

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CLICK BEETLES FROM CHINA AND THE ORIENTAL REGION, WITH NEW SYSTEMATIC AND CHOROLOGICAL NOTES (COLEOPTERA, ELATERIDAE)

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Abstract: Twenty new species of click beetles belonging to genera and subgenera *Melanotus*, *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*), *Priopus*, *Agonischius*, *Vuilletus*, *Agriotes*, *Ectinus*, *Chatanayus*, *Dalopius* and *Nothodes* are described from China, Indonesia and Malaysia. New chorological notes for species of the genera *Melanotus*, *Ludigenoides*, *Agonischius*, *Vuilletus* and *Dalopius* are given. The genus *Chatanayus* Fleutiaux with two new species and *Nothodes* LeConte with one new species are recorded for the first time from China; a new name is proposed for *Agriotes kubani* Platia, 2007, from China; *Dalopius obscuricollis* Jiang, 1999 is transferred to the genus *Agriotes* Eschscholtz; a key to the known species of *Dalopius* from China is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, new species, new combination, new name, new distributional records, China, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Oriental Region.

Descripción de nuevos elatéridos de China y la Región Oriental, con notas sistemáticas y corológicas (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

Resumen: Se describen de China, Indonesia y Malasia veinte nuevas especies de elatéridos pertenecientes a los géneros y subgéneros *Melanotus*, *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*), *Priopus*, *Agonischius*, *Vuilletus*, *Agriotes*, *Ectinus*, *Chatanayus*, *Dalopius* y *Nothodes*. Se aportan nuevas notas corológicas de especies de los géneros *Melanotus*, *Ludigenoides*, *Agonischius*, *Vuilletus* y *Dalopius*. El género *Chatanayus* Fleutiaux, con dos nuevas especies, y *Nothodes* LeConte, con una nueva especie, se citan por primera vez de China; se propone un nuevo nombre para *Agriotes kubani* Platia, 2007, de China; *Dalopius obscuricollis* Jiang, 1999 se transfiere al género *Agriotes* Eschscholtz; se proporciona una clave de todas las especies de *Dalopius* de China.

Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Elateridae, especies nuevas, combinación nueva, nombre nuevo, nuevas citas de distribución, China, India, Tailandia, Indonesia, Malasia, Región Oriental.

Taxonomy/Taxonomía:

Melanotus kabourecki n. sp.
Melanotus pinguis n. sp.
Priopus kabourecki n. sp.
Agonischius cyanicolor n. sp.
Ectinus morettoji n. sp.
Chatanayus compressus n. sp.
Dalopius solitarius n. sp.

Melanotus maculatus n. sp.
Melanotus trusmadiensis n. sp.
Priopus mjobergi n. sp.
Vuilletus riesei n. sp.
Ectinus subcarinatus n. sp.
Dalopius humilis n. sp.
Nothodes sinensis n. sp.

Melanotus mjobergi n. sp.
Melanotus (*Spheniscosomus*) *saetosus* n. sp.
Priopus tanahratensis n. sp.
Agriotes guanxiensis n. sp.
Chatanayus turnai n. sp.
Dalopius sichuanensis n. sp.

Introduction

The study of click beetles collected in China, Indonesia and Malaysia and received for study from several colleagues as well as the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm by the courtesy of Dr. B. Viklund, has resulted in very interesting new knowledge. Twenty species belonging to the genera and subgenera *Melanotus*, *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*), *Priopus*, *Agonischius*, *Vuilletus*, *Agriotes*, *Ectinus*, *Chatanayus*, *Dalopius* and *Nothodes* are described. Particularly interesting are records from China for species of the genus *Chatanayus* Fleutiaux, known until now only from Japan, Taiwan and Vietnam, and for the genus *Nothodes* LeConte, known only from a few species from North America, Europe, Siberia and Japan. Finally, of great biological interest is the discovery of four species (three new) of the genus *Dalopius* Eschscholtz from China, and above all that of a new wingless species (the second after *Dalopius apterus* Platia & Gudenzi, 2006, from North Korea) and another species with reduced wings.

Material and methods

Body measurements. Body length is measured along the midline from the anterior margin of the frons to the apex of the elytra; the width is measured across the broadest part of the entire beetle.

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

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

CCW : Cate coll., Wien (Austria)
CPG : Platia coll., Gatteo (Italy)
CRG : Riese coll., Genova (Italy)
CSV : Schimmel coll., Vinningen (Germany)
MCSNG : Genova, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (Dr. R. Poggi)
NRHS : Stockholm, Swedish Museum of Natural History (B. Viklund)

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The tribal placement of genera and species listed below follows Sanchez-Ruiz (1996).

Tribe Melanotini Candèze, 1859

Melanotus kabourecki n. sp.

Fig. 1, 30, 41, 48

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Indonesia:** N Sumatra, Brastagi, Mt Sibayak, 1500-2000 m, 20-26.IV.1998, V. Kabourek (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *M. bocakovae* Platia & Schimmel, 2001 as to general shape and size, it can be separated by the shorter antennae that almost reach the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, the elytral apicis not spiniform and the male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely dark-brown with antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, yellow, semierect vestiture.

Frons (fig. 41) flat, slightly impressed at anterior margin, the latter moderately thickened, smooth, regularly arcuate, directed ventrad and protruding slightly above the clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, with shagreened interstices of variable size.

Antennae (fig. 30) reaching the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical, 1,5x longer than second and a little longer than wide; second and third, combined, a little shorter than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, about twice as long as wide; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,2x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, regularly convex, with a mid-longitudinal smooth subcarinate line from about the middle to the basal slope; sides nearly regularly narrowing from base to apex; posterior angles feebly converging at apicis, truncate, unicarinate; carina subparallel to the lateral margin; the latter almost straight and complete; puncturation coarse, punctures on disc deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short intervals, gradually denser and more strongly umbilicate towards sides, contiguous or confluent at margins.

Scutellum shield-shaped, edged at base, slightly impressed at center, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3,2x longer than base of pronotum, gently convex; sides from base to apicis regularly and rather strongly narrowing; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat, densely and more finely punctured.

Prosternal process bent immediately and gradually behind the procoxal cavities, slightly emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in the fig. 1 (length 1,97 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 18,4 mm; width 4,9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, V. Kabourek.

Melanotus maculatus n. sp.

Fig. 2, 28, 49, 49a

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Mengla County, Jinghong city, 27.V.-8.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CRG

don. MCSNG); 3 Paratypes ♂ - same data as HT (CPG; CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species very similar to *M. quadrimaculatus* Fleutiaux, 1933, from North Vietnam as to size and colour patterns, it can be distinguished by the antennae a little shorter, with second and third segments, taken together, as long as fourth, and anterior spot of elytra prolonged from base to near the middle.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; entirely black except for the presence of four yellow-orange spots on elytra, the anterior one extending from second to sixth interstriae and prolonged from base to nearly the middle, the posterior one situated after the middle, vaguely circular, extending from third to seventh intervals; antennae reddish or blackish with only the first three antennal articles lighter; legs reddish; covered with moderate, partially erect, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons flat to moderately convex; anterior margin nearly straight at middle, moderately thickened, not protruding above the clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 28) reaching the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third segments small, globous, together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, with only a trace of a mid-longitudinal depression at the basal slope; sides narrowing very feebly but nearly regularly from base to apex or slightly sinuate immediately before the posterior angles; the latter short, rather acute, gently diverging, with a short carina subparallel to the complete lateral margin; puncturation coarse, uniformly distributed, all punctures umbilicate and contiguous.

Scutellum shield-shaped, moderately sinuate at sides, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,55-2,6x longer than base of pronotum; moderately convex, sides narrowing feebly and regularly from base to apicis; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae subconvex with rough and strongly punctured surface.

Prosternal process bent immediately behind the procoxal cavities, feebly emarginate at apex.

Male genitalia as in fig. 2 (length 1,22 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 8,3-9,5 m; width 2,31-2,55 m.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the presence of yellow-orange spots on the elytra.

Melanotus mjobergi n. sp.

Fig. 3, 42, 50

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Malaysia:** O. Borneo, Pajau River, E. G. Mjöberg (NRHS).

DIAGNOSIS. A small species allied to *M. maai* Platia & Schimmel, 2001, from Sarawak as to general shape and size; it can be distinguished by the longer antennae reaching the apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, the prosternal process with subparallel sides and deeply emarginate at apex and the male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; head, pronotum and center of scutellum dark-ferruginous with blackish shadings;

elytra blackish; antennae and legs lighter, ferruginous; covered with short, semierect, yellowish vestiture.

Frons (fig. 42) moderately convex, impressed only at anterior margin; the latter nearly straight at middle, slightly thickened, protruding above the clypeus; puncturation coarse, strongly umbilicate, with very short interstices. Antennae reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second and third articles just longer than wide and subequal in length, together as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,13x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, regularly convex, with a shallow mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides narrowing regularly from behind the middle anteriorly, slightly sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter shortly but strongly carinate; carina subparallel to lateral margins; punctures on disc slightly umbilicate, with variable and shiny intervals on average smaller than their diameters, gradually denser and larger towards sides, contiguous at margins.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, feebly punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,8x longer than base of pronotum; sides from base to apicis tapering gradually and regularly; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Prosternal process short, bent just behind the procoxal cavities, deeply emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in the fig. 3 (length 0,88 mm).

Size. Length 7,7 mm; width 2,18 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to E. G. Mjöberg, Swedish zoologist and ethnographer, who explored the Malay Archipelago and collected this species.

Melanotus pinguis n. sp.

Fig. 20, 29, 40

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **China:** Yunnan, Mengla County, Jinghong city, 27.V.-8.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG); 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as HT (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A large species that can be compared with *M. latus* Platia & Schimmel, 2001, as to size and general shape; it can be distinguished by the moderate puncturation of the pronotum and the weakly sclerified bursa copulatrix.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Moderately shiny; entirely brown-ferruginous with blackish shadings; covered with long, dense, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Frons (fig. 40) moderately convex, anterior margin nearly straight, feebly thickened, directed ventrad, slightly protruding above the clypeus; puncturation very coarse, with punctures umbilicate and contiguous. Antennae (fig. 29) short, serrate from fourth article on, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 2,5 articles; second article subcylindrical, a little longer than wide; third subconical, just longer than second and as long as fourth; second and third combined 1,5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, as long as wide; last ellipsoidal, a little longer than penultimate.

Pronotum 1,15x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex with wide and deep mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides arcuate, narrowing regularly from behind the middle anteriorly, moderately sinuate before posterior angles; the latter converging at apicis, truncate, strongly carinate; carina short and subparallel to lateral mar-

gin; the latter complete and reaching the anterior margin; puncturation coarse on entire surface; punctures generally umbilicate, contiguous, often confluent and thus giving the surface, particularly at the sides, a striate or substriate appearance.

Scutellum subrectangular, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as and on average 3,3x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides gradually dilated from base toward apicis, widest behind the middle; striae superficial, moderately punctured; interstriae subconvex, with denser and larger punctures.

Prosternal process bent moderately immediately behind the procoxal cavities, feebly emarginate at apex.

Bursa copulatrix with very weakly sclerified single spines as in fig. 20.

Male unknown.

Size. Length 20,2-22,5 mm; width 6,2-6,7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the corpulent body of the two specimens examined.

Melanotus trusmadiensis n. sp.

Fig. 4, 43, 51

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Malaysia:** Sabah, Trusmadi Mt, 1500 m, 6.V.2008, A. Gorodinski (CRG don. MCSNG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species allied to *M. wiesneri* Platia & Schimmel, 2001, from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, but with greyish vestiture and simple apicis of paramera in male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Shiny; entirely brown-ferruginous with antennae and legs reddish; covered with dense, greyish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons (fig. 43) flat, impressed at sides before the anterior margin; the latter thickened, smooth, feebly sinuate at middle, directed ventrad and distinctly projecting above the clypeus; punctures variable in size and density, umbilicate, with very short intervals to contiguous. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical, 1,35x longer than second and 1,55x longer than wide; second and third combined a little longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, a little longer than wide; last as long as penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,19x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, very shallowly depressed on disc and with a short mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides very arcuate, narrowing strongly from behind the middle to anterior margin; sinuate immediately before the posterior angles; the latter truncate, not diverging, strongly carinate; carina short, directed medially; puncturation on disc with punctures moderate, simple to slightly umbilicate and with variable and very short intervals, punctures gradually denser and larger towards sides, umbilicate at margins, often confluent and subovate.

Scutellum subrectangular, feebly convex, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3x longer than base of pronotum; sides narrowing gradually but regularly from base to apicis; striae moderately deep at base, more superficial but distinctly punctured toward apex; interstriae flat with very fine punctures.

Prosternal process not bent immediately behind the procoxal cavities, with subparallel sides, gently emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in the fig. 4 (length 1,75 mm).
Size. Length 16,85 mm; width 4,60 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Trusmadi Mountain.

Melanotus loizeaui Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3 ♂ - **China:** Guangdong Prov., Fengshun County, Mt. Hong Tu Zhang, 1277 m, 10-22.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

Described from Vietnam. **New to China.**

Melanotus proszynskii Platia & Schimmel, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - **China:** Guanxi Prov., Mt. Quingwanglaoshan, Tianlin County-Baise City, 8-20.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (type locality), Myanmar. **New to China.**

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) saetosus n. sp.

Fig. 5, 21, 31, 38, 44, 52

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Yunnan, Mengla County, Jinghong city, 27.V.-8.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG); 4 Paratypes ♀ - Anhui Prov., Tiantou, Yuexi, 1-19.VI.2008, Li Jingke. **Thailand:** Chieng Dao, Ban San Pakia, 1000 m, 5-10.V.2004, S. Bily (CCW; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. The new species can be compared with *M. (Spheniscosomus) jagemanni* Platia & Schimmel, 2002, as to shape of the prosternal process, but can be easily distinguished by the very short antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles and the dense vestiture.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; head, antennae, elytra and legs dark-ferruginous with blackish shadings; pronotum blackish; covered with dense, thick, recumbent, fulvous vestiture.

Frons (fig. 44) flat, slightly depressed at anterior margin; the latter thickened, nearly straight, directed ventrad, projecting above the clypeus; punctures variable in size and density, umbilicate, with variable intervals on average smaller than their own diameters. Antennae (fig. 31) short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about three articles; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical, 1,55x longer than second; second and third combined a little longer than fourth; fourth-eighth triangular, less than twice as long as wide; ninth-tenth slender, about twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,25x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex, with a very shallow and wide depression at the middle of the disc and a short, smooth slightly raised line at basal slope; sides strongly arcuate at middle, sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter converging at apicis, shortly carinate; carinae subparallel to lateral margins; puncturation unevenly distributed, on disc deep, slightly umbilicate, with variable intervals on average a little smaller than their own diameters, towards sides gradually denser, larger and more umbilicate, contiguous at margins.

Scutellum quadrangular, slightly sinuate at sides, strongly ridged at base, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3,2x longer than base of pronotum; sides tapering regularly and rather strongly from base to apicis, striae deep at basal slope,

more superficial and distinctly punctured toward apex; interstriae flat with very fine and dense punctures.

Prosternal process (fig. 38) not bent behind the procoxal cavities, but horizontal and feebly emarginate at apex; sides of mesosternal cavities sloping forwards abruptly.

Aedeagus as in fig. 5 (length 2,20 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, with a more distinct discal depression on pronotum, deeper striae on basal slope of elytra and sides of elytra tapering more gradually from base to apex.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 21.

Size. Length 16-17 mm; width 4,6-4,8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the dense, very distinct vestiture.

Priopus kabourecki n. sp.

Fig. 6, 46, 53

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Malaysia:** Kelantan Prov., Kampong Raja, 10-16.IV.1999, V. Kabourek (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. The species can be compared with *P. communis* Platia & Schimmel, 1996, as to general shape and colour. It can be distinguished by the less impressed frons, clypeus with two feeble mid-longitudinal carinae and shorter antennae.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Shiny; bicoloured; anterior margin of frons, pronotum, center of scutellum, underbody, first three articles of antennae and legs reddish; remaining articles of antennae and elytra blackish with reddish shadings; covered with moderate, semierect, blackish vestiture.

Frons (fig. 46) flat, shallowly and triangularly impressed at anterior part; anterior margin thickened, smooth, regularly arcuate, clearly projecting above the clypeus; the latter with two mid-longitudinal carinae; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with variable intervals on average smaller than their own diameters.

Antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide; third subconical, 1,4x longer than second; second and third combined as long as fourth; fourth triangular, 1,4x longer than wide; fifth-tenth more serrate, as long as wide to just longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,1x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, very convex with shallow impression on the disc becoming deep at basal slope, with mid-longitudinal impressed line; sides nearly subparallel, enlarged before posterior angles; the latter long, acute, diverging, bicarinate; outer carina a little longer than inner and more distinct; both carinae subparallel and at about the same level; puncturation moderate; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate and sparse on disc with intervals on average larger than their own diameters, at sides and base finer and sparser.

Scutellum shield-shaped, with subparallel sides, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3x longer than base of pronotum, convex, sides tapering regularly from base to apex; apicis rounded; striae superficial, punctured; interstriae flat with very fine and sparse punctures.

Prosternal process not emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in the fig. 6 (length 1,25 mm).

Size. Length 10 mm; width 2,55 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, V. Kabourek.

***Priopus mjobergi* n. sp.**

Fig. 7, 47, 54

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Malaysia:** Borneo, Mt. Tibang, 1400 m, E. G. Mjöberg (NRHS).

DIAGNOSIS. The species that can be compared to *P. exquisitus* (Candèze, 1860), but can be distinguished by the less convex shape of pronotum and outer carina of posterior angles very close to the lateral margin.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head and central part of pronotum from base to apex and underbody blackish with rufous shadings; remaining parts yellow-orange; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with long, dense, semierect, fulvous vestiture.

Frons (fig. 47) flat, a shallow circular depression only around the center; anterior margin thickened, smooth, moderately arcuate, directed ventrad, clearly protruding above the non-carinate clypeus; punctures coarse, strongly umbilicate, contiguous.

Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by one article; second segment subcylindrical, just longer than wide; third subconical, 1,4x longer than second; second and third combined just longer than fourth; fourth-fifth triangular, about twice as long as wide; sixth-tenth slenderer, more than twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,18x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, convex on anterior part, gradually sloping to base with a shallow, narrow, mid-longitudinal depression from middle to the basal slope; sides tapering nearly regularly and gradually from base to apex, gently sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter long, acute, diverging, bicarinate; outer carina longer than inner and subparallel and very close to lateral margin; inner carina shorter, less distinct and somewhat higher; puncturation coarse; punctures umbilicate on the disc with very short intervals, gradually larger and denser towards sides, strongly umbilicate and contiguous at margins.

Scutellum shield-shaped, flat, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3,4 x longer than base of pronotum, moderately convex; sides subparallel from base to middle then gradually tapering to apex; apicis rounded; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat, densely punctured and with rough surface.

Prosternal process shortly emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 7 (length 1,17 mm).

Size. Length 9,4 mm; width 2,5 mm.

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to E. G. Mjöberg, Swedish zoologist and ethnographer, who explored the Malay Archipelago and collected this species.

***Priopus tanahratensis* n. sp.**

Fig. 8, 45, 55

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **Malaysia:** Pahang Province, Tanah Rata env., 9-23.IV.1999, V. Kabourek (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species allied to *P. flavidus* Platia & Schimmel, 1995, from Sumatra as to general shape and colour, it can be distinguished by the impressed frons and the male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Shiny; entirely rufous with blackish shadings on frons, base of pronotum, elytra and around the scutellum; covered with dense, semierect, fulvous vestiture.

Frons (fig. 45) flat at base, impressed before the anterior margin; the latter thickened, smooth, regularly arcuate, clearly protruding above the clypeus, which has two moderate mid-longitudinal subparallel carinae; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short to contiguous intervals.

Antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, as long as wide; third a little longer than second, 1,4x longer than wide; second and third together as long as fourth; fourth-sixth triangular, less than twice as long as wide, seventh-tenth slender, twice as long as wide; last longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,14x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex, with shallow mid-longitudinal impressed line from middle to basal slope; sides arcuate, tapering regularly from behind the middle anteriorly, slightly sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter acute, diverging, bicarinate; both carinae at the same level, the outer a little more distinct and longer than the inner, parallel and directed medially; puncturation moderate, rather uniformly distributed; punctures deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with intervals on average equal to or larger than their own diameters, a little denser at anterior margin, much more fine at basal slope.

Scutellum shield-shaped, gently convex, sparsely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,95x longer than base of pronotum, convex, sides tapering regularly and gradually from base; apicis rounded; striae regular and punctured; interstriae flat with sparse and finer punctures.

Prosternal process not emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 8 (length 1,42 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 11,7 mm; width 3,1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Tanah Rata.

Tribe Elaterini Leach, 1815

***Ludigenoides minor* (Candèze, 1888)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♂ - **India:** W Arunachal Pradesh, Dirang vicinity (27°21'-23'N, 92°13'-16'E), 1500-1800 m, 1-10.VI.2004, L. Dembicky (CCW).

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar (type locality), Vietnam, Laos (Platia & Gudenzi, 2006). **New to India.**

***Agonischius lateritius* Fleutiaux, 1940**

Platia, 2008: 6.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 3 ♀ - **China:** Guanxi Prov., Mt. Quingwanglaoshan, Tianlin County-Baise City, 8-20.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CPG; CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Laos (Type-locality), Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, India, Nepal (Platia, 2008). **First record from China.**

***Agonischius cyanicolor* n. sp.**

Figs. 35, 61

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀ - **Indonesia:** C. Sulawesi, Kab. Donggala village Toro (UTM 51 S, WGS-84, X 9834876, Y 169911, 845 m, 12.II.2004, M. M. Bos (canopy fogging) (CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *A. nigerrimus* Fleutiaux, 1934, from the Philippines as to general shape and size, it can be distinguished by the bluish metallic lustre of elytra, pronotum only just wider than long, shorter elytra compared to pronotum and the convex and subcarinate scutellum.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Shiny; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody, antennae and legs black; elytra black with moderate but clear bluish reflections; covered with moderate, black, semierect vestiture.

Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; frons slightly impressed between the eyes, flat anteriorly, supra-antennal carinae not raised, anterior margin straight, merged with clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with variable intervals smaller or equal to their own diameters.

Antennae (fig. 35) reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, strongly serrate from fourth article on; second segment subcylindrical, just longer than wide; third subconical, 1,5x longer than second; second and third combined 1,5x longer than fourth; fourth-fifth triangular, as long as wide; sixth-tenth more serrate, wider than long; last a little longer than penultimate, slightly ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,13x wider than long, widest at apicis of posterior angles, very convex, nearly vertically sloping at sides and base; sides tapering very gradually from base to middle, then more suddenly to apex; apicis of posterior angles acute, diverging, with a very short and little distinct carina; lateral margins nearly straight and complete; puncturation moderate and sparse; punctures on disc deep, simple or slightly umbilicate with variable intervals on average twice as large as their own diameters, much more finer and sparser on the basal slope, denser at anterior margin.

Scutellum shield-like, convex, with a trace of a mid-longitudinal carina, irregularly and finely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3,5x longer than base of pronotum, convex and rather flat along the suture; sides from base to apex tapering regularly and gradually; apicis rounded; striae at basal slope indistinct, then gradually more pronounced and becoming less distinct again towards the apex; interstriae flat with rare and finer punctures.

Prosternal process with parallel sides, abruptly and asymmetrically sloping at apex.

Size. Length 7,2 mm; width 1,68 mm.

Male unknown.

Ecological notes. Fogged from *Theobroma cacao* under diverse planted shade trees.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the bluish metallic lustre on the elytra.

Vuilletus riesei n. sp.

Fig. 9, 36, 39, 62

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Sichuan, Maxian env., 2500-3000 m, 15.VII.2003, S. Murzin (CRG don. MCSNG). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as HT (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *V. candezei* Platia, 2008, as to shape of pronotum and prosternal process, it can be distinguished by the dark green-bluish colour, the posterior angles of pronotum clearly diverging, the latter with sparser and finer puncturation and by the slenderer male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Very shiny; metallic colours; upper body, prosternum, propleura and metathorax dark green-

bluish with metallic lustre; antennae from third article on, prosternal process, mesothorax and the first three abdominal segments black; first two antennal articles, legs and last two abdominal segments ferruginous; covered with short, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat at anterior margin; punctures deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, variable in density and size. Antennae (fig. 36) not reaching apicis of posterior angles by about one article; second article subcylindrical, just longer than wide; third subconical, 1,2x longer than second; second and third combined 1,2x longer than fourth; fourth triangular, just longer than wide; fifth-tenth triangular, as long as wide; last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal, briefly constricted at apex.

Pronotum 1,14 x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, sloping abruptly at sides and nearly vertically at base; sides strongly arcuate, tapering rather strongly from middle to apex, posteriorly clearly sinuate, with posterior angles long, acute, diverging and carinate; carina sharply prominent, directed medially; lateral margins distinct for about two thirds of its length in dorsal view; puncturation very fine and sparse; punctures deep, simple, with variable intervals on average two or three times larger than their own diameters, at basal slope nearly indistinct.

Scutellum shield-like, convex, with a trace of a mid-longitudinal carina, punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then gradually tapering to apex; striae very fine and smooth at basal slope, then gradually more punctured towards apex; interstriae flat except the base of third convex, sparsely and finely punctured.

Prosternal process (fig. 39) bent immediately behind the procoxal cavities, concave at outer margin, deeply emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 9 (length 1,42 mm).

Female. Extremely similar to male but with lighter green colours, finer punctures on pronotum and abdominal segments entirely ferruginous.

Size. Length 7,3-7,5 mm; width 2,06-2,18 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to my friend, the elateridologist S. Riese from Genoa, who has given us much material for study since many years.

Vuilletus semicupreus Platia, 2008

Platia, 2008: 18.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♂ - China: Yunnan, Ge Jiu city, Mt. Ke-Le-Da-Shan, 20-31.V.2008, Li Jingke (CRG).

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, Thailand. **First record from China.**

Tribe Agriotini Champion, 1894

Agriotes guanxiensis n. sp.

Fig. 10, 22, 56

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Guanxi, Mt. Quingwanglaoshan, Tiantin county-Baise city, 8-20.VI.2008, Li Jingke (CRG don. MCSNG). 1 Paratype ♀ - same data as HT (CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. Among the Chinese species it can be compared with *A. tibetanus* Platia, 2007, but can be distinguished by the more robust and bicoloured body.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, scutellum, elytra, thorax and abdomen black; pronotum, prosternum and propleura reddish; antennae and legs yellowish; covered with short, recumbent, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat at anterior margin; supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous. Antennae short, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about 2,5 articles; second article subcylindrical, 1,7x longer than wide and a little shorter than third; third subconical, twice as long as wide and a little longer than fourth; second and third combined twice as long as fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, 1,5x longer than wide; last mutilated.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, with a shallow, short, mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, gradually tapering at the anterior third, gently sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter long, sharp, diverging and carinate; carina subparallel to the prominent and complete lateral margin; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, on disc simple or slightly umbilicate with very short intervals, only at margins larger, clearly umbilicate and contiguous.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,7x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides tapering very gradually from base to apex; striae deeply punctured; interstriae flat or subconvex with microgranulate surface.

Aedeagus as in fig. 10 (length 1,02 mm).

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

Female. Very similar to male, but with more subparallel elytral sides.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 22.

Size. Length 10 mm; width 2,62-2,80 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the type locality, Guanxi Province.

***Agriotes obscuricollis* (Jiang, 1999) (comb. n.)**

Dalopius obscuricollis Jiang, 1999: 126.

The species is described from Hunan and Hubei Provinces in China. I have not examined any type specimens, but according to the general shape of the body in the picture given by the author and the drawings of male and female genitalia, the species doubtlessly belongs to the genus *Agriotes* Eschscholtz, 1829. It seems to be near to *Agriotes maculatus* Platia, 2007, a species widespread from the central provinces of China to Laos.

***Agriotes viti* nom. nov.** (preocc. by *Agriotes kubani* Platia & Gudenzi 1997, from Syria).

I gave a species from China the same name as a species from Syria described ten year ago by mistake. Now I want to correct this error by re-naming the Chinese species "viti" after Vit, first name of Mr. Kuban, a well-known Czech specialist of Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

***Ectinus moretto* n. sp.**

Fig. 11, 11a, 23, 57

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Sichuan, Zoi-

ghe, 17.-18.VII.1998, P. Moretto (CRG don. MCSNG). 5 Paratypes (1 ♂, 4 ♀) same data as HT (4); W Sichuan, Li Xian, 2500 m, 20.VII.2004, V. Patrikeev (CPG; CRG).

DIAGNOSIS. A species allied to *E. niger* Platia, 2007, as to general shape and black-piceous colour, it can be distinguished by the sharp and diverging apicis of posterior angles of pronotum, aedeagus and copulatrix bursa.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely black-piceous with antennae and legs dark-brown; covered with dense, yellowish, recumbent 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, subequal in length to second and about 1,5x longer than wide; second and third together 1,5x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, 1,55x longer than wide; last a little longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at apicis of posterior angles, moderately convex, sloping rather gradually at sides and base; sides subparallel at middle, tapering rather suddenly at anterior third, gently sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter acute, diverging, carinate; carina indistinct, directed medially; lateral margins fine, complete or briefly obsolete at middle; puncturation coarse, rather uniformly distributed; punctures umbilicate, with very short moderately shiny intervals.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,9x longer than base of pronotum; sides subparallel from base to middle and then gradually tapering to apex; striae well-marked and punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures.

Aedeagus as in figs. 11, 11a (length 1,27 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, but with slightly shorter antennae.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 23.

Size. Length 9,43-10,7 mm; width 2,62-2,90 mm.

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

***Ectinus subcarinatus* n. sp.**

Fig. 12, 32, 58

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - China: Sichuan, Jintang, Liang he kou, 17.-21.VI.2004, E. Kučera (CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. A species resembling *E. catei* Platia, 2007, as to shape of pronotum, it can be distinguished by the smaller size, bicoloured body, shorter antennae and male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; bicoloured; head, pronotum, scutellum, underbody black; elytra dark brown with blackish shadings, particularly around the scutellum; antennae and legs ferruginous; covered with dense, short, recumbent, yellowish vestiture.

Frons flat, supra-antennal carinae not reaching anterior margin; punctures coarse, deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with very short intervals or contiguous.

Antennae (fig. 32) not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second article subcylindrical, twice as long as wide, 1,4 longer and of larger diameter than third; second and third combined 1,5x longer than

fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, 1,4x longer than wide; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum 1,12x wider than long, widest at posterior angles, moderately convex with a vestige of an impressed mid-longitudinal line at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle, suddenly tapering before the anterior angles, feebly enlarged at posterior angles; the latter long, truncate at apex, feebly diverging and converging at apex, with a very feeble carina directed mediad; puncturation rather uniformly distributed; punctures on disc simple or slightly umbilicate with very short, slightly shagreened intervals, gradually larger and umbilicate to sides, often confluent and giving the surface a substriate appearance.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,85x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides subparallel from base to middle, then gradually tapering to apex; striae well marked, feebly punctured; interstriae flat, with rough surface.

Aedeagus as in fig. 12 (length 1,37 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 8,8 mm; width 2,5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the species refers to the indistinct carina of the posterior angles of pronotum.

Genus *Chatanayus* Fleutiaux, 1940

Chatanayus Fleutiaux, 1940: 124.

Neogriotes Ohira, 1962: 263.

The genus *Chatanayus* Fleutiaux, 1940, includes a few species from Japan, Taiwan (Kishii, 1999; W. Suzuki, 1999) and Indochina and is now recorded from China for the first time. It can be distinguished from other agriotine genera from China (see Platia, 2007) by the presence of an acute protuberance at the inner anterior end of each prosternal suture (Kishii, 1987), while the bursa copulatrix includes sclerifications as in fig. 24.

Chatanayus turnai n. sp.

Fig 13, 33, 59

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Fujian, Ziyungdonshan NW slope (25°46'N, 117°20'E), 900-1100 m, 13-14.VII.2007, J. Turna (CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. The new species can be compared with *C. fuscus* (Miwa, 1930) from Taiwan, but is easily distinguished by the shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely brown-ferruginous except for the darker pronotum with blackish shadings; antennae and legs lighter, yellow-ferruginous; covered with dense, recumbent, fulvous vestiture.

Frons moderately convex on vertex, flat anteriad; supra-antennal carinae nearly reaching the anterior margin; punctures deep, slightly umbilicate, with very short shiny interstices. Antennae (fig. 33) not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second article subcylindrical; third subconical, subequal in length to second; second and third combined a little longer than fourth; fourth-eighth triangular, 1,6x longer than wide; ninth-tenth slenderer, twice as long as wide, last longer than penultimate, subellipsoidal.

Pronotum just wider than long, widest at posterior angles, strongly convex, sloping abruptly at sides with a shallow

and short mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides subparallel at middle suddenly narrowing before the anterior margin, just sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter long, sharp, converging at the apicis, unicarinate; carina very feeble, directed mediad; punctures rather uniformly distributed, on disc deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate with variable very short intervals, often contiguous or confluent, gradually denser towards the sides, more frequently confluent, clearly umbilicate and giving the surface a substriate appearance.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, with indistinct punctures. Elytra as wide as and 2,73x longer than base of pronotum; sides from base to apicis narrowing very gradually and regularly; striae punctured; interstriae flat with finer punctures and rough surface.

Prosternal process horizontal behind the procoxal cavities, deeply emarginate at apex.

Aedeagus as in fig. 13 (length 1,43 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 11,8 mm; width 2,73 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to its collector, J. Turna.

Chatanayus compressus n. sp.

Fig. 14, 24, 34, 60, 60a

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** East Fujian, Shiniushan (25°38'N, 118°28'E), 1600-1700 m, 16.VII.2007, J. Turna (CSV). 1 Paratype ♀ - Sichuan, Huatan env. (Shpshin), env. 50 km SW of Yaan (29°47'N, 102°41'E), 16.VII.1995, M. Tryzna & D. Safranek (CCW).

DIAGNOSIS. The species resembles *C. taiyarui* (Miwa, 1934) from Taiwan as to general shape but is immediately distinguished by the compressed sides of pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely brown-ferruginous with small lighter areas at anterior margin of frons, posterior angles and base of pronotum and base of elytra; first two articles of antennae and legs ferruginous; articles of antennae from third article on bicoloured, in the middle part blackish, at base and outer corner ferruginous; last article with basal middle blackish and apical part ferruginous; covered with dense, recumbent, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat at anterior margin, supra-antennal carinae raised and reaching the anterior margin; punctures coarse, slightly umbilicate, with variable to contiguous short intervals.

Antennae (fig. 34) exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article; second and third subconical, subequal in length, together just longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, 1,5x longer than wide; last longer than penultimate, rhomboidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex from middle anteriad, transversally depressed at basal slope, with a mid-longitudinal furrow from middle to base; sides subparallel at middle, compressed, forming a nearly vertical wall-like slope at the lateral margins; posterior angles long, sharp, converging at the apicis, carinate; carina feeble, subparallel to the lateral margin; puncturation coarse, punctures on the disc deep, simple or vaguely umbilicate, with very short shiny intervals, gradually denser, contiguous and clearly umbilicate to the sides.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, finely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3,2x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of their lengths, then gradually tapering at apicis; striae deep and punctured; interstriae subconvex, roughly punctured.

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

Aedeagus as in fig. 14 (length 0,97 mm).

Female. Very similar to male but with larger body and shorter antennae not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum.

Bursa copulatrix as in fig. 24.

Size. Length 9,5 (♂)-11,2 (♀) mm; width 2,5 (♂)-3,1 (♀) mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the compressed sides of the pronotum.

Genus *Dalopius* Eschscholtz, 1829

The genus *Dalopius* Eschscholtz, 1829, has a holarctic distribution with the majority of the species living in North America. Few species are known from Europe to Turkey, Central Asia, Mongolia, the Far East of Russia, China, Korea and Japan. *D. marginatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), the most widely distributed species, ranging from Europe to Asia, China and East Mongolia, and *D. puerilis* (Candèze, 1879) (Wu, 1937; Jiang, 1993; Cate, 2007) have been recorded from China. Three new species are described now, one with reduced wings and another which is apterous. This peculiarity had already been observed in a species from North Korea, *Dalopius apterus* Platia & Gudenzi, 2006.

Dalopius humilis n. sp.

Fig. 15, 25, 63

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts, road Baoji-Taibai village, pass 35 km S of Baoji, 21-23.VI.1998, O. Safránek & M. Tryzna (CCW). 3 Paratypes ♀ - same data as HT (CCW; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. The second wingless species of this genus after *D. apterus* Platia & Gudenzi, 2006, described from Korea. It can be distinguished essentially by the long and sharp apicis of posterior angles of pronotum and by the male genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely brown with undefined ferruginous shadings, head darker with blackish shadings; antennae and legs yellowish; covered with dense, recumbent, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat anteriorly, anterior margin merged with clypeus, supra-antennal carinae just reaching clypeus; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles, moderately serrate from fourth article on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both twice as long as wide, subequal in length and together 1,8x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, slender, about twice as long as wide; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at apicis of posterior angles, strongly convex on disc, with a trace of very shallow depression at basal slope; sides subparallel for about two-thirds of their length, suddenly tapering at anterior angle; posterior angles long, sharp, slightly diverging at apicis, very feebly carinate; carina directed medially; puncturation rather

uniformly distributed, punctures on disc clearly umbilicate with very short, shagreened intervals, gradually becoming larger and denser towards the sides.

Scutellum quadrangular, moderately convex, finely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,4x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides suboval, widest at middle; striae punctured; interstriae microgranulate, with rough surface.

Wings absent.

Aedeagus as in fig. 15 (length 0,87 mm).

Female. Very similar to male, but with shorter antennae just reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 24.

Size. Length 5,4- 6,1; width 1,56-1,81 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the fact that the species is unable to fly.

Dalopius puerilis (Candèze, 1879)

Fig. 16, 64

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 2 ♂ ♀ - **China:** border Hebei-Nei Mongol, road Chengde-Chifeng pass (41°6'N, 118°2'E), 1600 m, 1-2.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW).

Aedeagus as in fig. 16 (length 0,87 mm).

SIZE. Length 5,68 (♂)-7,8 (♀) mm; width 1,56 (♂)-2,03 (♀) mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Described from the Amur region, E Siberia, Far Eastern Russia, Mongolia and China (Heilongjiang) (Cate, 2007). **New Chinese locality.**

Dalopius sichuanensis n. sp.

Fig. 17, 26, 65, 65a

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** N Sichuan, Zhangla, 14-17.VI.1996, Beneš & Štepar (CCW). 12 Paratypes (5 ♂, 7 ♀) - same data as HT (1); pass betw. Zhangla & Huanglong, 3700-4000 m, 27.VI.1996, D. Erber (6); Ostl. Zhangla, 3500m, 27.VI.1996, D. Erber (1); Songpan env., 30.V.-3.VI.1995, V. Beneš (2); Songpan (32°30'N, 103°40'E), 2000 m, 13-17.VII.1990, J. Kolibáč (1); Longriba, 3600 m, 10-11.VI.1997, B. Zvarič (1) (CCW; CPG; CSV).

DIAGNOSIS. A species with completely developed wings, distinguished from *D. puerilis* (Candèze) by the shape of pronotum.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; head, almost all of pronotum except for anterior margin, area only around the scutellum or sometimes extending further onto elytra, antennae from third article on and underbody except for prosternal process blackish; all remaining parts yellow-ferruginous; covered with dense, recumbent, yellow-fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat anteriorly, anterior margin merged with clypeus, supra-antennal carinae just reaching clypeus or obsolescent just before it; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about two articles, moderately serrate from fourth on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both twice as long as wide, subequal in length and combined 1,3x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, slender, about twice as long as wide; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal, pointed at apex.

Pronotum as long as wide or slightly wider, widest at posterior angles, convex, with or without a trace of a short mid-longitudinal, shallow impressed line on center of disc,

sometimes with undefined shallow depressions at sides of basal slope; sides subparallel, suddenly tapering at anterior angle; posterior angles short, sharp, not or slightly diverging at apicis, with a very indistinct carina directed medially or subparallel to lateral margin; the latter almost straight and complete; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc clearly umbilicate with very short, shagreened intervals, gradually a little larger and denser towards the sides.

Scutellum shield-like, moderately convex, finely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,9-3x longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides subparallel in the basal half, widest behind the middle; striae punctured; interstriae microgranulate, with rough surface.

Aedeagus as in fig. 17 (length 0,8 mm).

Female. Body more convex and larger; shorter antennae nearly reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; pronotum quadrangular.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 26.

Size. Length 5,6-6,5 mm; width 1,5-2,0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the type locality, the province of Sichuan.

***Dalopius solitarius* n. sp.**

Fig. 18, 66

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** S Shaanxi, pass 50 km S Xi'an, road Xi'an-Ningshan, Qin Ling Shan (33°8'N, 108°8'E), 2000 m, 11.VI.2000, J. Turna (CCW).

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *D. humilis* n. sp., but it can be distinguished by the presence of short wings and by the shorter antennae.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Rather dull; entirely ferruginous with undefined blackish shadings on base of head, disc of pronotum, prosternum, thorax and abdomen; covered with dense, recumbent, fulvous vestiture.

Frons convex on vertex, flat anteriorly, anterior margin merged with clypeus, supra-antennal carinae just reaching clypeus or obsolescent just before it; punctures coarse, umbilicate, contiguous. Antennae exceeding apicis of posterior angles of pronotum by about one article, moderately serrate from fourth on; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both twice as long as wide, subequal in length and together 1,7x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth subtriangular, slender, twice as long as wide or longer; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal, pointed at apex.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at posterior angles, convex, without a trace of a mid-longitudinal impressed line; sides subparallel, suddenly tapering at anterior extremity; posterior angles long, sharp, slightly diverging at apicis, with a very indistinct carina directed medially; lateral margins almost straight and complete; puncturation rather uniformly distributed, punctures on disc clearly umbilicate with very short, shagreened intervals, gradually a little larger and denser towards the sides.

Scutellum shield-like, flat, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as and 2,5 longer than base of pronotum, convex; sides subparallel in the basal half, widest just behind the middle, then rather strongly tapering toward apex; striae punctured; interstriae microgranulate, with rough surface.

Wings reduced, shorter than elytra. Species very probably not able to fly.

Aedeagus as in fig. 18 (length 0,87 mm).

Female unknown.

Size. Length 5,62 mm; width 1,5 mm.

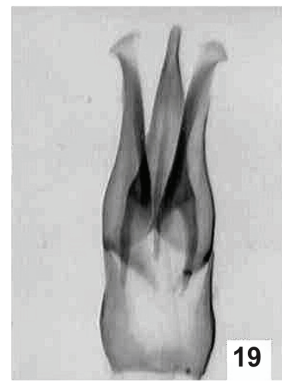
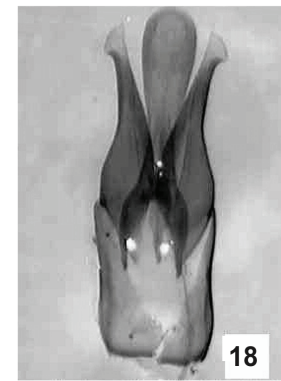
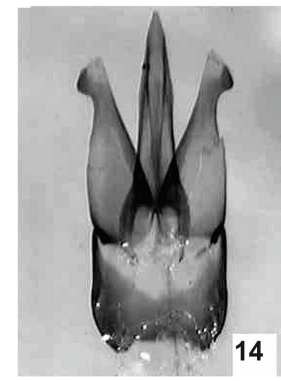
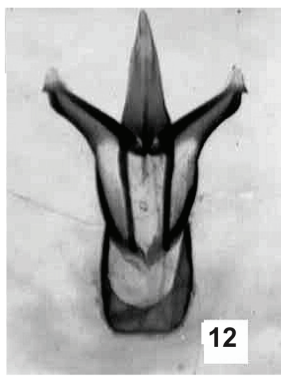
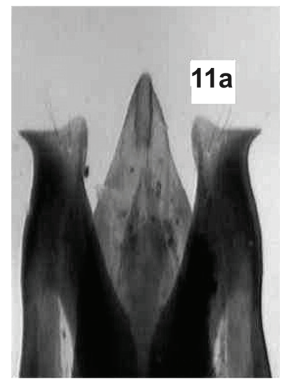
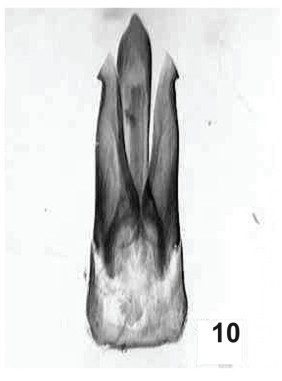
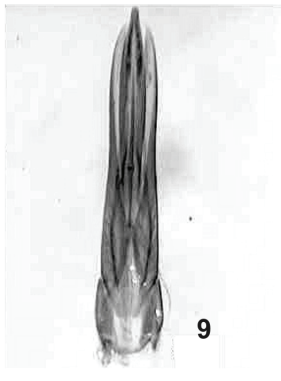
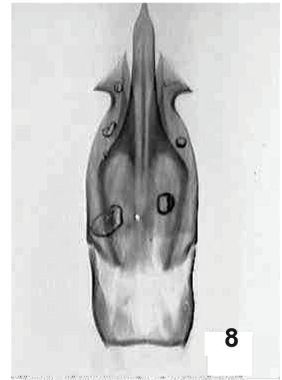
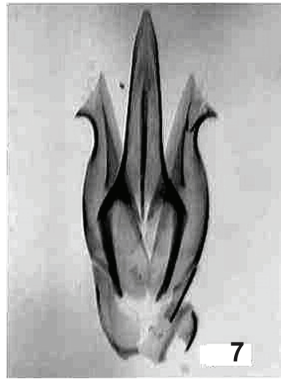
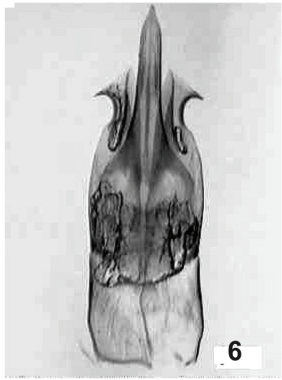
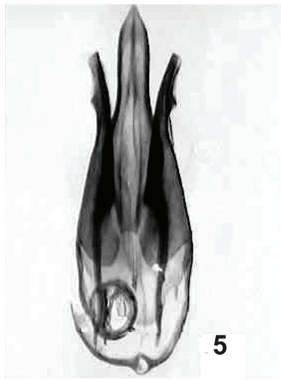
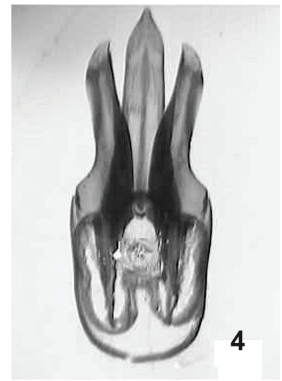
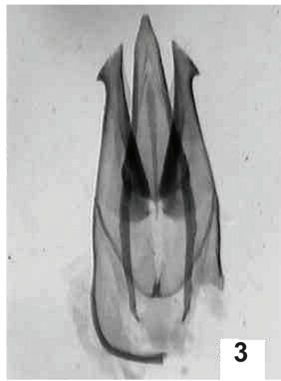
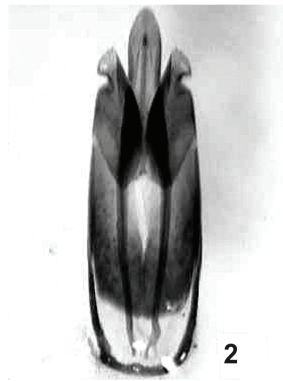
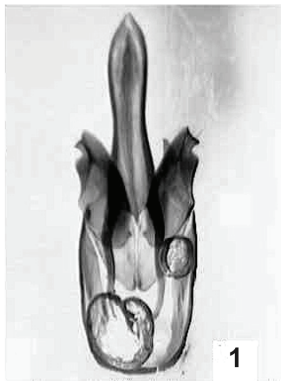
ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the fact that only a unique specimen was examined.

Key to the species of *Dalopius* Eschscholtz, 1829, known from China*

1. Species with normally developed wings and able to fly 2
 - Wingless species *humilis* n. sp.
 - Species with reduced wings, not able to fly *solitarius* n. sp.
2. Bicoloured species, normally with elytra entirely or partially lighter than head and pronotum 3
 - Unicoloured brown-blackish species, often with only the anterior margin of pronotum ferruginous *puerilis* (Candèze)
3. Body on average smaller, pronotum with parallel sides and posterior angles shorter, not divergent *sichuanensis* n. sp.
 - Body on average larger, pronotum with more or less sinuate sides and posterior angles longer and more or less divergent *marginatus* (Linnaeus)

**D. marginatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is included based only on its being mentioned in the literature.

► **Fig. 1-19.** Male genitalia in dorsal view. **1.** *Melanotus kabourecki* n. sp.; **2.** *M. maculatus* n. sp.; **3.** *M. mjobergi* n. sp.; **4.** *M. trusmadiensis* n. sp.; **5.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) saetosus* n. sp.; **6.** *Priopus kabourecki* n. sp.; **7.** *P. mjobergi* n. sp.; **8.** *P. tanahratensis* n. sp.; **9.** *Vuilletus riesei* n. sp.; **10.** *Agriotes guanxiensis* n. sp.; **11, 11a.** *Ectinus morettoii* n. sp.; **12.** *E. subcarinatus* n. sp.; **13.** *Chatanayus turnai* n. sp.; **14.** *C. compressus* n. sp.; **15.** *Dalopius humilis* n. sp.; **16.** *D. puerilis* (Candèze); **17.** *D. sichuanensis* n. sp.; **18.** *D. solitarius* n. sp.; **19.** *Nothodes sinensis* n. sp.



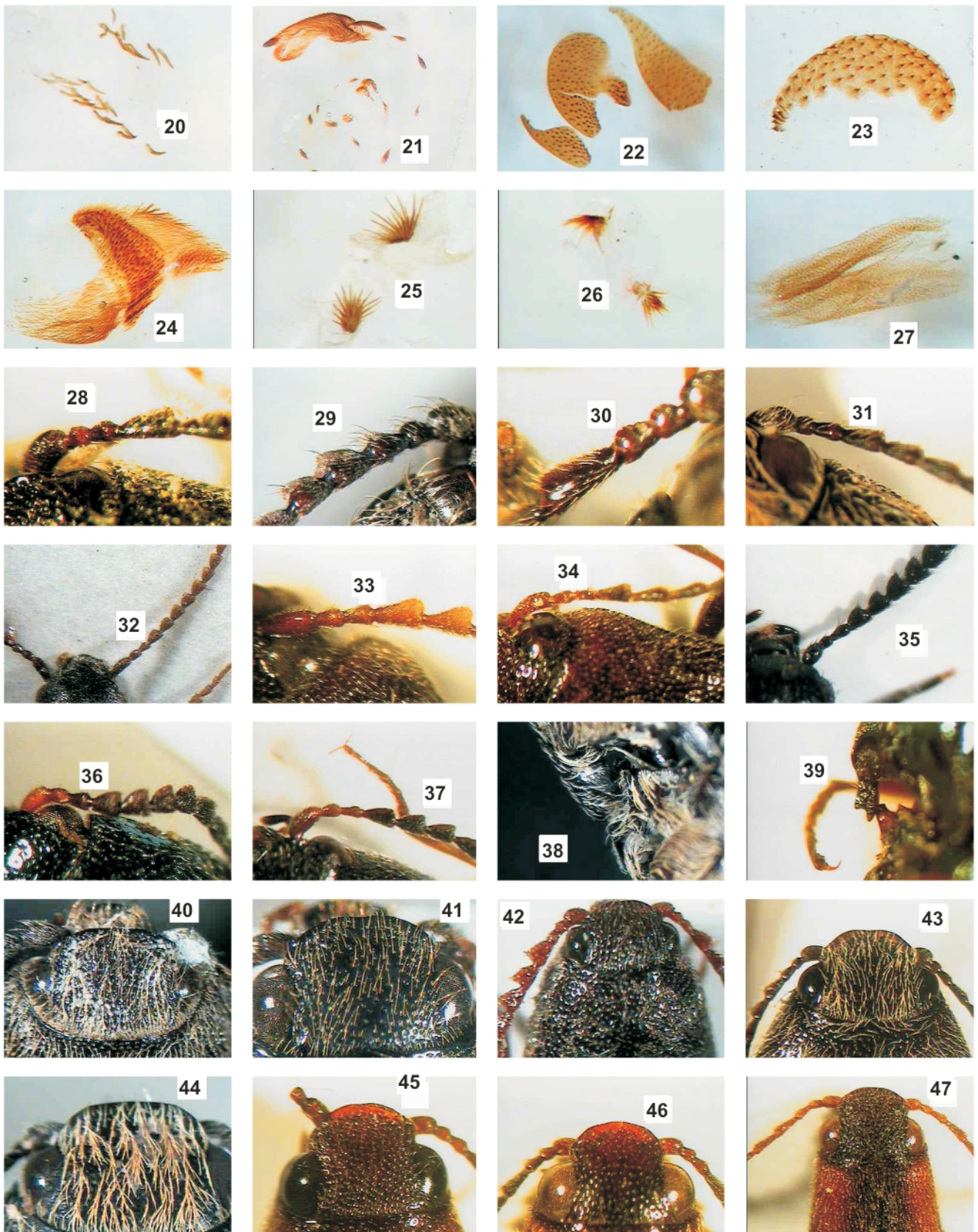


Fig 20-27. Sclerifications of bursa copulatrix. **20.** *Melanotus pinguis* n. sp.; **21.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) saetosus* n. sp.; **22.** *Agrides guanxiensis* n. sp.; **23.** *Ectinus morettoii* n. sp.; **24.** *Chatanayus compressus* n. sp.; **25.** *Dalopius humilis* n. sp.; **26.** *D. sichuanensis* n. sp.; **27.** *Nothodes sinensis* n. sp. **Fig. 28-37.** First articles of antennae. **28.** *Melanotus maculatus* n. sp.; **29.** *M. pinguis* n. sp.; **30.** *M. kabourecki* n. sp.; **31.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) saetosus* n. sp.; **32.** *E. subcarinatus* n. sp.; **33.** *Chatanayus tumai* n. sp.; **34.** *C. compressus* n. sp.; **35.** *Agonischius cyanipennis* n. sp.; **36.** *Vuilletus riesei* n. sp.; **37.** *Nothodes sinensis* n. sp. **Fig. 38-39.** Prosternal process in lateral view. **38.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) saetosus* n. sp.; **39.** *Vuilletus riesei* n. sp. **Fig. 40-47.** Head with particular emphasis on frons. **40.** *Melanotus pinguis* n. sp.; **41.** *M. kabourecki* n. sp.; **42.** *M. mjobergi* n. sp.; **43.** *M. trusmadiensis* n. sp.; **44.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) saetosus* n. sp.; **45.** *Priopus tanahratensis* n. sp.; **46.** *P. kabourecki* n. sp.; **47.** *P. mjobergi* n. sp.

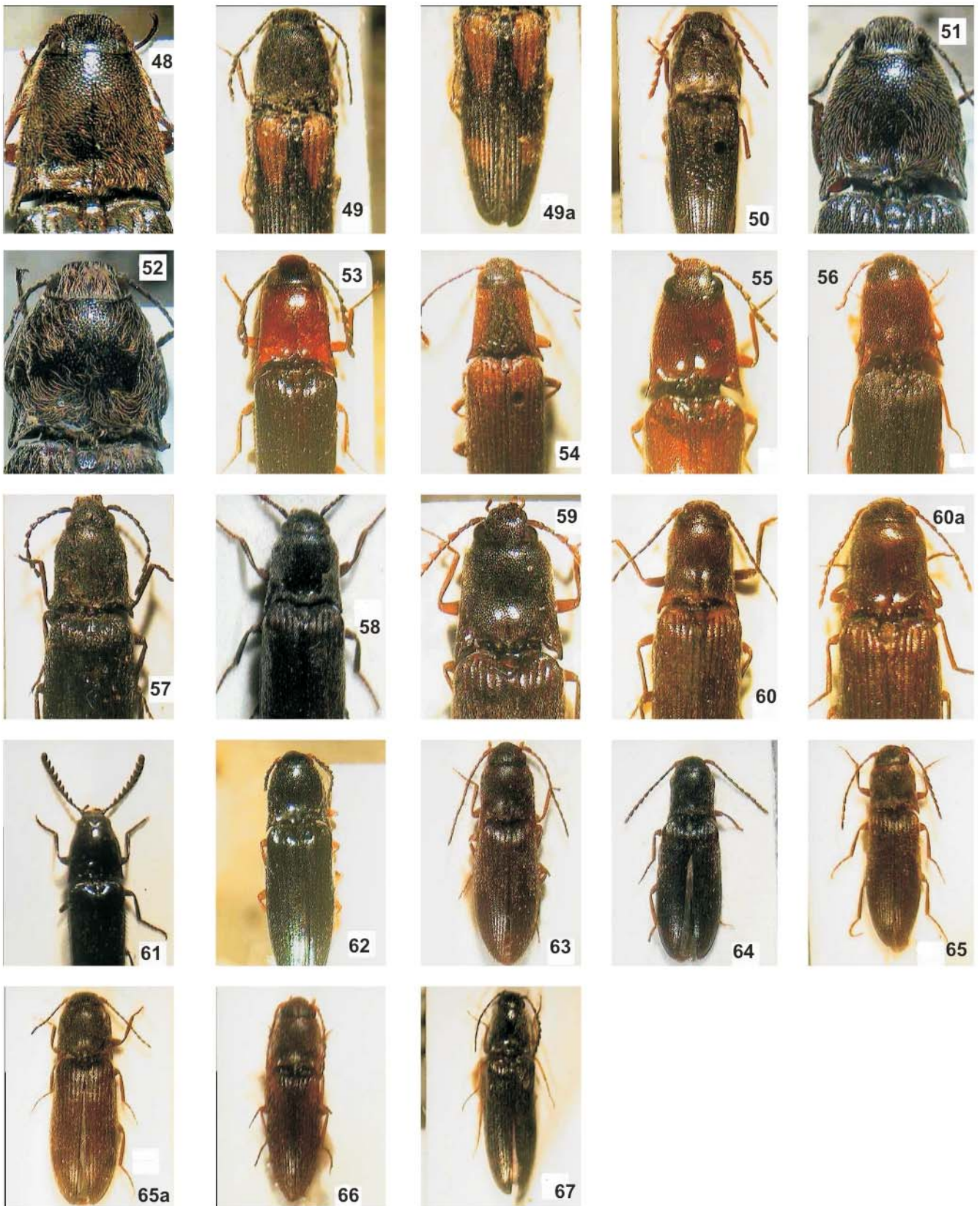


Fig. 48-67. Adults, partial or total view. **48.** *Melanotus kabourecki* n. sp.; **49, 49a.** *M. maculatus* n. sp.; **50.** *M. mjobergi* n. sp.; **51.** *M. trusmadiensis* n. sp.; **52.** *M. (Spheniscosomus) saetosus* n. sp.; **53.** *Priopus kabourecki* n. sp.; **54.** *P. mjobergi* n. sp.; **55.** *P. tanahratensis* n. sp.; **56.** *Agriotes guaxiensis* n. sp.; **57.** *Ectinus morettoii* n. sp.; **58.** *E. subcarinatus* n. sp.; **59.** *Chatanayus turnai* n. sp.; **60, 60a.** *C. compressus* n. sp. ♂♀; **61.** *Agonischius cyanipennis* n. sp.; **62.** *Vuilletus riesei* n. sp.; **63.** *Dalopius humilis* n. sp.; **64.** *D. puerilis* (Candèze); **65, 65a.** *D. sichuanensis* n. sp. ♂♀; **66.** *D. solitarius* n. sp.; **67.** *Nothodes sinensis* n. sp.

Nothodes sinensis n. sp.

Fig. 19, 27, 37, 67

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ - **China:** Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts, road Baoji-Taibai village, pass 35 km S of Baoji, 21.-23.VI.1998, O. Safránek & M. Tryzna (CCW). 4 Paratypes (1♂3♀) - same data as HT; Gansu, S Lanzou, 2500 m, VI.1992, A. Richter (CCW; CPG).

DIAGNOSIS. The first species of the genus *Nothodes* LeConte, 1861, recorded from China; the new species is very similar to *N. parvulus* (Panzer, 1799) as to general shape and colour, but can be distinguished essentially by the less shiny or almost dull pronotal surface, due to the more or less shagreened interstices between the punctures.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Moderately shiny; entirely blackish with bronzed lustre except for the first two or three articles of antennae, which are yellow-ferruginous; covered with fine, dense, yellowish, recumbent vestiture.

Frons flat on vertex, slightly impressed at anterior margin; the latter moderately thickened, regularly arcuate or sinuate at middle and slightly protruding above the clypeus; punctures deep, simple or slightly umbilicate, with variable, more or less shagreened intervals on average smaller than their own diameters.

Antennae (fig. 37) reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum; second article subcylindrical, third subconical, both subequal in length, second with a larger diameter, together 1,25x longer than fourth; fourth-tenth triangular, twice as long as wide or longer; last a little longer than penultimate, ellipsoidal.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest behind the middle and at posterior angles, strongly convex, abruptly sloping at sides and base, with or without a trace of a very shallow mid-longitudinal depression at basal slope; sides gradually tapering from behind the middle anteriorly, slightly sinuate before the posterior angles; the latter short, truncate, gently diverging at apicis, with a vestige of a short carina; lateral margins almost straight and complete; puncturation uniformly distributed except at the basal slope, where it is sparser; punctures deep, simple, with more or less shagreened intervals on average equal to their diameters.

Scutellum shield-like, convex, roughly punctured. Elytra as wide as and 3,2x longer than base of pronotum, moderately convex, rather depressed along the suture; sides subparallel from base to middle, then very slightly dilated and gradually tapering to apicis; striae regularly impressed and punctured; interstriae flat with finer puncturation.

Aedeagus as in fig. 19 (length 0,6 mm).

Female. Body a little convexer, antennae shorter, not reaching apicis of posterior angles of pronotum.

Bursa copulatrix sclerified as in fig. 27.

Size. Length 6,1-7,5 mm; width 1,62-2,0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is refers to the fact that it is the first species of the genus recorded from China.

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