho-nin), 15-20.VI.2002, E. Kucera (CSV); N Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, 2000 m, 16.VI.1992, M. Bok (CPG); Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, 3000 m, 13-15.VI.1992, J. Turna (CCW); Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, 12-16.VI.1995, V. Beneš (CCW); N Sichuan, Songpan env., 30.V.-3.VI.1995, V. Beneš (CCW); Sichuan, Zhilong, VII.1992 (CCW); N Sichuan, Pingwu, 1.VII.2005, A. Gorodinski (CRG); NW Sichuan, 20 km NO Maowen, Jiuding Shan, 2150 m, 7-28.VI.2004, R. Fabbri (CPG; CRG); W Sichuan, Kangding env., mount N of Kanding, 12-22.VI.2004, R. Fabbri; W Sichuan, Zhag env., 1500-2000 m, 25-30.VI.1994, J. Kalab (CCW); N Sichuan, Barkam, 2300 m ca, 22-26.VI.1991, J. Kalab (CPG); N Sichuan, 60 km S of Hongyuan, 4200m, 27-29.VI.1991, J. Kalab (CPG); Sichuan, Dabashan, 500 m, VII.1998, G. Deslisle (CRG); Sichuan, Kangding (formerly Tatsienlu) (30°03'N 102°02'E), 2900 m, 2.VII.1996, J. Farkac, P. Kabatek & A. Smetana (CRG); Sichuan, Kanding, 3000 m, 23-27.VII.1995, J. Schneider (CPG); Sichuan, Mt Emei, 600-1050 m, 5-19.V.1989, L. Bocak (CCW); S Sichuan (Ya'an Pref., Shimian Co.), Xiaoxiang Ling, pass between Shimian – Ganluo, 27 km SE Shimian (29°03'N 102°31'E), 2450 m, 8.VII.1999, D.W. Wrase (CCW); N Sichuan, Wenshan env., 2000 m, V. 1999, leg. Dr. M. Häckel (CCW); N. Sichuan, Miyaluo, ca. 2000 m, 21.6.1991, J. Kaláb (CCW); Sichuan prov., str. von Zhongrang Kou nach Heishui, Mt. Ahaha, east slope, 2850-2200 m, 31.V.-3.VI.2005, F. Puchner (CCW); Sichuan, road Wenchuan to Suajingsi, Umg. Li Xian, 1950-2050 m, 29.V.-2.VI.2005, F. Puchner (CCW); Sichuan, str. zwischen Wenchuan und Shuajingsi, 10 km westlich von Li Xian, 2050-2000 m, 29.V.-3.VI.2005, F. Puchner (CPG); NW Sichuan, mts. 70 km NW Barkan, 3000-4000 m, 21.-22.VII.1995, J. Kaláb (CCW); Sichuan, Jintiang (Tcho-nin), 15-20.VI.2002, E. Kucera (CSV); Sichuan, right bank of Niuzhihe river, E of Pusiu vill., 2200-2800 m, 15-16.VI.2000, G.E. Davidian (CSO); Hubei, Wudang Shan, 20-25.V.2005 (Angelini coll.); W Hubei, Muyuping NW env. (31°5'N 110°35'E), 21.V.2005, J. Turna (CSV); W Hubei, Dashennongjia Mts (31°5'N 110°3'E), 2100-2900 m, 17.VI.2000, 21-24.VI.2001, 10-14.VI.2002, J. Turna (CCW; CSV); SW Hubei, 30 km NE Hefeng, Mulinzi (30°1'N 110°2'E), 23-24.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV); W Hubei, Dalaoshan forest park (31°05'N 110°95'E), 9-10.VI.2004, J. Turna (CSV); Shanxi, Yongji, 23-25.V.2001, E. Kucera (CSV); S Shaanxi, pass 20 km NW Zhenping, Daba Shan (32°1'N 109°4'E), 26-28.VI.2001, J. Turna (CSV); Shaanxi, Cun-Can, 26.V.-1.VI.2000, E. Kucera (CSV); N Sichuan, Nanping, 9-11.VI.2000, E. Kucera (CMHK); Sichuan Miyaluo, ca m 2000, 21.VI.1991, J. Kaláb (CMHK); Sichuan, 10 km N Weizhou, m 1750, 2.VI.2004, M. Kalabza (CMHK); N Sichuan, 50 km ENE Heishui, 24-25.VI.2004, J. Kaláb (CMHK); Sichuan, Zhilong, VII.1992 (CMHK); Yunnan, Heishu, 35 km N Lijiang, 1-19.VII.1992, S. Becvar (CMHK); SW Yunnan, N from Degen, near Mabat-ing vill., 3.VII.2000, A. Gorodinski (CRG); NW Yunnan, 3600 m, road Degen – Yanying, 10 km W Degen (28°28'N

98°53'E), 21.-22.VI.1997, J. Turna (CCW); China: W Yunnan, Dequen, 3000 m, 10-19.VII.1996, E. Kucera (CMHK); W Yunnan, Dequen, 15-18.VII.2002, E. Kucera (CSV); N Yunnan, Dequen – SW env. (28°28'N 98° 51-55'E), 3300-3500 m, 1.VII.1992, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); W Yunnan, Dequen, 20-24.VI.1995, E. Kucera; W Yunnan, Dequen, 3900 m, 7.VI.1993, R. Cervenka (CMHK); NW Yunnan, 3600 m, road Degen – Yanying, 10 km W Degen (28°28'N 98°53'E), 21.-22.VI.1997, J. Turna; NW Yunnan, road Degen – Yanying, 30 km NW Degen (28°32'N 98°49'E), 3300-3600 m, 23.VI.1997, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna (CCW); Sichuan, Kangding, 3000 m, 23-27.VII.1995, J. Schneider (CMHK); S Sichuan, pass between Wupo-Jinyang, 15-21.VI.2004, R. Fabbri (CRG); N Sichuan, 60 km S of Hongyuan, 4200 m, 27-29.VI.1991, J. Kaláb (CPG; CRG); N Sichuan, Songpan, 17.-18.6.1996, leg. Beneš & Štepar (CCW); N Sichuan prov., 60 km S of Hongyuan, 27.-29.VI.1991, 4200 m ca, J. Kaláb (CCW); W Sichuan, road Sabdé-Julong, Wuouna, 40 km NNE Julong, m 2500, 21.VI.1994, J. Kalab (CCW); NW Sichuan, Serba env., (60 km N Luhuo), 2500 m, 11.VII.1995, J. Kaláb (CCW); W Sichuan, road Luhuo – Sertar, 20 km N Luhuo (31°32'N 100°42'E), 3800 m, mixed forest, 21.VII.1997, J. Turna (CCW); C Sichuan, Volong, 150 km NW Chengdu, 9.-10.VII.1994, leg. Beneš (CCW); Sichuan, str. von Matang nach Shua Ma Lu Kou, Mt. Xedose, north slope, 3760-3430 m, 30.V.-2.VI.2005, F. Puchner (CCW); N-Sichuan, 30 km W Nanping, 11-16.VI.1992, Jiuzhaigou, 2100 m, J. Turna (CCW); C Sichuan, Jintang Jiajin Shan (30°22' 451''N 102°16'644''E), 2300 m, 15.VII.2004, M. Janata (CCW); SW Sichuan, Kangding, 1500 m, V.1999, Dr. M. Häckel (CCW).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny to rather dull; entirely black-piceous, blackish (specimens with rufous elytra or body are very probably immature) with antennae and legs brownish; covered with dense whitish vestiture. Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, contiguous or confluent. Antennae short, not reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second and third subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wider or a little wider, convex, widest at posterior angles, with or without a shallow median longitudinal depression at basal declivity, sometimes with a vestige of midlongitudinal line at middle; sides moderately arcuate or subparallel from base to anterior third; posterior angles not or just barely divergent with a very fine carina subparallel to lateral margin; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed, punctures deep, more or less umbilicate, contiguous or confluent on entire surface.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6-2.7x longer than it, convex, widest behind the middle; sides subparallel from base to middle, then feebly dilated and then tapering to apices; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 3 (length 1.46 mm).

Female Very similar to male, with shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 58.

Size. Length 8.7-13.0 mm; width 2.7-3.9 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. China.

A. obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Fig. 107

Elater obscurus Linnaeus, 1758: 406.

Agriotes obscurus. Wu, 1938: 464; Jiang, 1993: 152.

We omit the high number of synonyms and non-Chinese bibliographic records of this common species.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - **China:** Hebei/Nei Mongol, pass ChengdeChifeng (41°6'N 118°2'E), 30-31.V.2002, J. Turna (CSV).

In the catalogues of Liu, 1932, and Wu, 1938, the species is recorded from Shansi and SE Kansu. Very probably these records refer to *Agriotes pseudobscurus* n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION: Europe, Russia; Mongolia; China; ? Japan (Kishii, 1999); N America (introduced).

A. rufus (Fleutiaux, 1918)

Fig. 5, 59, 109

Agonischius rufus Fleutiaux, 1918: 266; Schenkling, 1927: 469.

Agriotes rufus. Fleutiaux, 1940: 130.

Loc. Typ.: Vietnam (Tonkin).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ - **China:** SE Yunnan, Maguan / Wenshan karst region (23°13-15'N 104°18-25'E), 1300-1600 m, 18.-19.V.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW). 14 ♂♀ - Vietnam: Tam Dao, 1990, Podhajsky; Sapa, 1530 m, 25.V.-9.VI.1991, J. Strnad (CMHK; CPG); 5 ♂♀ - Vietnam: Sapa, 1500 m, 11-19.VI.1990, J. Strnad (CCW).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely dark-brown with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture. Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, very convex, sloping nearly vertically at base, with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel from base to anterior third, then tapering; posterior angles sharp, not divergent, with a prominent carina directed medially; punctures rather uniformly distributed, on disc deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with very short shiny intervals or contiguous, at sides umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4x longer than it, convex; sides gradually and nearly regularly narrowing from base to apicis; striae deeply and coarsely punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 5 (length 1.12 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, with shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 59.

Size. Length 9.5-10.8 mm; width 2.56-3.0 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. China (Yunnan); Vietnam.

A. rugipennis Schwarz, 1891

Fig. 6, 60, 110

Agriotes rugipennis Schwarz, 1891: 113; Schenkling, 1927: 454; Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 464; Gurjeva, 1972: 870; 1973: 160; 1979: 410; Jiang, 1993: 152.

Loc. Typ.: Peking.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - **China:** Peking, V.VI.1993 G.

de Rougemont (CSV); 1 ♀ - Shanxi, Yongji, 23-25.V.2001, E. Kucera. (CSV); 1 ♀ Shanxi, Fenyang, 3.VII.1990, J. Moravec (CCW).

Male genitalia as in fig.6 (length 1.37 mm). Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 60.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia; Mongolia, China.

Agriotes scapularis (Candèze, 1863) comb. n.

Fig. 111

Agonischius scapularis Candèze, 1863: 425; Schenkling, 1927: 469; Liu, 1932: 236; Wu, 1938: 466; Jiang, 1993: 154.

Loc. Typ.: China: Hong Kong .

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Lectotypus ♂, 2 Paralectotypes (present designation) - **China:** Hong Kong, ex Janson coll. (BMNH); 2 ♀ - Hong Kong, Tai Po, 1996, G. de Rougemont (CPG; CSV).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; entirely blackish with two yellowish spots at the anterior third of elytra extending from the second interval to the sides; first three antennal articles and legs ferruginous; covered with yellow vestiture. Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching the anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep, simple, with very short shiny intervals. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article a little longer and with larger diameter than third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last subellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides from base to anterior third nearly regularly and very gradually tapering, posterior angles just barely divergent, sharp, with a well apparent carina subparallel to lateral margins.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.5 x longer than it, convex; sides from base to apicis very gradually and regularly tapering; striae punctured; interstriae flat, finely punctured.

Male genitalia damaged (Lectotype).

Female. Very similar to male.

Size. Length 6.4-7.8 mm; width 2.0-2.1 mm.

A. sericatus Schwarz, 1891

Fig. 7, 61, 112

Agriotes sericatus Schwarz, 1891: 113; Schenkling, 1927: 454; Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 464; Gurjeva, 1972: 872; 1973: 159; 1979: 422; Jiang, 1993: 152.

Loc. Typ.: Peking.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 10 ♂♀ **China:** Gansu, Dingxi, 23-30.V.1996, E. Kucera (CMHK; CPG).

Male genitalia as in fig. 7 (length 1,06 mm). Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 61.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia, Mongolia, Korea, China.

Agriotes simplex (Candèze, 1891) comb. n.

Fig. 8, 62, 113

Agonischius simplex Candèze, 1891: 789; Schenkling, 1927: 469.

Loc. Typ.: Myanmar: Carin Chebá.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Burma (Myanmar) :** Carin Chebá, 1000-1100 m, V.-XII.1888, L. Fea (MCSNG) - about 500 ♂♀ - **Myanmar :** Mong Hkok Shan Higland,

15-20.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CRG). **China:** Tibet, Yi Gong Pomi, 8-18.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CRG); Yunnan, Luxi-Mangshi env., 29.V.1995, S. Becvar & Z. Kadlec (CRG); Hunan, Yungzhou City, Yangmingshan, 2-17.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CRG); Yunnan, Luxi Mangshi env., 29.V.2005, S. Becvar & Z. Kadlec (CCW; CPG; CRG); Yunnan, Jinghong env., 600 m, 12.VI.2006, R. Novak (CRG); Guanxi, Chong Zou County, Xi Da Ming Shan, 1070 m, 1-20.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); Guanxi, Gong Ceng County, Shibaling, 1-4.VIII.2005, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG); E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, Cha Yu County, 1-12.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); Fujian, Wu Yi Shan, 25-29.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); Hainan Isl., Wu Zhishan, Shuiman Xiang, 1-8.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); Hainan Isl., Jiang Feng Ling Sanyia City, 16-21.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG). **Thailand:** Phu Kradung N.P., 1300 m, 11-15.V.1999, M. Riha, D. Hauck (CRG); Mon-Angget, near Chiang Mai, 31.V.1990, K. Masumoto (CPG; CRG); Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1700 m, 24-30.VI.1993, J. Schneider (CRG); Ban Huai Po, 13-23.V.1990 (CPG); Ban Huai Po, 17-23.V.1991, J. Dembicky; 1800 m, 30.IV-14.V.1991, J. Farkac; 1600 m, 9-16.V.1991, P. Pacholatko (CMHK; CRG); Loei Prov., Phu Rua N.P.; 6-9.V.1999, D. Hauck (CPG; CRG); Corat, IV.1989, C. C. Chua (CRG); Nan prov. Doi Pukha N.P.; 28.IV.-12.V.2002, P. Prudek & M. Obonl (CRG). **Laos:** 60 km N of Vientiane, Ban Vangheura, Phou Khao Khouay N.P., 1000 m, 4-18.V.2005, P. Kresl (CMHK).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Colour variable, from entirely blackish with rufous shadings to entirely ferrugineous, generally with head and pronotum darker, reddish; covered with dense yellowish vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with variable very short intervals. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second and third articles subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last subelipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum a little longer than wide, widest at posterior angles and at anterior third; very convex, without or with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel from base to anterior third; posterior angles not or just barely divergent, with a carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures on disc deep, simple, with very short intervals, gradually denser and larger towards sides, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle or very gradually and regularly tapering from base to apicis; striae deeply punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 8 (length 1 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, with shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 62.

Size. Length 8.7-9.7 mm; width 2.35-2.7 mm.

DISTRIBUTION: Myanmar; new to China, Thailand and Laos.

***A. sputator* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Fig. 114

Elater sputator Linnaeus, 1758: 405.

Agriotes sputator. Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 464 (N China); Jiang, 1993: 152.

We omit the high number of synonyms and non-Chinese bibliographic records of this common species.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀- **China:** W Sichuan, mountains ca. 20 km NW Sabdé, 2000-3500 m, 18.-20.VI.1994, J. Kaláb, forest (CCW).

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, Russia, Mongolia; China; North America (introduced).

***A. squalidus* Schwarz, 1891**

Fig. 9, 115

Agriotes squalidus Schwarz, 1891: 104; Schenkling, 1927: 457; Gurjeva, 1972: 870; 1979: 414.

Agriotes nadari Buysson, 1899: 21; Schenkling, 1927: 451. (synonymized by Gurjeva, 1972).

Agriotes squalidus vesperalis Gurjeva, 1972: 870; 1979: 416; Jiang, 1993: 153.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 46 ♂♀- **China:** Xinjiang, S slope of TianShan, road between Kuqa-Bayanbulak, ca 100 km NNE Kuqa, 2000-3000 m, 8-11.V.1993, M. Pejcha, J. Kalab (CPG; CRG); Xinjiang, N Kuga, Kuga river, 1800 m, 6.VI.2001, I. I. Kabak (CSO); Xinjiang, N Kuga upper course of Kuga river, riv. trib. of Itshibash riv., 2300-3400 m, 12.VI.2001, I. Kabak (CSO); Xinjiang, E Tien Shan, Arshan Mts between Kash & Kunghes riv., m. r. Karagaisu Pass NNE Araltobe vill., m 2900-3100, 22.VI.1999, Bebusov & Kabak (CSO); Xinjiang, Khusta riv., Ltr. of Ulaстан-Gol, NE of Balguntay vill., 2300 m, 5.VII.2001, I. I. Kabak (CSO); Xinjiang, bank of riv. tri. of Bogdan Gol riv., NNW of Balguntay vill., 2700 m, 7.VII.2001, I. I. Kabak (CSO); Xin-jiang, NE slope of Tian-Shan, road Urumqi-Houxia, 2000-2500 m, 15-17.V.1993, J. Turna (CRG); Xinjiang, Tian Shan, Urumqi, 2000-3000 m, 16-21.VII.1991, M. Snizek (CRG); TianShan, Urumqi, 2000-3000 m, 16-21.VII.1991, M. Snizek (CCW).

Male genitalia as in fig. 9 (length 1.12 mm).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia; Mongolia; China.

NOTE. Gurjeva (1972) described the subspecies *A. s. vesperalis* from Western Tian Shan; according to the author it is separated from the typical form by shorter antennae. We have not seen the type of this subspecies and cannot give a definite opinion on its validity.

***A. subvittatus* Motschulsky, 1860**

Fig. 10, 63, 116

Agriotes subvittatus Motschulsky, 1860: 490; Schenkling, 1927: 457; Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 465; Gurjeva, 1972: 870; 1973: 161; 1979: 408; Jiang, 1993: 153.

Agriotes rubidicinctus Buysson, 1905: 16; Wu, 1938: 464; Jiang, 1993: 152. (described from Manchuria and synonymized by Gurjeva, 1972).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 5 ♀- **China:** [Beijing] Qinglong-qiao, 60 km NE Peking, 27.VII.1990, S. Becvar (CCW); Shanxi, Yangcheng Maghe National Protected Area, 10.VII.1990, J. Moravec (CCW); Jangxi, Wumeishan, 1500 m, V.2005, Cao Xiao Lan (CPG; CRG).

REDESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely brownish, ferrugineous on head and pronotum except for the posterior angles a little darker than elytra; covered with yellow vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article notably longer than third, third nearly as long as fourth; fourth-

tenth subtriangular, just longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide or a little longer, widest at posterior angles and at anterior third, convex, without midlongitudinal depression; sides subparallel in the middle, feebly dilated at anterior third, gently sinuate before posterior angles, the latter, sharp, elongate, divergent, with carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures on disc deep, simple, with very short intervals, becoming larger, denser, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4x longer than it, convex; sides suboval, widest at middle; striae distinctly punctured, interstriae flat, with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 10 (length 0.87).

Female. Very similar to male, antennae just barely shorter.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 63.

Size. Length 8.1-8.7 mm; width 2.5-2.6 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia; Mongolia; China; Japan. (with three described subspecies according to Kishii, 1999).

NOTE. The species seems to be very polymorph; Kishii (1999) records three subspecies from Japan, two of which were considered synonyms of the third (*A. s. ogurae* Lewis, 1894) by Gurjeva (1972).

***A. unicolor* Koenig, 1889**

Fig.11, 117

Agriotes unicolor Koenig, 1889: 538; Schenkling, 1927: 457; Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 465; Gurjeva, 1972: 872; 1973: 160; 1979: 428; Jiang, 1993: 153.

Agriotes soederbomi Fleutiaux, 1936: 20; Jiang, 1993: 152 (**syn. n.**) (Holotype ♀ - SW Mongolia, Etsin-gol, Sven Hedins Exp. Ctr. Asien, Soderbom (NRS).

Male genitalia as in fig.11 (length 1.18).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia; Mongolia; China (Chinese Turkestan, Amdo according to Liu, 1932 and Wu, 1938), (North-western China according to Gurjeva, 1972, 1979).

In the present paper I cannot record this species from China.

• DUBIOUS SPECIES

A. lineatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

Agriotes lineatus. Wu, 1938: 463; Jiang, 1993: 152.

The species is recorded by Wu, 1938 from W Kansu.

Gurjeva, 1972 records the species eastwards as far as Northern Mongolia.

A. ustulatus (Schaller, 1783)

Agriotes ustulatus. Liu, 1932: 235; Wu, 1938: 465; Jiang, 1993: 153.

The species is reported from S Shansi. (Gurjeva, 1972, limits the oriental expansion of the species to N Caucasus). It has been recorded from Iran.

• NEW SPECIES

***A. baotianmanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 12, 64, 118.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33° 5'N 111°9'E), 2-3.VI.2005, J. Turna (CSV). 4 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1 ♂2 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 1 ♂ Sichuan, Moxi env., Luding, 22.V-10.VI.1994, Dr. Benes (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra brownish

with undefined blackish shadings; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellow vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae nearly touching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together nearly twice as long as fourth; fourth-seven triangular less than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum a little longer than wide, widest at posterior angles and anterior third, moderately convex, with narrow, deep, midlongitudinal line at basal slope; sides subparallel, gently dilated at anterior third, feebly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter fairly divergent with a very faint carina subparallel to lateral margins, the latter briefly obsolete at middle; punctures uniformly distributed on entire surface, umbilicate, contiguous, at sides also confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, convex; sides parallel from base to behind the middle, then gradually tapering; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 12 (length 0.87 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, pronotum quadrangular, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 64.

Size. Length 8.0-8.8 mm; width 2.0-2.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the locus typicus, Baotianman.

***A. becvari* n. sp.**

Fig.13, 65, 119

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Kunming (Western Hills), 9.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CSV).1 Paratype ♀- Yunnan, Weibaoshan, W slope, 2000-2800 m, 17.VI.2002, S. Becvar & R. & H. Fouqué (CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely black with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together notably longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a very shallow and narrow midlongitudinal line at basal slope; sides subparallel from base to anterior third, posterior angles sharp, not divergent, with a fine carina parallel to lateral margins; punctation uniformly distributed, more or less umbilicate, punctures only a little smaller on disc, larger and contiguous at sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it, convex; sides parallel from base to middle, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae subconvex with denser punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 13 (length 0.85 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, convexer body, shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix as in fig.65.

Size. length 7.0-8.0 mm; width 1.9-2.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of its collectors, S. Becvar.

***A. erhaiensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 66, 120

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** Yunnan, Dali, 31.V.1995, above lake Erhai, S. Becvar. (CCW) 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as Ht (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Entirely brown-ferruginous with antennae and legs lighter, ferruginous; covered with dense, yellowish vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second subcylindrical with diameter a little larger than subconical third, both subequal in length together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last subelipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide or a little longer, moderately convex, widest at posterior angles, with midlongitudinal deep depression at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, gently dilated at anterior third, then tapering, sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter sharp, strongly divergent, with a fine carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures on disc deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals; gradually denser and larger at sides, umbilicate, contiguous and confluent at extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.9x longer than it, convex; sides parallel for about two-thirds of its length, then gradually narrowing; striae punctured; interstriae with finer punctures.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 66.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 10.0-10.2 mm; width 2.4-2.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, lake Erhai.

***A. guanxianensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 67, 121

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** Sichuan, Guanxian, 600 m, 12.-14.VII. 1990, L. & M. Bocák (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Entirely yellow-testaceous, darker on head and pronotum; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture. Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with very short shining intervals. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length, together 1.6x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, nearly vertically sloping at base without midlongitudinal depression; sides nearly regularly tapering from base to apex, posterior angles sharp, not divergent, with carina directed medially; punctures approximately of the same size as on frons, simple or slightly umbilicate on disc, with very short shining intervals, towards sides gradually denser and larger, umbilicate, nearly contiguous or contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it, convex; sides from base gradually and regularly tapering to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 67.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 7.2 mm; width 2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Guanxian.

***A. intermedius* n. sp.**

Fig. 14, 68, 122

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Sichuan, Mt Emei, 1050 m, 18.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CSV). 21 Paratypes (1 ♂ 20 ♀) - 2 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 1 ♂ Sichuan, Guanxian, 600 m, 27.VI.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CPG); 2 ♀ NW Sichuan, Guanxian (31°00'N 103°36'E), 700 m, 8-20.VII.1990, J. Kolibac (CSV); 1 ♀ Sichuan, Guanxian, 600 m, 12-14.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CPG); 2 ♀ Sichuan, Mt Emei, 1050 m, 18.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CCW); 1 ♀ E Hubei, Dabie Shan, Wujiashan forest park (31°1'N 115°5'E), 17-18.VI.2000, J. Turna (CSV); 1 ♀ Fujian, Shaowu env., 5-10.VII.1991, R. Cervenka (CMHK); 2 ♀ Fujian, Shaowu env., 5-10.VII.1991 (CCW); 1 ♀ Sichuan, Pingwu, 1.VII.2005, A. Gorodinski (CRG); 8 ♀ Hunan, Yangmingshan, Yongzhou City, 2-17.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Colour very variable; entirely blackish with only first three antennal articles and legs ferruginous to entirely ferruginous (particularly females), with many intermediate forms; some specimens are very similar to *maculatus* n. sp. for the same pronotal colour, but elytra are entirely ferruginous; covered with dense, yellow vestiture. Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple, with very short shiny intervals. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second and third articles subequal in length, second with larger diameter than third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1-1.1x wider than long, very convex, widest at posterior angles, without any midlongitudinal depression; sides subparallel from base to middle, then narrowing; posterior angles short, not divergent, shortly carinated; puncturation finer than frontal punctures, on disc deep, simple, with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, gradually larger and denser towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6-2.7 x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half, then gradually narrowing; striae punctured, interstriae flat with fine punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 14 (length 0.93 mm).

Female. Body convex, pronotum more transverse, second and third antennal segments more slender.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 68.

Size. Length 5.2 – 6.6 mm; width 1.67-2.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the intermediate characters that separate it from *A. minusculus* and *A. brevisculus*.

***A. jingkei* n. sp.**

Fig. 15, 69, 123

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Fujian, Wu Yi Shan, 25-29.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG). 12 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1 ♂ 3 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CRG); 7 ♀ Guanxi, Na He County, Bai He, 1-11.VII.2006, Li Jingke; Guanxi, Chongzhou County, Xi Da Ming Shan, 1071 m, 1-

20.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG); 1 ♂ Hunan, Yangmingshan, Yongzhou City, 2-17.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to brownish with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture. Frons convex, supra-antennal carina nearly touching anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep, more or less umbilicate, with very short intervals. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third articles subequal in length, second with a little larger diameter; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, pointed at apex.

Pronotum as long as wide, convex, widest at posterior angles, with a midlongitudinal impressed line at basal slope; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, posterior angles sharp, not divergent, with carina directed medially; punctures unevenly distributed, on disc sparser, deep, simple, towards sides gradually denser and larger, more or less umbilicate.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.7x longer than it, convex; sides from base to apicis very gradually and regularly tapering; striae punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 15 (length 0.87 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 69.

Size. Length 9.5-10.5 mm; width 2.7-3.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, Li Jingke.

***A. kubani* n. sp.**

Fig. 16, 70, 124

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Weibaoshan Mts, W slope (25°11'N 100°24'E), 2000-2800 m, 25-28.VI.1992, V. Kuban (CSV); 6 Paratypes ♂♀- 1 ♂ 3 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ Tibet, Yi Gong Pomi County, 8-18.VIII.2004, Li Jingke (CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely dark-brown with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep, with variable intervals, smaller than their own diameters. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than subconical third, second and third together less than twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, about twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with narrow, midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel to fairly arcuate, posterior angles sharp, feebly divergent with carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation unevenly distributed, on disc simple, deep, with very short intervals, gradually denser and larger at sides, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.9x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle or very gradually narrowing from base to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 16 (length 1 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 70.

Size. Length 8.7-9.5 mm; width 2.2-2.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of its collectors, V. Kuban.

***A. kumingensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 17, 125

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Kuming (25°4'N 102°35'E), 21-23.VI.1998, E. Kucera (CMHK).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely black, moderately shiny, with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellowish vestiture.

Frons gently convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple or umbilicate, with very short intervals. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third articles subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, fourth-sixth less than twice as long as wide, seventh-tenth more slender, twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, convex, widest at posterior angles, with a short midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides weakly and regularly arcuate, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter moderately divergent at apicis, with short carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation unevenly distributed, on disc punctures simple or slightly umbilicate with intervals smaller than their own diameters, sparser at basal slope, denser and larger towards sides, at extremities contiguous and clearly umbilicate.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.7x longer than it; sides from base to apicis very gradually but regularly tapering; apicis with a vestige of a spine; striae distinctly punctured, interstriae subconvex, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 17 (length 1.5 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 12.8 mm; width 3.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Kuming.

***A. lijiangensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 71, 126

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** Yunnan, Lijiang (26°49'N 100°13'E), 7-9.VI.1998, E. Kucera (CMHK).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Moderately shiny; entirely black with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carina not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length, second and third together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, strongly convex, widest at posterior angles, with a narrow, deep midlongitudinal line at basal slope; sides subparallel, abruptly tapering at anterior margin, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter sharp, feebly divergent with carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation coarse and uniformly distributed, on disc only a little smaller, umbilicate and contiguous, at sides and lateral extremities larger, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it,

convex; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length; striae deeply punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex with rough surface.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 71.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 11.8 mm; width 3.18 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Lijiang.

***A. longiusculus* n. sp.**

Fig. 18, 127

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Sichuan, road Xichang-Yanyuan pass, 15 km SW Pingchuan (27°33'N 101°49'E), 3200 m ca, 26-27.VI.1998, J. Turna (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely brownish with antennae and legs lighter; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, contiguous and confluent. Antennae surpassing apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second article longer and with larger diameter than third; second and third together just as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, convex, widest at posterior angles, with a narrow, smooth midlongitudinal line at basal declivity; sides from base to apex nearly regularly tapering; posterior angles pointed, converging at extremity, with a carina parallel to lateral margin, punctures coarse, on disc simple or vaguely umbilicate, with very short intervals much smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser and larger towards sides, umbilicate, contiguous and confluent at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3.3x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length; striae deeply punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface. Male genitalia as in fig. 18 (length 1.12 mm).

Female. Larger body; shorter antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, with second and third articles subequal in length.

Size. Length 10.0 -11.2 mm; width 2.7-3.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the slender and elongate elytra as compared to pronotum.

***A. maculatus* n. sp.**

Fig. 19, 72, 128

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Shaanxi, Daba Shan, Quanyuan (32°2'N108°7'E), 20 km SW Langao, 28.VI.2001, J. Turna (CSV). 89 Paratypes ♂♀- 25 ♂♀ same data as Ht and O. Safranek (CCW; CPG; CSV); 1♂4♀ Fujian, Shaowu env., 14.VI.1991 (CCW; CPG); 10 ♂♀ Fujian, Shaowu env., 23-27.VI.1991, R. Cervenka; Fujian, Wu Yi Shan, 25-29.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG; CSV); 1 ♂ 8 ♀ Fujian, Shaowu env., 25 km road Shaowu-Taining, 13-16.VI.1991, M. Nikodym (CMHK); 11 ♂♀ W Hubei, saddle 5 km N Gaucho road Xingshan-Badong (31°2'N 110°5'E), 1500 m, 17.VII.2003, J. Turna (CSV); 17 ♂♀ W Hubei, Muyuping S env. (31°45'N 110°4'E), 1300 m, 12-13.VII.2003, J. Turna (CSV); 1♀ N Hunan, Wuling Shan, Zhangjiajie (29°4'N 110°4'E), 700 m, 4-7.VII.2003, J. Turna (CSV); 1 ♀ Hunan, Yang Ming Shan, Yongzhou City, 2-17.VII.2005, Li Jingke (CRG); 3 ♂♀ Sichuan, Mt

Emei, 1050 m, 18.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CCW); 1 ♀ Kwangtung Guangzhou (Canton), Naturpark Zhebolin, 21.VI.1990, Kuznetsov (CCW); Guanxi, Na He County, Bai Ne, 1-11.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); 3 ♂♀ Guanxi, Chongzou County, Xi Da Ming Shan, 1071 m, 1-20.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG); 3 ♂♀ Guanxi, Gongcheng, Dayao Shan, 4-5.VI.2001, Li Jingke (CRG); 7 ♂♀ Hainan Isl., Wu Zhi-shan, Shuiman Xiang, 1-8.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG). 2 ♀ **Laos:** Nam Oudomxai, 1-6.VII.2004, Li Jingke. (CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, anterior central disc of pronotum, scutellum, first elytral interstriae, sometimes lateral margins and apicis of elytra, prosternal process, meso- and metathorax, abdomen black; remaining parts yellowish to red-orange; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture. Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures deep, simple, with shiny, very short intervals smaller than their own diameters. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third articles subequal in length, second with larger diameter than third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate. Pronotum 1.2x wider than long, strongly convex on disc, widest at posterior angles, with or without a vestige of mid-longitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel in the first half or gradually narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles not or feebly divergent, short with a very fine carina; punctures deep, simple, on disc with very short intervals smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser and larger at sides where punctures can be contiguous and slightly umbilicate.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half then gradually narrowing; striae punctured; interstriae flat, finely punctured. Male genitalia as in fig. 19 (length 0.75 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, only with barely shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 72.

Size. length 5.5-6.5 mm; width 1.6-2.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the black spot on anterior disc of pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION. China; Laos.

***A. malipoensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 73, 129

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** SE Yunnan, Malipo - NW env. (23°10'-13°N, 104°37'-40°E), 1200-1700 m, 10.-13.5.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW). 2 Paratypes ♀ - same data as Ht (CCW; CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Unicoloured blackish to bicoloured with posterior angles of pronotum and base of propleura red-orange; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, rather thick yellowish vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep, simple with very short, shiny intervals. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 2.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, with larger diameter than subconical third, second and third subequal in length, together 1.5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.19x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at base and sides, with a

vestige of midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides moderately arcuate or nearly regularly tapering from base to apex; posterior angles short, truncate, converging at apical extremity; punctures on disc deep, simple with very short shiny intervals, gradually denser and larger towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.55x longer than it, convex; sides suboval, widest near middle; striae punctured; interstriae flat with denser and finer punctures.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 73.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 5.8-6.5 mm; width 1.8-2.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Malipo.

***A. meilixuensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 20, 130

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China** : SE Tibet, Zayu Co., Salween side of Hengduan Shan SW of Meilixue Shan (28°16-21'N 98°32-41'E), 2500-3800 m, 5.-10.VI.1999, L. & R. Businsky. (CCW). 1 Paratype ♂ - same data as HT (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Head, pronotum, scutellum and underside dark brown, elytra a little lighter brown-ferruginous; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellowish vestiture.

Frons moderately convex; supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly or contiguous. Antennae nearly attaining apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together 1.4x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, more slender towards apex, less than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with short and deep midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, tapering at anterior third, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter sharp, divergent; very feeble carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation rather uniformly distributed; on disc punctures slightly umbilicate, nearly contiguous or contiguous, towards sides gradually denser, larger, strongly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3x longer than it, moderately convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 20 (length 1.31 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 11.3-12.6 mm; width 2.8-3.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Meilixue Shan.

***A. minusculus* n. sp.**

Fig. 21, 74, 131

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China**: Fujian, Shaowu, 5-10.VII.1991, R. Cervenka (CSV). 4 Paratypes ♂♀ - 2 ♂♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 1♀ Fujian, Shaowu, 5-10.VII.1991 (CCW); 1♀ SW Anhui, Qianshan Co., Tianzhu Mts, 600-1300 m, 13-16.VII.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely dark-brown, generally with

head and pronotum darker than elytra; antennae with first three articles yellowish, darkened from fourth, legs ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching the anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple with very short shiny intervals. Antennae not reaching for more than two articles the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles subequal in length, second larger in diameter than third; second and third, taken together, long than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide or a little wider, convex, widest at posterior angles, without any midlongitudinal depression; sides subparallel in the first half; posterior angles moderately sharp, feebly divergent, shortly carinate; punctures on disc deep, simple, with very short intervals, gradually denser at sides, larger, nearly contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.45x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half then gradually narrowing; striae punctured; interstriae flat, finely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 21 (length 0.75 mm).

Female. Colour as in the male or totally ferruginous; body convexer, shorter antennae.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 74.

Size. Length 4.35-4.75 mm; width 1.40-1.43 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived by the small size of the species.

***A. nikodymi* n. sp.**

Fig. 75, 132

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China**-Fujian, Shaowu env., 25 km road Shaowu-Taining, 13-16.VI.1991, M. Nikodym (CMHK). 4 Paratypes ♀ - same data as Ht (CMHK; CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely blackish (only one female specimen with first three antennal articles and legs ferruginous); covered with yellowish, dense, vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple, with very short intervals. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article cylindrical, a little longer and with larger diameter than third; second and third articles together just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wider, strongly convex, widest at posterior angles, without any midlongitudinal depression; sides moderately and regularly arcuate, gently sinuate before posterior angles, the latter sharp, converging at apex with a fine carina; puncturation similar to frontal punctures, on disc deep, simple, with intervals smaller than their own diameters, gradually larger and denser towards sides, where they can be contiguous at extremities. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.5x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae flat, densely and finely punctured.

Male genitalia with simple parameres (lost).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 75.

Size. Length 5.0-5.6 mm; width 1.5-1.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, M. Nikodym.

***A. pseudobscurus* n. sp.**

Fig. 22, 76, 133

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Gansu, 40 km W Wudu, Village Tane, 15.VI.2005, A. Gorodinski (CRG). 8 Paratypes ♂♀-3 ♀ same data as Ht. (CPG; CRG); 1♂ S Gansu, Dengkagoin, 5-9.VI.1996, Benes & Stepar (CCW); 1♂ S Shaanxi, pass 50 km S Xi'an-Ningshan, road Xi'an-Ningshan, Qin Ling Shan (33°8'N, 108°8'E), 2000 m, 11.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW); 1 ♀ S Shaanxi, Qinling Mts, S slope, Xunyangba (33°28'-37'N 108°23'-33'E), 1400-2100 m, 5-9.VI.1995, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); 1♂ W Hubei, Dashennonjia (31°5'N, 110°3'E), 2400 m, 17.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; head, pronotum and scutellum blackish; elytra dark-brown; antennae and legs dark ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antenna not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, as long as wide.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at middle and posterior angles, very convex, with a fine, impressed midlongitudinal line at basal declivity; sides arcuate, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter short, not or just barely divergent, with a very faint carina directed medially; puncturation uniformly distributed on entire surface; punctures umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.5x longer than it, very convex; sides from base to middle subparallel, then briefly dilated and tapering to apicis; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 22 (length 1.08 mm).

Female. Body convexer, shorter antennae, elytra more dilated after middle. Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 76.

Size. Length 8.5-10.5 mm; width 2.5-3.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the extreme similarity of the species to *Agriotes obscurus* (Linnaeus).

***A. schneideri* n. sp.**

Fig. 23, 77, 134

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂- **China:** Sichuan, Moxi vill., 40 km S of Luding, Hailougou glacier park, Gongga Shan, 2000-3200 m, 14-20.VIII.1995, J. Schneider (CMHK). 9 Paratypes ♂♀- 1♂1 ♀ Sichuan, Liziping, 28.VI-3.VII.1991, R. Dunda (CSV); 1♂ Sichuan, Liziping env., nr Shimien, 27.VI-3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval (CSV); 6♂1 ♀ Sichuan, SSW of Shimian, SE slope of mt "4977" W of Lijipin, 1800-2500 m, 2.VII.2000, Bebusov, Kabak & Davidian (CPG; CSO).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Colour variable; entirely black with antennae and legs ferruginous, to bicoloured, head and pronotum black, elytra yellowish with sutural striae, apicis, lateral margins and base blackish; antennae and legs totally ferruginous; covered with fine yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple, with very short shiny intervals. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second and third articles subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, about twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, very convex, widest at posterior angles, with a vestige of a midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides from base to apex gradually and regularly tapering; puncturation similar to frontal punctures; punctures on disc deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser and larger at sides, contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.5x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in first half, then rather suddenly narrowing to apicis; striae deeply punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 23 (length 0.93 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article.

Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 77.

Size. length 6.0-7.0 mm; width 1.7-2.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to one of its collectors, J. Schneider.

***A. sinensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 24, 78, 135

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** E Hubei, Dabie Shan, Wujiashan forest park (31°1'N, 115°8'E), 22-23.V.2005, J. Turna. (CSV). 1 Paratype ♀ - SE Hubei, Mufu Shan, Jugongshan forest park 29°4'N 111°6'E), 1000 m, 3.V-18.VI.2002, J. Turna (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head and pronotum black, elytra yellowish with sutural striae, apicis, lateral margins and base blackish; antennae and legs totally ferruginous; covered with fine yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple, with very short shiny intervals. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, about twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, very convex, widest at posterior angles, with a vestige of a midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides from base to apex gradually and regularly tapering; puncturation finer than frontal punctures; punctures on disc deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, with intervals on average smaller than their own diameters, gradually denser and larger at sides, but not contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.5x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in first half then rather suddenly narrowing to apicis; striae deeply punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 24 (length 0.77 mm).

Female. Body convexer, shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 78.

Size. Length 5.6-7 mm; width 1.62-1.87 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived by the country of origin: China.

***A. subfasciatus* n. sp.**

Fig. 25, 79, 136

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Sichuan, Bikou, 5.VII.1997, E. Kucera (CMHK). 3 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1♂ same data as Ht (CPG); 1♂ Fujian, Shaowu env., 5-10.VII.1991 (CCW); 1♀ Fujian, Wuyishan, 1-3.VII.1991 (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely blackish with first three articles of antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with yellowish vestiture forming at middle a very faint transverse stripe. Frons flat, rather depressed at center, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple, with very short intervals. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles subequal in length, second with larger diameter than third, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, very convex, widest at posterior angles, without any midlongitudinal depression; sides subparallel from base to middle, then gradually narrowing; punctures a little finer than frontal puncturation, on disc deep, simple, with interstices on average a little smaller than their own diameters, denser and larger towards sides, at lateral extremities nearly contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.3x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half, then gradually narrowing; striae punctured, interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 25 (length 0.72 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, the latter with more arcuate sides. Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 79.

Size. Length 5.0 mm; width 1.59 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the very faint transverse stripe of pubescence at middle of elytra.

***A. taipoensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 26, 137

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Hong Kong, Tai Po, 1996, G. de Rougemont (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head except for anterior margin reddish, pronotum except for anterior and posterior margin as well as angles reddish, underside except for lateral sides and base of propleura reddish, black; center of scutellum, elytra, epipleura, antennae and legs reddish; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae nearly touching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third articles subequal in length, together less than twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, convex, widest at posterior angles, with deep, narrow, midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel, abruptly tapering at anterior margin, posterior angles sharp, gently divergent, with carina parallel to lateral margins; punctures unevenly distributed; on disc punctures deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with interstices variable, on average equal to or smaller than their own diameters; gradually denser at sides where they can be contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it, convex; side subparallel from base to behind the middle, then gradually narrowing; striae punctured; interstriae flat, with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 26 (length 1.22 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 8.7 mm; width 2.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Tai Po.

***A. tibetanus* n. sp.**

Fig. 27, 80, 138

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, 1-28.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG). 1 Paratype ♀ - E Tibet, Yi Gong Pomi, 8-18.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely blackish with reddish shadings (male), covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short intervals; supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide.

Pronotum a little wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides from base to apex gradually and regularly tapering; punctures unevenly distributed, on disc deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with very short intervals, at sides larger and denser, umbilicate and contiguous. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it; convex; sides from base to apicis gradually and regularly narrowing; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat, with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 27 (length 0.85 mm).

Female. Entirely lighter coloured than male, head and pronotum reddish, elytra yellow-ferruginous; shorter antennae.

Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 80.

Size. Length 8.5-8.6 mm; width 2.3-2.35 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the province Tibet.

***A. weishanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 28, 81, 139

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Weibaoshan, Weishan, 2800 m, VII.2005, Jing et alii (CRG don. MCSNG). 14 Paratypes ♂♀ - same data as Ht (CPG; CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely brownish with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae just surpassing apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length, together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with a deep, narrow, midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel, abruptly narrowing before anterior margin, suddenly sinuate at posterior angles, the latter sharp, strongly divergent, with a very fine carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation uniformly distributed, only on disc with sparser punctures, umbilicate and contiguous, at sides dense, umbilicate, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8 x longer than it, convex; sides parallel from base to behind the middle, then gradually tapering; striae deeply punctured; interstriae subconvex with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 28 (length 1.37 mm).

Female. Body convexer, shorter antennae not reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about 1.5 articles. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 81.

Size. Length 11.5-12.5; width 2.9-3.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Weishan.

***A. wudangshanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 4, 108

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Hubei, Wudang Shan, 20-25.V.2005, without name of collector (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Head, central part of pronotum, underbody blackish; remaining parts ferrugineous; covered with dense yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching by about two articles apices of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length, together nearly twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less twice as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, with a deep, narrow, midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel, abruptly narrowing before anterior margin, moderately sinuate at posterior angles, the latter sharp, divergent, with a very fine carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation coarse, rather uniformly distributed, on disc punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with shortest shiny intervals; gradually denser and larger towards sides, at lateral extremity contiguous.

Elytra a little wider than base of pronotum, 2.75x longer than it, rather depressed on disc; sides widest at anterior thirds then gradually tapering to apices; striae well punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex, densely and finely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 4 (length 1.37 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 13 mm; width 3.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Wudang Shan.

***A. wuyishanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 29, 82, 140

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Fujian, Wu Yi Shan, 25-29.VII.2006, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG). 3 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1 ♀ same data as HT. (CRG); 2 ♂♀ N Guanxi, Lingui Co., Pingshan Mts. (27°33'-36'N 109°56'-110°01'E), 700-1300 m, 19.-23.VIII.1998, L. & R. Businsky (CCW; CPG)

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely blackish with first three antennal articles, apices of posterior angles of pronotum and legs ferrugineous; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep, with very short shiny interspaces. Antennae short, not reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second and third articles subequal in length, second with larger diameter than third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, as long as wide or just longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum a little wider than long, moderately convex, widest at posterior angles, without midlongitudinal depression;

sides subparallel in first half, then rather abruptly narrowing; posterior angles subtruncate, not divergent, punctures much more finer than frontal punctures, deep, simple, on disc with intervals on average equal to their own diameters, gradually denser and larger towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel in the first half, then gradually narrowing; striae punctured, interstriae flat, finely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 29 (length 0.8 mm).

Female. Elytra reddish at sides behind the middle to totally ferrugineous with antennal articles darkened from fourth on; body convexer. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 82.

Size. Length 5.0-5.1 mm; width 1.5-1.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Wu Yi Shan.

***A. xiachayuensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 83, 141

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** E Tibet, Xia Cha Yu, 1-28.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG don. MCSNG). 4 Paratypes ♀ - same data as Ht (CPG; CRG).

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Entirely black with antennae and legs ferrugineous; covered with very dense yellowish vestiture partially hiding the colour of the tegument.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, simple, with very short intervals. Antennae short, not reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second and third articles subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last subellipsoidal a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, without or only with a vestige of midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel from base to anterior third or moderately arcuate, posterior angles short, sharp, not divergent, with a very feeble carina; punctures rather uniformly distributed, on disc only a little smaller than at sides, deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate with very short intervals, at lateral extremity contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.7x longer than it, convex; sides from base to apices regularly and very gradually tapering; striae punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 83.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 7.5-7.6 mm; width 2.12 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Xia Cha Yu.

NOTES The new species is allied to *Agriotes conjugatus* (Candèze, 1891) **comb. n.** (*Agonischius conjugatus* Candèze, 1891: 781). Holotype ♀ - Myanmar (Burma): Carin Chebà, 900-1100 m, V-X.1888, L. Fea (MCSNG). It can be separated by the darker colour of pubescence and the longer elytra as compared to pronotum.

***A. xinhuaensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 30, 142

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Hunan, Tian Long Shan, Xin Hua, 1600 m, VIII.2005, Long et alii (CRG don. MCSNG). 6 Paratypes ♂♀ - same data as Ht (CPG; CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely dark-brown with antennae and legs lighter, ferrugineous; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, with variable diameters, simple or umbilicate, with very short intervals. Antennae reaching the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, very convex, with a narrow, midlongitudinal line at basal declivity; sides gradually and regularly tapering from base to apex; posterior angles sharp, not or just barely divergent with a very fine carina parallel to lateral margins; puncturation unevenly distributed, punctures on disc deep, simple, with intervals on average a little smaller than their own diameters, at sides gradually denser and larger, contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.9x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to behind the middle; striae punctured, interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 30 (length 0.92).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae.

Size. Length 7.0-7.8 mm; width 1.9-2.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Xin Hua.

Key to the known species of *Agriotes* Eschscholtz of China*

1. Elytra without yellowish basal spot 2
 - Elytra blackish with yellowish spot at anterior third.....
..... *A. scapularis* (Candèze)
2. Body covered with moderate vestiture not hiding colours of the tegument 3
 - Body covered with very dense vestiture partially hiding colours of the tegument *A. xiachayuensis* n. sp.
3. Smaller species (length 4.3-7.0 mm; width 1.4-2.1 mm) 4
 - Larger species (length 7.0-13.0 mm; width 1.9-3.9 mm) 14
4. Elytra unicoloured (bicoloured only in *schneideri* n. sp) 5
 - Elytra bicoloured, yellowish with suture, lateral margins and apicis blackish 13
5. Shorter antennae in both sexes not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two or three articles..... 6
 - Longer antennae reaching or just exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in male, not reaching them in female 10
6. Pronotum as long as wide or a little wider 7
 - Pronotum 1.2-1.4x wider than long 11
7. Frontal and pronotal punctures approximately of the same size 8
 - Pronotal punctures much smaller than frontal; antennal articles from fourth on as long as wide.....
..... *A. wuyishanensis* n. sp.
8. Antennae totally ferruginous; pronotum strongly convex, nearly vertically sloping at base, subtrapezoidal..... 9
 - Antennae darkened from fourth article on; pronotum convex, more gradually sloping at base, with subparallel or moderately arcuate sides *A. minusculus* n. sp.

9. Totally yellow-testaceous *A. guanxianensis* n. sp.
 - Totally blackish or blackish with base of pronotum reddish *A. malipoensis* n. sp.
10. Pronotum more transverse, sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length..... *A. brevisculus* (Candèze)
 - Pronotum less transverse, sides gradually narrowing from middle to anterior third..... *A. intermedius* n. sp.
11. Antennae totally ferruginous or with first articles ferruginous, second and third articles slender, in both the sexes clearly longer than wide; parameres of male genitalia toothed 12
 - Antennae totally blackish or with first three articles ferruginous, second and third articles stouter, in male as long as wide, in female slender; parameres of male genitalia simple *A. nikodymi* n. sp.
12. Antennae totally ferruginous; elytra black or bicoloured, yellowish with suture, lateral margins and apicis blackish *A. schneideri* n. sp.
 - Only the first three articles of antennae ferruginous; elytra black with a very faint yellowish transverse stripe of pubescence at middle *A. subfasciatus* n. sp.
13. Pronotum reddish with anterior median blackish spot; parameres of male genitalia simple .. *A. maculatus* n.sp.
 - Pronotum black or blackish; parameres of male genitalia toothed *A. sinensis* n.sp.
14. Bicoloured species; colours of head and/or pronotum clearly contrasting with that of elytra 15
 - Unicoloured species; colours of head and pronotum the same as that of elytra or only slightly off-coloured .. 17
15. Head and pronotum black or blackish, elytra yellow-ferruginous 16
 - Pronotum red-orange, head and elytra black
..... *A. francki* (Fleutiaux)
16. Pronotal puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures coarser, umbilicate, contiguous.....
..... *A. baotianmanensis* n. sp.
 - Pronotal puncturation unevenly distributed, punctures lighter, sparser, umbilicate only at sides
..... *A. taiipoensis* n. sp.
17. Lateral carina of pronotum complete 18
 - Lateral carina of pronotum obsolete at the middle.....
..... *A. barkulensis* Jagemann
18. All intervals between elytral striae approximately of the same width 19
 - Even numbered intervals between elytral narrower than odd numbered intervals *A. sericatus* Schwarz
19. Pronotum wider than long 20
 - Pronotum as long as wide or a little longer than wide ..
..... 22
20. Body black to dark-brown; apicis of posterior angles of pronotum short with a faint carina 21
 - Body brown-ferruginous; apicis of posterior angles of pronotum long, acute, with a well apparent carina
..... *A. rugipennis* Schwarz
21. Longer antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in male; pronotum strongly transverse
..... *A. obscurus* (Linnaeus)
 - Shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in both sexes; pronotum a little wider than long *A. pseudobscurus* n. sp.
22. Puncturation of pronotum coarser, punctures uniformly distributed, contiguous 23

- Punctuation of pronotum sparser, punctures unevenly distributed, normally denser at sides.....**28**
- 23.** Body black or black piceous (partially or entirely rufous in immature specimens)**24**
- Body brown-ferruginous**26**
- 24.** Body black, covered with fulvous vestiture, antennae and legs lighter, ferruginous.....**25**
- Body black-piceous, covered with moderate whitish vestiture, antennae and legs darker, brownish
..... *A. hedinii* Fleutiaux
- 25.** Larger species (length 11.8 mm) *A. lijiangensis* n. sp.
- Smaller species (length 7-8 mm) *A. becvari* n. sp.
- 26.** Apicis of posterior angles of pronotum divergent.....**27**
- Apicis of posterior angles of pronotum not divergent...
..... *A. rufus* (Fleutiaux)
- 27.** Longer antennae in the male reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, in female a little shorter
..... *A. weishanensis* n. sp.
- Shorter antennae in the male not reaching by about two articles apicis of posterior angles of pronotum
..... *A. wudangshanensis* n. sp.
- 28.** Pronotum widest at anterior third and at apicis of posterior angles **29**
- Pronotum widest at apicis of posterior angles..... **32**
- 29.** Smaller size (length 8-9 mm); covered with less dense, yellow vestiture..... **30**
- Larger size (length 10-12 mm); covered with very dense, whitish vestiture..... *A. unicolor* Koenig
- 30.** Pronotum very convex on disc; scutellum longer than wide **31**
- Pronotum moderately convex, rather depressed on disc, sides subparallel before posterior angles, the latter not or gently divergent; scutellum as long as wide
..... *A. squalidus* Schwarz
- 31.** Second and third antennal articles subequal in length; posterior angles of pronotum short, not or just barely divergent *A. simplex* (Candèze)
- Second antennal article notably longer than third; posterior angles of pronotum long, clearly divergent
..... *A. subvittatus* Motschulsky
- 32.** Longer antennae, reaching or exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article**33**
- Shorter antennae in both the sexes, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum**35**
- 33.** Shorter antennae, only reaching, apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in male, second and third articles subequal in length**34**
- Longer antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article in male, third article shorter than second, almost as long as second in female
..... *A. longiusculus* n. sp.
- 34.** Pronotal sides gradually narrowing from base to apex .
..... *A. xinhuaensis* n. sp.
- Pronotal sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length or feebly arcuate *A. kubani* n. sp.
- 35.** Smaller species (length 7.0-9.0 mm**36**
- Larger species (length 10.0-12.8 mm**38**
- 36.** Second and third antennal articles subequal in length.....**37**
- Second antennal article 1.5x longer than third.....
..... *A. sputator* (Linnaeus)

- 37.** Pronotal sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length *A. jingkei* n. sp.
- Pronotal sides gradually narrowing from base to apex .
..... *A. tibetanus* n. sp.
- 38.** More slender, brownish to yellow-brown species, elytra 2.9-3x longer than pronotum **39**
- Stoutier, black piceous species, elytra only 2.6x longer than pronotum*A. kumingensis* n. sp.
- 39.** Smaller species (females) (length 10 mm); pronotal sides gently dilated at anterior third.....
..... *A. erhaiensis* n. sp.
- Larger species (males) (length 11.3-12.6); pronotal sides not dilated at anterior third*A. meilixuensis* n. sp.

* Not included in the key is *Agriotes fusiformis* Candèze, 1878: 194. The type previously preserved in IRSNB was lost (J. Constant in litt.). Below we give the original description of the species:

Ellipticus, brunneo-rufescens, parum nitidus, pubescens, fronte nigricante, protorace longitudine latiore, a basi angustato, crebre et aequaliter punctato, angulis posticis tenuiter carinatis; elytris convexis, regulariter et sat fortiter punctato-striatis, pedibus dilutioribus; 5 mm, 1-1.5 mm.
Loc. Typ.: Chine Boreale.

We have not found any specimen corresponding to this description that could give us the possibility of establishing a neotype.

***Ectinus* Eschscholtz, 1829**

Ectinus Eschscholtz, 1829: 34 Type-species: *Elater aterrimus* Linnaeus, 1761.

• KNOWN SPECIES

***E. dahuricus dahuricus* (Candèze, 1863)**

Fig. 31, 143

Agriotes dahuricus Candèze, 1863: 394; Jiang, 1993: 152.
Agriotes (Agriodrastus) dahuricus. Schenklings, 1927: 444;
Wu, 1938: 463; Jiang, 1993: 153.

Ectinus dahuricus. Gurjeva, 1979: 359.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 12 ♂ - **China:** Inner Mongolia, Kuya, Er Lun Chun County, Hulun Beier, 5-19.VIII.2006, Li Jingke; Inner Mongolia, Di Shui He County, 1-8.VI.2006, Li Jingke; Hua Shu Ye, Jilin, Chiang Bai Shan, 25.VII.2004, Li Jingke; W Fujian, Jianlin, Tonguzhan Shan, 1500 m, VII.2005, Li et alii. (CPG; CRG).

Male genitalia as in fig. 31 (length 1.43 mm).

A subspecies *E. dahuricus persimilis* Lewis, 1894, has been described from Japan.

***E. peregrinus* Gurjeva, 1979**

Ectinus peregrinus Gurjeva, 1979: 361; Jiang, 1993: 153.

Loc. Typ.: China: Sichuan.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 Paratype ♂♀ - **China:** Sichuan, Czian-lu-Valley, 3.VI.1893, Potanin (same locality of Ht); 1 Paratype ♀ - Sichuan, among Siao-Shint and Czian-lu-Valley, 13.VII.1893. (coll. Gurjeva, ZISP).

***E. piloselloides* (Schwarz, 1891)**

Fig. 32, 144

Agriotes aterrimus var. *piloselloides* Schwarz, 1891: 88.

Agriotes (Ectinus) aterrimus ssp. *piloselloides*. Schenkling, 1927: 442.

Ectinus piloselloides. Gurjeva, 1972: 843, Gurjeva, 1979: 358.

Loc. Typ.: Amur.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 8 ♂♀ - **China**: Inner Mongolia, Di Shui He County, Hua Shu Ye, 1-8.VI.2006, Li Jingke; Inner Mongolia, Kuya, Er Lun Chun County, Hulun Beier, 5-19.VIII.2006, Li Jingke; Jilin, Chang Bai Shan, 25.VII.2004, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

Male genitalia as in fig. 32 (length 1.40 mm).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia; China; Japan (Kishii, 1999).

• DUBIOUS SPECIES

E. aterrimus (Linnaeus, 1761)

Agriotes (Ectinus) aterrimus. Wu, 1938: 463.

The species is recorded from Shantung.

The species is widespread from Europe to Siberia. We have not examined specimens from China and the record of Shantung (Shandong) has to be verified.

• NEW SPECIES

E. angelinii n. sp.

Fig. 33, 145

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China**: Hubei, Wudang Shan, 20-25.V.2005 (CPG). 16 Paratypes ♂♀ - 3 ♂1 ♀ same data (CPG; Angelini); 1 ♂ Shanxi, Yongji, 23-25.V.2001, E. Kucera (CSV); 2 ♂1 ♀ - W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33° 5'N 111°9'E), 15-17.V.2005, 15.V.-2.VI.2005, J. Turna (CPG; CSV); 2 ♂1 ♀ W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33°31'N 111°56'E), 1500-1700 m, 10.V.-6.VII.2006, J. Turna (CSV); 1 ♂3 ♀ W Hubei, Dalaoshan forest park (31°05'N 110°95'E), 9-10.VI.2004, J. Turna (CSV); 1 ♂ N Sichuan, Micang Shan, Daba env. (32°40' 106°56'), 1435-1570 m, 6.V.2006, J. Turna (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, first elytral interstria and underside black; elytra yellow-brown; antennae with first three segments reddish, darkened from fourth on, legs ferruginous; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae reaching and connecting with anterior margin, forming an open "u"; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second subcylindrical, longer than subconical third, second and third together 1.3x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate, pointed apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, tapering to anterior margin, weakly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, divergent, with feeble carina directed medially; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, on disc punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short subshagreened intervals, gradually denser at sides, clearly umbilicate and contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, rather depressed on disc; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae punctured; interstriae flat, with dense and finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig 33 (length 1.25 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; elytra feebly dilated after middle.

Size. Length 9.8-12.0 mm; width 2.5-3.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to our colleague F. Angelini, specialist of various small families of coleoptera, who sent us some of the material.

E. anomalus n. sp.

Fig. 34, 146

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China**: W Sichuan, Jintiang (Tcho-nin), 15-20.VI.2002, E. Kucera. (CSV). 2 Paratypes ♂ ♀ - ♀ same data as Ht (CMHK); ♂ Sichuan, Emei Mt, Jioyin (29°32'N 103°21'E) 2500 m, 17-19.VII.1996, J. Farkac, P. Kabatek & A. Smetana (CDZ).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, underside and first elytral striae black; elytra yellow-brown; first antennal article and legs ferruginous; Antennae darkened from second article on; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures very coarse, superficial, strongly umbilicate, with very short shagreened intervals. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together 1.35x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, very gradually sloping from middle to base; sides subparallel at middle, gently tapering to anterior margin, sinuate at posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, strongly divergent, with a very feeble carina; punctures strongly umbilicate on entire surface, on disc with very short shagreened intervals, towards sides denser and contiguous.

Elytra wider than base of pronotum, 3.2x longer than it, moderately convex on disc; sides subparallel from base to behind the middle, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae deeply punctured; interstriae subconvex with finer punctures. Male genitalia as in fig. 34 (length 0.90 mm) with parameres not sharply toothed and thus differing from all known species.

Female. Pronotum stronger convex, with shorter posterior angles of pronotum, shorter antennae only just reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum.

Size. Length 8.4-9.7 mm; width 2.1-2.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the species is derived from the anomalous shape of parameres of male genitalia.

E. businskyorum n. sp.

Fig. 84, 147

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China**: SE Tibet, Zayu Co., Salween side of Hengduan Shan, SW of Meilixue, 2500-3800 m, 5-10.VI.1999, L. & R. Businsky (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Rather dull, particularly on pronotum; head, disc of pronotum, posterior angles, prosternum, inner sides of propleura as well as meso- and metathorax blackish; rest of body yellow-brown; antennae brownish, legs ferruginous; covered with dense fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior

margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one segment; second article a little longer and with larger diameter than subconical third; second and third together 1.3x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, as long as penultimate. Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, very convex, with very shallow and narrow midlongitudinal depression from middle to basal declivity; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, tapering to anterior margin, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, very divergent, with carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures uniformly distributed, umbilicate, nearly contiguous or contiguous on entire surface.

Elytra as wide as pronotum, 2.64x longer than it, convex, sides subparallel from base to middle; striae punctured; interstriae subconvex at base, then flat, densely punctured. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 84.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 10.5 mm; width 2.75 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collectors, L. & R. Businsky.

***E. catei* n. sp.**

Fig. 35, 148

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** C Sichuan, Co. Moxi env., Luding, 22.5.-10.VI.1994, Dr. Benes (CCW). 10 Paratypes ♂♀- 2 ♂3 ♀ same data as Ht (CCW; CPG); 1 ♂1 ♀ W Sichuan, Daxue Shan, E Tseheto- La Pass, W Kanding (30.01°N, 101.52°E), 3500 m, 25.V.1997, D. W. Wrase (CCW); 1 ♀ Sichuan, Daxu Shan, Gongga Shan, 15 km S Kanding, 3200-3500 m, 5.-10.VII.2004, A. Plutenko (CCW); 1 ♀ Sichuan, str. von Kangding nach Mu Ge Cho, 2550-2700 m, 8.-10.VI.2005, F. Puchner (CCW); 1 ♀ W Sichuan (Ganzi Tibet Aut. Pref., Luding Co.), W Erlang Shan pass, 7 km SSE Luding (ca. 29°51'N 102°15'E), 2600 m, 20.-29.VI.1999, D. W. Wrase (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny only on elytra; entirely black-piceous with antennae and legs dark brown; covered with fine, yellowish, vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, second article subcylindrical, 1.2x longer than subconical third; second and third together 1.4x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum 1.18x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of midlongitudinal line or carina before and at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, tapering to anterior third or narrowing almost regularly from base to apex; posterior angles short, truncate, converging at apical extremity with a very feeble carina directed medially; punctures coarse, on disc superficial, umbilicate, with very short more or less shagreened intervals; on sides denser, larger, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3x longer than it, convex; sides parallel from base to about the middle, then gradually narrowing; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat, with dense and finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 35 (length 1.21 mm).

Female. Body larger and convexer, shorter antennae not

reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, elytra dilated after the middle.

Size. Length 10.0-12.0 mm; width 2.9-3.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to my friend and colleague, Dr. P. Cate, from Vienna, who sent me much interesting material for study.

***E. krali* n. sp.**

Fig. 39, 152

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Kunming, Zi-Shan, m 2200-2400, 14.VII.1996, D. Erber (CSV) 1 Paratype ♀ - Yunnan, Weibaoshan (25°12'N 100°24'E), 2800-3000 m, 29-30.VI.1992, D. Kral (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black; antennae and elytra yellow-brown; legs ferruginous; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short intervals. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second article subcylindrical, 1.3x longer than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, more slender, with subparallel sides towards the apex, more than twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, longer than penultimate. Pronotum 1.12x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with a very shallow midlongitudinal line from middle to basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, tapering to anterior margins, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, fairly divergent, with a very feeble carina directed medially; puncturation unevenly distributed, punctures on disc simple, with very short, moderately shiny intervals, very fine on basal declivity, gradually denser and larger to sides, nearly contiguous at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3x longer than it, moderately convex on disc; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, then tapering to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 39 (length 1.0 mm).

Female. Body larger, punctures of pronotum coarser, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum. Size. Length 8.8-9.8 mm; width 2.35-2.75 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to the collector of the paratype, Mr. David Kral.

***E. kucerai* n. sp.**

Fig. 40, 86, 153

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Henan, Xu-ejiaying-Yawu Mts, 15-19.V.2004, E. Kucera. (CSV). 7 Paratypes - 5 ♂1 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 1 ♂ Shanxi, Yongji, 23-25.V.2001, E. Kucera (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum and scutellum black; elytra yellow-brown, sometimes with first interstria black; antennae and legs ferruginous (antennae darker than legs); covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons moderately convex; supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide, more slender towards apex; last ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, weakly dilated at anterior third and tapering to anterior margin, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter, long, sharp, divergent, with a carina directed medially; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc deep, slightly umbilicate, contiguous or with very short shagreened intervals, at sides larger, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, moderately dilated after middle, tapering to apicis; striae punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 40 (length 1.25 mm).

Female. Body more convex, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 86.

Size. Length 9.5-10.3 mm; width 2.62-2.84 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, E. Kucera.

E. frontalis n. sp.

Fig. 36, 149

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Shaanxi, pass - 50km S Xi'an, road Xi'an - Ningshan, Qin Ling Shan (33° 8'N 108°8'E) ~2000 m, 11.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW). 7 Paratypes ♂♀ - 4 ♂♀ same data as Ht (CCW; CPG); 1 ♂♀ Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., road Baoji - Taibai vill., pass 35 km S of Baoji, 21.-23.VI.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna (CCW; CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum and scutellum black; elytra yellow-brown; first two or three antennal articles and legs ferrugineous; Antennae darkened from fourth article on; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons moderately convex on middle, slightly impressed near anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae prominent, nearly reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae nearly attaining apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than subconical third; second and third together 1.45x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, more slender towards apex; last ellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, weakly dilated at anterior third and tapering to anterior margin; sinuate before posterior angles, the latter, long, sharp, divergent, with a carina directed medially; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc deep, slightly umbilicate, contiguous or with very short shagreened intervals, at sides larger, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6-2.7x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, moderately dilated after middle, tapering to apicis; striae punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 36 (length 1.18)

Female. Body more convex, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum.

Size. Length 9.5-11.5 mm; width 2.5-2.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the character of the frons, which is moderately depressed at its anterior margin.

E. funiushanensis n. sp.

Fig. 37, 85, 150

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** W Henan, Funiu Shan, Baotianman (33° 5'N 111°9'E), 2-3.VI.2005, J. Turna (CSV). 4 Paratypes - 2 ♂♀ - same data as Ht (CPG; CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra yellow-brown, first three antennal articles rufous, legs ferrugineous; antennae darkened from fourth on; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae reaching and connecting with anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, second article subcylindrical, 1.4x longer than subconical third; second and third together just barely longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as broad; last ellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum a little longer than broad, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, tapering only at anterior margin; posterior angles long, sharp, not or just barely divergent, with a feeble carina directed medially; puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures on disc with very short shagreened intervals, umbilicate, contiguous towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it; moderately convex; sides from base to behind the middle parallel, then tapering to apicis; striae punctured, interstriae subconvex with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 37 (length 1.14 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, with shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 85.

Size. Length 8.0-9.0 mm; width 2.15-2.25 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the locality of origin, Funiu Shan.

E. gansuensis n. sp.

Fig. 38, 151

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Gansu, 40 km W of Wudu, Village Tane 15.VI.2005, A. Gorodinski (CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra yellow-brown; antennae with first three articles ferrugineous, darkened from fourth on; legs ferrugineous; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons moderately convex; supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, longer than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with midlongitudinal shallow depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, dilated at anterior third, narrowing to anterior margin; posterior angles long, sharp, divergent, with feeble carina directed medially.; punctures uniformly distributed, punctures on disc nearly contiguous with very short subshagreened intervals, umbilicate or slightly umbilicate; denser at lateral extremities.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 3x longer than it, rather depressed on disc; suboval sides widest at middle, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae distinctly punctured, interstriae with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 38 (length 0.95 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 8.43 mm; width 2.31 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the province in which it was discovered, Gansu.

***E. lucongpoensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 87, 154

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

DESCRIPTION. Female. Bicoloured; head pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra yellow-brown; antennae with first three articles ferruginous, darkened from fourth on; legs ferruginous, with base of femora darkened; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not touching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 1.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, 1.4x longer than subconical third, second and third together a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last subellipsoidal, longer than penultimate, constricted apically.

Pronotum a little longer than broad, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity, sides subparallel at middle, tapering at anterior third, weakly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, just barely divergent, with feeble carina directed medially; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc umbilicate, with very short shagreened interstices, becoming denser, larger, contiguous towards sides. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.56x longer than it, moderately convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then gently tapering to apicis; striae punctured; interstriae flat, with finer punctures.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 87.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 7.5 mm; width 1.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Lucongpo.

***E. maculicollis* n. sp.**

Fig. 88, 155

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Moxi (29°13'N102°10'E), 1300 m, 10-11.VII.1996, J. Farkac, P. Kabatek & A. Smetana (CMHK). 1 Paratype ♀- same data as Ht (CDZ).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Colour yellow-brown, with a undefined blackish central spot on pronotum; scutellum, prosternum, meso- and metathorax black; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 1.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide;

last subellipsoidal, pointed apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, very convex, with midlongitudinal shallow depression on disc, deeper at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, weakly dilated at anterior third, then tapering to anterior margin; subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter short, subtruncate, just barely divergent, with a very feeble carina; puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures on disc somewhat smaller, with very short shagreened intervals, at sides larger, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.65-2.7 x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then gradually tapering to apicis; striae deeply punctured; interstriae subconvex with rough surface.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 88.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 10.0 mm; width 2.56-2.62 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the blackish spot on disc of pronotum.

***E. minimus* n. sp.**

Fig. 41, 156

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Habashan Mts SE slope (27°20'N, 100°11'N), 4-5.VI.1995, S. Becvar (CCW). 1 Paratype ♂- same data as Ht (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Entirely dark-brown with reddish shadings; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by 1.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, 1.4x longer than subconical third; second and third together just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, more slender towards apex, more than twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, pointed apically.

Pronotum 1.14x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, with short, shallow, midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, tapering at anterior third, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter sharp, clearly divergent, with a very fine carina directed medially; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc deep, slightly umbilicate, with variable, moderately shiny intervals, on average smaller than their own diameters; gradually denser, more superficial and umbilicate towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.7x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, then narrowing to apicis; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 41 (length 1.0 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 7.0-7.5 mm; width 2.0-2.06 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the small size of the species.

***E. niger* n. sp.**

Fig. 42, 89, 157

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Sichuan, Huanglong, m 3200-3300, 27.VI.1996, D. Erber (CSV). 2 Paratypes ♀- same data as Ht (CPG; CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely black with antennae and legs brownish; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, nearly contiguous. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, second article subcylindrical, just longer than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, twice longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with a midlongitudinal shallow line before basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, tapering at anterior third, gently sinuate before posterior angles, the latter sharp, converging at apical extremities, with a very feeble carina; punctures on disc deep, simple, with very short moderately shiny interstices, gradually denser, larger and more or less umbilicate at sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.9x longer than it; rather depressed on disc; sides subparallel from base to middle, then tapering to apicis; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 42 (length 1.15 mm).

Female. Body more convex, pronotum quadrangular, shorter antennae. Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 89.

Size. Length 9.3-10.9 mm; width 2.56-3.06 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the black colour of the body.

***E. numerosus* n. sp.**

Fig. 43, 90, 158

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Gansu, Jiuzhaigou, 12-17.VI.2000, E. Kucera (CMHK). 69 Paratypes ♂♀ - 9 ♂9 ♀ same data as Ht (CMHK; CPG; CRG; CSV); 1 ♂ S Gansu, Lanzhou Co., VII. 1995, Xinlong Shan, 2000 m, leg. Dr. M. Häckel (CCW); 1 ♀ S Gansu, Dengkagoin, 5.-9.VI.1996, leg. Beneš & Štepar (CCW); 1 ♂1 ♀ Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, 11-16.VI.2001, E. Kucera (CSV); 14 ♂ S Gansu, 40 km W of Wudu, Village Tane, 15.VII.2005, A. Gorodinski (CPG; CRG); 2 ♂ S Gansu, env. Wudu, 900 m, 19-20.V.1997, S. Murzin (CRG); 1 ♂ Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan, 35 km S of Baoji, 23.VI.1998 (CDZ); 2 ♀ Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., road Baoji - Taibai vill., pass 35 km S of Baoji, 21.-23.VI.1998, O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna (CCW); 1 ♂ 2 ♀ Shaanxi, Hua Shan, 17.-21.VI.1991, R. Dunda (CCW); 1 ♀ Sichuan, 30 km W Nanping, Jiuzhaigou, 2100 m, 11-16.VI.1992, J. Turna (CCW); 1 ♂4 ♀ N Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, Songpan Co., 3000 m, 4.-7.VII.1994, Dr. Beneš (CCW); 2 ♂ NW Sichuan 20 km NW Maowen, Jiuding Shan, 2150 m, 7-28.VI.2004, R. Fabbri (CRG); 2 ♂♀ W Sichuan, between Lianghekou-Fubian, 3450-3650 m, 10-30.VI.2004, R. Fabbri (CRG); 1 ♂ Sichuan, Qunlaishan MR, WSW of Lixian vill., W of mt 5892, 2600 m, 9.VII.2000, Bebusov, Kabak & Davidian (CSO); 1 ♂4 ♀ W Hubei, Dashennongjia Mts (31°5'N 110°3'E), 2100-2900 m, 10-14.VI.2002, J. Turna (CSV); 2 ♀ W Hubei, Dashennongjia Mts (31°5'N 110°3'E), 2400 m, 17.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW); 3 ♂1 ♀ W Shanxi, Lüliang Shan, road Fangshan - Jiaocheng, Hengjian env. (37°7'N 111°6'E), ~1000 m, 8.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW); 1 ♂1 ♀ Beijing Shi, Songshan (40°55'N 115°85'E), 27.IV-11.IV.2005, J. Turna (CSV); 1 ♀ - Peking, V.VI.1993, G. De Rougemont (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Colour rather variable; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black, elytra yellow-brown to entirely black, intermediate forms with darker

brown elytra; antennae and legs normally ferrugineous; covered with dense, often thick (particularly on head and pronotum) yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat to moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, second article subcylindrical, a little longer than subconical third; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, pointed or constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide or a little wider, widest at posterior angles, convex, with shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle or from base to anterior third, posterior angles not or just barely divergent, with feeble carina; puncturation on disc deep, simple to slightly umbilicate, with very short, sometimes shagreened intervals.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6-2.8x longer than it, moderately convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, sometimes gently dilated after middle, then tapering to apicis; striae punctured; interstriae flat to subconvex, with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 43 (length 1.18 mm).

Female. Body more convex, shorter antennae, more quadrangular pronotum. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 90. Size. Length 9.0-12.5 mm; width 2.5-3.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the large number of specimens examined.

***E. riesei* n. sp.**

Fig. 44, 159

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Liaoning, Quian Shan, Anshan City, 2-20.VI.2006, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG). 8 Paratypes 2 ♂6 ♀ - W Fujian, Janlin, Tonguzhan Shan, 1500 m, VII.2005, Li et alii (CPG; CRG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; bicoloured; head, antennae (except for second and third articles somewhat lighter), pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra reddish-brown; legs dark rufous; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture. Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second article about twice as long as third; second and third together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, slender, more than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum a little longer than broad, widest at posterior angles, convex, with midlongitudinal very shallow depression at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, weakly dilated at anterior third, then abruptly tapering to anterior margin, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter, long, sharp, divergent, with prominent carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation uniformly distributed, puncture umbilicate, with very short shagreened intervals on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it, rather depressed on disc, sides suboval, widest at middle; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 44 (length 1 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article. Size. Length 8.8-9.6 mm; width 2.43-2.68 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to our colleague S. Riese of Genoa, specialist of Elateridae, who sent me this material for study.

***E. shirenschanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 45, 160

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** W Henan, Funiu Shan, Shirenschan (33°42'N 112°15'E), 1400-1800 m, 9.V.2006, J. Turna (CSV). 1 Paratype ♂ - same data as Ht (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra yellow-brown; antennae with first two-three articles rufous, darkened from fourth on; legs ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, 1.38x longer than subconical third; second and third together 1.36x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, longer than penultimate, constricted apically. Pronotum wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with more or less deep, midlongitudinal depression before and at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, tapering to anterior margin, gently sinuate before posterior angles, the latter truncate, weakly divergent, with a very fine carina; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures more or less umbilicate and contiguous on entire surface, thus giving it a dull appearance.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then narrowing to apicis or just dilated behind the middle; striae punctured; interstriae flat with dense and finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 45 (length 1.12 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 9.5-10.3 mm; width 2.62-2.84 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived From the type locality, Shirenschan.

***E. yanmenensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 46, 161

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Yanmen, 13-23.VI.2005, E. Kucera (CSV). 6 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1 ♂ 3 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 2 ♂ NW Yunnan, Degen Co., Mekong side of Hengduan Shan S of Meilixue Shan (28°15-16'N 98° 43-44'E), 3500-4300 m, 3.-5.VI.1999, L. & R. Businsky (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Unicoloured blackish or bicoloured (one male specimen); head, pronotum, scutellum and first elytral interstria black; elytra brown; antennae and legs brownish; covered with yellowish vestiture.

Frons moderately convex; supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, more or less umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than third; third conical, just longer than wide; second and third together just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, longer than penultimate, constricted apically.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at posterior angles, with a vestige of midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides from base to apex gradually and almost regularly narrowing, posterior angles short, truncate, converging at apical extremity, with a feeble carina directed medially; puncturation rather uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures a little smaller on disc only, slightly umbilicate, contiguous, at sides larger, strongly umbilicate.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.85x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, gently dilated behind the middle, then tapering to apicis; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae subconvex, with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 46 (length 1.12 mm).

Female. Body larger, antennae shorter, elytra more dilated after the middle.

Size. Length 8.8-11.2 mm; width 2.37-3.18 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Yanmen.

***E. yunnanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 91, 162

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** NW Yunnan, Degen Co., Mekong side of Hengduan Shan, S of Meilixue Shan (28°15-16'N, 98° 43-44'E), 3500-4300 m, 3.-5.VI.1999, L. & R. Businsky (CCW). 6 Paratypes ♀- 5 ♀ same data as Ht (CCW; CPG); 1 ♀ E Tibet, Bomi env., (29°52'N, 95°45'E), mixed forest, ca. 3000 m, 9.-10.VII.1997M. Trýzna et O. Šafránek (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum and underside black; elytra yellow-brown (some specimens have a faint reddish hue at base of pronotum and posterior angles of propleura; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with very short, shagreened intervals or contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second article subcylindrical, longer than subconical third; second and third together, about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum a little wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, more or less abruptly sloping at base, with midlongitudinal very shallow depression at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, weakly dilated at anterior third, then abruptly tapering to anterior margin, feebly sinuate just before posterior angles, the latter sharp, weakly divergent, with fine carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation uniformly distributed, punctures umbilicate, with very short shagreened intervals on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then just dilated behind the middle; striae punctured, interstriae flat with dense and finer punctures.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 91.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 9.8-10.7 mm; width 2.62-3.18 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the province in which it was discovered, Yunnan.

Key to the known species of *Ectinus* Eschscholtz, 1829 of China

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- Suprantennal carinae not reaching anterior margin of frons.....4
2. Bicoloured, black with yellow-brown elytra3
- Unicoloured blackish body*E. piloselloides* (Schwarz)
3. Larger species (length 9.8-12.0 mm), longer antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article in male, posterior angles of pronotum divergent; first elytral interstria generally black*E. angelinii* n. sp.
- Smaller species (length 8.0-9.0 mm); shorter antennae reaching the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in male, posterior angles of pronotum not divergent, elytra unicoloured*E. funiushanensis* n. sp.
4. Smaller species (length 7.0-7.5 mm)5
- Larger species (length 8.4-15.0 mm)6
5. Unicoloured; entirely dark-brown with reddish shadings on body; pronotum wider than long. *E. minimus* n. sp.
- Bicoloured; head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra yellow-brown; pronotum longer than wide.....*E. lucongpoensis* n. sp.
6. Second and third antennal articles together clearly longer than fourth in both sexes7
- Second and third antennal articles together as long as fourth in male, just longer than fourth in female.....*E. riesei* n. sp.
7. Elytra as broad as base of pronotum8
- Elytra broader than base of pronotum.....*E. anomalus* n. sp.
8. Pronotum subtrapezoidal, sides almost regularly narrowing from base to apex..... 9
- Pronotum with subparallel sides10
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- Larger species (length 12.0-15.0 mm); pronotum strongly convex, posterior angles divergent at apical extremity *E. dahuricus* (Candèze)
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11. Posterior angles of pronotum blackish, sharp, very divergent *E. businskyorum* n. sp.
- Posterior angles of pronotum reddish, subtruncate, just barely divergent*E. maculicollis* n. sp.
12. Pronotum a little or clearly broader than long13
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13. Unicoloured black species14
- Bicoloured species; head and pronotum black, elytra yellow-brown16
14. Pronotum clearly wider than long, punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short shagreened intervals15
- Pronotum just wider than long, punctures moderate, simple or slightly umbilicate*E. niger* n. sp.
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- Antennae not reaching, in the male, for about one article apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, the latter tapering at anterior third*E. peregrinus* Gurjeva
- 16. Shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum 17
- Longer antennae, exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article in male, nearly reaching them in female*E. krali* n. sp.
- 17. Punctures on disc of pronotum lighter, slightly umbilicate, with very short moderately shiny intervals; antennal articles darkened from fourth on*E. shirenschanensis* n. sp.
- Punctures on disc of pronotum coarser, clearly umbilicate, with very short shagreened intervals; antennal articles totally ferruginous.....*E. yunnanensis* n. sp.
- 18. Bicoloured species with elytra yellow or reddish-brown or darkened along the suture with finer, less dense vestiture19
- Bicoloured species with elytra brownish to unicoloured blackish with intermediate forms, covered with thicker and denser vestiture particularly on pronotum*E. numerosus* n. sp.
- 19. Frons not depressed before anterior margin, feeble supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin....20
- Frons moderately depressed before anterior margin, prominent supra-antennal carinae nearly touching anterior margin*E. frontalis* n. sp.
- 20. Larger species (length 10.0-11.0 mm); shorter elytra compared to pronotum (2.8x longer)*E. kucerai* n. sp.
- Smaller and more slender species (length 8.4 mm); longer elytra compared to pronotum (3x longer)*E. gansuensis* n. sp.

***Rainerus* n. gen.**

TYPE-SPECIES. *Agriotes cylindricollis* Schwarz, 1902 (China: Fokien Prov.= Fujian)

DIAGNOSIS. Body colourful or entirely piceous; frons with supra-antennal carinae not or just barely touching anterior margin. Antennae not or just barely reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, second article shorter or as long as fourth, antennae serrated from fourth article on. Pronotum convex, widest at posterior angles, the latter more or less sharp, more or less divergent, unicarinate; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, generally with coarse, simple or umbilicate punctures.

Scutellum shield-shaped, punctured, without particular characters. Elytra as wide as pronotum, rounded at apicis or subspiniform and weakly emarginate.

Prosternal sutures shortly furrowed in front; prosternal process subhorizontal behind the procoxal cavities, feebly emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia with median lobe a little longer than parameres, the latter sharply toothed at apex; bursa copulatrix with five sclerotic plates, two of which are symmetrical. Size. Length 8.7-14.3 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Laos.

ETYMOLOGY. The new genus is dedicated to my friend and colleague, Rainer Schimmel, renowned specialist of Elateridae, particularly of the Indomalayan Region.

Ectinus sonanis (Miwa, 1928) and *E. nokozeanus* (Miwa, 1928), both described from Taiwan, must be included in the new genus as follows: *Rainerus sonanis* (Miwa, 1928) (**comb. n.**) and *Rainerus nokozeanus* (Miwa, 1928) (**comb. n.**)

• KNOWN SPECIES

Rainerus cylindricollis (Schwarz, 1902) (**comb. n.**)

Agriotes cylindricollis Schwarz, 1902: 299; Schenkling, 1927: 446; Wu, 1938: 463; Jiang, 1993: 152.

Loc. Typ. China: Prov. Fokien.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Picture of holotype ♂ sent via e-mail by Dr. W. Suzuki (Japan), who obtained it in loan from ZALF, DEI (Schwarz coll.).

The examination of the picture of the holotype ♂ and the good description given by Schwarz give us the possibility to include this species in the new genus *Rainerus*, of which it can be considered the type-species, according to the date of description.

• NEW SPECIES

R. benesi n. sp.

Fig. 92, 163

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** S. Gansu, Wenxian env., 18.-26.VI.1995, V. Beneš (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Rather dull, particularly on pronotum; bicoloured; entirely yellowish except for head, great part of pronotal disc, scutellum, prosternum, great part of propleura, meso- and metathorax and abdomen (except the last three sternites) black; covered with dense yellowish vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae nearly touching anterior margin of pronotum; punctures very coarse, umbilicate, contiguous and confluent. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second and third articles subcylindrical, subequal in length; third nearly as long as fourth; second and third together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, constricted apically.

Pronotum 1.12x longer than wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, feebly dilated at anterior third, narrowing to anterior margin; posterior angles long, sharp, moderately divergent, with a prominent carina; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.3x longer than it; sides subparallel, gradually narrowing in the second half; apicis normally rounded; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 92.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 9.8 mm; width 2.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, Dr. Vladimir Beneš.

R. bocakorum n. sp.

Fig. 93, 164

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** N Yunnan, 30 km N of Lijiang, 3000 m, 3.VII.1990, L & M. Bocak (CSV). 2 Paratype ♀ - 1♀ NW Yunnan, HENDUAN SHAN-

YANMEN, 20.VI.2005, M. Janata (CCW); 1♀ Shaanxi, Daba Shan, 15 km S of Shou-Man vill. (32°08'N, 108°37'E), m 1800, 25.V.-14.VI.2000 (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Rather dull; bicoloured; posterior part of head, central disc of pronotum from base to anterior third, scutellum, and underside black; remaining parts reddish-ferruginous; covered with dense yellow vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae prominent, nearly reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 1.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, twice as long as wide, a little longer than third; third shorter than fourth; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, pointed apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles; convex, with a short midlongitudinal depression at the basal declivity; sides subparallel, abruptly narrowing before the anterior margin, weakly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter divergent, sharp, distinctly carinated; puncturation coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.35x longer than it; sides subparallel in first half, gently and briefly dilated after middle, narrowing to apicis; striae well-marked and punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 93.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 8.7 mm, width 2.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to its collectors, L. & M. Bocak.

R. erberi n. sp.

Fig. 47, 165

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: **China:** Yunnan, Kunming, Zi-Shan, m 2200-2400.14.VII.1996, D. Erber (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely piceous with only antennae and legs brownish; covered with short and dense fulvous vestiture, which is more apparent on elytra.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second and third articles subconical, subequal in length, together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.16x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, a little depressed on the central part of disc, with a short midlongitudinal depression at basal slope; sides arcuate, lengthily sinuate in the second half to the posterior angles, the latter elongate, acute, conspicuously divergent and carinate; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it; sides subparallel, gradually narrowing in the second half; apicis normally rounded; striae well-marked and punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 47 (length 1.56 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 13.4 mm; width 4.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to its collector, D. Erber.

***R. henanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 48, 94, 166

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** W Henan, 20 km SE Luanchuan "tunnel" (33°7'N 111°81'E), 1.VII.2001, J. Turna (CSV). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, first elytral stria and underside (except for yellowish basal extremity of propleura) black; elytra dark yellowish; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense yellow vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae prominent reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 1.5 articles; second and third articles subcylindrical, subequal in length; third nearly as long as fourth; second and third together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, just longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, regularly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a short midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, narrowing at anterior third, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, acute, divergent, with a prominent carina; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4x longer than it; sides subparallel, gradually narrowing in the second half; apicis normally rounded; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 48 (length 1 mm).

Female. Extremity of anterior margin of pronotum and apicis of posterior angles coloured as elytra; pronotum longer than wide, antennae shorter, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three segments.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 94.

Size. Male. Length 10 mm; width 2.65 mm. Female. Length 11.8 mm; width 2.87 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the province in which it was discovered, Henan.

***R. holzschuhi* n. sp.**

Fig. 95, 167

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** Yunnan, Omeishan, V.VI.1994, C. Holzschuh (CSV). 1 Paratype ♀ - Sichuan, Liziping env., near Shimien, 27.VI.-3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Moderately shiny; bicoloured, variable; (Ht) head, base of pronotum partially, scutellum, articles of antennae from fourth, underside, black; the remaining parts reddish; (Pt) the black spot of base of pronotum is extending partially to sides and center of disc, the first two elytral striae are blackish; covered with dense, yellow vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae prominent reaching the anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae short, not reaching for about 3.5 articles the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical a little longer than third; second and third, taken together, just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, pointed at apex.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a short midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, narrowing at anterior third,

sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, acute, divergent with a prominent carina; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on all the surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.35-2.4x longer than it; sides moderately and gradually narrowing from base to apicis, the latter spiniform weakly emarginate; striae well-marked and punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 95.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 12.5-13.5 mm; width 3.1-3.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to one of its collectors, Carolus Holzschuh.

***R. hubeiensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 49, 96, 168

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** W Hubei, Muyuping NW env. (31°5'N 110°35'E), 21.V.2005, J. Turna (CSV); 1 Paratype ♀ - **China:** W Hubei, Muyuping S env. (31°45'N 110°4'E), 1100 m, 15-17.VI.2002, J. Turna (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, antennal articles from fourth, central part of pronotum longitudinally and base, scutellum, underbody except for base of propleura, black; remaining parts reddish; covered with dense, yellow vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching the anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae short, not attaining for about 1.5 articles the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical a little longer than second; second and third, taken together, nearly as long as fourth; fourth-tenth about twice longer; last subellipsoidal, constricted apically. Pronotum just longer than wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a short midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, narrowing at anterior third, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, acute, divergent with a prominent carina; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on all the surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.5x longer than it; sides moderately and gradually narrowing from base to apicis, the latter spiniform weakly emarginate; striae well-marked and punctured, interstriae flat with rough surface. Male genitalia as in fig. 49 (length 2.25 mm).

Female. Pronotum nearly completely reddish, body larger and convexer, shorter antennae with two and second article taken together longer than fourth. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 96.

Size. Male Length 13.4 mm; width 3.4. Female. Length 15 mm; width 3.85.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the province in which it was discovered, Hubei.

***R. majori* n. sp.**

Fig. 50, 169

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Sichuan, Mao Xian (Fengy) (31°42'N 103°53'E), 1800 m, 29.VI.-1.VII.2006, V. Major (CRG don MCSNG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; bicoloured, head, pronotum, scutellum and underbody black; first three antennal segments, elytra and legs reddish; covered with dense, distinct yellow vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae prominent and just reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third articles subcylindrical, more than twice as long as wide, subequal in length; third a little shorter than fourth; second and third together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, about twice as long as wide; last subellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.12x longer than wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a vestige of midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel, narrowing at anterior extremity, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, acute, distinctly divergent, carinate; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides, entire surface is shagreened.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.2x longer than it; sides subparallel, gradually narrowing in the second half; apicis normally rounded; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 50 (length 1.06 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 9.8 mm; width 2.55 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to its collector, V. Major.

***R. mertliki* n. sp.**

Fig. 51, 170

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Shaanxi, Čun-Čan, 26.V.-1.VI.2000, E. Kucera (CSV). 2 Paratypes ♂ - 1 ♂ S Gansu, Wenxian env., 18-26.VI.1995, V. Benes (CCW); 1 ♂ N Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou, Songpan Co., m 3000, 4-7.VII.1994, Dr. Benes (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely blackish except for palpi, antennae and legs brownish or entirely dark brown; covered with dense, short, yellow vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, more slender towards apex; last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1.1x longer than wide, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with only a short midlongitudinal furrow at basal slope; sides parallel, briefly narrowing at anterior extremity; posterior angles not divergent, sharp, with a brief carina parallel to lateral margin; puncturation coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.25x longer than it; rather depressed on disc; sides parallel in the first half, then slightly dilated and narrowing at posterior third; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 51 (length 1.12 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 9.0 mm; width 2.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to my colleague and friend, Josef Mertlik, Hradec Kralove, for his collaboration and willingness to send me much interesting material.

***R. tricolor* n. sp.**

Fig. 52, 97, 171

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Yanmen, 13-23.VI.2005, E. Kucera (CSV). 14 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1 ♂ Yunnan, Dali, 28.V-9.VI.1994, E. Kucera (CPG); 2 ♂♀ Yunnan, Lijiang, 11-15.VI.1995, E. Kucera (CSV); 1 ♂ Yunnan, Habashan Mts (27°27'N 100°09'E), 2800-3150 m, 5-13.VI.2002, S. Becvar & R. & H. Fouqué (CDZ); 2 ♂♀ Yunnan, Kunming, Zi-Shan, 2200-2400 m, 14.VII.1996, D. Erber (CPG; CSV); 1 ♂1♀ N Yunnan, Lijiang, 2600 m, 30.VI.2.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak (CCW; CPG); 1 ♂ N Yunnan, Lijiang, 1800 m, 23.VI-21.VII.1992, S. Becvar (CCW); 1 ♂ NW Yunnan, Henduan Shan-Yanmen, 20.VI.2005, M. Janata (CCW); 1 ♂ Yunnan, Yulongshan, V.VI.1994, C. Holzchuh (CSV); 2 ♂ Yunnan, Lijiang env., 2400-2600 m, 4-5.VI.2006, R. Novak (CRG); 1 ♂ Yunnan, Dali above lake Ehrai, 31.V.1995, S. Becvar (CCW).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; colour variable; head, three longitudinal stripes on disc of pronotum, posterior pronotal angles, scutellum, first elytral interstria, apical extremities of elytra and underbody generally black; remaining part of pronotum reddish; remaining part of elytra and epipleura yellowish. Variations: only one median longitudinal black stripe on pronotum, propleura partially reddish. Covered with dense, distinct yellow vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae variable in length, not or just barely reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 1-1.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, longer than wide, a little shorter than third; third subconical, shorter than fourth; second and third together a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular; fourth-sixth less than twice as long as wide, seventh-tenth more slender, twice as long as wide; eleventh subellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.1x longer than wide, widest at posterior angles; convex, with a very short midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides parallel at middle, narrowing at anterior third, more or less sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, divergent, with a prominent carina directed medially; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.35-2.4x longer than it; sides moderately and gradually narrowing from base to apicis, the latter spiniform and weakly emarginate; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 52 (length 1.62 mm).

Female. Extremely similar to male except for shorter antennae.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 97.

Size. Length 10.5-11.5 mm; width 2.55-2.75 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the tricoloured body.

***R. turnai* n. sp.**

Fig. 53, 98, 172

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: **China:** Sichuan, 30 km NW Muli (Bowa), 1-2.VII.1998, J. Turna (CSV). 22 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1 ♀ same data as Ht (CSV); 1 ♂ Sichuan, Liziping env., near Shimien, 27.VI-3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval

(CPG); 2 ♂ Sichuan, Liziping, 28.VI-3.VII.1991, R. Dunda (CCW); 1 ♂ W Sichuan, between Lianghekou-Fubian, 3450-3650 m, 10-30.VI.2004, R. Fabbri (CRG); 1 ♂ Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Moxi (29°13'N102°10'E), 1300 m, 10-11.VII.1996, J. Farkac, P. Kabatek & A. Smetana (CMHK); 2 ♀ Sichuan, Moxi-Hailougou (29°37'N 102°07'E), 1200-1900 m, 1-7.VII.1994, D. Kral & J. Farkac (CPG; CSV); 1 ♀ Sichuan, Moxi env., Luding, 22.V.-10.VI.1994, Dr. Benes (CCW); 1 ♂ Sichuan, Kangding, VII.1992 (CCW); 1 ♀ Sichuan, 100 km N of Kanding, Lake Mugezo, 4000 m, 17-19.VII.1992 (CCW); 2 ♀ SE Tibet, Zayu Co., Salween side of Hengduan Shan, SW of Meilixue, 2500-3800 m, 5-10.VI.1999, L. & R. Businsky (CCW); 3 ♂ 1 ♀ Sichuan, right bank of Niuzhihe river, E of Pusiun vill., 2200-2800 m, 15-16.VI.2000, G.E. Davidian (CSO); 1 ♂ Sichuan, near Bijishan vill., left trib. of Lianhegou river, 2500-3200 m, 19.VI.2000, Bebusov, Kabak & Davidian (CSO); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ Sichuan, NW of Mt Yuanbaoshan, right bank of Lianhegou river, 3550-3600 m, 20.VI.2000, Bebusov, Kabak & Davidian (CPG; CSO); 1 ♂ Sichuan, SSW of Shimien SE slope of mt "4977" W of Lijipin, 1800-2500 m, 2.VII.2000, Bebusov & Kabak (CSO).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely black to blackish, with or without a vestige of yellowish spots at bases of posterior angles of pronotum, which are more apparent in female specimens; legs brown; covered with short, dense, obscure brownish vestiture.

Frons flat to shallowly impressed, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles subconical, third just longer than second and clearly shorter than fourth; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide or a little wider, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex with a shallow midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel, abruptly narrowing before anterior margin, weakly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter more or less divergent, sharp, with a short carina directed medially; puncturation very coarse, uniformly distributed on entire surface, punctures umbilicate, contiguous on disc, contiguous and confluent towards sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4-2.5x longer than it, rather flat on disc; sides subparallel, gradually narrowing in the second half; apicis normally rounded; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface. Male genitalia as in fig. 53 (length 1.5 mm).

Size. Length 10.3-12.5 mm; width 2.8-3.5 mm.

Female. Body on average larger and more convex (length 12.5-15.5 mm; width 3.5-4.4 mm); antennae shorter, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; pronotal sides more arcuate.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 98.

ETYMOLOGY. Dedicated to one of its collectors, J. Turna.

***R. zishanensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 54, 173

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: **China:** Yunnan, Kunming, Zi-Shan, 2200-2400 m, 14.VII.1996, D. Erber (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely black ex-

cept for palpi and first antennal articles ferruginous and legs brownish; covered with short, dense, obscure, yellow vestiture.

Frons slightly convex, supra-antennal carinae forming a open "v", but not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, feebly umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide, third subconical a little longer than second and shorter than fourth; second and third together longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, more slender toward apex; last subellipsoidal, longer than penultimate.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles; convex, with two shallow symmetrical depressions in the anterior third at beginning of lateral declivity, with a short mid-longitudinal depression before the basal declivity; sides arcuate in the first half, moderately sinuate at posterior half, posterior angles moderate, just barely divergent, with a short and shallow carina; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc deep, gently umbilicate, with very short intervals, towards sides gradually denser, strongly umbilicate, contiguous and confluent. Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it; rather depressed on the first half; sides subparallel gradually narrowing in the second half; apicis normally rounded; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with rough surface.

Male genitalia as in fig. 54 (length 1.87 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 11.5 mm; width 3.25 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Zi-Shan.

Key to the known species of *Rainerus* n. gen. from China

1. Colourful species 2
 - Black or blackish species 9
2. Third antennal article clearly shorter than fourth 3
 - Third antennal article nearly as long as fourth 7
3. Elytral apicis not spiniform and not emarginate 4
 - Elytral apicis spiniform and feebly emarginate 5
4. Longer antennae, reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in the male, the latter a little longer than wide; elytra with first striae blackish
 - *R. cylindricollis* (Schwarz)
 - Shorter antennae, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum in the male, the latter as long as wide; elytra unicoloured *R. bocakorum* n. sp.
5. More robust species, posterior angles of pronotum more strongly divergent and colour of elytra less contrasting with pronotum 6
 - More slender species with posterior angles of pronotum just barely divergent, colour of elytra lighter more contrasting with pronotum *R. tricolor* n. sp.
6. Suprantennal carinae not reaching anterior margin of frons; third antennal article as long as second
 - *R. hubeiensis* n. sp.*
 - Suprantennal carina reaching anterior margin of frons; third antennal article a little shorter than second
 - *R. holzschuhi* n. sp.
7. First elytral intervals black 8
 - Elytra unicoloured *R. majori* n. sp.

8. Elytra reddish, pronotum black in the male, with apicis of posterior angles of pronotum as reddish as elytra in the female *R. henanensis* n. sp.
 – Elytra and sides of pronotum yellowish (female)
 *R. benesi* n. sp.
9. Larger species (length 10.3- 14.3 mm), black body; sides of pronotum more or less arcuate, subparallel only at posterior half, posterior angles more or less divergent **10**
 – Smaller species (length 9 mm), blackish body; sides of pronotum subparallel for about two-thirds of its length, posterior angles not divergent *R. mertliki* n. sp.
10. Posterior angles of pronotum moderately carinate not or slightly divergent **11**
 – Posterior angles of pronotum elongate, conspicuously carinate and strongly divergent *R. erberi* n. sp.
11. Base of pronotum near posterior angles sometimes with a vestige of yellowish spots, disc less convex, more gradually sloping at base, surface less shiny because of coarser puncturation *R. turnai* n. sp.
 – Base of pronotum unicoloured, disc strongly convex, abruptly sloping at base, surface shinier because of a more moderate puncturation *R. zishanensis* n.sp.

* *Agriotes birmanicus* Fleutiaux, 1942 and a new species of Laos described below also belong to this group.

***Rainerus birmanicus* (Fleutiaux, 1942) comb. n.**

Fig. 99, 174

Agriotes birmanicus Fleutiaux, 1942: 20.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Lectotype ♀ (present designation) - Myanmar (Burma): Kambaiti, 2000 m, IV-V.1934, R. Malaise (NRS).

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Moderately shiny; head, scutellum, underside, prosternum and part of propleura black; pronotum, part of propleura and elytra including epipleura reddish with irregular blackish shadings; antennae blackish with second article ferruginous, legs ferruginous with darkened femura; covered with fine, obscure, yellowish vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures strong, umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second and third articles subequal, subconical, together a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum 1.1x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, with midlongitudinal furrow from middle to basal declivity; sides just barely arcuate, posterior angles long, acuminate, divergent at apicis, with strong carina directed medially; lateral suture complete; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures umbilicate, with very short intervals to contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.8x longer than it, strongly sloping at base, rather depressed on disc; sides regularly and strongly narrowing from base to apicis; apicis shortly spiniform and slightly emarginate; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex with denser and smaller punctures.

Prosternal process subhorizontal behind procoxal cavities, shortly emarginate at apex.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 99.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 14.2 mm; width 3.75. (12-13 mm in original description).

***R. laotianus* n. sp.**

Fig. 100, 175

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - Laos: NE Laos, Xam-neva Pho Pan (Mt Pan), 1350-2700 m, IV-V.2001, T. Porion. (CRG, don. MCSNG).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Moderately shiny; tricoloured; head, narrow midlongitudinal spot on disc of pronotum, posterior angles, scutellum, first elytral instriae, antennae, legs and underside black to blackish; pronotum reddish, elytra yellowish; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin, punctures coarse, deep, simple to slightly umbilicate with very short intervals. Antennae short, not attaining apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 2.5 articles; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length, together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, last ellipsoidal, as long as penultimate, constricted apically.

Pronotum as long as wide, convex, widest at posterior angles, with deep midlongitudinal furrow at basal declivity; sides subparallel at middle, narrowing at anterior third, sinuate before posterior angles, the latter, very long, sharp, strongly divergent, with prominent carina subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation uniformly distributed, on disc deep, simple, with very short subshagreened intervals, denser at sides, umbilicate and contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.46x longer than it, abruptly sloping at base; sides from base to apicis narrowing regularly; apicis shortly spiniform and slightly emarginate; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 100.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 14.3 mm; width 3.87 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the country of origin, Laos.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The new species can be compared to *birmanicus* (Fleutiaux), differing by the larger size, characters of the antennae and elytra, but is immediately recognizable by the colour pattern.

***Tinecus* Fleutiaux, 1940**

Tinecus Fleutiaux, 1940: 124. Type-species: *Agriotes (Ectinus) gratiosus* Fleutiaux, 1925 (Tonkin).

The genus originally included four species from Vietnam. The four new species, described below, are the first species of the genus known from China, Thailand, Myanmar and Laos.

***T. agilis* n. sp.**

Fig. 55, 101, 176

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: W Hubei, 5 km S of Lücongpo (30°8'N 110°25'E), 20.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV). 4 Paratypes ♂♀ - 1♀ same data as Ht (CSV); 1 ♂ C Hubei, Daongshan (31°5'N 113°0'E), 30.IV-1.V.2005, J. Turna (CPG); 1 ♂ W Hubei, Dashennongjia massif E slope (31°24'-30°N 110°21'-24'E), 28.VI.-5.VII.1995, L. & R.

Businsky (CCW); 1 ♀ W Hubei, saddle 5 km N Gaucho road Xingshan-Badong (31°2'N 110°5'E), 1500 m, 17.VII.2003, J. Turna (CPG); 1 ♀ E Hubei, Dabie Shan, Wujiashan forest park (31°1'N 115°5'E), 7-10.V.2004, J. Turna (CSV).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; entirely black except for first two-three antennal segments, a narrow part of anterior margin of pronotum, abdomen and legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carina reaching and connecting with anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length; second and third together a little shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about 2.3x longer than wide; last ellipsoidal, just longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.24x longer than wide, widest at posterior angles, very convex on disc, gradually sloping to base with a shallow midlongitudinal depression at basal declivity; sides from middle to anterior third dilated, tapering at anterior extremity, strongly sinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, converging at apical extremity with a prominent carina directed medially; lateral margins complete; punctures uniformly distributed on entire surface, strongly umbilicate and contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.4x longer than it, moderately convex; sides tapering gradually and regularly from base to apicis; striae distinctly punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured.

Male genitalia as in fig. 55 (length 1.31 mm).

Female. Colour as in male or clearly bicoloured, pronotum and propleura reddish with a black central spot from base to apex (one female from E Hubei); antennae shorter, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles. Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 101.

Size. Length 9.3-10.7 mm; width 2.15- 2.5 mm

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the slender body of the species.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The species can be distinguished from other Southeast Asian species immediately by the nearly black body.

***T. burmasiamensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 56, 102, 177

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂- **Thailand:** Mae Hong Son, Soppong-pai (19°27'N 98°20'E), 1500 m, 12.V.1996, J. Horak (CSV). 31 Paratypes ♂ ♀- 3 ♀ same data as Ht (CPG; CSV); 2 ♂ Soppong-pai, 1800 m, 1-8.V.1993, Pacholatko & Dembicky (CCW); 3 ♂ Ban Huai Po, 17-23.V.1991 and 9-16.V.1991, J. Horak (CCW; CPG); 2 ♀ Ban Khun Lang, 1990 (CSV); 1 ♂ Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 9-16.V.1991, J. Horak (CCW); 2 ♂ ♀ Ban San Pakia, Chiang Mai, 1700 m, 25.IV-7.V.1996, S. Bily (CCW); 1 ♂ Nan Pha Khab, 11-15.V.1993, Pacholatko & Dembicky (CCW); 1 ♂ Namuang, 21-26.V.1993, Pacholatko & Dembicky (CCW); 1 ♀ Trat Province, Kochang Island, 0-200 m, 13.VII.2002, Fouqué (CDZ). **Myanmar:** 15 ♂ ♀ Dawna Hills, 29.IV.1994, S. Steincke (CCW; CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely yellowish except for blackish on vertex of frons, central disc of pronotum from base to anterior margin, scutellum, prosternum, meso- and metathorax as well as abdomen; articles of antennae from fourth on with a midlongitudinal black line;

covered with fulvous vestiture, which is particularly long and dense on elytra.

Frons convex, supra-antennal carinae reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, superficial, umbilicate, with very short, moderately shiny intervals. Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two segments; second subcylindrical, about twice longer than wide; third subconical, subequal in length to fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last regularly ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1.18x longer than wide, convex, widest at posterior angles, abruptly sloping at base and with a shallow midlongitudinal depression; punctures similar to frontal punctures, umbilicate on entire surface, on disc with very short subshagreened intervals, at sides denser, contiguous and confluent.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.6x longer than it; sides tapering regularly and gradually from base to apicis, the latter weakly divergent and subspiniform; striae punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Male genitalia as in fig. 56 (length 1.31 mm)

Female. Very similar to male, antennae only barely shorter; bursa copularis sclerified as in fig. 102.

Size. Length 10.0-13.4 mm; width 2.31-2.87 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the old names of Myanmar and Thailand, Burma and Siam.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The species can be compared to *melanurus* (Fleutiaux, 1925) by the general shape, but the elytra are unicoloured, without apical black spot, and the apicis are weakly divergent and subspiniform.

***T. laotianus* n. sp.**

Fig. 178

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂- **Laos:** Vientiane Prov., Vang Vieng, near Chang Cave, 300 m, 22.III.1998, O. Merkl & G. Csorba (TM). 1 Paratype ♀- same data as Ht (TM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, disc of pronotum and elytra, antennae from fourth segment on, prosternum and metathorax blackish, all remaining parts yellow-reddish; covered with dense, fulvous vestiture.

Frons moderately convex, supra-antennal carinae touching anterior margin, punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide, third subconical, 1.5x longer than second; second and third together clearly shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, very slender, about 3x longer than wide; last subellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum 1.29x longer than wide, convex, without midlongitudinal depression, sides subparallel at middle, gradually tapering at anterior third, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter long, sharp, not divergent, with a prominent carina directed anteriorly; punctures rather uniformly distributed, umbilicate, with very short, shagreened intervals on disc, gradually denser and contiguous at sides.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.37x longer than it, convex; sides tapering gradually and nearly regularly from base to apicis, the latter pointed; striae deeply punctured; interstriae subconvex at base, then flat, with rough surface. Male genitalia typical of the genus with simple parameres. Female. Very similar to male, antennae shorter with second and third articles together as long as fourth.

Size. Length. 9.2-9.68 mm; width 2.09-2.68 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the country of origin, Laos.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The species is easily separated from *burmasiamensis* n. sp. by its black head, an undefined blackish spot on elytral disc, second and third articles of antennae clearly shorter than fourth in the male, as long as fourth in the female.

***T. thailandicus* n. sp.**

Fig. 103, 179

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **NW Thailand:** Mae Hong Son, Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 31.V.1991, J. Horak (CCW). 2 Paratypes ♀ - Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 800-1600 m, 1-15.V.1991, S. Bílý (CCW); Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 18.V.1992, J. Horak (CPG).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, scutellum, greater part of elytra (except for basal third from third interstriae to sides) and, prosternal process black; all remaining parts, including antennae and legs, yellow-orange; covered with fine, blackish vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat at anterior margin; supra-antennal carinae reaching anterior margin, punctures moderate, umbilicate, with intervals on average equal to their own diameters. Antennae not reaching apices of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length,

together about twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, as long as penultimate.

Pronotum 1.2x longer than wide, widest at middle, strongly convex on disc with midlongitudinal depression; sides moderately arcuate at middle, subsinuate before posterior angles, the latter sharp, not divergent, with a fine and prominent carina directed medially; puncturation uneven distributed, moderate; punctures on disc slightly umbilicate, with intervals subshagreened and on average more than twice as large as their own diameters, towards sides gradually denser, never contiguous.

Elytra as wide as base of pronotum, 2.38x longer than it, moderately convex, rather depressed on disc; sides suboval, widest at middle; striae deeply punctured; interstriae punctured with rough surface.

Male genitalia typical of the genus with simple parameres. Female. Extremely similar to male, only with a little convexer and larger body.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 103.

Size. Length 6.8-7.8 mm; width 1.56-1.93 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the country of origin, Thailand.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The species is easily separated from all other known species of the genus by the smaller size, unicoloured pronotum and length of second and third antennal segments.

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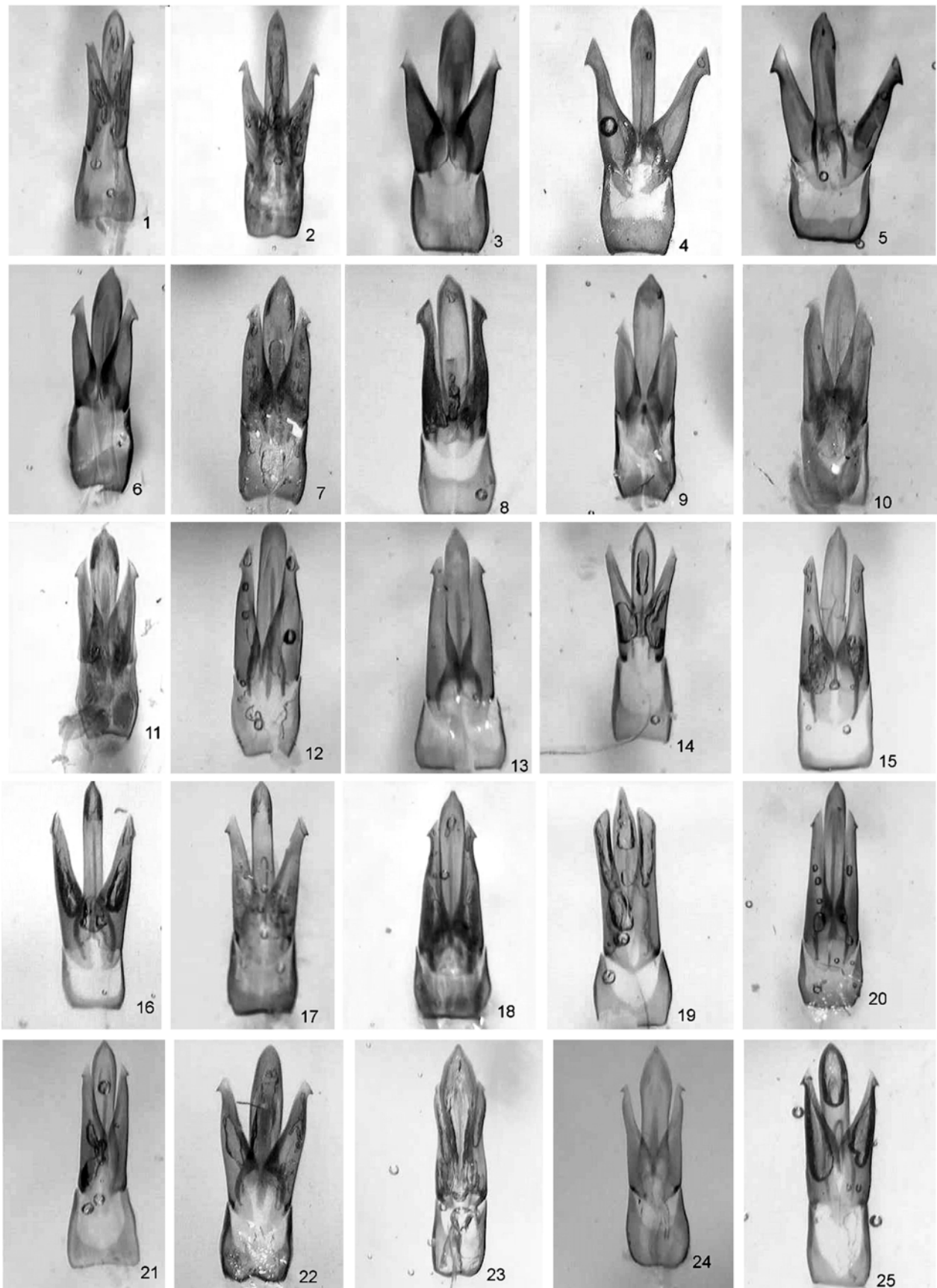


Fig. 1-25. Male genitalia in dorsal view. 1. *Agriotes brevisculus* (Candèze); 2. *A. francki* (Fleutiaux) (Ht); 3. *A. hedini* Fleutiaux (Ht); 4. *A. wudangshanensis* n. sp.; 5. *A. rufus* Fleutiaux; 6. *A. rugipennis* Schwarz; 7. *A. sericatus* Schwarz; 8. *A. simplex* (Candèze); 9. *A. squallidus* Schwarz; 10. *A. subvittatus* Motschulsky; 11. *A. unicolor* Koenig; 12. *A. baotianmanensis* n. sp.; 13. *A. becvari* n. sp.; 14. *A. intermedius* n. sp.; 15. *A. jingkei* n. sp.; 16. *A. kubani* n. sp.; 17. *A. kumingensis* n. sp.; 18. *A. longiusculus* n. sp.; 19. *A. maculatus* n. sp.; 20. *A. meilixuensis* n. sp.; 21. *A. minusculus* n. sp.; 22. *A. pseudobscurus* n. sp.; 23. *A. schneideri* n. sp.; 24. *A. sinensis* n. sp.; 25. *A. subfasciatus* n. sp.

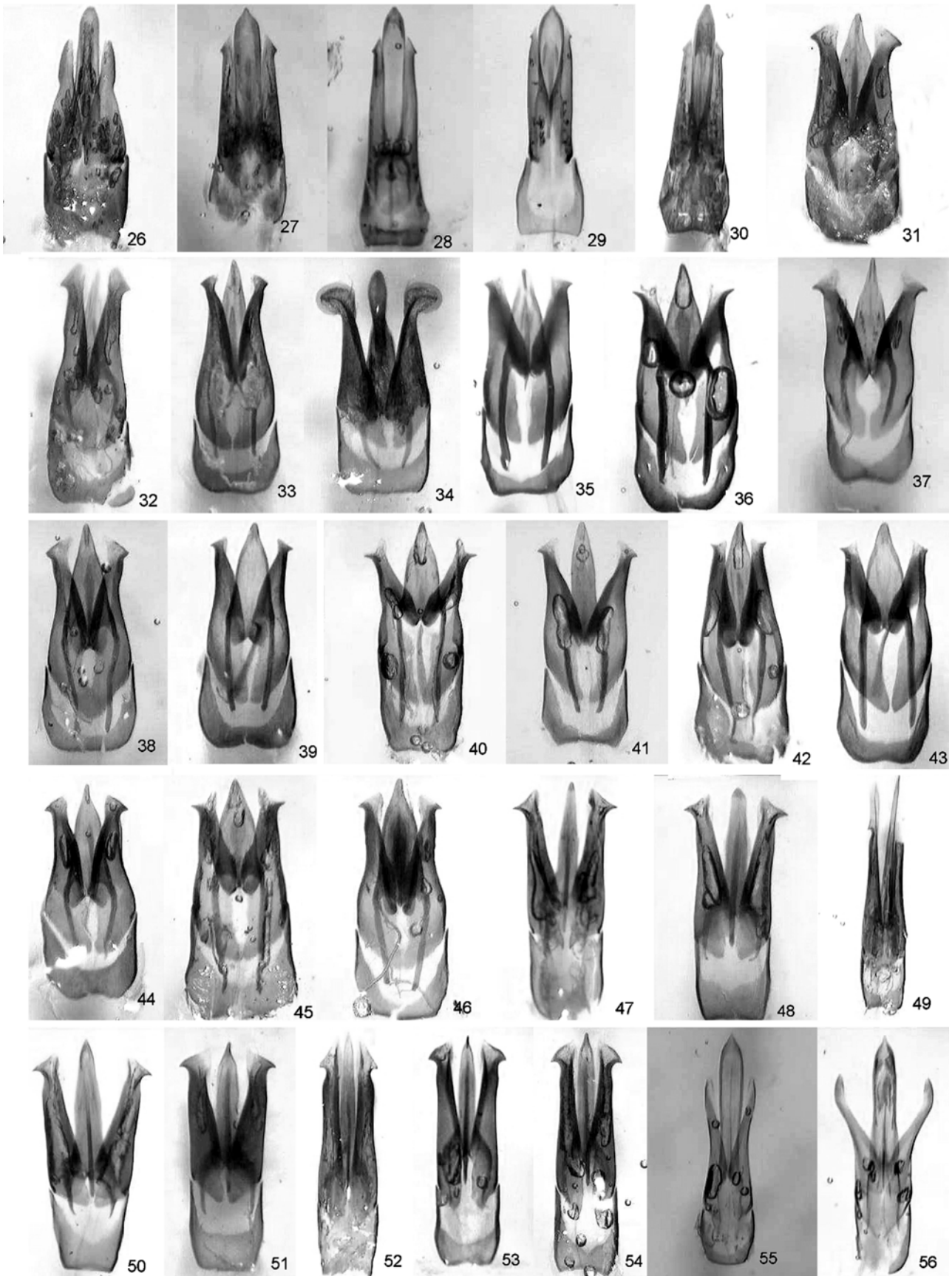


Fig. 26-56. Male genitalia in dorsal view. **26.** *A. taipoensis* n. sp.; **27.** *A. tibetanus* n. sp.; **28.** *A. weishanensis* n. sp.; **29.** *A. wuyishanensis* n. sp.; **30.** *A. xinhuaensis* n. sp.; **31.** *Ectinus dahuricus* (Candèze); **32.** *E. piloselloides* (Schwarz); **33.** *E. angelinii* n. sp.; **34.** *E. anomalus* n. sp.; **35.** *E. catei* n. sp.; **36.** *E. frontalis* n. sp.; **37.** *E. fumiushanensis* n. sp.; **38.** *E. gansuensis* n. sp.; **39.** *E. krali* n. sp.; **40.** *E. kucerai* n. sp.; **41.** *E. minimus* n. sp.; **42.** *E. niger* n. sp.; **43.** *E. numerosus* n. sp.; **44.** *E. riesei* n. sp.; **45.** *E. shirenschanensis* n. sp.; **46.** *E. yanmenensis* n. sp.; **47.** *Rainerus erberi* n. sp.; **48.** *R. henanensis* n. sp.; **49.** *R. hubeiensis* n. sp.; **50.** *R. majori* n. sp.; **51.** *R. mertliki* n. sp.; **52.** *R. tricolor* n. sp.; **53.** *R. turnai* n. sp.; **54.** *R. zishanensis* n. sp.; **55.** *Tinecus agilis* n. sp.; **56.** *T. burmasiamensis* n. sp.

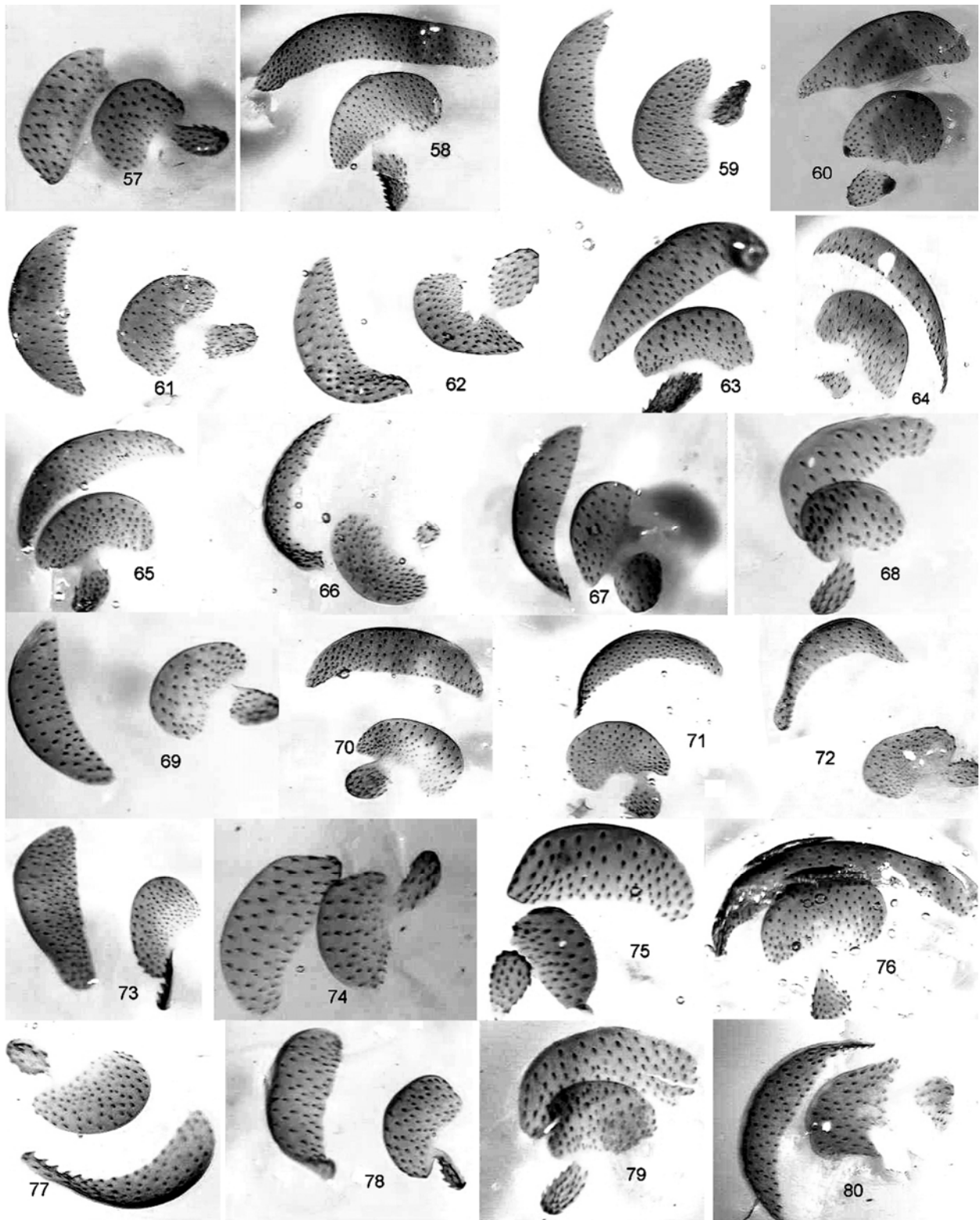


Fig. 57-80. Sclerifications of bursa copulatrix. **57.** *Agriotes brevisculus* (Candèze); **58.** *A. hedini* Fleutiaux; **59.** *A. rufus* Fleutiaux; **60.** *A. rugipennis* Schwarz; **61.** *A. sericatus* Schwarz; **62.** *A. simplex* (Candèze); **63.** *A. subvittatus* Motschulsky; **64.** *A. baotianmanensis* n. sp.; **65.** *A. becvari* n. sp.; **66.** *A. erhaiensis* n. sp.; **67.** *A. guanxianensis* n. sp.; **68.** *A. intermedius* n. sp.; **69.** *A. jingkei* n. sp.; **70.** *A. kubani* n. sp.; **71.** *A. lijiangensis* n. sp.; **72.** *A. maculatus* n.sp.; **73.** *A. malipoensis* n. sp.; **74.** *A. minusculus* n. sp.; **75.** *A. nikodymi* n. sp.; **76.** *A. pseudobscurus* n. sp.; **77.** *A. schneideri* n. sp.; **78.** *A. sinensis* n. sp.; **79.** *A. subfasciatus* n. sp.; **80.** *A. tibetanus* n. sp.

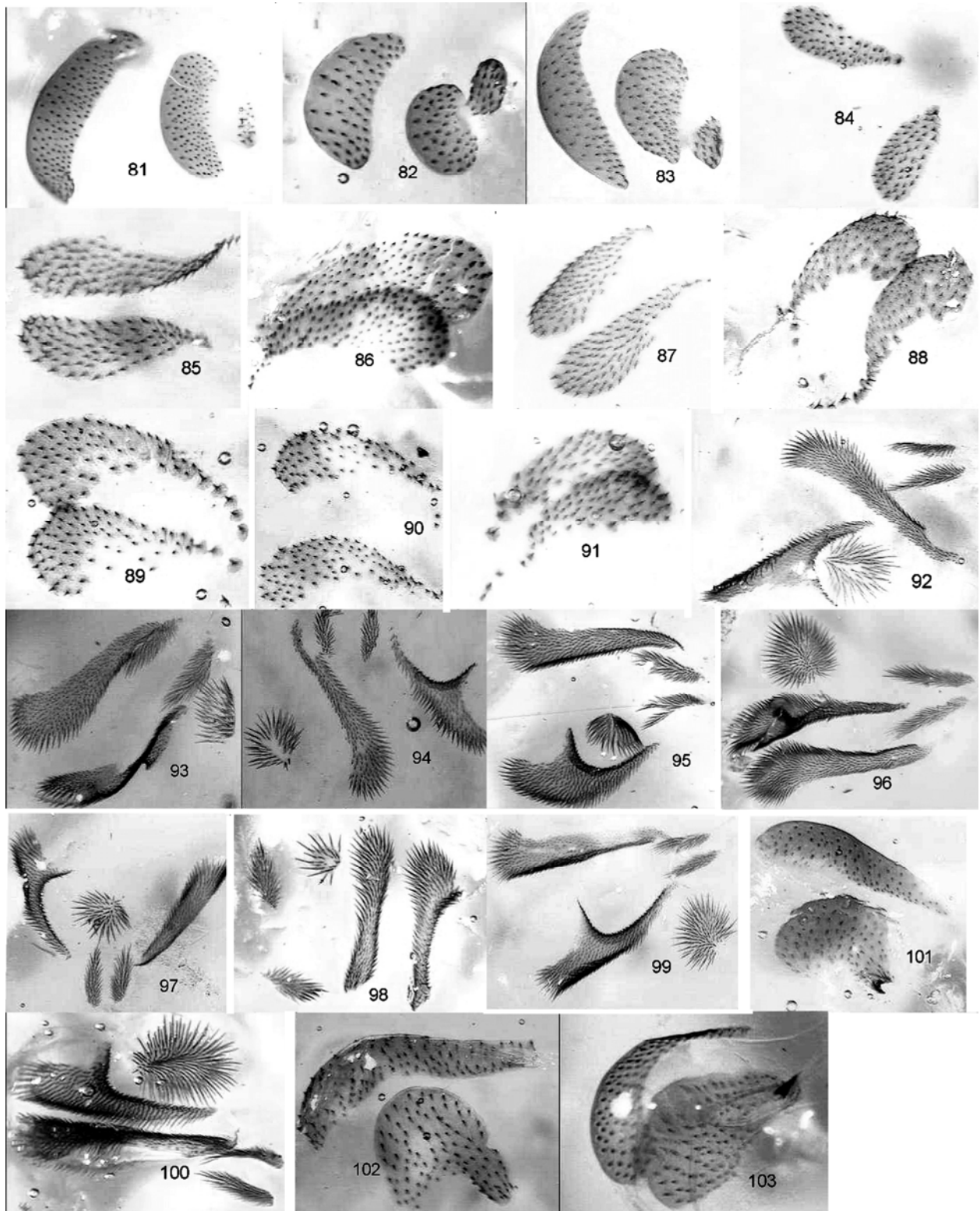


Fig. 81-103. Sclerifications of bursa copulatrix. **81.** *A. weishanensis* n. sp.; **82.** *A. wuyishanensis* n. sp.; **83.** *A. xiachauensis* n. sp.; **84.** *Ectinus businskyorum* n. sp.; **85.** *E. funiushanensis* n. sp.; **86.** *E. kucerai* n. sp.; **87.** *E. lucongpoensis* n. sp.; **88.** *E. maculicollis* n. sp. **89.** *E. niger* n. sp.; **90.** *E. numerosus* n. sp.; **91.** *E. yunnanensis* n. sp.; **92.** *Rainerus benesi* n. sp.; **93.** *R. bocakorum* n. sp.; **94.** *R. henanensis* n. sp.; **95.** *R. holzschuhi* n. sp.; **96.** *R. hubeiensis* n. sp.; **97.** *R. tricolor* n. sp.; **98.** *R. turnai* n. sp.; **99.** *R. birmanicus* (Fleutiaux); **100.** *R. laotianus* n. sp.; **101.** *Tinecus agilis* n. sp.; **102.** *T. burmasiamensis* n. sp.; **103.** *T. thailandicus* n. sp.

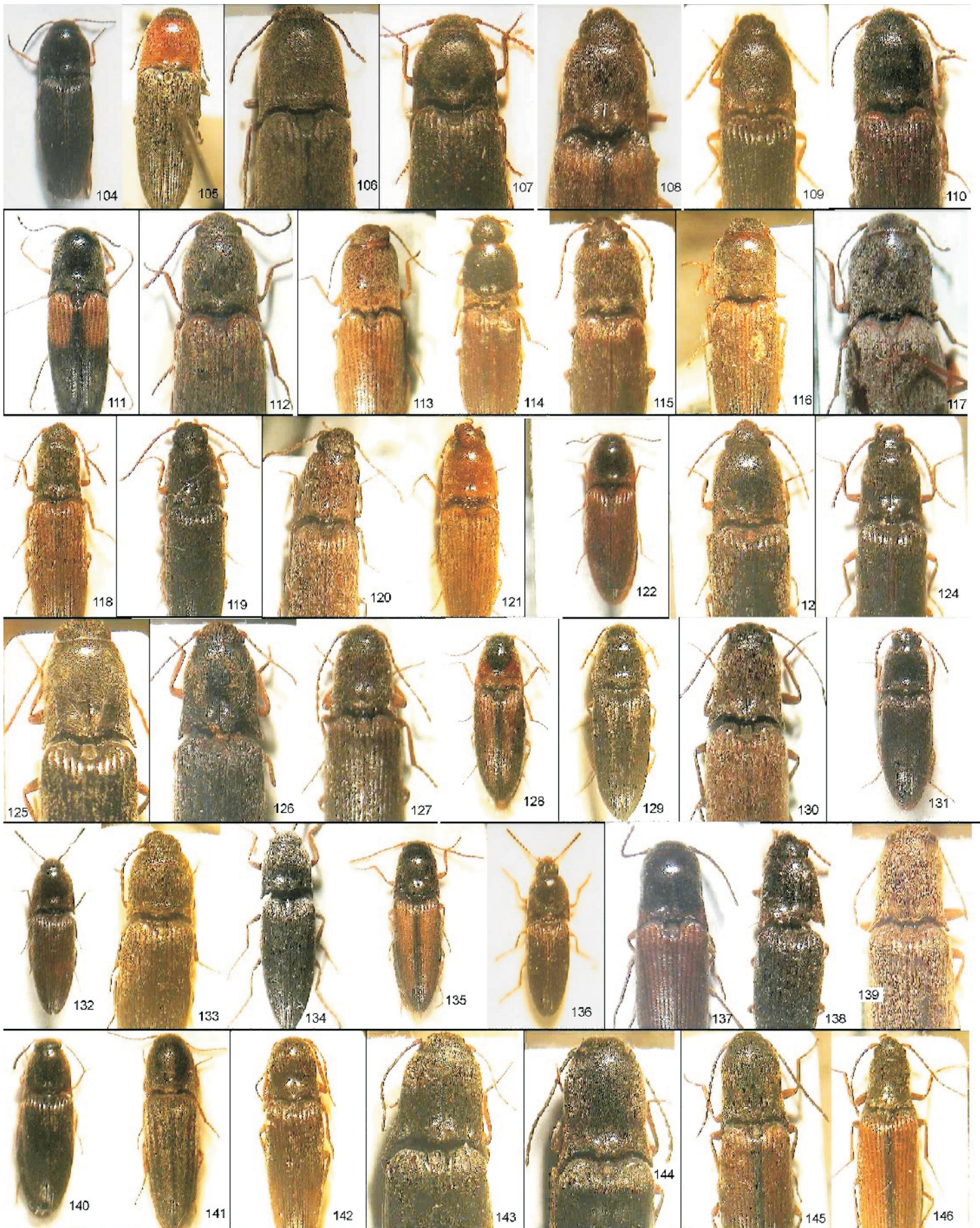


Fig. 104-146. Habitus of adults, total or partial view. **104.** *Agriotes brevisculus* (Candèze); **105.** *A. francki* (Fleutiaux) (Ht); **106.** *A. hedini* Fleutiaux; **107.** *A. obscurus* (Linnaeus) ♀; **108.** *A. wudangshanensis* n. sp.; **109.** *A. rufus* Fleutiaux; **110.** *A. rugipennis* Schwarz; **111.** *A. scapularis* (Candèze) ♀; **112.** *A. sericatus* Schwarz; **113.** *A. simplex* (Candèze); **114.** *A. sputator* (Linnaeus) ♀; **115.** *A. squalidus* Schwarz; **116.** *A. subvittatus* Motschulsky; **117.** *A. unicolor* Koenig; **118.** *A. baotianmanensis* n. sp.; **119.** *A. becvari* n. sp.; **120.** *A. erhaiensis* n. sp. ♀; **121.** *A. guanxianensis* n. sp. ♀; **122.** *A. intermedius* n. sp.; **123.** *A. jingkei* n. sp.; **124.** *A. kubani* n. sp.; **125.** *A. kumingensis* n. sp.; **126.** *A. lijiangensis* n. sp. ♀; **127.** *A. longiusculus* n. sp.; **128.** *A. maculatus* n. sp.; **129.** *A. malipoensis* n. sp. ♀; **130.** *A. meilixuensis* n. sp.; **131.** *A. minusculus* n. sp.; **132.** *A. nikodymi* n. sp.; **133.** *A. pseudobscurus* n. sp.; **134.** *A. schneideri* n. sp.; **135.** *A. sinensis* n. sp.; **136.** *A. subfasciatus* n. sp.; **137.** *A. taipoensis* n. sp.; **138.** *A. tibetanus* n. sp.; **139.** *A. weishanensis* n. sp.; **140.** *A. wuyishanensis* n. sp.; **141.** *A. xiachauensis* n. sp. ♀; **142.** *A. xinhuaensis* n. sp.; **143.** *Ectinus dahuricus* (Candèze); **144.** *E. piloselloides* (Schwarz); **145.** *E. angelinii* n. sp.; **146.** *E. anomalus* n. sp.

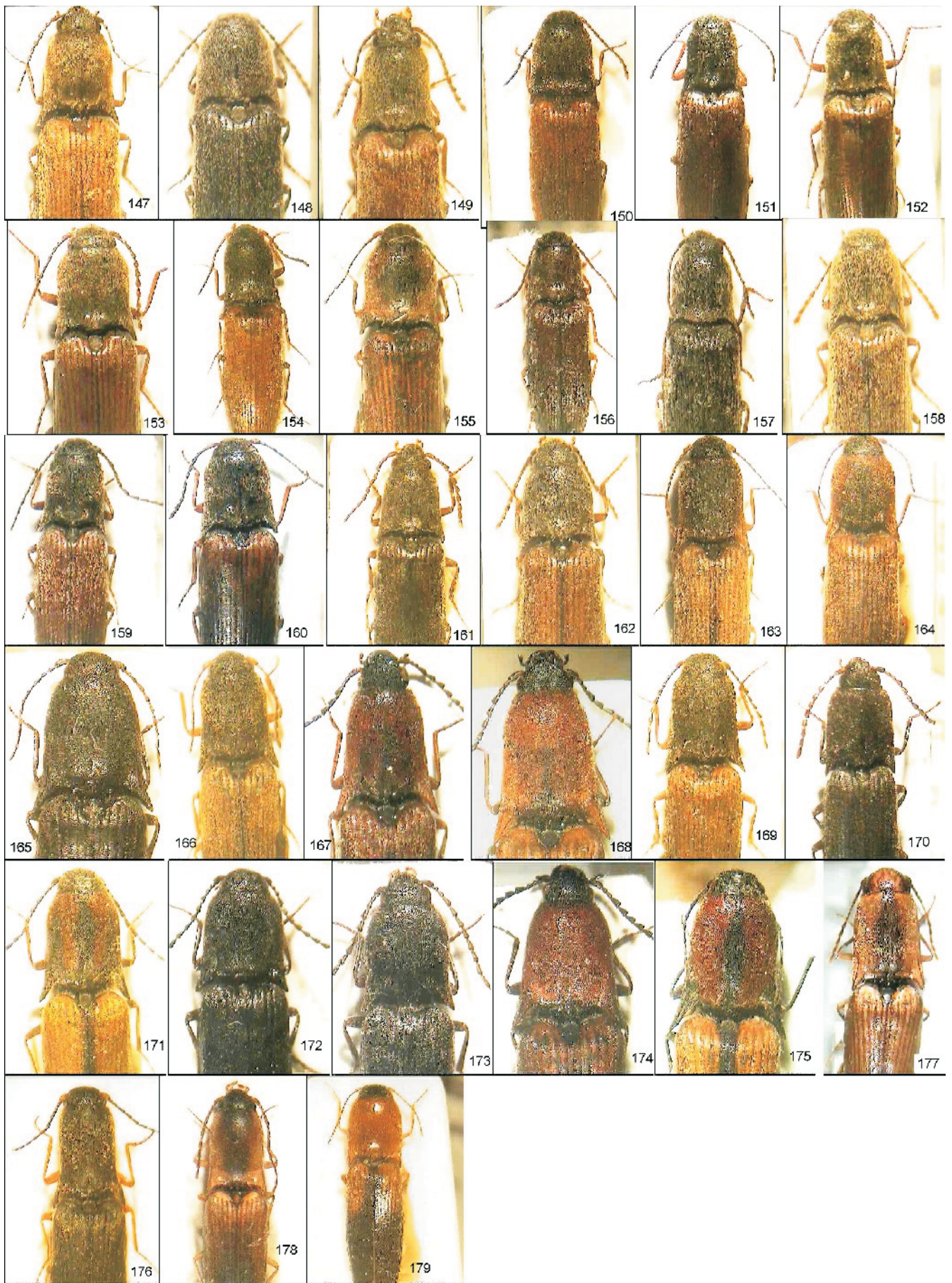


Fig. 147-179. Habitus of adults, total or partial view. 147. *Ectinus businskyorum* n. sp ♀; 148. *E. catei* n. sp.; 149. *E. frontalis* n. sp.; 150. *E. funiushanensis* n. sp. ♀; 151. *E. gansuensis* n. sp.; 152. *E. kralli* n. sp.; 153. *E. kucerai* n. sp.; 154. *E. lucongpoensis* n. sp. ♀; 155. *E. maculicollis* n.sp ♀; 156. *E. minimus* n. sp.; 157. *E. niger* n. sp.; 158. *E. numerosus* n. sp.; 159. *E. riesei* n. sp.; 160. *E. shirenschanensis* n. sp.; 161. *E. yanmenensis* n. sp.; 162. *E. yunnanensis* n. sp. ♀; 163. *Rainerus benesi* n. sp ♀; 164. *R. bocakorum* n. sp. ♀; 165. *R. erberi* n. sp.; 166. *R. henanensis* n. sp.; 167. *R. holzschuhi* n. sp. ♀; 168. *R. hubeiensis* n. sp; 169. *R. majori* n. sp.; 170. *R. mertliki* n. sp.; 171. *R. tricolor* n. sp.; 172. *R. turnai* n. sp.; 173. *R. zishanensis* n. sp.; 174. *R. birmanicus* (Fleutiaux) ♀; 175. *R. laotianus* n. sp. ♀; 176. *Tinecus agilis* n. sp.; 177. *T. burmasiamensis* n. sp.; 178. *T. laotianus* n. sp.; 179. *T. thailandicus* n. sp. ♀.