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The longicorn beetle tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) in the fauna of Asia. 4. New or little-known taxa, mainly from Indochina and Borneo, with reviews or annotated checklists of species of some genera

Жуки-дровосеки трибы Cerambycini Latreille, 1802 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) фауны Азии. 4. Новые и малоизвестные таксоны, преимущественно из Индокитая и Борнео, с обзорами или аннотированными списками видов некоторых родов

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***Key words*:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, reviews of genera, annotated checklists of species, new species, new combinations, new synonymy, Southeastern Asia.
***Ключевые слова*:** Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycini, обзоры родов, аннотированные списки видов, новые виды, новые комбинации, новая синонимия, Юго-Восточная Азия.

Abstract. Full generic statuses of *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.** and *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.** are restored. Reviews of these genera, as well as keys to species of the former two are given. Annotated checklists of the Asian species of the genera *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838 and *Margites* Gahan, 1891, as well as of all species of *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891 are presented. The following new species are described and new specific combinations established: *Plavichydissus grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**, *P. irinae* **sp. n.** (Vietnam), *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**, *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**, *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.** (Myanmar), *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** (Thailand), *P. nataliae* **sp. n.** (Vietnam), *P. decipiens* (Holzschuh, 1989), **comb. n.**, *P. penangensis* **sp. n.** (Western Malaysia), *P. sodalis* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**, *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.** (Western Malaysia), *Pachydissus murzini* **sp. n.** (Yunnan, China), *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.** (Eastern Malaysia), *Laomargites fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** (Vietnam), *Dymasius tatianae* **sp. n.** (Eastern Malaysia), *D. solodovnikovi* **sp. n.** (Thailand), *D. barclayi* **sp. n.** (Western Malaysia), *Zatrephus jakli* **sp. n.** (Java, Indonesia), *Diorthus kabakovi* **sp. n.** (Afghanistan), *Tapinolachnus uniformis* (Pic, 1933), **comb. n.**, *T. xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.** The following specific combinations are restored: *Plavichydissus semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.**, *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**, *Laomargites singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.** and *Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.** The synonymization of the genus *Diorthus* with the genus *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865 is confirmed as being wrong. The following new synonymy is established: *Tapinolachnus* = *Mimoderolus* (*Aeolesthes* subgen.) Pic, 1933, **syn. n.** (non syn. pro *Derolus* Gahan, 1891). *Dymasius strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864, **sp. rest.** is resurrected from the synonymy with *Dymasius macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859). The genus *Derolydnus* Hüdepohl, 1989 is reported from Indochina for the first time. New records of a number of species from other genera are given as well, thus one way or another extending their known distribution areas, sometimes very significantly so. The lectotypes of *Margites modicus* Gahan, 1906, *Diorthus sericeus* Gardner, 1939 and *Tapinolachnus xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.** are designated. Abundant pictures of the species studied, including numerous type specimens, are provided.

Резюме. Восстановлены родовые статусы *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.** и *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.** Даны обзоры этих родов и предложены таблицы для определения видов двух первых из них. Представлены аннотированные списки азиатских видов родов *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838 и *Margites* Gahan, 1891, а также всех видов рода *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891. Описаны следующие новые виды и установлены новые комбинации видовых названий: *Plavichydissus grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**, *P. irinae* **sp. n.** (Вьетнам), *P. aggregatus*

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(Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**, *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**, *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.** (Мьянма), *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** (Таиланд), *P. nataliae* **sp. n.** (Вьетнам), *P. decipiens* (Holzschuh, 1989), **comb. n.**, *P. penangensis* **sp. n.** (Западная Малайзия), *P. sodalis* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**, *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.** (Западная Малайзия), *Pachydissus murzini* **sp. n.** (Юньнань, Китай), *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.** (Восточная Малайзия), *Laomargites fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** (Вьетнам), *Dymasius tatianae* **sp. n.** (Восточная Малайзия), *D. solodovnikovi* **sp. n.** (Таиланд), *D. barclayi* **sp. n.** (Западная Малайзия), *Zatrephus jakli* **sp. n.** (Ява, Индонезия), *Diorthus kabakovi* **sp. n.** (Афганистан), *Tapinolachnus uniformis* (Pic, 1933), **comb. n.**, *T. xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.** Восстановлены комбинации следующих видовых названий: *Plavichydissus semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.**, *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**, *Laomargites singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.** и *Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.** Подтверждена ошибочность синонимизации рода *Diorthus* с родом *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865. Установлена следующая новая синонимия: *Tapinolachnus* = *Mimoderolus* (*Aeolesthes* subgen.) Pic, 1933, **syn. n.** (non syn. pro *Derolus* Gahan, 1891). Восстановлен из синонимов *Dymasius strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864, **sp. rest.**, non syn. pro *Dymasius macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859). Род *Derolydnus* Hüdepohl, 1989 впервые приведен для Индокитая. Отмечены также новые находки целого ряда видов из других родов, расширяющие их ареалы. Обозначены лектотипы *Margites modicus* Gahan, 1906, *Diorthus sericeus* Gardner, 1939 и *Tapinolachnus xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.** Представлено большое количество иллюстраций исследуемых видов, в том числе многих типовых экземпляров.

Introduction

In the initial publication of this series [Miroshnikov, 2017], some preliminary remarks concerning the taxonomically confused genera (or their representatives) *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838, *Margites* Gahan, 1891 and *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946 were made. The present paper provides a review of the latter genus, with the restoration of its generic status, and annotated checklists of the Asian species are given for both former genera. Primary generic statuses are also substantiated here for *Laomargites* Pic, 1923 and *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923 (with their reviews presented as well), considered by some researchers as subgenera of the genera *Margites* and *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891, respectively. The fallacy of the synonymization of the latter genus with the genus *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865 is confirmed, and annotated checklists of *Diorthus* and *Tapinolachnus* species are given together with some synonymies.

Besides this, 14 new species of the genera *Plavichydissus* (6 species), *Pachydissus* (2 species), *Laomargites* (1 species), *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 (3 species), *Zatrephus* Pascoe, 1857 (1 species) and *Diorthus* (1 species) are described below. New data on the distribution of many other species from various genera are given, to some extent expanding their distribution areas, as well as other new information is presented. The previously expressed deep doubt [Miroshnikov, 2017] concerning the synonymy *Dymasius macilentus* = *Dymasius strigosus* which has been in use until recently is substantiated, the species status of the latter taxon being resurrected.

The material treated in this work belongs to the following institutional and private collections:

BM – Bishop Museum (Honolulu, USA);

BMNH – Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom);

IRSN – Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique (Bruxelles, Belgium);

MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France);

NFIC – National Forest Insect Collection, Forest Research Institute (Dehradun, India);

NHMD – Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen, Denmark);

NHRS – Swedish Museum of Natural History (Stockholm, Sweden);

ZMMU – Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia);

ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg, Russia);

ZMUK – Zoologisches Museum der Universität (Kiel, Germany);

cAM – collection of Alexandr Miroshnikov (Krasnodar, Russia);

cCH – collection of Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria);

cLD – collection of Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic);

cSM – collection of Sergey Murzin (Moscow, Russia).

Tribe Cerambycini Latreille, 1802
Genus *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, stat. rest.

Plavichydissus Pic, 1946: 107; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 71 (*Pachydissus* subgen.); Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary remarks).

Type species: *Pachydissus semiplicatus* Pic, 1926.

Diagnosis. This genus, which some researchers consider as a subgenus of the genus *Pachydissus* or species of which have been described in the genus *Margites*, differs clearly at least from all Asian representatives of both genera (see Remarks below) in the distinctive sculpture of the pronotum, the pattern of the dorsal setation, the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the elytra, as well as in some other traits indicated below.

When detailing the structure of *Plavichydissus* **stat. rest.**, the following features must be noted as being characteristic of this genus: head short, with more or less well developed antennal tubercles; eyes large, strongly convex or considerably less strongly developed, moderately convex; male antennae in most species much longer than body, in some representatives only very clearly or slightly reaching beyond the apex of elytra; antennomere 1 without cicatrix; antennomere 2 distinctly or very clearly longitudinal (while in *Pachydissus*, antennomere 2 distinctly or very clearly transverse, only sometimes barely longitudinal or subequal in length and

width); male antennomeres 3 and 4 or 3–5 one way or another broadened towards or near apex, but cannot be inflated in apical part as in males of almost all species of *Margites*; apical external angle of at least antennomeres 3–5 in male and female more or less rounded, not drawn laterad, that of following antennomeres, except for last one, sometimes obtuse-angled or sharpened, only weakly or moderately protruding (whereas in some representatives of *Pachydissus*, apical external angle of at least antennomeres 3–5 in males more or less strongly sharpened and strongly drawn laterad, that of several following antennomeres, except for last one, strongly sharpened and clearly or strongly drawn laterad, thereby apical external angle of antennomeres 3 and 4 in females more or less right, clearly drawn laterad, at least of antennomeres 5–7 or 5–8 strongly or very strongly sharpened and more or less strongly drawn laterad); pronotum with a sharp or very sharp constriction before base and near apex (while in *Margites*, constriction before base of pronotum usually less sharp), with deep or very deep longitudinal grooves, resulting in a median, wide or very wide, sometimes very strong, high elevation flanked either by coarse or very coarse longitudinal folds (ribs) or such folds, combined with coarse or very coarse, irregular, sinuous folds, as in Color plate 4: 27–30, Figs 43–58 (vs neither *Pachydissus* nor *Margites* with a pronotum sculpture similar to the above, Color plate 6: 76–77, Figs 102–105), as a rule, with numerous, very long, erect setae (sometimes these setae partly obliterated and appearing less numerous) and, in addition, median elevation in some species with dense or at least numerous, recumbent, light setae forming a characteristic horseshoe-shaped pattern, as in Figs 43–47 (whereas in *Pachydissus* and *Margites*, pronotum only with individual, long or very long, erect setae, without forming a pattern of dense, recumbent, light setae similar to the above); elytra moderately elongated, sometimes more strongly elongated, without distinct longitudinal ribs, with both a rough or coarse, sometimes very large, sparse, irregular and very small, dense, double, very contrastingly differing puncturation to some degree resembling *Imbrius* Pascoe, 1866 (whereas in *Pachydissus*, elytra usually with small, more or less uniform, dense puncturation, only sometimes, in addition, with sparse, more or less large, but weakly expressed punctures generally not forming such a sculpture as in *Plavichydissus* **stat. rest.**; in *Margites*, elytra with this or that puncturation, but in general also clearly or at least somewhat different from that of *Plavichydissus* **stat. rest.**); apical external angle of elytra more or less uniformly rounded, not clearly expressed, only sometimes obtuse-angled and well-expressed, apical sutural angle more or less right, sometimes with only a small, weakly-expressed denticle (while in *Pachydissus*, apical external angle of elytra obtuse-angled or almost right, clearly or sharply expressed, apical sutural angle in most species drawn into a more or less long tooth, in some species with a small, but well-expressed denticle); elytra with a recumbent, more or less dense, light setation, in one way or another hiding the puncturation, all along with suberect, this or that way protruding, but always clearly or sharply prominent setae and, in addition, with (or sometimes without) long or very long, more or less numerous or at least separate, erect setae, as in Figs 31–42; thereby recumbent setation of elytra, one way or another revealing their large puncturation, in most cases forming a characteristic speckled general surface (while in *Pachydissus* and *Margites*, elytra only with a recumbent light setation, as in Figs 98–101, thereby in the former usually this or that way irregular, often patterned and to a varying degree iridescent, but not speckled, as in Color plate 5: 69–73; sometimes only at the very base of elytra with individual, erect, moderately long, gentle setae; elytra of *Margites* not looking speckled either); prosternum with a heterogeneous, partly rough or moderately coarse sculpture, with an unclear or distinctly (but not too sharply) expressed transverse groove in apical part in front of middle; prosternal process with a weakly expressed, sometimes very clear tubercle at apex or, conversely, without such; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally; legs moderately long; at least profemora, especially on ventral side, with a rough, very dense and confluent, partly rugose puncturation or with an even coarser sculpture; meso- and metafemora usually with a less coarse sculpture, but sometimes with a sculpture more or less similar to that of profemora, especially on mesofemora (while in *Pachydissus*, femora with a small, dense or very dense, partly or predominantly rugose puncturation, usually only somewhat sharper on profemora, which sometimes, in addition, with transverse, more or less gentle wrinkles); tibiae with a very clear or less distinct, sometimes partly or predominantly poorly expressed, but nonetheless visible carina along each side (while in *Pachydissus*, tibiae without carina); metatarsomere 1 noticeably or clearly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined (whereas in *Pachydissus*, metatarsomere 1 longer than or subequal to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, only sometimes barely shorter than both); body length 10.6–28.3 mm, thereby in the vast majority of species up to 20 mm (while in *Pachydissus*, body length 18.7–34 mm, thereby in most species not less than 23 mm).

By the combination of the above features, *Plavichydissus* **stat. rest.** differs not only from *Pachydissus* and *Margites*, but also from all other similar genera of the tribe.

Remarks. Taking into account the features of the distribution of the genus *Plavichydissus* **stat. rest.** (see below), it seemed to me expedient to show in detail its differences only from the Asian representatives of the genera *Pachydissus* and *Margites*. However, a part of the differences discussed above, at least in the sculpture of the pronotum and elytra, the elytral setation and some other details of the structure, also belong to the species of both latter genera, distributed outside of Asia (including the type species of the genus *Pachydissus*, *P. sericus* Newman, 1838, and other Australian congeners). In addition, without a diagnostic re-evaluation of the genus *Pachydissus* as a whole, the necessity of which I noted recently [Miroshnikov, 2017], no more extensive diagnosis of the genus *Plavichydissus* **stat. rest.** is presently warranted.

Composition. The genus includes 13 species, six of which are described as new.

Distribution. Southern Asia (continental part), Indochina, including Malay Peninsula; very likely also southern China.

Plavichydissus semiplicatus (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.**
(Color plate 1: 1, 4; Figs 204, 205)

Pachydissus semiplicatus Pic, 1926a: 23 ("Tonkin"). Type locality: Northern Vietnam, Hoa Binh Province (according to the original description and the labels of the syntypes). Plavilstshikov, 1931: 84.

Plavichydissus semiplicatus: Pic, 1946: 107, 108; Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Pachydissus (*Plavichydissus*) *semiplicatus*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 71.

Material. 1♂, syntype (MNHN) (photograph; Color plate 1: 1), "Tonkin, Hoa Binh", "*semiplicatus* n. sp.", "Type", "*Plavichydissus* n. g.", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (incorrect label) (Fig. 204); 1♀, syntype (MNHN) (photograph; Color plate 1: 4), Vietnam, "Hoa Binh", "Type", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Allotype" (incorrect label) (Fig. 205).

Morphological notes. Body length of male and female syntypes 24.2 or 23.1 mm, respectively (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication).

Distribution. Vietnam.

Plavichydissus grossepunctatus
(Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**
(Color plate 1: 2, 5; Figs 31, 43, 44, 59, 206, 207)

Pachydissus (*Plavichydissus*) *grossepunctatus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 71. Type locality: Laos, Borikhane Province, Pakkading (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Hua, 1984: 80.

Plavichydissus grossepunctatus: Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Material. 1♂, holotype (BM) (Color plate 1: 2), "Laos: Borikhane Prov., Pakkading, 18.III.1965" (*sic*, should read "18.III.1963"), "Pakkading, 18.3.[19]63" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Holotype *Pachydissus grossepunctatus* Gressitt & Rondon", "8293" (Fig. 206); 1♀, paratype (BM) (Color plate 1: 5), "Laos: Borikhane Prov., Pakkading", "Pakkading, 26.5.[19]63" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Allotype *Pachydissus grossepunctatus* Gressitt et Rondon", "8293" (Fig. 207); 1♀, paratype (BM), "Laos: Sedone Province, Pakse", "Pakse, 31.3.[19]65", (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Paratype *Pachydissus grossepunctatus* Gressitt et Rondon".

Morphological notes. Body length 18.3–21.8 mm, humeral width 4.45–5.6 mm, thereby the holotype is the largest, while the "allotype" is the smallest.

Distribution. Laos.

Plavichydissus irinae Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 2: 7; Figs 32, 45, 60)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (cAM) (Color plate 2: 7): Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, ~55 km ENE of Pleiku, 14°17′45″N / 108°26′57″E, Kon Ka Kinh National park, 600 m, at light, 8–20.05.2017 (leg. D. Fedorenko).

Diagnosis. Based on male characters, this new species seems to be especially similar to *P. grossepunctatus* **comb. n.**, but differs clearly by the elytra being shorter and more strongly narrowed towards apex, as in Color plate 2: 7, the coloration of their integument and their dense recumbent setation; the generally darker coloration; the shorter erect setae and the predominantly smaller and less sharp puncturation of the elytra (discarding very small puncturation), as in Color plate 2: 7, Fig. 32; the more strongly elongated several apical antennomeres, especially the last one, as in Color plate 2: 7; the sparser, recumbent, light setation and the much more obliterated sculpture of the median elevation of the pronotum, as in Fig. 45; the generally sharper sculpture of the submentum; the distinctly broader process of the prosternum, the well-expressed tubercle near its apex; the coarser sculpture of the profemora ventrally; the clearly larger body sizes. *Plavichydissus irinae* **sp. n.** can also be compared to *P. semiplicatus* **comb. rest.**, but differs very clearly at least by the same features of the elytral and antennal structure as *P. grossepunctatus* **comb. n.**, only an even more strong difference in the puncturation of the elytra, as well as by the somewhat larger body sizes (cf. Color plate 1: 1, 2, 4, 5, Figs 31, 43, 44).

Description. Male. Body length 28.3 mm, humeral width 7.7 mm. Eyes, almost entirely dorsum, metasternum and visible sternites, mostly mesosternum and mandibles black (in *P. grossepunctatus* **comb. n.** and *P. semiplicatus* **comb. rest.**, at least elytra reddish brown); epipleura brownish red; head ventrally, apical one-third of prosternum, prosternal process and partly mesosternum brown-red; mostly antennae and legs combines black-brown and dark brown tones, partly with red tint.

Head with a distinct median groove between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles moderately developed; eyes relatively small, moderately convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, predominantly rough and coarse sculpture; antennae much longer than body, nearly reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere 7; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 31 : 10 : 42 : 35 : 48 : 54 : 59 : 62 : 66 : 66 : 107; antennomere 1 with a heterogeneous, partly rough sculpture; antennomere 2 clearly longitudinal.

Pronotum barely transverse, 1.05 times as wide as long; base 1.08 times as wide as apex; with a much sharper constriction near apex than in front of base; broadened somewhat angularly at the middle; on disc with a very wide, barely convex, median elevation, sparsely and more or less roughly punctured mainly near lateral margins and apex; lateral to elevation with a sharply expressed longitudinal fragment of sculpture formed by very sinuous coarse, partly very short, transverse and partly strongly shiny folds; lateral to this fragment with separate, longitudinal, coarse folds.

Scutellum triangular, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra very distinctly narrowed towards apex, 2.4 times as long as humeral width (in male holotype of *P. grossepunctatus* **comb. n.** and male syntype of *P. semiplicatus* **comb. rest.** 2.6 or 2.58 times, respectively); with both a more or less rough sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle nearly right.

Prosternum with heterogeneous, rough, predominantly transverse folds in apical part; prosternal process rather wide between coxae, with a well-expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae clearly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite widely rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora ventrally, predominantly in basal part with a very coarse sculpture; all tibiae with a distinct carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation of dorsum, prosternum, partly mesosternum, antennae and legs golden-yellow and yellow, those of remaining parts yellowish and yellowish grey (recumbent setation of elytra silver-grey in *P. grossepunctatus* **comb. n.** and *P. semiplicatus* **comb. rest.**); recumbent moderately dense setae on median elevation of pronotum forming a characteristic horseshoe-shaped pattern, as in Fig. 45; head, pronotum and elytra with moderately long, erect, sparse, but numerous, light setae; elytra, in addition, with numerous, suberect, short, light setae; antennae with long light setae predominantly on both inner and ventral sides, more numerous on basal antennomeres.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Irina, my elder daughter.

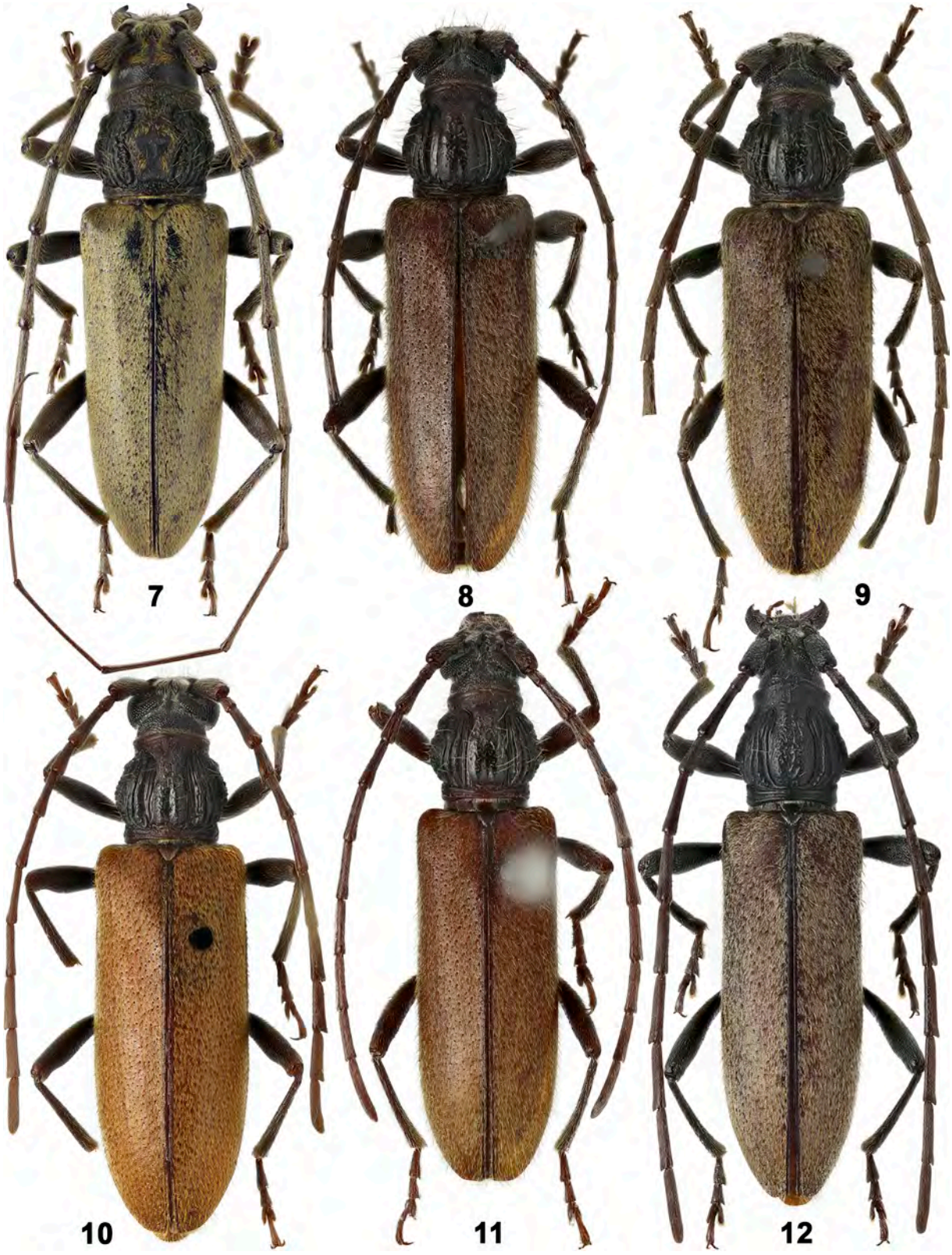
Distribution. Vietnam.

Figs 1–6. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, dorsal view.

1, 4 – *P. semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.** (photographs by Gérard L. Tavakilian); 2, 5 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon), **comb. n.**; 3, 6 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.** (6 – after Holzschuh [1999], photograph by Luboš Dembický). 1, 4 – syntypes; 2, 6 – holotypes; 5 – paratype; 1–2 – males; 3–6 – females.

Рис. 1–6. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сверху.

1, 4 – *P. semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.** (фотографии Ж. Тавакиляна); 2, 5 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon), **comb. n.**; 3, 6 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.** (6 – по [Holzschuh, 1999], фотография Л. Дембицкого). 1, 4 – синтипы; 2, 6 – голотипы; 5 – паратип; 1–2 – самцы; 3–6 – самки.



Figs 7–12. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, dorsal view.

7 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 8–9 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 10–11 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**; 12 – *P. nataliae* **sp. n.** 7–8, 10, 12 – holotypes; 11 – paratype; 7 – male; 8–12 – females.

Рис. 7–12. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сверху.

7 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 8–9 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 10–11 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**; 12 – *P. nataliae* **sp. n.** 7–8, 10, 12 – голотипы; 11 – паратип; 7 – самец; 8–12 – самки.

Plavichydissus aggregatus (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**
(Color plate 1: 3, 6; Figs 33, 46, 47, 61)

Margites aggregatus Holzschuh, 1999: 21. Type locality: Southern Vietnam, 40 km NW of An Khe, Buon Luoi, 14°10′N / 108°30′E, 620–750 m (according to the original description). Nga et al., 2014: 435.

Plavichydissus aggregatus: Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Material. 1♀, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 1: 6).

Morphological notes. Body length 19.4 mm [Holzschuh, 1999].

The ZIN collection contains a female (Color plate 1: 3) very similar to the holotype. In addition, it was collected in the type locality of *P. aggregatus* (Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, Buon Luoi, 29.04.1995, leg. Gorochov). I have preliminarly attributed the female in question to this species, albeit it differs from the holotype by the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the pronotal disc, the sparser and less strongly developed, recumbent, light setation at its median elevation and near apex in the middle, as in Fig. 47 (cf. Fig. 46), as well as by the somewhat smaller size of the largest sparse punctures and the sparser, recumbent, light setation of the elytra, which generaly more weakly masks their puncturation. Therefore it seems to me appropriate to give a description of this female.

Body length 17.4 mm, humeral width 4.3 mm. Coloration of integument mainly red-brown; eyes, partly mandibles and pronotal disc black.

Head with longitudinal folds between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles well-developed; eyes medium-sized, moderately convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, predominantly rough and coarse sculpture; antennae reaching beyond apex of elytra by last antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 32 : 10 : 39 : 28 : 38 : 39 : 41 : 36 : 34 : 30 : 32; antennomere 1 with a heterogeneous, partly rough sculpture; antennomere 2 clearly longitudinal.

Pronotum subequal in length and width; base 1.14 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; on disc with a wide, barely convex, median elevation, very sparsely and roughly punctured mainly near lateral margins and apex; lateral to elevation with coarse longitudinal folds, thereby the nearest of them somewhat sinuous, in basal part branching into two folds with a very narrow gap between them (in holotype, fold nearest to median elevation, also branching into two folds, but with a wider gap between them).

Scutellum triangular, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.62 times as long as humeral width; with both a more or less rough sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle obtuse.

Prosternum in apical part with rough transverse folds; prosternal process moderately wide between coxae, with a well-expressed apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae clearly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a clear median groove; both last (visible) sternite and tergite widely rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora ventrally mostly with a coarse sculpture; all tibiae with a poorly visible carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation of dorsum (except for anterior part of head), prosternum, partly mesosternum, antennae and legs golden-yellow and yellow, those of remaining parts mainly yellowish and greyish; recumbent setae on median elevation of pronotum forming a characteristic horseshoe-shaped pattern, as in Fig. 47; head, pronotum and elytra with long and very long, erect, sparse, but numerous (except for head), light setae; elytra, in addition, with numerous, suberect, short, light setae; most antennomeres with long, sparse, light setae predominantly on both inner and ventral sides.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Plavichydissus sulcicollis (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**
(Color plate 2: 8, 9; Figs 36, 37, 49, 50, 56, 62, 208)

Margites sulcicollis Gahan, 1893: 378. Type locality: Burma (now Myanmar), Paungdé (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Gahan, 1906: 138; Aurivillius, 1912: 59; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 89; Holzschuh, 1999: 21.

Plavichydissus sulcicollis: Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Color plate 2: 8), "Burma, 91–100", "Paungdé", "*Margites sulcicollis* Gahan, Type", "Type" (Fig. 208); 1♀ (BMNH) (Color plate 2: 9), Myanmar, "Paungdé", "*Pachydissus* (*Margites*) *sulcicollis* Gahan", "Andrewes Bequest, B.M. 1922–221".

Morphological notes. Body length 13.7–14.7 mm, humeral width 3.7–4 mm, thereby holotype smallest.

Pronotum barely transverse, 1.01–1.05 times as wide as long; base 1.23–1.24 times as wide as apex; with a very sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; broadened angularly at the middle, as in Figs 49, 50.

Distribution. Myanmar; has also been recorded from India [Plavilstshikov, 1931].

Plavichydissus myanmarensis Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 2: 10, 11; Figs 34, 35, 51, 52, 63)

Margites sulcicollis (non Gahan, 1893): Gahan, 1906: 138 (partim, "Burma, North Chin Hills").

Material. Holotype, ♀ (BMNH) (Color plate 2: 10): "Burma. N[orth]. Chin Hills. 95–28". Paratype: 1♀ (BMNH) (Color plate 2: 11), Myanmar, "Myittha, F.W.T. Bodeker" (upperside), "Mawlaik, 6.4.[19]32" (underside), "*Margites sulcicollis* Gah., D.J. Atkinson det. 1948", "Pres. by Com. Inst. Ent. B.M. 1948–165".

Diagnosis. Based on female characters, this new species is very similar to *P. sulcicollis* **comb. n.**, but differs by the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the pronotal disc, including a median elevation being distinctly narrower near the apex, and by the presence of at least two longitudinal folds, both rather rough and different in length, between the elevation and the nearest, very coarse, longitudinal fold on either of its sides, as in Figs 51, 52; the slightly narrower scutellum; the lighter coloration of the elytra, antennae and, partly, legs, as in Color plate 2: 10, 11, Figs 34, 35 (cf. Color plate 2: 8, 9, Figs 36, 37, 49, 50, 56).

Description. Female. Body length 13.2–14.6 mm, humeral width 3.25–3.85 mm, thereby holotype largest. Eyes, head dorsally, at least partly, pronotum mainly on median elevation and longitudinal folds black; elytra brownish red; remaining parts mainly red-brown, partly darkened.

Head with longitudinal folds between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles moderately developed; eyes very large, strongly convex, lower lobes close together; submentum subequal in length and width near middle, but not transverse, with a heterogeneous, predominantly rough sculpture; antennae clearly or distinctly not reaching the apex of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 26 : 8 : 24 : 17 : 25 : 27 : 29 : 27 : 26 : 25 : 30 (holotype taken as an example); antennomere 1 with a dense rough puncturation; antennomere 2 very clearly longitudinal.

Pronotum barely transverse, 1.02–1.04 times as wide as long; base 1.16–1.24 times as wide as apex; with a very sharp constriction

both in front of base and near apex; broadened angularly at the middle; on disc with a wide, moderately convex, median elevation, with both heterogeneous, partly rough puncturation and a clear or at least noticeable longitudinal impression in basal part; lateral to median elevation with very coarse folds, thereby between elevation and nearest very coarse longitudinal fold at least with one long and one shorter fold, both longitudinal, rather coarse, but significantly lower than a very coarse longitudinal fold (see also Key to species below).

Scutellum triangular, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.61–2.65 times as long as humeral width; with both a rough sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle broadly rounded, sutural angle nearly right or narrowly rounded.

Prosternum in apical part with heterogeneous, rough, predominantly transverse folds; prosternal process moderately wide between coxae, without clear apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae significantly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; both last (visible) sternite and tergite widely rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora ventrally with a clearly rough sculpture; all tibiae with a distinct carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation, except for elytra, mainly greyish, partly silver-grey, that of elytra golden-yellow and yellow; head, pronotum and elytra with rather long, erect, sparse, but numerous, light setae; elytra, in addition, with numerous, suberect, short, light setae; antennae, legs and venter with sparse, more or less long, light setae.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from Myanmar which it inhabits.

Distribution. Myanmar.

Plavichydissus rufipennis (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**
(Color plate 3: 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22; Figs 38, 39, 53, 54, 57, 58, 209)

Pachydissus rufipennis Pic, 1923a: 8. Type locality: "Laos, Ban Saloueun" (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Plavilstshikov, 1931: 84.

Plavichydissus rufipennis: Pic, 1946: 107, 108 (Laos); Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Margites (*Margites*) *rufipennis*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 78 (Laos).

Margites rufipennis: Hua, 1984: 60; Holzschuh, 1999: 21.

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (photograph; Color plate 3: 15), "Laos, B[an]. Saloueun, le 9.III.1920, R. Vitalis de Salvaza", "*Pachydissus rufipennis* n. sp.", "Type", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (Fig. 209); 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Wapikhamthong Prov., Khong Sedone, 31.III.1965, "Khongsedone, 31.3.[19]65" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *rufipennis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂ (BM) (Color plate 3: 13), "Laos: Borikhane Prov., Pakkading, 15.IV.1966, "Pakkading, 15.4.[19]66" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *rufipennis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (BM) (Color plate 3: 16), "Laos: Borikhane Prov., Pakkading, 17.III.1965, "Pakkading, 17.3.[19]65" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *rufipennis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det.".

Morphological notes. Body length 9–13 mm [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]; the holotype is 15 mm long (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication); in the specimens I have studied the body length was 12.5–13.7 mm, the humeral width between 3.15–3.5 mm.

Pronotum subequal in length and width; base 1.14–1.22 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; broadened angularly at the middle, as in Figs 53, 54; with a strong, high, wide, median elevation on disc, as in Figs 53, 54, 57, 58, with a heterogeneous, mainly rough puncturation dorsally; lateral to elevation with very coarse longitudinal folds.

Distribution. Laos.

Plavichydissus makarovi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 3: 14, 17, 19, 21; Figs 40, 55, 64)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (NHMD) (Color plate 3: 14): "Thailand, River Kwae, Erawan [National Park], 13.II.1994, [leg.] Mahuaka", "*Margites rufipennis* (Pic), Ole Mehl det. 2005".

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**, but differs clearly by the less strongly protruding, suberect, short setae and the presence of only a small number of evidently shorter and significantly more inclined erect setae on the elytra, as in Fig. 40; the longitudinal pronotum which is less angularly broadened at the middle, as in Fig. 55; the somewhat shorter male antennae, as in Color plate 3: 14; the darker coloration of the elytra and antennae, as in Color plate 3: 14; the more strongly elongated parameres, as in Color plate 3: 19, the narrower penis, including the apical part, as in Color plate 3: 17, the darker coloration of the tegmen, penis and tergite 8, as in Color plate 3: 17, 19, 21 (cf. Color plate 3: 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, Figs 38, 39, 53, 54). *Plavichydissus makarovi* **sp. n.** can also be compared to the next new species, the differences from which are given in its diagnosis.

Description. Male. Body length 10.6 mm, humeral width 2.65 mm. Head dorsally, eyes, almost entirely pronotun and antennomere 1 black; elytra dark reddish brown (elytra red-brown in *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**); remaining parts mainly combines dark brown and black-brown tones, partly with a reddish tint.

Head with longitudinal folds between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles well-developed; eyes large, strongly convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, rough, partly coarse sculpture; antennae reaching beyond apex of elytra by apex of penultimate antennomere (male antennae of *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.** reach the apex of elytra by antennomere 9); length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 21 : 6 : 20 : 14 : 21 : 24 : 25 : 25 : 25 : 24 : 30; antennomere 1 with a partly rough puncturation; antennomere 2 very clearly longitudinal.

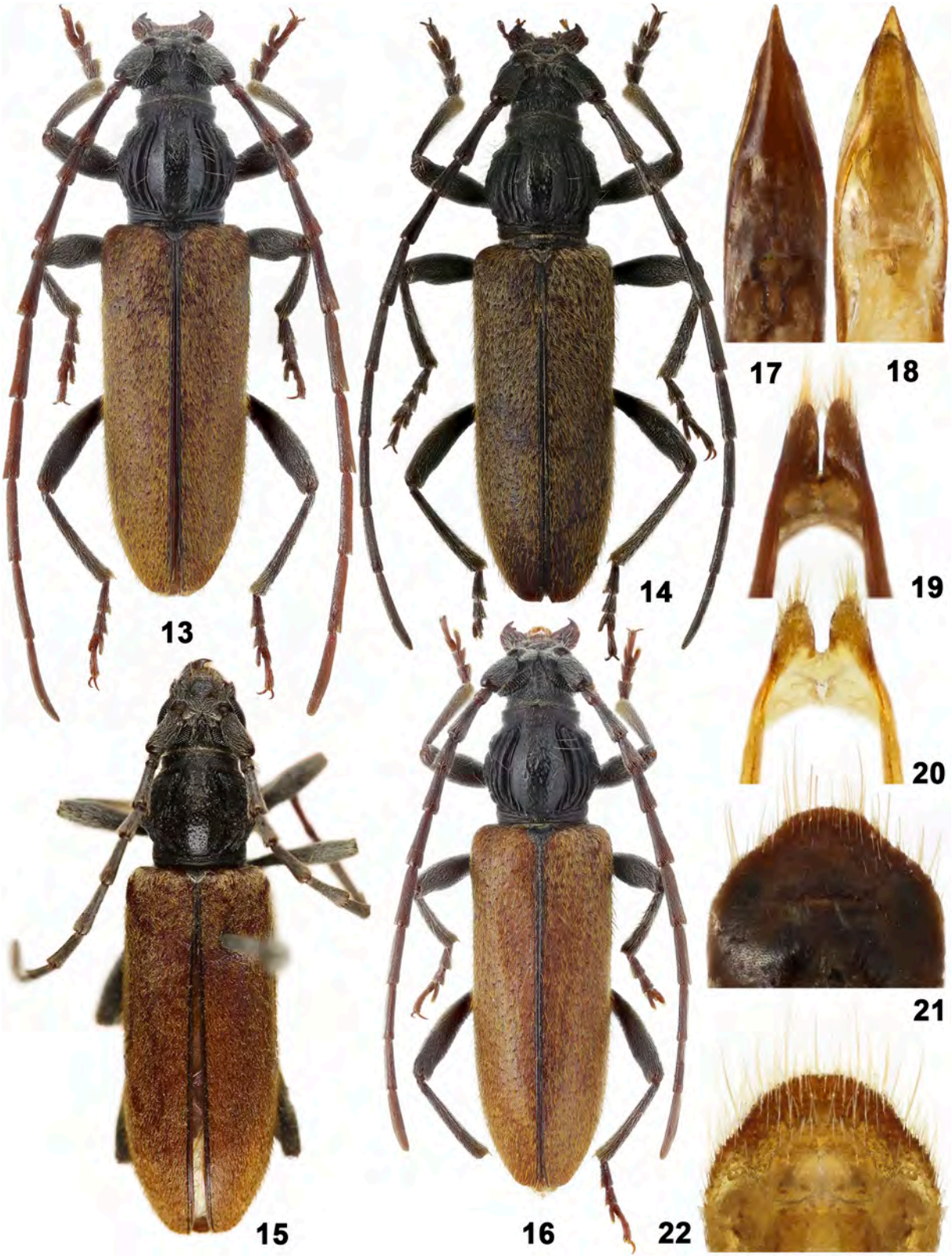
Pronotum barely longitudinal, 1.04 times as long as wide (in *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**, pronotum both in male and female subequal in length and width; see above); base 1.16 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; broadened somewhat angularly at the middle; on disc with a strong, high, wide, median elevation (like in *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**), with a heterogeneous, mainly rough puncturation dorsally; lateral to elevation with very coarse longitudinal folds (like in *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**).

Scutellum triangular, sharpened apically, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra barely narrowed towards apex, 2.57 times as long as humeral width; with both a rough (but not too deep) sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle with a poorly expressed obtuse denticle.

Prosternum in apical part with transverse wrinkles; prosternal process without clear apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae noticeably wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite widely truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora ventrally with a clearly rough sculpture; all tibiae with a distinct carina along each side;

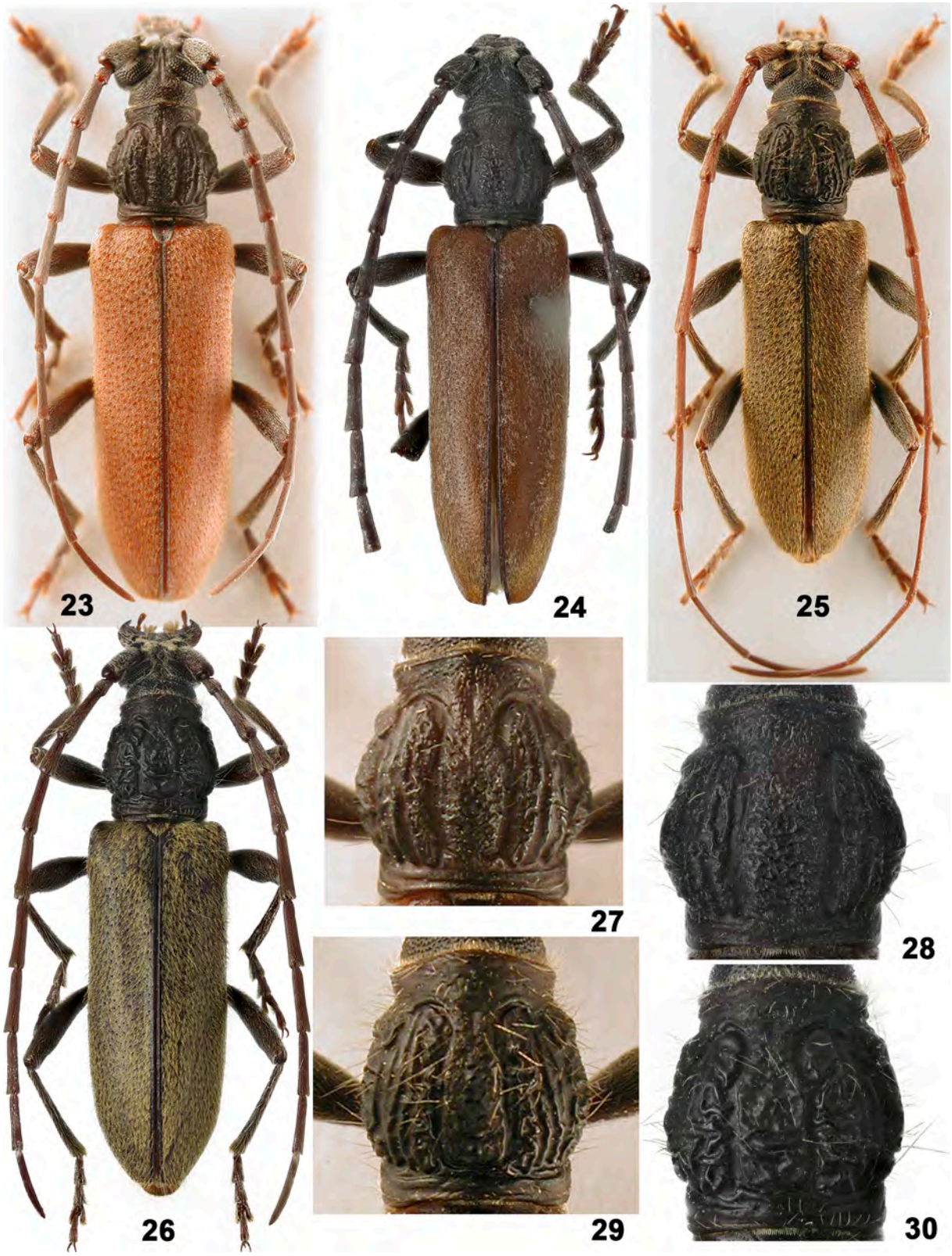


Figs 13–22. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, dorsal view, and male genitalia.

13, 15–16, 18, 20, 22 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.** (15 – photograph by Gérard L. Tavakilian); 14, 17, 19, 21 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 14–15 – holotypes; 13–14 – males; 15–16 – females; 17–18 – apical part of penis, ventral view; 19–20 – apical part of tegmen, ventral view; 21–22 – apical part of tergite 8, dorsal view.

Рис. 13–22. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сверху и гениталии самца.

13, 15–16, 18, 20, 22 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.** (15 – фотография Ж. Тавакиляна); 14, 17, 19, 21 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 14–15 – голотипы; 13–14 – самцы; 15–16 – самки; 17–18 – вершинная часть пениса снизу; 19–20 – вершинная часть тегмена снизу; 21–22 – вершинная часть 8-го тергита сверху.



Figs 23–30. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, dorsal view, and pronotum, holotypes.

23, 27 – *P. decipiens* (Holzschuh, 1989), **comb. n.** (after Holzschuh [1989], photographs by Luboš Dembický); 24, 28 – *P. penangensis* **sp. n.**; 25, 29 – *P. sodalis* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.** (after Holzschuh [1999], photographs by Luboš Dembický); 26, 30 – *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.** 23–25 – males; 26 – female.

Рис. 23–30. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сверху и переднеспинка, голотипы.

23, 27 – *P. decipiens* (Holzschuh, 1989), **comb. n.** (по [Holzschuh, 1989], фотографии Л. Дембицкого); 24, 28 – *P. penangensis* **sp. n.**; 25, 29 – *P. sodalis* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.** (по [Holzschuh, 1999], фотографии Л. Дембицкого); 26, 30 – *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.** 23–25 – самцы; 26 – самка.

metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation, except for elytra, mainly greyish, partly yellowish greyish, that of elytra golden-yellow; pronotum with more or less long, erect, sparse, but numerous, light setae; elytra with separate, long, more or less inclined, reddish setae and, in addition, with numerous, suberect, short, reddish setae; head, antennae, legs and venter with sparse, more or less long, light setae.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague and friend, Dr. Kirill V. Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russia), a master of microphotography who rendered his invaluable help in taking the pictures presented in this work.

Distribution. Thailand.

Plavichydissus nataliae Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 2: 12; Figs 41, 48, 65)

Material. Holotype, ♀ (cAM) (Color plate 2: 12): Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, ~55 km ENE of Pleiku, 14°17′45″N / 108°26′57′E, Kon Ka Kinh National Park, 600 m, at light, 8–20.05.2017 (leg. D. Fedorenko).

Diagnosis. This new species seems to be especially similar to *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.** and *P. makarovi* **sp. n.**, but differs clearly from both by the peculiar shape of the pronotum, as in Fig. 48; the characteristic sculpture of its disc, as in Fig. 48, including the less strongly developed, much lower, median elevation, as in Fig. 41; the more strongly elongated elytra, as in Color plate 2: 12. Besides this, *P. nataliae* **sp. n.** differs from the former species by the less strongly protruding, suberect, short setae and the absence of very long, numerous, erect setae on the elytra, as in Fig. 41 (somewhat similar to *P. makarovi* **sp. n.**), the longer antennae of the female, as in Color plate 2: 12, Fig. 41, while from the latter species by the wider prosternal process between the coxae, the predominantly shorter, recumbent, light setae on the prosternum and probably the longer antennae of the female (the female of *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** is not yet known, but the antennae of the male of this species are even shorter than in the male of *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**, see above) (cf. Color plate 3: 13–16, Figs 38–40, 53–55, 57–58).

Description. Female. Body length 15.5 mm, humeral width 3.6 mm. Head dorsally, eyes, pronotum, almost entirely antennomere 1 and femora, prosternum in basal part, meso- and metasterna, mostly sternites black; elytra reddish brown; remaining parts mainly combines dark brown and black-brown tones, partly with a reddish tint.

Head with longitudinal folds between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles well-developed; eyes large, strongly convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, rough, partly coarse sculpture; antennae reaching beyond apex of elytra by last antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 29 : 9 : 30 : 21 : 32 : 35 : 37 : 36 : 34 : 31 : 39; antennomere 1 with a rough dense puncturation; antennomere 2 strongly longitudinal.

Pronotum distinctly longitudinal, 1.08 times as long as wide; base 1.2 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; broadened angularly at the middle; on disc with a rather wide, moderately developed, median elevation, with heterogeneous, partly rough, irregular folds and heterogeneous sparse punctures dorsally; lateral to median elevation with very coarse longitudinal folds.

Scutellum triangular, sharpened apically, with a very small poorly expressed puncturation.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.75 times as long as humeral width (in *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.** and *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 2.47–2.58 or 2.57 times, respectively); with both a rough (but not too deep) sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle obtuse, well-expressed, sutural angle with a poorly developed, but distinct, obtuse denticle.

Prosternum in apical part with transverse wrinkles; prosternal process moderately wide, without clear apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae noticeably wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; both last (visible) sternite and tergite widely rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora ventrally with a clearly rough sculpture; all tibiae with a distinct carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 clearly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation mainly greyish, including that of elytra; pronotum with more or less long, erect, sparse, but numerous, light setae; elytra with separate, more or less long, but strongly inclined, reddish setae and, in addition, with numerous, suberect, short, reddish setae; head, antennae, legs and venter with sparse, more or less long, light setae.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Natalia, my younger daughter.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Plavichydissus decipiens (Holzschuh, 1989), **comb. n.**
(Color plate 4: 23, 27)

Margites decipiens Holzschuh, 1989: 393. Type locality: Western Bhutan, Chimakothi (south of Thimphu) (according to the original description).

Margites (*Margites*) *decipiens*: Catalogue..., 2010: 161.

Plavichydissus decipiens: Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 3: 23).

Morphological notes. Body length 11.4 mm [Holzschuh, 1989].

Distribution. Bhutan.

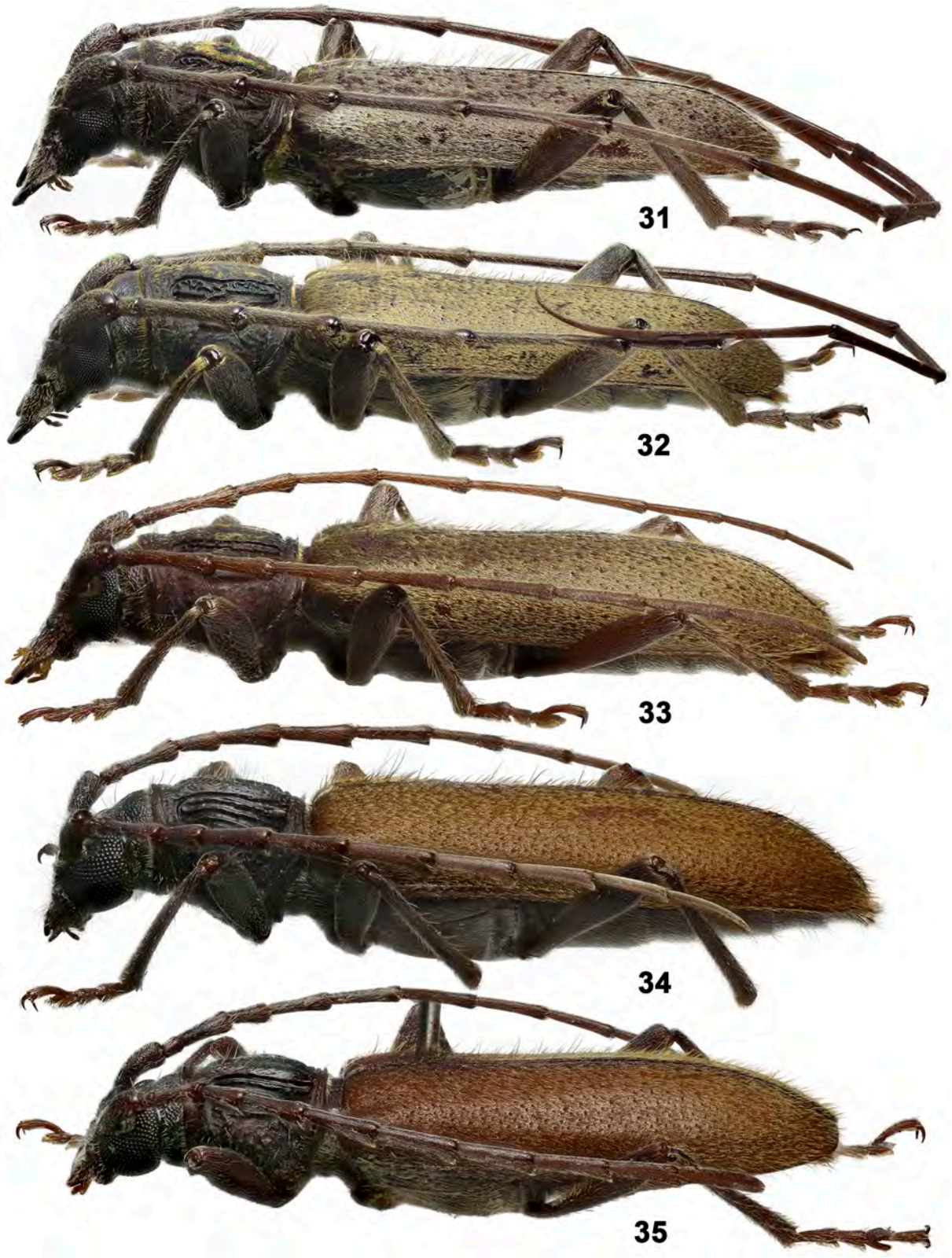
Plavichydissus penangensis Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 4: 24, 28; Fig. 66)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (BMNH) (Color plate 4: 24): Western Malaysia, "Penang", "Bowring, 63–47".

Diagnosis. Based on male characters, this new species seems to be especially similar to *P. decipiens* **comb. n.**, but differs clearly by the peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, including an obviously broader median elevation, as in Color plate 4: 28, the partly smaller puncturation of the elytra (discarding very small punctures), the weakly expressed groove between the upper lobes of the eyes which is completely invisible on the vertex, and the generally darker coloration, as in Color plate 4: 24 (cf. Color plate 4: 23, 27).

Description. Male. Body length 11.8 mm, humeral width 3.05 mm. Head dorsally, eyes, antennomere 1, mostly pronotum and partly scutellum black; elytra brownish red; remaining parts mainly dark reddish brown, partly red-brown and black-brown tones.

Head with longitudinal folds between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles well-developed; eyes large, strongly convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, rough, partly coarse sculpture; antennae reaching beyond apex of elytra obviously by last antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 23 : 6 : 23 : 15 : 22 : 26 : 27 : 27 : 27 : 26 : (last antennomere missing); antennomere 1 with a dense rough puncturation; antennomere 2 very distinctly longitudinal.

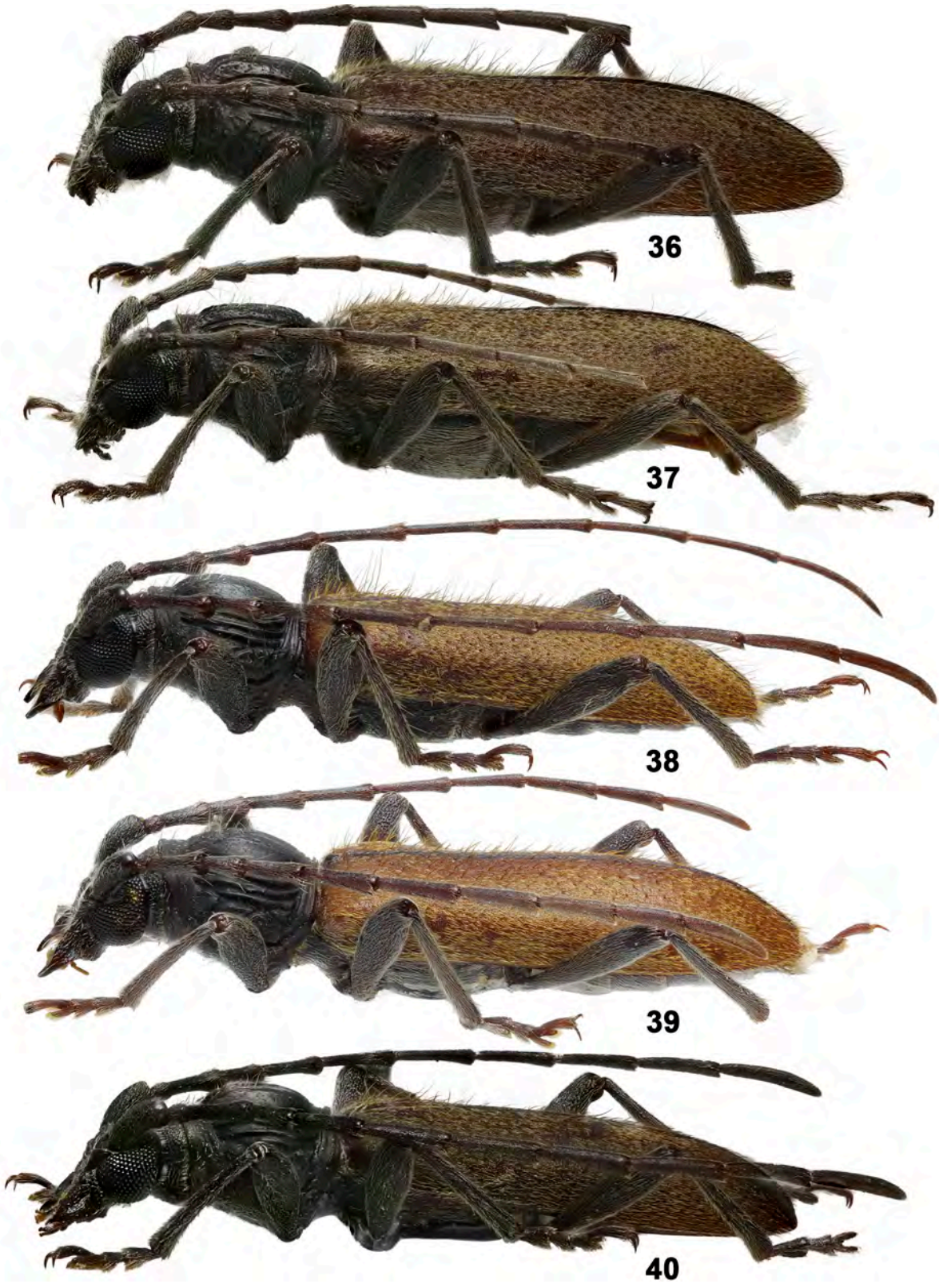


Figs 31–35. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, lateral view.

31 – *P. semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.**; 32 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 33 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**; 34–35 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.** 31–32, 34 – holotypes; 35 – paratype; 31–32 – males; 33–35 – females.

Рис. 31–35. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сбоку.

31 – *P. semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.**; 32 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 33 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**; 34–35 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.** 31–32, 34 – голотипы; 35 – паратип; 31–32 – самцы; 33–35 – самки.

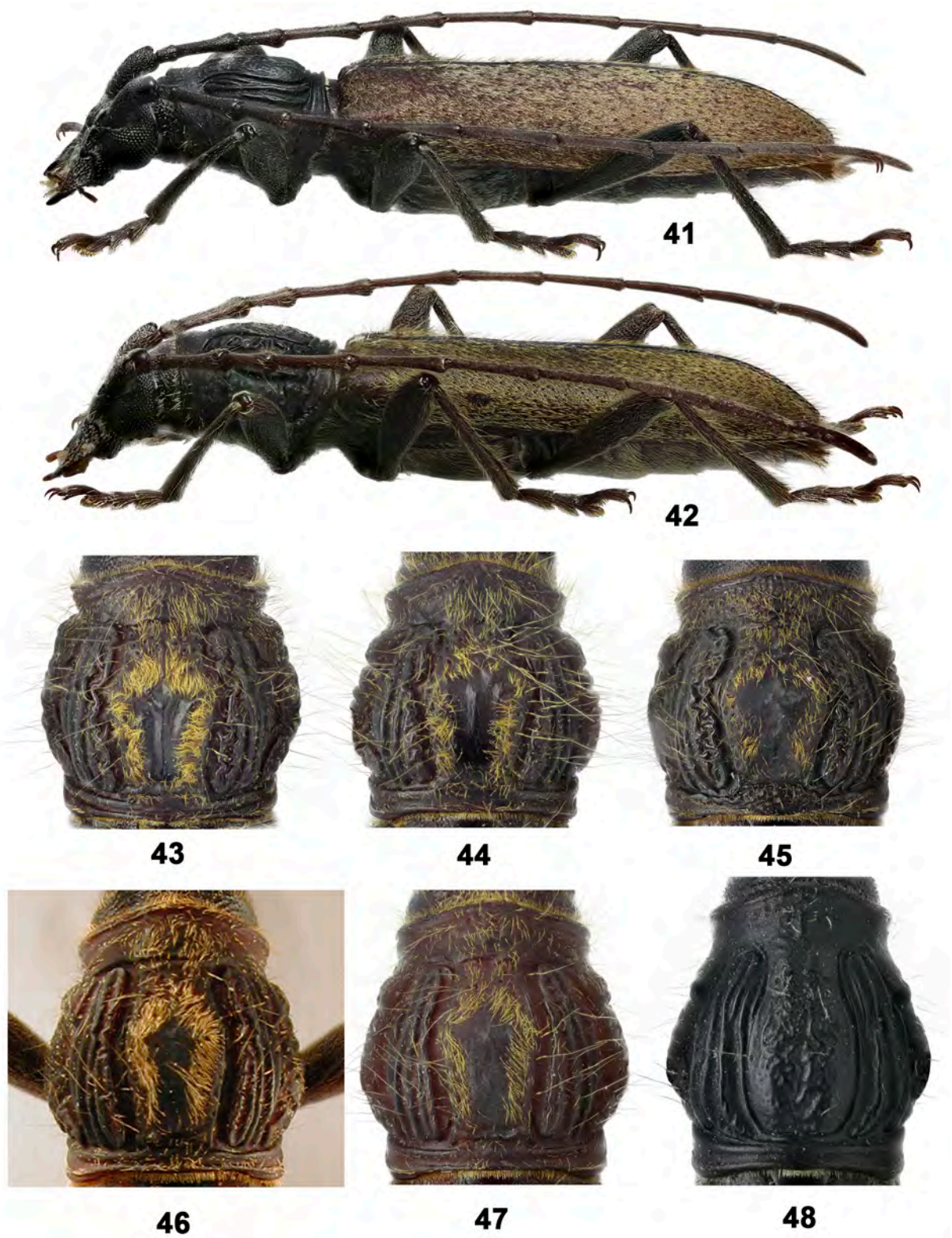


Figs 36–40. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, lateral view.

36–37 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 38–39 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**; 40 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 36, 40 – holotypes; 38, 40 – males; 36–37, 39 – females.

Рис. 36–40. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сбоку.

36–37 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 38–39 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**; 40 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 36, 40 – голотипы; 38, 40 – самцы; 36–37, 39 – самки.

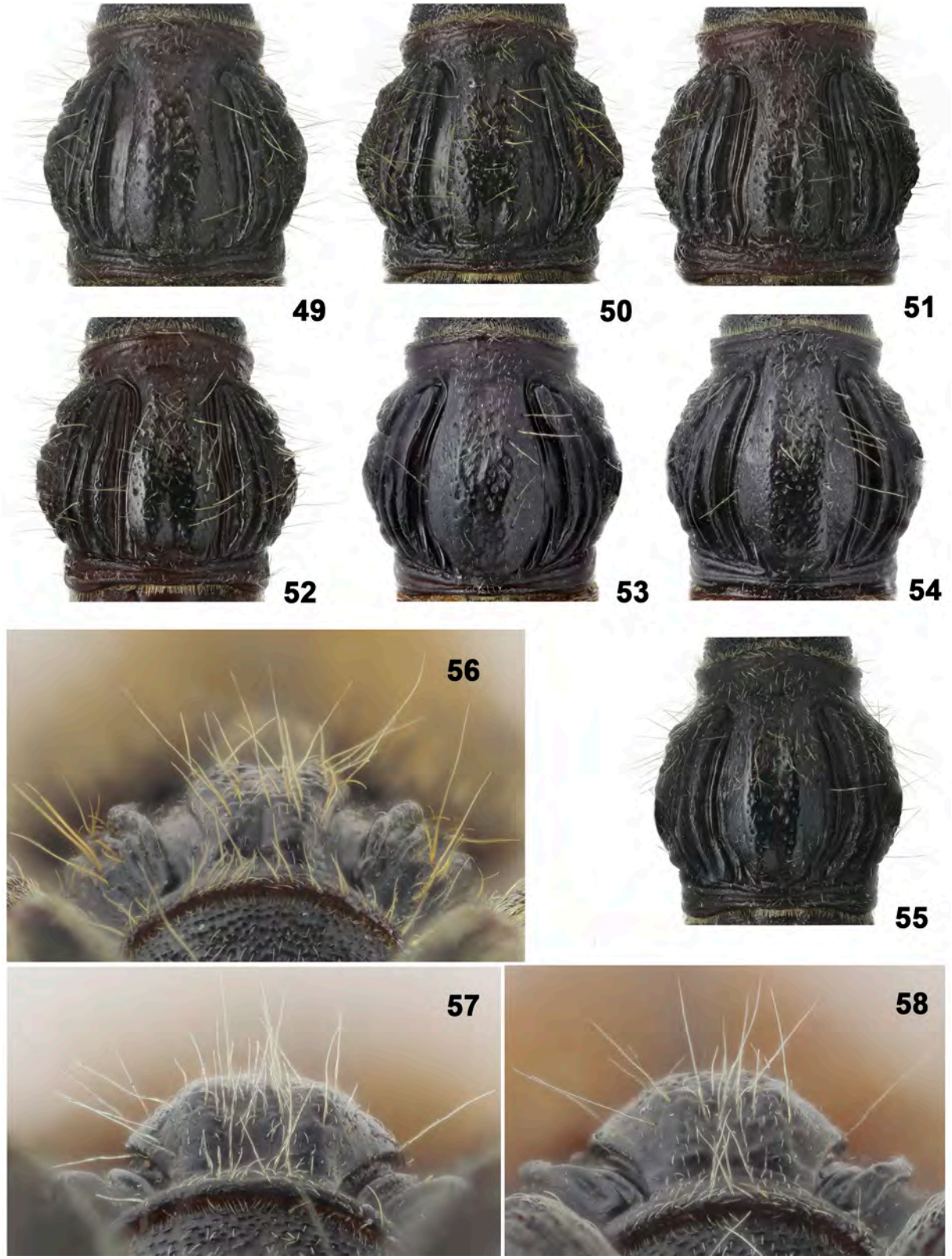


Figs 41–48. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, habitus, lateral view, and pronotum.

41, 48 – *P. nataliae* **sp. n.**; 42 – *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.**; 43–44 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 45 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 46–47 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.** (46 – after Holzschuh [1999], photograph by Luboš Dembický). 41–43, 45–46, 48 – holotypes; 44 – paratype ; 41–42, 44, 46–48 – females; 43, 45 – males.

Рис. 41–48. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сбоку и переднеспинка.

41 – *P. nataliae* **sp. n.**; 42 – *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.**; 43–44 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 45 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 46–47 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.** (46 – по [Holzschuh, 1999], фотография Л. Дембицкого). 41–43, 45–46, 48 – голотипы; 44 – паратип ; 41–42, 44, 46–48 – самки; 43, 45 – самцы.

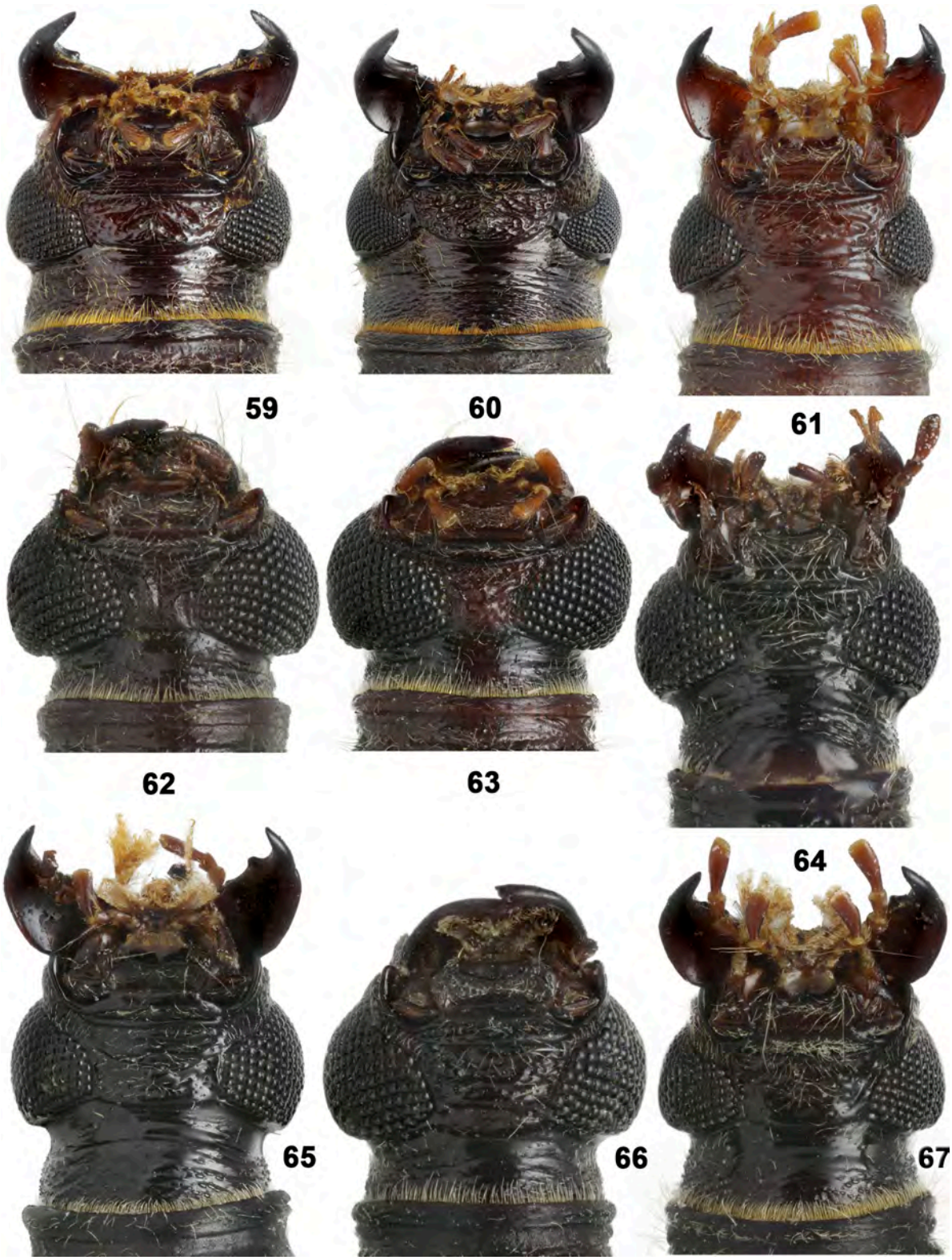


Figs 49–58. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, pronotum, dorsal and frontal views.

49–50, 56 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 51–52 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**; 53–54, 57–58 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**; 55 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 49, 51, 55 – holotypes; 52 – paratype ; 49–53, 56, 58 – females; 54–55, 57 –males.

Рис. 49–58. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, переднеспинка сверху и спереди.

49–50, 56 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 51–52 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**; 53–54, 57–58 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**; 55 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.** 49, 51, 55 – голотипы; 52 – паратип ; 49–53, 56, 58 – самки; 54–55, 57 –самцы.



Figs 59–67. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, head, ventral view.

59 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 60 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 61 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**; 62 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 63 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**; 64 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.**; 65 – *P. nataliae* **sp. n.**; 66 – *P. penangensis* **sp. n.**; 67 – *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.** 59–60, 62–67 – holotypes; 59–60, 64, 66 – males; 61–63, 65, 67 – females.

Рис. 59–67. *Plavichydissus* Pic, 1946, **stat. rest.**, голова снизу.

59 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon, 1970), **comb. n.**; 60 – *P. irinae* **sp. n.**; 61 – *P. aggregatus* (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**; 62 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 63 – *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**; 64 – *P. makarovi* **sp. n.**; 65 – *P. nataliae* **sp. n.**; 66 – *P. penangensis* **sp. n.**; 67 – *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.** 59–60, 62–67 – голотипы; 59–60, 64, 66 – самцы; 61–63, 65, 67 – самки.

Pronotum barely longitudinal, 1.03 times as long as wide; base 1.16 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; broadened angularly at the middle; on disc with a wide, moderately developed, median elevation, with rough irregular folds dorsally; lateral to elevation with very coarse, longitudinal, partly sinuous folds, thereby fold nearest to elevation, in apical part branching into two folds.

Scutellum triangular, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra distinctly narrowed towards apex, 2.66 times as long as humeral width; with both a rough sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle nearly right.

Prosternum in apical part with a heterogeneous sculpture, partly transverse wrinkles; prosternal process moderately wide, without distinct apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae clearly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite rounded apically.

Legs moderately long (posterior legs of holotype missing); profemora ventrally with a rough dense puncturation; tibiae with a distinct carina along each side.

Recumbent setation mainly greyish, including that of elytra; pronotum with more or less long, erect, sparse, but numerous, light setae; elytra at least with suberect, short, yellowish setae (holotype with a very strongly obliterated setation of elytra); head, antennae, legs and venter with sparse, more or less long, light setae (partly abraded).

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from Penang Island, off the northwestern coast of Malay Peninsula, the *terra typica*.

Distribution. Western Malaysia.

Plavichydissus sodalis (Holzschuh, 1999), **comb. n.**
(Color plate 4: 25, 29)

Margites sodalis Holzschuh, 1999: 21. Type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, Tioman Island, Kajang Mt., W slope (according to the original description).

Plavichydissus sodalis: Miroshnikov, 2017: 223 (preliminary combination).

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 4: 25).

Morphological notes. Body length 13.9 mm [Holzschuh, 1999].

Distribution. Western Malaysia.

Plavichydissus dembickyi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 4: 26, 30; Fig. 67)

Material. Holotype, ♀ (cLD) (Color plate 4: 26): Western Malaysia, Perak, Banjaram Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Talping), 22–23.02.1997 (leg. I. Jeniš).

Diagnosis. This new species seems to be especially similar to *P. sodalis* **comb. n.**, but differs by the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, as in Color plate 4: 30; the seemingly sparser, recumbent, light setation of the elytra and, as a consequence, the more strongly expressed punctures; the absence of a distinctly red or reddish colour in the coloration of the suberect short setae of the elytra; and the generally darker coloration, as in Color plate 4: 26 (cf. Color plate 4: 25, 29).

Description. Female. Body length 16 mm, humeral width 3.8 mm. Head dorsally, eyes, almost entirely pronotum black; elytra dark reddish brown; remaining parts mainly combines red-brown and dark brown tones with a red tint.

Head with longitudinal folds between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles very clearly expressed; eyes relatively well developed, moderately convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, rough, partly coarse sculpture; antennae freely reaching beyond apex of elytra by last antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 29 : 9 : 33 : 22 : 33 : 36 : 36 : 35 : 34 : 32 : 43; antennomere 1 with a dense rough puncturation; antennomere 2 very distinctly longitudinal.

Pronotum barely longitudinal, 1.05 times as long as wide; base 1.17 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; broadened somewhat angularly at the middle; on disc with wide, moderately developed, median elevation, with heterogeneous, transverse, partly rough folds; lateral to elevation with irregular very coarse folds, in general forming relatively wide longitudinal fragment of sculpture, on either side of which with separate, coarse, longitudinal folds.

Scutellum triangular, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.59 times as long as humeral width; with both a rough, sharp, sparse and very small dense puncturation; apical external angle rounded, sutural angle with a poorly developed obtuse denticle.

Prosternum in apical part with well-expressed transverse folds; prosternal process with a poorly noticeable apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae very clearly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a distinct median groove; last (visible) sternite widely rounded at apex; last (visible) tergite rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; profemora ventrally with a rough sculpture; all tibiae with a distinct carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 clearly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation, except for elytra and scutellum, greyish and greyish yellowish, of elytra and scutellum olive; head, pronotum and elytra with more or less long, erect, partly inclined, sparse, but numerous, light setae; elytra, in eddition, with numerous, suberect, short, yellowish setae; antennae, legs and venter with sparse, more or less long, light setae.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague and friend, Mr. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), who constantly provides a very important assistance to my research.

Distribution. Western Malaysia.

Key to species of *Plavichydissus* stat. rest.

1. Dense or at least abundant, recumbent, light setae on median elevation of pronotum forming a characteristic horseshoe-shaped pattern, as in Color plate 1: 1, 4, Figs 43–47; if this pattern poorly expressed due to a small number of setae (obviously partly obliterated), then elytra partly with very large sparse punctures (discarding very small puncturation), as in Color plate 1: 1, 4; sculpture of median elevation of pronotum usually mostly strongly obliterated, as in Figs 43–47 2
– Median elevation of pronotum at most with sparse recumbent setae forming no pattern, with a coarse or rough sculpture at least partly in the form of irregular folds, punctures or their combination, as in Color plate 4: 27–30, Figs 48, 49–55 5
2. Elytra with a dense, recumbent, grey or silver-grey setation, as in Color plate 1: 1, 2, 4, 5, Fig. 31 3
– Elytra with a dense, recumbent, cream or yellowish cream setation, as in Color plate 1: 3, 6, Color plate 2: 7, Figs 32, 33 4

3. Elytra predominantly with a very large puncturation, as in Color plate 1: 1, 4; median elevation of pronotum with pale, greyish yellowish or greyish, more or less numerous, recumbent setae, as in Color plate 1: 1, 4 ... . *P. semiplicatus* **comb. rest.**
– Elytra with a significantly smaller puncturation, as in Color plate 1: 2, 5; median elevation of pronotum with bright, golden-yellow or yellow, dense or at least numerous, recumbent setae, as in Figs 43, 44 .... *P. grossepunctatus* **comb. n.**
4. Head dorsally, pronotum (Figs 46, 47) and elytra with a combination of dark red-brown and red-brown tones; at least two longitudinal folds of pronotal disc adjacent to and flanked by a median elevation only partly sinuous, as in Figs 46, 47; puncturation of elytra appearing sharper, as in Color plate 1: 3, 6; body smaller, up to 19.4 mm in length .... *P. aggregatus* **comb. n.**
– Head dorsally, pronotum (Fig. 45) and elytra black; two longitudinal folds of pronotal disc adjacent to and flanked by a median elevation completely sinuous, as in Fig. 45; puncturation of elytra appearing weaker, as in Color plate 2: 7; body larger, 28.3 mm in length .... *P. irinae* **sp. n.**
5. Pronotum with a strong, very high, wide, median elevation, as in Figs 57, 58 6
– Pronotum with a less strongly developed, much lower and usually narrower, median elevation, as in Fig. 56 7
6. Elytra darker, with clearly less strongly protruding, suberect, short setae and, in addition, with a small number of moderately long and strongly inclined setae, as in Fig. 40; pronotum longitudinal, at least in the male less angularly broadened at the middle, as in Fig. 55; male antennae shorter, as in Color plate 3: 14; male genitalia darker, as in Color plate 3: 17, 19, 21, parameres more strongly elongated, as in Color plate 3: 19, penis narrower, as in Color plate 3: 17 .... *P. makarovi* **sp. n.**
– Elytra lighter, with clearly more strongly protruding, suberect, short setae and, in addition, with numerous, very long, erect setae, as in Figs 38–39; pronotum subequal in length and width, more angularly broadened at the middle, as in Figs 53, 54; male antennae longer, as in Color plate 3: 13; male genitalia significantly lighter, as in Color plate 3: 18, 20, 22, parameres less strongly elongated, as in Color plate 3: 20, penis wider, as in Color plate 3: 18 .... *P. rufipennis* **comb. rest.**
7. At least 2–3 coarse or very coarse longitudinal folds of pronotum, adjacent to and flanked by a median elevation, more or less narrow, clearly separated from each other, without distinct folds connecting them (sometimes connected only at the very apex and/or at the very base), weakly sinuous, as in Figs 48–52, only sometimes one of the folds about basal one-third can be somewhat wider than in the remaining part 8
– Sculpture of pronotum adjacent to a median elevation on either of its sides formed by coarse or very coarse, irregular, partly transverse folds or by two coarse, longitudinal, sinuous folds (sometimes these in basal parts fused into one irregularly intertwined fold) partly connected by irregular folds, as in Color plate 4: 27–30 10
8. Pronotum barely transverse, 1.01–1.05 times as wide as long, as in Figs 49–52; lower lobes of eyes close together, thereby submentum subequal in length and width near middle, as in Figs 62, 63; elytra less strongly elongated, 2.46–2.65 times as long as humeral width, as in Color plate 2: 8–11, with more strongly protruding suberect setae and long or very long erect setae all along elytra, as in Figs 34–37 9
– Pronotum distinctly longitudinal, 1.08 times as long as wide, peculiar in shape, as in Fig. 48; lower lobes of eyes relatively widely spaced, submentum very clearly transverse, as in Fig. 65; elytra more strongly elongated, 2.75 times as long as humeral width, as in Color plate 2: 12, with less strongly protruding suberect setae and separate, relatively long, erect setae only at base of elytra, as in Fig. 41 ..... *P. nataliae* **sp. n.**
9. Pronotum between median elevation and nearest, very coarse, longitudinal fold on either side of elevation with a rather wide and deep groove supplied with only weakly expressed, individual, longitudinal, short tubercles at bottom, as in Figs 49, 50; elytra darker, as in Color plate 2: 8, 9; scutellum wider, as in Color plate 2: 8, 9 ..... *P. sulcicollis* **comb. n.**
– Pronotum between median elevation and nearest very coarse longitudinal fold on either side of elevation with a rather wide and deep groove showing one long and one shorter fold, both longitudinal, rather coarse, but significantly lower than a very coarse longitudinal fold, as in Figs 51, 52; elytra lighter, as in Color plate 2: 10, 11; scutellum narrower, as in Color plate 2: 10, 11 ..... *P. myanmarensis* **sp. n.**
10. Elytra with a red or brownish red coloration of integument and a pale greyish coloration of a recumbent setation, as in Color plate 4: 23, 24; male with much shorter antennae (with many antennomeres less strongly elongated), reaching beyond apex of elytra by only last antennomere, as in Color plate 4: 23 11
– Elytra with a dark brown coloration of integument and a bright olive coloration of a recumbent setation, as in Color plate 4: 25, 26; male (if known) with much longer antennae (with many antennomeres more strongly elongated), reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 9, as in Color plate 4: 25 12
11. Median elevation of pronotum clearly wider, with a somewhat coarser sculpture, as in Fig. 28; elytra, antennae and legs darker, as in Color plate 4: 24; puncturation of elytra mostly smaller (discarding very small puncturation), as in Color plate 4: 24; groove between upper lobes of eyes weakly expressed, as in Color plate 4: 24. Penang, W Malaysia .... *P. penangensis* **sp. n.**
– Median elevation of pronotum clearly narrower, with a somewhat less coarse sculpture, as in Color plate 4: 27; elytra, antennae and legs lighter, as in Color plate 4: 23; puncturation of elytra mostly larger (discarding very small puncturation), as in Color plate 4: 23; groove between upper lobes of eyes very well-expressed, as in Color plate 4: 23. Bhutan ..... *P. decipiens* **comb. n.**

12. Pronotum on either side of median elevation with clearly more strongly developed irregular folds forming a generally much wider longitudinal fragment of sculpture, as in Fig. 30; median elevation of pronotum itself wider in middle part, as in Color plate 4: 30; recumbent light setation somewhat sparser and, as a consequence, elytral punctures more sharply expressed, as in Color plate 4: 26; coloration at least of antennae and, partly, legs clearly darker, as in Color plate 4: 26 ..... *P. dembickyi* **sp. n.**
– Pronotum on either side of median elevation with clearly less strongly developed irregular folds forming a generally much narrower longitudinal fragment of sculpture, as in Color plate 4: 29; median elevation of pronotum itself narrower in middle part, as in Color plate 4: 29; recumbent light setation somewhat denser and, as a consequence, elytral punctures less sharply expressed, as in Color plate 4: 25; coloration at least of antennae and, partly, legs clearly lighter, as in Color plate 4: 25 ..... *P. sodalis* **comb. n.**

Genus *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838

Pachydissus Newman, 1838: 494; Thomson, 1864: 231; Lacordaire, 1868: 265; Gemminger in Gemminger, Harold, 1872: 2804; Gahan, 1891: 24; Reitter, 1894: 356; Gahan, 1906: 133; Aurivillius, 1912: 56; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 83; Gressitt, 1951: 141; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 71; Adlbauer, 2002: 158; Catalogue…, 2010: 162; Ślipiński, Escalona, 2016: 223; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 34; Miroshnikov, 2017: 220.

Type species: *Pachydissus sericus* Newman, 1838, by monotypy.

Pachydissus parvicollis Gahan, 1891
(Color plate 5: 68; Fig. 210)

Pachydissus parvicollis Gahan, 1891: 29. Type locality: Northern India (according to the original description and the label of the syntype male). Gahan, 1906: 134; Aurivillius, 1912: 57; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 84; Hayashi, 1981: 7; Weigel, 2006: 498; Catalogue..., 2010: 162; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 34; Miroshnikov, 2017: 221, fig. 398.

Material. 1♂, syntype (BMNH) (Color plate 5: 68), "N. India" (upperside), "Col. [illegible further on]" (underside), "60–15 E.I.C.", "*Pachydissus parvicollis* Gahan, Type", "Type", "Syntype" (Fig. 210); 1♂, 1♀ (BMNH), Northern India.

Morphological notes. Body length 30–32 mm, humeral width 8–8.5 mm [Gahan, 1906].

Distribution. Northern India; has also been recorded from Nepal [Hayashi, 1981; Weigel, 2006].

Pachydissus schmutzenhoferi Holzschuh, 1990
(Color plate 5: 70)

Pachydissus schmutzenhoferi Holzschuh, 1990: 185. Type locality: Western Bhutan, Paro Distr., Gedu, 2000 m (according to the original description). Catalogue..., 2010: 162; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 34; Miroshnikov, 2017: 221, fig. 399.

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 5: 70); 1♀ (BMNH), "India", "Pascoe Coll. 93–60", "*Pachydissus schmutzenhoferi* Holzschuh, 1990 ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. Body length 19.8–29 mm [Holzschuh, 1990]; the female I have studied has a body length of 24.7 mm and a humeral width of 6.2 mm.

Distribution. Bhutan, northern India.

Pachydissus obsolescens Holzschuh, 2017
(Color plate 5: 69)

Pachydissus obsolescens Holzschuh, 2017: 66. Type locality: Myanmar, Kachin State, Three River Junction (Thone chaung sone), 26°23′12″N / 98°41′04″E, 2044 m (according to the original description).

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 5: 69).

Morphological notes. Body length 27–29 mm [Holzschuh, 2017].

Distribution. Myanmar.

Pachydissus pullus Holzschuh, 2017
(Color plate 5: 71, 72; Color plate 6: 76)

Pachydissus pullus Holzschuh, 2017: 67. Type locality: "Thailand N, Chiang Mai N, Doi Pha Hom Pok, 20°05′N, 99°15′E (H = 2044 m)" (according to the original description) (see Remarks).

Material. 1♀, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 5: 71); 1♀ (NHMD) (Color plate 5: 72), Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Ban San Pakia, 1700 m, 25.04–7.05.1996 (leg. S. Bilý), "*Pachydissus pullus* Holzschuh, 2017 ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. Body length 26–32 mm [Holzschuh, 2017]; the female I have studied has a body length of 34 mm and a humeral width of 9 mm.

Remarks. The coordinates and altitude of the type locality of this species as given in the original description [Holzschuh, 2017] strongly mismatch. At least one if not both of these parameters is wrong. It is highly suspicious that the altitude accurate to one meter (2044 m) matches the altitude of the type locality of the previous species [Holzschuh, 2017: 66]. In this connection, the type locality of *P. pullus* requires clarification.

Distribution. Thailand.

Pachydissus murzini Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 5: 73; Color plate 6: 77)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (cSM) (Color plate 5: 73): China, Yunnan Province, 54 km E of Tengchong, 2150 m, 4–9.11.2004 (leg. S. Murzin).

Diagnosis. This new species seems to be especially similar to *P. pullus*, but differs by the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, as in Color plate 6: 77; the recumbent light setation of the elytra forming a comparatively less strongly expressed, mottled, iridescent pattern, as in Color plate 5: 73; and the scutellum more strongly rounded on the sides. *Pachydissus murzini* **sp. n.** can also be compared to *P. obsolescens*, *P. schmutzenhoferi* and *P. parvicollis*, but differs from the former by the clearly longer and seemingly more slender male antennae with many antennomeres, including antennomere 3, being more strongly elongated, as in Color plate 5: 73, and the more slender legs, as in Color plate 5: 73, while from latter two species at least by the darker, mainly black and brown-black coloration, the somewhat peculiar shape and sculpture of the pronotum, the more strongly protruding or sharper apical external angle of at least several antennomeres starting with the 3rd (cf. Color plate 5: 68–72, Color plate 6: 76).

Description. Male. Body length 29.5 mm, humeral width 7 mm. Coloration of integument mainly black, only partly mesosternum, both first and second (visible) sternites and mostly epipleura reddish brown.

Head with a deep median groove between upper lobes of eyes and partly on vertex; antennal tubercles very well-developed; eyes moderately convex; submentum with a heterogeneous, rough, partly coarse sculpture; antennae much longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 7; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 32 : 5 : 54 : 35 : 60 : 56 : 54 : 49 : 46 : 40 : 58; antennomere 1 with a small dense puncturation; antennomere 2 very clearly transverse; apical external angle of antennomeres 3–10 one way or another sharpened, thereby on antennomeres 3–5, especially on 4th, strongly drawn towards external side.

Pronotum barely transverse, 1.02 times as wide as long; base 1.17 times as wide as apex; with a sharper constriction near apex than in front of base; angularly broadened at the middle; with very coarse, partly sinuous, irregular, mostly transverse folds, finely and sparsely punctured.

Scutellum widely rounded apically, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra predominantly barely narrowed towards apex starting from base, 2.8 times as long as humeral width; with a very small, clear, dense puncturation; apical external angle with a short, but well-expressed, obtuse tooth, sutural angle drawn into a long sharp tooth.

Prosternum predominantly with coarse, partly sinuous, transverse folds; prosternal process truncate apically and dorsally, sharply protruding in this place; mesosternal process between coxae distinctly wider than prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation, but less clear on sternites; metasternum with a sharp median groove; last (visible) sternite truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite with a poorly developed emargination apically.

Legs long and slender; metatarsomere 1 clearly longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation of dorsum mainly golden-yellow bright while of venter, antennae and legs predominantly paler, mainly yellowish and greyish yellowish tones; elytral setation irregular, patterned and iridescent; more or less long, erect, light setae mainly developed on pronotum and head.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague and friend, Dr. Sergey V. Murzin (Moscow, Russia), who collected the holotype and, over the many years, supports my entomological research.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Pachydissus patricius Holzschuh, 1991
(Color plate 6: 74)

Pachydissus patricius Holzschuh, 1991: 36. Type locality: Thailand, NE Bangkok, Saraburi (according to the original description). Miroshnikov, 2017: 222, fig. 404.

Material. 1♀, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Color plate 6: 74).

Morphological notes. Body length 28.2 mm [Holzschuh, 1991].

Distribution. Thailand.

Pachydissus borneoensis Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Color plate 6: 75)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (NHMD) (Color plate 6: 75): E Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range, 03.2003 (local collector).

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *P. patricius*, but differs by the peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, as in Color plate 6: 75 (see also Remarks below), the shape of the elytral apex, as in Color plate 6: 75; the absence of a clear groove between the upper lobes and on the vertex, the more or less significant presence of black colour in the coloration of several basal antennomeres, some features of the coloration of the recumbent setation (cf. Color plate 6: 74).

Description. Male. Body length 26.6 mm, humeral width 6.2 mm. Mostly dorsum and tarsi and partly pro- and mesosterna dark brown; eyes, partly mandibles, antennomeres 1 and 3–5, almost entirely antennomere 2 black; femora, tibiae, epipleura, partly antennae brownish red; remaining parts red-brown.

Head without distinct groove between upper lobes of eyes and on vertex; antennal tubercles moderately developed; eyes relatively weakly convex; submentum with a heterogeneous puncturation, small and dense predominantly in middle part, vs. rough, partly confluent near lateral margins; antennae much longer than body, reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 7; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 29 : 11 : 49 : 23 : 63 : 56 : 56 : 52 : 56 : 59 : 100; antennomere 1 with a very coarse sculpture forming, in addition to everything else, in middle part dorsally a strong longitudinal rib, the latter occupying more than half of antennomere length starting from base, as well as with a small dense puncturation; antennomere 2 barely longitudinal; apical external angle of antennomeres 3–10 rounded or obtuse, not drawn towards laterad; antennomeres 3 and 4 partly with a clear longitudinal impression both dorsally and ventrally.

Pronotum distinctly longitudinal, 1.07 times as long as wide; base 1.09 times as wide as apex; with a well-expresed constriction both in front of base and near apex; with coarse and very coarse, partly sinuous, transverse folds, these being very finely, irregularly, in places densely punctured.

Scutellum rounded apically, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra in basal one-third nearly parallel-sided, but then very clearly narrowed towards apex, 2.6 times as long as humeral width; with a small, very clear, dense puncturation; apical external angle with a well-expressed denticle, sutural angle drawn into a relatively short, but very clear, sharp tooth.

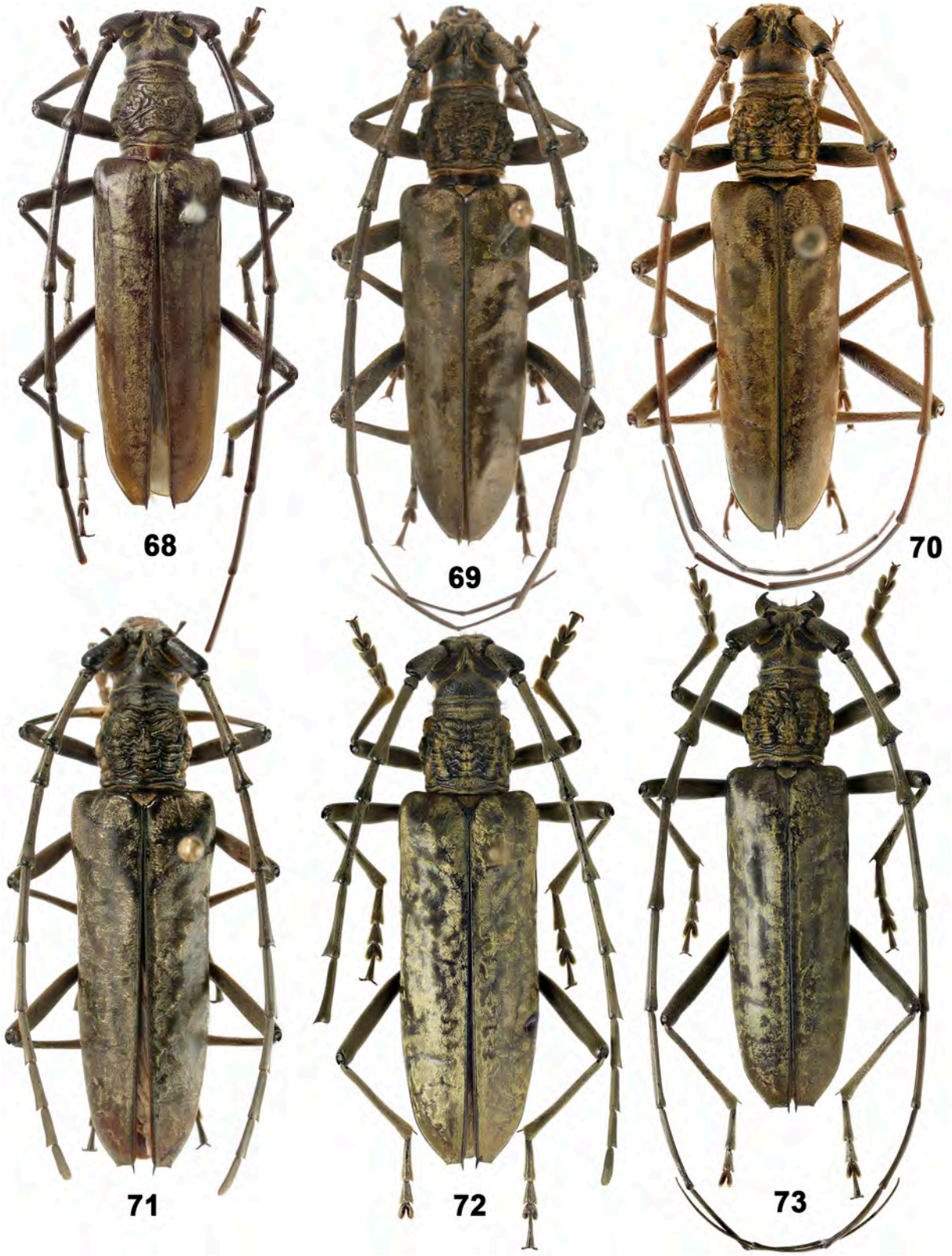
Prosternum in apical one-third with somewhat rough transverse folds, in middle part with very coarse transverse folds; prosternal process truncate apically and dorsally, sharply protruding in this place; mesosternal process between coxae significantly wider than prosternal process, with a small tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite widely truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; femora relatively robust; metatarsomere 1 barely shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation mainly greyish, partly yellowish or with a yellowish tint (in *P. patricius*, recumbent setation at least of dorsum and antennae dorsally seemingly without yellowish setae), elytral setation irregular (in holotype largely abraded); more or less long, erect, light setae mostly developed on pronotum and head.

Remarks. Although the differences between the new species and *P. patricius* are based only on single specimens of opposite sex, nonetheless these taxa are most likely to also be distinguished by the shape of the pronotum. At least such very clear differences in the shape of the pronotum as those observed between the male of *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.** and the female of *P. patricius* are not encountered between the male and female of the same taxon in some other Asian species of the genus (e.g. *P. parvicollis* and *P. schmutzenhoferi*). Besides this, unlike the male of *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.** and the female of *P. patricius*, the pronotum in the males of *P. obsolescens* and *P. murzini* **sp. n.**, is, on the contrary, somewhat more strongly broadened on the sides than in the female of *P. pullus*.

Etymology. A separate genus, *Falsopachydissus* Miroshnikov, 2017, has recently been established for the sole previously known representative of the genus in Borneo, *Pachydissus foveiscapus* Holzschuh, 2011. In this

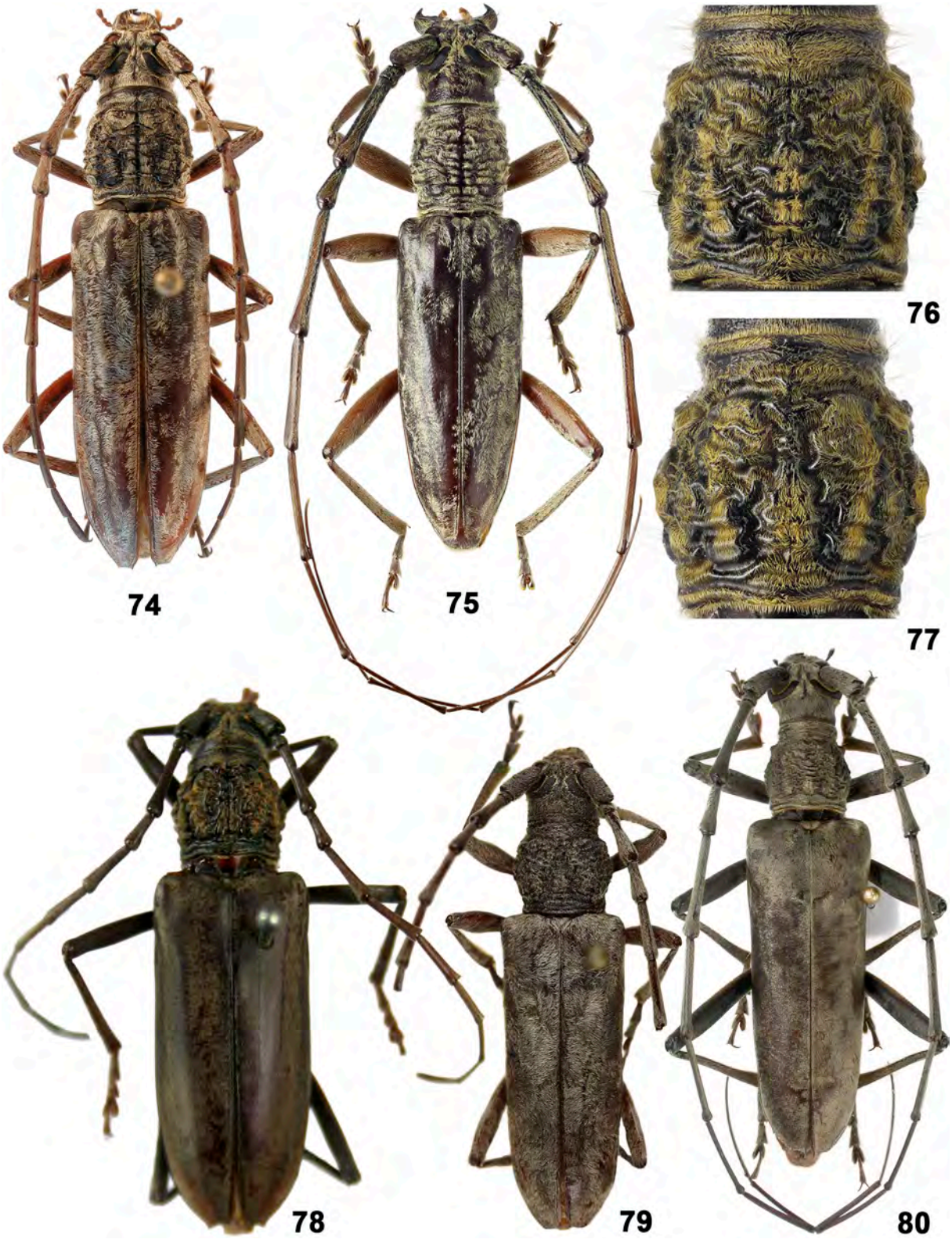


Figs 68–73. *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838, habitus, dorsal view.

68 – *P. parvicollis* Gahan, 1891; 69 – *P. obsolescens* Holzschuh, 2017; 70 – *P. schmutzenhoferi* Holzschuh, 1990; 71–72 – *P. pullus* Holzschuh, 2017; 73 – *P. murzini* **sp. n.** 68 – syntype; 69–71, 73 – holotypes; 68–70, 73 – males; 71–72 – females; 69–71 – after Holzschuh [1990, 2017], photographs by Luboš Dembický.

Рис. 68–73. *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838, общий вид сверху.

68 – *P. parvicollis* Gahan, 1891; 69 – *P. obsolescens* Holzschuh, 2017; 70 – *P. schmutzenhoferi* Holzschuh, 1990; 71–72 – *P. pullus* Holzschuh, 2017; 73 – *P. murzini* **sp. n.** 68 – синтип; 69–71, 73 – голотипы; 68–70, 73 – самцы; 71–72 – самки; 69–71 – по [Holzschuh, 1990, 2017], фотографии Л. Дембицкого.



Figs 74–80. *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838 and *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view, and pronotum.

74 – *P. patricius* Holzschuh, 1991 (after Holzschuh [1991], photograph by Luboš Dembický); 75 – *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.**; 76 – *P. pullus* Holzschuh, 2017; 77 – *P. murzini* **sp. n.**; 78 – *P. birmanicus* Gardner, 1926 (photograph by Sudhir Singh); 79 – *P. argentatus* Pic, 1923 (photograph by Gérard L. Tavakilian); 80 – *D. querceus* Holzschuh, 2015 (after Holzschuh [2015], photograph by Luboš Dembický). 74–75, 77–80 – holotypes; 74, 76, 78–79 – females; 75, 77, 80 – males.

Рис. 74–80. *Pachydissus* Newman, 1838 и *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, общий вид сверху и переднеспинка.

74 – *P. patricius* Holzschuh, 1991 (по [Holzschuh, 1991], фотография Л. Дембицкого); 75 – *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.**; 76 – *P. pullus* Holzschuh, 2017; 77 – *P. murzini* **sp. n.**; 78 – *P. birmanicus* Gardner, 1926 (фотография С. Сингха); 79 – *P. argentatus* Pic, 1923 (фотография Ж. Тавакиляна); 80 – *D. querceus* Holzschuh, 2015 (по [Holzschuh, 2015], фотография Л. Дембицкого). 74–75, 77–80 – голотипы; 74, 76, 78–79 – самки; 75, 77, 80 – самцы.

connection, *P. borneoensis* **sp. n.** is currently the first member of the genus *Pachydissus* to be found in Borneo, and its epithet is intentionally formed on the basis of the name of the locality it supports.

Distribution. Eastern Malaysia.

Pachydissus argentatus Pic, 1923
(Color plate 6: 79; Fig. 211)

Pachydissus argentatus Pic, 1923b: 8. Type locality: China, "Thibet, Vrianatang" (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Plavilstshikov, 1931: 84; Pic, 1946: 107, 108; Gressitt, 1951: 141; Hua, 2002: 222; Wang, Hua, 2009: 180, Catalogue..., 2010: 162.

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (photograph; Color plate 6: 79), "Thibet, Vrianatang", "*Pachydissus argentatus* n. sp.", "Type", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (Fig. 211).

Morphological notes. Body length of holotype 18.75 mm (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication).

Remarks. The IRSN collection contains a female I have studied ("Thibet, Coll. Le Moult") which is very similar to the holotype. Its body length is 19.2 mm, the humeral width is 5.2 mm, and the antennae are clearly longer than the body, reaching beyond the apex of the elytra by the penultimate antennomere.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

Pachydissus thibetanus Pic, 1946

Pachydissus thibetanus Pic, 1946: 108 ("Thibet"). Type locality: China, Xizang Province (according to the original description). Gressitt, 1951: 632; Hua, 2002: 222; Wang, Hua, 2009: 180; Catalogue..., 2010: 162.

Morphological notes. Body length 23 mm [Pic, 1946].

Remarks. A recent attempt to relocate the type specimen of this species in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, kindly undertaken by Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian upon my request, was unsuccessful. Instead, Pic's collection contains a label written by André Villiers, where he noted to have never seen the *P. thibetanus* type.

Distribution. China (Xizang).

Pachydissus birmanicus Gardner, 1926
(Color plate 6: 78; Fig. 212)

Pachydissus birmanicus Gardner, 1926: 199. Type locality: Burma (now Myanmar), Bondaung, S of Toungoo (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (NFIC) (photograph; Color plate 6: 78), "For. Zool. Coll. / Bondaung, S. Toungoo, 18.5.1918. C.F.C. Beeson" (upperside), "Found under bark of *Xylia dolabriformis*" (underside), "*Pachydissus birmanicus* sp.n. J.C.M. Gardner, Type", "Type", "332" (Fig. 212).

Morphological notes. Body length 34.4 mm, humeral width 10 mm (Dr. Sudhir Singh, personal communication).

Distribution. Myanmar.

Pachydissus elegans Nonfried, 1895

Pachydissus elegans Nonfried, 1895: 307. Type locality: Indonesia, W Sumatra, Siboga (according to the original description).

Remarks. This species, like several other taxa described by Nonfried [Miroshnikov, 2017: 204], are known to me only through the original description [Nonfried, 1895], even though I have made repeated attempts to relocate its type specimen(s) in a number of European museums and some other institutions.

At the same time, based on its description, the species in question most likely does not belong to the genus *Pachydissus*. At least none of the Asian species of *Pachydissus* has a pronotum being strongly sharpened on each side, a relatively large body (48 mm in length) and some other features as in *P. elegans* [Nonfried, 1895: 307–308]. Therefore, the present taxon is only conditionally considered here within the genus *Pachydissus*.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

"*Pachydissus langsonius* Fairmaire, 1895"

Remarks. Vitali et al. [2017] have recently shown that the holotype of this species, kept in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, they revised, does not differ significantly from *Trirachys holosericeus* (Fabricius, 1787) and in some morphological features, in particular, the structure of the antennae, does not correspond to the original description. They regard this holotype to be false and propose *Pachydissus langsonius* to provisionally be considered as *incertae sedis*.

At the same time, on the basis of some specimens kept at the Institut Royal de Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, identified by Fairmaire as "*Pachydissus langsonius*" and referred to by Vitali et al. [2017], as well as considering the original description [Fairmaire, 1895: 176–177], the possibility that the holotype of *P. langsonius* is false [Vitali et al., 2017], and the combination "*Aeolesthes langsonius*" proposed by Aurivillius [1912: 47], the species in question is likely to belong either to the genus *Trirachys* Hope, 1843 (if not a synonym of *T. holosericeus*) or to the genus *Aeolesthes* Gahan, 1890, but anyway not to *Pachydissus*.

"*Dymasius querceus* Holzschuh, 2015"
(Color plate 6: 80)

Remarks. In my opinion, the generic attribution of *D. querceus* requires clarification, bearing in mind that this species most likely belongs to the genus *Pachydissus* [Miroshnikov, 2017].

Genus *Margites* Gahan, 1891

Margites Gahan, 1891: 26 (*Pachydissus* subgen., "section"); Gahan, 1906: 137; Aurivillius, 1912: 59; Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 88; 1940: 113, 641; Gressitt, 1951: 143; Kojima, Hayashi, 1969: 48; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 77; Lee, 1982: 28; Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984: 255; Adlbauer, 2006: 63; Catalogue..., 2010: 161; Heffern, 2013: 10; Nga et al., 2014: 435; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 31; Miroshnikov, 2017: 223.

Type species: *Cerambyx egenus* Pascoe, 1858, by subsequent designation [Gahan, 1906].

Margites egenus (Pascoe, 1858)
(Figs 81, 98, 102, 106, 112, 215)

Cerambyx egenus Pascoe, 1858: 236 ("China Borealis"). Type locality: Northern China (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Pachydissus (*Margites*) *egenus*: Gahan, 1891: 26.

Margites egenus: Aurivillius, 1912: 59; Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 89; Gressitt, 1951: 144 ("China: N. China; Szechuan (Chengtu); Kwangtung (Lien)"); Wang, Hua, 2009: 174.

Margites (*Margites*) *egenus*: Catalogue..., 2010: 161 (China: "Northern Territory, Sichuan and Guandong provinces").

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 81), "N China", "*Cerambyx egenus* Pasc[oe]. Type", "Type", "Pascoe Coll. 93–60", "*Margites egenus* Pasc. N China" (Fig. 215).

Morphological notes. According to the original description [Pascoe, 1858], the body length of the holotype is "9 lines", i.e. about 19 mm, while based on my own measurements, the body length is 16.1 mm, the humeral width is 4.2 mm. According to Plavilstshikov [1931], the body length of the beetles of this species is 12–18 mm.

Distribution. China.

Margites fulvidus (Pascoe, 1858)
(Figs 82, 83, 99, 103, 107, 216)

Cerambyx fulvidus Pascoe, 1858: 236 ("China Borealis"). Type locality: Northern China (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Pachydissus (?) *fulvidus*: Bates, 1873: 152.

Pachydissus (*Margites*) *fulvidus*: Gahan, 1891: 26.

Margites fulvidus: Aurivillius, 1912: 59; Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 90; Gressitt, 1951: 144; Ohbayashi, 1964: 38; Kojima, Hayashi, 1969: 48, pl. 15, fig. 5; Lee, 1982: 28, pl. 4, fig. 60; Hua, 2002: 214; Chou, 2004: 140; Hua et al., 2009: 41, fig. 484 (possibly wrong determination), 172; Wang, Hua, 2009: 174.

Margites (*Margites*) *fulvidus*: Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984: 255, pl. 27, figs 185, 185a; Catalogue..., 2010: 161.

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 83), "N. China", "*Cerambyx fulvidus* Pasc[oe]. Type", "Type", "Pascoe Coll. 93–60", "*Margites fulvidus* Pasc. N. China" (Fig. 216); 1♂ (ZMMU), "China, Ningpo [now Ningbo], Coll. J. Clermont", "*Margites fulvidus* Psc., N. Plavilstshikov det."; 2♀ (cSM), China, Shaanxi Prov., Haozhenzi, 1350–2000 m, 27.05–8.06.1999 (leg. S. Murzin), "*Margites fulvidus* (Pasc.), S. Murzin det. 1999"; 1♂ (cSM), China, Shaanxi Prov., Taibaishan Nat. Forest Park, 1350 m, 10.06.1999 (leg. M. Murzin), "*Margites fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858) ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (NHMD) (Fig. 82), Taiwan, Datun Mt., 22.06.1997 (leg. J. Chen), "*Margites fulvidus* (Pascoe), Ole Mehl det."; 1♂, 2♀ (NHMD), Japan, Amami Ooshima Isl., Yuwan, 27.06.1978 (leg. N. Yamamoe), "*Margites fulvidus* (Pascoe), Ole Mehl det.".

Morphological notes. Body length of holotype 17.2 mm, humeral width 4.25 mm; in the specimens I have studied (in addition to the holotype) 14.8–16 mm and 3.8–4 mm, respectively. According to Plavilstshikov [1931], the body length is 12–18 mm.

Distribution. China (including Taiwan), Korea, Japan.

Margites exiguus (Gahan, 1894)

Pachydissus (*Margites*) *exiguus* Gahan, 1894: 10. Type locality: Burma (now Myanmar), Mandalay (according to the original description).

Margites exiguus: Gahan, 1906: 137 (Burma: "Pegu: Tharawaddy; Mandalay"); Plavilstshikov, 1931: 89; Roonwal, 1954: 71, 81 (larvae in "*Anogeissus acuminata* and *Aporosa villosula*").

Remarks. This species is known to me only from the original description, as well as from the Gahan's monograph [1906]. Dr. Maxwell V.L. Barclay kindly provided me with the type specimens of all Asian *Margites* species kept under his care at BMNH for study, but the type of *M. exiguus* was absent among them. There is no photograph in the collection of Mr. Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) either, a person who kindly provided me with his pictures of the types of all *Margites* species available to him, including the types he photographed in BMNH.

One male (with a body length of 19 mm) (Fig. 92) from BMNH that I have revised has the following labels: "Siam. 1930 W.R.S. Ladell", "Bangkok, March 1930, at light", "9.1784", "*Margites exiguus* Gah., fr[om]. description. D.J. Atkinson det. 1948". However, it shows no clear differences from the Laotian specimens identified by J.L. Gressitt as *Margites grisescens* Pic, 1937 (see below).

Morphological notes. Body length 11–16 mm [Gahan, 1894, 1906].

Distribution. Myanmar; has also been recorded from India [Plavilstshikov, 1931].

Margites modicus Gahan, 1906
(Figs 84, 100, 104, 108, 113, 217)

Margites modicus Gahan, 1906: 138. Type locality: India, Nilgiri Hills (according to the original description and the label of the lectotype). Aurivillius, 1912: 59; Weigel, 2006: 498; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 31.

Margites (*Margites*) *modicus*: Catalogue..., 2010: 161.

Material. 1♂, lectotype, here designated (BMNH) (Fig. 84), "India, Nylghirri" [= Nilgiri], "*Margites modicus* Gahan, Type", "Type", "Fry Coll. 1905.100", "26306" (Fig. 217), "Lectotypus ♂ *Margites modicus* Gahan, 1906, A. Miroshnikov des., 2018".

Morphological notes. Body length 13–17 mm, humeral width 3.75–5 mm [Gahan, 1906], thereby the lectotype is 14.3 mm and 3.8 mm, respectively.

Remarks. Based on the original publication [Gahan, 1906], this species was described from no less than three specimens of both sexes. As noted above, Dr. Maxwell V.L. Barclay kindly provided me with the type specimens of all Asian *Margites* species kept under his care at BMNH for study, but there is only a single type specimen of *M. modicus* among them.

Distribution. India (Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh); has also been recorded from Nepal [Weigel, 2006].

Margites auratonotatus Pic, 1923
(Figs 85, 86, 213, 214)

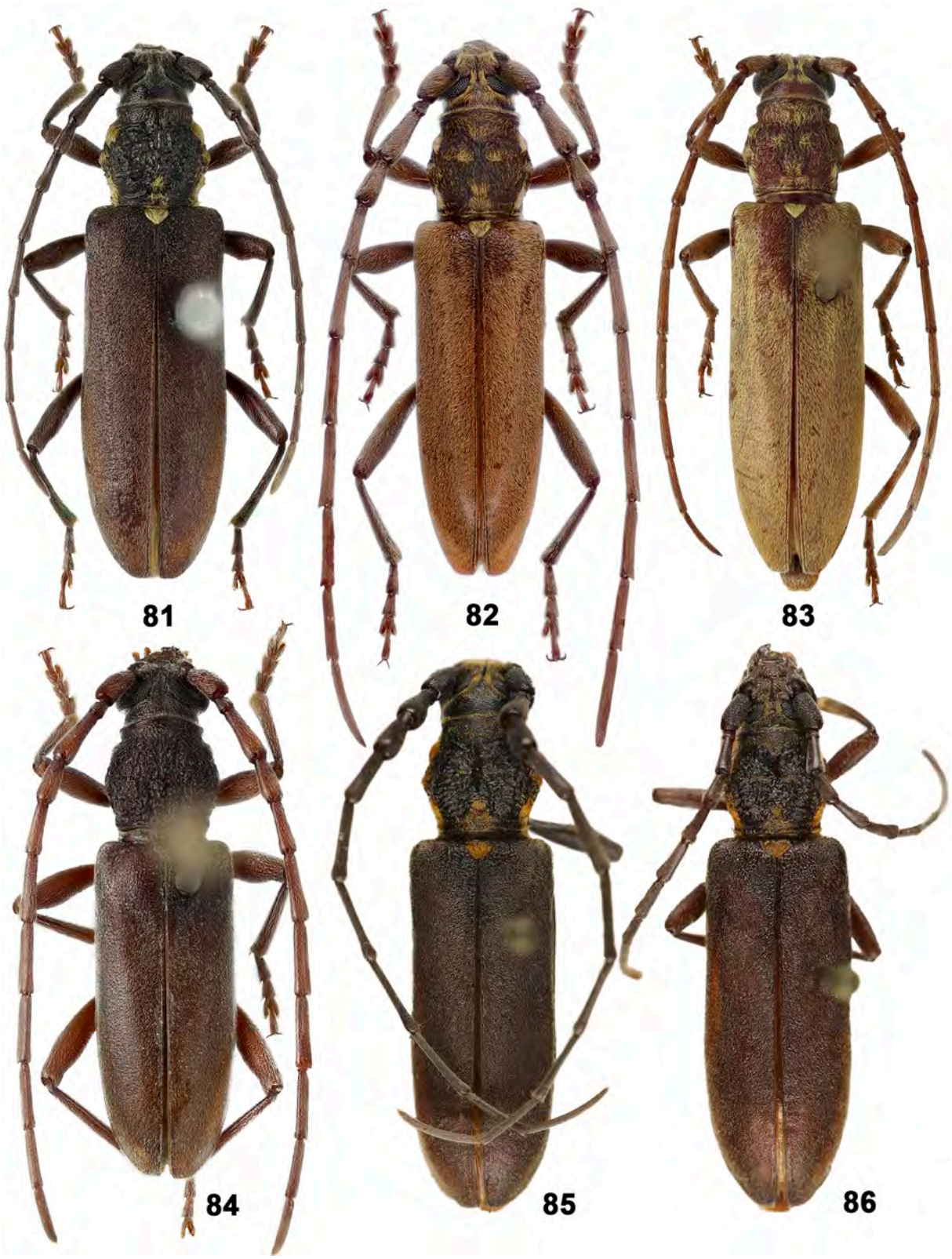
Margites auratonotatus Pic, 1923a: 7 ("Chine"). Type locality: China, Xujiahui (according to the original description and the labels of the syntypes). Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 89 (as a species with the dubious differences from *M. egenus* and *M. exiguus*); Gressitt, 1951: 143 (*M. egenus* ? = *M. auratonotatus*); Hua, 2002: 214; Hua et al., 2009: 41 (fig. 482), 172; Wang, Hua, 2009: 174.

Margites (*Margites*) *auratonotatus*: Catalogue..., 2010: 161.

Material. 1♂, syntype (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 85), "Zi-ka-wei [= Xujiahui], 10.5.[19]23", "*Margites auratonotatus* Pic", "Type", "Muséum Paris, Coll. E. Licent", "Holotype" (incorrect label) (Fig. 213); 1♀, syntype (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 86), "Zi-ka-wei [= Xujiahui], 11.5.[19]22", "*Margites auratonotatus* Pic n. sp.", "Type", "Muséum Paris, Coll. E. Licent", "P. 33", "Paratype" (incorrect label) (Fig. 214); 1♀ (photograph), China, "Chekiang, Chusan [modern transliteration: Zhejiang, Zhoushan], Musée Heude", "16–6–[19]31, O. Piel, coll.", "*Margites auratonotatus* Pic" (photograph).

Morphological notes. Body length of male and female syntypes 16.4 or 16.5 mm, respectively (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication).

Distribution. China (including Taiwan).



Figs 81–86. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, habitus, dorsal view.

81 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 82–83 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 84 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 85–86 – *M. auratonotatus* Pic, 1923 (photographs by Gérard L. Tavakilian). 81, 83 – holotypes; 84 – lectotype ; 85–86 – syntypes; 81, 83, 86 – females; 82, 84–85 – males.

Рис. 81–86. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, общий вид сверху.

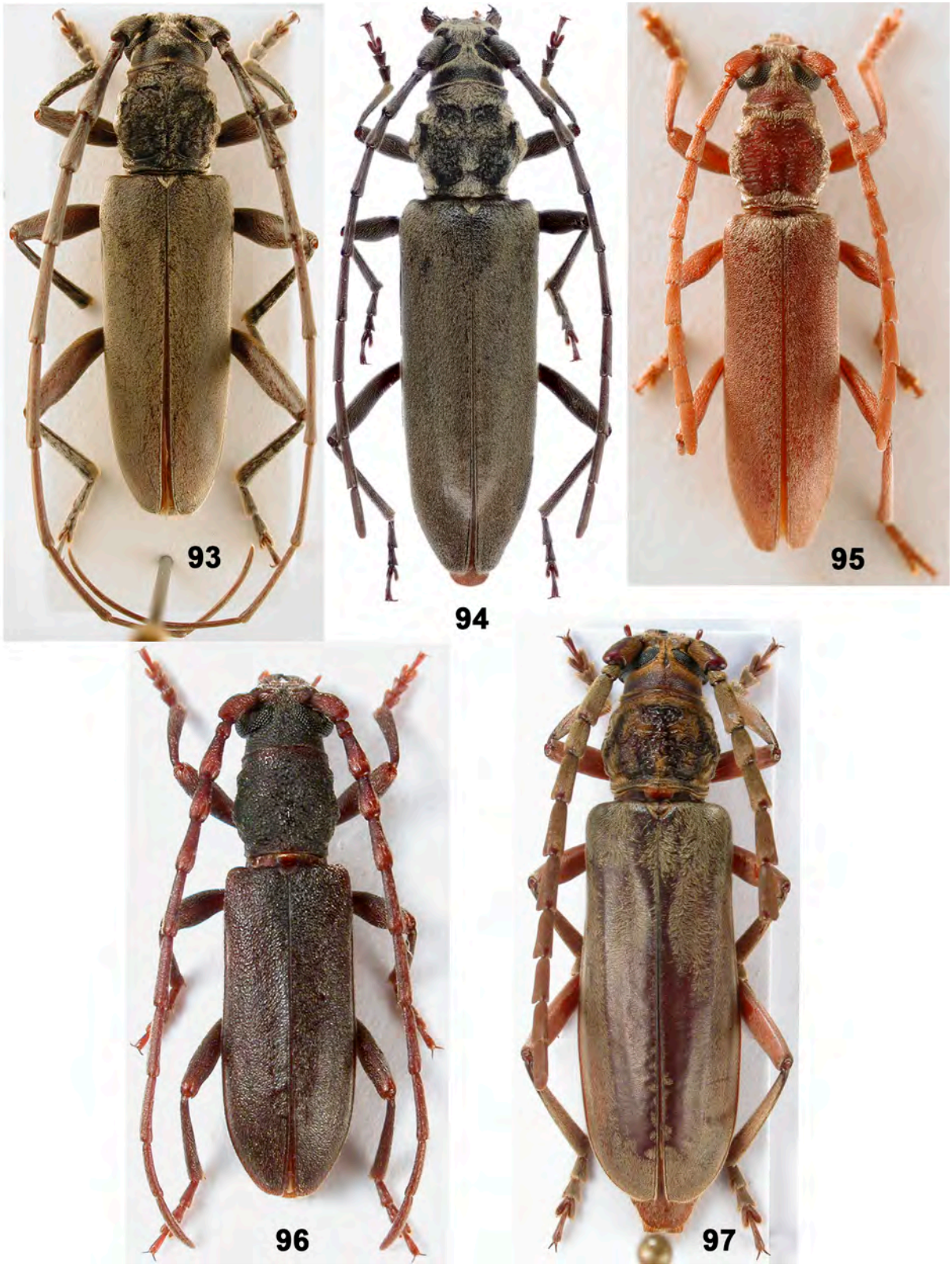
81 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 82–83 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 84 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 85–86 – *M. auratonotatus* Pic, 1923 (фотографии Ж. Тавакиляна). 81, 83 – голотипы; 84 – лектотип ; 85–86 – синтипы; 81, 83, 86 – самки; 82, 84–85 – самцы.

Figs 87–92. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, habitus, dorsal view.

87–88 – *M. luteopubens* Pic, 1926 (88 – photograph by Gérard L. Tavakilian); 89 – *M. lajoyei* Pic, 1926 (photograph by Gérard L. Tavakilian); 90–92 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (90–91 – from Laos, 92 – from Thailand). 88–89 – holotypes; 87, 89, 91–92 – males; 88, 90 – females.

Рис. 87–92. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, общий вид сверху.

87–88 – *M. luteopubens* Pic, 1926 (88 – фотография Ж. Тавакиляна); 89 – *M. lajoyei* Pic, 1926 (фотография Ж. Тавакиляна); 90–92 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (90–91 – из Лаоса, 92 – из Таиланда). 88–89 – голотипы; 87, 89, 91–92 – самцы; 88, 90 – самки.

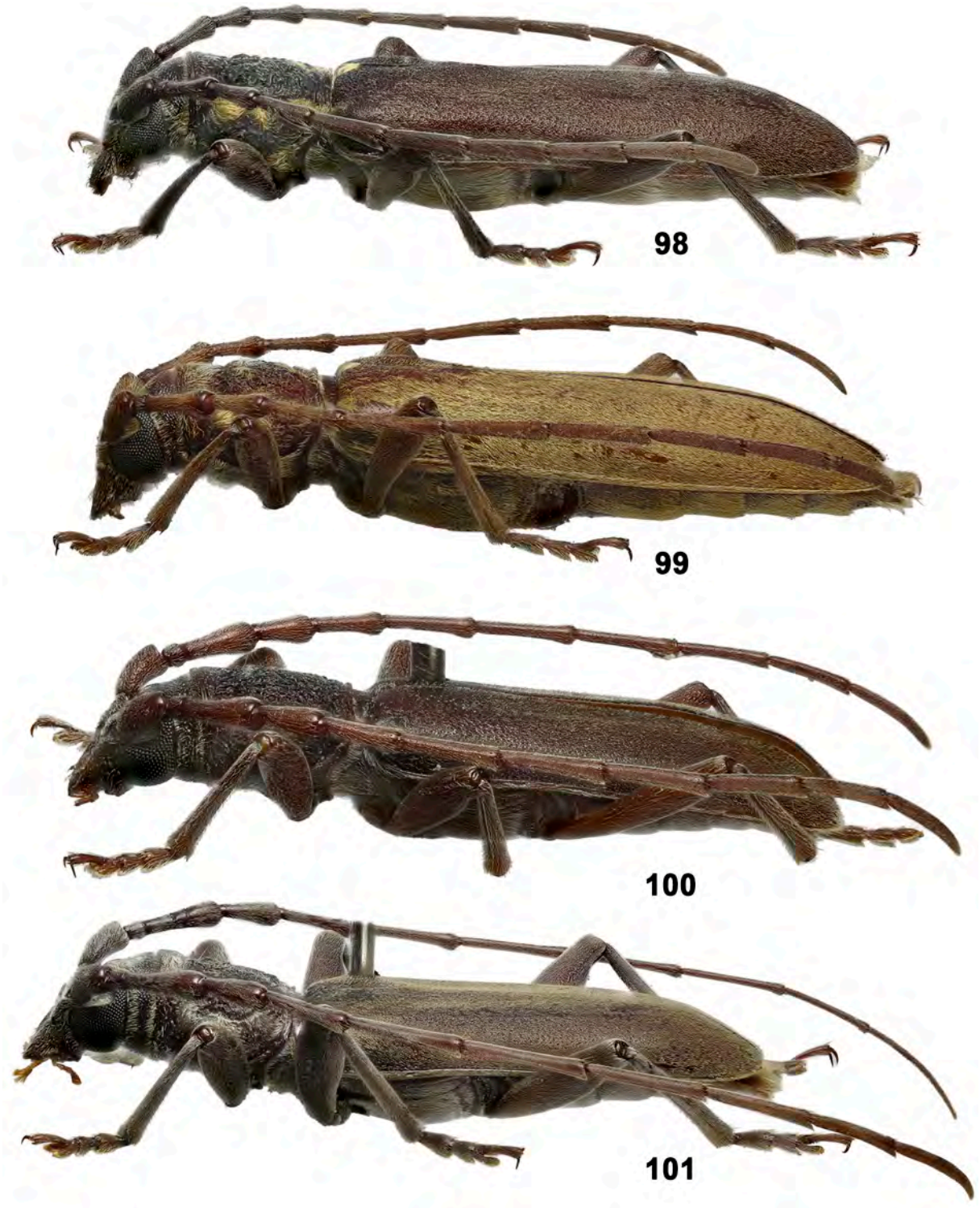


Figs 93–97. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, habitus, dorsal view.

93–94 – *M. mucidus* Holzschuh, 1995; 95 – *M. pumilus* Holzschuh, 1999; 96 – *M. minutulus* Holzschuh, 2008; 97 – *M. alutaceus* Holzschuh, 2006. 93, 95–97 – holotypes; 93, 95–96 – males; 94, 97 – females; 93, 95–97 – after Holzschuh [1995, 1999, 2006, 2008], photographs by Luboš Dembický.

Рис. 93–97. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, общий вид сверху.

93–94 – *M. mucidus* Holzschuh, 1995; 95 – *M. pumilus* Holzschuh, 1999; 96 – *M. minutulus* Holzschuh, 2008; 97 – *M. alutaceus* Holzschuh, 2006. 93, 95–97 – голотипы; 93, 95–96 – самцы; 94, 97 – самки; 93, 95–97 – по [Holzschuh, 1995, 1999, 2006, 2008], фотографии Л. Дембицкого.



Figs 98–101. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, habitus, lateral view.

98 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 99 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 100 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 101 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (from Thailand). 98–99 – holotypes; 100 – lectotype; 98–99 – females; 100–101 – males.

Рис. 98–101. *Margites* Gahan, 1891, общий вид сбоку.

98 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 99 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 100 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 101 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (из Таиланда). 98–99 – голотипы; 100 – лектотип; 98–99 – самки; 100–101 – самцы.

Margites luteopubens Pic, 1926
(Figs 87, 88, 218)

Margites luteopubens Pic, 1926a: 23. Type locality: China, Yunnan (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 90 (syn. pro *Margites fulvidus*; wrong synonymy; see also below); Gressitt, 1951: 144; Hua, 1984: 60; 2002: 214; Hua et al., 2009: 41, fig. 483 (possibly wrong determination), 172; Wang, Hua, 2009: 174; Weigel et al., 2013: 72, 161, pl. 6, fig. f; Nga et al., 2014: 435.

Margites (*Margites*) *luteopubens*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 77; Catalogue…, 2010: 161.

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 88), China, "Yunnan", "*Margites luteopubens* n. sp.", "Type", "21", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (Fig. 218); 1♂ (ZIN) (Fig. 87), Vietnam, Hanoi City, 5.04.1962, at light (leg. O.N. Kabakov), "*Margites luteopubens* Pic ?, Kabakov det. 1985", "*Margites luteopubens* Pic, 1926 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 2♂ (ZIN), N Vietnam, Tam Dao, 5.06.1995 (leg. Gorochov), "*Margites luteopubens* Pic, 1926 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (cLD), N Vietnam, 70 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao, 21°27′N / 105°39′E, 900–1200 m, 9–19.05.1998 (leg. L. Dembický, P. Pacholátko), "*Margites luteopubens* Pic, 1926 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (ZIN), Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Sa Pa Distr., Fan Si Pan Mt., 22°20′N / 103°46′E, 1900–2500 m, 20.04–9.05.1999 (leg. N. Orlov), "*Margites luteopubens* Pic, 1926 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♀ (NHMD), N Vietnam, Tam Dao Nat. Park, 21°16′16″N / 105°23′17″E, 900 m, 4–5.05.2005 (leg. A. Kun), "*Margites luteopubens* Pic, 1926 ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♀ (NHMD), Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., ~20°12′N / 104°01′E, 1500–1900 m, 23.04–16.05.2008 (leg. C. Holzschuh), "*Margites luteopubens* Pic, det. Holzschuh 2009".

Morphological notes. Body length 12–20 mm [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970], thereby the holotype is 17 mm long (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication); in the specimens I have studied body length 13.1–17 mm, humeral width of 3.3–4.6 mm. The indication of "39 mm" [Weigel et al., 2013: 161] is without any doubt a misprint.

Margites luteopubens is morphologically very similar to *M. fulvidus*, thereby both species showing significant individual variability, which to some extent complicates their diagnostics. In my opinion, the differences between these species require a detailed elaboration using a more extensive material.

Distribution. China (Yunnan), Laos, Vietnam.

Margites lajoyei Pic, 1926
(Figs 89, 219)

Margites lajoyei Pic, 1926b: 76. Type locality: "Cochinchine, Cap Sain-Jacques" (now Vũng Tàu, southern Vietnam) (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Plavilstshikov, 1931: 90 (syn. pro *Margites fulvidus*; wrong synonymy).

Margites (*Margites*) *lajoyei*: Catalogue..., 2010: 161.

Material. 1♂, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 89), "Cochinchine, Cap St. Jacques", "*Margites lajoyei* n. sp.", "Type", "ex Lajoye", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (Fig. 219).

Morphological notes. Body length of holotype 12.7 mm (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication).

Distribution. Southern Vietnam; in my opinion, the record in Yunnan Province, China [Catalogue..., 2010] requires confirmation and possibly concerns another species.

Margites grisescens Pic, 1937
(Figs 90–92, 101, 105, 109, 114)

Margites grisescens Pic, 1937: 7. Type locality: northern Vietnam, "Annam" (according to the original description). Hua, 1984: 60; Nga et al., 2014: 435.

Margites (*Margites*) *grisescens*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 78.

Material. 2♂ (BM), "Laos: Borikhane Prov., Paksane", [? 27.III.1962], "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *grisescens* Pic, J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂ (BM) (Fig. 91) (body length 23 mm!), "Laos: Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 25.2.1964", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *grisescens* Pic, J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Wapikhamthong Prov., Khong Sedone, 31.3.1965", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *grisescens* Pic, J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Ban Van Heue, 20 km E of Phou-kow-kuei [= Phou Khao Khouei], 15–31.V.1965", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *grisescens* Pic, J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂, 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Vientiane, 24.II.1966", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *grisescens* Pic, J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (BM) (Fig. 90), "Laos: Sedone Prov., Pakse, 30.IV.1967", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (s. str.) *grisescens* Pic, J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (cLD), NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son Prov., Soppong, 19°27′N / 98°20′E, 1200 m, 26–28.05.2000 (leg. P. Spáčil), "*Margites grisescens* Pic, 1937 ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018", "Compared to the specimens identified by J.L. Gressitt"; 1♂ (cAM), N Thailand, Chiang Rai Prov., Doi Chang env., 640–750 m, 19°46′01″N / 99°28′11″E – 9°47′44″N / 99°27′06″E, 11–15.05.2013 (leg. I. Melnik), "*Margites grisescens* Pic, 1937 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018", "Compared to the specimens identified by J.L. Gressitt"; 1♂, 1♀ (IRSN), Cambodia, Kampong Speu, Chambok, 11°21′25″N / 104°7′9″E, 4–8.05.2015, light trap (leg. J. Constant, V. Sougnez), "*Margites grisescens* Pic, 1937 [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018", "Compared to the specimens identified by J.L. Gressitt".

Remarks. The type of this species is known to me only from the original description. A recent attempt to relocate it in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, kindly undertaken by Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian upon my request, was unsuccessful, like in the case of the type of *Pachydissus thibetanus* (see above). I was informed that Pic's collection also contained a label, where André Villiers noted to have never seen the type of *M. grisescens*.

Margites grisescens is here understood as being represenred by the specimens identified by J.L. Gressitt that I have examined.

Morphological notes. Body length 11–15 mm [Pic, 1937; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]; in the specimens that I have studied the body length was 12.3–23 mm, the humeral width between 3.3–5.8 mm.

Distribution. Vietnam, Laos; based on the material studied, *M. grisescens* is being recorded here from Thailand and Cambodia for the first time.

Margites mucidus Holzschuh, 1995
(Figs 93, 94)

Margites mucidus Holzschuh, 1995: 17. Type locality: Northern Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep Mt., 1100 m (according to the original description).

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 93); 1♀ (cAM) (Fig. 94), Laos, Xaignabouri City, 16–18.04.2005 (unknown collector), "*Margites mucidus* Holzschuh, 1995 ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♀ (cLD), "Laos", "*Margites mucidus* Holzschuh, 1995 ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. Body length 15.5–19.3 mm [Holzschuh, 1995]; in the specimens I have studied the body length was 18.8–19.4 mm, the humeral width between 4.6–4.8 mm.

Distribution. Thailand; based on the material studied, *M. mucidus* is being recorded here from Laos for the first time.

Margites pumilus Holzschuh, 1999
(Fig. 95)

Margites pumilus Holzschuh, 1999: 20. Type locality: Indonesia, Sumatra, Kebun Sei Kopas, 2°49′N / 99°18′E, 200 m (according to the original description). Heffern, 2013: 10.

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 95).

Morphological notes. Body length 9.2 mm [Holzschuh, 1999].

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra); has also been recorded from Borneo [Heffern, 2013].

Margites alutaceus Holzschuh, 2006
(Fig. 97)

Margites alutaceus Holzschuh, 2006: 221. Type locality: Malaysia, Sabah, Sipitang, Mendolong (according to the original description). Heffern, 2013: 10.

Material. 1♀, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 97).

Morphological notes. Body length 26 mm [Holzschuh, 2006].

Distribution. Eastern Malaysia.

Margites minutulus Holzschuh, 2008
(Fig. 96)

Margites minutulus Holzschuh, 2007: 200 (nom. nudum).

Margites minutulus Holzschuh, 2008: 239. Type locality: India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar (14°03′49″N / 75°05′23″E), 600 m (according to the original description). Kariyanna et al., 2017: 31.

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 96).

Morphological notes. Body length 8.2–9.2 mm [Holzschuh, 2008].

Distribution. India.

Genus *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, stat. rest.

Laomargites Pic, 1923a: 8; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 78 (*Margites* subgen.).

Type species: *Laomargites singularis* Pic, 1923, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. This genus considered by some researchers as a subgenus of the genus *Margites* differs clearly from it in the structure of the eyes, the sculpture in the area of the base of the antennae, the pronotal sculpture, the structure of the femora and tibiae, as well as by some other traits indicated below.

When detailing the structure of *Laomargites* **stat. rest.**, the following features must be noted as being characteristic of this genus: eyes, albeit strongly convex, but in general significantly less strongly developed compared to *Margites*, with both upper and lower lobes clearly more narrow, as in Figs 110, 111, 115, 116 (cf. Figs 106–109, 112–114), with a greater distance between both upper and lower lobes; submentum strongly transverse (vs submentum only moderately transverse in *Margites*); bases of antennae with a very strong, sharply protruding bordure embracing the antennal cavities over most of their perimeter and forming a wide and deep depression between inner margins of antennal bases, as in Figs 110, 111 (vs bases of antennae usual in structure, with neither a very strong bordure nor a deep depression between their inner margins in *Margites*, as in Figs 106–109); antennomere 2 both in male and female distinctly or very clearly longitudinal, in male somewhat inflated (vs antennomere 2 distinctly transverse or subequal in length and width, in male sometimes barely or slightly longitudinal, but not inflated in *Margites*); antennomeres 3 and 4 in male distinctly inflated; pronotum (Figs 110, 111) in apical part with a very well-expressed, peculiar, sculptural formation in the form of a scutum (somewhat reminding of *Imbrius* Pascoe, 1866, but larger), sharply bound from behind by a ledge and along margin framed by a bordure, mainly with coarse, mostly longitudinal wrinkles, folds and a clear, more or less sharp puncturation; behind this formation with very coarse, longitudinal and obliquely longitudinal, more or less long, partly sinuous folds in places connected with each other by transverse folds, in general forming a large fragment of discal sculpture extending almost to base of pronotum; lateral to this fragment with a coarse and very coarse, mostly longitudinal, cellular sculpture (vs no similar sculpture of pronotum is observed in *Margites* – Figs 81–97, 102–105); elytra with a well-developed recumbent setation, but weakly hiding their puncturation, and, in addition, sometimes with very clearly expressed, suberect, short setae (vs elytra sometimes with a dense recumbent setation, strongly hiding their puncturation, but without clearly expressed, suberect, short setae in *Margites*); femora with a gentle rugose sculpture and a small, more or less dense puncturation (vs at least profemora, especially on ventral side, with a rough or moderately coarse, dense and confluent, rugose puncturation; meso- and metafemora usually with a less coarse sculpture, but sometimes with a sculpture more or less similar to that of profemora, especially on mesofemora, in *Margites*); tibiae without carina (vs tibiae with a very clear or less distinct, sometimes partly or predominantly poorly expressed carina, this nonetheless being present along each side in *Margites*).

Composition. The genus includes two species, one of which is described as new.

Distribution. Indochina (Laos, Vietnam, Thailand).

Laomargites singularis Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**
(Figs 110, 115, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126–129, 131, 133, 135, 220)

Laomargites singularis Pic, 1923a: 8. Type locality: Laos, [Ban] Paklung (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Margites (*Laomargites*) *singularis*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 78.

Margites singularis: Hua, 1984: 60.

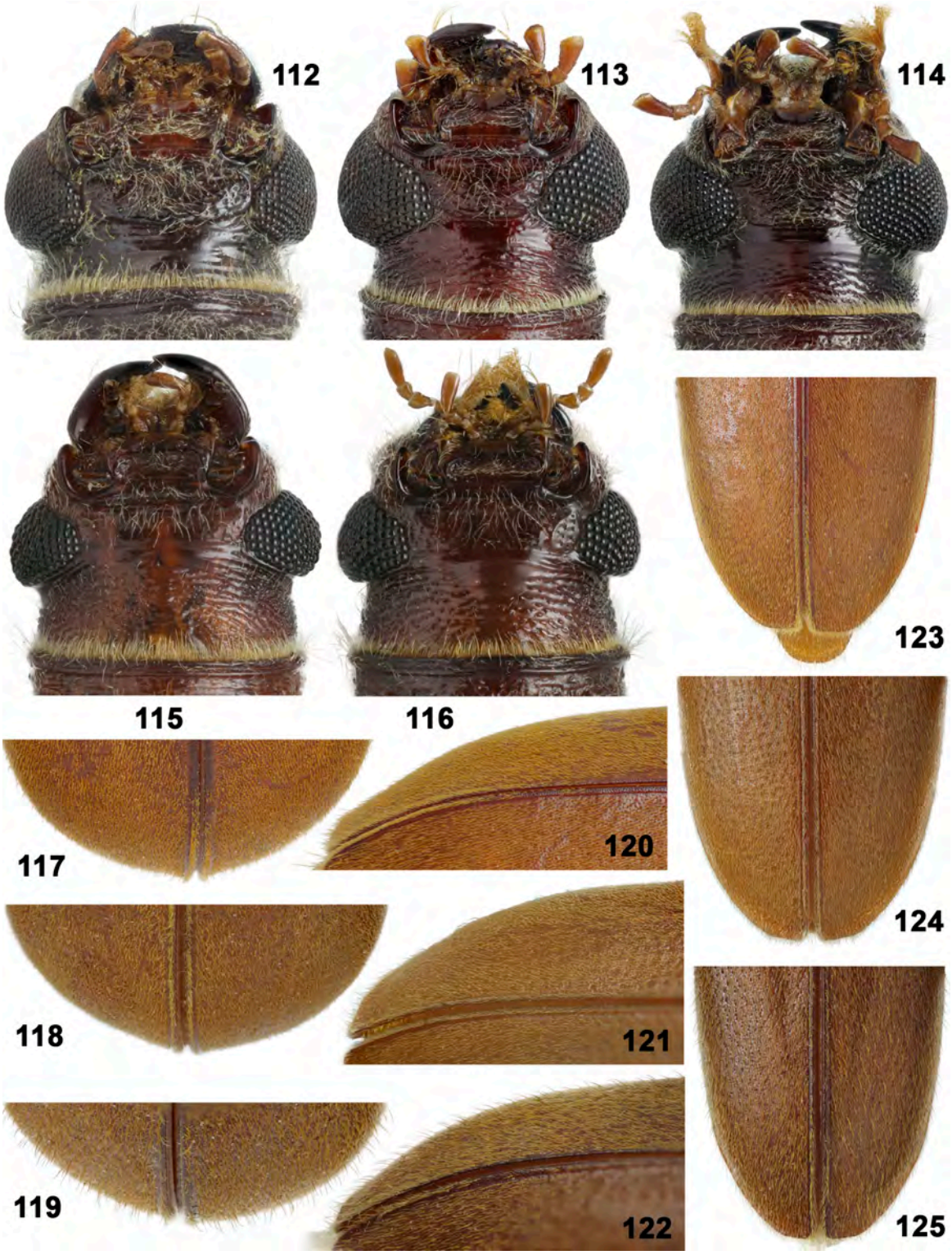
Material. 1♂, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (Fig. 128), "Laos, Paklung, le 8.III.1920, R. Vitalis de Salvaza", "*Laomargites* n. g. *singularis* n. sp.", "Type", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "3000", "Holotype" (Fig. 220); 2♂ (BM), "Laos: Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 25.2.1964", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂ (BMNH) (Fig. 127), "Laos: Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 17.III.1965", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀, 1♀ (Fig. 129) (BM), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Nongtevada, 15.II.1965, 17.III.1965", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂, 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Ban Van Eue, 16.III.1966", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 2♂ (BM), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Phou Kou Khouei, 19.III.1966, 15.IV.1966", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂ (BMNH) (Fig. 126), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Nongtevada, 2.II.1967", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Sayaboury Prov., Sayaboury, 25.III.1966", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.",

Figs 102–111. *Margites* Gahan, 1891 and *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, head, dorsal view, and pronotum.

102, 106 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 103, 107 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 104, 108 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 105, 109 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (from Thailand); 110 – *L. singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 111 – *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** 102–103, 106–107, 111 – holotypes; 104, 108 – lectotype; 102–103, 106–107 – females; 104–105, 108–111 – males.

Рис. 102–111. *Margites* Gahan, 1891 и *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, голова сверху и переднеспинка.

102, 106 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 103, 107 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 104, 108 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 105, 109 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (из Таиланда); 110 – *L. singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 111 – *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** 102–103, 106–107, 111 – голотипы; 104, 108 – лектотип; 102–103, 106–107 – самки; 104–105, 108–111 – самцы.

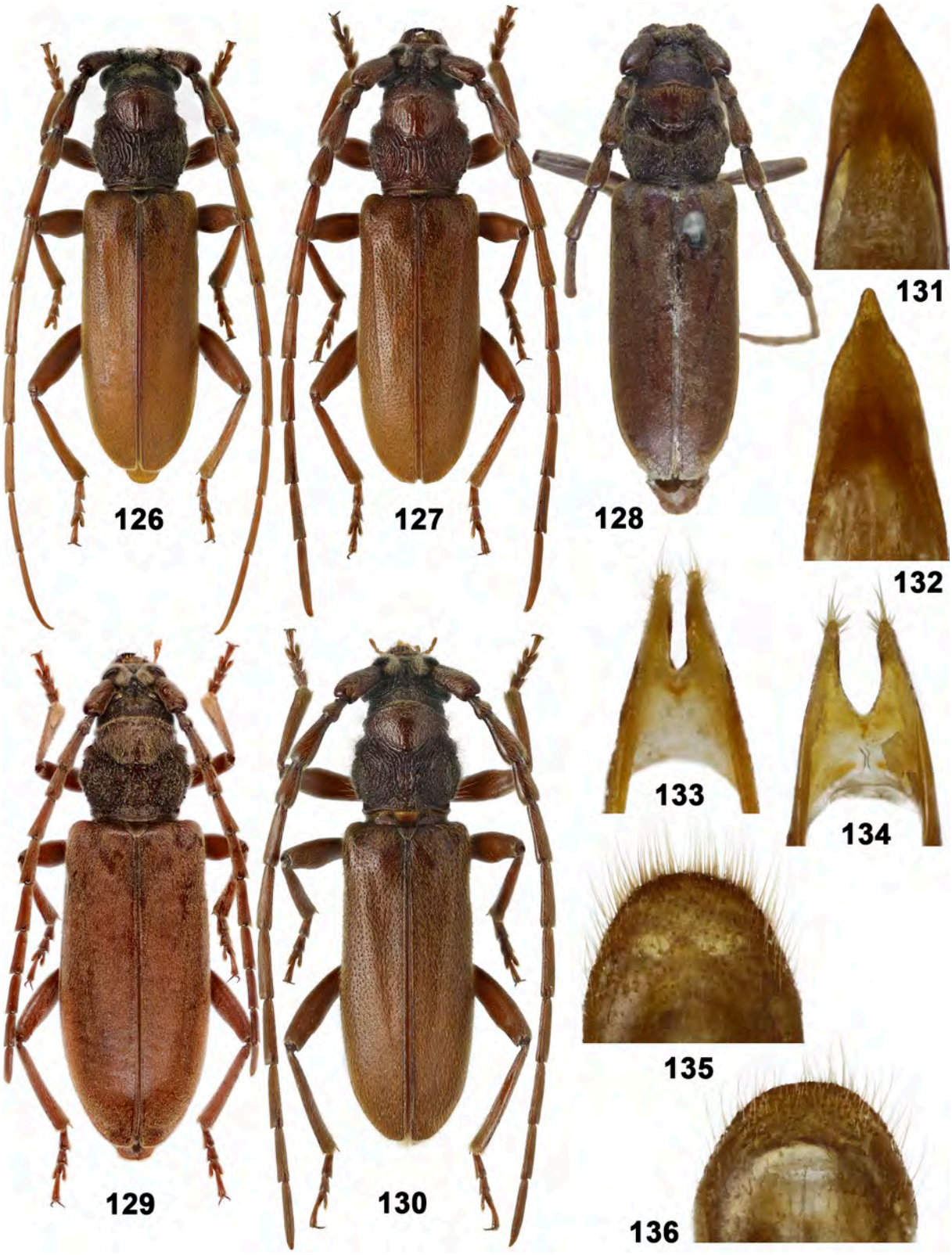


Figs 112–125. *Margites* Gahan, 1891 and *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**

112 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 113 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 114 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (from Thailand); 115, 117–118, 120–121, 123–124 – *L. singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 116, 119, 122, 125 – *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** 112, 116, 119, 122, 125 – holotypes; 113 – lectotype; 112 – female; 113–125 – males; 112–116 – head, ventral view; 117–119 – apex of elytra, dorsal view (at an angle of about 45 degrees); 120–122 – apical part of elytra, lateral view; 123–125 – apical part of elytra, dorsal view.

Рис. 112–125. *Margites* Gahan, 1891 и *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**

112 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 113 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 114 – *M. grisescens* Pic, 1937 (из Таиланда); 115, 117–118, 120–121, 123–124 – *L. singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 116, 119, 122, 125 – *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** 112, 116, 119, 122, 125 – голотипы; 113 – лектотип; 112 – самка; 113–125 – самцы; 112–116 – голова снизу; 117–119 – вершина надкрылий сверху (под углом примерно 45 градусов); 120–122 – вершинная часть надкрылий сбоку; 123–125 – вершинная часть надкрылий сверху.



Figs 126–136. *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, habitus, dorsal view, and male genitalia.

126–129, 131, 133, 135 – *L. singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 130, 132, 134, 136 – *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** 128, 130 – holotypes; 126–128, 130 – males; 129 – female; 131–132 – apical part of penis, ventral view; 133–134 – apical part of tegmen, ventral view; 135–136 – apical part of tergite 8, dorsal view.

Рис. 126–136. *Laomargites* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сверху и гениталии самца.

126–129, 131, 133, 135 – *L. singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 130, 132, 134, 136 – *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.** 128, 130 – голотипы; 126–128, 130 – самцы; 129 – самка; 131–132 – вершинная часть пениса снизу; 133–134 – вершинная часть тегмена снизу; 135–136 – вершинная часть 8-го тергита сверху.

"*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♀ (BM), "Laos: Tonpheng, 15.V.1966", "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "*Margites* (*Laomargites*) *singularis* (Pic), J.L. Gressitt det."; 1♂ (IRSN), "Laos, Takek, Coll. Le Moult", "*Laomargites singularis* Pic, 1923 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. Body length 11–20 mm [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]; in the specimens I have studied the body length was 13.1–22.2 mm, the humeral width between 3.45–5.7 mm, thereby the holotype is 17.8 mm and 4.6 mm, respectively.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand.

Laomargites fedorenkoi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Figs 111, 116, 119, 122, 125, 130, 132, 134, 136)

Material. Holotype, ♂ (cAM) (Fig. 130): Vietnam, Kon Tum Prov., Kon Plong Distr., Dak Khe River, 14°43′20″N / 108°18′58″E, 1030 m, 8–23.04.2015, at light (leg. D. Fedorenko).

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *L. singularis* **comb. rest.**, but differs clearly by the presence of numerous, very well-expressed, suberect, short setae on the elytra, as in Figs 119, 122, 125, and in the conformation of the male genitalia (Figs 132, 134, 136), in particular, the widely spaced parameres, as in Fig. 134 (cf. Figs 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124, 131, 133, 135).

Description. Male. Body length 12 mm, humeral width 3.1 mm. Coloration of integument mainly red-brown, thereby head dorsally and mostly pronotum darkest; eyes, partly mandibles and most of pronotal coarse and rough folds black.

In general, structure of head, including areas of antennal bases, as in *L. singularis* **comb. rest.** (see Diagnosis of genus above); antennae longer than body, about reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere 8; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 29 : 11 : 26 : 21 : 29 : 31 : 34 : 31 : 31 : 27 : 36; antennomere 1 with a heterogeneous, dense, partly rough puncturation, noticeably impressed in basal part dorsally; antennomere 2 very clearly longitudinal; antennomeres 2–4 inflated in apical part.

Pronotum subequal in length and width; at base barely wider than at apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; in general, structure of pronotum, including its sculpture, similar to *L. singularis* **comb. rest.** (see Diagnosis of genus above).

Scutellum triangular, with a small, partly quite clear puncturation.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.5 times as long as humeral width; with both a moderately rough, more or less regular and very small puncturation; apical external angle widely rounded, sutural angle narrowly rounded.

Prosternum in apical part with well-expressed transverse folds; prosternal process without apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae 2.7 times as wide as prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small, clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite widely rounded apically.

Legs moderately long; tibiae without carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation, except for elytra, mainly greyish, partly with yellowish tint, that of elytra yellowish golden, weakly masking their puncturation; elytra, in addition, with numerous, well-expressed, suberect, short, yellowish golden setae; more or less long, erect, light setae mainly developed on pronotum and head.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague and friend, Dr. Dmitry N. Fedorenko (Institute for Problems of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia), who has collected in Vietnam a rich and very valuable material on Coleoptera, including cerambycids.

Distribution. Vietnam.

Key to species of *Laomargites* stat. rest.

1. Elytra, in addition to recumbent setation, with sparse, barely protruding, short setae very poorly visible against general background, as in Figs 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124; parameres close together, as in Fig. 133 ..... *L. singularis* **comb. rest.**
– Elytra, in addition to recumbent setation, with numerous, strongly protruding, short setae very well visible against general background, as in Figs 119, 122, 125; parameres widely spaced, as in Fig. 134 .... *L. fedorenkoi* **sp. n.**

Genus *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864

Dymasius J. Thomson, 1864: 234; Lacordaire, 1868: 261; Gemminger in Gemminger, Harold, 1872: 2803; Gahan, 1891: 22; 1906: 139; Aurivillius, 1912: 60; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 92; Gressitt, 1951: 144; Kojima, Hayashi, 1969: 48; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 78; Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984: 284; Catalogue..., 2010: 160; Heffern, 2013: 9; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 29; Miroshnikov, 2017: 199.

Type species: *Dymasius strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864, by monotypy.

Dymasius strigosus J. Thomson, 1864, **sp. rest.**
(Figs 138, 139, 161, 163, 165)

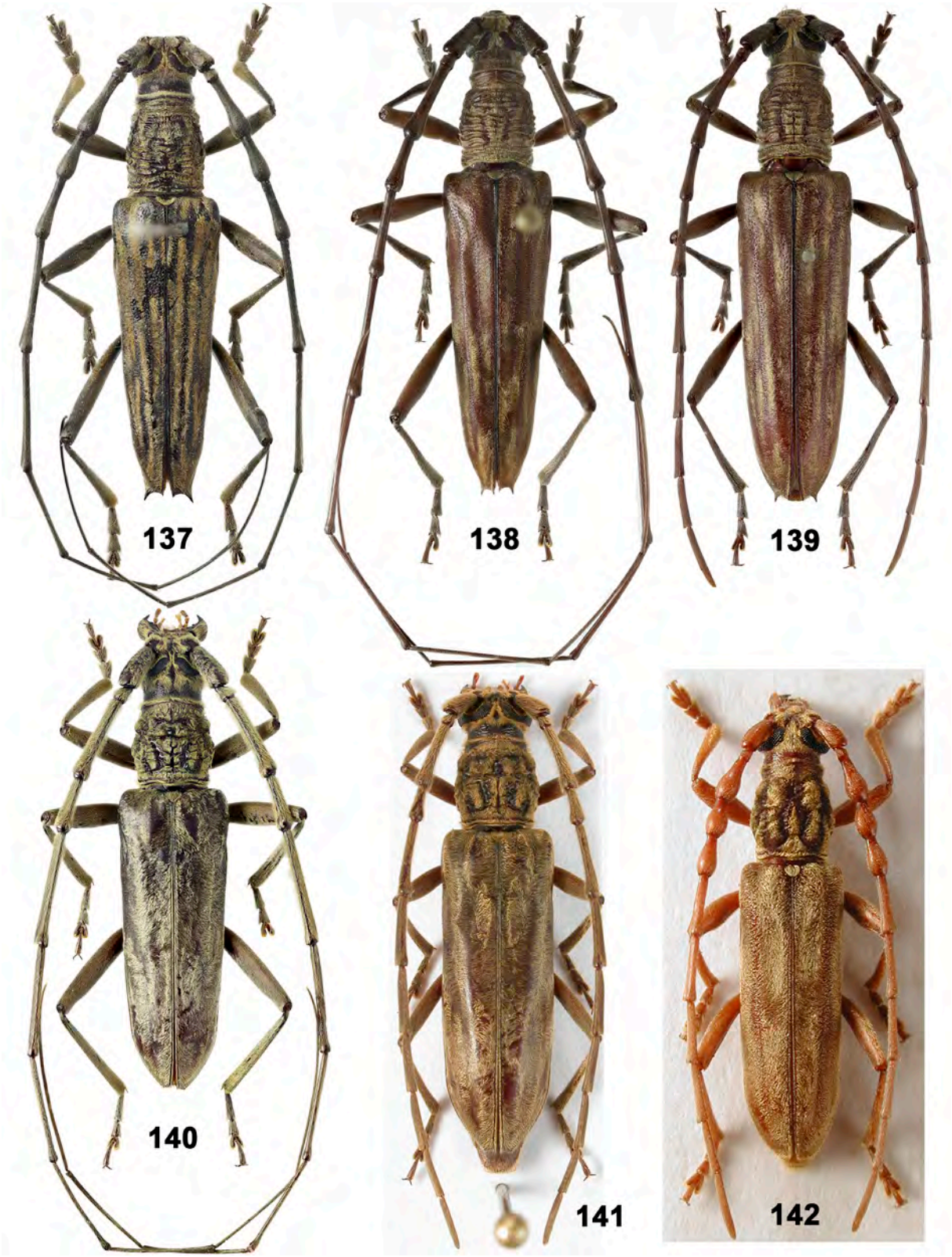
Dymasius strigosus J. Thomson, 1864: 234. Type locality: "India" (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Lacordaire, 1868: 262; Gemminger in Gemminger, Harold, 1872: 2803; Gahan, 1891: 22; Gahan, 1906: 139 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Aurivillius, 1912: 60 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 78 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984: 254 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Catalogue..., 2010: 160 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Heffern, 2013: 9 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Kariyanna et al., 2017: 29 (syn. pro *D. macilentus*; wrong synonymy); Miroshnikov, 2017: 199 (the synonymy *D. macilentus* = *D. strigosus* requires unequivocal evidence).

Material. 1♂, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (photographs); 1♂ (BMNH), "Ceylon", "Bowr. Chevr. 63-47*", "*Dymasius strigosus* Thoms. ♂, comp. with type"; 1♂ (BMNH), "Ceylon", "Bowr. Chevr. 63-47*"; 1♂ (Fig. 138), 3♀ (BMNH), "Ceylon. G. Lewis. 1910–320", "Dikoya. 3,800–4,200 ft., 6.XII.[18]81–16.I.[18]82"; 1♀ (Fig. 139), 1♂, 2♀ (BMNH), "Ceylon", "Fry Coll. 1905.100", "Ex Mus. Parry"; 1♀ (BMNH), "Ceylon", "Pascoe Coll. 93–60"; 1♀ (BMNH), "Ceylon" (upperside), "62/84"(underside); 1♂, 1♀ (BMNH), "Ceylon".

Comparative material. *Dymasius macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859): 1♂, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 137), "Ceylon" (upperside), "59.106" (underside), "*Cerambyx macilentus* Pascoe, Type", "Type".

Remarks. Since based on a comparison of the holotype male of *D. strigosus* and the holotype male of *D. macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859) some significant morphological differences were recently revealed between them, I concluded that the synonymy *D. macilentus* = *D. strigosus* [Gahan, 1906; Aurivillius, 1912; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970; Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984; Catalogue..., 2010 and others] required undeniable evidence [Miroshnikov, 2017]. I thereby was able to revise the holotype of *D. strigosus*, kept in MNHN, based only on high-quality photographs.

Now, however, I have been able to examine in detail 5 males and 9 females of *D. strigosus* (kept in BMNH) kindly provided by Dr. Maxwell V.L. Barclay. The results of this study confirmed significant differences I showed previously to be observed between *D. macilentus* and *D. strigosus* in the structure of the male antennae and of the elytral

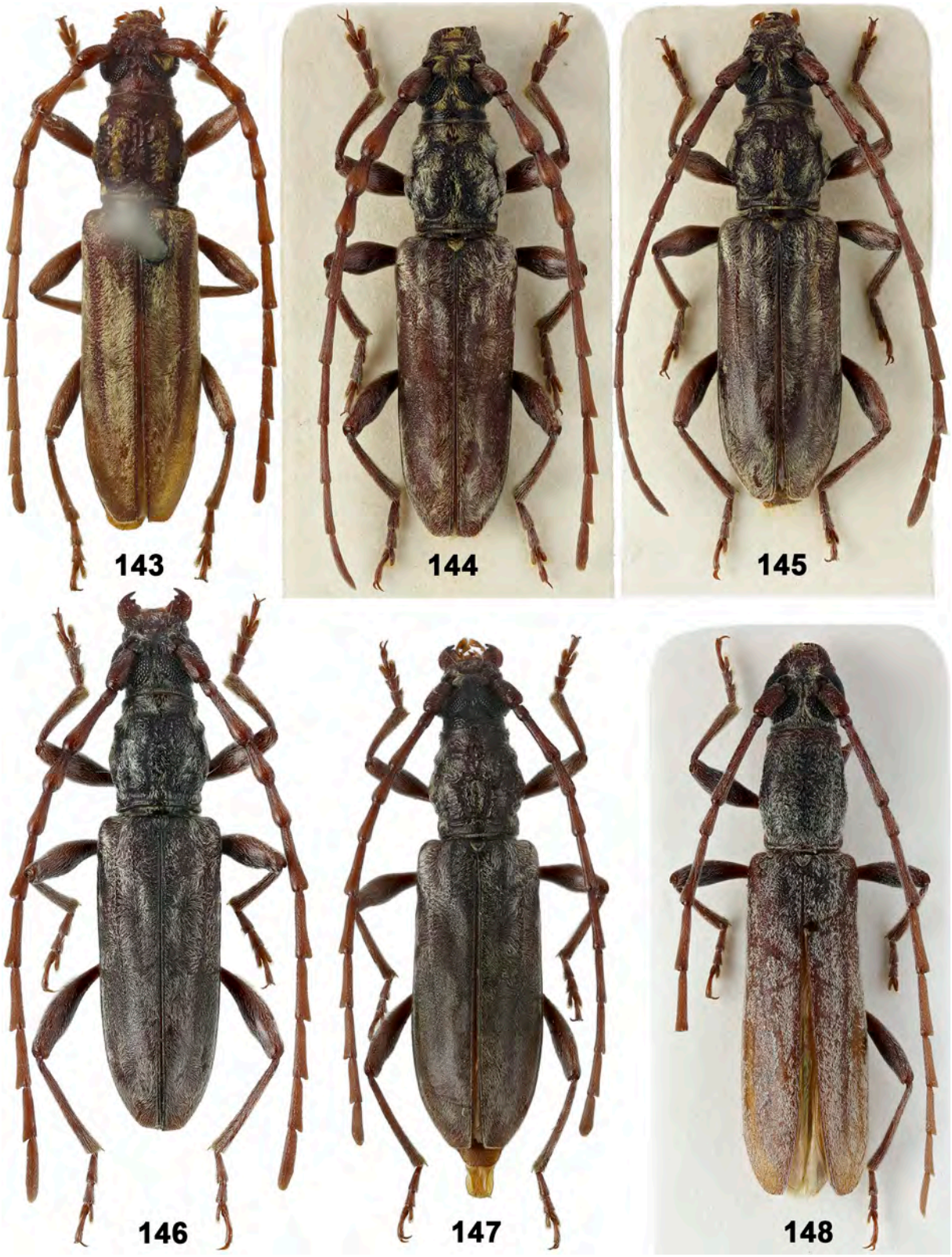


Figs 137–142. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view.

137 – *D. macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859); 138–139 – *D. strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864; 140 – *D. tatianae* **sp. n.**; 141 – *D. indigus* Holzschuh, 2008; 142 – *D. nodifer* Holzschuh, 2005. 137, 140–142 – holotypes; 137–138, 140, 142 – males; 139, 141 – females; 141–142 – after Holzschuh [2005, 2008], photographs by Luboš Dembický.

Рис. 137–142. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, общий вид сверху.

137 – *D. macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859); 138–139 – *D. strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864; 140 – *D. tatianae* **sp. n.**; 141 – *D. indigus* Holzschuh, 2008; 142 – *D. nodifer* Holzschuh, 2005. 137, 140–142 – голотипы; 137–138, 140, 142 – самцы; 139, 141 – самки; 141–142 – по [Holzschuh, 2005, 2008], фотографии Л. Дембицкого.



Figs 143–148. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view.

143 – *D. nodifer* Holzschuh, 2005 (from Thailand); 144–147 – *D. simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (146–147 – from Thailand); 148 – *D. prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970. 144, 148 – holotypes; 145 – paratype; 143, 145, 147–148 – females; 144, 146 – males.

Рис. 143–148. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, общий вид сверху.

143 – *D. nodifer* Holzschuh, 2005 (from Thailand); 144–147 – *D. simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (146–147 – из Таиланда); 148 – *D. prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970. 144, 148 – голотипы; 145 – паратип; 143, 145, 147–148 – самки; 144, 146 – самцы.

apex. Thus, in the male of *D. strigosus*, antennomere 3 is 1.62–1.68 or 1.45–1.6 times as long as antennomere 1 and antennomere 4, respectively, antennomere 5 is 1.54–1.6 times as long as antennomere 4, while in the holotype male of *D. macilentus*, antennomere 3 is only 1.36 or 1.32 times as long as antennomere 1 and antennomere 4, respectively, antennomere 5 is only 1.32 times as long as antennomere 4. The male antennae of *D. strigosus* (Fig. 138), including the holotype, are stable in being significantly longer than those of the holotype male of *D. macilentus* (Fig. 137), in each of these species the shape of the inflated apical part of antennomeres 3–5 is thereby somewhat peculiar. The sculpture of male antennomere 1 of *D. strigosus* is more or less variable, but always, at least partly, clearly coarser than that in the holotype male of *D. macilentus*. Both in the male and female of *D. strigosus*, a tooth at the apical external angle of the elytra is somewhat variable in length and sometimes considerably drawn towards the external side, but is always clearly shorter than that in the holotype male of *D. macilentus*.

Besides this, all examined specimens of *D. strigosus* are characterized by a combination of dark red-brown and red-brown coloration of the integument (except for the eyes), including the elytra, antennae and legs, while in the holotype of *D. macilentus*, the dorsum, antennae and mostly legs black, only the pronotum is in places with weak dark reddish brown tint. The recumbent light setation of the prosternum in *D. strigosus* is sparser than in *D. macilentus*. There are also some clear differences in the structure of the male genitalia of these species (Figs 161–166).

As a result, *Dymasius strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864, **sp. rest.**, non syn. pro *Dymasius macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859).

According to the original description and label [Miroshnikov, 2017: 231, fig. 452], the holotype of *D. strigosus* comes from India. As all non-type specimens of this species I have studied derive from Sri Lanka, it seems very likely that the holotype had also been caught in Sri Lanka, not India.

In the specimens of *D. strigosus* I have studied body length 25.3–34.8 mm, humeral width 5.8–8.6 mm.

Dymasius tatianae Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Fig. 140)

Dymasius indigus (non Holzschuh, 2008): Miroshnikov, 2017: 204, figs 241–243.

Material. Holotype, ♂ (NHMD) (Fig. 140): E Malaysia, Sabah, Trus Madi Mt., 03.2004 (local collector), "*Dymasius mandibularis*, Ole Mehl det. 2014", "*Dymasius indigus* Holzschuh, 2008 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2017".

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *D. indigus* Holzschuh, 2008, but differs clearly by the generally darker coloration of the integument; the coloration of the recumbent setation at least of the dorsum, antennae and legs as in Fig. 140; the somewhat peculiar sculpture and pattern of the recumbent light setation of the pronotum, as in Fig. 140; the longer median groove of the head dorsally, well-developed not only between the eyes, but also partly on the vertex; the significantly more strongly developed recumbent light setation of the head behind the upper lobes of the eyes, as in Fig. 140; and possibly the larger body, at least so on the average (cf. Fig. 141).

Description. Male. Body length 30.1 mm, humeral width 7.1 mm. Head dorsally, eyes, pronotum, partly mandibles, basal antennomeres and tarsi black; remaining parts combines red-brown and dark reddish brown tones, thereby elytra dark reddish brown.

Head with a very deep median groove between upper lobes of eyes, partly, and on vertex; antennal tubercles very well-developed; eyes moderately convex; submentum mainly with a more or less small puncturation; antennae much longer than body, almost reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere 6; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 34 : 11 : 54 : 34 : 72 : 71 : 68 : 64 : 68 : 69 : 122; antennomere 1 devoid of a cicatrix (apical carina), with a heterogeneous, partly very coarse sculpture, predominantly on inner side with coarse transverse folds; antennomere 2 clearly longitudinal; antennomeres 5–11 very strongly elongated, especially so last one.

Pronotum barely longitudinal, 1.03 times as long as wide; with a sharper constriction near apex than in front of base; with coarse and very coarse, partly sinuous, mainly transverse folds.

Scutellum triangular, with an unclear sculpture.

Elytra clearly narrowed towards apex, 2.7 times as long as humeral width; with a very small dense puncturation; apical external angle obtuse, well-expressed, sutural angle with a short, but very clear, sharp tooth.

Prosternum in apical one-third with somewhat rough transverse folds, in middle part with coarse, partly sinuous, transverse folds; prosternal process with a very clear apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae noticeably wider than prosternal process, with a deep median impression; metasternum and sternites with a very small, but clear, dense puncturation; metasternum with a well-expressed median groove; both last (visible) sternite and tergite truncate apically.

Legs long; femora not claviform, without longitudinal carina; metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation yellowish, partly with a golden shine, including on elytra (in *D. indigus*, recumbent setation yellowish brown, shiny – "Behaarung anliegend, gelblichbraun glänzend..." [Holzschuh, 2008: 177]); pronotal setation forming a peculiar pattern, as in Fig. 140, thereby, compared to *D. indigus*, folds on disc generally to a lesser degree masked by dense setae and more strongly visible; elytral setation irregular; basal antennomeres with numerous, erect, light setae in the form of a sparse gentle brush (somewhat resembling members of the genus *Elydnus* Pascoe, 1868); more or less long, erect, light setae mainly developed on pronotum and head.

Genitalia – see Miroshnikov [2017: 197, figs 241–243].

Remarks. Based on the very clear morphological similarity of the holotype of this new species to the holotype of *D. indigus* (based on its picture) and on the origin of both taxa from one and the same locality, initially I attributed the former to *D. indigus* [Miroshnikov, 2017: 197 (figs 241–243), 204]. However, the results of a more detailed study of this male show that it should be considered as a separate species.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my wife, Tatiana P. Miroshnikova, who, over many years, selflessly supports my entomological research and provides an invaluable editing assistance in preparing very numerous photographs and various other scientific materials.

Distribution. Eastern Malaysia.

Dymasius nodifer Holzschuh, 2005
(Figs 142, 143)

Dymasius nodifer Holzschuh, 2005: 11. Type locality: Malaysia, Sabah, Trus Madi Mt. (according to the original description).

Material. 1♂, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 142); 1♂ (cAM ex NHMD), E Malaysia, Sabah, Trus Madi Mt., 03.2003 (local collector), "*Dymasius nodifer* Holz., Ole Mehl det. 2007"; 1♀ (NHMD), E Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range, 04.2005 (local collector), "*Dymasius nodifer* Holz., Ole Mehl det. 2006"; 1♀ (cAM ex NHMD), E Malaysia, Sabah, Crocker Range, 03.2005 (local collector), "*Dymasius nodifer* Holz., Ole Mehl det. 2007"; 1♂ (NHMD), E Malaysia, Sabah, Trus Madi Mt., 04.2013 (local collector), "*Dymasius nodifer* Holz., Mehl det. 2014"; 1♀ (BMNH) (Fig. 143), "Peninsular Siam, Nakon Sri Tamarat, Khao Ram, 750 ft., February 24th, 1922, at light, H.M. Pendlebury", "1927.428", "318", "*Dymasius nodifer* Holzschuh, 2005, ♀, det. A. Miroshnikov 2017".

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Borneo [Holzschuh, 2005]. Based on the material studied, *D. nodifer* is being recorded here from Thailand, as from Indochina in general, for the first time.

Dymasius simplex Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Figs 144–147, 221, 222)

Dymasius (*Elydnus*) *simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 81. Type locality: Laos, Borikhane Province, Pakkading (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Dymasius simplex: Miroshnikov, 2017: 183.

Material. 1♂, holotype (BM) (Fig. 144), "Laos: Borikhane Prov., Pakkading, 6.IV.1963", "Pakkading, 6.4.[19]63" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Holotype *Dymasius* (*Elydnus*) *simplex* Gressitt & Rondon", "8300" (Fig. 221); 1♀, paratype (BM) (Fig. 145), "Muong Wapi, 25.IV.[19]67", "Allotype *Dymasius* (*Elydnus*) *simplex* Gressitt et Rondon", "8300" (Fig. 222); 5♂, 1♀ (cAM) (Figs 146, 147), N Thailand, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 20.04.2011 (local collector), "*Dymasius simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. The body length of the holotype and female paratype (allotype) is 10.3 or 10.5 mm, the humeral width is 2.45 or 2.6 mm, respectively; in the specimens from Thailand 9.2–11.6 mm and 2.1–2.7 mm, respectively.

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]. Based on the material studied, *D. simplex* is being recorded here from Thailand for the first time.

Dymasius prominor Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Figs 148–150, 223)

Dymasius (*Microdymasius*) *prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 82. Type locality: Laos, Vientiane Province, Tha Ngone (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Material. 1♀, holotype (BM) (Fig. 148), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Tha Ngone", "Vientiane, Tha Ngone, 29.4.[19]63" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Holotype *Dymasius* (*Microdymasius*) *prominor* Gressitt & Rondon", "8301" (Fig. 223); 5♂, 4♀ (cAM) (Figs 149, 150), N Thailand, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 20.04.2011 (local collector), "*Dymasius prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. This species was described from a single female which I have revised, its body length being 10.2 mm and humeral width 2 mm.

Male (Fig. 149). Closely resembling the female. Body length 8.7–10.5 mm, humeral width 1.9–2.1 mm (in the females from Thailand I have studied, 9.4–11 and 1.9–2.15, respectively). In comparison with the female, antennae barely longer, as in Fig. 149 (cf. Figs 148, 150).

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]. Based on the material studied, *D. prominor* is being recorded here from Thailand for the first time.

Dymasius parvus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Figs 151–153, 224)

Dymasius (*Microdymasius*) *parvus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 82. Type locality: Laos, Wapikhamthong Province, Khong Sédone (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Material. 1♂, holotype (BM) (Fig. 151), "Laos: Wapikhamthong Prov., Khong Sédone, 18.IV.1965", "Khongsédone, 18.4.[19]65" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Holotype *Dymasius* (*Microdymasius*) *parvus* Gressitt & Rondon" (Fig. 224); 5♂, 2♀ (cAM) (Figs 152, 153), N Thailand, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 20.04.2011 (local collector), "*Dymasius parvus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Morphological notes. This species was described from two males; the body length of the holotype is 10.3 mm, the humeral width is 2 mm.

Female (Fig. 153). Closely resembling the male. Body length 11.1–12.5 mm, humeral width 2.2–2.5 mm (in the males from Thailand I have studied, 8.8–11.7 and 1.8–2.4, respectively). In comparison with the male, antennae slightly shorter, body clearly more robust, as in Fig. 153 (cf. Figs 151, 152).

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]. Based on the material studied, *D. parvus* is being recorded here from Thailand for the first time.

Dymasius niger Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Figs 155, 167, 225)

Dymasius (*Microdymasius*) *niger* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 83. Type locality: Laos, Vientiane Province, Ban Van Eue (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

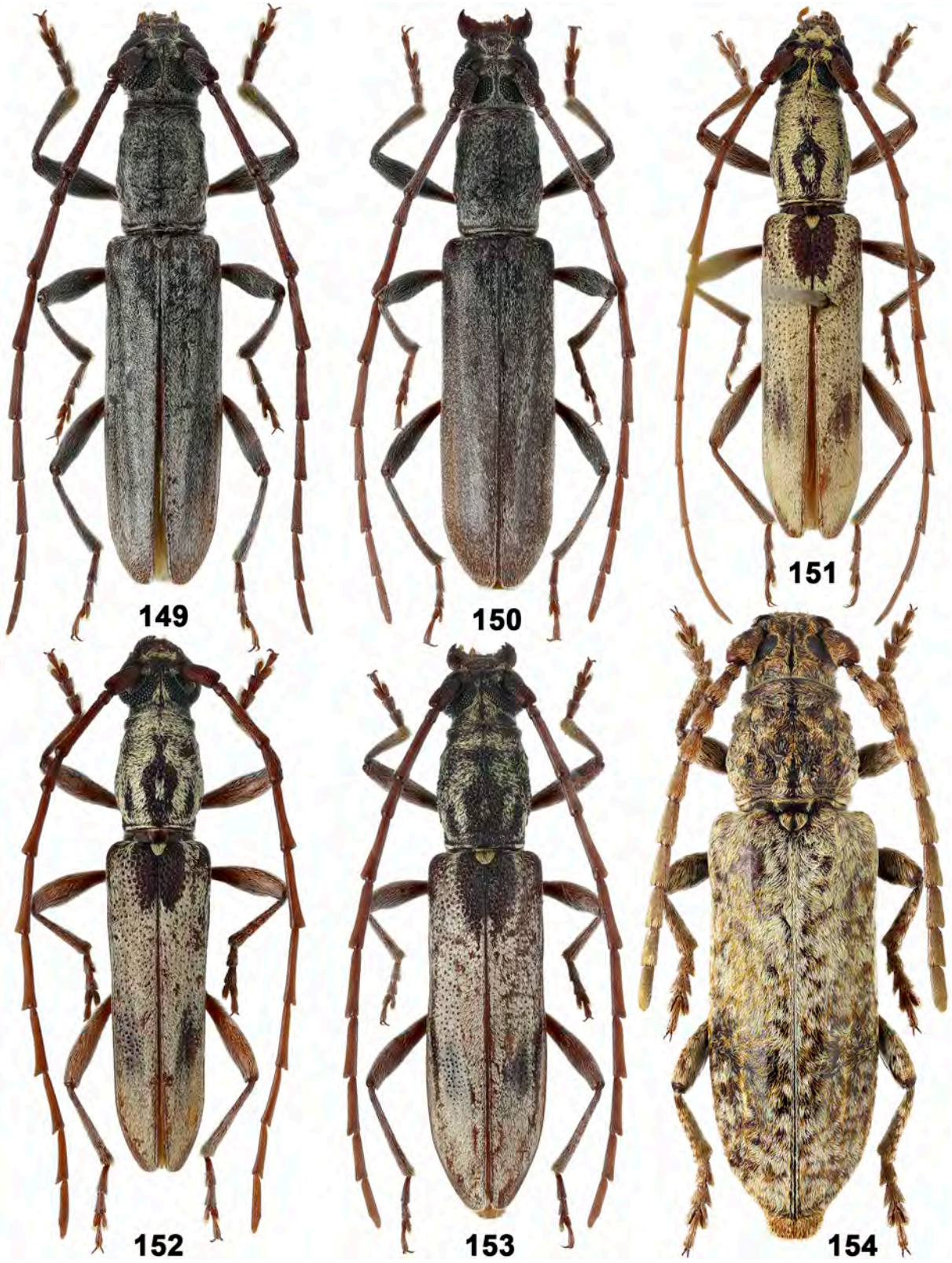
Material. 1♀, holotype (non ♂; see Remarks below) (BM) (Fig. 155), "Laos: Vientiane Prov., Ban Van Eue, 15.IV.1966", "Ban Van Eue, 15.4.[19]66" (handwritten), "J.A. Rondon Collection Bishop Mus.", "Holotype *Dymasius* (*Microdymasius*) *niger* Gressitt & Rondon", "8304" (Fig. 225).

Remarks. In the original description of this species [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970], the holotype was indicated to be a male with a body length of 13 mm and a humeral width of 2.9 mm. A photograph was presented in fig. 16d (p. 84) showing a male (implying the holotype). In the description, in addition to the male, there was also a female with a body length of 11 mm and a humeral width of 1.9 mm. However, there is only information pertaining to the holotype male, the sole kept in BM, contained below the text of the description: "Holotype ♂ (Bishop 8304)...". Without doubt, the reference to the female, i.e. one more specimen in addition to the holotype, in the original description is erroneous.

At the same time, the holotype I have studied is actually a female with a body length of 13 mm and a humeral width of 3 mm. It is this specimen that is shown in fig. 16d (p. 84) in the original description (I have properly remounted the holotype). I also received a photograph of the holotype from Dr. Nobuo Ohbayashi, which corresponds to the picture in the original description, but the image was horizontally mirrored.

Dymasius solodovnikovi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.** (Fig. 156, 168)

Material. Holotype, ♀ (cAM) (Fig. 156): N Thailand, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 20.04.2011 (local collector). Paratypes: 1♀ (cSM), NW Laos,

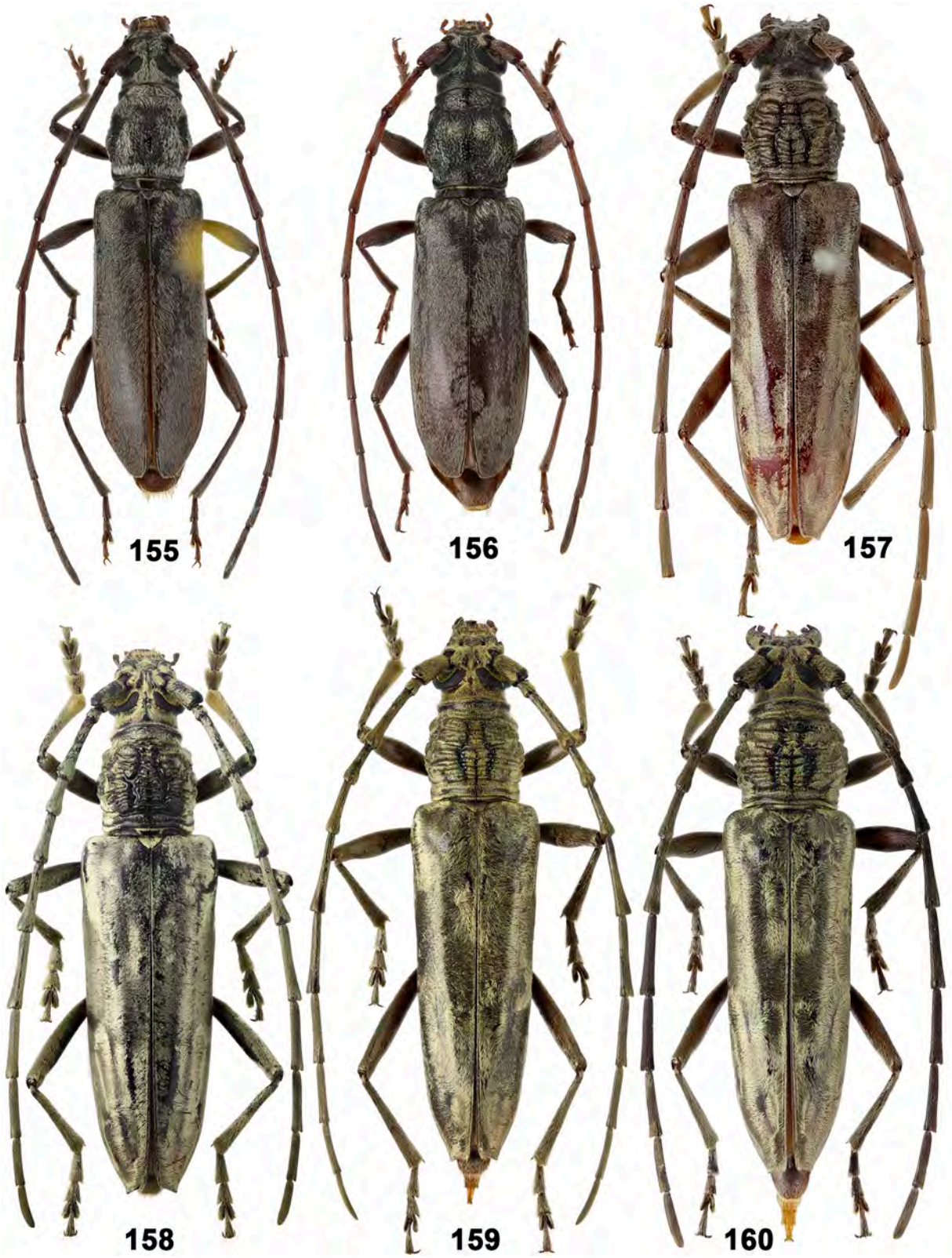


Figs 149–154. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 and *Zatrephus* Pascoe, 1857, habitus, dorsal view.

149–150 – *D. prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (from Thailand); 151–153 – *D. parvus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (152–153 – from Thailand); 154 – *Z. jakli* **sp. n.** 151, 154 – holotypes; 149, 151–152 – males; 150, 153–154 – females.

Рис. 149–154. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864 и *Zatrephus* Pascoe, 1857, общий вид сверху.

149–150 – *D. prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (из Таиланда); 151–153 – *D. parvus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (152–153 – из Таиланда); 154 – *Z. jakli* **sp. n.** 151, 154 – голотипы; 149, 151–152 – самцы; 150, 153–154 – самки.



Figs 155–160. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, habitus, dorsal view, females.

155 – *D. niger* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 156 – *D. solodovnikovi* **sp. n.**; 157 – *D. barclayi* **sp. n.**; 158 – *D. makarovi* Miroshnikov, 2017; 159–160 – *D. cuneatulus* Holzschuh, 2005. 155–157 – holotypes; 158 – paratype.

Рис. 155–160. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864, общий вид сверху, самки.

155 – *D. niger* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 156 – *D. solodovnikovi* **sp. n.**; 157 – *D. barclayi* **sp. n.**; 158 – *D. makarovi* Miroshnikov, 2017; 159–160 – *D. cuneatulus* Holzschuh, 2005. 155–157 – голотипы; 158 – паратип.

Luang Namtha Prov., Muang Sing env., 21°08′51″N / 101°10′13″E, 750 m, 23.03–5.04.2010 (leg. S. Murzin); 1♀ (cSM), NW Laos, Luang Nam Tha Prov., 65 km NW of Luang Namtha, Nam Tha NPA, 1050 m, 8–15.04.2010 (leg. S. Murzin).

Diagnosis. Based on female characters, this new species is very similar to *D. niger*, but differs by the less strongly elongated antennomere 3, the length ratio of antennomere 1 to 3, the peculiar, less strongly developed, recumbent, light setation and the somewhat peculiar sculpture of the pronotum, as in Fig. 168, and the less strongly developed, recumbent, light setation of the head dorsally, as in Fig. 168 (cf. Fig. 167).

Description. Female. Body length 11.9–15.4 mm, humeral width 2.9–3.55 mm, thereby holotype largest. Coloration of integument predominantly combines red-brown and dark reddish brown tones; head dorsally almost entirely or partly, eyes, partly mandibles and mostly pronotum black.

Head without median groove between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles well-expressed; eyes moderately convex; submentum with rough, partly coarse transverse folds; antennae longer than body, about reaching the apex of elytra by antennomere 9 or freely reaching beyond it by this antennomere; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11 (holotype taken as an example), 25 : 6 : 33 : 26 : 37 : 41 : 40 : 36 : 34 : 34 : 37; antennomere 1 devoid of a cicatrix (apical carina), with a heterogeneous, partly rough sculpture; antennomere 2 subequal in length and width; antennomere 3, 1.22–1.32 times as long as antennomere 1 (in holotype of *D. niger*, 1.47 times).

Pronotum barely longitudinal, 1.04–1.05 times as long as wide or subequal in length and width (in *D. niger*, pronotum 1.11 times as long as wide); base 1.06–1.25 times as wide as apex; with a sharp constriction both in front of base and near apex; on disc almost flat, with a heterogeneous, rough, cellular sculpture, obliterated both in front of base and near apex, partly with confluent cells, as well as with a wide, relatively short, shiny, median area in basal part behind the middle.

Scutellum triangular, with a poorly expressed puncturation.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.5–2.6 times as long as humeral width; with a small, dense, in places confluent puncturation; apical external angle widely rounded, sutural angle obtuse.

Prosternum mostly with irregular, mainly short, partly transverse, more or less rough folds; prosternal process without apical tubercle; mesosternal process between coxae more than twice as wide as prosternal one, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation; metasternum with a distinct median groove; last (visible) sternite widely rounded at apex; last (visible) tergite truncate apically.

Legs relatively short; femora without longitudinal carina; metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent setation mainly greyish, relatively uniform on elytra and predominantly spotty on pronotum, as in Fig. 168; more or less long, erect, light setae mostly developed on pronotum and head.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague and friend, Dr. Alexey Yu. Solodovnikov, curator of the Coleoptera collection of the Natural History Museum of Denmark (University of Copenhagen), who constantly provides his great and versatile help to my research.

Distribution. Thailand, Laos.

Dymasius barclayi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Figs 157, 169)

Material. Holotype, ♀ (BMNH) (Fig. 157): Western Malaysia, "Perak:", "Doherty", "Fry Coll. 1905.100", "35548".

Diagnosis. Based on female characters, this new species seems to be especially similar to *D. cuneatulus* Holzschuh, 2005 and *D. makarovi* Miroshnikov, 2017, but differs clearly from both by the obviously longer antennae, as in Fig. 157, the more strongly flattened antennomere 1, the more strongly elongated at least antennomere 5, as in Fig. 157, the length ratio of antennomere 3 to 5, the almost entirely red-brown coloration of the integument, the posteriorly more sharply bounded tubercle of the mesosternal process. Besides this, *D. barclayi* **sp. n.** differs from the former species by the coloration of the dorsal setation which is more similar to that of *D. makarovi*, while from the latter species by the shape and sculpture of the pronotum (Fig. 169) which are more similar to those of *D. cuneatulus* (cf. Figs 158–160, 170–172).

Description. Female. Body length 23 mm, humeral width 5.8 mm. Coloration of integument mainly red-brown; eyes and partly mandibles black; folds of pronotum partly blackish (in males and females of *D. cuneatulus* and *D. makarovi*, at least head dorsally, pronotum, antennae, legs, partly venter black, thereby elytra of females of these species black-brown while in female of *D. cuneatulus* sometimes black or black-brown as well).

Head with a coarse median fold partly between bases of antennae and partly between eyes, with a short median groove on vertex just behind eyes; antennal tubercles moderately developed; submentum with individual transverse folds and a heterogeneous, clear, partly rough, more or less dense puncturation; antennae longer than body, freely reaching beyond apex of elytra by antennomere 9 (in *D. cuneatulus* and *D. makarovi*, female antennae reaching beyond apex of elytra only by penultimate antennomere); length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 24 : 8 : 32 : 20 : 32 : 37 : 36 : 33 : 30 : 26 : 29; antennomere 1 devoid of a cicatrix (apical carina), relatively strongly flattened, with somewhat heterogeneous, more or less small, dense puncturation and coarse surface dorsally; antennomere 2 distinctly longitudinal; antennomere 3 subequal in length to 5th (in females of *D. cuneatulus* and *D. makarovi*, antennomere 3, 1.28–1.32 times as long as antennomere 5).

Pronotum barely transverse, 1.04 times as wide as long; base 1.22 times as wide as apex; with a sharper constriction near apex than in front of base; on disc weakly convex, with coarse and very coarse, transverse, partly fused folds, as in Fig. 169.

Scutellum rounded apically, with a very small distinct puncturation.

Elytra moderately narrowed towards apex, 2.7 times as long as humeral width; with both a rough, more or less regular and small dense puncturation; apical external angle very well-expressed, subrectangular, sutural angle with a very short denticle.

Prosternum with a very well-developed transverse groove in apical part, with coarse, irregular, more or less short folds behind it; prosternal process clearly broadened towards apex dorsally, with a clear apical tubercle; mesosternal process with a strong tubercle dorsally, between coxae clearly wider than prosternal process; mesosternum partly, metasternum and sternites with a clear, small, dense puncturation; metasternum and sternites, in addition, with individual rough punctures; metasternum with a sharply expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite barely rounded, almost truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite with a very poorly noticeable emargination apically.

Legs long; femora not claviform, without longitudinal carina; metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent dense setation greyish, including on pronotum and elytra.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to my colleague, Dr. Maxwell V.L. Barclay, the curator of the collection of Coleoptera at the Natural History Museum,

London, United Kingdom, who, over a number of years, has kindly provided his great assistance to my study of the museum material.

Distribution. Western Malaysia.

Dymasius makarovi Miroshnikov, 2017
(Figs 158, 170)

Dymasius makarovi Miroshnikov, 2017: 199. Type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Material. 1♂, holotype (cAM),W Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 04.2015 (local collector); 1♂, 1♀ (Fig. 158), paratypes, (cAM), same label as holotype; 1♂ (BMNH), W Malaysia, Perak, "Larut Hills [= Maxwell Hill], 3300–4300 ft., S.S. Flower. 99–248." (upperside), "Ap. 1898" (underside), "*Dymasius makarovi* Miroshnikov, 2017 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018".

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from the type locality. The record quoted here indicates a wider distribution of *D. makarovi* in Western Malaysia.

Dymasius maculatus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970

Dymasius (*Dymasius*) *maculatus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 80. Type locality: Laos, N of Vientiane, Phou Khao Khoay, 1040 m (according to the original description).

Material. 1♂, holotype (BM) (photograph); 1♀, paratype (allotype) (BM) (photograph); 1♂ (BMNH), "Siam, Renong", "Doherty", "Fry Coll. 1905.100", "62447", "*Dymasius maculatus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018 [preliminary determination]".

Remarks. The male I have studied is attributed to this species only preliminarily, since it was compared to the holotype male and the allotype female of *D. maculatus* based only on their photographs.

Distribution. The species in question has hitherto been known only from Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]. Based on the new material, this species, albeit preliminarily, is being recorded from Thailand for the first time.

Genus *Zatrephus* Pascoe, 1857

Zatrephus Pascoe, 1857: 94; Thomson, 1864: 235; Pascoe, 1869: 523; Lacordaire, 1868: 267; Gemminger in Gemminger, Harold, 1872: 2805; Aurivillius, 1912: 62; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 88; Catalogue..., 2010: 162; Heffern, 2013: 12; Miroshnikov, 2017: 208.

Type species: *Zatrephus pannosus* Pascoe, 1857, by subsequent designation [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970].

Remarks. A review of this genus was published recently, in which seven species were considered, including one new [Miroshnikov, 2017]. Two females from Java were also discussed in that paper, suggesting they were very likely to belong to a new form. In preparing this review, I have postponed its description in the hope to find a corresponding male in any collections. However, until now this has not happened. Only one of the females from Java is currently available to me, on the basis of which the following new species is described.

Zatrephus jakli Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Fig. 154)

Zatrephus sp.: Miroshnikov, 2017: 208, figs 266, 286 (Java).

Material. Holotype, ♀ (cLD) (Fig. 154): Indonesia, E Java, Meru Betiri National Park, Sukamade, 8°15′S / 113°30′E, 0–200 m, 02–03.1996 (leg. S. Jákl), "*Zatrephus pannosus* Pasc. det. L. Dembický 2000".

Diagnosis. Based on female characters, this new species seems to be especially similar to *Z. pannosus* Pascoe, 1857, but differs clearly by the structure of the pronotum, in particular, the more obliterated peculiar sculpture and the more strongly developed, recumbent, light setation, thereby forming no contrasting, prominent, lateral spot on each side near the apex; the absence of a hairless shiny spot in the apical quarter of each elytron; the less strongly elongated last (visible) sternite; the recumbent light setation of the scutellum more widely separated by a median bare strip; the somewhat more spotty recumbent setation of the elytra, metasternum, sternites, femora, and tibiae (in contrast to the vast majority of specimens of *Z. pannosus* I have studied); the less strongly developed recumbent setation of the submentum restricted mainly to its middle third; and the smaller body size. *Zatrephus jakli* **sp. n.** differs from the Javan *Z. javanicus* Fischer, 1936 by almost all features making it distinguished from *Z. pannosus*, at least so from the male, because the female *Z. javanicus* still remains unknown to me (cf. Miroshnikov [2017: 201 (figs 263–265), 205 (figs 275–277)]).

Description. Female. Body length 22.1 mm, humeral width 6 mm. Eyes, almost entirely head dorsally and pronotum, partly mandibles black; remaining parts combines dark red-brown and red-brown tones.

Head with a very deep median groove between upper lobes of eyes, partly, and on vertex; antennal tubercles poorly developed; genae moderately short; eyes weakly convex; gula with gentle transverse wrinkles; neck predominantly with rough transverse folds; antennae short, barely extending beyond middle of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 19 : 5 : 13 : 11 : 12 : 14 : 16 : 15 : 14 : 13 : 16; antennomere 1 with a moderately rough very dense puncturation; antennomere 2 clearly transverse; antennomeres 3–5 inflated, as in Fig. 154; antennomeres 6–10 moderately serrate.

Pronotum distinctly transverse, 1.08 times as wide as long; base 1.15 times as wide as apex; with a sharper constriction near apex than in front of base; on disc almost flat, predominantly with a rough sculpture clearly obliterated in middle area and there with neither transverse nor longitudinal folds sharply expressed (in *Z. pannosus* and Z. *javanicus*, pronotum in middle area with as very coarse, sharply expressed, differently oriented folds as in adjacent areas).

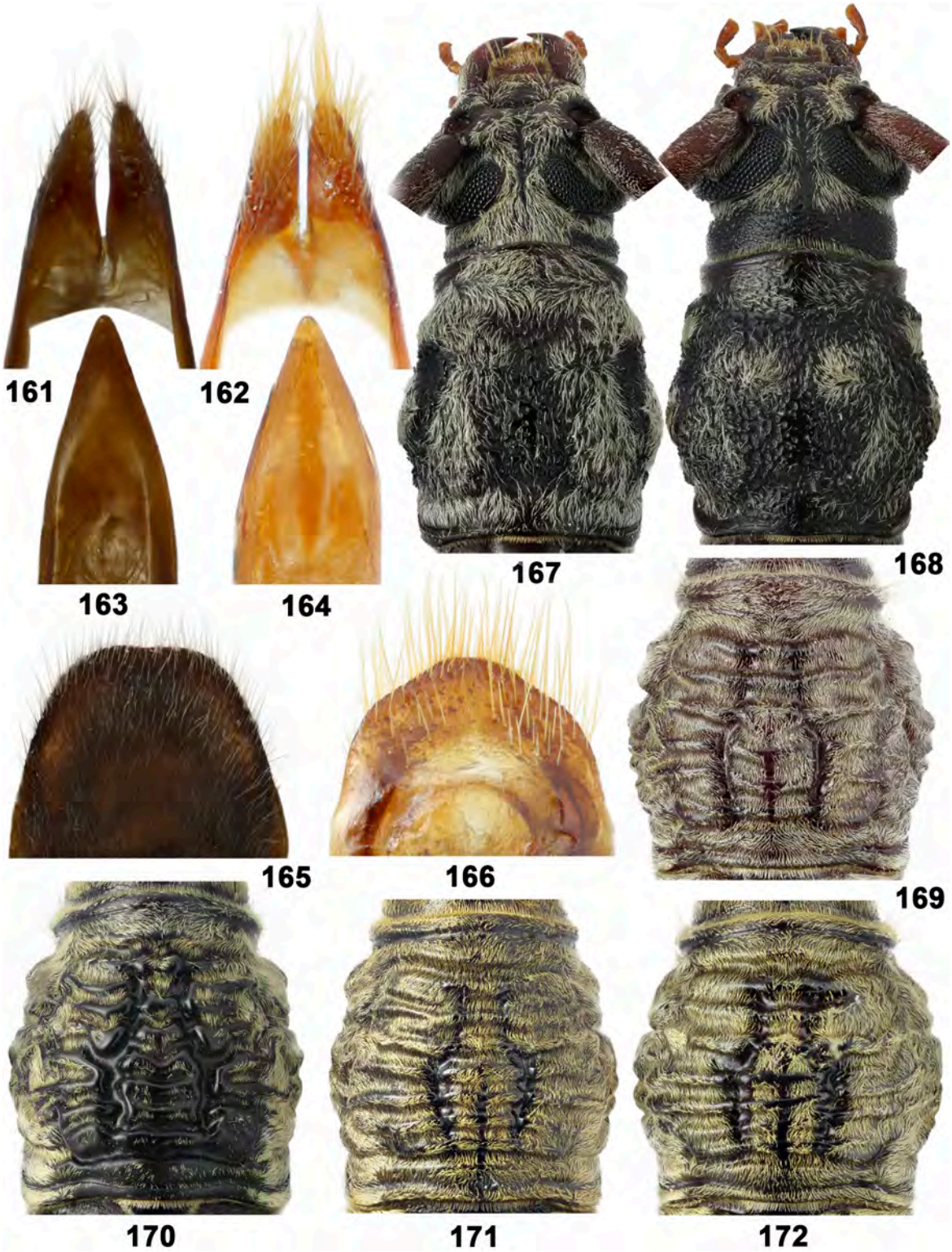
Scutellum triangular, shortly truncate at the very base.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.45 times as long as humeral width; lateral to scutellum with a very clear tubercle at the very base; with a heterogeneous, more or less small, partly very small puncturation, behind the middle partly with larger punctures; apical external angle obtuse, sutural angle drawn into a clear, but small tooth, thereby both angles more or less strongly masked under a dense setation.

Prosternum with a well-expressed transverse groove in front of middle, with a transverse, moderately wide, roughly sculptured elevation before it; prosternal process with a strong apical tubercle; mesosternal process without tubercle dorsally, between coxae significantly wider than prosternal process; mesosternum partly, metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation; metasternum with a weakly expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite unclear rounded, almost truncate at apex, last (visible) tergite with a poorly developed emargination apically.

Legs relatively short; metatarsomere 1 very clearly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent dense setation predominantly clearly spotted, especially so on elytra and venter, combines red/reddish and



Figs 161–172. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864.

161, 163, 165 – *D. strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864; 162, 164, 166 – *D. macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859); 167 – *D. niger* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 168 – *D. solodovnikovi* **sp. n.**; 169 – *D. barclayi* **sp. n.**; 170 – *D. makarovi* Miroshnikov, 2017, paratype; 171–172 – *D. cuneatulus* Holzschuh, 2005. 162, 164, 166–169 – holotypes; 161–162 – apical part of tegmen, ventral view; 163–164 – apical part of penis, ventral view; 165–166 – apical part of tergite 8, dorsal view; 167–168 – head, dorsal view, and pronotum; 169–172 – pronotum.

Рис. 161–172. *Dymasius* J. Thomson, 1864.

161, 163, 165 – *D. strigosus* J. Thomson, 1864; 162, 164, 166 – *D. macilentus* (Pascoe, 1859); 167 – *D. niger* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 168 – *D. solodovnikovi* **sp. n.**; 169 – *D. barclayi* **sp. n.**; 170 – *D. makarovi* Miroshnikov, 2017, паратип; 171–172 – *D. cuneatulus* Holzschuh, 2005. 162, 164, 166–169 – голотипы; 161–162 – вершинная часть тегмена снизу; 163–164 – вершинная часть пениса снизу; 165–166 – вершинная часть 8-го тергита сверху; 167–168 – голова сверху и переднеспинка; 169–172 – переднеспинка.

white/whitish tones; setation in apical part of elytra partly rarefied or missing, as a result forming a relatively wide and dark fascia; red setae prevailing or strongly dominating mainly on head dorsally and basal antennomeres, whereas white setae prevailing at least on elytra, as in Fig. 154; more or less long, erect, thin setae mainly developed on pronotum and head.

Etymology. I am pleased to dedicate this new species to Mr. Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), who collected the holotype of this new species, as well as many other little-known or rare Oriental cerambycids.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java).

Genus *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891

Diorthus Gahan, 1891: 27 (*Pachydissus* subgen., "section"); Gahan, 1906: 132; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 81; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 70; Adlbauer, 2006: 62; Catalogue..., 2010: 160; Nga et al., 2014: 433; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 30; Miroshnikov, 2017: 223.

Diorthrus (misspelling): Aurivillius, 1912: 56.

Tapinolachnus auct. (non J. Thomson, 1865): Özdikmen, Turgut, 2009: 302 (part.).

Type species: *Hammaticherus simplex* White, 1853 = *Cerambyx cinereus* Fabricius, 1793, by subsequent designation [Gahan, 1906].

Remarks. This genus, without any explanation, was synonymized by some modern authors [Özdikmen, Turgut, 2009] with the genus *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865. However, other researchers [Weigel et al., 2013; The first Web-site..., 2018] have found this in no way justified. I also consider this synonymy to be completely erroneous.

Diorthus differs clearly from *Tapinolachnus* by the structure of the antennae, including the presence of a cicatrix on antennomere 1, the length ratio of the basal antennomeres, the sculpture of antennomeres 3–5 and the inflated male antennomeres 3 and 4; the structure of the elytra, in particular, a sharp, at least mostly clearly larger puncturation and a very distinctly coarser, dense, recumbent setation, and some other features.

Diorthus cinereus (Fabricius, 1793)
(Figs 173, 174, 184, 186, 189, 192, 227)

Cerambyx cinereus Fabricius, 1793: 265. Type locality: India, "Tranquebariae" (according to the original description). Fabricius, 1801: 281.

Diorthus cinereus: Aurivillius, 1912: 56; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 81; Hua, 1984: 36 ("*Diorthrus*", misspelling); Adlbauer, 2006: 62; Makihara et al., 2008: 100; Catalogue..., 2010: 160; Nga et al., 2014: 433; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 30; Kariyanna et al., 2018: 165.

Diorthus (*Diorthus*) *cinereus*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 71.

Cerambyx holosericeus Olivier, 1795: 14 (No. 67), pl. 17, fig. 127 (Indes orientales).

Hammaticherus simplex White, 1853: 130 (W. Africa).

Pachydissus (*Diorthus*) *simplex*: Gahan, 1891: 31; 1894: 10.

Diorthus simplex: Gahan, 1906: 133.

Cerambyx vernicosus Pascoe, 1859: 19 (Ceylon).

Pachydissus inclemens J. Thomson, 1865b: 576 (India); Thomson, 1878: 7.

Neocerambyx sordidus Pascoe, 1888: 491 (Laos).

Material. 1♂, type specimen (? holotype by monotypy) (ZMUK) (photograph); 1♀, holotype (by monotypy) of *Diorthus simplex* (White, 1853) (BMNH) (Fig. 173), "W. Afr[ica]." (upperside), "48/88" (underside), "*Pachydissus* (*Hammaticherus*) *simplex* White, Type", "Type", "*Hammaticherus* n. sp. near *H. sericeus*", "*Hammaticherus simplex* n. sp., W. Africa" (Fig. 227); 1♀ (NHMD), Sri Lanka, Southern Province, Hambantota, 25–29.12.1994, ex larva from *Tamarindus indica*, 10.1995 (leg. O. Mehl), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fab.), Ole Mehl det."; 1♂ (NHMD), Sri Lanka, Southern Province, Hambantota, 26–30.06.2003, ex larva from *Prosopis juliflora*, 17.04.2004 (leg. O. Mehl), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fab.), Ole Mehl det."; 1♂, 1♀ (NHMD), Sri Lanka, Western Province, Henarathgoda Bot.Gar., 18.07.2003, 07.2004 (leg. O. Mehl), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fab.), Ole Mehl det. 2005"; 1♀ (cAM), Mautitius, Triolet env., 2016 (leg. N. Kholiushkina), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793) ♀ det. A. Miroshnikov 2017"; 1♀ (BMNH), "Madras, India", "G. Briant Coll. 1919–147"; 1♂, 1♀ (cSM), SE India, Madras env., Manapakkam, 20.04.1997 (leg S. Saluk), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793) [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (BMNH), "Tharrawaddy, Burma", "*Pachydissus simplex* White"; 1♂ (BMNH), Myanmar, "Paungdé", "*Pachydissus simplex* White"; 1♂ (ZMMU), "Siam mer., Sala-pa-[illegible further on], Staudinger", "*Diorthus cinereus* (F.), N. Plavilstshikov det."; 1♀ (NHMD), NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., 20°12′N / 104°01′E, 27.06.2013 (leg. C. Holzschuh), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fab.), Ole Mehl det. 2014"; 1♂ (cAM), Vietnam, Cao Bang Prov., Phja-Den env., 950 m, 30.04–5.05.2012 (leg. Lingafelter, Jendek, Pham), "*Diorthus cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793) ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2017"; 1♂ (BMNH), "*Hamaticherus sericeus* mihi h. in ins. Java", "Bowr. Chevr. 63–47°", "♂"; 1♂ (BMNH), "Java", "Fry Coll. 1905–100", "ex Mus. Laferte"; 1♂ (BMNH), "Senegal", "Fry Coll. 1905–100", "ex Mus. Laferte"; 1♀ (BMNH), "*Hamaticherus sericeus* Dej., Java", "1047", a red rectangle 9 × 6 mm (without inscription).

Morphological notes. Body length 14–32 mm [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]; in the specimens I have studied the body length was 21.3–30 mm, the humeral width between 6.2–8.5 mm (holotype of *Diorthus simplex*: 23.3 mm and 6.9 mm, respectively).

Remarks. A picture of the type male specimen of *Cerambyx cinereus* Fabricius, 1793 is available on the website of NHMD [http://www.daim.snm.ku.dk/search-in-types].

Distribution. This species is very widely distributed and covers Africa (at least from Mauritania south to Tanzania; Mauritius), Southwest Asia (United Arab Emirates, Yemen, southern Iran), South Asia, Indochina, Indonesia (Java).

Diorthus pellitulus Holzschuh, 1984
(Fig. 175)

Diorthus pellitulus Holzschuh, 1984: 144. Type locality: Nepal, Monari, Mitte Mai (according to the original description). Weigel, 2006: 498.

Material. 1♀, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 175).

Morphological notes. Body length 19 mm [Holzschuh, 1984].

Distribution. Nepal.

Diorthus intricarius Holzschuh, 1984
(Fig. 176)

Diorthus intricarius Holzschuh, 1984: 145. Type locality: Pakistan, Swat, Madyan, "71°90′L / 35°70′B", 1400 m (according to the original description).

Material. 1♀, holotype (cCH) (photograph; Fig. 176).

Morphological notes. Body length 22 mm [Holzschuh, 1984].

Distribution. Pakistan.

Diorthus kabakovi Miroshnikov, **sp. n.**
(Figs 177, 188, 191)

Diorthus sp.: Miroshnikov, 2017: 185, fig. 147 (Afghanistan).

Material. Holotype, ♂ (ZIN) (Fig. 177): Afghanistan, Nurestan [= Nuristan], S Čapa Dara [= Capa Dara], 1800 m, 14.06.1971 (leg. O.N. Kabakov), "*Derolus*".

Diagnosis. This new species seems to be especially similar to *D. intricarius*, but differs clearly by the darker general coloration; the more obliterated sculpture of the pronotum that more strongly masks its recumbent light setation, as in Fig. 177; the somewhat more strongly elongated scutellum; the seemingly longer head behind the eyes and, accordingly, the longer temples, as in Fig. 177. *Diorthus kabakovi* **sp. n.** can also be compared to *D. pellitulus*, but differs by some features like from the previous species, including the darker general coloration, the shape of the scutellum, the longer head behind the eyes, as well as by the somewhat different shape of the pronotum (albeit compared in the holotypes belonging to the opposite sex), the pattern of its recumbent setation and seemingly certain features of its sculpture (cf. Figs 175, 176).

Description. Male. Body length 26.5 mm, humeral width 7.7 mm. Coloration of integument mainly dark red-brown, apical antennomeres lightest; eyes and mandibles black.

Head with a well-expressed median groove between upper lobes of eyes; antennal tubercles moderately developed; temples rather long, almost twice as long as genae; antennae nearly reaching the apex of elytra; length ratio of antennomeres 1–11, 29 : 6 : 26 : 22 : 24 : 26 : 27 : 26 : 25 : 24 : 41 (length ratio of antennomeres 4 and 5 given taking into account their peculiarly distinguished bases); antennomere 1 with a sharp expressed cicatrix (apical carina), with a heterogeneous, rough, irregular sculpture and, in addition, with small dense punctures; antennomere 2 very clearly transverse; basal part of antennomeres 3–5, predominantly dorsally, with a coarse and rough puncturation; bases of antennomeres 4 and 5 with a wide fragment of a scabrous dull surface, sharply different from adjacent parts of shiny surface of these antennomeres, and, in addition, clearly delimited from this surface by a sharp constriction; last antennomere with a well-expressed appendage.

Pronotum very clearly transverse, 1.22 times as wide as long; base 1.17 times as wide as apex; with a well-expressed constriction both in front of base and near apex; on disc weakly convex, only with rough irregular folds and, in addition, with a clear, naked, strongly shiny, median area in apical one-quarter.

Scutellum triangular, sharpened apically, with a very small, but clear, very dense puncturation.

Elytra predominantly nearly parallel-sided starting from base, 2.25 times as long as humeral width; with a somewhat heterogeneous, more or less small, but sharp, very dense puncturation obliterated towards apex; apical external angle obtuse, sutural angle with a small denticle.

Prosternum in apical part with rough transverse folds; prosternal process moderately broad; mesosternal process between coxae about 1.3 times as wide as prosternal process, without tubercle dorsally; metasternum and sternites with a small dense puncturation; metasternum with a sharply expressed median groove; last (visible) sternite with a clear impression, truncate at apex; last (visible) tergite with a well-exspressed emargination apically.

Legs moderately long; all femora with a clear carina along each side; metatarsomere 1 noticeably shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Recumbent dense setation of dorsum, except for scutellum, consisting predominantly of grey and less numerous reddish setae, those of remaining parts mainly grey, those of metasternum, sternites, femora and tibiae speckled; more or less long, erect, light setae mainly developed on pronotum and head.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to the memory of Oleg Nikolaevich Kabakov (1928–2009), a famous Russian entomologist and an excellent collector of beetles.

Distribution. Afghanistan.

Diorthus sericeus Gardner, 1939
(Figs 178, 179, 230, 231)

Diorthus sericeus Gardner, 1939: 2. Type locality: "South Mangalore, 400 m, Madras, India" (according to the label of the lectotype). Kariyanna et al., 2017: 30.

Material. 1♂, lectotype, here designated (BMNH) (Fig. 178), India, "S. Mangalore, 400 [m], Madras, J.C.M. Gardner, 30.IV.1931" (upperside), "No. 86.M." (underside), "Ex *Pterocarpus marsupium*", "R.R.D. 119, B.C.R. 126, Cage 779", "*Diorthus sericeus* J.C.M. Gardner sp. n., Type", "Type", "Brit. Mus. 1939–414", "NHMUK 011220588" (Fig. 231), "Lectotypus ♂ *Diorthus sericeus* Gardner, 1939, A. Miroshnikov des., 2018"; 1♀, paralectotype (BMNH) (Fig. 179), India, "Sappal, 1700 [m], Palghat, Madras, J.C.M. Gardner, 2.V.1931" (upperside), "No. M.74" (underside), "Ex *Acacia* sp.", "R.R.D. 119, B.C.R. 154, Cage 768", "*Diorthus sericeus* J.C.M. Gardner sp. n., Allotype", "Type", "Brit. Mus. 1939–414", "NHMUK 011220589" (Fig. 230), "Paralectotypus ♀ *Diorthus sericeus* Gardner, 1939, A. Miroshnikov des., 2018".

Morphological notes. Body length 17–20 mm [Gardner, 1939], thereby the body length of the lectotype and female paralectotype (both in BMNH) is 19.9 or 20.5 mm, the humeral width is 5.9 or 6.05 mm, respectively.

Remarks. In the original description, Gardner [1939: 2] noted the following: "Two males and three females reared from *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Acacia* sp., Palghat, Madras (J.C.M. Gardner). Type (male) and allotype (female) in British Museum; paratypes in Forest Research Institute ". However, another locality is marked on the label of the type, namely, "S[outh]. Mangalore, Madras". In this regard, it seems to me necessary to designate the lectotype and to clarify the type locality.

This species is morphologically not a quite characteristic representative of the genus. At least it does not have a longitudinal carina on the femora, as well as, unlike other species, the structural features of the bases of male antennomeres 4 and 5 (described below, see Diagnosis of the genus *Lamellocerambyx*) are poorly expressed.

Distribution. Southern India.

Diorthus vagus (Gahan, 1891)
(Figs 181, 182, 228, 229)

Pachydissus (*Diorthus*) *vagus* Gahan, 1891: 32. Type locality: "Senegal ?" (according to the original description and the label of the holotype). Aurivillius, 1912: 56.

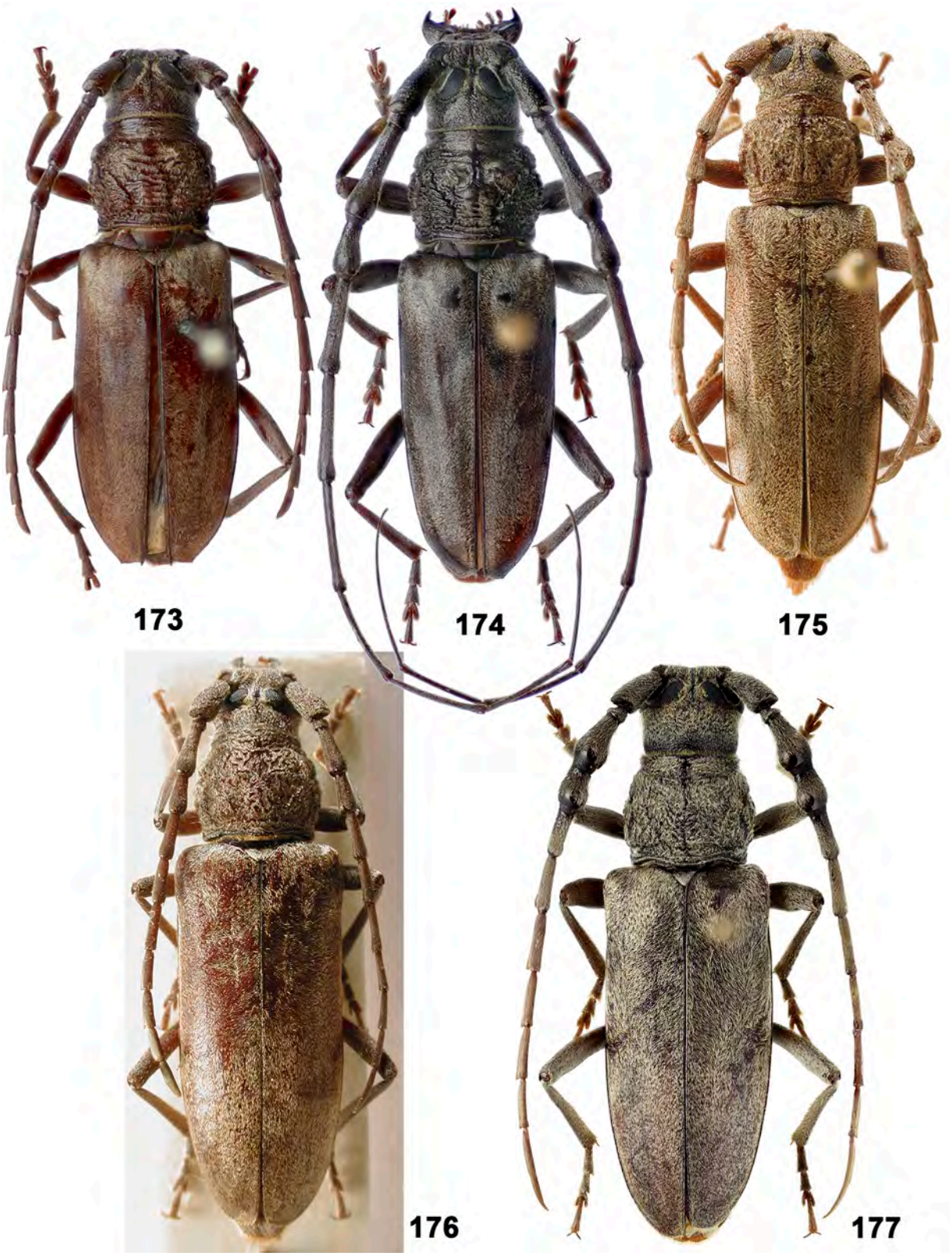
Diorthus vagus: Adlbauer, 2006: 62.

Material. 1♂, holotype, by monotypy (BMNH) (Fig. 181), "N. sp. Senegal?", "Bowr. Chevr. 63–47°", "*Pachydissus vagus* Gahan ♂, Type", "Type" (Fig. 228); 1♀ (BMNH) (Fig. 182), "Nova Holland" (wrong locality), "Fry Coll. 1905.100", "Ex Mus. Parry", "*Pachydissus vagus* Gahan ♀", "43005" (Fig. 229).

Morphological notes. Body length 24.5–30.5 mm, humeral width 7.1–9.6 mm, thereby holotype smallest.

Remarks. Gahan's comments [1891: 32] to the original description must be mentioned here: "This species has a strong resemblance and an evident affinity to *P. simplex* (White), and its habitat might have thrown some light upon the distribution of the latter. Unfortunately, however, of the two specimens one (the male type) is ticketed 'Senegal ?,' the other (a female, in Mr. Fry's collection) is ticketed 'Nov. Holland.' The latter locality can scarcely be correct". In addition, as regards the female, Adlbauer [2006: 62–63] noted that it "...kam 1871 in die Fry Collection (ex Mus. Parry, Australien) und dann ins BMNH. Das Determinationsetikett „*Pachydissus vagus* ♀ Gahan" wurde offenbar später hinzugefügt. (S. Shute, in litteris)".

Distribution. ? Senegal.

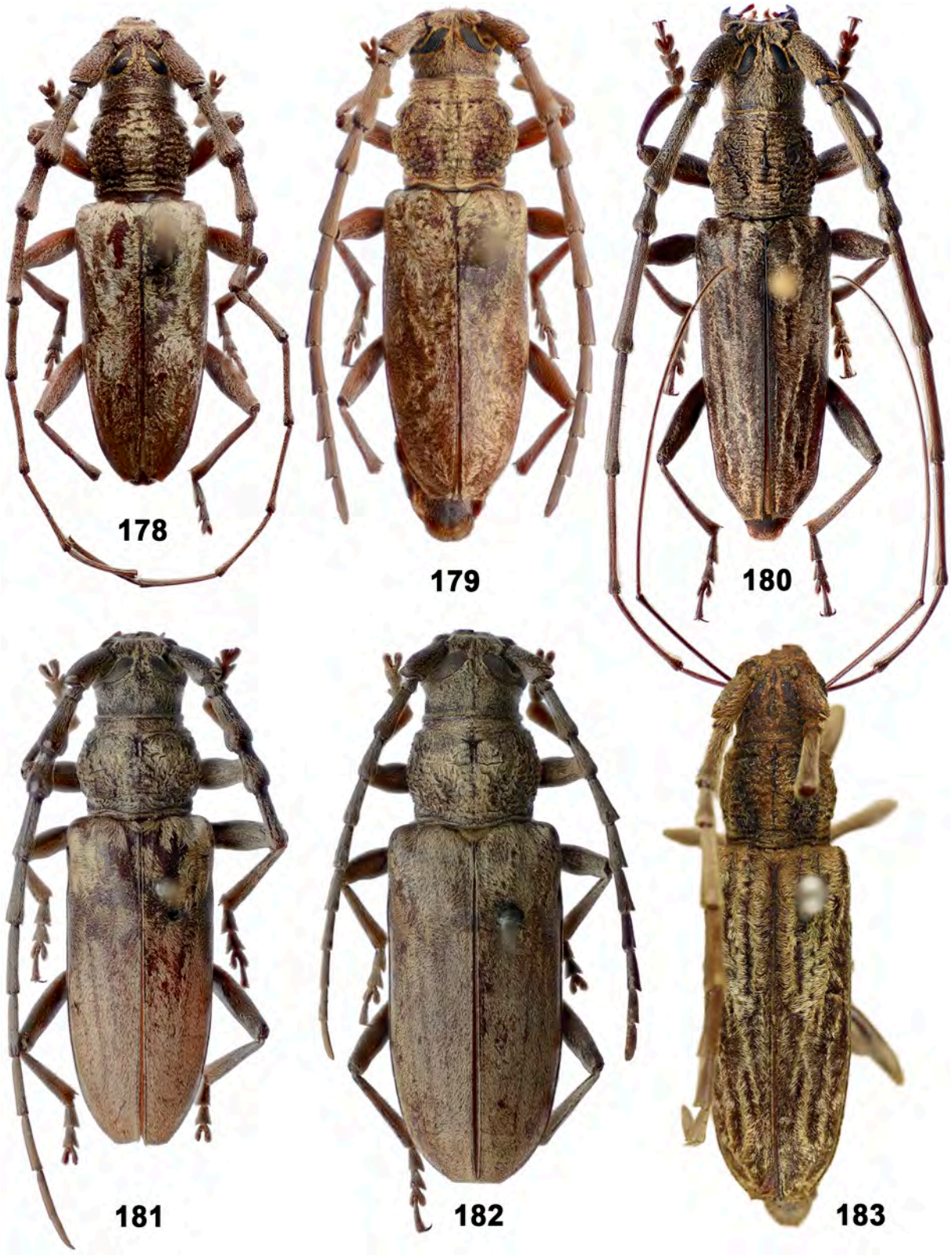


Figs 173–177. *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891, habitus, dorsal view.

173–174 – *D. cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793) (173 – holotype of *Diorthus simplex* (White, 1853)); 175 – *D. pellitulus* Holzschuh, 1984; 176 – *D. intricarius* Holzschuh, 1984; 177 – *D. kabakovi* **sp. n.** 173, 175–177 – holotypes; 173, 175 – 176 – females; 174, 177 – males.

Рис. 173–177. *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891, общий вид сверху.

173–174 – *D. cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793) (173 – holotype of *Diorthus simplex* (White, 1853)); 175 – *D. pellitulus* Holzschuh, 1984; 176 – *D. intricarius* Holzschuh, 1984; 177 – *D. kabakovi* **sp. n.** 173, 175–177 – голотипы; 173, 175 – 176 – самки; 174, 177 – самцы.



Figs 178–183. *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891 and *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, habitus, dorsal view.

178–179 – *D. sericeus* Gardner, 1939; 181–182 – *D. vagus* (Gahan, 1891); 180, 183 – *L. laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.** 178 – lectotype; 179 – paralectotype; 181, 183 – holotypes; 178, 180–181 – males; 179, 182–183 – females.

Рис. 178–183. *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891 и *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, общий вид сверху.

178–179 – *D. sericeus* Gardner, 1939; 181–182 – *D. vagus* (Gahan, 1891); 180, 183– *L. laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.** 178 – лектотип; 179 – паралектотип; 181, 183 – голотипы; 178, 180–181 – самцы; 179, 182–183 – самки.

Figs 184–193. *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891 and *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, males.

184, 186, 189, 192 – *D. cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793); 185, 187, 190, 193 – *L. laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 188, 191 – *D. kabakovi* **sp. n.**, holotype. 184–185 – head, dorsal view; 186–187 – right eye; 188–190 – right antennomeres 3–4 and basal part of antennomere 5; 191–193 – base of right antennomere 4.

Рис. 184–193. *Diorthus* Gahan, 1891 и *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, **stat. rest.**, самцы.

184, 186, 189, 192 – *D. cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793); 185, 187, 190, 193 – *L. laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 188, 191 – *D. kabakovi* **sp. n.**, голотип. 184–185 – голова сверху; 186–187 – правый глаз; 188–190 – правые 3–4-й членики усиков и основная часть 5-го членика; 191–193 – основание правого 4-го членика усиков.

Diorthus sp.

Remarks. The two males from southern Iran referred to as *Diorthus cinereus* [Longhorn beetles..., http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz/] actually belong to another, probably still undescribed species. I have studied quite extensive material of *D. cinereus* from various regions and none of the males has such short antennae and many antennomeres so strongly shortened as in both southern Iranian males. The male antennae of *D. cinereus* are much longer than the body, reaching beyond the apex of the elytra usually by antennomere 7, while many antennomeres are strongly elongated, as in Fig. 174.

Genus *Lamellocerambyx* Pic, 1923, stat. rest.

Lamellocerambyx Pic, 1923a: 8; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 71 (*Diorthus* subgen.); Weigel et al., 2013: 52 (*Diorthus* subgen.).

Type species: *Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. This genus which some researchers consider as a subgenus of the genus *Diorthus* differs clearly from it by the structure of the eyes; the pattern of elytral setation; the structure of the antennae, including the sculpture of male antennomeres 4 and 5 or 3–5; the somewhat more slender body (at least from almost all representatives of *Diorthus*); as well as by some other traits indicated below.

When detailing the structure of *Lamellocerambyx* **stat. rest.**, the following features must be noted as being characteristic of this genus: eyes almost completely divided into two lobes, both connected to each other by a relatively long and very narrow bridge entirely devoid of ocelli, as in Fig. 187, upper lobe thereby being disposed obliquely vertically, as in Fig. 185 (whereas in *Diorthus*, albeit eyes also almost completely divided into two lobes, a connecting bridge very short in narrowest place, uniformly widening in both directions from this place and often showing here one or more ocelli, as in Fig. 186, upper lobe thereby being disposed clearly more horizontally, at an angle of about 45 degrees, as in Fig. 184); male antennae more than 2 times longer than body (whereas in *Diorthus*, male antennae if long, then only less than 2 times longer than body, sometimes relatively short, only about reaching the apex of elytra or insignificantly surpassing it); antennomere 1, like in *Diorthus*, with a more or less coarse sculpture, but with a clearly more obliquely disposed cicatrix, as in Fig. 185 (cf. Fig. 184); antennomere 2 subequal in length and width, but not transverse, as in Fig. 185 (whereas in *Diorthus*, antennomere 2 distinctly or very clearly transverse – Fig. 184); in male, bases of antennomeres 4 and 5 usual in structure, at least dorsally sculpture rather similar to adjacent parts of these segments and, in addition, not separated from them by any constriction, as in Figs 190, 193, antennomeres 3–5 without coarse sculpture (while in known males of almost all species of *Diorthus*, bases of antennomeres 4 and 5 with a more or less wide fragment of a scabrous dull surface, sharply different from adjacent parts of shiny surface of these antennomeres, and, in addition, usually or at least often delimited from this surface by a distinct or sharp constriction, as in Figs 188, 189, 191, 192; antennomeres 3–5 of male sometimes with a heterogeneous, partly or mostly rough and coarse sculpture); pronotum with coarse, mostly transverse folds, can only be with a median, longitudinal, more or less short, narrow fold (while in a number of *Diorthus* species, pronotum with less coarse and mostly or predominantly irregular folds); elytra with a recumbent setation, appearing velvety and forming, at least partly, distinct longitudinal stripes, as in Figs 180, 183 (while in *Diorthus*, setation of elytra neither forming clear longitudinal stripes nor appearing velvety, as in Figs 173–177, 178, 179, 181, 182); legs moderately long; at least meso- and metafemora each without carina, only profemora ventrally sometimes with a more or less noticeable, gentle carina (while in almost all species of *Diorthus*, femora usually with a clear, often sharp, sometimes less distinct carina along each side).

Composition. The genus includes a single species.

Distribution. Indochina and southern China.

Lamellocerambyx laosensis Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**
(Figs 180, 183, 185, 187, 190, 193, 226)

Lamellocerambyx laosensis Pic, 1923a: 8. Type locality: Laos, "Nam Mia" (according to the original description and the label of the holotype).

Diorthus (*Lamellocerambyx*) *laosensis*: Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 71; Weigel et al., 2013: 52 (Laos; China, Yunnan).

Diorthus laosensis: Weigel et al., 2013: 72, 161, pl. 6, figs c, d.

Material. 1♀, holotype, by monotypy (MNHN) (photograph; Fig. 183), "Laos, Nam Mia, le 17.IV.1918, R. Vitalis de Salvaza", "*Lamellocerambyx* n. g. *laosensis* n. sp.", "Type", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (Fig. 226); 1♂ (cAM), Laos, Xaignabouri City, 16–18.04.2005 (unknown collector), "*Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (Fig. 180), 1♀ (cSM), NW Laos, Luang Namtha Prov., Muang Sing env., 21°08′51″N / 101°10′13″E, 750 m, 26.03–5.04.2010 (leg. S. Murzin), "*Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923 [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂, 1♀ (cSM), same locality, 1–10.04.2011 (leg. S. Murzin), "*Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923 [♂ or ♀, respectively] det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (cLD), "Laos", "*Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923 ♂ det. A. Miroshnikov 2018"; 1♂ (NHMD), NE Laos, Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., 20°12′N / 104°01′E, 27.06.2013 (leg. C. Holzschuh), "*Diorthus* (*Lamellocerambyx*) *laosensis* (Pic, 1923), Ole Mehl det. 2014".

Morphological notes. Body length 16–24 mm [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970], thereby the holotype is 18 mm (Dr. Gérard L. Tavakilian, personal communication); in the specimens I have studied the body length was 21.5–26.2 mm, the humeral width between 5.7–7 mm.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand and southern China.

Genus *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865

Homalolachnus J. Thomson, 1864: 232 (nom. praeocc., non LaFerté-Sénectère, 1851, Carabidae); Gemminger in Gemminger, Harold, 1872: 2804.

Tapinolachnus J. Thomson, 1865a: 445; Aurivillius, 1912: 61.

Mimoderolus (*Aeolesthes* subgen.) Pic, 1933: 11, **syn. n.** (non syn. pro *Derolus* Gahan, 1891: Vitali et al., 2017).

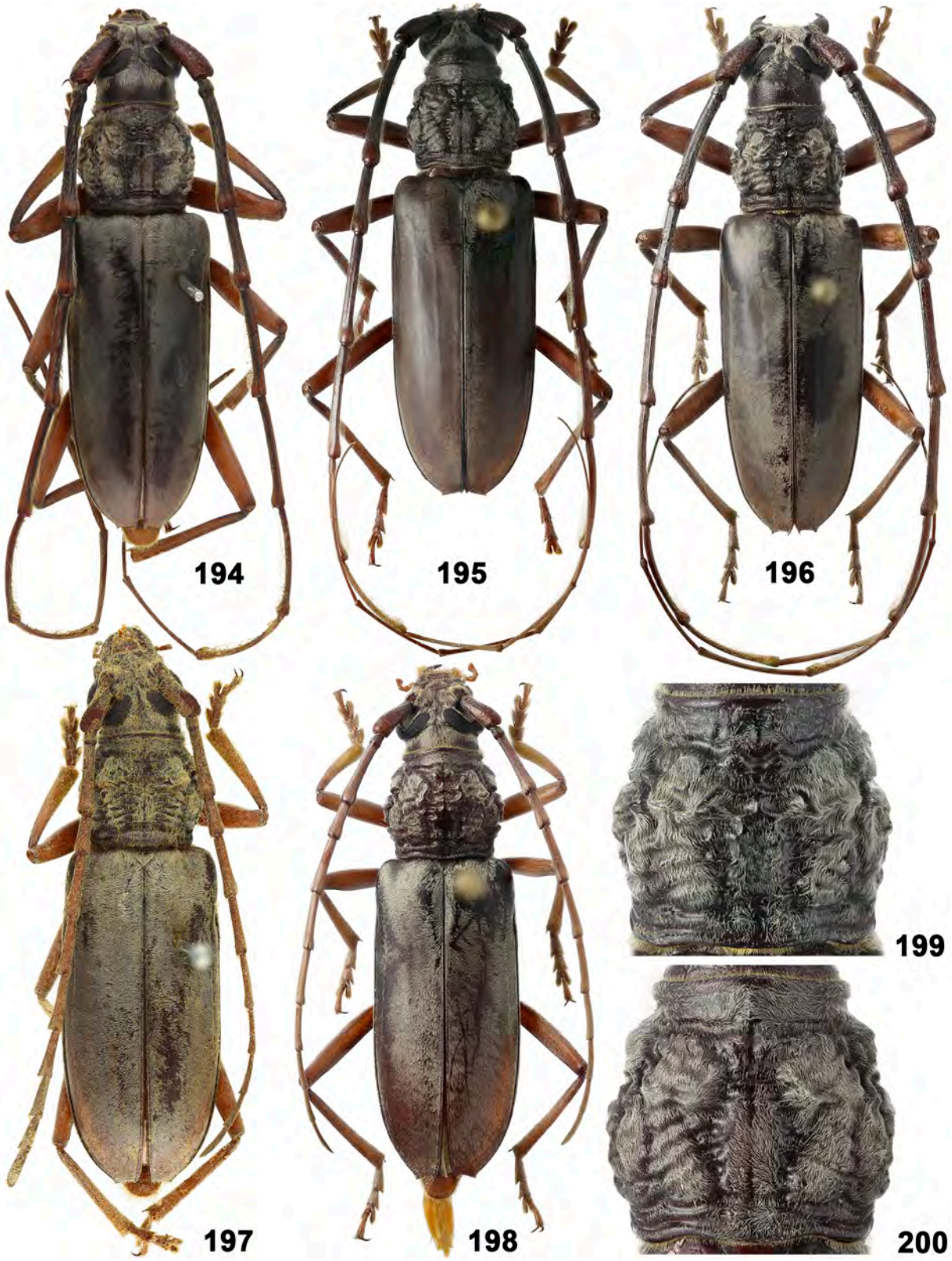
Pachydissus auct. (non Newman, 1838): Fisher, 1940: 202 (part.).

Derolus auct. (non Gahan, 1891): Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 74 (part.); Vitali et al., 2017: 59 (part.).

Type species: *Homalolachnus lacordairei* J. Thomson, 1864.

Composition. The genus includes a single species.

Distribution. Oriental realm.

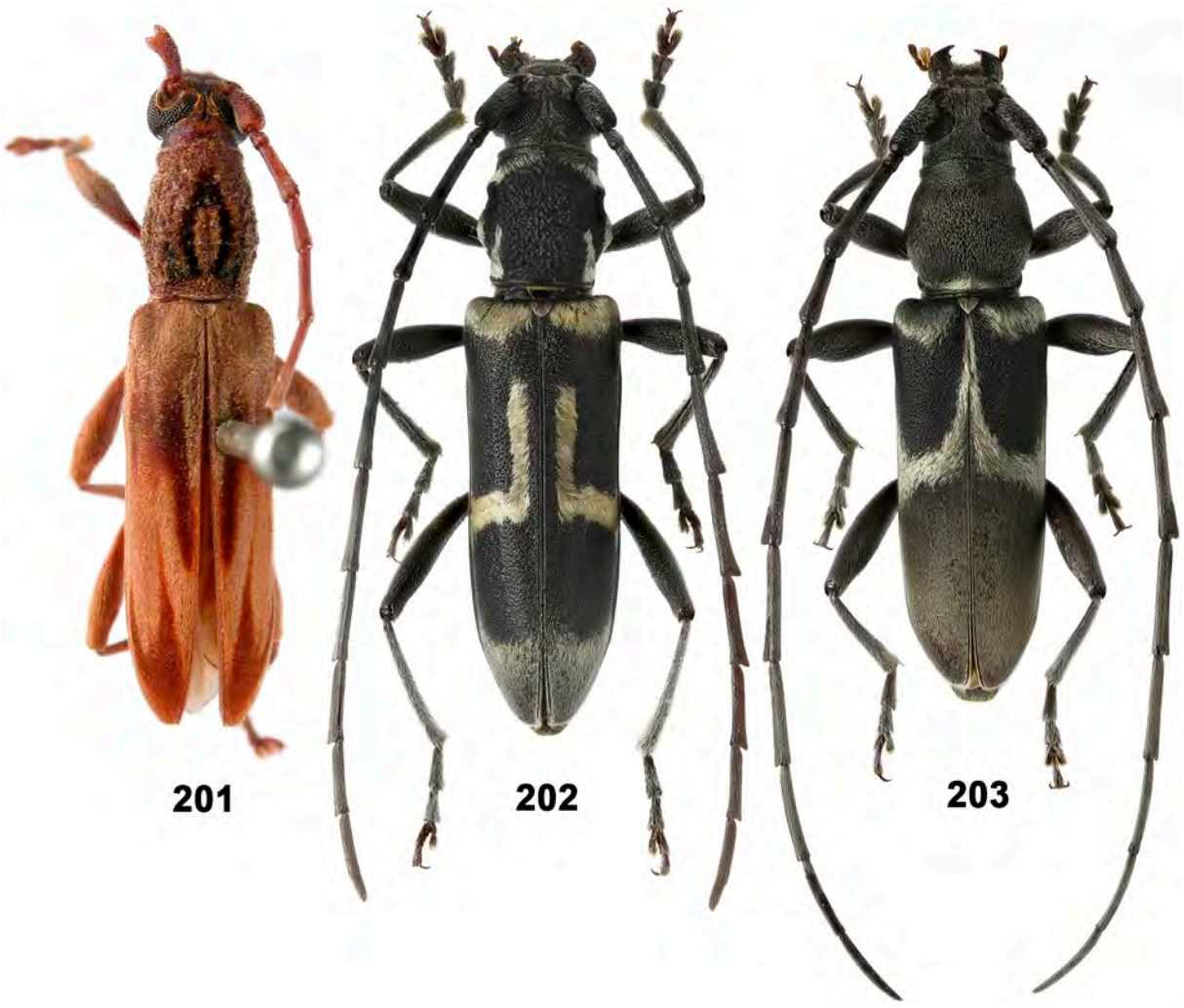


Figs 194–200. *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865, habitus, dorsal view, and pronotum.

194, 197 – *T. lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864), syntypes (photographs by Azadeh Taghavian); 195–196, 198–200 – *T.* ?*lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864) (195, 200 – lectotype of *Tapinolachnus xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.**). 194–196, 199–200 – males; 197–198 – females.

Рис. 194–200. *Tapinolachnus* J. Thomson, 1865, общий вид сверху и переднеспинка.

194, 197 – *T. lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864), синтипы (фотографии А. Тагвьян); 195–196, 198–200 – *T.* ?*lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864) (195, 200 – лектотип *Tapinolachnus xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.**). 194–196, 199–200 – самцы; 197–198 – самки.



Figs 201–203. *Derolydnus* Hüdepohl, 1989 and *Derolus* Gahan, 1891, habitus, dorsal view, males.

201 – *Derolydnus bisulcatus* (Aurivillius, 1914) (photograph by Luboš Dembický); 202 – *Derolus glauciapicalis* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (from Thailand); 203 – *D. argentesignatus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (from Thailand).

Рис. 201–203. *Derolydnus* Hüdepohl, 1989 и *Derolus* Gahan, 1891, общий вид сверху, самцы.

201 – *Derolydnus bisulcatus* (Aurivillius, 1914) (фотография Л. Дембицкого); 202 – *Derolus glauciapicalis* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (из Таиланда); 203 – *D. argentesignatus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (из Таиланда).

Tapinolachnus lacordairei (J. Thomson, 1864)
(Figs 194, 197, 232, 233)

Homalolachnus lacordairei J. Thomson, 1864: 232. Type locality: "Malasia" (according to the original description and the labels of the syntypes). Gemminger in Gemminger, Harold, 1872: 2804.

Tapinolachnus [*lacordairei*]: Thomson, 1865a: 445.

Tapinolachnus lacordairei: Lacordaire, 1868: 265 ("Malaisie"); Thomson, 1878: 7; Aurivillius, 1912: 61 ("Malay. Archipel") .

Aeolesthes (*Mimoderolus*) *uniformis* Pic, 1933: 11 (indicated here as a synonym of *T. lacordairei* only preliminarily); Vitali et al., 2017: 59 (as *Derolus*).

Pachydissus xyliae Fisher, 1940: 202 (indicated here as a synonym of *T. lacordairei* only preliminarily); Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 74 (as *Derolus*); Vitali et al., 2017: 59 (syn. pro *Derolus uniformis*).

Material. 1♂, syntype (MNHN) (photographs; Fig. 194), "*Tapinolachnus* Thoms. S.C. 445. *Homalolachnus* Thoms. S.C. 232. nom. pr.", "*lacordairei* Thoms. 232. Type Malas.", "Th. / Type", "*Tapinolachnus lacordairei*", "Museum Paris, Coll. J. Thomson 1952" (Fig. 232); 1♀, syntype (MNHN) (photographs; Fig. 197), "Museum Paris, Coll. J. Thomson 1952", "Paratype" (Fig. 233).

Note. On the first two labels of the above syntypes that are shared by both the male and female, the numerals 232 and 445 denote the page numbers of Thomson's original descriptions [1864, 1865a]. The modern label reading "Paratype" attached to the female syntype is incorrect.

Body length and humeral width of male and female syntypes 29.3 or 27.7 mm and 7.6 or 7.5 mm, respectively (Mrs. Azadeh Taghavian, personal communication).

Additional material. The following specimens I have studied are provisionally attributed to *Tapinolachnus lacordairei*: 1♂ (IRSN), "Malacca", "2636"; 2♂ (IRSN), "Tonkin, de Lang-Son Province, Than-Moi"; 1♀ (BMNH) (Fig. 198), "Bangkok, 11.3.[19]30, Ariant" (handwritten), "Siam. 1930. W.R.S. Ladell", "Press. by Com. Inst. Ent. B.M. 1948–165", "*Tapinolachnus lacordairei* Thoms., D.J. Atkinson det. 1948"; 1♂ (BMNH) (Figs 196, 199), Vietnam, 8°43′N / 106°36′E, "Poulo Condor", "Sharp Coll. 1905–313.", "269"; 1♀ (BMNH), Western Malaysia, "Penang (Lamb.) Pascoe Coll.", "*Neocerambyx*"; 1♀ (BMNH), "Java.", "Bowring, 63–47*", "7.", "*Tapinolachnus lacordairei* Thoms." (upperside), "from description"(underside); 1♀ (BMNH), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, "Sumbava", "Sharp Coll. 1905–313."; 1♂ (BMNH), Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, "Flores." "Fry Coll. 1905.100.", "56980", "*Tapinolachnus lacordairei* Thoms."; 1♂, lectotype of *Aeolesthes* (*Mimoderolus*) *uniformis* Pic, 1933 (MNHN) (photographs),

"Hoo-Binh, Tonkin", "*Aeolesthes* sg. *Mimoderolus uniformis* n. sp.", "Type", "Museum Paris, Coll. M. Pic", "Holotype" (incorrect label); 2♂ (cAM), Laos, Wapikhamthong Province, "Khong Sédone, 31.03.[19]65, 18.04.[19]65"; 1♂, lectotype of *Pachydissus xyliae* Fisher, 1940, here designated (BMNH) (Figs 195, 200), body length 32.3 mm, humeral width 9.5 mm, Myanmar, "Dawebauk Res., Ataran, R. Hla Ogh Coll. 18.X.1937", "ex *Xylia dolabriformis*", "R.R.S. 1073, B.C.R. 712", "Cage 105, D.S.R. 382", "*Pachydissus xyliae* Fisher", "Type", "Brit. Mus. 1946–[?78]", "I.R. 3080", "330" (Fig. 234), "Lectotypus ♂ *Pachydissus xyliae* Fisher, 1940, A. Miroshnikov des., 2018".

Remarks. When studying the above specimens, I could not find any clear morphological differences between them. On this basis, I suppose that *Tapinolachnus lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864) = *Tapinolachnus uniformis* (Pic, 1933), **comb. n.** = *Tapinolachnus xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.** However, given that so far I have been able to revise the syntypes of the former two taxa from photographs alone, this synonymy is established here only provisionally. In addition, it is noteworthy that Vitali et al. [2017] have recently synonymized *T. uniformis* **comb. n.** and *T. xyliae* **comb. n.**, although the type specimens of the latter species is not mentioned in the material they studied.

It seems also important that both a male and a female with body lengths of 30–32 mm are indicated in the original description of *Aeolesthes* (*Mimoderolus*) *uniformis* [Pic, 1933: 11], i.e., Pic had in mind at least two specimens which must be considered as syntypes. At the same time, a male kept at MNHN, besides Pic's designation "Type", carries a modern label "Holotype". It is in this quality (i.e. the holotype) that Vitali et al. [2017] referred to that type specimen. I do not know yet if the female mentioned in Pic's original description is still kept at MNHN or any other collection, nor is it clear if he somehow designated it. Nevertheless, taking into account the above, the male type cannot be considered as the holotype (by monotypy), but is to be designated as the lectotype.

Notes on the type locality. In the original description, Thomson [1864: 232] referred to this species as coming from "Malasia", this also being noted (only in an abbreviated form) on the label of one of the syntypes (male) I have examined. In the same monograph, Thomson described many other species from "Malasia". In later publications by various authors, including modern ones, the distributions of the above taxa of Thomson are given in different ways. So far some of them have been recorded only from the continental part of Southeast Asia (mainly Indochina) or, in addition, from the mainland South Asia and/or southern China. Some other species are known only in Borneo or, in addition, in Sumatra and/or other islands of the region, whereas some further taxa are characterized by wider distributions, being found in continental and/or insular parts of these areas. As regards the above work by Thomson [1864], it is also noteworthy that, in addition to some of his new species, he referred to "Malasia" some species that Pascoe [1857] had described from "Borneo" and/or "Malacca". At the same time, Thomson allotted many of Pascoe's species the same locality, i.e. "Borneo" or "Malacca".

However, whereas an insular distribution pattern has since been confirmed for *Utopia castelnaudii* J. Thomson, 1864, which has hitherto been known only from Borneo and Sumatra [Heffern, 2013]; plus the material from various museums and private collections I have studied), some records of *Mythodes plumosa* J. Thomson, 1864, on the contrary, indicate that up to now this species has been found only in Western Malaysia and Singapore.

Considering all above, it is impossible to find out, even presumably, a more specific area of origin of the type specimens of *T. lacordairei* than the one indicated in the original description of the species.

Distribution. The distribution area of this species is probably extensive. According to preliminary data, it covers at least Indochina, including Malay Peninsula, as well as Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Genus *Derolydnus* Hüdepohl, 1989

Derolydnus Hüdepohl, 1989: 51; Heffern, 2013: 9.
Type species: *Elydnus bisulcatus* Aurivillius, 1914.
Composition. The genus includes a single species.
Distribution. Oriental realm.

Derolydnus bisulcatus (Aurivillius, 1914) (Fig. 201)

Elydnus bisulcatus Aurivillius, 1914: 269, taf. 1, fig. 2 ("Borneo: Lawas"). Type locality: Malaysia, Sarawak, Lawas (according to the original description).

Derolydnus bisulcatus: Hüdepohl, 1989: 52; Heffern, 2013: 9.

Material. 1♂ (according to the original description), holotype, by monotypy (NHRS) (photograph; Fig. 201); 1♀ (NHMD), Burma, Tenasserim, 03.1996 (local collector), "*Derolydnus bisulcatus* Aur., O. Mehl det. 2014"; 1♀ (NHMD), same locality, 04.1996 (local collector), "*Derolydnus bisulcatus* Aur., O. Mehl det. 2014"; a large series of males and females from Borneo and Sumatra (NHMD; cAM).

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Borneo and Sumatra [Aurivillius, 1914; Hüdepohl, 1989]. Based on the material studied, *D. bisulcatus* is being recorded here from Myanmar, as from Indochina in general, for the first time. I am also aware of individual records from central Vietnam, according to some data to be verified.

Genus *Derolus* Gahan, 1891

Derolus Gahan, 1891: 26 (*Pachydissus* subgen.); Gahan, 1906: 135; Aurivillius, 1912: 58; Winkler, 1929: 1142; Plavilstshikov, 1931: 85; 1940: 111, 640; Gressitt, 1951: 141; Gressitt, Rondon, 1970: 72; Catalogue..., 2010: 159; Heffern, 2013: 9; Nga et al., 2014: 432; Kariyanna et al., 2017: 28; Vitali et al., 2017: 59; Miroshnikov, 2017: 223.

Capnocerambyx Reitter, 1894: 356 (type species: "*C. mauritanicus* Luc[as]." (*sic*)).

Type species: *Hammaticherus mauritanicus* Buquet, 1840, by subsequent designation [Gahan, 1906].

Remarks. The largest genus of the tribe in terms of the number of species, comprising almost 70 species. Adlbauer [2009] reviewed its African representatives. The Asian group of species needs a detailed revision and a diagnostic re-evaluation of the genus as a whole.

Below are some new records of two little-known species, both somewhat expanding their distribution areas.

Derolus glauciapicalis Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Fig. 202)

Derolus glauciapicalis Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 75. Type locality: Laos, Sayaboury, 170 m (according to the original description).

Figs 204–234. Cerambycini Latreille, 1802, labels of type and other specimens.

Рис. 204–234. Cerambycini Latreille, 1802, этикетки типовых и других экземпляров.

204–205 – *Plavichydissus semiplicatus* (Pic, 1926), **comb. rest.**; 206–207 – *P. grossepunctatus* (Gressitt et Rondon), **comb. n.**; 208 – *P. sulcicollis* (Gahan, 1893), **comb. n.**; 209 – *P. rufipennis* (Pic, 1923), **comb. rest.**; 210 – *Pachydissus parvicollis* Gahan, 1891; 211 – *P. argentatus* Pic, 1923; 212 – *P. birmanicus* Gardner, 1926; 213–214 – *Margites auratonotatus* Pic, 1923; 215 – *M. egenus* (Pascoe, 1858); 216 – *M. fulvidus* (Pascoe, 1858); 217 – *M. modicus* Gahan, 1906; 218 – *M. luteopubens* Pic, 1926; 219 – *M. lajoyei* Pic, 1926; 220 – *Laomargites singularis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 221–222 – *Dymasius simplex* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 223 – *D. prominor* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 224 – *D. parvus* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 225 – *D. niger* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970; 226 – *Lamellocerambyx laosensis* Pic, 1923, **comb. rest.**; 227 – *Diorthus cinereus* (Fabricius, 1793) (holotype of *Diorthus simplex* (White, 1853)); 228–229 – *D. vagus* (Gahan, 1891); 230–231 – *D. sericeus* Gardner, 1939; 232–233 – *Tapinolachnus lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864); 234 – *T.* ?*lacordairei* (J. Thomson, 1864) (lectotype of *Tapinolachnus xyliae* (Fisher, 1940), **comb. n.**).

204–205, 210, 213–214, 232–233 – syntypes; 206, 208–209, 211–212, 215–216, 218–221, 223–228 – holotypes; 217, 231 – lectotypes; 207, 222 – paratypes; 230 – paralectotype. 204–205, 209, 211, 213–214, 218–219 – photographs by Gérard L. Tavakilian; 212 – photograph by Sudhir Singh; 232–233 – photographs by Azadeh Taghavian.

204–205, 210, 213–214, 232–233 – синтипы; 206, 208–209, 211–212, 215–216, 218–221, 223–228 – голотипы; 217, 231 – лектотипы; 207, 222 – паратипы; 230 – паралектотип. 204 –205, 209, 211, 213–214, 218–219 – фотографии Ж. Тавакиляна; 212 – фотография С. Сингха; 232–233 – фотографии А. Тагвьян.

Table 1. Corrections that should be made in Miroshnikov [2017].
Таблица 1. Исправления к статье Мирошникова [2017].

Page Страница	Column Колонка	Line Строка	As printed Напечатано	Correct form Следует читать
165	left	6	label of the holotype	labels of the syntypes
216	right	38	scuttelum	scutellum
219	right	19	scuttelum	scutellum
221	–	3	398–399 – holotypes	398 – syntype; 399 – holotype;
221	–	7	398–399 – голотипы	398 – синтип; 399 – голотип;

Material. 1♂, holotype (BM) (photograph); 1♂ (cAM) (Fig. 202), NW Thailand, Lamphun, Mae Tha, 20.04.2011 (local collector).

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]. Based on the material studied, *D. glauciapicalis* is being recorded here from Thailand for the first time.

Derolus argentesignatus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970
(Fig. 203)

Derolus argentesignatus Gressitt et Rondon, 1970: 76. Type locality: Laos, Vientiane Province, Nong Tevada, 170 m (according to the original description).

Material. 1♂, holotype (BM) (photograph); 1♂ (cAM) (Fig. 203), NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son Prov., Pai env., ~600 m, road on Mae Yen waterfall, 19°21′42″N / 98°27′46″E – 19°22′01″N / 98°30′29″E, 27.04–9.05.2013 (leg. I. Melnik); 1♀ (cAM), N Thailand, Chiang Rai Prov., Doi Chang env., 640–750 m, 19°46′01″N / 99°28′11″E – 9°47′44″N / 99°27′06″E, 11–15.05.2013 (leg. I. Melnik).

Distribution. Until now, this species has only been known from Laos [Gressitt, Rondon, 1970]. Based on the material studied, *D. argentesignatus* is being recorded here from Thailand for the first time.

Errata

Since several of my previous publications [Miroshnikov, 2016, 2017, 2018; Miroshnikov, Tichý, 2018] contain some misprints, their corrections are listed below.

In these works, when comparing the lengths of individual segments of the posterior tarsus, mainly in the species descriptions, instead of the correct terms and connotations “metatarsomere 1” and “metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined”, “tarsomere 1” and “tarsomeres 2 and 3 combined” are mistakenly indicated.

The corrections that should also be made to Miroshnikov [2017] see in Table 1.

Besides this, in preparing the layout of the manuscript of Miroshnikov [2017] and checking the spelling of often repeated names of its sections, due to a software failure, the spelling of the Distribution section in a number of cases turned out to be erroneous, namely, “Disribution”. Unfortunately, this incorrect spelling remained unnoticed when the layout of the corresponding journal volume was delivered to the printing house.

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