

A monograph of the Sericini of India (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

Dirk Ahrens & Silvia Fabrizi

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Dirk Ahrens* & Silvia Fabrizi

Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum A. Koenig, Centre of Taxonomy and Evolutionary Research,
Adenauerallee 160, D-53113 Bonn, Germany; *Corresponding author: E-mail: ahrens.dirk_col@gmx.de

Abstract. In this monograph all available type material and specimens of Sericini chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from India and adjacent countries are revised and results from previous revisionary work are summarised. Here, 127 new species and one new subspecies are described: *Amiserica hunliana* sp. n., *A. lutulenta* sp. n., *Anomioserica kotagiriensis* sp. n., *A. maesi* sp. n., *A. symmetrica* sp. n., *Deroserica championi* sp. n., *D. koelleri* sp. n., *Gynaecoserica etalinensis* sp. n., *Lasioserica vershraegheni* sp. n., *Maladera alibagensis* sp. n., *M. allolaterita* sp. n., *M. amboliensis* sp. n., *M. anaimalaiensis* sp. n., *M. andrewesi* sp. n., *M. antispinosa* sp. n., *M. ballariensis* sp. n., *M. balphakramensis* sp. n., *M. bangaloreensis* sp. n., *M. bombycinoides* sp. n., *M. cardamomensis* sp. n., *M. coimbatorensis* sp. n., *M. constans* sp. n., *M. declarata* sp. n., *M. decolor* sp. n., *M. densipilosa* sp. n., *M. dimidiata* sp. n., *M. dunhindaensis* sp. n., *M. faceta* sp. n., *M. fastuosa* sp. n., *M. ferekanarana* sp. n., *M. garoana* sp. n., *M. geniculata* sp. n., *M. granigera* sp. n., *M. hampsoni* sp. n., *M. hunliensis* sp. n., *M. initialis* sp. n., *M. jaintiaensis* sp. n., *M. johannesi* sp. n., *M. kallarensis* sp. n., *M. kostali* sp. n., *M. kumilyensis* sp. n., *M. lonaviaensis* sp. n., *M. lorenzi* sp. n., *M. malabarensis* sp. n., *M. minops* sp. n., *M. mussardi* sp. n., *M. mysoreensis* sp. n., *M. naduvata-mensis* sp. n., *M. namborensis* sp. n., *M. neotridentes* sp. n., *M. nigrolucida* sp. n., *M. padaviyaensis* sp. n., *M. paraprabangana* sp. n., *M. pauper* sp. n., *M. praviforceps* sp. n., *M. profana* sp. n., *M. propagator* sp. n., *M. pseudohongkongica* sp. n., *M. rudimentalis* sp. n., *M. sagittula* sp. n., *M. schoenwitzae* sp. n., *M. sedula* sp. n., *M. sempiternella* sp. n., *M. senfti* sp. n., *M. seriatoguttata* sp. n., *M. shimogana* sp. n., *M. shiva* sp. n., *M. slateri* sp. n., *M. songsakensis* sp. n., *M. subabbreviata* sp. n., *M. submucronata* sp. n., *M. sunaiensis* sp. n., *M. sylhetensis* sp. n., *M. tempestiva* sp. n., *M. theresae* sp. n., *M. tiefermanni* sp. n., *M. trivandrumensis* sp. n., *M. trochaloides* sp. n., *M. tubulata* sp. n., *M. vernacula* sp. n., *M. versuta* sp. n., *M. xanthoptera* sp. n., *Microserica roingensis* sp. n., *Neoserica agumbeensis* sp. n., *N. amattiensis* sp. n., *N. astuta* sp. n., *N. aulica* sp. n., *N. bhalukpongensis* sp. n., *N. bicolora* sp. n., *N. disciplineensis* sp. n., *N. flagrans* sp. n., *N. fusiforceps* sp. n., *N. genieri* sp. n., *N. gravida* sp. n., *N. incisa* sp. n., *N. infamiliaris* sp. n., *N. kalkadensis* sp. n., *N. kejvali* sp. n., *N. keralana* sp. n., *N. mudigereensis* sp. n., *N. munnarensis* sp. n., *N. nilgiriana* sp. n., *N. parilis* sp. n., *N. periyarensis* sp. n., *N. pilis-triata* sp. n., *N. plagiata* sp. n., *N. plateosa* sp. n., *N. plebea* sp. n., *N. pseudomajor* sp. n., *N. pushkarensis* sp. n., *N. rajasthanica* sp. n., *N. rotundotibialis* sp. n., *N. sforziae* sp. n., *N. shillongensis* sp. n., *N. sparsesquamata* sp. n., *N. submaculosa* sp. n., *N. subsetosa* sp. n., *N. unciforceps* sp. n., *N. ziyardamensis* sp. n., *Selaserica karnatakaensis* sp. n., *Se. vagans* sp. n., *Serica feresegregata* sp. n., *Tetraserica bendai* sp. n., *T. impar* sp. n., *T. rufimargo* sp. n., *T. uncinata* sp. n., *T. univestris* sp. n. The study resulted in 21 new synonymies and 28 new combinations: *Gynaecoserica* Brenske, 1896 (= *Leuroserica* Arrow, 1946, syn. n.), *Maladera* (subgenus *Cephaloserica* Brenske, 1900) (= *Coronoserica* Brenske, 1902, syn. n.), *Anomioserica liliputana* (Moser, 1916) comb. n., *Anomioserica tarsalis* (Frey, 1960) comb. n., *Deroserica kulzeri* (Frey, 1976) comb. n., *Gynaecoserica fulgida* (Arrow, 1946) comb. n., *G. lateralis* (Arrow, 1946) comb. n., *G. stemm-leri* (Frey, 1975) comb. n., *Maladera beata* (Brenske, 1902) comb. n., *M. bilobata* (Arrow, 1945) comb. n., *M. bombycina* (Karsch, 1882) comb. n., *M. burmeisteri* ssp. *alternans* (Frey, 1975) stat. n., *M. clypeata* (Fairmaire, 1887) (= *Autoserica spectabilis* Brenske, 1898, syn. n.; *Autoserica colossica* Brenske, 1898, syn. n.), *M. fumosa* (Brenske, 1898) (= *Autoserica perpendicularis* Khan & Ghai, 1980, syn. n.), *M. ignava* (Brenske, 1894) (= *Autoserica distincta* Moser, 1915, syn. n.), *M. indica* (Blanchard, 1850) (= *Serica nilgirensis* Sharp, 1903, syn. n.; *Autoserica singularis* Brenske, 1898, syn. n.; *Serica laminipes* Moser, 1915, syn. n.), *M. laterita* (Moser, 1915) comb. n., *M. lu-teola* (Moser, 1918) comb. n., *M. mutabilis* (Fabricius, 1775) comb. n. (= *Melolontha globosa* Herbst, 1790, syn. n.; *Serica barwayana* Brenske, 1896, syn. n.; *Autoserica pygmaea* Frey, 1972 syn. n.), *M. nasuta* (Brenske, 1894) comb. n. (= *Hemiserica mayarami* Khan & Ghai, 1980 syn. n.), *M. nasutella* (Ahrens, 2004) comb. n., *M. trilobata* (Khan & Ghai, 1980) comb. n., *M. tyrannica* (Brenske, 1898) (= *Autoserica opalescens* Moser, 1915, syn. n.), *M. ventriosa* (Brenske, 1894) comb. n. (= *Autoserica spoliata* Brenske, 1898, syn. n.; *Autoserica discrepans* Moser, 1915, syn. n.), *Meriserica kulzeri* (Frey, 1976) comb. n., *Meriserica setosicollis* (Frey, 1976) comb. n., *Microsericaria quadrinotata* (Moser, 1915) (= *Microsericaria arrowi* Frey, 1972, syn. n.), *Microsericaria stellata* (Arrow, 1946) comb. n., *Neoserica barberi* (Sharp, 1903) comb. n., *N. flavoviridis* (Brenske, 1896) comb. n., *N. quadrilamellata* (Brenske, 1896) (= *Meriserica chilkinsensis* Arrow, 1923: 260, syn. n.), *N. setigera* (Brenske, 1894) comb. n., *Tetraserica miniatula* (Moser, 1915) comb. n., *Xenoserica erectosetosa* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n., *X. karnaliensis* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n., *X. koshiana* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n., *X. somathangana* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n., and *X. yadongensis* (Liu & Ahrens, 2014) comb. n. The following substitution names are given for junior homonymies: *Maladera eusericina* nom. n. for the primary homonym *Autoserica sericina* Frey, 1972 [nec Moser, 1916] and *Maladera freyi* nom. n. for the secondary homonym *Maladera opaca* (Frey, 1975) [nec Moser, 1924]. *Hemiserica* Brenske, 1894 is downgraded to a subgenus of *Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871. Lectotypes are designated of the following taxa: *Microserica fairmairei* Brenske, 1898, *Maladera satrapa* (Brenske, 1898), *M. burmeisteri* ssp. *burmeisteri* (Brenske, 1898), *M. granuligera* (Blanchard, 1850), *M. proxima* (Burmeister, 1855), *M. significans* (Brenske, 1898), *M. basalis* (Moser, 1915), *M. setosiventris* (Moser, 1916), *M. beata* (Brenske, 1902), *M. mutabilis* (Fabricius, 1775), *Autoserica colossica* Brenske, 1898. The currently known fauna of Sericini of the Indian subcontinent comprises 660 species plus 9 uncertain species group taxa. Most of the species of the Indian subcontinent are highly endemic. Based on the results of the species distribution, a ecozone-oriented species checklist is provided and the zoogeography and diversity patterns of Sericini of the Indian subcontinent are explored.

Key words. Taxonomy, biogeography, biodiversity patterns, Scarabaeoidea, Melolothinae, chafers beetles, new species, key to species, India.

Received: 18.02.2016

Corresponding editor: R. Peters

Accepted: 07.12.2016

INTRODUCTION

The Indian subcontinent bears some of the world's most diverse regions. It encompasses a wide spectrum of ecozones, ranging from deserts to high mountains, highlands, tropical and temperate forests, swamplands, plains, as well as grasslands. The region includes several biodiversity hotspots: the Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, the Himalayas and the 'Indo-Burmese' region (Myers et al. 2000), which are characterised by numerous endemic species.

The largest part lies within the Indo-Malayan (Oriental) realm, while the northern parts shape along the Himalayan range the boundary with the Palearctic region; 2000 to 2500 m are considered to be the altitudinal boundary between the Indo-Malayan and Palearctic zones (Mani 1974).

The climate is variable, although the entire Indian Subcontinent is heavily influenced by summer monsoons that cause major seasonal changes in vegetation and habitat. These patterns are reinforced by elevation and exposition to rainfall.

Generally, information about the arthropods and beetles of India is quite limited. Significant work having been done only in a few groups of insects, notably select groups of Lepidoptera, Odonata, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera and Heteroptera. Most important concerted attempts to document the biodiversity have been made since the publication of the series "The Fauna of British India, Including Ceylon and Burma", but most of these works date back nearly 100 years or more. While for a number of scarab beetles such volumes exist, in melolonthine chafers (Melolonthinae) there has never been published such a volume and therefore only fragmentary work since the first taxonomic treatments of the Indian fauna exist (Fabricius 1775, Blanchard 1850, Burmeister 1855). Since then, only a few authors contributed towards the knowledge in Sericini, with major contributions given by Brenske (1894–1902), Moser (1908–1920), Frey (1962a–1975b).

With nearly 4000 described species, Sericini chafers (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) represent a very diverse tribe of beetles with a nearly worldwide distribution only absent in Australia and circumpolar regions (Ahrens 2006e). Most extant species are found in a monophyletic lineage ("modern Sericini"; Ahrens 2006e; Ahrens and Vogler 2008). It comprises two large palaeotropical subtribes, Sericina and Trochalina, which number about 3000 species and 370 species, respectively. The phytophagous Sericini belong to the lineage of Pleurostict chafers (Scarabaeidae), which is thought to have greatly diversified with the rise of angiosperms around 108 million years ago (Mya) (Ahrens et al. 2014b). Compared to the soil dwelling larval stage, the lifetime of adults is short. The origin of Sericini was proposed to be in Africa, because of the exclusively African distribution of Ablaberini, the sister group of Sericini (Ahrens 2006e). The divergence of

Sericini from Ablaberini dates back to ca 100 Mya (Ahrens et al. 2014b).

Our recent taxonomic work on the Indian fauna was started by Ahrens (1995a, b) and was continued with a series of papers and monographs on the fauna of the Himalayas and adjacent regions (Ahrens 1998a–2007c, Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a–2011, Liu et al. 2014a). Finally, a first part of a comprehensive treatment of the fauna of the Indian subcontinent was given by Fabrizi & Ahrens (2014) who revised the Sericini fauna of Sri Lanka. This monograph represents the second part of this revision summarising all available information on the Sericini fauna of the Indian subcontinent.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The principal terminologies (Fig. 1) and methods used for measurements, specimen dissection and genital preparation are described in detail in Ahrens (2004b, 2006e). The examined material is cited with the original label contents given in quotation marks, multiple labels are separated by a "/", additional comments are given in square brackets. GPS coordinates are given for each newly sampled locality in Appendix 1, that of previously sampled ones may be found in Ahrens (2004b) or in Fabrizi & Ahrens (2014), or in the web (<http://www.serica.gmxhome.de/layout05/HimGaz1NEW.htm>). For each species, taxonomy was underpinned by a comprehensive list of synonymies and references (of faunistic, phylogenetic, and taxonomic treatments), however, in the latter, citations from pure taxonomic checklists (e.g., Dalla Torre 1912, Krajcik 2012) were included only when this was crucial for a better understanding of the taxonomic background of the species.

Male genitalia were glued to a small pointed card and photographed in both lateral and dorsal view with a stereomicroscope Olympus SZX-12 using a Jenoptik ProgRes digital camera (C5 5.0), and at later stage, with a Leica SM-125 and the digital camera DFC 420. Using AUTOMONTAGE software a number of single-focused images were combined to obtain an image that was in focus throughout. The resulting images were subsequently digitally edited to remove the errors of the AUTOMONTAGE reconstruction and to obtain a white background. A part of the figures of male genitalia was done as pencil drawings (type material revised more than ten years ago) which were subsequently graphically edited to obtain a black and white image similar to a photograph.

Distribution maps were generated using QGIS 2.8.2. based on the geographical coordinates. The same software was also used to extract the ecoregion data for each species based on the Terrestrial Ecoregion layer of World Wildlife Fund and Nature Conservancy (2011; Olson et al. 2001). Species richness, sampling density, Shannon diversity (Shannon & Weaver 1949, Spellerberg & Fedor 2003) and

Chao diversity estimator (corrected) were calculated in DI-VA-GIS v.5 (Hijmans et al. 2001). The similarity of the species composition of ecoregions and that of the species occurring in different ecoregions was calculated in PAST v.3.1 (Hammer et al. 2001) using the neighbour-joining method based on the Jaccard index (Jaccard 1902). For the calculation of ecoregion-similarity regions with less than three sampled species were excluded, and also a reduced analysis on regions with complete sample investigation was performed.

Currently, most female specimens of Sericini are difficult to identify (to genus and species), as diagnostic characters of genera, as defined currently, are often submitted to strong sexual dimorphism (e.g., the number of antennomeres of club). Additionally, only the shape of aedeagus often offers sufficient, detailed and stable variation to allow a discrimination of the species, while characters useful in other scarab groups, such as shape of the head and pronotum or the punctuation and sculpture of the body surface, are often highly variable in Sericini. For the latter reason, many species keys need to include genital characters as well, and a reliable identification of species is impossible without examination of male genitalia.

Given the enormous diversity of Indian Sericini fauna, this contribution was constrained by some editorial compromises in order to save print space giving priority to species that so far have not yet been revised and to those that are new to science. Taxa that were treated previously by the author(s), are referenced, included in the key, but not described in detail nor illustrated.

DEPOSITORIES

BMNH Natural History Museum, London, UK
 BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA
 BYU Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, USA
 CAKB coll. A. Kleeberg, Berlin, Germany
 CARL coll. A. Reichenbach, Leipzig, Germany
 CASH coll. A. Skale, Hof, Germany
 CAWP coll. A. Weigel, Pößneck, Germany
 CAZK coll. A. Zubair, Karachi, Pakistan
 CDEG coll. D. Erber, Giessen-Lahn, Germany
 CDUL Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils University, Latvia
 CDKC coll. D. Keith, Chartres, France
 CF coll. G. Frey (at the NHMB), Switzerland
 CGST coll. G. Sabatinelli, Trevesin, France
 CJSB coll. J. Schulze, Berlin, Germany
 CJWE coll. J. Weipert, Erfurt, Germany
 CK coll. D. Král, Prague, Czech Republic
 CM coll. E. Migliaccio, Roma, Italy
 CMNC Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada
 CN coll. M. Nikodým, Prague, Czech Republic
 CNA coll. A. Napolov, Riga, Latvia
 CPLM coll. P. Lago, Mississippi University

Bonn zoological Bulletin 65 (1 & 2): 1–355

CPPB coll. P. Pacholátko, Brno, Czech Republic
 CRRP coll. R. Rous, Prague, Czech Republic
 CRSW coll. R. Schuh, Wien, Austria
 CTIO coll. T. Itoh, Osaka, Japan
 DEIC Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
 HAHC coll. Henry and Anne Howden, Ottawa, Canada
 HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
 IAAS Institute of Agricultural and Animal Sciences of Tribhuvan University, Rampur, Nepal
 ISNB Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium
 MEMU Mississippi State University, U.S.A.
 MHNG Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland
 MLUH Martin-Luther-Universität, Wissenschaftsbereich Zoologie, Halle/Saale, Germany
 MNHN Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
 MSNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale G. Doria, Genova, Italy
 MSNM Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy
 MZR Museo di Zoologia, Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy
 MZUF Museo Zoologico "La Specola", Università di Firenze, Italy
 NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
 NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria
 NHRS Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Stockholm, Sweden
 NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany
 NMPC National Museum Prague (Natural History), Czech Republic
 NZSI National Zoological Collection, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India
 SEAN Servicio Entomológico Autónomo, Museo Entomológico, León, Nicaragua
 SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
 SMTD Senckenberg Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
 UMB Übersee-Museum Bremen, Germany
 UMRM University of Missouri, Columbia, W. R. Enns Entomology Museum, U.S.A.
 UNSM University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, U.S.A.
 USNM National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
 ZFMK Zoological Research Museum A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany
 ZIN Russian Academy of Sciences, Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia
 ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
 ZMUC University of Copenhagen, Zoological Museum, Denmark
 ZSM Zoolog. Staatssammlung, München, Germany

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SYSTEMATIC PART

Key to genera and species groups

- 1 Protibia with three teeth.2
- 1' Protibia with two teeth.4
- 2 Body unicoloured: yellowish brown or reddish brown. Apical border of elytra with a fine membranous rim. Eyes large (ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.57–0.83). Antennal club in male with three or four antennomeres. Metatarsomeres setose ventrally. Hypomeron with or without transverse basoventral carina.*Selaserica* Brenske
- 2' Body bicoloured.3
- 3 Apical border of elytra without membranous rim. Eyes small (ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.42–0.6). Antennal club in male with three to five antennomeres. Hypomeron without transverse basoventral carina. Apex of metatibia concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation.*Periserica* Brenske
- 3' Apical border of elytra with membranous rim. Hypomeron with transverse basoventral carina. Apex of metatibia concavely truncate near tarsal articulation.*Trioserica* Moser
- 4 Antennal club in male composed of three antennomeres.43
- 4' Antennal club in male composed of more than three antennomeres.5
- 5 Hypomeron not carinate.6
- 5' Hypomeron carinate.7
- 6 Dorsal margin of metatibia sharply carinate. Body dark brown to reddish brown, unicolored.*Tetraserica* Ahrens
- 6' Dorsal margin of metatibia longitudinally convex. Body dark yellow with numerous dark spots.*Neoserica dichroa* group
- 7 Antennal club in female composed of three antennomeres.8
- 7' Antennal club in female composed of more than three antennomeres.25
- 8 Posterior margin of metafemur serrate ventrally and dorsally.9
- 8' Posterior margin of metafemur smooth ventrally.14
- 9 Anterior angles of pronotum obsolete.12
- 9' Anterior angles of pronotum acute and moderately produced.10
- 10 Dorsal body surface yellowish brown with numerous dark spots.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *variegata* group
- 10' Dorsal body surface dark brown with greenish shine.11
- 11 Antennal club straight. Punctures of body surface reddish brown.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *inspergata* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 11' Antennal club reflexed. Punctures of body coloured as the rest of the surface.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *inops* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 12 Dorsal surface nearly glabrous.*Gastroserica* Brenske
- 12' Dorsal surface densely setose.13
- 13 Metatibia beside dorsal margin with a serrated longitudinal line or carina.*Neoserica* (s.str.) Brenske
- 13' Metatibia beside dorsal margin without a serrated longitudinal line or carina.*Calloserica* Brenske
- 14 Metatibia beside dorsal margin with a serrated longitudinal line or carina.15
- 14' Metatibia beside dorsal margin without a serrated longitudinal line or carina.17
- 15 Metafemur with a continuously serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin of metafemur.*Lasioserica* Brenske
- 15' Metafemur without a continuously serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin of metafemur.16
- 16 Serrated longitudinal line of metatibia ends about at half of metatibial length. Dorsal surface nearly glabrous.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *probsti* Ahrens
- 16' Serrated longitudinal line of metatibia ends at apex of metatibia, its apical half directly situated on the dorsal margin. Dorsal surface with dense double pilosity.*Neoserica setigera* (Brenske), *N. subsetosa* sp. n.
- 17 Parameres symmetrical.18
- 17' Parameres asymmetrical.19
- 18 Body small (< 6 mm). Phallobase without dorsal apical process.*Oxyserica* Brenske
- 18' Body large (> 7 mm). Phallobase with long dorsal apical process.*Neoserica sladeni* Ahrens, *N. lenangensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 19 Antennal club in males long and reflexed.*Anomalophylla* Reitter
- 19' Antennal club in males short or moderately long and straight.20
- 20 Elytra bicoloured, yellowish or reddish brown and black.*Microserica* Brenske
- 20' Elytra unicoloured.21
- 21 Apex of metatibia shallowly truncate at interior apex near tarsal articulation.22
- 21' Apex of metatibia sharply truncate at interior apex near tarsal articulation.24
- 22 Dorsal surface yellowish brown to reddish brown, strongly and simply shiny.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *lubrica* group
- 22' Dorsal surface dull or iridescently shiny.23
- 23 Antennal club with five antennomeres.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *garlangensis* Ahrens
- 23' Antennal club with four antennomeres.*Neoserica* (s.l.) *pseudomajor* sp. n.
- 24 Pronotum and elytra always nearly glabrous.*Sericania* Motschulsky (see also couplet 36)

- 24' Pronotum and elytra always distinctly setose
.....*Gynaecoserica* Brenske
- 25 Labrum without a transverse rim of very dense, short and robust setae.26
- 25' Labrum short, with a transverse rim of very dense, short and robust setae. Dorsal surface densely setose.
.....[*Neoserica pilosula* group]
- 26 Metatibia slender and long.32
- 26' Metatibia short and wide.27
- 27 Body small (< 7.0 mm).28
- 27' Body large (> 7.5 mm), dorsal surface dark and dull/iridescently shiny.31
- 28 Dorsal surface light yellow to reddish brown, shiny 30
- 28' Dorsal surface dark brown, dull.29
- 29 Antennal club of male composed of six antennomere.
.....*Neoserica multiflabellata* Moser, *N. keralana* sp. n.
- 29' Antennal club of male composed of five antennomeres.
.....*Neoserica nathani* Frey, *N. agumbeensis* sp. n.,
N. periyarensis sp. n., *N. quinqueflabellata* (Brenske)
- 30 Distal tooth of protibia long and narrower Phallobase with a lateral apical apophysis at right side.
.....*Neoserica quadrilamellata* (Brenske)
- 30' Distal tooth of protibia short and wide. Phallobase without a lateral apical apophysis at right side.
.....*Neoserica speciosa* group
- 31 Labroclypeus strongly trapezoidal, its lateral margins in straight line with ocular canthus; base of labroclypeus with dull toment; margins weakly reflexed...
.....*Neoserica uniformis* group
- 31' Labroclypeus weakly trapezoidal, its lateral margins produced a blunt angle with ocular canthus; base of labroclypeus shiny; margins strongly reflexed.
.....*Neoserica sexfoliata* Moser, *N. discipleensis* sp. n.
- 32 Antennal club of males with seven antennomeres.33
- 32' Antennal club of males with six or less antennomeres.34
- 33 Metafemur with a continuously serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin of metafemur. Protibia before basal tooth sometimes bluntly (tooth-like) extended.
.....*Neoserica septemlamellata* group
- 33' Metafemur without a continuously serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin of metafemur. Protibia always distinctly bidentate.
.....*Nepaloserica* Frey
- 34 Antennal club of males with six antennomeres. Base of labroclypeus dull.35
- 34' Antennal club of males with five or four antennomeres.36
- 35 Angle between basis of hypomeron and that of pronotum strongly rounded, angle between surfaces of hypomeron and pronotum basally blunt. Hypomeron basally strongly produced ventrally and transversely sulcate.
.....*Lepidoserica* Nikolaev
- 35' Angle between basis of hypomeron and that of pronotum sharp, angle between surfaces of hypomeron and pronotum sharp. Hypomeron basally not produced ventrally and not sulcate.
.....*Neoserica abnormis* group
- 36 Apex of metatibia shallowly truncate at interior apex near tarsal articulation.40
- 36' Apex of metatibia deeply truncate at interior apex near tarsal articulation.
.....*Sericania* Motschulsky (see 14)
- 36'' Apex of metatibia concavely sinuate.37
- 37 Body size > 10 mm. Labroclypeus as long as wide.
.....*Meriserica* Brenske
- 37' Body size < 8 mm. Labroclypeus wider than long.38
- 38 Elytra generally bicoloured. In rare cases black, but then protarsal claws asymmetric.
.....*Microsericaria* Nikolaev
- 38' Elytra unicoloured. Protarsal claws always symmetric.39
- 39 Margins of labroclypeus moderately reflexed.
.....*Deroserica* Moser
- 39' Margins of labroclypeus very strongly reflexed.
.....*Pachyderoserica* Moser
- 40 Body surface dull. Body larger (8 mm).41
- 40' Body surface strongly shiny. Body smaller (5.7–6.6 mm).42
- 41 Body yellow, surface with dense dark spots.
.....*Chrysoserica* Brenske
- 41' Body dark to reddish brown, unicoloured.
.....*Neoserica matura* Ahrens,
N. rutilans Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 42 Antennal club composed of six antennomeres.
.....*Neoserica speciosa* group
- 42' Antennal club composed of five antennomeres.
.....*Neoserica pushkarensis* sp. n.,
N. rajasthanica sp. n., *N. sforziae* sp. n.
- 43 Body extremely small (< 4.5 mm). Body distinctly bicoloured.
.....*Anomioserica* Arrow
- 43' Body larger (> 5 mm).44
- 44 Metafemur with a serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin.45
- 44' Metafemur without serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin.55
- 45 Pronotum and elytra glabrous.46
- 45' Pronotum and elytra more or less densely setose.....
.....*Amiserica insperata* group
- 46 Mesosternum between mesocoxae narrow.
.....*Serica* (sensu lato)
- 46' Mesosternum between mesocoxae wide.47
- 47 Metatibia at least in basal third with a serrated line beside the dorsal margin.48
- 47' Metatibia without serrated line beside the dorsal margin.53
- 48 Posterior longitudinal row of setae on metafemur reduced.
.....*Maladera servitrita* group
- 48' Posterior longitudinal row of setae on metafemur present.49
- 49 Phallobase without apophysis.50
- 49' Phallobase with a dorsal apophysis. Eyes smaller, ra-

- tio diameter/interocular width ~0.6.
.....*Maladera egregia* group
- 50 Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width > 0.8.
.....*Maladera teinzoana* group
- 50' Eyes smaller, ratio diameter/interocular width
~0.6–0.7.51
- 51 Ocular canthus narrow and distinctly narrowed to-
wards apex.*M. songsakensis* sp. n.
- 51' Ocular canthus wide, indistinctly narrowed towards
apex.52
- 52 Body larger (> 7.5 mm), dark. Anterior margin of
labroclypeus straight.*M. hauseri* (Moser)
- 52' Body smaller (< 6.5 mm), reddish brown. Anterior
margin of labroclypeus slightly sinuate medially.
.....*M. rosettae* (Frey)
- 53 Phallobase at apex strongly asymmetrical, insertion of
left paramere strongly produced distally.
.....*Maladera placida* group (part 1)
- 53' Phallobase at apex weakly asymmetrical, insertion of
left paramere not produced distally.54
- 54 Parameres symmetrical. Metafemur shiny.
.....*Maladera umbratica* (Brenske)
- 54' Parameres asymmetrical. Metafemur dull.
.....*Maladera lugubris* group
- 55 Apex of metatibia sharply truncate at interior apex near
tarsal articulation.56
- 55' Apex of metatibia bluntly truncate or concavely si-
nuate at interior apex near tarsal articulation.58
- 56 Dorsal body surface strongly shiny.57
- 56' Dorsal body surface dull. Legs short and wide.
.....*Maladera* (subgenus *Hemisericia*)
- 57 Dorsal body surface glabrous. Legs narrow and long,
metatibia without serrated line beside dorsal margin.
.....*Sericania* (*S. nepalensis* (Frey) group)
- 57' Dorsal body surface densely finely setose. Legs mod-
erately wide and long, metatibia with a fine serrated
line beside dorsal margin in basal half of metatibia. .
.....*M. senfti* sp. n.
- 58 Dorsal posterior margin of metafemur serrated.59
- 58' Dorsal posterior margin of metafemur smooth.62
- 59 Anterior angles of pronotum not produced, obsolete.
.....*Pachyserica*
- 59' Anterior angles of pronotum produced, blunt to
sharp.60
- 60 Hypomeron not carinate.*Serica* (s.str.)
- 60' Hypomeron carinate.61
- 61 Parameres symmetric or nearly symmetric.
.....*Xenosericia*
- 61' Parameres strongly asymmetric.*Serica* (s.l.)
- 62 Parameres symmetric.63
- 62' Parameres asymmetric.65
- 63 Dorsal surface with dense erect pilosity, between these
setae with fine adpressed short setae. Metatibia with
a serrated longitudinal line beside the dorsal margin.
.....*Maladera setosa* (Brenske)
- 63' Dorsal without double pilosity. Metatibia without ser-
rated longitudinal line beside the dorsal margin.64
- 64 Parameres with distinct basal lobe. Protarsal claws of-
ten asymmetric.*Maladera indica* group
- 64' Parameres without distinct basal lobe. Protarsal claws
symmetric.*Maladara assamica* group
- 65 Parameres setose (apically or basally).66
- 65' Parameres glabrous.67
- 66 Parameres often reduced in length, very narrow and
hook-like. Median phallobase produced distally pro-
ducing a sclerotised tube.
.....*Maladera marginella* group
- 66' Parameres not reduced in length, not narrow or hook-
like. Median phallobase not produced distally but con-
cavely sinuate.*M. trochaloides* sp. n.
- 67 Parameres well-separated from phallobase.68
- 67' Parameres basally entirely fused with the apical phal-
lobase.*Maladera fistulosa* group
- 68 Phallobase at apex strongly asymmetrical, insertion of
left paramere strongly produced distally.
.....*Maladera placida* group (part 2)
- 68' Phallobase at apex weakly asymmetrical, insertion of
left paramere not produced distally.69
- 68'' Phallobase at apex strongly asymmetrical, insertion
of right paramere strongly produced distally, phal-
lobase before apex with a long lateral apophysis.
.....*M. schoenwitzae* sp. n.
- 69 Basal apodeme of phallobase shortened, corresponding
to about 1/5 of phallobasal length. Phallobase tube-like
extended.70
- 69' Basal apodeme of phallobase not shortened, correspon-
ding to about half of phallobasal length. Phallobase not
tube-like extended.71
- 70 Phallobase distinctly belly-like convex ventrally,
deeply sinuate dorsoapically between parameres. Pro-
tarsal claws asymmetric. Anterior margin of labro-
clypeus strongly tridentate.
.....*Maladera quinquidens* group
- 70' Phallobase at maximum moderately evenly convex
ventrally, not distinctly sinuate dorsoapically between
parameres. Protarsal claws symmetric.
.....*Maladera* (subg. *Cephaloserica*)
- 71 Phallobase with large dorsal flattened apophysis.
.....*Maladera schenklingi* group
- 71' Phallobase without dorsal apophysis.72
- 72 Parameres with basal appendages.73
- 72' Parameres without basal appendages.77
- 73 Basal appendages more or less wide, not filiform. 74
- 73' Basal appendages very long and filiform, partly longer
than phallobase. Body larger (> 7 mm). Parameres dis-
tinctly asymmetric.76
- 74 Body small (4.5–5.5 mm).75
- 74' Body larger (> 8 mm).*M. madurensis* group
- 75 Distal portion of parameres nearly symmetric. Dorsal
body surface dull.*Maladera sikkimensis* group

- 75' Parameres strongly asymmetric. Phallobase at left side with a long lateral apophysis. Dorsal body surface shiny. *Maladera punctulata* (Frey)
- 76 Epipleural edge ending behind the anterior third of elytra. *Maladera thomsoni* group
- 76' Epipleural edge ending at the external apical angle of elytra. *Maladera modestula* group
- 77 Phallobase at apex lobe-like produced between parameres. *Maladera* (subg. *Omaladera* Reitter)
- 77' Phallobase at apex concavely sinuate between parameres. 78
- 78 Base of labroclypeus dull, otherwise moderately shiny. 79
- 78' Base of labroclypeus shiny. 80
- 79 Phallobase apically at right side with a lateral, more or less pointed apophysis. Parameres well separated. Body size > 10 mm. *Maladera granuligera* group
- 79' Phallobase at right side without lateral apophysis. Parameres fused with each other. Body small, < 7 mm. *Maladera polunini* group
- 80 Labroclypeus longitudinally elevated medially, margins strongly reflexed; its surface coarsely punctate, weakly shiny. *Maladera drescheri* (Moser)
- 80' Labroclypeus flat, margins weakly reflexed. 81
- 81 Antennal club short and straight, at maximum little longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Labroclypeus strongly shiny. *Maladera ferruginea* group/*Maladera significabilis*
- 81' Antennal club long and reflexed, more than twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Labroclypeus moderately shiny. *M. geniculata* sp. n.
- 2' Metasternum anteriorly evenly elevated. (S. *brunnea* group) 4
- 3 External lateral margin of protibia smooth. Phallobase dorsally without tubercles. *S. velutina* Arrow
- 3' External lateral margin of protibia serrated. Phallobase dorsally with small tubercles. *S. pilumna* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 4 Frons shiny. Antenna with 9 or 10 antennomeres. ... 5
- 4' Frons at least in posterior half dull. Antenna with ten antennomeres. 8
- 5 Antenna with ten antennomeres. Labroclypeus convex medially. External protarsal claw enlarged, its basal lobe small; interior protarsal claw very short, half as long as the external one, its basal tooth reduced. Pronotum densely punctate. *S. olivacea* Brenske
- 5' Antenna with nine antennomeres. Labroclypeus flat medially. Internal claw at least as long as the external. 6
- 6 Body size 7.6–9.3 mm. Basal lobe of interior protarsal claw large, more than 3/4 of length of apical tooth. Frons sparsely punctate. *S. pommeranzi* Ahrens
- 6' Body size 6.7–7.5 mm. Basal lobe of interior protarsal claw small, less than 3/4 of length of apical tooth. Frons densely punctate. 7
- 7 Left paramere exceeds insertion of right paramere by 1/3 of its length. Right paramere bent dorsally (lateral view) *S. tongluana* Ahrens
- 7' Left paramere exceeds insertion of right paramere only by 1/10 of its length. Right paramere always bent ventrally (lateral view) *S. eberti* (Frey)
- 8 Right paramere apically strongly widened, dorsoventrally flattened; its ventral membrane strongly sclerotised. Left paramere apically curved externally. 9
- 8' Right paramere apically not strongly widened, if widened then always very long and dorsoventrally not flattened. 17
- 9 Body size 6.5–7.5 mm. 10
- 9' Body size > 8.5 mm. 11
- 10 Labroclypeus long, anterior margin deeply semicircularly sinuate medially, sharply dentate beside median sinuation. Dorsal surface with a few long erect setae. Right paramere without lateral filiform spine. Apical border of elytra without microtrichomes. *S. bidentata* Ahrens
- 10' Labroclypeus wider and shorter, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, bluntly dentate beside median sinuation. Frons and pronotum with appressed setae. Right paramere with a lateral filiform spine. Apical border of elytra with a narrow rim of microtrichomes. *S. ramosa* Ahrens
- 11 Parameres almost equal in length. Left paramere almost straight, only at apex weakly curved externally. Dorsal surface with dense and moderately long erect setae. Antenna with nine or ten antennomeres. *S. kingdoni* Ahrens

Serica MacLeay, 1819

Serica MacLeay, 1819: 146 (type species by monotypy: *Serica brunnea* (Linnaeus, 1758)); Ahrens 2004b: 12, 2005a: 1, 2007a: 450, 2007c: 32.

Trichoserica Reitter, 1896: 181 (type species by original designation: *Trichoserica fulvopubens* Reitter, 1896); syn. by Nomura 1972: 110.

Ophthalmoserica Brenske, 1897: 395 (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica thibetana* Brenske, 1897: 395; Ahrens 1999c); syn. by Nomura 1972: 110.

Podoserica Breit, 1912: 202 (type species by monotypy: *Podoserica reitteri* Breit, 1912: 202); syn. by Ahrens 2005a: 3.

Key to *Serica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Hypomeron carinate. *Serica* (sensu lato)
- 1' Hypomeron not carinate. *Serica* (sensu stricto) 2
- 2 Metasternum anteriorly abruptly and strongly elevated. (S. *velutina* group) 3

- 11' Left paramere significantly shorter than the right. 12
 12 Labroclypeus shortly transverse, slightly narrowed basally, anterior margin deeply and widely sinuate. Abdominal sternite five strongly elongate, almost twice as long as abdominal sternite four.13
 12' Labroclypeus longer and trapezoidal, widest at base. Abdominal sternites four and five equal in length at the middle.15
 13 Labroclypeus finely and densely punctate, with fine transverse wrinkles. Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins in posterior half weakly sinuate.
*S. bhaktai* Ahrens
 13' Labroclypeus finely and moderately densely punctate. Pronotum widest anterior to base, lateral margins almost evenly convex.14
 14 Right paramere strongly widened apically, significantly wider than the phallobase (dorsal view), apex deeply sinuate. Basal lobe of interior protarsal claw very large, almost as long as the apical tooth.
*S. narya* Ahrens
 14' Right paramere strongly widened apically, but not wider than the phallobase (dorsal view), apical margin convex. Basal lobe of interior protarsal claw three quarters as long as the apical tooth.
*S. chasilakhae* Ahrens
 15 Right paramere spoon-like widened. Labroclypeus almost not sinuate medially.16
 15' Right paramere flattened dorsoventrally, widened, at apex not wider than at base. Labroclypeus deeply and widely sinuate.*S. nepalensis* (Frey)
 16 Anterior margin of labroclypeus strongly reflexed medially. Antennal club twice as long as the remaining antennomeres. Disc of pronotum finely appressed setose, lateral margins straightly convergent from base to the middle.*S. filitarsata* Ahrens
 16' Anterior margin of labroclypeus weakly reflexed medially. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres. Disc of pronotum with moderately long and erect setae which are bent backwards, lateral margins posteriorly weakly sinuate.
*S. angustatotibialis* Ahrens
 17 Right paramere in the basal third with a fine lateral spine-like branch.18
 17' Right paramere in the basal third without a fine lateral spine-like branch, if present a lateral branch it is robust and flattened inserting in the apical half of paramere.28
 18 Pronotum and elytra with long erect setae. Metatibia narrow, dorsally weakly carinate.
*S. chuttana* Ahrens
 18' Pronotum and elytra with appressed setae.19
 19 Metatibia dorsally longitudinally convex (also in basal third), lateral face smooth, impunctate, without superficial wrinkles.20
 19' Metatibia dorsally longitudinally carinate (also in basal third), lateral face strongly punctate or with wrinkles.25
 20 Anterior angles of labroclypeus strongly reflexed. ...
21
 20' Anterior angles of labroclypeus moderately reflexed. Metatarsomere one 1/3 of its length longer than the dorsal metatibial spur.22
 21 Metatarsomere one only slightly longer than the dorsal metatibial spur. Left paramere distinctly shorter than the right one.*S. almorae* Ahrens
 21' Metatarsomere one 1/3 of its length longer than the dorsal metatibial spur. Left paramere subequal in length to the right one.*S. weiperti* Ahrens
 22 Metatibia slender, ratio maximal with/length: 1/5.5–5.8. Labroclypeus narrow, almost as wide as long. Ocular canthus short (1/4 of ocular diameter).
*S. bidigitata* Ahrens
 22' Metatibia slightly wider, ratio maximal with/length: 1/4.5–5.1. Labroclypeus wider than long. Ocular canthus very short (1/10 of ocular diameter).23
 23 Metatibia slender, ratio maximal with/length: 1/5.1...
24
 23' Metatibia slightly wider, ratio maximal with/length: 1/4.5.*S. ribbei* Ahrens
 24 Right paramere weakly curved. Dorsomedian incision between parameres deeper.*S. jaegeri* Ahrens
 24' Right paramere strongly curved. Dorsomedian incision between parameres more shallow.
*S. chautarana* Ahrens
 25 Antennal club 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Body size 8.8–8.9 mm.
*S. incognita* Ahrens
 25' Antennal club at least twice as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.26
 26 Body size 7.6–8.5 mm. Labroclypeus superficially punctate and weakly transversely wrinkled.
*S. mureensis* Ahrens
 26' Body size > 9.5 mm.27
 27 Labroclypeus coarsely and densely punctate, transverse wrinkles almost not visible. Left paramere nearly half as long as right one.*S. tukucheana* Ahrens
 27' Labroclypeus finely and densely punctate, with distinct transverse wrinkles. Left paramere as long as right one.
*S. pelelaensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
 28 Metatibia longitudinally convex dorsally, not carinate.
*S. kumaonensis* Ahrens
 28' Metatibia strongly carinate dorsally.29
 29' Antennal club little longer than the remaining antennomeres combined.30
 29' Antennal club more than 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.31
 30 Antennal club 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Apex of right paramere straight. Left paramere evenly narrowed in apical third.
*S. assequens* Ahrens & Fabrizi

- 30' Antennal club 1.1 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Apex of right paramere curved interiorly. Left paramere behind base very narrow.
.....*S. guidoi* Ahrens
- 31 Labroclypeus almost completely dull. Metatibia relatively short (ratio maximal width/length: 1/4.3).
.....*S. opacicypealis* Ahrens
- 31' Labroclypeus entirely shiny.32
- 32 Lateral face of metatibia with a few longitudinally impressed punctures, at maximum only on apex of metatibia with fine and short longitudinal wrinkles.33
- 32' Lateral face of metatibia at least in dorsal portion with distinct longitudinal wrinkles.34
- 33 Pronotum narrow. Ocular canthus very short (1/6 of ocular diameter). Metatibia very slender (ratio maximal width/length: 1/5.5).*S. tropdeana* Ahrens
- 33' Pronotum more or less wide. Ocular canthus long (1/4 of ocular diameter). Metatibia slightly wider (ratio maximal width/length: 1/5).*S. nebulosa* Ahrens
- 34 Metatibia on lateral face also in ventral portion with longitudinal wrinkles.35
- 34' Metatibia on lateral face also in ventral portion with longitudinal punctures only.38
- 35 Ocular canthus shorter (1/4 of ocular diameter). Metatibia on lateral face with moderately dense and short longitudinal wrinkles. Metatarsomere one as long as the two following tarsomeres combined.36
- 35' Ocular canthus extremely long (1/2 of ocular diameter). Metatibia on medial and lateral face coarsely and densely wrinkled longitudinally. Metatarsomere one little shorter than the following two tarsomeres combined.37
- 36 Left paramere not widened in basal half. Right paramere without blunt tooth mesoventrally.
.....*S. thibetana* Brenske
- 36' Left paramere widened in basal half. Right paramere with a blunt tooth mesoventrally.
.....*S. rectidens* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 37 Phallobase and right paramere longer. Part of the dorsomedian incision at the apex of the phallobase not separated from the rest of phallobase by an incision (lateral view).*S. proclivis* Ahrens
- 37' Phallobase and right paramere shorter. Part of the dorsomedian incision at the apex of the phallobase separated from the rest of phallobase by a small incision (lateral view).*S. pigrans* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 38 Ocular canthus short (1/6 of ocular diameter). Antennal club almost twice as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Labroclypeus between the transverse wrinkles superficially punctate only.
.....*S. sherpa* (Sabatinelli & Migliaccio)
- 38' Ocular canthus longer (1/4 of ocular diameter). Antennal club at least twice as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Labroclypeus finely and distinctly punctate.39
- 39 Protarsal claws symmetric, basal tooth of interior claw sharply truncate. Abdominal sternite five medially elevated.*S. lama* Ahrens
- 39' Protarsal claws asymmetric, basal tooth of interior claw lobiform. Abdominal sternite five medially flat.40
- 40 Punctuation of labroclypeus deeply impressed. Metatibia slightly wider (ratio maximal width/length: 1/4.7).*S. khajiaris* Mittal
- 40' Punctuation of labroclypeus shallowly impressed. Metatibia slender (ratio max. width/length: 1/5.1). 41
- 41 Right paramere at middle strongly curved ventrally (lateral view). Left paramere convexly widened externally.*S. khasiana* (Moser)
- 41' Right paramere nearly straight (lateral view). Left paramere not widened externally.
.....*S. exhausta* Ahrens & Fabrizi

Serica velutina group

Serica (s.str.) *pilumna* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Serica pilumna Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 253.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 253).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 3A–C, p. 279).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 40E).

Serica (s.str.) *velutina* Arrow, 1946

Serica velutina Arrow, 1946b: 6; Ahrens 2004b: 25.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 25).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 6–8, p. 381).

Distribution. Endemic to northeastern Myanmar and Assam (Mishmi Hills).

Serica brunnea group

Serica (s.str.) *almorae* Ahrens, 1999

Serica (s.str.) *almorae* Ahrens, 1999c: 280; Ahrens 2004b: 20, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 280).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 78–89, p. 221).

Distribution. Endemic to western Himalaya, only known from the type locality (Pindar valley, Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *angustatotibialis* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *angustatotibialis* Ahrens, 1999c: 303, 2004b: 23, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 303), 2004b (p. 23); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 123–125, p. 226).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim and the southern face of the Himalaya in southern Tibet between Sikkim and Bhutan (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *assequens* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Serica (s.str.) *assequens* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 249.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b (p. 249).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 2A–C, p. 278).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *bhaktai* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *bhaktai* Ahrens, 1999c: 294; Ahrens 2004b: 22, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 294), 2004b (p. 22).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 108–110, p. 224).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Helambu und Lapchi Kang; Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *bidentata* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *bidentata* Ahrens, 1999c: 292; Ahrens 2004b: 22, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 292).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 104–106, p. 223).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal, so far known only from the type locality in Helambu Himal (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *bidigitata* Ahrens, 2000**

Serica (s.str.) *bidigitata* Ahrens, 2000d: 287; Ahrens 2004b: 19, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000d (p. 287), 2004b (p. 19).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 1–3, p. 288).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal, so far known only from the type locality in Dhaulagiri Himal (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *chasilakhae* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *chasilakhae* Ahrens, 1999c: 296; Ahrens 2004b: 22, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 296).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 111–113, p. 224).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan, known only from the type locality (Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *chautarana* Ahrens, 2005**

Serica (s.str.) *chautarana* Ahrens, 2005a: 122, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2005a (p. 122).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2005a (fig. 58, p. 156).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal.

***Serica* (s.str.) *chuttana* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *chuttana* Ahrens, 1999c: 278; Ahrens 2004b: 20, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 278), 2004b (p. 20).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 84–86, p. 220).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 40D).

***Serica* (s.str.) *eberti* (Frey, 1965)**

(Figs 25B, 40B)

Ophthalmoserica eberti Frey, 1965b: 90.

Trichoserica eberti: Sabatinelli 1993: 630.

Serica (s.str.) *eberti*: Ahrens 1999c: 310; 2004b: 23, 2005a: 120, 2006a: 409, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270, 2011: 160; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 278), 2004b (p. 20), 2005a (p. 120), 2006a (p. 409); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 271, 2011 (p. 160); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382); 8 ex. “India, Uttaranchal Auli, 3000m, 15.–17.VI.2003 N. Nishikawa leg.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 132–139, p. 228).

Distribution. From Kumaon Himalaya to eastern central Nepal as well as Bhutan; absent in eastern Nepal and the Sikkim/Darjeeling area (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *exhausta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Serica (s.str.) *exhausta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 141.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 140).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 1E–G, p. 140).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *filitarsata* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *filitarsata* Ahrens, 1999c: 301; Ahrens 2004b: 22, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 301); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 120–122, p. 226).

Distribution. Bhutan, only known from the type locality (Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *guidoi* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *guidoi* Ahrens, 1999c: 268; Ahrens 2004b: 19, 2005a: 122, 2007a: 471; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 268), 2004b (p. 19), 2005a (p. 122); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 69–71, p. 218).

Distribution. From central Nepal to Sikkim, with a disjunct occurrence in the Garhwal district (India, Kumaon Himalaya; Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *incognita* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *incognita* Ahrens, 1999c: 282; Ahrens 2004b: 20, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 282), 2004b (p. 20).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 90–92, p. 221).

Distribution. Bhutan to central Nepal, known from Rolwaling- and Helambu Himal as well as the Kali Gandaki valley (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *jaegeri* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *jaegeri* Ahrens, 1999c: 273; Ahrens 2004: 19, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 273).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 75–77, p. 221).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Annapurna Himal; Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *khajiaris* Mittal, 1988**

Serica khajiaris Mittal, 1988: 157; Ahrens 2004b: 17, 2005: 121, 2006a: 409, 2007a: 471.

Serica (s.str.) *khajiaris* [sic]: Ahrens 1999c: 262; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270, 2011: 161; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 262), 2004b (p. 17), 2005a (p. 121), 2006a (p. 409); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 142).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 60–62, p. 216).

Distribution. In the entire Himalaya (Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *khasiana* (Moser, 1918)**

(Figs 25A, 40B)

Ophthalmoserica khasiana Moser, 1918a: 210.

Trichoserica khasiana: Sabatinelli 1993: 630.

Serica (s.str.) *khasiana*: Ahrens 1999c: 265, 2004b: 18, 2005a: 121, 2006a: 409, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 265), 2004b (p. 18), 2005a (p. 121), 2006a (p. 409); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161); 1 ex. “India, Uttaranchal Auli, 3000m, 15.-17.VI.2003 N. Nishikawa leg.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 63–65, p. 217).

Distribution. In the western Himalaya, eastward towards central Nepal, no recent material examined from the type locality (Khasia Hills), where its occurrence is therefore highly doubtful as the species is absent from the eastern Himalaya and east Nepal (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *kingdoni* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *kingdoni* Ahrens, 1999c: 300; Ahrens 2004b: 22, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 300); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 270).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 117–119, p. 225).

Distribution. From the eastern Himalaya (Tibet) to Yunnan (Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *kumaonensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *kumaonensis* Ahrens, 1999c: 291; Ahrens 2004b: 21, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 291).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 101–103, p. 223).

Distribution. Endemic to the Kumaon Himalaya (Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *lama* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *lama* Ahrens, 1999c: 260; Ahrens 2004b: 17, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 260), 2004b (p. 17).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 57–59, p. 216).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *murensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *murensis* Ahrens, 1999c: 271; Ahrens 2004b: 19, 2007a: 471; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 271), 2004b (p. 19).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 72–74, p. 218).

Distribution. Endemic to east Nepal and the Darjeeling district (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *narya* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *narya* Ahrens, 1999c: 298; Ahrens 2004b: 22, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 298), 2004b (p. 22).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 114–116, p. 225).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling district (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *nebulosa* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *nebulosa* Ahrens, 1999c: 259; Ahrens 2004b: 17, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 259), 2004b (p. 17).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 114–116, p. 225).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling district (Fig. 40D).

***Serica* (s.str.) *nepalensis* (Frey, 1969)**

Ophthalmoserica nepalensis Frey, 1969a: 519.

Trichoserica nepalensis: Sabatinelli 1993: 630.

Serica (s.str.) *nepalensis*: Ahrens 1999c: 286, 2004b: 21, 2005a: 121, 2006a: 410, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270, 2011: 160; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 286), 2004b (p. 21), 2005a (p. 121), 2006a (p. 410); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 270), 2011 (p. 160); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 96, 97, p. 222).

Distribution. Endemic to central and east Nepal as well as southern Tibet (Fig. 40D).

***Serica* (s.str.) *olivacea* Brenske, 1896**

Serica olivacea Brenske, 1896: 155; Brenske 1898: 289; Ahrens 1999c: 243, 2004b: 23, 2007a: 471.

Trichoserica olivacea: Sabatinelli 1993: 630.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 243).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 36, 37, p. 212).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim and the Darjeeling area (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *opaciclypealis* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *opaciclypealis* Ahrens, 1999c: 253; Ahrens 2004b: 17, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 253).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 47–49, p. 214).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal and western Sikkim (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *pelelaensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Serica (s.str.) *pelelaensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 140.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 140).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 1A–C, p. 140).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *pigrans* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Serica (s.str.) *pigrans* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 251

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 251).

Aedeagus. Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 2G–I, p. 278).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 40A).

***Serica* (s.str.) *pommeranzi* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *pommeranzi* Ahrens, 1999c: 305; Ahrens 2004b: 23, 2007a: 471; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 305), 2004b (p. 23); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 126–128, p. 227).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 40C).

***Serica* (s.str.) *proclivis* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *proclivis* Ahrens, 1999c: 257; Ahrens 2004b: 17, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 257).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 50–52, p. 215).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal, only known from the type locality (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *ramosa* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *ramosa* Ahrens, 1999c: 284; Ahrens 2004b: 21, 2006a: 410, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 284), 2004b (p. 21), 2006a (p. 410); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 270).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 93–95, p. 222).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal; Fig. 40D).

***Serica* (s.str.) *rectidens* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Serica (s.str.) *rectidens* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009: 250; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 160.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009 (p. 250), 2011 (p. 160).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009 (fig. 2D–F, p. 278).

Distribution. Endemic to southern Tibet and Bhutan (Fig. 40D).

***Serica* (s.str.) *ribbei* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *ribbei* Ahrens, 1999c: 275; Ahrens 2004b: 20, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 275).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 93–95, p. 222).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal; Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *sherpa* (Sabatinelli & Migliaccio, 1982)**

Trichoserica sherpa Sabatinelli & Migliaccio, 1982: 106; Sabatinelli 1993: 630.

Serica (s.str.) *sherpa*: Ahrens 1999c: 251, 2004b: 16, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 251), 2004b (p. 16).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 41–43, p. 213).

Distribution. Endemic to southern Tibet, eastern central Nepal and eastern Nepal (Fig. 40B).

***Serica* (s.str.) *thibetana* Brenske, 1897**

Serica (*Ophthalmoserica*) *thibetana* Brenske, 1897: 395. *Trichoserica thibetana*: Sabatinelli 1993: 631.

Serica (s.str.) *thibetana*: Ahrens 1999c: 245, 2004b: 15, 2005a: 75, 2006a: 410, 2007a: 471; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 160; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Serica (*Ophthalmoserica*) *umbrinella* Brenske, 1898: 288; Ahrens 1999c: 245.

Trichoserica umbrinella: Khan & Ghai 1978: 214; Sabatinelli 1993: 631.

Serica umbrina Frey 1965b (non Blanchard 1850): 90.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 245), 2004b (p. 15), 2005a (p. 75), 2006a (p. 410); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 270), 2011 (p. 160); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 38–40, p. 213).

Distribution. The wide range extends over the entire Himalaya and eastern Tibet (including Yunnan) (Fig. 40D).

***Serica* (s.str.) *tongluana* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) *tongluana* Ahrens, 1999c: 308; Ahrens 2004b: 24, 2005a: 121, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 308), 2004b (p. 24), 2005a (p. 121).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 129–131, p. 227).

Distribution. Restricted to eastern Nepal and the Sikkim/Darjeeling area (Fig. 40C).

***Serica (s.str.) tropdeana* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) tropdeana Ahrens, 1999: 255; Ahrens 2004b: 17, 2005a: 120, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 255), 2004b (p. 24), 2005a (p. 120).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 44–46, p. 214).

Distribution. Restricted to southern Tibet, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 40C).

***Serica (s.str.) tukucheana* Ahrens, 1999**

Serica (s.str.) tukucheana Ahrens, 1999c: 276; Ahrens 2004b: 20, 2005a: 122, 2006a: 410, 2007a: 471; Özgü I-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 276), 2004b (p. 20), 2005a (p. 122), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 81–83, p. 220).

Distribution. From western central Nepal to Darjeeling/southern Tibet (Fig. 40A).

***Serica (s.str.) weiperti* Ahrens, 2004**

Serica (s.str.) weiperti Ahrens, 2004a: 211; Ahrens 2004b: 20, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004a (p. 211), 2004b (p. 20).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004a (figs 1–3, p. 212).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 40A).

Serica (sensu lato)

Key to *Serica (s.l.)* species

- 1 Anterior margin of metafemur without serrated line.3
- 1' Anterior margin of metafemur with a serrated line. 2
- 2 Body larger (length: 9.1–10.0 mm). Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, lateral margins strongly convex. Intervals of elytra densely and coarsely punctate. Metatibia in basal half with a longitudinal serrated line.*S. panchaseana* Ahrens
- 2' Body larger (length: 7.7–8.0 mm). Labroclypeus moderately wide, lateral margins weakly convex. Intervals

of elytra sparsely punctate. Metatibia without serrated line.*S. palaea* Ahrens

3 Dorsal surface densely setose.4

3' Dorsal surface nearly glabrous or only sparsely setose.5

4 Phallobase dorsally before apex without a median elevation. Parameres straight.*S. velutina* Arrow

4' Phallobase dorsally before apex with a median elevation. Parameres curved ventrally.*S. pilumna* Ahrens & Fabrizi

5 Main body colour yellowish brown with numerous dark spots. Lateral margin of basal half of pronotum deeply sinuate.6

5' Main body colour dark or reddish brown. Lateral margin of basal half of pronotum convex or straight.7

6 Sixth antennomeres as long as antennomeres three to five combined. Lateral sinuation of pronotum deeper. Left paramere bifurcate at apex.*S. sticta* Ahrens & Fabrizi

6' Sixth antennomeres slightly shorter than antennomeres three to five combined. Lateral sinuation of pronotum shallower. Left paramere simply pointed at apex.*S. arborea* Ahrens

7 Dorsal lobe of left paramere sharply pointed at apex.*S. fashengi* Liu & Ahrens, 2014

7' Dorsal lobe of left paramere rounded at apex.8

8 Dorsal lateral lamina of phallobase interiorly only very weakly widened. Dorsal lobe of left paramere rounded at apex. Dorsal lobe of left paramere bent externally at middle, only little widened.*S. falcifera* Ahrens & Fabrizi

8' Dorsal lateral lamina of phallobase interiorly with a triangular lamella that extends to the middle of phallobase. Dorsal lobe of left paramere nearly straight but strongly widened.*S. feresegregata* sp. n.

***Serica (s.l.) arborea* Ahrens, 1999**

(Figs 25C, 40E)

Serica (s.str.) arborea Ahrens, 1999c: 210.

Serica (s.l.) arborea: Ahrens 2004b: 24, 2007a: 471, 2006a: 409.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 210), 2004b (p. 24), 2006a (p. 409).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 31–33, p. 212).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 40E).

***Serica (s.l.) falcifera* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Serica (s.l.) falcifera Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 254.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 254).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 3G–I, p. 279).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 40E).

***Serica* (s.l.) *fashengi* Liu & Ahrens, 2014**

Serica (s.l.) *fashengi* Liu & Ahrens, 2014: 167.

Material examined. See Liu et al. 2014a (p. 167).

Aedeagus. See Liu et al. 2014a (fig. 3E–H, p. 166).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Tibet (Fig. 40E).

***Serica* (s.l.) *feresegregata* sp. n.**

(Figs 2A–D, 25E, 40E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India Arunachal Pr. Hunli vicinity, 1300±100m 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, L. Dembický leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012" (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♂ “X-DA3456 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Roing, 490m, 28°08'32"N 95°51', 2.-5.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický" (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish brown, legs reddish brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus and anterior quarter of frons shiny, head sparsely setose, dorsal face of pronotum and elytra glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anteriorly very weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, moderately and densely punctate, with a transverse row of few erect setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, not elevated and slightly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, approximately 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and sparsely punctate, with one long terminal seta. Frons dull, partly narrowly shiny only immediately behind the frontoclypeal suture, with fine, dense punctures on anterior shiny portion, punctation nearly invisible under dull tomentation, with numerous erect setae on posterior half. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.69. Antenna with ten antennomeres; antennomeres three to seven distinctly wider than long, club with three antennomeres, three times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined and strongly reflexed. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum transverse, short, not produced medially, without median sinuation.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins convex and slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles

distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt and slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with a medially widely interrupted marginal line, convexly produced medially; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures on sides with very minute setae; anterior and lateral border glabrous, around the anterior angles sparsely setose; hypomeron basally produced and distinctly carinate. Scutellum slender and long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae moderately impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, completely glabrous; epipleural edge moderately robust, ending at moderately curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and not densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metacoxa with a few short robust setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as the slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.35. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with sparse short setae that are partly erect.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge with a continuously serrated undulating line, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and only weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally also smooth, on its entire length with dense short setae. Metatibia moderately slender and not very long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.6, dorsally moderately carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a fine serrated line bearing a few fine single setae; outside longitudinally convex, finely and moderately dense punctate, without wrinkles; ventral edge finely serrated, with four equidistant setae, medial face smooth and impunctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly truncate. Tarsomeres smooth, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate; pro- and mesotarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, smooth, first metatarsomere little shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2A–D. Habitus: 25E. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Serica feresegregata* sp. n. is very similar to *S. segregata* Arrow, 1946 and *S. falcifera* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 in its external and genital morphology. The new taxon differs from the two previously mentioned species in the slightly shorter antennal club, but significantly only in the shape of the aedeagus: the dorsal lateral lamina of the phallobase has interiorly a triangular lamella that extends to the middle of the phallobase, in the former two species this lamina is absent; furthermore, in *S. feresegregata* the dorsal lobe of the left paramere is nearly straight but strongly widened, while it is narrower and bent externally at middle in the other two species.

Variation. Length: 8.8–9.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.2–7.3 mm, width: 5.0–5.9 mm.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin words ‘fere-’ (nearly) and the species name ‘segregata’, with reference to the similarity to *S. segregata* Arrow.

Distribution. So far known only from Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 40E).

Serica (s.l.) *palaea* Ahrens, 2004

Serica (s.l.) *palaea* Ahrens, 2004b: 26, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 26).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 9–11, p. 381).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 40E).

Serica (s.l.) *panchaseana* Ahrens, 2004

(Figs 25D, 40E)

Serica (s.l.) *panchaseana* Ahrens, 2004b: 28, 2006a: 409, 2007a: 471.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 28), 2006a (p. 409).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 12–14, p. 382).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Annapurna mountains) (Fig. 40E).

Serica (s.l.) *sticta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Serica sticta Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 253; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 253); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 2P–R, p. 278).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan (Fig. 40E).

Pachyserica Brenske, 1897

Pachyserica Brenske, 1897: 355; Ahrens 2004b: 30, 2006b: 487, 2007c: 30 (type species by subsequent designation: *Pachyserica rubrobasalis* Brenske, 1897; Yu et al. 1998).

Key to *Pachyserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Hypomeron not produced ventrally. Long and erect setae of elytra scale-like.2
- 1' Hypomeron strongly produced ventrally.3
- 2 External margin of protibia smooth. Mesotarsomeres punctate dorsally.*P. marmorata* (Blanchard)
- 2' External margin of protibia distinctly serrate. Mesotarsomeres impunctate dorsally.*P. pellingensis* Ahrens
- 3 Long erect setae on elytra numerous (at least 32 per interval).4
- 3' Long erect setae on elytra sparser (at most 20 per interval).11
- 4 Metacoxa enlarged (ratio length metepisternum/metacoxa > 1/1.7). Mesotarsomeres impunctate dorsally.5
- 4' Metacoxa not enlarged (ratio length metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.23–1.6).14
- 5 Right paramere without basal lobe.6
- 5' Right paramere with a basal lobe being directed internally.7
- 6 Metatibia moderately long, widened at middle, ratio metatibial width/length: 1/3.3.*P. himalayensis* Ahrens
- 6' Metatibia long, ratio metatibial width/length < 1/3.5.*P. albosquamosa* Brenske
- 7 Ratio metatibial width/length: 1/3.5–3.8.8
- 7' Ratio metatibial width/length < 1/3.9.9
- 8 Pronotum wide. Left paramere long.*P. gracilis* Ahrens
- 8' Pronotum narrow. Left paramere short.*P. numensis* Ahrens
- 9 Antennal club slightly longer or as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*P. olafi* Ahrens
- 9' Antennal club distinctly longer (1.3 times) than remaining antennomeres combined.10
- 10 Right paramere only little longer than the apical phallobase. Left paramere with a blunt lateral tooth at apex.*P. nepalica* Ahrens
- 10' Right paramere 1.5 times as long as the apical phal-

- lobase. Left paramere without blunt lateral tooth at apex. *P. ambiversa* Ahrens
- 11 Base of labroclypeus shiny, without dull toment. .12
- 11' Base of labroclypeus with dull toment. Pilosity of metatibia composed also of scales.13
- 12 Phallobase dorsally before apex without tubercles.
..... *P. stabilis* Ahrens
- 12' Phallobase dorsally before apex with two tubercles.
..... *P. bituberculata* Ahrens
- 13 Phallobase ventroapically medially produced.
..... *P. garoensis* Ahrens
- 13' Phallobase ventroapically medially concavely sinuate.
..... *P. jendeki* Ahrens
- 14 Apical margin of elytra with a rim of microtrichomes.
.....15
- 14' Apical margin of elytra without a rim of microtrichomes. Anterior angles of pronotum strongly convex. (Myanmar) [*P. interruptolineata* Ahrens]
- 15 Anterior margin of labroclypeus weakly sinuate medially. *P. collaris* Ahrens
- 15' Anterior margin of labroclypeus straight, not sinuate medially. *P. darjeelingensis* Ahrens

Pachyserica albosquamosa Brenske, 1898

Pachyserica albosquamosa Brenske, 1898: 356; Ahrens 2004b: 30, 2006: 498; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 271; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 30), Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 271); 1 ex. "India: West Bengalen Distr. Darjeeling Kurseong; Thingay Bari, 15.VI.1991 800 m NN, leg. N. Dangel" (NME), 1 ♀ "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-14"N, 91°40'E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg." (CPPB), 1 ♀ "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-15"N, 91°47'E, 500-900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.-12.v.2004" (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 15–17, p. 382).

Distribution. Some single records from the Garhwal Himalaya, Nepal, Assam and the Khasi Hills (Fig. 40F).

Pachyserica ambiversa Ahrens, 2004

Pachyserica ambiversa Ahrens, 2004b: 43; Ahrens 2006a: 410, 2006b: 498; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 43), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 34–36, p. 385).

Distribution. Central Nepal (Fig. 41A).

Pachyserica bituberculata Ahrens, 2006

Pachyserica bituberculata Ahrens, 2006b: 525.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2006b (p. 525).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2006b (fig. 12A–C, p. 528).

Distribution. Meghalaya area and upper Myanmar (Fig. 40F).

Pachyserica collaris Ahrens, 2006

Pachyserica collaris Ahrens, 2006b: 527; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2006b (p. 527); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161); 1 ♂ "India: 26.VI.95 Cherrapunjee Meghalaya, Werner leg." (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2006b (fig. 12D–F, p. 528).

Distribution. Assam and the Meghalaya area (Fig. 40F).

Pachyserica darjeelingensis Ahrens, 2004

(Fig. 25I)

Pachyserica darjeelingensis Ahrens, 2004b: 51; Ahrens 2006b: 498.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 51).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 48–51, p. 387).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal and the Sikkim/Darjeeling area (Fig. 41A).

Pachyserica garoensis Ahrens, 2006

Pachyserica garoensis Ahrens, 2006b: 541.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2006b (p. 541).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2006b (fig. 15D–F, p. 542).

Distribution. Meghalaya area and upper Myanmar (Fig. 40F).

Pachyserica gracilis Ahrens, 2004

Pachyserica gracilis Ahrens, 2004b: 35; Ahrens 2006b: 498; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 35); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382); 1 ♂ "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Himalaya Bhim Valley S. Breuning vendit" (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 21–23, p. 383).

Distribution. Kumaon and Nepal Himalaya including the Darjeeling area (Fig. 41A).

***Pachyserica himalayensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Pachyserica himalayensis Ahrens, 2004b: 37; Ahrens 2006b: 498; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 37); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 24–26, p. 384).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal to Bhutan (Fig. 41A).

***Pachyserica jendeki* Ahrens, 2004**

Pachyserica jendeki Ahrens, 2004b: 45; Ahrens 2006a: 410, 2006b: 498; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 45), 2006a (p. 410); 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, 8km N of Shillong, 25°38′ N, 91°54′E, 1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′-15′N, 91°47′E, 500-900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.-12.v.2004” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Shillong, 1600m, 25°34′N, 91°51′E, L. Dembický leg., 14.v.2004” (CPPB), 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′-14′N, 91°40′E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 37–40, p. 386).

Distribution. India (Darjeeling, Meghalaya, Assam), northern Myanmar, and northern Thailand (Fig. 40F, see also Ahrens 2004).

***Pachyserica marmorata* (Blanchard, 1850)**

(Fig. 25F)

Omaloplia marmorata Blanchard, 1850: 77.

Pachyserica marmorata: Brenske 1898: 233; Sabatinelli & Migliaccio 1982: 104; Ahrens 2004b: 48, 2006a: 410, 2006b: 498; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Serica marmorata: Barlow 1899: 244.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 48), 2006a (p. 410); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 271); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 44–47, p. 387).

Distribution. Kumaon and Nepal Himalaya (Fig. 41A).

***Pachyserica nepalica* Ahrens, 2004**

Pachyserica nepalica Ahrens, 2004b: 39; Ahrens 2006b: 498; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 39); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 27–29, p. 384).

Distribution. Central and eastern Nepal Himalaya (Fig. 41A).

***Pachyserica numensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Pachyserica numensis Ahrens, 2004b: 41; Ahrens 2006b: 498.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 41).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 30–33, p. 385).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal Himalaya (Fig. 41A).

***Pachyserica olafi* Ahrens, 2004**

(Fig. 25H)

Pachyserica olafi Ahrens, 2004b: 32; Ahrens 2006a: 410, 2006b: 498; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 32), 2006a (p. 410); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 18–20, p. 383).

Distribution. Central and eastern Nepal Himalaya (Fig. 40F).

***Pachyserica pellingensis* Ahrens, 2004**

(Fig. 25G)

Pachyserica pellingensis Ahrens, 2004b: 52; Ahrens 2006b: 498; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 52); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 52–54, p. 388).

Distribution. Restricted to Sikkim and eastern Nepal (Fig. 41A).

***Pachyserica stabilis* Ahrens, 2004**

Pachyserica stabilis Ahrens, 2004b: 47; Ahrens 2006b: 498.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 47).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 41–43, p. 386).

Distribution. Restricted to the Darjeeling area (Fig. 40F).

***Calloserica* Brenske, 1894**

Calloserica Brenske, 1894: 10, 56; (type species by monotypy: *Calloserica tigrina* Brenske, 1894); Ahrens 1995a: 137; 1999b: 185; 2000a: 815; 2004b: 54; 2005b: 217, 2007c: 12.

Key to *Calloserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Anterior margin of labroclypeus weakly sinuate medially. 2
- 1' Anterior margin of labroclypeus deeply sinuate medially. 5
- 2 Dorsal margin of metatibia longitudinally convex, not carinate. *C. barabiseana* Ahrens
- 2' Dorsal margin of metatibia moderately longitudinally carinate. 3
- 3 Penultimate abdominal sternite with robust, distinctly serrate transverse elevation. *C. rupthangensis* Ahrens
- 3' Penultimate abdominal sternite without elevations. 4
- 4 Antennal club only slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. *C. raksensis* Ahrens
- 4' Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *C. gosainkundensis* Ahrens
- 5 Posterior margin of penultimate abdominal sternite with two transverse elevations. 6
- 5' Posterior margin of penultimate abdominal sternite without elevations. 9
- 6 Elevations on penultimate abdominal sternite sharply pointed, slightly bent anteriorly; last abdominal sternite produced ventrally and with a transverse carina. Setae on dorsal portion of left paramere lacking. ... 7
- 6' Elevations on penultimate abdominal sternite blunt, not bent anteriorly; last abdominal sternite simple, not produced ventrally and without carina. 8
- 7 Left paramere strongly curved ventrally and evenly narrowed towards apex. *C. capillata* Ahrens
- 7' Left paramere strongly curved straight, and slightly widened towards apex. *C. langtangica* Ahrens
- 8 Metatarsomere one shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and 1/4 of its length longer than dorsal metatibial spine. Setae on dorsal portion of left paramere present. *C. trisuliensis* Ahrens
- 8' Metatarsomere one as long as two following tarsomeres combined and 1/3 of its length longer than dorsal metatibial spine. Setae on dorsal portion of left paramere lacking. *C. delectabilis* Ahrens
- 9 Abdominal sternite four strongly and transversely convex, medially slightly elevated. *C. indrai* Ahrens
- 9' All abdominal sternites simple and without elevations. 10
- 10 Lateral margins of pronotum behind anterior angles and behind middle less strongly curved. 11
- 10' Lateral margins of pronotum nearly evenly curved. 17
- 11 Lateral margins of pronotum behind middle concave. 12
- 11' Lateral margins of pronotum behind middle straight. 13
- 12 Long lamellose process sharply pointed, on each side of phallobase ventrally before apex. Parameres long and at apex sharp. *C. tigrina* Brenske
- 12' Sharp process on each side of phallobase at apex. Parameres short and blunt at apex. *C. bertiae* Ahrens
- 13 Body < 8 mm. Punctures on labroclypeus moderately dense. *C. autumnalis* Ahrens
- 13' Body > 9 mm. Punctures on labroclypeus dense. ... 14
- 14 Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width ≤ 0.6 . 15
- 14' Eyes relatively large, ratio diameter/interocular width ≥ 0.7 16
- 15 Metatarsomere one longer than two following tarsomeres combined. *C. brendelli* Ahrens
- 15' Metatarsomere one as long as two following tarsomeres combined. *C. lachungensis* Ahrens
- 16 Metatarsomere one shorter than two following tarsomeres combined. *C. begnasia* Ahrens
- 16' Metatarsomere one as long as two following tarsomeres combined. *C. cambeforti* Ahrens
- 17 Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.5–0.61. 18
- 17' Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.84. ... *C. hingstoni* Ahrens
- 18 Right paramere dorsally not with a narrow and long process. 19
- 18' Right paramere dorsally with a narrow and long process. Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *C. chiplingensis* Ahrens
- 19 Common basal median process of parameres narrow and long. *C. poggii* Ahrens
- 19' Common basal median process of parameres wide and moderately long. 20
- 20 Left paramere lobe distinctly subequal in size to the right one. *C. managensis* Ahrens
- 20' Left paramere lobe distinctly smaller than the right one. *C. zhangmuensis* Liu & Ahrens

***Calloserica autumnalis* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica autumnalis Ahrens, 1999b: 193, 2005: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 193).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 21–23, p. 194).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica barabiseana* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica barabiseana Ahrens, 1999b: 194, 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 194).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 24–26, p. 196).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica begnasia* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica begnasia Ahrens, 1999b: 186, 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 186).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 3–5, p. 187).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in southern Tibet (Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica bertiae* Ahrens, 2000**

Calloserica bertiae Ahrens, 2000a: 816; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000a (p. 193); Liu et al. 2014a (p. 171).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000a (fig. 1, p. 817).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Sikkim (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica brendelli* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica brendelli Ahrens, 1999b: 186; Ahrens 2000a: 821, 2004b: 56, 2005b: 217, 2006a: 410.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 186); 2000a (p. 821); 2004b (p. 56), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 6–8, p. 187).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica cambeforti* Ahrens, 2000**

Calloserica cambeforti Ahrens, 2000a: 820; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000a (p. 820).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000a (fig. 4, p. 820).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Sikkim (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica capillata* Ahrens, 2005**

Calloserica capillata Ahrens, 2005: 225; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2005b (p. 225); Liu et al. 2014a (p. 171).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2005b (fig. 9A–C, p. 229).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal and closeby areas in southern Tibet (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica chiplingensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica chiplingensis Ahrens, 1999b: 192; Ahrens 2000a: 821, 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 192), 2000a (p. 821).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 15–17, p. 191).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Kathmandu valley; Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica delectabilis* Ahrens, 2000**

Calloserica delectabilis Ahrens, 2000a: 819; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000a (p. 819).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000a (fig. 3, p. 819).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica gosainkundensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica gosainkundensis Ahrens, 1999b: 195; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 195).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 27–29, p. 196).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica hingstoni* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica hingstoni Ahrens, 1999b: 192; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 192).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 18–20, p. 194).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in southern Tibet (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica indrai* Ahrens, 2004**

Calloserica indrai Ahrens, 2004b: 57; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 57).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs. 55–57, p. 288).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica lachungensis* Ahrens, 2000**

Calloserica lachungensis Ahrens, 2000a: 817; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000a (p. 817).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000a (fig. 2, p. 818).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in Sikkim (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica langtangica* Ahrens, 1999**

(Figs 25J, 41C)

Calloserica langtangica Ahrens, 1999b: 188; Ahrens 2005b: 217; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 188).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 9–11, p. 189).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Fig. 41C).

***Calloserica managensis* Ahrens, 2005**

Calloserica managensis Ahrens, 2005b: 228.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2005b (p. 228).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2005b (fig. 9D–F, p. 229).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal.

***Calloserica poggii* Ahrens, 1995**

Calloserica poggii Ahrens, 1995a: 137; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995a (p. 137).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995a (figs 4–6, p. 138).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Annapurna Himal) (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica raksensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Calloserica raksensis Ahrens, 2004b: 59; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 59).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs. 61–63, p. 389).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica rupthangensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Calloserica rupthangensis Ahrens, 2004b: 58; Ahrens 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 58).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs. 58–60, p. 389).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica tigrina* Brenske, 1894**

Calloserica tigrina Brenske, 1894: 10, 56; Ahrens 1995a: 137, 1999b: 185, 2000a: 821, 2004b: 55, 2005b: 217, 2006a: 410.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 185), 2000a (p. 821), 2004b (p. 55), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 1–3, p. 138).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling area (Fig. 41B).

***Calloserica trisuliensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Calloserica trisuliensis Ahrens, 1999b: 190; Ahrens 2000a: 821, 2005b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 190), 2000a (p. 821).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 12–14, p. 191).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in central Nepal (Ganesh Himal) (Fig. 41B).

Calloserica zhangmuensis* Liu & Ahrens, 2014Calloserica zhangmuensis* Liu & Ahrens, 2014: 159.**Material examined.** See Liu et al. 2014a (p. 159).**Aedeagus.** See Liu et al. 2014a (fig. 1A–C, p. 158).**Distribution.** Known only from the type locality in central Tibet Himalaya (Fig. 41B).***Xenosericia* Ahrens, 2005***Xenosericia* Ahrens, 2005c: 273; (type species by original designation: *Nipponoserica sindhensis* Ahrens, 2000); Ahrens 2007c: 40.

Remarks. The genus was established by Ahrens (2005c) in a follow-up of the results of a phylogenetic analysis based on morphology. Recently, we were able to include several taxa of *Xenosericia* into a major molecular phylogenetic analysis including more than 600 Sericini species from all over the World (Eberle et al. 2016). Results from this analysis indicate that *X. brachyptera* is the sister taxon to the species of the *Serica erectosetosa* group (Ahrens 2004b). Therefore, we transferred these species now to *Xenosericia*.

Key to *Xenosericia* species (♂♂)

- 1 Metacoxa densely covered with long adpressed setae. Parameres completely symmetric.2
- 1' Metacoxa glabrous, only laterally with a few robust setae. Parameres asymmetric.5
- 2 Parameres with a basal process directed basally. Elytra narrowly chitinous at apex.3
- 2' Parameres without a basal process. Elytra narrowly membranous at apex. *X. selaensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 3 Eyes small, ratio ocular diameter/interocular width: 0.5–0.64. Parameres apically narrowed and sharply pointed.4
- 3' Eyes large, ratio ocular diameter/interocular width: 0.81. Parameres apically weakly rounded and reflexed outward.*X. matthiasi* Shrestha et al.,
X. pindarensis (Ahrens)
- 4 Dorsal surface reddish brown and dull. Antennal club distinctly longer than the remaining antennomeres combined. Wings fully developed.*X. sindhensis* (Ahrens)
- 4' Dorsal surface blackish and shiny. Antennal club as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Wings reduced in length.*X. brachyptera* Ahrens
- 5 Metatarsomeres grooved dorsally. Pronotum and elytra with appressed scale-like white setae.*X. karnaliensis* (Ahrens)

- 5' Metatarsomeres grooved smooth. Pronotum and elytra without appressed scale-like white setae.6
- 6 Anterior angles of pronotum protruding and right-angled, lateral margin immediately behind anterior angles weakly sinuate; disc of pronotum throughout with erect long setae.*X. erectosetosa* (Ahrens)
- 6' Anterior angles of pronotum blunt, weakly protruding, lateral margin immediately behind anterior angles convex; disc of pronotum on anterior third only with erect long setae.7
- 7 Setae on anterior pronotum sparse.8
- 7' Setae on anterior pronotum dense.*X. yadongensis* (Liu & Ahrens)
- 8 Labroclypeus densely punctate, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially. Intervals of elytra densely punctate.*X. koshiana* (Ahrens)
- 8' Labroclypeus moderately densely punctate, anterior margin almost straight medially. Intervals of elytra sparsely punctate.*X. somathangana* (Ahrens)

Xenosericia brachyptera* Ahrens, 2005Xenosericia brachyptera* Ahrens, 2005c: 275.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2005c (p. 275).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2005c (fig. 9A–C, p. 276).**Distribution.** Endemic to western central Nepal (Dhaulagiri Himal) (Fig. 41D).***Xenosericia erectosetosa* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n.***Serica* (s.l.) *erectosetosa* Ahrens, 1999c: 315; Ahrens 2004b: 24, 2006a: 409.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 1999c (p. 315); 2004b (p. 25), 2006a (p. 409).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 1999c (figs 140–142, p. 229).**Distribution.** Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 41D).***Xenosericia karnaliensis* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n.**
(Fig. 25L)*Serica karnaliensis* Ahrens, 1999c: 319; Ahrens 2004b: 25; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 1999c (p. 319); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 1999c (figs 146–148, p. 230).**Distribution.** Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia koshiana* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n.**

Serica koshiana Ahrens, 1999c: 321; Ahrens 2004b: 25.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 321).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 149–151, p. 230).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia matthiasi* Shrestha, Eberle & Ahrens, 2012**

Xenosericia matthiasi Shrestha, Eberle & Ahrens, 2012: 383.

Material examined. See Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 383).

Aedeagus. See Shrestha et al. 2012 (figs 1–3, p. 386).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia pindarensis* (Ahrens, 2000)**

Nipponoserica pindarensis Ahrens, 2000c: 27; Ahrens 2004b: 61.

Xenosericia pindarensis: Ahrens 2005c: 275.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000c (p. 27).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000c (figs 4–6, p. 29).

Distribution. Endemic to the Pindar Valley (Uttar Pradesh) (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia selaensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Xenosericia selaensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 255.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 255).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 3M–O, p. 279).

Distribution. Endemic to Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia sindhensis* (Ahrens, 2000)**

(Figs 25K, 41D)

Nipponoserica sindhensis Ahrens, 2000c: 26; Ahrens 2004b: 61.

Xenosericia sindhensis: Ahrens 2005c: 275, 2006a: 411; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 271.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000c (p. 26), 2004b (p. 61), 2006a (p. 411); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 271).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000c (figs 1–3, p. 29).

Distribution. Endemic to Kashmir (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia somathangana* (Ahrens, 1999) comb. n.**

Serica somathangana Ahrens, 1999: 317; Ahrens 2004b: 25.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999c (p. 317), 2004b (p. 25).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999c (figs 143–145, p. 229).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 41D).

***Xenosericia yadongensis* (Liu & Ahrens, 2014) comb. n.**

Serica (s.l.) *yadongensis* Liu & Ahrens, 2014: 168.

Material examined. See Liu et al. 2014a (p. 168); 1 ♀ “Yadong, Xizang, 1.VII.2004, leg. Ba Yibin, Shi Aimin” (HBUM).

Aedeagus. See Liu et al. 2014a (fig. 3I–K, p. 166).

Distribution. Endemic to Southern Tibet (Fig. 41D).

Remarks. This female specimen from Yadong was in Liu et al. (2014a) erroneously reported as *Serica karnaliensis* Ahrens.

***Nepaloserica* Frey, 1965**

Nepaloserica Frey, 1965b: 88 (type species by monotypy: *Nepaloserica procera* Frey, 1965); Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996: 209; Ahrens 1999b: 198, 2004b: 62, 2007c: 27, 2012: 305.

Key to *Nepaloserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Last abdominal sternite with a pair of tubercles. ... 2
- 1' Last abdominal sternite without a pair of tubercles or with a transversely elevated carina. 18
- 2 Anterior angles of pronotum sharply pointed. 3
- 2' Anterior angles of pronotum rounded or blunt. 10
- 3 Tubercles on last abdominal sternite close, separated by less than a metatibial width. 4
- 3' Tubercles on last abdominal sternite distant, separated by more than the metatibial width. 6
- 4 Antennal club shorter (ratio width of base of labroclypeus/length of club: 0.76–0.8). 5
- 4' Antennal club longer (ratio width of base of labroclypeus/length of club: 0.5).
-*N. vignai* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 5 Labroclypeus wide and distinctly trapezoidal. Anterior margin of pronotum setose. Setae on frons dense. Eyes moderately large (ratio diameter/interocular distance < 0.7).*N. ganeshi* Ahrens

- 5 Labroclypeus narrow but trapezoidal. Anterior margin of pronotum glabrous. Setae on frons less dense. Eyes large (ratio diameter/interocular distance < 0.79). *N. pewaensis* Ahrens
- 6 Eyes small (ratio diameter/interocular distance < 0.6). 7
- 6' Eyes large (ratio diameter/interocular distance > 0.8). 8
- 7 Pronotum glabrous. *N. mustangia* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 7' Pronotum with dense erect setae. *N. baglungensis* Ahrens
- 8 Anterior margin of labroclypeus straight, not sinuate medially; surface with sparse punctation. Tubercles on last abdominal sternite large and sharply pointed. *N. fabriziae* Ahrens
- 8' Anterior margin of labroclypeus concavely sinuate medially; surface with very dense and irregular punctation. Tubercles on last abdominal sternite small and blunt. 9
- 9 Lateral margin of labrum separated from that of clypeus by a deep incision. Apex of phallobase asymmetrical. Lateral margins of pronotum evenly convex. *N. archolabrata* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 9' Lateral margin of labrum entirely fused with that of clypeus, without incision. Apex of phallobase symmetrical. Lateral margins of pronotum nearly straight behind anterior angles and in basal half. *N. schmidtii* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 10 Disc of pronotum setose. *N. migliaccioi* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 10' Disc of pronotum glabrous. 11
- 11 Metatibia short (ratio width/length $\sim 1/3.7$). Tubercles on last abdominal sternite distant and sharply pointed. *N. brevipes* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 11' Metatibia longer (ratio width/length $\sim 1/4$). 12
- 12 Tubercles on last abdominal sternite distinctly pointed, without setae. 13
- 12' Tubercles on last abdominal sternite blunt, densely covered with robust setae. 15
- 13 Labroclypeus square, anterior angles moderately rounded. Antennal club more than twice as long as antennomeres one to three combined. *N. helambuensis* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 13' Labroclypeus rectangular, anterior angles strongly rounded. Antennal club twice as long as antennomeres one to three combined. 14
- 14 Phallobase without tubercles on ventral side. *N. muelleri tuberculata* Ahrens, *N. telbrungensis* Ahrens
- 14' Phallobase with two robust tubercles on ventral side. *N. manashuensis* Ahrens
- 15 Tubercles on last abdominal sternite very small. Sides of pronotum weakly convex. 16
- 15' Tubercles on last abdominal sternite large and bluntly rounded. *N. procera procera* Frey, *N. lamjungii* Ahrens
- 16 Body > 11 mm. Parameres narrow and long. 17
- 16' Body < 10 mm. Parameres short and wide. *N. perrecondita* Ahrens
- 17 Lateral anterior margin of pronotum with setae. *N. vilya* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 17' Anterior margin of pronotum without setae. *N. richardsonae* Ahrens
- 18 Last abdominal sternite with a transverse carina; carina may bear 1–3 tubercles. 19
- 18' Last abdominal sternite simple without any elevation. 21
- 19 Disc of pronotum with long, moderately dense setae. *N. bruschi* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 19' Disc of pronotum glabrous. 20
- 20 Tubercles on last abdominal sternite situated in its anterior half. Pronotum widest at middle, lateral margins straight or convex in posterior half. Frons with dense long setae. Antennal club as long as antennomeres one to three combined. *N. muelleri muelleri* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 20' Tubercles on last abdominal sternite situated in its posterior half. Pronotum widest at base. Frons with only a few single setae. Antennal club 2.5 times as long as antennomeres one to three combined. *N. procera rufescens* Frey, *N. goomensis* Ahrens
- 21 Lateral margins of pronotum straight or convex in posterior half. 22
- 21' Lateral margins of pronotum concavely sinuate in posterior half. 29
- 22 Phallobase with a high longitudinal lamina on ventral side. 23
- 22' Phallobase without a longitudinal lamina on ventral side. 26
- 23 Labroclypeus widest at base, lateral margins strongly curved and convergent anteriorly. *N. baehri* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 23' Labroclypeus square or rectangular, lateral margins only weakly convergent anteriorly. 24
- 24 Labroclypeus more rectangular, margins strongly reflexed. Metatarsi dorsally densely punctate. *N. yeti* Ahrens
- 24' Labroclypeus more square, margins weakly reflexed. Metatarsi dorsally sparsely punctate. 25
- 25 Anterior angles of labroclypeus strongly convex. *N. longispina* Ahrens
- 25' Anterior angles of labroclypeus weakly convex. *N. similis* Frey
- 26 Labroclypeus more or less square. Lateral margins of pronotum subparallel in basal half. Body size < 11 mm. 27
- 26' Labroclypeus transversely rectangular. Lateral margins of pronotum evenly convex. Body size > 11 mm.

- Meta-tibia: ratio width/length: 1/4.
*N. sankhuwasabhae* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 27 Anterior angles of pronotum moderately sharp. Body size < 10 mm.28
- 27' Anterior angles of pronotum very sharp. Body size > 10 mm.*N. rufobrunnea* Ahrens
- 28 Frons on disc glabrous. Metatibia very slender, ratio width/length: 1/5.3.
*N. phulcokiensis* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 28' Frons on disc densely setose. Metatibia wider, ratio width/length: 1/3.9. ...*N. nielamuensis* Liu & Ahrens
- 29 Body size < 9 mm30
- 29' Body size > 10 mm. Labroclypeus never with transverse wrinkles.31
- 30 Labroclypeus with transverse wrinkles that link the coarse punctures with each other. Surface of smooth area in front of eyes produce a distinct angle with the surface of the labroclypeus.
*N. barbara* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 30' Labroclypeus without transverse wrinkles, only with fine and evenly dense punctures. Surface of smooth area in front of eyes at the same level with the surface of the labroclypeus.
*N. thimphui* Ahrens & Sabatinelli
- 31 Lateral margins of pronotum weakly curved in anterior half, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced. Labroclypeus widest at base, convexly narrowed anteriorly. Metatibia wider (ratio width/length: 1/3.8). Phallobase with a longitudinal carina on ventral side.*N. induwae* Ahrens
- 31' Lateral margins of pronotum strongly curved in anterior half, anterior angles bluntly rounded and weakly produced anteriorly. Labroclypeus widest shortly before base. Metatibia slender (ratio width/length: 1/4.6–4.7). Phallobase with a pair of teeth on ventral side32
- 32 Lateral margins of pronotum straight or convex in basal half. Right paramere without lateral distal tooth.*N. hartmanni* Ahrens
- 32' Lateral margins of pronotum concavely sinuate in basal half. Each paramere with a lateral distal tooth.*N. jumlaica* Ahrens

***Nepaloserica archolabrata* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica archolabrata Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 238; Ahrens 1999b: 215, 2004b: 67.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 238); Ahrens 2004b (p. 67).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 45–47, p. 237).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica baehri* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica baehri Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 214; Ahrens 1999b: 215, 2004b: 65.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 214); Ahrens 1999b (p. 215), 2004b (p. 65).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 9, 10, p. 213).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica baglungensis* Ahrens, 2012**

Nepaloserica baglungensis Ahrens, 2012: 311.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2012 (p. 311).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2012 (fig. 5E–H, p. 314).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica barbara* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica barbara Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 232; Ahrens 2004b: 73.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 232); Ahrens 2004b (p. 73).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 38, 39, p. 233).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim and the Darjeeling area (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica brevipes* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica brevipes Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 231; Ahrens 2004b: 72.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 231); Ahrens 2004b (p. 72).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 42, 43, p. 233).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling area (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica bruschii* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica bruschii Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 222; Ahrens 1999b: 200, 2004b: 66.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 222); Ahrens 1999b (p. 200).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 17–19, p. 217).

Distribution. Endemic to central and eastern Nepal (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica fabriziae* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica fabrizii Ahrens, 1999b: 207;

Nepaloserica fabriziae: Ahrens 2004b: 71.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 207).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 46–48, p. 209).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica ganeshi* Ahrens, 1999**

(Fig. 25N)

Nepaloserica ganeshi Ahrens, 1999b: 201; Ahrens 2004b: 66.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 201), 2004b (p. 66).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 36, 39, p. 203).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Ganesh and Helambu Himal) (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica goomensis* Ahrens, 1999**

(Fig. 25M)

Nepaloserica goomensis Ahrens, 1999b: 199; Ahrens 2004b: 64, 2006a: 411, 2012: 309.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 199), 2004b (p. 64), 2006a (p. 411).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 31–33, p. 199).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling area and Sikkim (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica hartmanni* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica hartmanni Ahrens, 1999b: 203; Ahrens 2004b: 72.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 203).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 35, 38, p. 203).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica helambuensis* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica helambuensis Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 221; Ahrens 1999b: 208, 2004b: 71; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 221); Ahrens 1999b (p. 208), 2004b (p. 71); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 23–25, p. 219).

Distribution. Endemic to Helambu und Langtang Himal in central Nepal (Dhaulagiri Himal) (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica induwae* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica induwae Ahrens, 1999b: 211; Ahrens 2004b: 65.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 211).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 54–56, p. 211).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica jumlaica* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica jumlaica Ahrens, 1999b: 204; Ahrens 2004b: 72; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163; Shrestha et al. 2012: 382.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 204), 2004b (p. 72); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 382).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 40–42, p. 206).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica lamjungii* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica lamjungii Ahrens, 1999b: 205; Ahrens 2004b: 71.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 205).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 43–45, p. 206).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal) (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica longispina* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica longispina Ahrens, 1999b: 212; Ahrens 2004b: 65.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 212).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 57–59, p. 214).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Solu Khumbu Himal) (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica manasluensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Nepaloserica manasluensis Ahrens, 2004b: 69.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 69).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 70–72, p. 391).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Manaslu Himal) (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica migliaccioi* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica migliaccioi Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 218; Ahrens 1999b: 207, 2004b: 71, 2006a: 410.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 218); Ahrens 1999b (p. 207), 2004b (p. 71), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 20–22, p. 219).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica muelleri muelleri* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica muelleri Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 224; Ahrens 1999b: 208.

Nepaloserica muelleri muelleri: Ahrens 2004b: 68, 2006a: 410.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 224); Ahrens 1999b (p. 208), 2004b (p. 68), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 29–31, p. 225).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal) (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica muelleri tuberculata* Ahrens, 2004**

Nepaloserica muelleri tuberculata Ahrens, 2004b: 68.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 68).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 67–69, p. 390).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Dhaulagiri Himal) (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica mustangia* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica mustangia Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 226; Ahrens 1999b: 210, 2004b: 72, 2006a: 410; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163; Özgü l-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 226); Ahrens 1999b (p. 210), 2004b (p. 72), 2006a (p. 410); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 26–28, p. 225).

Distribution. Endemic to the upper Kali Gandaki valley in western central Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica nielamuensis* Liu & Ahrens, 2014**

Nepaloserica nielamuensis Liu & Ahrens, 2014: 163.

Material examined. See Liu et al. 2014a (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Liu et al. 2014a (fig. 2E–G, p. 162).

Distribution. Endemic to southern central Tibet (Fig. 41F).

***Nepaloserica perrecondita* Ahrens, 2004**

Nepaloserica perrecondita Ahrens, 2004b: 66.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 66).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 64–66, p. 390).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern western central Nepal (Rolwaling Himal) (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica pewaensis* Ahrens, 2012**

Nepaloserica pewaensis Ahrens, 2012: 313.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2012 (p. 313).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2012 (fig. 5J–L, p. 314).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica phulcokiensis* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica phulcokiensis Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 236; Ahrens 2004b: 73, 2006a: 410.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 236); Ahrens 2004b: 73, 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 49–51, p. 237).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica procera procera* Frey, 1965**

Nepaloserica procera Frey, 1965b: 88; Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996: 210; Ahrens 2006a: 411.

Nepaloserica procera procera: Ahrens 1999b: 198.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 210); Ahrens 2006a (p. 411).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 1–3, p. 211).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica procera rufescens* Frey, 1965**

Nepaloserica rufescens Frey, 1965a: 281; Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996: 210.

Nepaloserica procera rufescens: Ahrens 1999b: 198; 2004b: 64, 2006a: 411; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 210); Ahrens 2006a (p. 411); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 4–6, p. 211).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica richardsonae* Ahrens, 2012**

Nepaloserica richardsonae Ahrens, 2012: 308.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2012 (p. 308).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2012 (fig. 5A–C, p. 314).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal) (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica rufobrunnea* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica rufobrunnea Ahrens, 1999b: 201; Ahrens 2004b: 73.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 201).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 34, 37, p. 203).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica sankhuwasabhae* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica sankhuwasabhae Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 230; Ahrens 2004b: 72.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 230); Ahrens 2004b (p. 72).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 35–37, p. 229).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica schmidtii* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica schmidtii Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 215; Ahrens 1999b: 202, 2004b: 67, 2006a: 411; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 215), 2006a (p. 411); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 14–16, p. 217).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal) (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica similis* Frey, 1969**

Nepaloserica similis Frey, 1969a: 520; Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996: 212; Ahrens 1999b: 211, 2004b: 64.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 212); Ahrens 1999b (p. 211), 2004b (p. 64).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 7, 8, p. 213).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 41E).

***Nepaloserica telbrungensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Nepaloserica telbrungensis Ahrens, 1999b: 208; Ahrens 2006a: 410.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 208), 2006a (p. 410).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 49–51, p. 209).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Dhaulagiri Himal) (Fig. 42A).

***Nepaloserica thimphui* Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996**

Nepaloserica thimphui Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 234; Ahrens 1999b: 200, 2004b: 73.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 234).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 41, 44, p. 233).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 41E).

Nepaloserica vignai Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996

Nepaloserica vignai Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 212; Ahrens 1999b: 213, 2004b: 65.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 212); Ahrens 1999b (p. 213), 2004b (p. 65).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 11–13, p. 213).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 41F).

Nepaloserica vilya Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996

Nepaloserica vilya Ahrens & Sabatinelli, 1996: 227; Ahrens 1999b: 202; 2004b: 66.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (p. 227).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Sabatinelli 1996 (figs 32–34, p. 229).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Solu Khumbu and Ganesh Himal) (Fig. 41F).

Nepaloserica yeti Ahrens, 1999

Nepaloserica yeti Ahrens, 1999b: 213.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 213).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 60–62, p. 214).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Helambu und Rolwaling Himal) (Fig. 41F).

Genus *Sericania* Motschulsky, 1860

Sericania Motschulsky, 1860: 136 (type species by monotypy: *Sericania fuscolineata* Motschulsky, 1860); Ahrens 2007b: 517, 2007c: 36.

Mesoserica Matsumura, 1911 (nec Brenske, 1897): 118 (type species by monotypy: *Mesoserica sachalinensis* Matsumura, 1911).

Key to *Sericania* species of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Antenna with nine antennomeres. Apex of metatibia close to tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate.2
- 1' Antenna with ten antennomeres. Apex of metatibia close to tarsal articulation concavely and moderately deeply truncate.3
- 2 Antennal club in male with three antennomeres. Species from Nepal (*Sericania nepalensis* group). 19
- 2' Antennal club in male with four or five antennomeres. Species from East Asia and China. [*Sericania* (s.str.)]
- 3 Antennomere two and six with long thin setae.4
- 3' Antennomere two and six glabrous, without setae (*Sericania kashmirensis* group).5
- 4 Anterior angles of pronotum very sharp and strongly produced, behind anterior angles lateral margins slightly concave. Intervals of elytra punctate only along striae.*S. gilgitensis* Ahrens
- 4' Anterior angles of pronotum nearly rectangular and moderately produced, behind anterior angles lateral margins straight to slightly convex. Intervals of elytra evenly punctate, on odd intervals punctures along middle less dense.*S. piattellai* Ahrens
- 5 Phallobase dorsally with a longitudinal median elevation.6
- 5' Phallobase dorsally without distinct a median elevation.8
- 6 Labroclypeus medially strongly elevated.*S. besucheti* Ahrens
- 6' Labroclypeus medially at least weakly elevated.7
- 7 Basal lobe of parameres with two sharp teeth; parameres basally abruptly widened. Labroclypeus wide, with strongly convex lateral margins.*S. swatensis* Ahrens
- 7' Basal lobe of parameres with rounded at apex; parameres basally weakly and evenly widened. Labroclypeus narrow, with moderately convex lateral margins.*S. hazarensis* Ahrens
- 8 Labroclypeus medially strongly elevated.9
- 8' Labroclypeus medially very weakly elevated.13
- 9 Punctures on frons very dense and deep, generally fusing with each other.10
- 9' Punctures on frons dense and fine, not fusing with each other.11
- 10 Antennal club as long as basal width of clypeus.*S. torva* Ahrens
- 10' Antennal club shorter than basal width of clypeus.*S. loebli* Ahrens
- 11 Punctuation of pronotum very dense, distance of punctures smaller than their diameter.*S. costulata* (Moser)
- 11' Punctuation of pronotum moderately dense, distance of punctures as large or larger as their diameter.12

- 12 Metatibia narrow, ratio width/length: 1/3.9. Parameres less curved and longer, basally distinctly angulate; basal lobe of right paramere produced narrowly basally and apically. *S. khagana* Ahrens
- 12' Metatibia wider, ratio width/length: 1/3.5. Parameres strongly curved and shorter; basal lobe of right paramere with round shape. *S. dubiosa* Ahrens
- 13 Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 16
- 13' Antennal club only little longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Metatibia in basal third dorsally not sharply carinate. 14
- 14 Basal lobe of right paramere shorter than that of the left paramere, directed basally. *S. heinzi* Ahrens
- 14' Basal lobe of right paramere distinctly longer than that of the left paramere, directed interiorly. 15
- 15 Basal lobe of right paramere simply curved and not widened. *S. kashmirensis* (Moser)
- 15' Basal lobe of right paramere angulate and abruptly widened at apex. *S. pacis* Ahrens
- 16 Parameres curved, right paramere with a long and sharply pointed basal lobe. 17
- 16' Parameres straight, right paramere with a moderately long basal lobe. *S. babaulti* Ahrens
- 17 Parameres distinctly longer than width of basal lobe of right paramere, basal lobe of right paramere at apex concavely sinuate. *S. dispar* Ahrens
- 17' Parameres as long as width of basal lobe of right paramere. 18
- 18 Basal lobe of right paramere narrow, apically simply pointed. Phallobase (lateral view) ventroapically not angled. *S. laeticula* (Sharp)
- 18' Basal lobe of right paramere very wide, apically slightly concave. Phallobase (lateral view) ventroapically bluntly angled. *S. poonchensis* Ahrens
- 19 Left paramere interiorly ear-like widened. 20
- 19' Left paramere behind middle widened on both sides. 23
- 20 Antennal club long, nearly twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Phallobase dorsally between phallobasal apodeme and apex with a constriction. 21
- 20' Antennal club short, only slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Phallobase dorsally between phallobasal apodeme and apex without constriction. *S. kleebergi* Ahrens
- 21 Basal lobe of left paramere shorter than paramere itself. Right paramere narrow, only with a small and blunt interior tooth. *S. mela* Ahrens
- 21' Basal lobe of left paramere as long as paramere itself. Right paramere wider, with a robust and sharp interior tooth. 22
- 22 Basal lobe of left paramere basally rounded. Phallobase at left side produced apically. *S. nepalensis* (Frey)

- 22' Basal lobe of left paramere basally sharply angled. Phallobase at right side produced apically. *S. mara* Ahrens
- 23 Left paramere (lateral view) without median tooth directed externally. *S. bhojpurensis* Ahrens
- 23' Left paramere (lateral view) with a strongly developed median tooth directed externally. *S. khandbariensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi

Sericania babaulti Ahrens, 2004

Sericania babaulti Ahrens, 2004b: 79; Ahrens 2006a: 411, 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 79), 2006a (p. 411).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 81–83, p. 393).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus- and Punjab-Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

Sericania besucheti Ahrens, 2004

Sericania besucheti Ahrens, 2004b: 91; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 91).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 108–110, p. 397).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in the Indus Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

Sericania bhojpurensis Ahrens, 2004

Sericania bhojpurensis Ahrens, 2004b: 102; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 102).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 152–155, p. 403).

Distribution. Known only from eastern central Nepal (Fig. 42C).

Sericania costulata (Moser, 1915)

Serica costulata Moser, 1915: 148.

Sericania costulata: Ahrens 2004b: 84, 2006a: 411, 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 84), 2006a (p. 411); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 142).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 92, 93, p. 395).

Distribution. From the Indus Himalaya to West-Nepal (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania dispar* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania dispar Ahrens, 2004b: 82; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 82).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 87–89, p. 394).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus Himalaya (west of river Indus) (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania dubiosa* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania dubiosa Ahrens, 2004b: 94; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 94).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 114–116, p. 398).

Distribution. Endemic to the Punjab Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania gilgitensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania gilgitensis Ahrens, 2004b: 96; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 96); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 142).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 121–123, p. 399).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in the Indus Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania hazarensis* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 26A, 42C)

Sericania hazarensis Ahrens, 2004b: 90; Ahrens 2007b: 521; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 90); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 142).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 105–107, p. 397).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus Himalaya (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania heinzi* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania heinzi Ahrens, 2004b: 76; Ahrens 2007b: 521; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 76); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 76–78, p. 392).

Distribution. Endemic to Kashmir valley (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania kashmirensis* (Moser, 1919)**

Neoserica kashmirensis Moser, 1919: 331.

Sericania kashmirensis: Ahrens 2004b: 75; Ahrens 2007b: 521; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 75).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 73–75, p. 391).

Distribution. Endemic to the Kashmir valley (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania khagana* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania khagana Ahrens, 2004b: 93; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 93); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 142).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 111–113, p. 398).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus-Himalaya (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania khandbariensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Sericania khandbariensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 149.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 149).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 4A–C, p. 150).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania kleebergi* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania kleebergi Ahrens, 2004b: 101; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 101).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 148–151, p. 402).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania laeticula* (Sharp, 1878)**

Serica laeticula Sharp, 1878: 172; Sharp 1890: 47; Barlow 1899: 244.

Sericania laeticula: Ahrens 2004b: 80, 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 80).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 84–86, p. 393).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus-Himalaya (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania loebli* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania loebli Ahrens, 2004b: 87; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 87).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 99–101, p. 396).

Distribution. Only known from the type locality in the Indus-Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania mara* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania mara Ahrens, 2004b: 99; Ahrens 2006a: 411, 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 99), 2006a (p. 411).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 134–140, p. 401).

Distribution. Only known from the surrounding mountains of the Kathmandu valley (central Nepal) (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania mela* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 26B, 42B)

Sericania mela Ahrens, 2004b: 100; Ahrens 2006a: 411, 2007b: 521; Shrestha et al. 2012: 383; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 100), 2006a (p. 411); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 383).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 141–147, p. 402).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania nepalensis* (Frey, 1965)**

Autoserica nepalensis Frey, 1965b: 89.

Sericania nepalensis: Ahrens 2004b: 97, 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 89).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 125–132, p. 400).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania pacis* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania pacis Ahrens, 2004b: 78; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 75).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 79, 80, p. 392).

Distribution. Endemic to the Kashmir valley (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania piattellai* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania piattellai Ahrens, 2004b: 95; Ahrens 2007b: 521; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 95); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 117–120, p. 399).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

***Sericania poonchensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania poonchensis Ahrens, 2004b: 83; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 83).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 90, 91, p. 394).

Distribution. Endemic to the western Kashmir valley (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania swatensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania swatensis Ahrens, 2004b: 88; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 88).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 102–104, p. 396).

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality in the Indus Himalaya (Fig. 42C).

***Sericania torva* Ahrens, 2004**

Sericania torva Ahrens, 2004b: 86; Ahrens 2007b: 521.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 86).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 96–98, p. 395).

Distribution. Endemic to the Indus Himalaya (Fig. 42B).

***Gynaecoserica* Brenske, 1896**

Gynaecoserica Brenske, 1896: 154 (type species by monotypy: *Gynaecoserica plecta* Brenske, 1896); Brenske 1898: 235, 314; Ahrens 1996: 32–37, 2004b: 104; 2007c: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1505.

Chaetoserica Brenske, 1896: 154 (type species by monotypy: *Chaetoserica cymosa* Brenske, 1896); Brenske 1898: 235, 314; syn. by Ahrens 1996: 32.

Paragynaecoserica Khan & Ghai, 1982: 61 (type species by original designation: *Paragynaecoserica pubescens* Khan & Ghai, 1982); syn. by Ahrens 1996: 32.

Leuroserica Arrow, 1946a: 281 (type species by original designation: *Leuroserica fulgida* Arrow, 1946); **syn n.**

Remarks. In the phylogenetic tree based on three genes (Cox1, 28S, 16S DNA; Eberle et al. 2016) *Leuroserica* species are nested within the *Gynaecoserica* clade. Therefore, we consider *Leuroserica* as junior synonym of *Gynaecoserica*.

Key to *Gynaecoserica* species of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Dorsal body surface shiny.2 | 11' Pronotum basally distinctly narrowed.
..... <i>G. latesquamosa</i> (Frey) |
| 1' Dorsal body surface dull.9 | 12 Pronotum basally distinctly narrowed. Antennal club
composed of four antennomeres.
..... <i>G. annuliforceps</i> Ahrens and Fabrizi |
| 2 Phallobase with a robust lateral apophysis on left side
before apex.3 | 12' Lateral margins of pronotum evenly convex, in basal
half almost subparallel.13 |
| 2' Phallobase without robust lateral apophysis on left side
before apex.5 | 13 Antennal club composed of four antennomeres. ...14 |
| 3 Antennal club with five antennomeres.4 | 13' Antennal club composed of five antennomeres. ...20 |
| 3' Antennal club with four antennomeres.
..... <i>G. lateralis</i> (Arrow) | 13'' Antennal club composed of six antennomeres.24 |
| 4 Lateral lobe of phallobase deeply and sharply incised
laterally. <i>G. fulgida</i> (Arrow) | 14 Apical apophysis of phallobase short, about half as
long as parameres. Body length < 5 mm.15 |
| 4' Lateral lobe of phallobase shallowly sinuate medial-
ly. <i>G. stemmleri</i> (Frey) | 14' Apical apophysis of phallobase long, almost as long
as parameres. Body length > 6 mm.16 |
| 5 Antennal club with four antennomeres. Body uniform-
ly coloured.6 | 15 Antenna with nine antennomeres. Antennal club 1.5
times as long as the remaining antennomeres com-
bined. Parameres in dorsal view narrow, their lateral
margins subparallel. <i>G. pellecta</i> (Brenske) |
| 5' Antennal club with five antennomeres. Body bi-
coloured. <i>G. bicolorata</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi | 15' Antenna with ten antennomeres. Antennal club 2.5
times as long as the remaining antennomeres com-
bined. Parameres in dorsal view broad, their lateral
margins convexly widened at middle.
..... <i>G. tumba</i> Ahrens |
| 6 Lateral apophysis of phallobase long and wide.7 | 16 Parameres short, one third as long as phallobase.
..... <i>G. bomdilana</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi |
| 6' Lateral apophysis of phallobase narrow.8 | 16' Parameres long, at least half as long as phallobase. 17 |
| 7 Apex of lateral apophysis of phallobase rounded. Body
> 6 mm. <i>G. yigongensis</i> Liu & Ahrens | 17 Lateral apophysis of phallobase shorter than the fused
parameres that are at apex slightly pointed.18 |
| 7' Apex of lateral apophysis of phallobase evenly point-
ed. Body < 5.5 mm. <i>G. hani</i> Liu & Ahrens | 17' Lateral apophysis of phallobase slightly longer than
the fused parameres that are at apex distinctly round-
ed. <i>G. aniniensis</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi |
| 8 Lateral apophysis of phallobase short, distinctly
shorter than half of phallobasal length.
..... <i>G. compacta</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi | 18 Punctures on head coarse and moderately dense. Right
dorsal margin of paramere not notched at basal third.
..... <i>G. gogonaica</i> Ahrens |
| 8' Lateral apophysis of phallobase long, subequal phal-
lobasal length. <i>G. victori</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi | 18' Punctures on head fine, dense. Right dorsal margin of
paramere deeply notched at basal third.19 |
| 9 Antennal club composed of three antennomeres.
Body length > 6 mm.10 | 19 Parameres (lateral view) dorsoventrally widened at
middle. Lateral apophysis of phallobase basally with-
out small convexity. <i>G. variipennis wuermlii</i> (Frey) |
| 9' Antennal club composed of four or more anten-
nomeres.12 | 19' Parameres (lateral view) dorsoventrally very slightly
widened at middle. Lateral apophysis of phallobase
basally with a small convexity.
..... <i>G. variipennis variipennis</i> (Moser) |
| 10 Anterior angles of pronotum obsolete, disc of pron-
otum glabrous. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as the
remaining antennomeres combined.
..... <i>G. singhikensis</i> Ahrens | 20 Lateral apophysis of phallobase in cross-section cir-
cular. Lateral apophysis of phallobase displaced
slightly dorsally being broad at base and evenly nar-
rowed towards the apex; phallobase apically distinct-
ly narrowed (dorsal view).
..... <i>G. ignobilis</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi |
| 10' Anterior angles of pronotum blunt or acute, disc of
pronotum setose. Antennal club about as long as the
remaining antennomeres combined.11 | 20' Lateral apophysis of phallobase laterally flattened. ...
.....21 |
| 11 Lateral margins of pronotum evenly convex, in basal
half almost subparallel.
..... <i>G. tawangensis</i> Ahrens and Fabrizi | 21 Lateral apophysis of phallobase almost as wide as long.
..... <i>G. lobiceps</i> Ahrens & Fabrizi |
| | 21' Lateral apophysis of phallobase at least twice as wide
as long (lateral view).22 |

- 22 Lateral apophysis of phallobase sharply pointed at apex. *G. perdita* Ahrens
- 22' Lateral apophysis of phallobase convex at apex. ...23
- 23 Fused parameres narrowed apically.
..... *G. keithi* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 23' Fused parameres distinctly widened apically.
..... *G. cymosa* (Brenske)
- 24 Protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw sharply pointed. Head entirely shiny. Parameres each with a very long basal extension being almost as long as the paramere itself.25
- 24' Protarsal claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw bluntly truncate and slightly widened. Basal half of head dull. Basal extension of parameres short, if present.27
- 25 Lateral apophysis of phallobase absent or very short. Parameres each with a very long basal extension being almost as long as the paramere itself.26
- 25' Lateral apophysis of phallobase present, prominent.
..... *G. marginipes* (Brenske)
- 26 Antennal club composed of five antennomeres. Distal part of parameres longer. Left paramere with a large lateral subapical tooth. *G. etalinensis* sp. n.
- 26' Antennal club composed of six antennomeres. Left paramere without lateral subapical tooth.
..... *G. lohitisensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 27 Ventral apical spine of metatibia sharply pointed at apex.28
- 27' Ventral apical spine of metatibia slightly truncate at apex.29
- 28 Parameres and its basal appendages very short, parameres shorter than one sixth of length of phallobase; lateral apophysis of phallobase absent.
..... *G. exilis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 28' Parameres and its basal appendages long, parameres half as long as phallobase; lateral apophysis of phallobase present. *G. dirangensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 29 Parameres on right side strongly widened apically (dorsal view). *G. vogleri* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 29' Parameres at apex almost as wide as at base (dorsal view).30
- 30 Ventral apical spine of metatibia distinctly hooked dorsally. Basal extension of right paramere largely lobiform. *G. arunachalensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 30' Ventral apical spine of metatibia not hooked. Basal extension of right paramere small and sharply pointed.
..... *G. lubosi* Ahrens & Fabrizi

***Gynaecoserica aniniensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Gynaecoserica aniniensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 152.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 152).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 4I–K, p. 150).

Distribution. Endemic to Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42F).

***Gynaecoserica annuliforceps* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica annuliforceps Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 256.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 256).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 3P–R, p. 279).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42F).

***Gynaecoserica arunachalensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica arunachalensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1511.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1524).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 1G–I, p. 1512).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42F).

***Gynaecoserica bicolorata* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica bicolorata Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1508.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1528).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 1L–N, p. 1512).

Distribution. Endemic to the West Garo Hills (Meghalaya state) (Fig. 42E).

***Gynaecoserica bomdilana* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica bomdilana Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1509.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1509).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 2A–C, p. 1513).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42F).

***Gynaecoserica compacta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica compacta Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1508.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1533).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 2D–F, p. 1513).

Distribution. Endemic to the West Garo Hills (Meghalaya state) (Fig. 42D).

***Gynaecoserica cymosa* (Brenske, 1896)**

Chaetoserica cymosa Brenske, 1896: 154; Brenske 1898: 313.

Gynaecoserica cymosa: Ahrens 1996: 34, 1999b: 183, 2004b: 104; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a: 1535; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Paragynaecoserica pubescens Khan & Ghai, 1982: 63; Ahrens 1996: 34.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 34), 2004b (p. 104); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1535); 4 ex. “Kurseong 1904 R.P. Verschraeghen” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Inde” (ISNB), 2 ex. “Kurseong Indes” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Indes or.” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Bengal Darjeeling 1904 R.P. Verschraeghen ex coll. De Moffarts” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 78–80, p. 46).

Distribution. Darjeeling-Sikkim area (Fig. 42F).

***Gynaecoserica dirangensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica dirangensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1511.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1539).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 2M–O, p. 1513).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42F).

***Gynaecoserica etalinensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 2E–H, 26G, 42D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India, Arunachal Pr. Etalin vicinity, 700 m 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, L. Dembický leg., 12.-25.v.2012” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “NE India, Arunachal Pr. Etalin vicinity, 700 m 28°36'56"N 95°53'21"E, L. Dembický leg., 12.-25.v.2012” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “X-DA3472 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1300m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, 26.v.-

1.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK), 1 ♀ “X-DA3473 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1300m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, 26.v.-1.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “X-DA3474 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1300m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, 26.v.-1.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “X-DA3475 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1300m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, 26.v.-1.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “X-DA3476 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1300m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, 26.v.-1.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “X-DA3477 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli, 1300m, 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, 26.v.-1.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK), 1 ♀ “834620 – Arunachal Pradesh, Etalin vicinity, 800±100m, 28°35'N, 95°52'E L. Dembický leg., 1-3.vi.2007 *Gynaecoserica* sp.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 4.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.4 mm, width: 3.0 mm. Body oblong, dorsal surface light brown, frons and pronotum somewhat greenish, sides of elytra darker, antenna yellowish, except shiny head dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose.

Labroclypeus widest shortly before base, lateral margins moderately convex, anteriorly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct blunt angle; margins weakly reflexed; anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface nearly flat and shiny, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a few coarser punctures behind anterior margin each bearing a long, erect seta; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and medially moderately curved; smooth area in front of eye little wider than long; ocular canthus short and slender, finely and densely punctate, without terminal seta. Frons shiny, only posteriorly narrowly dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except some erect setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.73. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club dark, with five antennomeres, 1.4 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum weakly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow, widest at base, lateral margins straight and subparallel in basal half, in anterior half weakly curved and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a distinct fine marginal line, basal margin without marginal line; anterior and lateral margins sparsely setose; surface with dense and fine punctures, except on disc with scattered fine white short or moderately long setae in punctures, all setae bent backwards; hypomeron distinctly carinate at base but not ventrally produced. Scutellum narrow and short, triangular, with sparse, fine punctures, on base medially smooth, punctures with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately long, widest shortly at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate; inter-

vals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with fine white adjacent setae, odd intervals with a few single robust, white, adjacent setae; interior apical angle of elytra with a strong seta; epipleural edge fine ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra; epipleura sparsely setose, apical border without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and moderately dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa only laterally with a few strong adjacent setae. Each abdominal sternite with indistinct transverse row of coarse punctures bearing short setae between fine, dense punctation, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny smooth sclerotised border, which is one sixth as long as sternite, last sternite medially almost half as long as penultimate one. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with irregularly scattered very strong setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, with fine smooth midline, dull, with numerous long setae.

Legs slender and moderately long; femora dull, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, sharply margined anteriorly and without a submarginal serrate line, posterior margin weakly convex and glabrous, its external part only weakly widened in apical half and not serrate, internally finely serrate, with short setae. Metatibia slender and moderately long, uniformly widened toward apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few single, fine setae; external face longitudinally convex, with sparse and moderately coarse punctures, glabrous; ventral margin carinate and serrate, with three strong spines, of which the two distal are widely separated; internal face very finely and sparsely punctate; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply and deeply truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally glabrous and impunctate, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrate ridge, beside which is a fine longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2E–H.

Variation. Length: 4.8–4.9 mm, length of elytra: 3.3–3.4 mm, width: 2.8–3.0 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Diagnosis. *Gynaecoserica etalinensis* sp. n. is in the general shape of the parameres similar to *G. lohitenensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009, both sharing the basally strongly produced parameres. *G. etalinensis* may be differentiated from *G. lohitenensis* by the antennal club being composed

of only five antennomeres (instead of six as in *G. lohitenensis*), the slightly longer distal part of the parameres, and the large lateral tooth on the left paramere which is entirely absent in *G. lohitenensis*.

Etymology. The new species is named according to the type locality Etalin (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 42D).

Gynaecoserica exilis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Gynaecoserica exilis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1511.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1540).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 2P–R, p. 1513).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42E).

Gynaecoserica fulgida (Arrow, 1946) comb. n.

Leuroserica fulgida Arrow, 1946a: 281; Ahrens 2004b: 150.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 150).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 222–223, p. 414).

Distribution. Endemic to the Sikkim-Darjeeling area (Fig. 42F).

Gynaecoserica gogonaica Ahrens, 1999

Gynaecoserica gogonaica Ahrens, 1999b: 184.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 184).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 1–2, p. 185).

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality in Bhutan (Fig. 42D).

Gynaecoserica ignobilis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Gynaecoserica ignobilis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1510.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1548).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 3A–C, p. 1514).

Distribution. Endemic to Meghalaya (Fig. 42E).

Gynaecoserica keithi* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009Gynaecoserica keithi* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1510.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1551).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 3G–I, p. 1514).**Distribution.** Endemic to Meghalaya (Fig. 42D).***Gynaecoserica lateralis* (Arrow, 1946) comb. n.**
(Figs 26F, 42D)*Leuroserica lateralis* Arrow, 1946a: 282; Ahrens 2004b: 151.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 151); 17 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–24.V.2005” (CPPB), 3 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 6.–12.v.2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30′N, 90°14′ E, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–15′N 91°40′E; 500–900 m; L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004” (CPPB), 1 ex. “India Arunachal Pradesh 0.3km SSE of Dirang, 27.iv.–1.v.2008, 1550m, 27° 20′32″N, 91° 16′17″E, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 224, 225, p. 414).**Distribution.** Endemic to the Meghalaya area (Fig. 42D).***Gynaecoserica latesquamosa* (Frey, 1975)***Lasioserica latesquamosa* Frey, 1975b: 230.*Lasioserica latesquamata* [sic!] Frey: Ahrens 1996: 31.*Gynaecoserica latesquamosa*: Ahrens 2004b: 110.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 1996 (p. 31).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 1996 (figs 68–70, p. 45).**Distribution.** So far known only from the type locality in Bhutan (Fig. 42D).***Gynaecoserica lobiceps* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009***Gynaecoserica lobiceps* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1510; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1553).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 3J–L, p. 1514).**Distribution.** Endemic to Meghalaya (Fig. 42E).***Gynaecoserica lohitensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009***Gynaecoserica lohitensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1510.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1555).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 3M–O, p. 1514).**Distribution.** Endemic to the Assam area (Fig. 42D).***Gynaecoserica lubosi* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009***Gynaecoserica lubosi* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1511.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1559).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 4A–C, p. 1515).**Distribution.** Endemic to Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42E).***Gynaecoserica marginipes* (Brenske, 1898)***Serica marginipes* Brenske, 1896: 155.*Microserica marginipes*: Brenske 1898: 318; Ahrens 2004: 186; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381.*Neoserica marginipes*: Sabatinelli 1993: 628.*Gynaecoserica marginipes*: Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a: 1564.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 186); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 287–289, p. 425).**Distribution.** In the hilly and mountainous regions from eastern Nepal to Bhutan (Fig. 42E).***Gynaecoserica pellecta* Brenske, 1896***Gynaecoserica pellecta* Brenske, 1896: 154; Brenske 1898: 235, 314; Ahrens 1996: 34, 2004b: 106, 2006a: 410.*Serica minutula* Brenske, 1894 (nec Heer, 1862): 11, 50; Brenske 1898: 235.*Gynaecoserica minutula*: Ahrens 1996: 34, 1999b: 183.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 106), 2006a (p. 410); 9 ex. “Darjeeling 1904 R.P. Verschraeghen” (ISNB), 56 ex. “Kurseong 1904 R.P. Verschraeghen” (ISNB), 19 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Bengal Darjeeling 1904 R.P. Verschraeghen ex coll. De Moffarts” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Sikkim” (ISNB).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 1996 (figs 75–77, p. 46).**Distribution.** Eastern central Nepal to Bhutan (Fig. 42E).

***Gynaecoserica perdita* Ahrens, 2004**

Gynaecoserica perdita Ahrens, 2004b: 105.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 105).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 159–161, p. 404).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 42E).

***Gynaecoserica seinghuensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica seinghuensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009: 1577.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009 (p. 1577).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009 (fig. 5K–M, p. 1516).

Distribution. Endemic to northern Myanmar and south-eastern Tibet, recorded close to the Indian border (Fig. 42D).

***Gynaecoserica singhikensis* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 26D, 42D)

Gynaecoserica singhikensis Ahrens, 2004b: 109; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 109).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 165–167, p. 405).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Sikkim (Fig. 42D).

***Gynaecoserica stemmleri* (Frey, 1975) comb. n.**

Microserica stemmleri Frey, 1975b: 225.

Leuroserica stemmleri: Ahrens 1995b: 55, 2004b: 151; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 272.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 55), 2004b (p. 151); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 55–57, p. 55).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42D).

***Gynaecoserica tawangensis* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Gynaecoserica tawangensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 257.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 257); 39 ex. “India: Arunachal Pradesh (11) 0.7km W of Tawang, 1–1.7km N of monastery, 27.–30.iv.2008, 27° 35'37"N, 91° 51'27"E, 2950m, Fikacek, Podalska,

Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “India Arunachal Pradesh 0.3km SSE of Dirang, 27.iv.–1.v.2008, 1550m, 27° 20'32"N, 91° 16'17"E, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 4A–C, p. 150).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 42D).

***Gynaecoserica tumba* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 26E, 42E)

Gynaecoserica tumba Ahrens, 2004b: 107.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 107).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 162–164, p. 404).

Distribution. Endemic to western Sikkim (Fig. 42E).

***Gynaecoserica variipennis variipennis* (Moser, 1916)**

(Figs 26C, 42D)

Lasioserica variipennis Moser, 1916: 153; Frey 1962a: 134.

Gynaecoserica variipennis variipennis: Ahrens 1996: 35, 1999b: 184, 2004b: 107, 2006a: 411; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a: 1579; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 35), 1999b (p. 184), 2004b (p. 107), 2006a (p. 411); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1579); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380); 2 ex. “Kurseong 1904 R.P. Verschraegen” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Bengale Kurseong” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 81–83, p. 47).

Distribution. In the Himalaya, from eastern central Nepal to the Darjeeling-Sikkim area (Fig. 42D).

***Gynaecoserica variipennis wuermlii* (Frey, 1972)**

Lasioserica wuermlii Frey, 1975b: 231.

Gynaecoserica variipennis wuermlii: Ahrens 1996: 37, 1999b: 184, 2004b: 107.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 35), 1999b (p. 184), 2004b (p. 107).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 84–86, p. 47).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 42E).

Gynaecoserica victori* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011Gynaecoserica victori* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 151**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 151).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 4E–G, p. 150).**Distribution.** Endemic to Bhutan, known so far only from the type locality (Fig. 42D).***Gynaecoserica vogleri* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009***Gynaecoserica vogleri* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009a: 1511.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (p. 1580).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009a (fig. 5N–P, p. 1516).**Distribution.** Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh, known so far only from the type locality (Fig. 42D).***Gynaecoserica yigongensis* Liu & Ahrens, 2014***Gynaecoserica yigongensis* Liu & Ahrens, 2014: 160.**Material examined.** See Liu & Ahrens, 2014 (p. 160).**Aedeagus.** See Liu & Ahrens, 2014 (fig. 1I–K, p. 158).**Distribution.** Endemic to southeastern Tibet, known so far only from the type locality (Fig. 42D).***Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896***Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896: 155 (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica nobilis* Brenske, 1894; Arrow 1946b); Frey 1962: 132; Ahrens 1996: 1, 2000e: 1, 2004b: 111, 2005d: 1, 2006c: 1, 2007c: 17.*Orchiserica* Miyake & Yamaya, 2001: 38 (type species by subsequent designation: *Lasioserica brevopilosa* Moser, 1919; Ahrens 2004b: 112); syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 112.**Remarks.** In the original type species designation of Miyake & Yamaya (2001) the type species was misidentified as *Lasioserica tuberculiventris* Moser, 1915, thus the type species of *Orchiserica* was corrected by Ahrens (2004b).**Key to *Lasioserica* species (♂♂)**

- 1 Protarsal claws asymmetrical. Metatarsomeres longitudinally sulcate dorsally, and carinate laterally.
.....*L. dekensis* Ahrens

- 1' Protarsal claws symmetrical. Metatarsomeres dorsally smooth or weakly punctate.2
- 2 Labroclypeus short and wide (ratio length/width: 1/1.8), trapezoidal, with strongly convex anterior angles.*L. breviclypeata* Ahrens
- 2' Labroclypeus longer and moderately wide (ratio length/width: 1/1.6).3
- 3 Dorsal surface sparsely setose. Head except for a few setae on labroclypeus and beside eyes glabrous.4
- 3' Dorsal surface including head densely setose.23
- 4 Longitudinal serrated line of metatibia interrupted in apical third.5
- 4' Longitudinal serrated line of metatibia not interrupted.6
- 5 Median basal lobe of left paramere extended. Right paramere more strongly curved dorsally (lateral view). Lateral apical apophysis of phallobase ventrally weakly sinuate at base, its apical tooth medially strongly produced. Slightly pronounced pair of tubercles on apical phallobase present.
.....*L. pacholatko* Ahrens
- 5' Median basal lobe of left paramere little extended. Right paramere nearly straight (lateral view). Lateral apical apophysis of phallobase ventrally strongly sinuate at base, its apical tooth medially weakly produced. Slightly pronounced pair of tubercles on apical phallobase lacking.*L. imminuta* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 6 Labroclypeus in basal third and frons dull. Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined.
.....*L. assamicola* Ahrens
- 6' Labroclypeus entirely and at least distal third of frons shiny.7
- 7 Frons posteriorly dull. Lateral interval of elytra not convex.8
- 7' Frons entirely shiny. Lateral interval of elytra convex. Phallobase with long apophysis.22
- 8 Disc of pronotum with a few short and thick setae. 9
- 8' Disc of pronotum nearly glabrous.11
- 9 Phallobase without dorsal and lateral apophyses. Parameres very different in length.*L. nanya* Ahrens
- 9' Phallobase with a dorsal distal apophysis.10
- 10 Phallobase with a lateral distal apophysis on each side, ventrally without teeth. Parameres subequal in length.
.....*L. hamifer* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 10' Phallobase without a lateral distal apophysis on each side, ventrally with two paired teeth. Parameres very different in length.*L. bispinosa* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 11 Sides of pronotum behind anterior angles concave. 12
- 11' Sides of pronotum behind anterior angles convex of straight.13
- 12 Labroclypeus wider, rectangular. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.
.....*L. wittmeri* Ahrens
- 12' Labroclypeus only little wider than long, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent anteriorly. An-

- tennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. *L. nudosa* Ahrens
- 13 Lateral margins of pronotum distinctly sinuate behind middle. *L. beibengana* Liu & Ahrens
- 13' Lateral margins of pronotum distinctly not sinuate behind middle. 14
- 14 Lateral margins of labroclypeus weakly convex and convergent anteriorly. 15
- 14' Lateral margins of labroclypeus strongly convex and convergent anteriorly. 17
- 15 Labroclypeus convexly elevated medially. Body elongate. Frons only posteriorly narrowly dull. Phallobase without a long apical apophysis. 16
- 15' Labroclypeus not elevated medially. Body oval. Posterior half of frons dull. Phallobase with long apical apophysis. *L. meghalayana* Ahrens
- 16 Metatarsomere one shorter than following two tarsomeres combined. Dorsal lobe of right paramere more than half as long as ventral one. Left paramere short, basal piece distinctly pronounced and shorter. *L. sabatinellii* Ahrens
- 16' Metatarsomere one as long as following two tarsomeres combined. Dorsal lobe of right paramere much shorter than ventral one. Left paramere longer, basal piece less distinctly pronounced and shorter. *L. verschraegheni* sp. n.
- 17 Phallobase ventrally with transversal elevations. 18
- 17' Phallobase ventrally without transversal elevations. 20
- 18 Ventral transversal elevations of phallobase large, apically concave, in lateral view lobus-like. Right paramere without basal process. *L. nepalensis* Ahrens
- 18' Ventral transversal elevations of phallobase small, not concave, in lateral view like a small tooth. Right paramere with distinct basal process. 19
- 19 Left paramere in dorsal view shorter than wide. Right paramere with a long basal process that is directed apically. *L. godavariensis* Ahrens
- 19' Left paramere in dorsal view longer than wide. Right paramere with a short basal process that is directed externally and that may be covered under the left paramere. *L. dolakhana* Ahrens
- 20 Left paramere simply convex dorsally, at apex without reflexed tooth. *L. kulbei* Ahrens
- 20' Left paramere dorsally at apex with a reflexed tooth. 21
- 21 Right paramere sinuate on mesoventral margin, its basal process (only visible in ventral view) long and narrow, straight, directed distally and curved dorsoventrally. Reflexed apical tooth of left paramere large. *L. modikhola* Ahrens
- 21' Right paramere not sinuate on mesoventral margin, its basal process (visible also in dorsal view) short, directed externally. Reflexed apical tooth of left paramere small. *L. dolangsae* Ahrens
- 22 Pronotum at base wide, lateral margins convex behind anterior angles. *L. nobilis* (Brenske)
- 22' Pronotum at base narrower, lateral margins straight behind anterior angles. *L. sikkimensis* Ahrens
- 23 Dorsal surface with long and erect pilosity. Phallobase almost always with apical apophysis. (*L. maculata* group) 24
- 23' Dorsal surface with pilosity being bent posteriorly and more or less adpressed. 28
- 24 All antennomeres of club equal in length. Right paramere very long and narrow. *L. silkae* Ahrens
- 24' First antennomere of club 0.25 times as long as antennal club. 25
- 25 Dorsal apical apophysis of parameres reduced. 26
- 25' Dorsal apical apophysis of parameres present, but sometimes short. 27
- 26 Right paramere shortened and widened. Apex of phallobase at left side with an evenly narrowed process. *L. maculata jiriana* Ahrens
- 26' Right paramere not or little shortened. Apex of phallobase at left side with a process that is apically widened. *L. maculata bhutanica* Ahrens
- 27 Dorsal apophysis of phallobase small. Apex of phallobase at left side with an evenly narrowed process. *L. maculata galadriellae* Ahrens
- 27' Dorsal apophysis of phallobase large and robust. Apex of phallobase at left side without process. *L. maculata maculata* (Brenske)
- 28 Dorsal pilosity fine or thick, but never scale-like. 29
- 28' Dorsal pilosity dense and scale-like. *L. turaensis* Ahrens
- 29 Pilosity on disc of pronotum thick and adpressed. Lateral margins behind anterior angles of pronotum convex. 30
- 29' Pilosity on disc of pronotum fine and bent posteriorly, not adpressed. 32
- 30 Phallobase in apical quarter ventrally on each side with an elevated lamella, between lamellae concave. Right paramere wide. *L. pilosella* Brenske
- 30' Phallobase in apical quarter ventrally on each side without lamella. 31
- 31 Right paramere moderately wide and only weakly curved externally. Left paramere small and strongly curved ventrally. *L. piloselloida* Ahrens
- 31' Right paramere in apical half narrow and only strongly curved externally. Left paramere larger and not curved ventrally, slightly sinuate laterally. *L. pseudopilosella* Ahrens
- 32 Penultimate abdominal sternite with a curved transverse carina. Lateral margins of pronotum behind anterior angles convex. Pilosity on entire surface dense. *L. bumthangana* Ahrens
- 32' Penultimate abdominal sternite simple. Lateral margins of pronotum behind anterior angles straight or concavely sinuate. 33

- 33 Phallobase apically strongly narrowed, without lateral apical apophysis.34
- 33' Phallobase apically weakly narrowed, more than half as wide as middle of phallobase (dorsal view), with a lateral apical apophysis.35
- 34 Parameres more than half as long as phallobase. Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*L. soror* Ahrens
- 34' Parameres distinctly less than half as long as phallobase. Antennal club little shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, first antennomere in club shortened.*L. thoracica* Brenske
- 35 Antennal club little longer than remaining antennomeres combined.37
- 35' Antennal club as long or slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.36
- 36 Dorsal mesoapical sinuation of phallobase deep and narrow; apical apophysis of phallobase short and curved ventrally.*L. ilamensis* Ahrens
- 36' Dorsal mesoapical sinuation of phallobase wide and short; apical apophysis of phallobase long and narrow.*L. orlovi* Ahrens
- 37 Phallobase without any distal apophysis.*L. smithi* Ahrens
- 37' Phallobase with a distal apophysis on one or both sides.38
- 38 Right paramere moderately long, apically simply rounded. Phallobase only at right side with short apophysis.*L. braeti* Brenske
- 38' Right paramere short, apically nearly truncate. Phallobase at right and left side with a moderately long and narrow apophysis.*L. chitreana* Ahrens

Lasioserica assamicola Ahrens, 2004

Lasioserica assamicola Ahrens, 2004b: 124; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 124).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 185–187, p. 408).

Distribution. Endemic to the Assam valley, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43A).

Lasioserica beibengana Liu & Ahrens, 2014

Lasioserica beibengana Liu & Ahrens, 2014: 161.

Material examined. See Liu & Ahrens 2014 (p. 161).

Aedeagus. See Liu & Ahrens 2014 (figs 1A–C, p. 162).

Distribution. Endemic to southern Tibet, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43A).

Lasioserica bispinosa Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Lasioserica bispinosa Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 258.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 258).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 4D–F, p. 280).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43B).

Lasioserica braeti Brenske, 1896

Lasioserica braeti Brenske, 1896: 155; Ahrens 1996: 8, 2000e: 7, 2004b: 121, 2006c: 53.

Lasioserica maculata var. *braeti*: Brenske 1898: 310; Frey 1962a: 132.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 8), 2000e (p. 7), 2004b (p. 121); 1 ex. “Kurseong Inde Verschraegen 1904” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 20–23, p. 42).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling area (Himalaya) (Fig. 43C).

Lasioserica breviclypeata Ahrens, 1999

Lasioserica breviclypeata Ahrens, 1999b: 232; Ahrens 2004b: 125, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 232).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 90–92, p. 233).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 43C).

Lasioserica bumthangana Ahrens, 1999

Lasioserica bumthangana Ahrens, 1999b: 225; Ahrens 2004b: 124, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 225), 2004b (p. 124).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 80–83, p. 227).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 43B).

Lasioserica chitreana Ahrens, 1999

(Figs 26I, 43C)

Lasioserica chitreana Ahrens, 1999b: 226; Ahrens 2000e: 7, 2004b: 119, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 226), 2000e (p. 7), 2004b (p. 119).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 84–86, p. 227).
Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica dekenis* Ahrens, 1999**
 (Figs 26L, 43A)

Lasioserica dekenis Ahrens, 1999b: 231; Ahrens 2004b: 125, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 231).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 87–89, p. 233).
Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim and the Darjeeling area (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica dolakhana* Ahrens, 2004**

Lasioserica dolakhana Ahrens, 2004b: 116; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 116).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 170–173, p. 406).
Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Dolakha district) (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica dolangsae* Ahrens, 2004**

Lasioserica dolangsae Ahrens, 2004b: 117; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 117).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 174–177, p. 406).
Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal, known only from the type locality (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica godavariensis* Ahrens, 1999**

Lasioserica godavariensis Ahrens, 1999b: 220; Ahrens 2000e: 4, 2004b: 115, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 220), 2000e (p. 4), 2004b (p. 115).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 70–72, p. 221).
Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica hamifer* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Lasioserica hamifer Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 153.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 153).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 5A–C, p. 154).
Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica ilamensis* Ahrens, 2000**

Lasioserica ilamensis Ahrens, 2000e: 6; Ahrens 2004b: 119, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000e (p. 6).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000e (figs 7–9, p. 25).
Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43D).

***Lasioserica* (s.l.) *imminuta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011**

Lasioserica (s.l.) *imminuta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2011: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 155).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (fig. 5E–G, p. 154).
Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica kulbei* Ahrens, 1999**

Lasioserica kulbei Ahrens, 1999b: 218; Ahrens 2000e: 4, 2004b: 115, 2006a: 411, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 218), 2000e: 4, 2004b (p. 115), 2006a (p. 411).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 65, 66, 68, 69, p. 219).
Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica maculata maculata* (Brenske, 1896)**
 (Figs 26J, 43A)

Serica maculata Brenske, 1894: 11, 49.

Lasioserica maculata: Brenske 1898: 310; Frey 1962a: 132, 134; Ahrens 1996: 16.

Lasioserica maculata maculata: Ahrens 1999b: 228, 2000e: 8, 2004b: 123, 2006a: 411, 2006c: 53; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Lasioserica pilosa Moser, 1919: 332; Frey 1962a: 132, 134, syn. by Ahrens 1996: 16.

? *Omaloipia umbrina* Blanchard, 1850: 77; Ahrens 1999b: 228.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 16), 1999b (p. 228), 2000e: 8, 2004b (p. 123), 2006a (p. 411); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 271); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380); 3

ex. (♀) “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Himalaya Bhim Valley S. Breuning vendit” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 40–42, p. 44).

Distribution. Himalaya, from east of the Sutlej river to central Nepal (Kathmandu valley) (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica maculata bhutanica* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica bhutanica Ahrens, 1996: 19.

Lasioserica maculata bhutanica: Ahrens 1999b: 230, 2004b: 123, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 19).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 48–49, p. 44).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica maculata galadrielae* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica galadrielae Ahrens, 1996: 18.

Lasioserica maculata galadrielae: Ahrens 1999b: 230, 2000e: 8, 2004b: 123, 2006c: 53; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 18); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 271).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 46, 47, p. 44).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal and the Darjeeling area as well as western Sikkim (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica maculata jiriana* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica jiriana Ahrens, 1996: 18.

Lasioserica maculata jiriana: Ahrens 1999b: 229, 2000e: 8, 2004b: 123, 2006a: 412, 2006c: 53; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 18), 2000e (p. 8), 2004b (p. 123), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 43–45, p. 44).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica meghalayana* Ahrens, 1999**

Lasioserica meghalayana Ahrens, 1999b: 224; Ahrens 2000e: 2, 2004b: 115, 2005d: 777, 2006a: 412, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 224), 2000e (p. 2), 2004b (p. 115), 2005d: 777, 2006a (p. 412); 3 ♂♂

“NE India, Meghalaya, 8km N of Shillong, 1200m, 25°38' N, 91°54' E, 1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.–9.v.2004” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “Laos, Hua Phan prov., 6. – 18.v.2004b, 20°13' N 103°59' E, Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., 1300 – 2000 m, J. Bezděk leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “Laos, Hua Phan prov., 6.–18.v.2004b, 20°13' N 103°59' E, Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., 1300 – 2000 m, L. Kantner leg.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 77–79, p. 224).

Distribution. Widely distributed in Khasi Hills, Southern China (Yunnan) and northern Indochina (northern Myanmar, northern and central Laos) (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica modikholae* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica modikholae Ahrens, 1996: 7; Ahrens 1999b: 221, 2004b: 115, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 7), 1999b (p. 221), 2004b (p. 115).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 15–17, p. 41).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica nanya* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica nanya Ahrens, 1996: 14; Ahrens 2000e: 5, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 14), 2000e (p. 5); 2 ex. (♂) “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Shillong, 1600m, 25°34'N 91°51'20"E; L. Dembický leg., 14.v.2004” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 34, 35, p. 43).

Distribution. Known so far from Meghalaya and northern Thailand (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica nepalensis* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica nepalensis Ahrens, 1996: 5; Ahrens 1999b: 222, 2000e: 4, 2004b: 115, 2006c: 53; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380.

Material examined. Ahrens 1996 (p. 18), 1999b (p. 222), 2000e (p. 4), 2004b (p. 115); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 12–14, p. 41).

Distribution. Endemic to western and western central Nepal (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica nobilis* (Brenske, 1894)**

Serica nobilis Brenske, 1894: 11, 48.

Lasioserica nobilis: Brenske 1898: 309; Frey 1962a: 135; Ahrens 1996: 4, 1999b: 217, 2000e: 2, 2004b: 114, 2006a: 411, 2006c: 53; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Lasioserica calva Brenske, 1896: 155; Brenske 1898: 311; Frey 1962a: 135; syn. by Ahrens 1996: 4.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 4), 1999b (p. 217), 2000e (p. 2), 2004b (p. 114), 2006a (p. 411).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 4–7, p. 41).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal and the Sikkim-Darjeeling area (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica nudosa* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica nudosa Ahrens, 1996: 15; Ahrens 1999b: 217, 2004b: 118, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 15), 1999b (p. 217), 2004b (p. 118).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 93–95, p. 48).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica orlovi* Ahrens, 2004**

Lasioserica orlovi Ahrens, 2004b: 119; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 119).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 178–180, p. 407).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica pacholatkoi* Ahrens, 2000**

Lasioserica (s.l.) *pacholatkoi* Ahrens, 2000e: 17; Ahrens 2004b: 126, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000e (p. 17).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000e (figs 25–27, p. 28).

Distribution. Endemic to western Bhutan (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica pilosella* Brenske, 1896**

Lasioserica pilosella Brenske, 1896: 155; Brenske 1898: 312; Frey 1962a: 134, Ahrens 1996: 11, 1999b: 222, 2000e: 5, 2004b: 120, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 11), 1999b (p. 222), 2000e (p. 5), 2004b (p. 120).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 25–27, p. 28).

Distribution. Endemic to western Bhutan (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica piloselloida* Ahrens, 1999**

Lasioserica piloselloida Ahrens, 1999b: 223; Ahrens 2004b: 121, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 223), 2004b (p. 121).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 74–76, p. 221).

Distribution. Endemic to western central Nepal (Annapurna Himal) (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica pseudopilosella* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica pseudopilosella Ahrens, 1996: 12; Ahrens 1999b: 223, 2000e: 5, 2004b: 120, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 12), 1999b (p. 223), 2000e (p. 5), 2004b (p. 120).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 32–33, p. 43).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica sabatinellii* Ahrens, 1996**

(Figs 26K, 43B)

Lasioserica sabatinellii Ahrens, 1996: 7; Ahrens 1999b: 222, 2000e: 5, 2004b: 118, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 7), 1999b (p. 222), 2000e (p. 5), 2004b (p. 118).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 18–20, p. 42).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central and eastern Nepal (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica sikkimensis* Ahrens, 1996**

(Figs 26H, 43D)

Lasioserica sikkimensis Ahrens, 1996: 4; Ahrens 1999b: 217, 2000e: 2, 2004b: 114, 2006a: 411, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 4), 1999b (p. 217), 2000e (p. 2), 2004b (p. 114), 2006a (p. 411).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 8–11, p. 41).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 43D).

***Lasioserica silkae* Ahrens, 1996**

Lasioserica silkae Ahrens, 1996: 16; Ahrens 1999b: 228, 2000e: 7, 2006: 53; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 16), 1999b (p. 228), 2000e (p. 7); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 36–39, p. 43).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern central and eastern Nepal (Fig. 43D).

***Lasioserica smithi* Ahrens, 2005**

Lasioserica smithi Ahrens, 2005d: 773; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2005d (p. 773).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2005d (figs 4–6, p. 780).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim, known only from the type locality (Fig. 43D).

***Lasioserica soror* Ahrens, 2004**

Lasioserica soror Ahrens, 2004b: 121; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 121).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 181–184, p. 407).

Distribution. Endemic to Darjeeling area (Fig. 43C).

***Lasioserica thoracica* Brenske, 1898**

Lasioserica thoracica Brenske, 1898: 311; Frey 1962a: 134; Ahrens 1996: 10, 1999b: 228, 2000e: 7, 2004b: 121, 2006a: 412, 2006c: 53; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Lasioserica scherereri Frey, 1962a: 132; syn. by Ahrens 1996: 10.

Lasioserica pilifera Brenske, in litteris: Brenske 1894: 10, 1898: 310; Ahrens 1996: 10.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 10), 1999b (p. 228), 2000e (p. 7), 2004b (p. 121), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 271); 1 ex. “Kurseong Inde Verschraeghen 1904” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 24–27, p. 42).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal and the Darjeeling area/western Sikkim (Fig. 43B).

***Lasioserica turaensis* Ahrens, 2000**

Lasioserica turaensis Ahrens, 2000e: 3; Ahrens 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000e (p. 3).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000e (figs 4–6, p. 24).

Distribution. Meghalaya, known only from the type locality (Fig. 43A).

***Lasioserica verschraegheni* sp. n.**

(Figs 2I–L, 26M, 43D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Kurseong Inde Verschraeghen 1904.” (ISNB). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Kurseong Inde Verschraeghen 1904.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.3 mm. Body oblong, dark brown and dull, anterior head shiny, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface partly with greenish shine, sparsely setose, with fine minute and white, scale-like setae on elytra and pronotum.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct obtuse angle, anterior margin concavely sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex medially and moderately shiny, finely and very densely punctate, with a few long erect setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture finely impressed, slightly elevated and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye 2.5 times as wide as long. Ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely and sparsely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons in posterior third dull, finely and in part densely punctate. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with four antennomeres, straight, little longer than remaining antennomeres combined, with all joints of club subequal in length. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, weakly sinuate before posterior angles, moderately curved anteriorly and convergent to acute, distinctly produced anterior angles, posterior angles nearly rectangular; anterior margin nearly straight, with a fine marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and coarse punctures each bearing a minute seta, along midline impunctate; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomer on carinate, basal margin of hypomer on not produced ventrally. Scutellum subtriangular, apex sharp, with fine and dense punctures, smooth on basal midline, punctures with minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae moderately impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals

moderately convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with short white setae, otherwise punctures with minute setae only; epipleural edge moderately strong, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border narrowly membraneous, with very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa only laterally with a few fine, adpressed setae. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate and minutely setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta, abdominal sternites without any tubercles or elevations. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.31. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, with coarse, dense punctures and fine, white setae, midline smooth.

Legs moderately slender; femora finely densely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Hind legs in holotype lacking. Tarsomeres dorsally glabrous and impunctate, ventrally with short, sparse setae. Protibia short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2I–L.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to *L. sabatinellii* in the shape of parameres and external appearance. *L. verschraegheni* sp. n. differs in the shape of parameres from *L. sabatinellii* as follows: the dorsal lobe of right paramere is much shorter than the ventral one, the left paramere is longer with the basal piece being less distinctly pronounced and shorter.

Variation. Length: 7.0–7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.5–5.6 mm, width: 4.1–4.3 mm.

Anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior margin ventrally weakly widened in apical half but not serrate, dorsally completely and finely serrate. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.7, weakly carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 7/8 of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines in punctures, beside dorsal margin with a continuously serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal margin smooth and glabrous; lateral face longitudinally convex, with a few coarse punctures bearing each a long seta, along middle smooth; ventral edge serrated, with four fine and long, equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely truncate. Metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and nearly twice as long as dorsal tibial spur.

Etymology. The new species is named after its collector, Mr. Verschraeghen (noun in genitive case).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 43D).

Lasioserica wittmeri Ahrens, 1999

Lasioserica wittmeri Ahrens, 1999b: 217; Ahrens 2004: 118, 2006c: 53.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 217).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 63, 64, 67, p. 219).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal, known only for the type locality (Fig. 43C).

Amiserica Nomura, 1974

Amiserica Nomura, 1974: 81 (type species by monotypy: *Amiserica rufidula* Nomura, 1974); Ahrens 2004b: 126, 2007c: 11.

Key to *Amiserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Apex of metatibia moderately deeply concavely truncate.2
- 1' Apex of metatibia deeply and sharply truncate.11
- 2 Antenna with nine antennomeres.*A. sparsesetosa* Ahrens
- 2' Antenna with ten antennomeres.3
- 3 Dorsal surface of body sparsely setose or nearly glabrous.5
- 3' Dorsal surface of body densely and erectly setose.4
- 4 Parameres evenly narrowed towards apex.*A. argentata* (Frey)
- 4' Parameres slightly widened towards rounded apex.*A. lutulenta* sp. n.
- 5 Dorsal body surface with iridescent shine, with a few single long and erect setae.6
- 5' Dorsal body surface dull, with a few single moderately long or short setae.7
- 6 Metatibia long and narrow, ratio width/length: 1/3.5. Parameres distally weakly widened and strongly curved ventrally at apex.*A. flavolucida* Ahrens
- 6' Metatibia shorter and wider, ratio width/length: 1/2.9. Parameres distally not widened and weakly curved ventrally at apex.*A. similissima* Ahrens
- 7 Lateral ventral lamina of phallobase evenly elevated longitudinally. Intervals of elytra with a few single narrow, scale-like setae.8
- 7' Lateral ventral lamina of phallobase neither elevated longitudinally nor with longitudinal tubercles.10

- 8 Left paramere distinctly wider than the right one (dorsal view). Antennal club 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*A. nokrekensis* Ahrens
- 8' Left paramere nearly of the same width as the right one (dorsal view). Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.9
- 9 Parameres at apex bluntly truncate.*A. mawphlangensis* Ahrens
- 9' Parameres at apex sharp.*A. hunliana* sp. n.
- 10 Phallobase with a small tubercle ventrally on each side before apex.*A. insperata* (Brenske)
- 10' Phallobase without any tubercle ventrally.*A. manipurensis* Ahrens
- 11 Metasternum caudally strongly elevated, medially concave; with concavity very finely and densely punctate and densely erectly setose. Serrated line of metatibia widely interrupted and incomplete.12
- 11' Metasternum caudally flat, not elevated, median concavity longitudinal and weak, not more densely punctate than the rest of the metasternum. Serrated line of metatibia complete.15
- 12 Lateral margins of pronotum strongly curved. Left paramere strongly widened, interiorly with a sharp tooth.*A. taplejungensis* Ahrens
- 12' Lateral margins of pronotum moderately curved. Left paramere narrow, interiorly without tooth.13
- 13 Left paramere strongly shortened, its basal lobe wider; basal lobe of right paramere distinctly longer.*A. krausei* Ahrens
- 13' Left paramere at maximum only little shorter than the right one, its basal lobe narrower; basal lobe of right paramere distinctly shorter.14
- 14 Left paramere nearly subequal in length to the right one.*A. recurva* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 14' Left paramere little shorter than the right one.*A. costulata* (Frey)
- 15 Protarsal claws symmetrical. Antennal club much longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*A. longiflabellata* Ahrens
- 15' Protarsal claws asymmetrical, interior claw hook-like developed. Antennal club not longer than remaining antennomeres combined.16
- 16 Anterior margin of labroclypeus not reflexed, its anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin slightly concavely sinuate medially.*A. breviflabellata* Ahrens
- 16' Anterior margin of labroclypeus strongly reflexed. 17
- 17 Eyes larger (ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.88). Anterior margin of labroclypeus separated by an indistinct incision from the lateral margin of clypeus. Parameres shorter and wider.*A. surda* Ahrens
- 17' Eyes smaller (ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67). Anterior margin of labroclypeus separated by a distinct incision from the lateral margin of clypeus. Parameres narrow and long.*A. patibilis* Ahrens

Amiserica argentata* (Frey, 1975)Serica argentata* Frey, 1975b: 223.*Amiserica argentata*: Ahrens 2004b: 126.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 126).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 188–190, p. 408).**Distribution.** Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 43E).***Amiserica breviflabellata* Ahrens, 2004***Amiserica breviflabellata* Ahrens, 2004b: 136.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 136).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 203–205, p. 411).**Distribution.** Endemic to Sikkim and the Darjeeling area (Fig. 43F).***Amiserica costulata* (Frey, 1969)***Lasioserica costulata* Frey, 1969a: 518; Ahrens 1996: 31.*Amiserica costulata*: Ahrens 2004b: 128, 2006a: 412; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 128), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380); 6 ♂♂ “Kurseong Inde Verschraegen 1904” (ISNB).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 191–193, p. 409).**Distribution.** Endemic to eastern central and eastern Nepal, including the western Darjeeling area (Fig. 43F).***Amiserica flavolucida* Ahrens, 2003***Amiserica flavolucida* Ahrens, 2003b: 67; Ahrens & Pacholátko, 2005: 315; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 272; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2003b (p. 67); Ahrens & Pacholátko 2005 (p. 315); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272); 2 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherapunjee, 25°13'–14' N, 91°40' E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–24.v.2004” (CPPB).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2003b (figs 1–3, p. 68).**Distribution.** Meghalaya and northern Thailand (Fig. 43E).

***Amiserica hunliana* sp. n.**

(Figs 2M–P, 27B, 43E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India Arunachal Pr. Hunli vicinity, 1300±100m 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, L. Dembický leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.4 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.1 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, around punctures light brown, surface dull, anterior head shiny, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface partly with greenish shine, sparsely setose, with minute and white, scale-like setae on elytra and pronotum.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct obtuse angle, anterior margin concavely sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few long erect setae behind anterior margin; frontoclypeal suture finely impressed and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long. Ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely and sparsely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons in posterior third dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few short setae beside eyes and an posterior third. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.92. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly reflexed externally, 1.7 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest behind middle, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent posteriorly, more strongly curved anteriorly and convergent to acute, distinctly produced anterior angles, posterior angles nearly rectangular; anterior margin weakly convex, with a distinct marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with dense and coarse punctures each bearing a minute seta, along midline less densely punctate; with numerous short and dense, white, scale-like setae; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, basal margin of hypomerion not produced ventrally. Scutellum subtriangular, apex sharp, with fine and dense punctures, smooth on basal midline, punctures with minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals moderately convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with sparse moderately long, white, scale-like setae, otherwise punctures with minute setae only; epipleural edge moderately strong, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with fine and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa only laterally with a few fine, adpressed setae. Abdominal sternites finely and densely

punctate and minutely setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.72. Pygidium convex and dull, with coarse, dense punctures and fine, white setae, midline smooth.

Legs moderately slender; femora finely densely punctate and glabrous, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent continuously serrated line, posterior margin ventrally weakly widened in apical half but not serrate, dorsally completely and finely serrate. Metatibia slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.2, weakly carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 7/8 of metatibial length, basally with a few single spines in punctures, beside dorsal margin with a continuously serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal densely and finely punctate and shortly setose in punctures; lateral face longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse punctures bearing each a minute seta, along middle narrowly smooth; ventral edge serrated, with four fine and long, equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely sinuate. Tarsomeres dorsally finely densely punctate and with minute setae, ventrally with short, sparse setae. Metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate; first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and a quarter of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2M–P. Habitus: Fig. 27B. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to *A. mawphlangensis* Ahrens, but it differs by the parameres being sharply pointed at the apex, while the parameres in *A. mawphlangensis* are bluntly truncate.

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality, Hunli (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 43E).

***Amiserica insperata* (Brenske, 1898)**

Lasioserica insperata Brenske, 1898: 357.

Amiserica insperata: Ahrens 1996: 29; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 161.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 29); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 161).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 66, 67, p. 45).

Distribution. Khasi Hills and northern Myanmar (Fig. 43E).

***Amiserica krausei* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 26P, 43E)

Amiserica krausei Ahrens, 2004b: 130; Ahrens 2006a: 412; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 130), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 194–196, p. 409).

Distribution. Kumaon Himalaya, western and western central Nepal (Fig. 43E).

***Amiserica longiflabellata* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 27A, 43E)

Amiserica longiflabellata Ahrens, 2004b: 134.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 134).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 200–202, p. 410).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim, so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 43E).

***Amiserica lutulenta* sp. n.**

(Figs 2Q–S, 27C, 43E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6' E90°19.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ 616 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6' E90°19.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ 616 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK, CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400m; Nokrek n.p., 3 km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 6.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body egg-shaped, dark reddish brown, with some greenish-iridescent shine, surface shiny, antenna yellowish brown, densely setose on head, pronotum, elytra, and pygidium with erect long setae (setae directed nearly upright-forward) interspersed with short adpressed ones (setae directed posteriorly).

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus pro-

ducing an indistinct angle, anterior margin concavely sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; surface convexly elevated medially and shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few long erect setae [partly abraded]; frontoclypeal suture finely impressed and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long. Ocular canthus short and triangular, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous except a short terminal seta. Frons completely shiny, finely and very densely punctate, with dense double pilosity. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.61. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly reflexed externally, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and weakly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles acute and distinctly produced, posterior angles nearly rectangular; anterior margin strongly convex, its marginal line widely interrupted medially; basal margin without marginal line; surface with very dense and fine punctures and with dense double pilosity as in frons; anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomeron carinate, basal margin of hypomeron weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum subtriangular, apex sharp, with fine and very dense punctures, with only short adpressed setae, erect setae absent.

Elytra oval, widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, with dense double pilosity as in frons and pronotum; epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose, apical border broadly membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface shiny, with fine and very dense punctures, including metacoxa with dense, adpressed and long setae. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with short adpressed setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long, robust, erect seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.72. Pygidium moderately convex and shiny, with fine, dense punctures and double pilosity.

Legs wide and short; femora coarsely and densely punctate, punctures with moderately long adpressed setae, with two longitudinal rows of setae; anterior edge of metafemur acute, with an adjacent and slightly elevated continuously serrated line; posterior margin ventrally weakly widened in apical half but not serrate, posterior margin also dorsally not serrate. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two group of spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at 7/8 of metatibial length, basally with a few longer single setae, beside dorsal margin with a serrated line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, serrated line slightly interrupted at the basal

group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal densely and finely punctate and shortly setose in punctures; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse punctures bearing each a short adpressed seta; ventral edge not serrated, with six robust and long, equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation concavely sinuate. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, ventrally with short, dense setae. Metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, laterally not carinate; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia very short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw simply pointed.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2Q–S.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to *A. argentata* (Frey), but differs by the slightly widened parameres, which in *A. argentata* are narrowed towards the apex.

Variation. Length: 6.2–6.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.5 mm, width: 3.4–3.8 mm. The females are highly similar to the males, there is no sexual dimorphism visible in the length of the antennal club or the size of eyes.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*lutulentus*’ (stained or dirtied with something).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 43E).

Amiserica manipurensis Ahrens, 1999

Amiserica manipurensis Ahrens, 1999b: 236; Ahrens 2003b: 68.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 236), 2003b (p. 68).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 96–98, p. 237).

Distribution. Manipur and Meghalaya (Fig. 43E).

Amiserica mawphlangensis Ahrens, 1999

Amiserica mawphlangensis Ahrens, 1999b: 235; Ahrens 2003b: 68.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999b (p. 235), 2003b (p. 68); 1 ♂ “India: 26.VI.95 Cherrapunjee Meghalaya Werner leg.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999b (figs 93–95, p. 237).

Distribution. Endemic to Meghalaya (Fig. 43E).

Amiserica nokrekensis Ahrens, 2003

Amiserica nokrekensis Ahrens, 2003b: 68.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2003b (p. 68).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2003b (figs 4–6, p. 69).

Distribution. Endemic to Meghalaya and northern Vietnam.

Amiserica patibilis Ahrens, 2004

(Fig. 26O)

Amiserica patibilis Ahrens, 2004b: 137; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 137).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 206–208, p. 411).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim and the Darjeeling area (Fig. 43E).

Amiserica recurva Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Amiserica recurva Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 258.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 258).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 4G–I, p. 280).

Distribution. Endemic to western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 43E).

Amiserica similissima Ahrens & Pacholátko, 2005

Amiserica similissima Ahrens & Pacholátko, 2005: 311.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Pacholátko 2005 (p. 311); 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–15′ N, 91°40′ E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–24.v.2005 “ (CPPB), 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900 m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Pacholátko 2005 (figs 1–3, p. 313).

Distribution. Endemic to Meghalaya (Fig. 43F).

***Amiserica sparsesetosa* Ahrens, 1999**

(Figs 26N, 43F)

Amiserica sparsesetosa Ahrens, 1999b: 239; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 272.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 1999b (p. 239); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 1999b (figs 102–104, p. 239).**Distribution.** Endemic to eastern Nepal, the Darjeeling area and southern Sikkim as well as western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 43F).***Amiserica surda* Ahrens, 2004***Amiserica surda* Ahrens, 2004b: 139; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 272.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 139); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 209–211, p. 412).**Distribution.** Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 43E).***Amiserica taplejungensis* Ahrens, 2004***Amiserica taplejungensis* Ahrens, 2004b: 133.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 133).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 197–199, p. 410).**Distribution.** Endemic to eastern Nepal (Taplejung) (Fig. 43E).***Chrysoserica* Brenske, 1897***Chrysoserica* Brenske, 1897: 355. (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica auricoma* Brenske, 1896; Ahrens 2001b).**Key to the *Chrysoserica* species (♂♂)**

- 1 Antennal club composed of four antennomeres.2
- 1' Antennal club composed of five antennomeres.3
- 2 Phallobase dorsomedially deeply incised. Left paramere with very long, slightly interiorly curved basal lobe. Metatibia narrower.*Ch. auricoma* (Brenske)
- 2' Phallobase dorsomedially moderately incised. Left paramere with shorter, strongly interiorly curved basal lobe. Metatibia wider.*Ch. stebnickae* Ahrens
- 3 Antennomere six subequal to 1/3 of club length. Labroclypeus slightly narrower. Punctures on labroclypeus sparse and superficial. ...*Ch. angoris* Ahrens

3' Antennomere six subequal to club length. Labroclypeus wider. Punctures on labroclypeus dense and coarse.*Ch. gigantea* Brenske

Chrysoserica angoris* Ahrens, 2001Chrysoserica angoris* Ahrens, 2001b: 143.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2001b (p. 143).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2001b (figs 5,6, p. 133, Fig. 12, p. 135).**Distribution.** Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 44A).***Chrysoserica auricoma* (Brenske, 1896)**

(Figs 25O, 44A)

Serica auricoma Brenske, 1896: 154.*Chrysoserica auricoma*: Brenske 1898: 315; Ahrens 2001b: 134, 2004b: 143.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2001b (p. 134), 2004b (p. 143); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272); 5 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Bengal/ Darjeeling 1904 E.P. Verschraeghen ex. coll. De Moffarts" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Kurseong Inde Verschraeghen 1904" (ISNB).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2001 (figs 1,2, p. 133; fig. 9, p. 135; figs 13–17, p. 137).**Distribution.** Distributed along the southern face of the Himalaya from central Nepal to Sikkim and the Khasi Hills/Assam towards Yunnan and the northern mountains of Indochina (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam). The records from southern India are highly doubtful (Fig. 44A).***Chrysoserica gigantea* Brenske, 1898***Chrysoserica gigantea* Brenske, 1898: 316; Ahrens 2001b: 138; 2004b: 143.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2001b (p. 138).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2001b (figs 3,4, p. 133, fig. 10, p. 135).**Distribution.** Endemic to the Khasi Hills and Assam (Fig. 44A).***Chrysoserica stebnickae* Ahrens, 2001***Chrysoserica stebnickae* Ahrens, 2001b: 140; Ahrens 2004b: 143; Shrestha et al. 2012: 379; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2001b (p. 140); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 379).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2001b (figs 7,8, p. 133, fig. 11, p. 135).

Distribution. Endemic to the Kumaon Himalaya and central Nepal (Fig. 44A).

Lepidoserica Nikolaev, 1979

Lepidoserica Nikolaev, 1979: 191 (type species by original designation: *Pachyserica polyphylla* Moser, 1920).

Key to *Lepidoserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Metatibia narrow, ratio width/length: 1/3.72. Labro-clypeus moderately densely punctate. Lateral margins of pronotum in anterior half strongly convex. Left paramere basally widened. ...*Le. polyphylla* (Moser)
- 1' Metatibia wider, ratio width/length: 1/3.2. Labro-clypeus densely punctate. Lateral margins of pronotum in anterior half weakly convex. Left paramere basally narrowed.*Le. maculifera* (Brenske)

Lepidoserica maculifera (Brenske, 1894)

(Figs 25P, 44B)

Serica maculifera Brenske, 1894 [nec 1898]: 54.

Lepidoserica maculifera: Ahrens 1996: 31; 2004b: 144.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 31), 2004b (p. 144); 1 ex. "NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500-600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 13.-18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt." (CPPB), 2 ex. "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°-13'-14' N, 91°40' E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg." (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004 (figs 215-217, p. 413).

Distribution. So far only known from Meghalaya (Fig. 44B).

Lepidoserica polyphylla (Moser, 1920)

Pachyserica polyphylla Moser, 1920: 10.

Lepidoserica polyphylla: Nikolaev 1979: 191; Ahrens 1996: 30, 31; 2004b: 146.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1996 (p. 31), 2004b (p. 146).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1996 (figs 71-72, p. 46).

Distribution. Assam and Khasi Hills (Fig. 44B).

Meriserica Brenske, 1897

Meriserica Brenske, 1897: 355 (type species by monotypy: *Meriserica oberthuri* Brenske, 1898).

Remarks. The distinction of *Meriserica* from *Deroserica* Moser, 1915 is still uncertain due to the lack of a phylogenetic analysis of the species. Both genera are rather similar, main differences are the larger size of the body and the insertion of parameres, which is in *Deroserica* widely separated, while in *Meriserica* the insertion of both parameres is displaced dorsally so that they are nearly touching one another. Possibly, we find in *Meriserica* the more derived state, that would result in a hypothesis that *Meriserica* would be nested within the other *Deroserica* species. However, until a more robust evidence from DNA sequences is available we retain the separation of the two genera.

Key to the species of *Meriserica* Brenske, 1897 (♂♂)

- 1 Body more stout and larger (10-11.5 mm). Legs narrower, metatibia ratio width/length: 1/3.2.*M. oberthuri* Brenske
- 1' Body more elongate and smaller (~9.5 mm). Legs short and wide, metatibia ratio width/length: 1/2.3.*M. setosicollis* (Frey)

Meriserica oberthuri Brenske, 1898

(Figs 2T-W, 27E, 44C)

Meriserica oberthuri Brenske, 1898: 321.

Meriserica oberthuri: Ahrens 2004b: 147.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 147); 6 ex. "South India: Kerala state, Cardamom Hills Devikulam, Idikki Dist. V-2002, 5500 ft. TRSH" (ZFMK), 1 ex. "Madura Ind. or./ Collectio Coleopterorum Johan Albert Hultgren" (MZLU), 1♂, 1♀ "S India, Tiruchchirappalli Distr., Pudukkottai, XI.2002, coll. TRSN" (CPPB), 24 ex. "Env. De Trichinopoly R.P. Castets 2. sem. 1906" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Monts Pulney Kodeikanel: 2200 m. R.P. Castets 1906" (MNHN), 1 ex. "Shembaganur Mad. 1904-05 P. du Breuil" (MNHN), 3 ex. "Pulney Hills R.P. Castets 1898" (MNHN), 92 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Madras Shembaganur 1904/05 R.P. Du Breuil ex coll. De Moffarts" (ISNB), 10 ex. "Shembaganur Mad. 1904-1905 P. du Breuil" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Trichinopoly Inde 1905 R.P. du Breuil" (ISNB), 4 ex. "Env. De Trichinopoly R.P. Castets 2. sem. 1906" (ISNB), 2 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: W. Bengal Kurseong 1904 R.P. Verschraegen ex coll. De Moffarts" (ISNB).

Aedeagus. Fig. 2T–W; see also Ahrens 2004b (figs 218–221, p. 413).

Distribution. Only known from southernmost India, and a few doubtful records from Assam and Kurseong, where the species could have been introduced temporarily with cultivated plants (Ahrens 2004b) (Fig. 44C).

***Meriserica setosicollis* (Frey, 1976) comb. n.**
(Figs 2X–Z, 27D, 44C)

Neoserica setosicollis Frey, 1976: 370.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S. India Kerala, 4200 ft. Peermade/ Type *Neoserica setosicollis* G. Frey 1975” (CF). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “S. India Kerala, 4200 ft. Peermade/ Paratype *Neoserica setosicollis* G. Frey 1975” (CF).

Redescription. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.3 mm, width: 6.2 mm. Body egg-shaped, dark brown, antenna yellow, abdomen and elytra light reddish brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, pilosity on head and pronotum yellowish. Labroclypeus trapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins slightly convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle that is slightly concavely incised in the tip, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin straight; surface moderately convex medially, finely and densely punctate, interspersed with dense larger punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, densely punctate, with 4–5 setae. Frons dull, with fine, sparse punctures, behind frontoclypeal suture and beside eyes with a few coarser punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.43. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles weakly produced and slightly rounded at tip, posterior angle blunt; anterior margin straight, anterior marginal line completely absent, basal marginal line absent; surface very finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, beside anterior angles with numerous long yellow setae; lateral anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but not produced ventrally, on the carina only with very thin and long setae as on the rest of the hypomeron. Scutellum small and dark as pronotum, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra short-oval, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, penultimate external interval with a few single long erect setae; epipleural edge very robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border chitinous, apex without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, very sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long dark setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing long and robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, each sternite with a transverse row of sparse coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth chitinous border. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae beside apical border.

Legs short and wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, between rows impunctate. Anterior edge of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest shortly behind middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.3, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face moderately longitudinally convex, very sparsely punctate and glabrous; ventral margin with four nearly equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex deeply concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with very sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally and a parallel carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2X–Z. Habitus: Fig. 27D.

Remarks. The species differs from *Meriserica oberthuri* by a smaller body size, the distinctly longer antennal club (male) being composed of four antennomeres, by the wider and more flattened metatibia, the wider metafemur, as well as the yellowish (instead of blackish) pilosity of head and pronotum.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44C).

***Deroserica* Moser, 1915**

Deroserica Moser, 1915: 175 (type species by subsequent designation: *Deroserica pulchra* Moser, 1915; Ahrens 1995b).

Remarks. See comments above under *Meriserica*.

Key to the species of *Deroserica* Moser, 1915 (♂♂)

- 1 Metacoxa very long, ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa < 1/1.8.2
- 1' Metacoxa long, ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7.*D. championi* sp. n.
- 2 Antennal club short, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.*D. kulzeri* (Frey)
- 2' Antennal club longer, at least as long as remaining antennomeres combined.3
- 3 Phallobase abruptly narrowed at distal apical two thirds producing a blunt edge.*D. koelleri* sp. n.
- 3' Phallobase evenly narrowed towards apex.4
- 4 Elytra reddish brown. Intervals moderately convex. Legs moderately wide, ratio metatibial length/ width: 1/3.4. Left paramere with a lateral tooth at apex.*D. pulchra* Moser
- 4' Body completely black. Intervals nearly flat. Legs shorter and wider, ratio metatibial length/ width: 1/2.6. Left paramere without lateral tooth at apex.*D. compressicrus* Moser

***Deroserica championi* sp. n.**

(Figs 2Aa–Ac, 27F, 44D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nandidrug S. India, T.V.C./ India H.G. Champion B.M. 1931-8./ 634 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Nandidrug S. India, T.V.C./ India H.G. Champion B.M. 1931-8.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.9 mm, length of elytra: 3.5 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body oval, black, elytra dark brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, antenna and pilosity dark brown. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles; anterior margin straight, margins distinctly reflexed; angle between lateral border and ocular canthus indistinct; surface weakly convexly elevated medially, finely and very densely punctate, interspersed with dense coarser punctures being twice as large as small ones each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocu-

lar canthus short and wide, densely punctate, with with 4–5 setae. Frons dull, with fine, sparse punctures, behind frontoclypeal suture and beside eyes with a few coarser punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes very small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.4. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, straight, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins evenly convex and distinctly narrowed anteriorly anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles very weakly produced, blunt, posterior angle blunt; anterior margin straight, with very fine anterior marginal line, basal marginal line absent; surface finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, beside anterior angles and on anterior disc with numerous long yellow setae in much coarser punctures; lateral anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but not produced ventrally, on the carina without setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra short-oval, widest at middle, striae finely impressed, coarsely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, sparse punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, odd intervals with a few single long and erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border chitinous, apex without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, very sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long dark setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Abdominal sternites finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, each sternite with a transverse row of sparse coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth chitinous border. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.79. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae at apex.

Legs short and wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, between rows impunctate. Anterior edge of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest shortly behind middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.9, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length; lateral face moderately longitudinally convex, smooth, only on sides sparsely finely punctate but glabrous; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with very

sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally and a parallel carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 2Aa–Ac. Habitus: Fig. 27F.

Diagnosis. *Deroserica championi* sp. n. is in its external morphology and shape of male genitalia rather similar to *D. pulchra*. *D. championi* differs from the latter by the slightly shorter metacoxa, and in the shape of the parameres: the left paramere is not toothed at the external apex while the right one has a well separated basal lobe.

Etymology. The new species is named after its collector, H.G. Champion (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 5.2–5.9 mm, length of elytra: 3.0–3.5 mm, width: 3.0–3.2 mm. Elytra in the paratype slightly lighter, brown.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44D).

Deroserica compressicrus Moser, 1915

Deroserica compressicrus Moser, 1915: 177; Ahrens 1995b: 38.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 38).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 1–4, p. 39).

Distribution. Species endemic to southern India (Madura, Shembaganur) (Fig. 44D).

Deroserica koelleri sp. n.

(Figs 3A–C, 27G, 44D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Indien Ramandroog am 4.9.18 Köller/ 627 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZMHB). Paratype: 1 ♀ “Indien Ramandroog am 4.9.18 Köller” (ZMHB).

Description. Length: 6.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body oval, black, elytra reddish brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, antenna and pilosity yellowish. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles; anterior margin straight, margins distinctly reflexed; angle between lateral border and ocular canthus indistinct; surface weakly convexly elevated medially, finely and very densely punctate, interspersed with dense coarser

punctures being twice as large as small ones each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, densely punctate, with 4–5 setae. Frons dull, with fine, sparse punctures, behind frontoclypeal suture and beside eyes with a few coarser punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes very small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.3. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half straight and only weakly narrowed towards base, in anterior half evenly convex and distinctly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles very weakly produced, blunt, posterior angle blunt; anterior margin straight, with very fine anterior marginal line, basal marginal line absent; surface finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, beside anterior angles and on anterior disc with numerous long yellow setae in much coarser punctures; lateral anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but not produced ventrally, on the carina without setae. Scutellum dark and small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra short-oval, widest at middle, striae finely impressed, coarsely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, apical sutural and penultimate external interval with a few single erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border chitinous, apex without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, very sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long dark setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Abdominal sternites finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, each sternite with a transverse row of sparse coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth chitinous border. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.1. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae at apex.

Legs short and wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, between rows impunctate. Anterior edge of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest shortly behind middle, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at

one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length; lateral face moderately longitudinally convex, smooth, only on sides sparsely finely punctate but glabrous; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with very sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally and a parallel carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3A–C. Habitus: Fig. 27G.

Diagnosis. *Deroserica koelleri* sp. n. is in its external appearance rather similar to *D. pulchra* Moser. *D. koelleri* differs from the latter by the phallobase that is abruptly narrowed at its distal apical two thirds, producing a blunt edge.

Etymology. The new species is named after its collector, Köller (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 6.6–7.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.5 mm, width: 3.8–4.1 mm. Female: antennal club with four antennomeres, straight, slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes slightly larger than in male, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.47; elytra dark brown.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44D).

***Deroserica kulzeri* (Frey, 1976) comb. n.**
(Figs 3D–F, 27H, 44D)

Neoserica kulzeri Frey, 1976: 369.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S. India Kerala 4500 ft. Peermade/ Type *Neoserica kulzeri* G. Frey 1975” (CF). Paratype: 1 ♂ “S. India Kerala 4500 ft. Peermade/ Paratype *Neoserica kulzeri* G. Frey 1975” (CF).

Additional material examined. 8 ex. “India Kerala Kottayam Dist. Peermade 4200 ft. V.75 T. R. S. Nathan” (MHNG), 1 ex. “Anamalai Hills. S. India./ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221” (BMNH).

Redescription. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.9 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oval, black, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, pilosity yellowish. Labroclypeus semicircular, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles; anterior margin convex, margins weakly reflexed; blunt angle between lateral bor-

der and ocular canthus slightly concave; surface nearly flat, finely and densely punctate, interspersed with dense coarser punctures being twice as large as small ones each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, densely punctate, with with 4–5 setae. Frons dull, with fine, sparse punctures, behind frontoclypeal suture and beside eyes with a few coarser punctures each bearing a long erect seta. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.49. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, straight, distinctly shorter as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest in posterior third, lateral margins evenly convex and evenly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles very weakly produced, blunt, slightly rounded at tip, posterior angle blunt; anterior margin straight, with very fine anterior marginal line, basal marginal line absent; surface finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, beside anterior angles and on anterior disc with numerous long yellow setae; lateral anterior and lateral borders densely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but not produced ventrally, on the carina without setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra short-oval, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae, odd intervals with a few single erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border chitinous, apex without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, very sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long dark setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing long and robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae, each sternite with a transverse row of sparse coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth chitinous border. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae beside apical border.

Legs short and wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, between rows impunctate. Anterior edge of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest shortly behind middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, dorsal margin

sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face moderately longitudinally convex, smooth, only on sides sparsely finely punctate but glabrous; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with very sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally and a parallel carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3D–F. Habitus: Fig. 27H.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44D).

Deroserica pulchra Moser, 1915

Deroserica pulchra Moser, 1915: 176; Ahrens 1995b: 38.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 38); 1 ex. (♂) “India Malabar/ Fry Coll. 1900.100.” (BMNH).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 5–8, p. 39).

Distribution. Species endemic to southern India (Madras, Malabar) (Fig. 44D).

Pachyderoserica Moser, 1920

Pachyderoserica Moser, 1920: 11 (type species by monotypy: *P. crassicollis* Moser, 1920); Ahrens 1995b: 43.

Pachyderoserica crassicollis Moser, 1920

(Figs 27I, 44D)

Pachyderoserica crassicollis Moser, 1920: 11; Ahrens 1995b: 43.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 43).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 27, 28, p. 44).

Distribution. Species endemic to southern India (Madura, Shembaganur) (Fig. 44D).

Microsericaria Nikolaev, 1979

Microsericaria Nikolaev, 1979: 190 (type species by original designation: *Microserica quadripunctata* Brenske, 1896).

Key to species of *Microsericaria* (♂♂)

- 1 Protarsal claws asymmetric. Parameres distinctly shorter than phallobase.2
- 1' Protarsal claws symmetric. Parameres subequal in length to phallobase.*Mic. stellata* (Arrow)
- 2 Parameres in dorsal view asymmetric, left paramere with a large basal lobe.3
- 2' Parameres in dorsal view symmetric, left paramere without large basal lobe.4
- 3 Elytra with a long and more or less narrow longitudinal dark stripe that generally does not reach the sutural and lateral dark margin. Right paramere wide.*Mic. atropicta* (Moser)
- 3' Elytra with a short and transverse dark stripe that generally reaches the sutural and lateral dark margin. Right paramere narrow.*Mic. quadrinotata* (Moser)
- 4 Antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. ...*Mic. quadripunctata* (Brenske)
- 4' Antennal club distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*Mic. fenestrata* (Arrow)

Microsericaria atropicta (Moser, 1915)

Microserica atropicta Moser, 1915c: 384.

Microsericaria atropicta: Ahrens 1995b: 42.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 42); 2 ex. “Malabar/ A. K. W. Bowning B. M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 4 ex. “Cote de Malabar M. Maindron/ Mahe Chass. indigènes Aout 1901/ Museum Paris Cote de Malabar Mahe M. Maindron 1902” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Malabar/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Cote de Malabar T. Deschamps 1900” (MNHN), 5 ex. “Cote de Malabar M. Maindron/ Mahe Chass. Indigènes Aout 1901” (MNHN), 1 ex. (♀) “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Pondy-cherry Indes/ Coll. P. Madon Le Moults vendit” (ISNB), 10 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Malabar/ Coll. P. Madon Le Moults vendit” (ISNB), 9 ex. “South India S. Malabar VII.1952 P.S. Nathan” (USNM), 31 ex. “Malabar/ Le Moults vendit” (ISNB), 15 ex. “Mahe/ Le Moults vendit” (ISNB), 2 ex. “Cote de Malabar M. Maindron/ Mahe chass. Indigènes Aout 1901” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 19–22, p. 41)

Distribution. Southern India (Fig. 44E).

Microsericaria fenestrata (Arrow, 1946)

(Figs 3I–K, 44E)

Microserica fenestrata Arrow, 1946a: 275; Frey 1974a: 355.

Microsericaria fenestrata: Ahrens 1995b: 43.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “Mysore 20 April 13 T. V. R. Coll./ India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ *Microserica fenestrata* Arr., M. E. Bacchus det. 1973” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Mysore 20 April 13 T. V. R. Coll./ India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9” (BMNH), 2 ♀♀ “Mysore 20 April 13 T. V. R. Coll./ India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India Malabar” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “S. India” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “S. India Coimbatore P.S. Nathan” (ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 4.5 mm, length of elytra: 3.0 mm, width: 2.9 mm. Body oval, blackish, elytra yellowish brown, each elytron with a black elongate spot at centre and with black margins, dorsal surface dull and nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus weakly shiny, subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and weakly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, finely and very densely punctate, with a few short erect setae on entire surface; frontoclypeal indistinctly, weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, densely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with two single short setae beside each eye. Eyes small; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.43. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at posterior third, lateral margins strongly evenly convex and convergent towards base and to sharp and produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum straight, with fine and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles strongly convex, obsolete; surface finely and densely punctate, with a few long setae behind anterior angles, disc glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron moderately carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate, on midline impunctate.

Elytra short, widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and sparse punctures, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous, penultimate lateral interval with a few single setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border without fringe of microtrichomes (100×).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa:

1/1.85. Abdominal sternites nearly impunctate except a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, before median apex with a round shiny spot, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of longer setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures present; posterior margin smooth ventrally, only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at first quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, along middle smooth, glabrous; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation deeply concave. Tarsomeres with fine, sparse setae ventrally, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres dorsally very sparsely punctate, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3I–K.

Remarks. The species is not synonymous with *M. atropicta* as suspected by Ahrens (1995), both differ distinctly in the shape of parameres.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44E).

Microsericaria quadrinotata (Moser, 1915)

(Figs 27J, 44E)

Microserica quadrinotata Moser, 1915b: 579.

Microsericaria quadrinotata: Nikolaev 1979: 190; Ahrens 1995b: 40.

Microserica arrowi Frey, 1972: 354.

Microsericaria arrowi: Ahrens 1995b: 43, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 40); Paratypes (*Microsericaria arrowi*): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “India Kerala Trivadrum Dt. Poomudi Range 3000 ft. IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nanthan/ Paratype *Microserica arrowi* G. Frey 1973” (BMNH) [see also Ahrens 1995, p. 40, 43].

Additional material examined. 35 ex. “India V.1975 Kerala Trivadrum 3000 ft Poondhui Rg. T. R. S. Nanthan” (CPPB), 2 ex. “S. India Tamil Nadu Nilgiri hills 15 km

SE of Kotagiri near Kunchappanai alt. 900 m / 13.-20.V.1994 Kejval lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “S. India, Karela St.[sic] Cardamom hills Devikulam, Idihi Distr., 5500 ft., V-2002 coll TRSN” (CPPB), 2 ex. “India, Arunachala Tiruvanamalai 12° 0’N, 79° 48’E leg. F. Burger 21.-23.IX.2012” (NME).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 15–18, p. 41)

Distribution. Southern India (Fig. 44E).

Remarks. The re-examination of the types of the species and additional material has shown that the variability of parameres of this species does not allow the separation of *M. arrowi* from *M. quadripunctata* as stated by Ahrens (1995b). Consequently, *M. arrowi* is synonymised here with *M. quadripunctata*.

Microsericaria quadripunctata (Brenske, 1896)

Microserica quadripunctata Brenske, 1896: 154; Brenske 1898: 255.

Microsericaria quadripunctata: Nikoaeve 1979: 190; Ahrens 1995b: 40.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 40); 55 ex. “Chota-Nagpore Balkot R. P. Cardon VII-VIII 1897/ Museum Paris ex Coll. Oberthur” (MNHN), 2 ex. “Chota-Nagpore Nowatoli R. P. Cardon Juin 1897/ Museum Paris ex Coll. Oberthur” (MNHN), 2 ex. “Chota-Nagpore Nowatoli R. P. Cardon V.-VI.1896” (MNHN), 24 ex. “Maissour Shimoga Mai 1897/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 8 ex. “Inde Anglaise Shimoga/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 11 ex. “Chota-Nagpore Barway R.P. Cardon VI-VII 1897/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde R.P. Cardon/ Tetara” (ISNB), 3 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ India or./ Coll. Haag/ Collection E. Candeze” (ISNB), 1 ex. “India Univ. Kalyami sp.I/ on Shorea robusta C.I.E.A. 16647/ Pres by Coe Inst Ent B.M. 1985-1” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “S. India, Karela St.[sic] Cardamom hills Devikulam, Idihi Distr., 5500 ft., V-2002 coll TRSN” (CPPB).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 1995b (figs 11–14, p. 41).

Distribution. India: Tetara, Konbir, Chota-Nagpore (Fig. 44E).

Microsericaria stellata (Arrow, 1946) comb. n. (Figs 3G, H, 44E)

Microserica stellata Arrow, 1946a: 276.

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Kodai Kanal S. India T. V. Campbell” (BMNH).

Aedeagus. Fig. 3G, H.

Remarks. The species resembles in external morphology the species of the genus *Microsericaria*. However, in this species the protarsal claws are entirely symmetric and parameres are strongly different from those of other species in *Microserocaria*.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44E).

Anomioserica Arrow, 1946

Anomioserica Arrow, 1946a: 279 (type species by monotypy: *Anomioserica flavipes* Arrow, 1946).

Key to species of *Anomioserica* Arrow (♂♂)

- 1 Protarsal claws long and straightly extended but symmetrical.2
- 1' Protarsal claws asymmetrical, internal claw larger and strongly curved.5
- 2 Parameres symmetric. Antenna with eight antennomeres.*A. symmetrica* sp. n.
- 2' Parameres asymmetric. Antenna with ten antennomeres.3
- 3 Apex of mesotibia with dense and long setae, apical ventral margin glabrous.*A. liliputana* (Moser)
- 3' Apex of mesotibia with normal robust spines only. .4
- 4 Apical ventral margin of mesotibia with very long and moderately dense setae. Left paramere straight.*A. kotagiriensis* sp. n.
- 4' Apical ventral margin of mesotibia glabrous. Left paramere hook-like curved interiorly.*A. maesi* sp. n.
- 5 Antenna with ten antennomeres. Labroclypeus little wider than long, ratio length/width: 1/1.3. Pronotum from base towards middle distinctly narrowed.*A. tarsalis* (Frey)
- 5' Antenna with nine antennomeres. Labroclypeus distinctly wider than long, ratio length/width: 1.5. Lateral margins of pronotum subparallel in basal half.*A. flavipes* Arrow

Anomioserica flavipes Arrow, 1946 (Figs 3L–N, 44F)

Anomioserica flavipes Arrow, 1946a: 280.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “N. Coorg Somwarpet Cowcoody estate in coffee flowers 29. May 1913 I. R. No. 54 L. Newcome Coll./ India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ *Anomioserica flavipes* Arrow Type” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂ “N. Coorg Somwarpet Cowcoody estate

in coffee flowers 29. May 1913 I. R. No. 54 L. Newcome Coll./ India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9" (BMNH), 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ "Nilgiri Hills H. C. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221" (BMNH), 1 ♂ "Nilgiri Hills H. C. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221/ Nilgiri Hills" (BMNH), 1 ♀ "Nilgiri Hills G. F. Hampson 94-89" (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ♀ "Nilgiri Hills A.K.W. Downing B.M. 1923-324" (BMNH), 1 ♀ "Nilgiri Hills G. F. Hampson 94-89" (BMNH), 879 ex. "S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 68" (CPPB, ZFMK), 11 ex. "S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km NE of Trivandrum, valley of river Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca. 300-500 m, 7.-13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg." (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 4.3 mm, elytral length: 2.4 mm, width: 2.4 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, frons, anterior disc of pronotum, sutural interval and a large spot on elytra dark brown to blackish with partly a greenish shine, dorsal surface dull, except a few robust yellow setae on head and elytra glabrous, head, tarsi and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus narrowly trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, ocular canthus and lateral margins produce a blunt and little distinct angle; anterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures interspersed each bearing an erect robust seta. Frontoclypeal suture very finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eye twice as wide as long, indistinctly margined. Ocular canthus short and moderately wide, finely and sparsely punctate, with one short terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, behind frontoclypeal suture with a few robust erect setae, partly with microscopic setae in the punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with nine antennomeres, yellowish, club composed of three antennomeres, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum nearly flat, glabrous and smooth anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and long, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half evenly convex and distinctly narrowed; anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angle convex; posterior angles right-angled; anterior margin weakly convex medially and its marginal line absent; lateral and anterior margins with sparse but robust setae; colour variable, median basis and lateral margin largely yellow, anterior disc dark; surface very finely, moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum yellow, wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, sutural interval completely black, lateral margin and external three intervals dark, interval iv to vii with a transversal spot at middle that is connected with the lateral dark margin, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with single white, scale-like setae, on humerus close to the epipleural edge with a single long seta; glabrous except the microscopic setae in punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at the external apical angle of elytra, epipleura basally concavely sinuate and with long dense setae. Apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface yellowish, with robust and moderately dense punctures and microscopic setae in punctures, also on metacoxal plates, on meso- and metasternum densely setose, metasternal plate slightly concave, concavity anteriorly and laterally with long, very fine and very dense setae, medially pilosity short and sparse. Metacoxa except microscopic setae glabrous, laterally with numerous longer and robust setae, external angle moderately rounded, posterior border straight. Abdominal sternites dull, with fine and moderately dense punctation, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures bearing each a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny apical rim. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the metafemur, metasternum between mesocoxae with a short and densely setose longitudinal elevation. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, apical margin distinctly reflexed, finely and moderately densely punctate, with numerous robust and moderately long white scale-like setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs moderately long and wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, with a robust adjacent and continuously serrated line; posterior ventral margin slightly sinuate, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, basally with a robust seta. Ventral margin of mesotibia glabrous, at apex externally with sparse robust setae. Mesotibia with robust spines at apex, ventroapical margin glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, slightly narrow basally and apically, ratio width/length: 1/3.1; dorsal margin not carinate but longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, with a continuous serrated line from base to the basal group of spines; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, smooth along midline, punctures partly with short adpressed or with microscopic setae; ventral margin with four equidistant robust and long spines; medial face with sparse, but apically more dense and large punctures, apex

concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, circular in cross section, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsomeres II–IV slightly wider than long (dorsal view). Anterior claws strongly asymmetrical, with the interior claw distinctly enlarged: its distal tooth is extended and strongly curved being dorsoventrally instead of laterally flattened.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3L–N.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44F).

***Anomioserica kotagiriensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 3O–Q, 27K, 44F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “S India, Tamil Nadu; 1997 17.-22.v; 15 km SE Kotagiri; 11,22N 76,56E; Kunchappanai Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 69/ 631 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “S India, Tamil Nadu; 1997 17.-22.v; 15 km SE Kotagiri; 11,22N 76,56E; Kunchappanai Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 13 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India S, Tamil Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22'N 76°56'E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB, ZFMK), 2 ♀♀ “S-India, Tamil Nadu state, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, Kunchappanai env., 11°22'N 76°56'E, 900 m, 22.-30.v.1999 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna” (CPPB, ZFMK), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200-500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.-21.v.2002” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 3.9 mm, elytral length: 2.3 mm, width: 2.4 mm. Body oval, black, head and pronotum with iridescent greenish shine, elytra yellowish brown, elytra with black margins and a dark long lateral spot that is connected with the dark lateral margin; dorsal surface dull, except a few robust white setae on head and elytra glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus narrowly trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, ocular canthus and lateral margins produce a blunt and little distinct angle; anterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures interspersed that bear erect robust setae. Frontoclypeal suture very finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eye twice as wide as long. Ocular canthus short and moderately wide, finely and sparsely punctate, terminal seta in holotype abraded. Frons

dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few robust erect setae, partly with microscopic setae in the punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.46. Antenna with ten antennomeres, yellowish, club composed of three antennomeres, slightly darker, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum nearly flat, glabrous and smooth anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and long, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and distinctly narrowed anteriorly; anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angle convex; posterior angles right-angled; anterior margin weakly convex medially and its marginal line widely interrupted medially; lateral and anterior margins with sparse fine setae; colour uniform black; surface very finely moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures, and a few single setae on anterior disc, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum dark, wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, sutural interval completely black, basal and apical margin as well as external three intervals black, interval iv to vii with a transversal spot at middle that is connected with the lateral dark margin; striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, punctures concentrated along the striae, medially impunctate, odd intervals with single yellow setae, on humerus close to the epipleural edge with a single long seta; glabrous except the microscopic setae in the punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at the external apical angle of elytra, epipleura basally concavely sinuate and with long dense setae. Apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dark, with robust and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae in punctures, also on metacoxal plates, on meso- and metasternum densely setose, metasternal plate slightly concave, concavity anteriorly and laterally with long, very fine and very dense setae, medially pilosity short and sparse. Metacoxa except microscopic setae glabrous, laterally with numerous longer and robust setae; external angle moderately rounded, posterior border straight. Abdominal sternites dull, with fine and moderately dense punctation, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures bearing each a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny apical rim. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the metafemur, metasternum between mesocoxae with a short and densely setose longitudinal elevation. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.59. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, apical margin slightly reflexed, finely and moderately densely punctate, with numerous robust and moderately long white scale-like setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs moderately long and wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, with a robust adjacent and continuously serrated line; posterior ventral margin slightly sinuate, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, basally with a robust seta. Apical ventral margin of mesotibia with very long and moderately dense setae, at apex externally with robust but sparse setae. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, slightly narrow basally and apically, ratio width/length: 1/2.75; dorsal margin not carinate but longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one at anterior third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, without serrated line beside dorsal margin; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, smooth along midline, punctures partly with short adpressed or with microscopic setae; ventral margin with four equidistant robust and long spines; medial face with sparse, but apically more dense and large punctures, apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, circular in cross section, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsomeres II–IV as wide as long (dorsal view). All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with strongly widened basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3O–Q. Habitus: Fig. 27K.

Diagnosis. *Anomioserica kotagiriensis* sp. n. differs from *A. maesi* by the darker body colour, the apical ventral margin of mesotibia bearing very long and moderately dense setae, the lacking of a short serrate line on basal metatibia, and in the left paramere being straight.

Etymology. The new species is named ‘*kotagiriensis*’ according to the vicinity of type locality to Kotagiri (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 3.9–5.0 mm, elytral length: 2.3–2.8 mm, width: 2.4–2.8 mm. The extension of the yellowish part of the elytra may vary considerably. Female: Very similar to the male, the basal tooth of anterior claw is narrow, not as widened as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44F).

***Anomioserica liliputana* (Moser, 1916) comb. n.**
(Figs 3R–T, 27L, 44F)

Autoserica liliputana Moser, 1916: 133.

Autoserica minuta Moser (in litteris)

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “Madura Ind. or./ *Autoserica minuta* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Madura Ind. or./ *liliputana* Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “India Madura” (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Madura Ind. or.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Trichinopoli Ind. or.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “India Trichinopoli” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Trichinopoli Himalaya/ Coll. Kraatz/ *Microserica darjeelingia* Brsk. ?/ Moser det.” (DEIC), 12 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Kodaikanal Pulney Hills (6500 ft.) V-1953 Pec.: P.S. Nathan” (ISNB), 1 ♀ “Madura, S. India” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “South India Sheveroy Hills, Yercaud 4500 ft./ V.1996 leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan” (CARL).

Redescription. Length: 3.4–4.6 mm, elytral length: 2.1–2.8 mm, width: 2.2–2.4 mm.

Body oval, black, head and pronotum additionally with a greenish shine, margins of pronotum and elytra yellowish or reddish brown, elytra with black margins and a dark long lateral spot that is connected with the dark lateral margin; dorsal surface dull, except a few robust white setae on head and elytra glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus narrowly trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, ocular canthus and lateral margins produce a blunt and little distinct angle; anterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures interspersed that bear erect robust setae. Frontoclypeal suture very finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eye twice as wide as long, indistinctly margined. Ocular canthus short and moderately wide, finely and sparsely punctate, with one short robust terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few robust erect setae, partly with microscopic setae in the punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.46. Antenna with ten antennomeres, yellowish, club composed of three antennomeres, slightly darker, in both sexes distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum nearly flat, glabrous and smooth anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and long, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent towards middle, in anterior half evenly convex and distinctly narrowed; anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angle convex; posterior angles right-angled; anterior margin weakly con-

vex medially and its marginal line widely interrupted medially; lateral and anterior margins with sparse but robust setae; colour variable, median basis and lateral margin largely yellow, anterior margin narrowly yellow, disc dark; surface very finely moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum dark, wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, sutural interval completely black, apical margin and external three intervals dark, interval iv to vii with a transversal spot at middle that is connected with the lateral dark margin, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, punctures concentrated along the striae, medially impunctate, odd intervals with single white, scale-like setae, on humerus close to the epipleural edge with a single long seta; glabrous except the microscopic setae in the punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at the external apical angle of elytra, epipleura basally concavely sinuate and with long dense setae. Apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dark, with robust and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae in punctures, also on metacoxal plates, on meso- and metasternum densely setose, metasternal plate slightly concave, concavity anteriorly and laterally with long, very fine and very dense setae, medially pilosity short and sparse. Metacoxa except microscopic setae glabrous, laterally with numerous longer and robust setae; external angle moderately rounded, posterior border straight. Abdominal sternites dull, with fine and moderately dense punctation, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures bearing each a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny apical rim. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the metafemur, metasternum between mesocoxae with a short and densely setose longitudinal elevation. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.97. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with numerous robust and moderately long white scale-like setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs moderately long and wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, with a robust adjacent and continuously serrated line; posterior ventral margin slightly sinuate, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, basally with a robust seta. Ventral margin of mesotibia with two fine setae, at apex externally with very long and very dense setae. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, slightly narrow basally and apically, ratio width/length: 1/2.4; dorsal margin not carinate but longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, with a continuous serrated line from base to

the basal group of spines; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, smooth along midline, punctures partly with short adpressed or with microscopic setae; ventral margin with four equidistant robust and long spines; medial face with sparse, but apically more dense and large punctures, apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, circular in cross section, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsomeres II–IV as wide as long (dorsal view). All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3R–T. Habitus: Fig. 27L.

Remarks. The specimens from Trichinopoli are not clearly to identify as syntypes since in the original description only “India (Madura)” is mentioned as type locality. There is also no trace of the name “*minuta*” previously used by Moser to label the specimens. However, Moser (1916) indicated three specimens with completely dark elytra, of which we could examine only one from Madura, but two from Trichinopoli. This would mean that the specimens could be in fact part of the original type series.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44F).

***Anomioserica maesi* sp. n.**

(Figs 3U–W, 27M, 44F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S. India Nilgiri Hills Devala 3200 ft. x-60 S. Nathan” (SEAN). Paratypes: 35 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ “S. India Nilgiri Hills Devala 3200 ft. ix-60 S. Nathan” (SEAN, ZFMK), 24 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ “S. India Nilgiri Hills Devala 3200 ft. x-60 S. Nathan” (SEAN, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 3.6 mm, elytral length: 2.5 mm, width: 2.4 mm. Body oval, dark brown, head and pronotum additionally with a greenish shine, sides of pronotum lighter, legs and elytra yellowish brown, elytra with black margins and a dark long lateral spot that is connected with the dark lateral margin; dorsal surface dull, except a few robust white setae on head and elytra glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus narrowly trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, ocular canthus and lateral margins produce a blunt and little distinct angle; anterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punc-

tures interspersed that bear erect robust setae. Frontoclypeal suture very finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eye twice as wide as long. Ocular canthus short and moderately wide, finely and sparsely punctate, with one short robust terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few robust erect setae, partly with microscopic setae in the punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres, yellowish, club composed of three antennomeres, slightly darker, in both sexes distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum nearly flat, glabrous and smooth anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and long, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent towards middle, in anterior half evenly convex and distinctly narrowed; anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angle convex; posterior angles right-angled; anterior margin weakly convex medially and its marginal line widely interrupted medially; lateral and anterior margins with sparse but robust setae; colour variable, lateral margins largely reddish brown, disc dark; surface very finely moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum dark, wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, sutural interval completely black, apical margin and external three intervals dark, interval iv to vii with a transversal spot at middle that is connected with the lateral dark margin, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, punctures concentrated along the striae, medially impunctate, sutural interval as well as penultimate external interval with single white, scale-like setae, on humerus close to the epipleural edge with a single long seta; glabrous except the microscopic setae in the punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at the external apical angle of elytra, epipleura basally concavely sinuate and with long dense setae. Apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dark, with robust and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae in punctures, also on metacoxal plates, on meso- and metasternum densely setose, metasternal plate slightly concave, concavity anteriorly and laterally with long, very fine and very dense setae, medially pilosity short and sparse. Metacoxa except microscopic setae glabrous, laterally with numerous longer and robust setae; external angle moderately rounded, posterior border straight. Abdominal sternites dull, with fine and moderately dense punctation, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures bearing each a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny apical rim. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the

metafemur, metasternum between mesocoxae with a short and densely setose longitudinal elevation. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.85. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with numerous robust and moderately long white scale-like setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs moderately long and wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, with a robust adjacent and continuously serrated line; posterior ventral margin slightly sinuate, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, basally with a robust seta. Ventral margin of mesotibia glabrous, at apex externally with sparse robust setae. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, slightly narrow basally and apically, ratio width/length: 1/2.5; dorsal margin not carinate but longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, with a continuous serrated line from base to basal group of spines; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, smooth along midline, punctures partly with short adpressed or with microscopic setae; ventral margin with four equidistant robust and long spines; medial face with sparse, but apically more dense and large punctures, apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, circular in cross section, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsomeres II–IV as wide as long (dorsal view). All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3U–W. Habitus: Fig. 27M.

Diagnosis. The new species is rather similar in its external appearance to *A. liliputana* Moser. *Anomioserica mae-si* sp. n. differs from the latter by the apex of mesotibia having normal robust spines only (instead of fine and dense ones in *A. liliputana*) and the left paramere being hook-like curved interiorly (instead of straight like in *A. liliputana*).

Etymology. We dedicate this new species to Jean Michel Maes for his courtesy to provide us with these specimens (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 3.6–5.1 mm, elytral length: 2.5–3.1 mm, width: 2.4–2.9 mm. The colour varies from entirely yellow to entirely dark brown, with variable extension of the yellow part of the elytra. Female: generally larger; basal inner protarsal claw narrow, simply pointed and not as elongate as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44F).

***Anomioserica symmetrica* sp. n.**

(Figs 3X–Z, 27N, 44F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India S, Tamil Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22'N 76°56'E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂ “India S, Tamil Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22'N 76°56'E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♀ “S India, Tamil Nadu; 1997 17.-22.v; 15 km SE Kotagiri; 11,22N 76,56E; Kunchappanai Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 69/ 631 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK), 6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Nilgiri Hills Naduvattam P.S. Nathan” (ISNB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 3.9 mm, elytral length: 2.3 mm, width: 2.3 mm. Body oval, black, head and pronotum with iridescent greenish shine, elytra yellowish brown, elytra with black margins and a dark long lateral spot that is connected with the dark lateral margin; dorsal surface dull, with dense robust dirty-white, short, scale-like setae on head, elytra and ventral surface, labroclypeus, tarsi and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, ocular canthus and lateral margins produce a blunt and distinct angle; anterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures interspersed bearing each a robust adpressed seta. Frontoclypeal suture very finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eye twice as wide as long. Ocular canthus short and moderately wide, finely and densely punctate, with one short terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a dense robust setae being directed posteriorly, partly with microscopic setae in the punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with eight antennomeres, yellowish, club composed of three antennomeres, slightly darker, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum nearly flat, glabrous and smooth anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and long, widest at base; lateral margins in basal half nearly straight and weakly convergent anteriorly, in anterior half evenly convex and distinctly narrowed anteriorly; anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angle convex; posterior angles right-angled; anterior margin weakly convex medially and its marginal line widely interrupted medially; lateral and anterior margins with dense and fine setae; colour uniform black; surface finely and moderately densely punctate, with microscopic se-

tae in the punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum dark, wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, sutural interval completely black, basal and apical margin as well as external three intervals black, with a transversal spot at middle that is connected with sutural and the lateral dark margin; striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, punctures concentrated along the striae, medially impunctate, odd intervals with single robust setae, on humerus close to the epipleural edge with a single long seta; glabrous except the microscopic setae in the punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at the external apical angle of elytra, epipleura concavely sinuate basally and with long dense setae. Apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dark, laterally with robust and moderately dense punctures, with long, white, scale-like setae in punctures, also on metacoxal plates and abdominal sternites, on meso- and metasternum sparsely setose medially. Metacoxa except microscopic setae glabrous, laterally with dense, long and scale-like setae; external angle moderately rounded, posterior border straight. Abdominal sternites dull, with fine and moderately dense punctation and a few longer scale-like setae, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures bearing each a robust seta similar to the rest of the pilosity, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny apical rim. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the metafemur, metasternum between mesocoxae with a short and densely setose longitudinal elevation. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, apical margin slightly reflexed, finely and densely punctate, with dense and long white scale-like setae.

Legs moderately long and wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of robust setae; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, with a robust adjacent and continuously serrated line; posterior ventral margin slightly sinuate, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, basally with a robust seta. Ventral margin of mesotibia glabrous, at apex externally with sparse robust setae. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, slightly narrow basally and apically, ratio width/length: 1/2.75; dorsal margin not carinate but longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind the middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, with serrated line beside dorsal margin ending at basal group of spines; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, largely smooth along midline, punctures partly with scale-like setae; ventral margin with four equidistant robust and long spines; medial face with sparse, but apically more dense and large punctures, apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal ar-

ticulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, circular in cross section, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and nearly as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsomeres II–IV as wide as long (dorsal view). All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 3X–Z. Habitus: Fig. 27N.

Diagnosis. The species differs from all other *Anomioserica* species by the antenna being composed of eight antennomeres only, the distinctly symmetric parameres, as well as by the long, scale-like setae on the ventral surface and pygidium.

Etymology. From Latin word ‘*symmetricus*’, with reference to the symmetric parameres of the species (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 3.8–4.4 mm, elytral length: 2.2–2.9 mm, width: 2.2–2.6 mm. The colour may vary from widely yellow with dark margins to entirely dark brown, with variable extension of the yellow part of the elytra. Female: generally larger; basal inner protarsal claw narrow, simply pointed and not as elongate as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44F).

Anomioserica tarsalis (Frey, 1960) **comb. n.**
(Figs 4A–C, 27O, 44F)

Microserica tarsalis Frey, 1960: 322.

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Anamalai Hills Cinchona S Ind. 3500 ft. V.56” (CF). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 8 ♀♀ “Anamalai Hills Cinchona S Ind. 3500 ft. V.56” (CF), 3 ♀♀ “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Pulney Hills Kodaikanal 6000 ft. X.53” (CF).

Additional material examined. 3 ex. “Anamalai Hills Cinchona S Ind. 3500 ft. V.56” (CF), 5 ex. “S. India: Anamalai Hills, Cinchona 1050 m. IV-1956 P. S. Nathan” (BPBM), 1 ex. “India (S): Madras State: Anaimalai Hills: Cinchona, 1391 m IX, 1956/ P. S. Nathan, Coll. Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 1 ex. “S. India: Anamalai Hills, Cinchona 1067 m. IV-1959/ P. S. Nathan, Coll. Bishop Museum” (BPBM).

Redescription. Length: 4.25 mm, elytral length: 2.4 mm, width: 2.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown to blackish, head and pronotum additionally with a greenish shine, legs and elytra yellowish brown, elytra with black margins and a dark long lateral spot that is connected with the dark lat-

eral margin; dorsal surface with iridescent shine, except a few robust white setae on elytra glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus narrowly trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, ocular canthus and lateral margins produce a blunt and little distinct angle; anterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures interspersed that bear erect robust setae. Frontoclypeal suture very finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eye twice as wide as long. Ocular canthus short and moderately wide, impunctate, with one short robust terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few robust erect setae, partly with microscopic setae in the punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/intercular width: 0.48. Antenna with ten antennomeres, yellowish, club composed of three antennomeres, slightly darker, in both sexes distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum nearly flat, glabrous and smooth anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and long, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent towards middle, in anterior half weakly and evenly convex and distinctly narrowed; anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angle convex; posterior angles right-angled; anterior margin weakly convex medially and its marginal line widely interrupted medially; lateral and anterior margins with sparse but robust setae; surface very finely and moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum dark, wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae.

Elytra moderately wide, widest shortly before middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, sutural interval completely black, apical margin and external three intervals dark, interval 3 to 7 with a transversal spot at middle that is connected with the lateral dark margin, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, punctures concentrated along the striae, medially impunctate, odd intervals with very sparse single white, scale-like setae, on humerus close to the epipleural edge with a single long seta; glabrous except the microscopic setae in the punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at the external apical angle of elytra, epipleura basally concavely sinuate and with long dense setae. Apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dark, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae in punctures, on meso- and metasternum densely setose, metasternal plate slightly concave, concavity anteriorly and laterally with long, very fine and very dense setae, medially pilosity short and

sparse. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with numerous longer and robust setae; external angle moderately rounded, posterior border straight. Abdominal sternites dull, with fine and moderately dense punctation, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures bearing each a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny apical rim. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the metafemur, metasternum between mesocoxae with a short and densely setose longitudinal elevation. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.92. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with numerous robust and moderately long white scale-like setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs moderately long and wide, femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae; metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, with a robust adjacent and continuously serrated line; posterior ventral margin slightly sinuate, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, basally with a robust seta. Ventral margin of mesotibia glabrous, at apex externally with sparse robust setae. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, slightly narrow basally and apically, ratio width/length: 1/2.5; dorsal margin not carinate but longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, with a continuous serrated line from base to basal group of spines; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, smooth along midline, punctures partly with short adpressed or with microscopic setae; ventral margin with four equidistant robust and long spines; medial face with sparse, but apically more dense and large punctures, apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, circular in cross section, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere subequal to following two tarsomeres combined and a quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, protarsomeres II–IV as wide as long (dorsal view). Protarsal claws asymmetrical, interior claws enlarged with the basal and distal tooth widened and twice as long as the corresponding part of the external claw, distal tooth strongly reflexed laterally.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4A–C. Habitus: Fig. 27O.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 44F).

Selaserica Brenske, 1897

Selaserica Brenske, 1897: 355 (type species by monotypy: *Selaserica nitida* (Candeze, 1861)); Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 13.

Key to species of *Selaserica* Brenske, 1897 (♂♂)

- 1 Dorsal surface dull. Antennal club with four antennomeres. Apex of phallobase with two dorsolateral processes.2
- 1' Dorsal surface shiny. Antennal club with three antennomeres. Apex of phallobase without any distal processes.3
- 2 Apices of phallobasal processes bluntly truncate at apex.*S. opacipennis* Frey
- 2' Apices of phallobasal processes more or less pointed at apex.*S. karnatakaensis* sp. n.
- 3 Dorsal surface densely erectly setose.*S. meridionalis* Fabrizi & Ahrens
- 3' Dorsal surface nearly glabrous.*S. vagans* sp. n.

Selaserica meridionalis Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014

Selaserica meridionalis Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014: 33.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 33).

Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 5D–F, p. 105).

Distribution. Southern India and Sri Lanka (Fig. 45A).

Selaserica karnatakaensis sp. n.

(Figs 4D–F, 27P, 45A)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India: Karnataka Mudigere 22.5.1981 C.R. Coll./ Brit. Mus. 1984-37/ CR 47/ 635 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 7.9 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface glabrous and dull with iridescent shine, head shiny. Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few fine setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, densely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, anteriorly evenly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angle broadly rounded, anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line complete, basal marginal line absent, base medially with a rim of short fine setae; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae; lateral anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but not produced ventrally, on the carina with one or two robust setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, even intervals nearly flat, odd intervals slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with moderately long setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.22. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae beside apical border.

Legs moderately wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur almost impunctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.25, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one just before half, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a long serrated line which ends shortly before middle, with some adjacent single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, very sparsely punctate and glabrous; ventral margin with three fine equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, pro- and mesotarsomeres with very dense, fine setae ventrally producing a brush-like structure; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally but a parallel carina is absent,

sparsely setose ventrally, first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and little less than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, sharply tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4D–F. Habitus: Fig. 27P.

Diagnosis. *Selaserica karnatakaensis* sp. n. differs from *S. opacipennis* by the apices of the phallobasal processes being more or less pointed instead of bluntly truncated as in *S. opacipennis*.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its occurrence in Karnataka (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. Southern India (Fig. 45A).

Selaserica opacipennis Frey, 1973

(Figs 4G–I, 45A)

Selaserica opacipennis Frey, 1973: 247.

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan/ Type *Selaserica opacipennis* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “India Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan/ Paratype *Selaserica opacipennis* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Additional material examined. 12 ex. (♂, ♀) “S India Kerala: 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997 10,02N 76,5E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km NE of Trivandrum, valley of river Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca. 300-500 m, 7.-13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “S India, Kerala, Cardamom hills ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.-9.V.1994 77°05'E, 9°25'N Z. Kejval lgt.” (CPPB), 7 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri distr., Nilgiri Hills, Kunchappani, (1100m) alle luci-27-28.X.1997 legit A. Sforza & L. Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)” (MZF), 1 ex. “India (S): Kerala State: Calicut Distr.: Chembra Peak Area, 1067 m, V.1970” (BPBM), 2 ex. “Anamalai Hills Cinchona, S. Ind. 3500 ft. 1959” (CF), 1 ex. “S. India Kerala, 4200 ft. Peermade” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “India: Anamalai Hills Cinchona, 700' [feet] X.1959/ P. S. Nathan Coll. Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 6 ex. “Ind. Angl. Coimbatore Dt. Camp. Valparai 3500' [feet]- 1937” (MNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri H. G.F. Hampson 94-89” (BMNH), 2 ex. “S. India: Anamalai Hills Cinchona 3500 ft. vi-59 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 1 ex. “S. India: Anamalai Hills Cinchona 3500 ft. ix-60 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 2 ex. “S. India: iv-59 Anamalai Hills Cinchona 3500 ft.”

(SEAN), 1 ex. "S. India: Anamalai Hills 3500 ft. xi-59" (SEAN).

Redescription. Length: 7.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface glabrous and dull with iridescent shine, head shiny. Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with a few fine setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture very feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, densely punctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.86. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with four antennomeres, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and evenly narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angle broadly rounded, anterior margin distinctly produced medially, anterior marginal line complete, basal marginal line absent, base medially with a rim of short fine setae; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae; lateral anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but not produced ventrally, on the carina with one or two robust setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with moderately long setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.2. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, with a few long setae beside apical border.

Legs moderately wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur almost impunctate, its anterior edge acute, with a closely adjacent continuously serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.2, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one just before half, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with a long serrated line which ends shortly before apex, interrupted at middle, with some adjacent single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face longitudinally convex, very sparsely punctate and glabrous; ventral margin with three fine equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, pro- and mesotarsomeres with very dense, fine setae ventrally producing a brush-like structure; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally but a parallel carina is absent, sparsely setose ventrally, first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and little less than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, sharply tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4G–I.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45A).

***Selaserica vagans* sp. n.**

(Figs 4J–L, 28A, 45A)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes./ Yains 2500 ft./ Nilgiri Hills H.L. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221./ 637 Sericini Asia spec." (BMNH).

Description. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellow, dorsal surface glabrous and shiny. Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to weakly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface moderately convex medially, shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures smaller their diameter, with a few fine setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture finely impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately three times as wide as long; ocular canthus narrow and moderately wide, densely punctate, with a sin-

gle short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club (♂) with three antennomeres, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and subparallel in basal two thirds, in anterior third sides convex and moderately narrowed to anterior angles, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angle blunt, anterior margin convexly produced medially, anterior marginal line complete, basal marginal line absent, base medially without a rim of short fine setae; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae only, otherwise glabrous; lateral anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate at ventral base but slightly produced ventrally, on the carina with numerous long setae. Scutellum small, triangular, dull, with fine and sparse punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae, punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge fine, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely finely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous short setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with moderately long setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a long seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny and smooth but very short chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.26. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae beside apical border.

Legs moderately wide; femora shiny, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur almost impunctate, anterior edge acute and without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest at apex, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.6, longitudinally convex dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at 3/4 of metatibial length, basally with a very short serrated line, beside it with a few single short setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very sparsely punctate and glabrous; ventral margin with three fine equidistant spines; medial face smooth, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal ar-

ticulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, pro- and mesotarsomeres with very dense, fine setae ventrally producing a brush-like structure; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge ventrally but a parallel carina is absent, sparsely setose ventrally, first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined and little less than twice as long as the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, sharply tridentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4J–L. Habitus: Fig. 28A. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The species is quite similar to *S. wilpattuensis* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014, from Sri Lanka, in the sum of diagnostic features, however, it is larger, and its parameres are strongly curved externally.

Etymology. The new species is named after the Latin adjective ‘*vagans*’ (rambling) in reference to the distant occurrence of the species from the diversity centre of *Selaserica* in Sri Lanka (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45A).

Neoserica Brenske, 1894

Neoserica Brenske, 1894: 44 (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica ursina* Brenske, 1894; Pope 1960); Ahrens 2003c: 169, 2007c: 26; Liu et al. 2015a: 2379, 2015b: 346.

Remarks. *Neoserica* resulted polyphyletic in diverse molecular phylogenies of Sericini (Ahrens & Vogler 2008; Liu et al. 2015b; Eberle et al. 2016). The genus concept needs to be revised based on a combined molecular and morphological analysis but it needs a significantly wider taxon sampling than so far available. Therefore, following Ahrens (2004) and Fabrizi & Ahrens (2014), we consider all species that were so far assigned to *Neoserica* and that do not belong to the monophyletic *Neoserica* (sensu stricto) group (Ahrens 2003b) preliminary as *Neoserica* sensu lato.

Neoserica (s.str.) Brenske, 1894 group

Remarks. The *Neoserica* (s.str.) Brenske, 1894 group was redefined by Ahrens (2003c) and studied in detail again by Liu et al. (2015a). So far it is represented by only one species on the Indian subcontinent, *N. arunachalana* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009.

***Neoserica* (s.str.) *arunachalana* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**
(Figs 28B, 45B)

Neoserica (s.str.) *arunachalana* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b:
259.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 259);
6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “NE India Arunachal Pr. Hunli vicinity,
1300±100m 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, L. Dembický
leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 4J–L, p.
259).

Distribution. So far known from Arunachal Pradesh on-
ly (Fig. 45B).

Neoserica abnormis group

Key to species of the *Neoserica abnormis* group (♂♂)

- 1 Parameres distinctly asymmetric. Body more elongate.
.....2
- 1' Parameres distinctly symmetric. Body wider and more
oval.8
- 2 Anterior angles of pronotum weakly produced. Anter-
ior margins of labroclypeus deeply sinuate medially.
Intervals of elytra strongly convex. Metatarsomeres
strongly carinate dorsally. Apical border of elytra chiti-
nous, without a fringe of microtrichomes.3
- 2' Anterior angles of pronotum distinctly produced. Anter-
ior margins of labroclypeus moderately sinuate medially.
Intervals of elytra weakly convex. Metatar-
someres not carinate dorsally. Apical border of elytra
membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes. 4
- 3 Phallobase ventrally only on the right side with an erect
short lamina. Parameres (main/ventral lobe) wider. ...
.....*N. plagiata* sp. n.
- 3' Phallobase ventrally with an erect short lamina on each
side. Parameres (main/ventral lobe) narrower.
.....*N. infamiliaris* sp. n.
- 4 Dorsal surface nearly glabrous. Basis of labroclypeus
with dull toment.6
- 4' Dorsal surface with long erect setae. Basis of labro-
clypeus without dull toment.5
- 5 Erect setae of dorsal surface dense. Body smaller (<
10 mm).*N. pilistriata* sp. n.
- 5' Erect setae only sparse. Body larger (> 11 mm).
.....*N. ziyardamensis* sp. n.
- 6 Right paramere much shorter than the left one.
.....*N. astuta* sp. n.
- 6' Both parameres of nearly equal length.7
- 7 Parameres long, distinctly exceeding more than the
half of phallobasal length.*N. parilis* sp. n.
- 7' Parameres shorter, not exceeding the half of phal-
lobasal length.*N. exoleta* Ahrens & Fabrizi

- 8 Phallobase behind middle with distinct pair-wise ven-
tral processes.9
- 8' Phallobase without any distinct pair-wise ventral
processes.12
- 9 Lamina-like processes very small, much shorter than
phallobase (at this point) wide. ...*N. nilgiriana* sp. n.
- 9' Lamina-like processes large, subequal or at least half
as long as phallobase (at this point) wide.10
- 10 Lamina-like processes subequal at least half of para-
mere length.11
- 10' Lamina-like processes much shorter than half of para-
mere length.*N. kalkadensis* sp. n.
- 11 Lamina-like processes robust, at apex half as wide (lat-
eral view) as high.*N. mudigereensis* sp. n.
- 11' Lamina-like processes finer, at apex 1/6 as wide (lat-
eral view) as high.*N. kejvali* sp. n.
- 12 Both parameres with distinct lateral teeth externally on
each side.13
- 12' Parameres without lateral teeth externally.14
- 13 Antennal club with five antennomeres. Parameres
strongly curved externally, with one apical tooth and
one tiny tooth at middle on each external side of para-
mere.*N. munnarensis* sp. n.
- 13' Antennal club with six antennomeres. Parameres
straight, with one apical tooth and one tiny, more basal
tooth (positioned subapically) on each external side of
paramere.*N. aulica* sp. n.
- 14 Parameres as long as phallobase. ...*N. gravida* sp. n.
- 14' Parameres half as long as phallobase.
.....*N. barberi* (Sharp)

Neoserica astuta sp. n.

(Figs 4V–X, 28I, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India,
Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-
17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6', E90°19.5
(WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40” (CPPB).
Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo
Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS
N25°29.6', E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/
IS 42/ 98 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK, CPPB).

Description. Length: 14.0 mm, length of elytra: 10.0 mm,
width: 8.0 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, punctures on
elytra reddish brown, antennal club brown, anterior labro-
clypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labro-
clypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest
at base, lateral margins weakly convex and slightly con-
vergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, ante-
rior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderate-
ly reflexed; surface flat and shiny, basis with dull toment,
punctuation dense, anteriorly more sparse, behind anterior
margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect

seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = nearly 1/2 of ocular diameter) and slender, impunctate, terminal seta lacking in holotype. Frons dull, with fine and sparse punctures, beside the eyes with two erect setae. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.51. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, only slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum distinctly produced medially, with a deep median sinuation and two blunt anterior teeth.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight and moderately convergent, in anterior half evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin slightly convex, with distinct and complete marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, but carina only weakly produced. Scutellum short, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, basally at middle smooth, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, apex slightly truncate, widest at posterior third, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, even intervals flat, odd ones slightly convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures being on odd intervals concentrated along striae, intervals with a few fine white adpressed setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura slightly reflexed, densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, with a very fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.79. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few short setae beside the apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row nearly completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few

short setae. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before the middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few robust but single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on about two third of metatibial length; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, protarsomeres smooth, meso- and metatarsomeres with a few very fine punctures; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4V–X. Habitus: Fig. 28I. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica astuta* sp. n. is in its external shape and genital morphology rather similar to *N. alloputaoana* Ahrens et al., 2014. The species differs from *N. alloputaoana* by the right paramere, consisting of a single lobe only (not two).

Etymology. The new species is named with the Latin adjective ‘*astutus*’ (cunning, artful) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 13.4–14.0 mm, length of elytra: 10.0–10.6 mm, width: 7.9–8.4 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica aulica* sp. n.**

(Figs 5A–C, 28J, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat, 2000”, V.1990 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC).

Description. Length: 14.5 mm, length of elytra: 10.0 mm, width: 8.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antennal club brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface nearly flat and shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, an-

teriorly more sparse, behind the anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with two single setae. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined; antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, marginal line widely interrupted medially; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with unevenly dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with a few fine white very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.88. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with

1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on basal half; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5A–C. Habitus: Fig. 28J.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica aulica* sp. n. differs from *N. barberi* by the slightly larger body and the more robust male genitalia having parameres with external teeth (absent in *N. barberi*).

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from Latin adjective, ‘*aulicus*’, (princely), with reference of its impressive body size.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica barberi* (Sharp, 1903) comb. n.**
(Figs 5D–F, 28K, 45C)

Melaserica barberi Sharp, 1903: 469.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “*Melaserica barberi* Type D. S. Ootacamund/ Type/ Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ Sharp Coll. 1905-313” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “*Melaserica barberi* D. S. Ootacamund Barber 1902/ Sharp Coll. 1905-313” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “S. India/ Cotype” (BMNH), 1 ♀ “Cotype/ Malabar/ *Melaserica barberi* ♀ D. S.” (BMNH), 1 ♀ “*Melaserica barberi* ♀ Type D. S. Ootacamund” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “India Malabar/ 24570/ Fry Coll. 1905-100” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Dodabetta Nilgiris 8,000 ft. 1-3-V-16 Ramakrishna Coll./ S-India Coimbatore Mus. 1916-140” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Nilgiris Hills G. F. Hampson/ Cotype *Melaserica barberi* ♂ D. S.” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “Nilgiris Hills T. V. Campbell/ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Madras xi.1907 ex. Tomlin/ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Ootacamund India ex. Tomlin./ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 4 ex. “Nilgiris Hills/ Nilgiris Hills H. L. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 6 ex. “India S. Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris, Ooty hills st., 11°25'N 76°42'E, 2250 m, 7.-8.v.2000, leg. P. Pacholátko”

(CPPB), 3 ex. "India-Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250m, 11°26,9'N 70°36,9'E, leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005" (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 10.8 mm, length of elytra: 8.1 mm, width: 6.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antennal club and ventral surface yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, on head and elytra sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight but convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface nearly flat and shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, anteriorly more sparse, behind the anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, very finely punctate, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes and posteriorly at middle with a few long setae. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.74. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere five slightly transversely produced; antennomere three slightly longer than antennomere 2 and 4. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles nearly rectangular and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, marginal line widely interrupted medially; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures that are at middle of base less dense, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with a few fine very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between meso-

coxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafe-mur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia narrow and moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on basal half; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5D–F. Habitus: Fig. 28K.

Remarks. Antennal club in female only slightly shorter, composed of four antennomeres, antennomere six subequal a quarter of club length, antennomere five cylindrical.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

Neoserica exoleta Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Neoserica exoleta Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 264.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 (p. 264).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 (fig. 5J–L).

Distribution. The species is so far known only from the type locality (Fig. 45C).

Neoserica gravida sp. n.

(Figs 5G–I, 28L, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Kanara S. India./ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922–221./ Kanara/ 644 Serici-

ni Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ “India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB, ZFMK), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India, Karnataka, Sylva, Medikeri, 150m, 12°32’N 75°29’E, M. Halada leg., 24.iv.2005” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 14.5 mm, length of elytra: 11.3 mm, width: 9.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antennal club brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface convexly elevated medially, shiny, basis with dull tomentum, punctation dense, anteriorly more sparse, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with three single setae. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined; antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, fine marginal line not interrupted medially; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, along midline widely impunctate, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, with unevenly dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, punctures on elytra reddish brown, intervals with a few fine white very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each

bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.57. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on basal half; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5G–I. Habitus: Fig. 28L.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica grvida* sp. n. differs from *N. barberi* by the slightly larger body and the extremely long parameres being nearly as long as the phallobase.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*grvidus*’ (full/heavy), with reference to the voluminous body shape.

Variation. Length: 14.0–14.5 mm, length of elytra: 10.1–11.3 mm, width: 8.5–9.8 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of four antennomeres, antennomere six slightly transversely produced, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica infamiliaris* sp. n.**

(Figs 5J–M, 28M, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Assam W.F. Badgley 1906-185” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Assam W.F. Badgley 1906-185” (ZFMK), 3 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 27/ 647 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 10.4 mm, length of elytra: 8.2 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Body oval, dark brown, dull, with light greenish shine, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin deeply sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctuation dense, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, without terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, with sparse long erect setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club only half as long as club, antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles rounded at apex and weakly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin straight, marginal line distinct and complete; surface densely and coarsely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina not produced. Scutellum short, triangular, with coarse, dense punctures, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra very wide, widest shortly behind middle, striae strongly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with very sparse, fine, short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at weakly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border chitinous, without a fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum with sparse setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely

punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium moderately convex at apex and dull, finely and densely punctate, without a smooth midline, with sparse single short setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row complete, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and very weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion glabrous. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/4.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind first third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, along middle slightly concave, finely and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present up to posterior third; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally and dorsally sharply carinate, impunctate dorsally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and nearly twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5J–M. Habitus: Fig. 28M. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all other taxa of the *Neoserica abnormis* group (Ahrens et al. 2014) by the weakly produced anterior angles of the pronotum and the deeply sinuate anterior margin of the labroclypeus.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin prefix ‘*in-*’ (un-/not) and the adjective ‘*familiaris*’ (known/familiar), with reference to the particular genital morphology.

Variation. Length: 10.4–11.2 mm, length of elytra: 8.0–8.2 mm, width: 6.5–6.6 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica kalkadensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 5N–P, 28N, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India – Tamil Nadu, 7.iv.1999; Kalkad wild life sanctuary; Manjolai 8°15'N 77°27'E; 1000 m, Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg. / 636 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ “S India – Tamil Nadu, 7.iv.1999; Kalkad wild life sanctuary; Manjolai 8°15'N 77°27'E; 1000 m, Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “S India – Kerala 13.iv.1997 7 km N Munar; 1740 m; Eravikulam nat. p. 10°09'N 77°04'E Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 13.0 mm, length of elytra: 10.6 mm, width: 9.4 mm. Body egg-shaped, dark brown, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctuation dense, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, with one terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with a 2–3 single setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere five transversely produced, but not exceeding 1/7 of club length, antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and strongly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, robust marginal line complete; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, on midline narrowly impunctate, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra very wide, widest shortly before posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures, intervals with a few fine, very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.54. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a fine smooth midline basally and a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and very weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present up to the posterior third; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5N–P. Habitus: Fig. 28N. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica kalkadensis* sp. n. differs from *N. nilgiriana* by the larger lamina-like processes of phallobase being nearly as high as wide (lateral view), while in *N. nilgiriana* it is not as high as wide.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, the Kalkad wild life sanctuary (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 13.0–16.4 mm, length of elytra: 10.6–12.5 mm, width: 9.4–10.6 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica kejvali* sp. n.**
(Figs 5Q–S, 28O, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India, Kerala, Cardamom hills ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.-9.V.1994 77°05'E 9°25'N Z. Kejval lgt. / 648 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♀ “S India, Kerala, Cardamom hills ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.-9.V.1994 77°05'E 9°25'N Z. Kejval lgt.” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂ “S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km. NE of Trivandrum, vally of riv. Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca 300-500 m, 7-13.v.1999 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 12.4 mm, length of elytra: 8.9 mm, width: 7.4 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, with one terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with a 2–3 single setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere four transversely produced, but not exceeding 1/7 of club length, antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and weakly convergent in basal half, strongly convergent in anterior half, anterior angles sharp and strongly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, robust marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum short, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, on midline very narrowly impunctate, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra very wide, widest shortly before posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures being slightly concentrated along striae, intervals with a few fine, very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at weak-

ly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a fine smooth midline basally and a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and very weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.56, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present up to the posterior third; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5Q–S. Habitus: Fig. 28O.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica kejvali* sp. n. differs from *N. mudigereensis* by the long and fine lamina-like processes of phallobase being at its apex 1/6 as wide (lateral view) as high.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, Z. Kejval (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 12.4–13.6 mm, length of elytra: 8.9–9.7 mm, width: 7.4–8.1 mm. Female: body wider; antennal club composed of four antennomeres, sixth antennomere slightly transversely produced, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes

slightly smaller than in male, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.63.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica mudigereensis* sp. n.**
(Figs 5T–V, 28P, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Karnataka Mudigere 27.5.1981 C-R/ CR 61/ 660 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 12.0 mm, length of elytra: 8.7 mm, width: 7.9 mm. Body nearly egg-shaped, dark brown, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface convexly elevated medially, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, terminal seta lacking in holotype. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with a two single setae. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.74. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, at middle convex and in anterior half straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and strongly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, fine marginal line complete; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, on midline narrowly impunctate, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with a few fine white very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical

angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.74. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a fine smooth midline, with a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and very weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.85, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on basal third; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5T–V. Habitus: Fig. 28P.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica mudigereensis* sp. n. differs from *N. kalkadensis* by the larger lamina-like processes of the phallobase being subequal to half of the length of the paramere.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Mudigere (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 12.0–13.5 mm, length of elytra: 8.7–10.0 mm, width: 7.9–8.1 mm. Female: body wider; antennal club composed of four antennomeres, sixth antennomere slightly transversely produced, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica munnarensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 5W–Y, 29A, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India, Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 67/ 638 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “S India, Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “Anamalai Hills Cinchona. S. ind. 3500ft. 1959/ gigantea Br.” (CF), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000ft. IV.-V.71 leg. T.R.S. Nathan/ Meriserica oberthuri Br det. G. Frey, 1970” (CF).

Description. Length: 13.5 mm, length of elytra: 9.6 mm, width: 8.1 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antennal club, abdomen including pygidium yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface convexly elevated medially, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, anteriorly more sparse, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with a single seta. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club half as long as the club, antennomere five slightly transverse; antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, robust marginal line not interrupted medially; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, along midline punctures less dense, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals

weakly convex, with unevenly dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, punctures on elytra lighter, intervals with a few fine white very short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia moderately slender and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on basal half; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 5W–Y. Habitus: Fig. 29A.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica munnarensis* sp. n. differs from *N. aulica* by the strongly curved parameres that have the more basal external tooth located at the middle instead of subapically as in *N. aulica*.

Etymology. The new species is named according to its occurrence close to Munnar (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 12.0–14.6 mm, length of elytra: 8.7–10.9 mm, width: 7.9–8.9 mm. Female: body wider; antennal club composed of four antennomeres, sixth an-

tennomere slightly transversely produced, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica nilgiriana* sp. n.**

(Figs 6A–C, 29B, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes./ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221./ 685 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Nilgiri Hills: Naduvatam P.S. Nathan” (ISNB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 11.7 mm, length of elytra: 9.2 mm, width: 7.3 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antennal club and posterior legs yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface convexly elevated medially, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, terminal seta lacking in holotype. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, beside eyes with a single seta. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.58. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club half as long as the club, antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, fine marginal line indistinct medially; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina weakly produced. Scutellum moderately long, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, on midline broadly impunctate, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra oblong, widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with unevenly dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, punctures on elytra reddish brown, intervals with a few fine white very short setae, otherwise

only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border membranous, with a fine fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few single setae beside apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and very weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion glabrous. Metatibia moderately slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind anterior third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on basal third; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6A–C. Habitus: Fig. 29B.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica nilgiriana* sp. n. differs from *N. barberi* by the very small paired laminae on the ventral phallobase, these are much shorter than the phallobase is (at this point) wide.

Etymology. The new species is named ‘*nilgiriana*’ according to its occurrence in the Nilgiri Hills (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 11.7–12.1 mm, length of elytra: 9.2–9.3 mm, width: 7.3–7.4 mm. Female: body slightly wider; antennal club composed of four antennomeres,

sixth antennomere slightly transversely produced, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica parilis* sp. n.**
(Figs 6D–F, 29C, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 27/ 647 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 12.7 mm, length of elytra: 10.9 mm, width: 7.7 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, antennal club brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin nearly straight, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, basis with dull toment, punctation dense, anteriorly more sparse, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = nearly 1/2 of ocular diameter) and slender, impunctate, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and sparse punctures, beside the eyes with 2–3 erect setae. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, only slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club subequal to 2/3 of club length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum distinctly produced medially, with a deep median sinuation and two blunt anterior teeth.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin nearly straight, with distinct and complete marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, but carina only weakly produced. Scutellum short, triangular, apex slightly rounded, with fine, moderately dense punctures, basally at middle smooth, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, apex slightly truncate, widest at posterior third, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, even intervals flat, odd ones slightly convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures being on odd intervals concentrated along striae, intervals with

a few fine white adpressed setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at the blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura slightly reflexed, densely setose, apical border thickened, narrowly membranous, with a very fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on the disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.52. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few semi-erect setae beside the apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row nearly completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/4.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before the middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few robust but single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on about two third of metatibial length; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, protarsomeres smooth, meso- and metatarsomeres with a few very fine punctures; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and 1/4 of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6D–F. Habitus: Fig. 29C.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica parilis* sp. n. is in its external shape and genital morphology highly similar to *N. putaoana* Ahrens et al., 2014. *N. parilis* differs from *N. putaoana* by the much more sinuate parameres, with the left paramere curved externally at its apex.

Etymology. The new species is named with the Latin adjective '*parilis*' (similar), with reference to the similarity with *N. putaoana* (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica pilistriata* sp. n.**
(Figs 6G–I, 29D, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N, 91°47'E, 500–900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004" (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Meghalaya 1976 Wittmer, Baroni U./ Upper Shillong 1900 m 13.5./ 601 Sericini: Asia spec." (NHMB), 1 ♂ "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N, 91°47'E, 500–900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004" (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.8 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oblong, dark brown, ventral surface including antennal club yellowish brown, labroclypeus reddish and shiny, dorsal surface dull, with dense, very long pilosity. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, basis without dull toment, punctation moderately dense, anteriorly more sparse, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and distinctly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = nearly 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, impunctate, with a long terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures bearing each a short adpressed seta, interspersed with moderately dense, coarser punctures bearing each a long, erect seta. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere five slightly transversely produced. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum distinctly produced medially, with a moderately deep median sinuation and two blunt anterior teeth on each side of it.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight and subparallel, moderately curved at middle, in anterior third margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp and weakly produced, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin strongly convex, with robust, complete marginal line; surface with dense and fine punctures with minute to short setae interspersed with coarser punctures bearing each a long erect seta; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse

and long; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina not produced. Scutellum short, triangular, with fine, very dense punctures, basally at middle punctures impunctate, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, apex slightly truncate, widest at posterior third, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with dense, long, erect setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border chitinous, without a fringe of microtrichomes (visible at 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Pygidium moderately convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few short setae beside the apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row nearly completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/4.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few robust but single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on about two third of metatibial length; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust setae the posterior two more widely separated; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, protarsomeres smooth, meso- and metatarsomeres with a few very fine punctures; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and 1/4 of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6G–I. Habitus: Fig. 29D.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica pilistriata* sp. n. is in its genital morphology rather similar to *N. natmatoungensis* Ahrens et al., 2014, while both species differ strongly in their external morphology: the parameres of *N. pilistriata* are shorter and wider, the surface is more densely setose, and the rim of microtrichomes at the apex of the elytra is absent.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin words, ‘*pilus*’ (hair), and ‘*striatus*’ (striped), with reference to the longitudinal rows of long setae on the elytra.

Variation. Length: 9.6–10.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.8–7.2 mm, width: 5.0–5.6 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

***Neoserica plagiata* sp. n.**

(Figs 6J–L, 29E, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m, GPS N25°29,5’ E90°19,5’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m, GPS N25°29,5’ E90°19,5’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (ZFMK), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills reg., Tura 5-7.V.1996 alt. 700+100 m, GPS N25°30,7’ E90°13,9’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30’N, 90°14’E, 2.-5.v.2002, M.Trýzna & Benda leg.” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27’N 90°19’E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6’, E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40” (CPPB), 5 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27’ E92°12’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 27/ 647 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 11.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.7 mm, width: 6.2 mm. Body oval, dark brown, dull, with light greenish shine, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface sparsely setose. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin deeply sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat, shiny, basis with dull toment, punctuation

dense, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = 1/3 of ocular diameter) and slender, glabrous, without terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and dense punctures, with sparse long erect setae beside eyes, otherwise nearly glabrous. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.53. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with six antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club only half as long as club, antennomeres two to four subequal in length. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles rounded at apex and weakly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin straight, marginal line distinct and complete; surface densely and coarsely punctate with minute setae in punctures; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, carina not produced. Scutellum short, triangular, with coarse, dense punctures, along the midline smooth, with only minute setae in punctures.

Elytra very wide, widest shortly behind middle, striae strongly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with very sparse, fine, short setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at weakly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border chitinous, without a fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum with sparse setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.54. Pygidium strongly convex at apex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without a smooth midline, with numerous short setae, on apical portion also longer setae.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row complete, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and very weakly widened, posterior margin dorsally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion glabrous. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind first third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with 1–2 shorter and robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, along

middle slightly concave, finely and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present up to posterior third; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally and dorsally sharply carinate, impunctate dorsally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and nearly twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6J–L. Habitus: Fig. 29E.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from *Neoserica infamiliaris* sp. n. in the presence of only one lamina on the ventral side of the phallobase, as well as in the stouter parameres.

Etymology. The new species is named (adjective in the nominative singular) with the Latin adjective ‘*plagiatus*’ (plagiarized) with reference to the highly similar taxon *N. infamiliaris* sp. n. to which *N. plagiata* seem to be a slightly modified copy.

Variation. Length: 10.5–11.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.2–7.7 mm, width: 6.2–6.6 mm. Female: body as in male; antennal club composed of four antennomeres, 6th antennomere slightly transversely produced, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45C).

Neoserica ziyardamensis sp. n.
(Figs 6M–O, 29F, 45C)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Myanmar N (Burma) 65 km NE Putao, 1250 m, Zi Yar Dam vill. 18-21.05.1998 leg. S. Murzin & V. Sinaev/ [ex] Coll. Takeshi Itoh, Osaka (Japan)/ 700 Sericini: Asia spec.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 11.4 mm, length of elytra: 8.2 mm, width: 6.4 mm. Body oblong, dark reddish brown, antennal club yellowish brown, anterior labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull and with moderately dense to sparse, long pilosity. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat and shiny, basis without dull toment, punctation dense, anteriorly more sparse, behind anterior margin with coarse punctures each

bearing a long erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and distinctly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long (length = nearly 1/2 of ocular diameter) and slender, impunctate, with a long terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine and sparse punctures, with dense, long, erect setae. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.51. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club less than half as long as club. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum distinctly produced medially, with a shallow median sinuation and two blunt anterior teeth.

Pronotum moderately transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight and subparallel, moderately curved at middle, in anterior third margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin straight, with distinct and complete marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, interspersed with slightly coarser punctures bearing each a long erect seta, otherwise with minute setae in punctures only; setae of anterior and lateral border sparse; hypomeron basally distinctly carinate, but carina not produced. Scutellum short, triangular, with coarse, very dense punctures, basally at middle punctures less dense, with only minute setae.

Elytra oblong, apex slightly truncate, widest shortly behind middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures concentrated along striae, intervals with sparse long erect setae, otherwise only with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge fine, ending at blunt external apical angle of elytra, densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, with a very fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with setae on disc, glabrous on sides; metacoxa glabrous, with a few short setae laterally, posterior margin weakly convex; abdominal sternites finely and unevenly densely punctate, nearly glabrous, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae half as wide as slender mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium moderately convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few short setae beside the apical margin.

Legs slender; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate between the rows; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, behind anterior edge without serrated line, setae of anterior longitudinal row nearly completely lacking, posterior margin in apical half ventrally smooth and slightly widened, posterior margin dor-

sally distinctly serrated, on its basal portion with a few short setae. Metatibia slender and long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/4.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before the middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few robust but single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, very finely, superficially and sparsely punctate, subdorsal longitudinal carina on lateral face present on about two third of metatibial length; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust setae the posterior two widely separated; medial face smooth, apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, laterally not carinate, protarsomeres smooth, meso- and metatarsomeres with a few very fine punctures; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a sharp subventral carina immediately beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and 1/4 of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6M–O. Habitus: Fig. 29F.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica ziyardamensis* sp. n. is in external shape and genital morphology rather similar to *N. natmatoungensis* Ahrens et al., 2014. The species differs in the left paramere being much shorter and strongly curved dorsally instead of ventrally (as in *N. natmatoungensis*).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Zi Yar Dam (= Ziyadam) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Remarks. This species was omitted by our mistake from the previous revision (Ahrens et al., 2014a), and is here included along with the Indian species, although being from Myanmar.

Distribution. Northern Myanmar, however, the type locality was not located with GPS data, therefore the species is not presented in our map (Fig. 45C).

Neoserica dichroa group

Diagnosis. Hypomeron ventrally without carina. Protibia bidentate. Antennal club in male with three or four antennomeres. Pygidium in female shiny, nearly glabrous.

Key to species of the *Neoserica dichroa* group (♂♂)

- 1 Antennal club with three antennomeres in both sexes.2

- 1' Antennal club with four antennomeres in males, and three antennomeres in females.5
- 2 Phallobase at apex without a dorsal process external of left paramere. Left paramere straight.*N. flavoviridis* (Brenske, 1896)
- 2' Phallobase at apex with a dorsal process external of left paramere.3
- 3 Dorsal process of phallobase short and sharply pointed.4
- 3' Dorsal process of phallobase long, subequal to left paramere, rounded at apex.*N. plateosa* sp. n.
- 4 Left apophysis of phallobase long and straight.*N. genieri* sp. n.
- 4' Left apophysis of phallobase very short.*N. plebea* sp. n.
- 5 Phallobase with a left lateral distal apophysis of phallobase.6
- 5' Phallobase without a left lateral distal apophysis of phallobase.7
- 6 Lateral apophysis long and straight.*N. submaculosa* sp. n.
- 6' Lateral apophysis short and curved ventrally.*N. ammattiensis* sp. n.
- 7 Insertion of left paramere displaced at right side. Parameres as long as phallobase.*N. rotundotibialis* sp. n.
- 7' Insertion of left paramere on left side. Parameres less than half as long as phallobase.*N. dichroa* Frey, 1973

Neoserica ammattiensis sp. n.

(Figs 6P–R, 29G, 45D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Coll.R.I.Sc.N.B. South India S. Coorg. Ammatti 3100 ft. V-1951 P.S. Nathan” (ISNB). Paratypes: 27 ♂♂, 43 ♀♀ “Coll.R.I.Sc.N.B. South India S. Coorg. Ammatti 3100 ft. V-1951 P.S. Nathan” (ISNB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.3 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface, frons, disc of pronotum and numerous small spots on elytra dark brown and with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull,

with sparse, fine punctures, with two single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly evenly convex and moderately convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerion not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.62. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.1; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and very sparsely punctate and glabrous, basally with dense coarse punctures, along middle smooth; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly

longer than two following tarsomeres combined, two thirds of its length longer than very short dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6P–R. Habitus: Fig. 29G.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica ammattiensis* sp. n. is in its male genital morphology rather similar to *N. flavoviridis* but differs from the latter by the antennal club being composed of four instead three antennomeres, as well as in the apical metatibial spines which are in *N. ammattiensis* much shorter than in *N. flavoviridis*. The apex of the right (ventral) paramere is more robust compared to that of *N. flavoviridis*, the left paramere (dorsal) is shorter and slightly wider.

Etymology. This new species is named after its type locality, Ammatti (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 5.1–5.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.9–4.5 mm, width: 3.3–3.8 mm. Colour may vary from above described pattern towards the body being entirely dark brown. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining the antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica dichroa Frey, 1973

(Figs 6S–U, 29H, 45D)

Neoserica dichroa Frey, 1973: 248.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan/ Type *Neoserica dichroa* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratype: 1 ♂ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan/ Paratype *Neoserica dichroa* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan/ Paratype *Neoserica dichroa* G. Frey 1972” (CF), 1 ex. “India Trivandrum distr. Poonmudi rain forest 10.IV.1990 B. Gustafsson” (NHRS).

Redescription. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 4.7 mm, width: 4.3 mm.

Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface slightly darker, frons, disc of pronotum and numerous small spots on elytra dark and with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous, partly moderately shiny.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior mar-

gin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with two single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.61. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly evenly convex and moderately convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.75. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.7; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and very sparsely punctate, along middle smooth, glabrous; ventral edge

finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly longer than two following tarsomeres combined, one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6S–U. Habitus: Fig. 29H.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

***Neoserica flavoviridis* (Brenske, 1896) comb. n.**
(Figs 6V–X, 29I, 45D)

Serica flavoviridis Brenske, 1896: 154.

Autoserica flavoviridis: Brenske 1898: 239.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “Barway P. Cardon/ *Serica flavoviridis* typ. Brsk./ Type/ *flavoviridis* Brsk.” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Barway P. Cardon/ *Serica flavoviridis* typ. Brsk./ Type/ *flavoviridis* Brsk.” (MSNG), 1 ♀ “Barway P. Cardon/ Museum Paris Inde Brenske 1898/ Cotype/ *Serica flavoviridis* Cotype Brsk.” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “Barway P. Cardon/ coll. Brenske/ *flavoviridis* type Brsk.” (ZMHB), 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “Barway P. Cardon/ coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 43 ♂♂, 27 ♀♀ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Barway P. Cardon” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Kanara” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Belgaum” (ZMHB), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Mahe Malabar” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Matheran 800 m/ India or. Biró 1902” (HNHMB), 1 ex. “Mahe (Inde) Coll. R. Ley/ Comp. au type Musei du Bruxelles det. R. Ley 1923/ *Serica flavoviridis* Brenske det. R. Ley 1923” (MNHN), 5 ex. “Mahe/ Le Moudt vendit” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Malabaer/ Le Moudt vendit” (ISNB), 3 ex. “Malabar coll. R. Ley” (MNHN), 4 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Mandar Beng. P. Cardon 7/91 Det. 92.” (ISNB), 1 ex. “India: Karnataka Balehonnur 21.5.1981/ CR 49/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India: Karnataka Mudigere 22.5.1981 C.R. Coll./ CR 49/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 25 ex. “Kanara S. India/ Kanara/ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-231” (BMNH, CF), 9 ex. “Belgaum Bombay H. E. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 4 ex. “Kanara/ India 1900.20” (BMNH), 2 ex. “Kanara, S. India/ Kanara/ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Belgaum” (BMNH), 2 ex. “Kanara” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India 85.43” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Sidapur Coorg II.V.1917 T. R. N. Coll.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Sidapur Coorg 12.IV.1917 T. R. N. Coll.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Sidapur Coorg 4.-

10.IV.1917 T. R. N. Coll." (BMNH), 1 ex. "India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Sidapur Coorg III.1917 T. R. N. Coll." (BMNH), 1 ex. "India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Sidapur Coorg 22.III.1917 T. R. N. Coll." (BMNH), 1 ex. "India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Coorg-Mercara 4500 ft. 27. Apr. 13. T. V. R. Coll." (BMNH), 1 ex. "India T. B. Fletcher B. M. 1943-9/ Mercara-Coorg 20.V.1917 T. R. N. Coll." (BMNH), 2 ex. "Mahé Inde/ Brit. Mus. 1923-572/ compared with type/ *flavoviridis* Brenske det. R. Ley 1923" (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) "South Mysore H.L. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Mysore/ on Cashew Nut Plant" (BMNH), 28 ex. "India, Mysore v.1973 Coorg distr. Mercara 4000 ft. T. R. S. Nathan leg." (MHNG, CPPB), 9 ex. "India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat, 2000', VI.1990 T.R.S. Nathan" (CMNC), 1 ex. "India Madras Coimbatore 1400 ft. XI.73 T. R. S. Nathan" (MHNG), 1 ex. "Kanara" (CF), 3 ex. "Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz", 1 ex. "Barway P. Cardon/ C. v. Bennigsen", 1 ex. "Belgaum" (CF), 2 ex. "Belgaum/ Coll. Kraatz" (DEIC), 7 ex. "Mahé Chass. indigenes Aout 1901/ Museum Paris Cote de Malabar Mahé M. Maindrom 1902/ Cote de Malabar M. Maindrom" (MNH), 1 ex. "Maissour Shimoga Juin 1897" (MNH), 1 ex. "Cote de Malabar T. Deschamps 1900" (MNH), 1 ex. "S-India, Karnataka state, Coorg distr., NE of Virajpet, 75°50'E 12°13'N, ca. 500 m, 4.-8.vi.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg." (CPPB), 1 ex. "S-India, Kerala state, Ponmudi hill resort, 30 km NE of Trivandrum, 77°06'E 8°46'N, ca. 1300-1500 m, 7.-13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg." (CPPB), 1 ex. "S. India: Nilgiri Hills: Cherangode, 1050 m, V-50 P. S. Nathan" (BPPB), 1 ex. (♀) "South India Kerala St. Quilon Distr., Thenmala V.1993, leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan" (CARL), 1 ex. (♀) "South India Nilgiri Hills, Devala 3200 ft. V.1984, leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan" (CARL), 66 ex. "S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200-500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.-21.v.2002" (CPPB, ZFMK), 6 ex. "India, Maharashtra, 15km N of Mahad, Raigarh Fort env., 250-500m, 18°14'N 73°26'E, 9.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB), 15 ex. "India, Maharashtra, 15km N of Mahad, near river, ca 20mm, 18°12'N 73°24'E, 8.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB), 2 ex. "India, Maharashtra, ca 30km W of Pune, Mulshi env., 18°29'N 73°30'E, ca700m, 13.-16.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB), 3 ex. "India-Maharashtra state Western Ghat Mts. Raigardh, Mahad env. 7.-9.VI.2006, O. Šafránek leg." (CPPB), 4 ex. "India, Kerala, Sabramila 12°32'N 75°29'E M. Halada leg., 1.v.2005" (CPPB), 211 ex. "S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gunda; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200-500m; P. Pacholátko; 16.-21.v.2002" (CPPB), 4 ex. "S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 20 km W Talguppa; Jog Falls; 14°14'N 74°44'E; 500±200m; P. Pacholátko; 22.-28.v.2002" (CPPB), 3 ex. "India, Maharashtra [sic] state, Alibag env., 45 km S Bombay, 22.-24.vi.2006, O. Šafránek leg." (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.1 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface, frons, disc of pronotum and numerous small spots on elytra dark brown and with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with two single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of three antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins weakly evenly convex and moderately convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate, on midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.54. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only

weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia moderately long and narrow, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.5; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and very sparsely punctate and glabrous, basally with dense coarse punctures, along middle smooth; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly longer than two following tarsomeres combined and twice as long as very short dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 6V–X. Habitus: Fig. 29I.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

***Neoserica genieri* sp. n.**

(Figs 7A–C, 29J, 45D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat, 2000”, VI.1990 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ “India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat, 2000”, VI.1990 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC, ZFMK), 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “India, W Karnataka, Udupi distr., E of Bhatkal, Kollur, 26.-29.v.2006, Z. Kevjal lgt.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface slightly darker, frons, disc of pronotum, scutellum and numerous small spots on elytra dark and with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous, partly moderately shiny.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with two single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. An-

tenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of three antennomeres, straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, 7th antennomere slightly transversely produced. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins moderately and evenly convex and convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, also on midline.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae at apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, along middle in apical half smooth, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly longer than two following tarsomeres combined, twice as

long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7A–C. Habitus: Fig. 29J.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica genieri* sp. n. differs from the subsequent species, *N. plateosa* sp. n., by the dorsal process of phallobase being short and sharply pointed (instead of being long and rounded at apex).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to François Génier (Ottawa) who kindly sent us the material of the Canadian Museum of Nature for study (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 6.1–6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–4.6 mm, width: 3.9–4.1 mm. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, seventh antennomere not transversely produced; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica plateosa sp. n.
(Figs 7D–F, 29K, 45D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200–500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.–21.v.2002” (CPPB). Paratypes: 8 ♂♂ “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200–500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.–21.v.2002” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 4.0 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, frons, anterior disc, two lateral long spots on pronotum and numerous small spots on elytra including the penultimate external interval dark and with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous, frons moderately shiny.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, densely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with one or two single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of three antennomeres, straight, slightly shorter than remaining an-

tennomeres combined, antennomere 7 slightly transversely produced. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and moderately convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior glabrous. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate, on midline narrowly impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.62. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.6; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and very sparsely punctate, along middle smooth, glabrous; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly longer than two following tarsomeres combined, nearly twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7D–F. Habitus: Fig. 29K. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica plateosa* sp. n. differs from *N. flavoviridis* and *N. dichroa* by the presence of a dorsal process at the apex of its phallobase externally of the left paramere; from *N. dichroa* it differs also by the antennal club being composed of three antennomeres only.

Etymology. The species' name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin word '*plateosus*' (rich with spots), with reference to the dark ornamentation of the dorsal surface.

Variation. Length: 6.2–7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.3–4.5 mm, width: 3.9–4.0 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica plebea sp. n.
(Figs 7G–I, 29L, 45D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 20 km W Talguppa; Jog Falls; 14°14'N 74°44'E; 500±200m; P. Pacholátko; 22.-28.v.2002" (CPPB). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ "S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 20 km W Talguppa; Jog Falls; 14°14'N 74°44'E; 500±200m; P. Pacholátko; 22.-28.v.2002" (CPPB), 1 ♂ "S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200-500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.-21.v.2002" (CPPB).

Description. Length: 6.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface slightly darker, frons, disc of pronotum except two yellow spots beside middle, scutellum, elytral striae and numerous small spots on elytra dark and with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous, partly moderately shiny.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with two single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of three antennomeres, straight, slightly shorter than remaining an-

tennomeres combined, antennomere 7 slightly transversely produced. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins moderately and evenly convex and convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, also on midline.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.88. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae at apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.4; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, along middle in apical half smooth, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly longer than two following tarsomeres combined, nearly twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7G–I. Habitus: Fig. 29L.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica plebea* sp. n. differs from *N. genieri* sp. n. in the left apophysis of the phallobase being very short.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin adjective '*plebeus*' (simple/ordinary).

Variation. Length: 6.6–7.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–5.0 mm, width: 3.9–4.4 mm. Yellow ground colour may be sometimes darker than ornaments are less distinct. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, straight, distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere 7 not transversely produced; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica rotundotibialis sp. n.
(Figs 7J–L, 29M, 45D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "S India; Kerala; Thekkady; Periyar Lake; 9,34N 77,10E 900–1000m; 19.-27.iv.1997 Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 88/ 624 Sericini Asia spec." (CPPB). Paratypes: 33 ♂♂, 30 ♀♀ "S India; Kerala; Thekkady; Periyar Lake; 9,34N 77,10E 900–1000m; 19.-27.iv.1997 Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 88/ 624 Sericini Asia spec." (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown, ventral surface, legs, labroclypeus, sides and two lateral spots of pronotum, including wide parts of elytra yellowish brown, elytra with numerous small dark spots, dark parts with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous, partly moderately shiny.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with 2–3 single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly

flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest shortly before base, lateral margins moderately and evenly convex and convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles, slightly narrowed towards base. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerion not carinate. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, midline widely impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae at apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, along middle in apical half smooth, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than the following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7J–L. Habitus: Fig. 29M.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica rotundotibialis* sp. n. differs from the similar *N. dichroa* sp. n. by the insertion of the left paramere being displaced at its right side.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the combined Latin words, ‘*rotundus*’ (round) and ‘*tibialis*’ (tibia), a character related with the tibia (with reference to the longitudinally strongly convex dorsal margin of the metatibia).

Variation. Length: 5.2–5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.8–3.9 mm, width: 3.1–3.5 mm. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, straight, distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, seventh antennomere not transversely produced; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica submaculosa sp. n.
(Figs 7M–O, 29N, 45D)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India mer. Kerala Periyar, Senft lgt. April 1993/ 620 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “India mer. Kerala Periyar, Senft lgt. April 1993/ 620 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “S India Kerala: 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.–9.v.1997 10,02N 76,5E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 71” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown, ventral surface slightly lighter, labroclypeus, sides and two lateral spots of pronotum, including wide parts of elytra yellowish brown, elytra with numerous small dark spots, dark parts with greenish shine; dorsal surface dull and glabrous, partly moderately shiny.

Labroclypeus shiny, subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin moderately sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and triangular, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with 2–3 single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres

combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins moderately and evenly convex and convergent towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals strongly convex, with fine and dense punctures exclusive along striae, at centre impunctate, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.52. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae at apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.0; dorsal margin distinctly longitudinally convex, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, along middle in apical half smooth, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous; first metatarsomere twice as long as dorsal tibial spur, subsequent tarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7M–O. Habitus: Fig. 29N.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica submaculosa* sp. n. differs from the similar *N. ammattiensis* sp. n. by the long and straight left apophysis of the phallobase.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the combined Latin words, 'sub-' (prefix) (almost), and 'maculosa' (with spots), with reference to the dorsal surface covered with dark spots.

Variation. Length: 5.8–6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.4 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, straight, distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, seventh antennomere slightly transversely produced; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica lubrica group

Key to species of the *Neoserica lubrica* group of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Apex of protibia with a distal twin-tooth.2
- 1' Apex of protibia simple, with a single tooth.3
- 2 Left paramere simply pointed. ...*N. shillongensis* sp. n.
- 2' Left paramere bifurcate, with two distal teeth.
.....*N. kaskiensis* Ahrens
- 3 Body stout and bicoloured (yellowish brown and black).*N. bicolora* sp. n.
- 3' Body more elongate, unicoloured yellowish4
- 4 Parameres short, distinctly much less than half of phallobasal length.*N. pubiforceps* Ahrens
- 4' Parameres long, subequal or longer than half of phallobasal length.5
- 5 Left paramere not bifurcate at apex but strongly curved.*N. incompta* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 5' Left paramere bifurcate at apex and nearly straight. .
.....*N. bhalukpongensis* sp. n.

Neoserica bhalukpongensis sp. n.

(Figs 4N–P, 28C, 45E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "NE India, Assam, Bhalukpong, 26.v.-3.vi.2006, 27°02'N 92°35'E, 150m, P. Pacholátko leg." (CPPB). Paratype: 1 ♀ "NE India, Assam-Arunachal border, Bhalukpong, 150m, 27°00'48"N 92°39'08"E, L. Dembický leg., 1-8.v.2012" (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, dorsal surface strongly shiny, dorsal surface glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than

long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex, moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin shallowly but widely sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface convex and shiny, finely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous except a few single seta anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye small, weakly convex, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and broad (1/6 of ocular diameter), finely sparsely punctate, with one terminal seta. Frons with fine, moderately dense punctures, with a few long erect setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.75. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere six subequal to the length of club. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum not short, transversely rectangular, not produced medially, without median sinuation, with densely setose anterior margin.

Pronotum weakly transverse, widest at the base, lateral margins moderately evenly convex and more strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt and weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a fine complete marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior border sparsely setose; hypomeron distinctly carinate basally, not produced ventrally. Scutellum narrow, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with sparse, fine punctures sometimes concentrated along striae, glabrous, with a few very long erect setae on penultimate lateral interval; epipleural edge fine, ending at widely rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum glabrous; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.52. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, finely and very densely punctate, with a wide smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short; femora shiny, with two rudimentary longitudinal rows of setae, superficially and sparsely punctate, glabrous; metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally in apical half and only weakly widened, posterior margin smooth dorsally. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group

shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few short single setae; lateral face weakly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, smooth along the middle; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust nearly equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, smooth, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, smooth, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, distal tooth simply pointed at apex; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4N–P. Habitus: Fig. 28C.

Diagnosis. This new species is in its shape of the genitalia and its external appearance very similar to *N. kaskiensis* Ahrens, 2004. *N. bhalukpongensis* sp. n. differs from the latter by the left paramere being narrowed towards the apex and having the internal distal tooth of the left paramere elongated and sharply pointed at the apex.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Bhalukpong (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 6.9–7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–4.9 mm, width: 3.7–4.0 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45E).

***Neoserica bicolora* sp. n.**

(Figs 4Q–T, 28D, 45E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°-13'-14' N, 91°40' E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 64 ♂♂, 63 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-14' N, 91°40' E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherrapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21-24.iv.2008, 25° 13'N, 91° 39'E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, posterior half of elytra black, dorsal surface strongly shiny, dorsal surface glabrous. Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex, strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin straight medially,

margins weakly reflexed; surface convex and shiny, finely and densely punctate, glabrous, with a few single seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye small, weakly convex, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and broad (1/6 of ocular diameter), impunctate, with one terminal seta. Frons with fine, very sparse punctures, with a few long erect setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.41. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined, antennomere six subequal to the length of club. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum transversely rectangular, not produced medially, without median sinuation, with densely setose anterior margin.

Pronotum weakly transverse, widest at the base, lateral margins subparallel in basal half, moderately evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt and weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a fine complete marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior border sparsely setose; hypomeron distinctly carinate basally, not produced ventrally. Scutellum narrow, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous, only a few single long erect setae on lateral intervals; epipleural edge fine, ending at widely rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum glabrous; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short; femora shiny, with two rudimentary longitudinal rows of setae, superficially and sparsely punctate, glabrous; metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally in apical half and only weakly widened, posterior margin smooth dorsally. Metatibia wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few short single setae; lateral face weakly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, smooth along the middle; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust nearly equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex inte-

riorly near tarsal articulation moderately sinuate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, smooth, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, smooth, first metatarsomere little shorter than the two following tarsomeres combined and more than a third of its length longer than the upper tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, distal tooth simply pointed at apex; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4Q–T. Habitus: Figs 28D.

Diagnosis. The new species is more stout and robust than all other species of the *N. lubrica* group. In the shape of its genitalia it is most similar to *N. pubiforceps* Ahrens, 2004. From the latter, *N. bicolora* sp. n. differs by the bicoloured elytra, and the shape of the parameres: the sinuation of the left paramere is situated at the distal margins in *N. bicolora*, instead of at the lateral margin (as in *N. pubiforceps*).

Etymology. The new species is named (adjective in the nominative singular) with reference to its bicoloured elytra with the combined latin words, ‘*coloreus*’ (variegated) and the prefix ‘*bi-*’ (twice).

Variation. Length: 6.2–6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.6 mm, width: 3.7–3.9 mm. Elytra bicoloured, completely light brown, or dark brown. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Remarks. Paratypes are labelled as ‘*Neoserica bicolorata* sp. n.’ which was the name originally chosen for this species. However, to avoid the name ‘*bicolorata*’ to be used twice within Sericini (see *Gynaecoserica bicolorata* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009) we decided to use and introduce the name *Neoserica bicolora* sp. n.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45E).

***Neoserica kaskiensis* Ahrens, 2004**
(Figs 28E, 45E)

Neoserica kaskiensis Ahrens, 2004b: 163.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 163).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 249–251, p. 419).

Distribution. Central Nepal (Fig. 45E).

***Neoserica incompta* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Neoserica incompta Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 265.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 265).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 5M–O, p. 281).

Distribution. NE India: Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 45E).

***Neoserica pubiforceps* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 28F, 45E)

Neoserica pubiforceps Ahrens, 2004b: 165.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 165); 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N, 91°47'E, 500–900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004” (CPPB).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs. 252–254, p. 419).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal, Sikkim, Assam and Meghalaya (NE India) (Fig. 45E).

***Neoserica shillongensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 4U–W, 28G, 45E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Shillong A.G.R. coll. 6-VI-18./ India T.B.Fletcher B.M. 1943-9./♂” (BMNH). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀ “Shillong, Assam F.W.C./ G.C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409.” (BMNH, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.8 mm, width: 3.1 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, dorsal surface strongly shiny, dorsal surface glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight, convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface nearly flat, shiny, finely and sparsely punctate, with a few setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, flat and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye small, weakly convex, approximately 1.3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and broad (1/6 of ocular diameter), finely sparsely punctate, with one terminal seta. Frons with fine, evenly and moderately dense punctures, with a few long erect setae beside eyes. Eyes very small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.39. Antennal club missing in holotype. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly. Labrum not short, transversely rectangular, weakly produced medially, without median sinuation, with densely setose anterior margin.

Pronotum weakly transverse, widest at the base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight and weakly convergent, moderately evenly convex and more strongly con-

vergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt and weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin convexly produced medially, with a fine complete marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior border sparsely setose; hypomeron distinctly carinate basally, not produced ventrally. Scutellum narrow, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, impunctate on basal midline, glabrous.

Elytra oval, widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with sparse, fine punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous; epipleural edge fine, ending at widely rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a fine fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum glabrous; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a short robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as the mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, finely and very densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short; femora shiny, with two rudimentary longitudinal rows of setae, superficially and sparsely punctate, glabrous; metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally in apical half and only weakly widened, posterior margin smooth dorsally. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.7, dorsally sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few short single setae; lateral face weakly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, smooth along the middle; ventral edge finely serrated, with three robust nearly equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres ventrally with sparse, short setae, smooth, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally, smooth, first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, distal tooth wide and truncate at apex, slightly sinuate in distal point; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw sharply truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 4U–W. Habitus: Fig. 28G.

Diagnosis. The new species is in the shape of the protibia (apical twin-teeth) similar to *N. kaskiensis*, but the new species differs in the simple and sharply pointed apex of the left paramere (which is bifurcate in *N. kaskiensis*).

Etymology. This new species is named with reference to its type locality, Shillong (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 5.1–5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.8–3.9 mm, width: 3.1–3.4 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45E).

Neoserica septemlamellata group

Remarks. The group which is distributed mainly in southern China and northern Indochina occurs only with two species in the Himalayas. The group was recently completely revised by Ahrens et al. (2014a).

Key to species of the *Neoserica septemlamellata* group of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Left paramere with an additional large external lobe. *N. crenatolineata* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 1' Left paramere without an additional large external lobe. *N. changrae* Ahrens

Neoserica changrae Ahrens, 2004

(Figs 28H, 45B)

Neoserica changrae Ahrens, 2004b: 167.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 167).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 261–265, p. 421).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 45B).

Neoserica crenatolineata Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Neoserica crenatolineata Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 262.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 262).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 5A–C, p. 281).

Distribution. Endemic to NE India, W-Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 45B).

Neoserica speciosa group**Key to species of the *Neoserica speciosa* group (♂♂)**

- 1 Distal lobe of right paramere strongly convex at its dorsal margin and with numerous small teeth.
.....*N. assamensis* (Frey)
- 1' Distal lobe of right paramere straight at its dorsal margin and with a single larger tooth.
.....*N. speciosa* Brenske

Neoserica assamensis (Frey, 1962)

Leucoserica [sic] *assamensis* Frey, 1962b: 612; Sabatinelli 1993: 626.

Neoserica assamensis: Ahrens 2004b: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 155); 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N 91°40'E, 500–900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500–600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 13.–18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 12.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherrapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21–24.iv.2008, 25° 13'N, 91° 39'E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 229–231, p. 415).

Distribution. NE India: Assam and Meghalaya (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica speciosa Brenske, 1898

Neoserica speciosa Brenske, 1898: 353; Ahrens 2004b: 153.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 153); 2 ♂♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500–600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 13.–18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 226–228, p. 415).

Distribution. NE India: Assam and Meghalaya (Fig. 45D).

Neoserica uniformis group*Neoserica uniformis* Moser, 1920

Neoserica uniformis Moser, 1920: 5; Ahrens 2004b: 161; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. Ahrens 2004b (p. 161); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272); 2 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500–600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.–5.v.2002, M.Trýzna & Benda leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 6.–12.v. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India Meghalaya, 1999, 9 km NW Jowai, 1400 m 25°30'N 92°10'E 12.V. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens, 2004b (figs 246–248, p. 418).

Distribution. India: Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya (Fig. 45B).

Neoserica variegata group**Key to species of the *Neoserica variegata* group (♂♂)**

- 1 Elytra with fine and thick white setae only.
.....*N. variegata* Moser
- 1' Elytra with fine and scale-like white setae.2
- 2 Dorsal surface of body shiny.*N. fusiforceps* sp. n.
- 2' Dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra dull.3
- 3 Head shiny. Antennal club distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*N. flagrans* sp. n.
- 3' Frons dull. Antennal club as long as or shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.4
- 4 Pronotum laterally with scale-like setae that are more than five times longer than wide.
.....*N. sparsesquamata* sp. n.
- 4' Pronotum laterally with scale-like setae that only three times longer than wide.5
- 5 Right paramere hooked, its apex split into several well separated spines.*N. incisa* sp. n.
- 5' Right paramere hooked, its apex with a single terminal, not split into several well separated spines.
.....*N. unciforceps* sp. n.

Neoserica flagrans sp. n.

(Figs 7P–R, 29O, 45F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Myanmar N (Burma) 25 km E Putao, H-800 m Nan San Bon vill. 06–09.05.1998 leg. S. Murzin & V. Sinaev/ 708 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.5 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.3 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface, frons, two pairs of large spots on disc of pronotum, scutellum, lateral intervals and extended dots on elytra dark; dorsal surface except head dull, nearly glabrous, except scale-like setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and weakly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin distinct-

ly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single very short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with dense, fine punctures, with a few fine setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent towards sharp and moderately produced anterior angles, slightly narrowed basally. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, strongly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, with minute setae on disc, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron carinate, carina not produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and densely punctate, with minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with shorter and longer, white scale-like setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.36. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium dull, strongly convex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and with moderately dense long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures complete; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin serrated dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and slender, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.6; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge serrate, with two very widely separate robust setae only; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near

tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally, dorsally impunctate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous, in addition with a blunt lateral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, before basal tooth with a blunt lateral extension; anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw widened and truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7P–R. Habitus: Fig. 29O.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica flagrans* sp. n. differs from the rather similar *N. variegata* Moser by the dull body surface and the large scale-like setae on its elytra. From *N. fusiforceps* sp. n. it differs by the well-separated parameres. In its genital morphology *N. flagrans* sp. n. is very similar to *N. sparsa* (Arrow, 1946) from Myanmar, however, the median lobe of the left parameres is in the latter species strongly widened at the apex.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin word ‘*flagrans*’ (burning) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45F).

***Neoserica fusiforceps* sp. n.**

(Figs 7S–U, 29P, 45F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India; Assam; 5 km N of Umrongso; 700 m; 25°27’N 92°43’E; 21.v.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ 614 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 3.6 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface, frons, disc of pronotum, scutellum, lateral intervals and extended dots on elytra dark; dorsal surface moderately shiny and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and weakly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single very short terminal seta. Frons shiny, with dense, fine punctures, with a few fine setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten anten-

nomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent towards sharp and moderately produced anterior angles, slightly narrowed basally. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, strongly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, with minute setae on disc and short white setae on sides, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerone carinate, carina not produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and very densely punctate, with minute setae, midline at base widely impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with short white scale-like setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.44. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium dull, at centre yellow, strongly convex at apex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and with moderately dense long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures complete; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin serrated dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and slender, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge serrate, with two very widely separate robust setae only; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally, dorsally very finely and sparsely punctate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous, in addition with a blunt lateral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, before basal tooth with a blunt lateral extension; anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw shortly lobiform.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7S–U. Habitus: Fig. 29P.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica fusiforceps* sp. n. differs from the rather similar *N. variegata* Moser by the less shiny body surface and the scale-like setae on its elytra, as well as in the shape of the parameres being completely fused with one another in the new species.

Etymology. The name of the new species (noun in apposition) is derived from the combined Latin words ‘*fusus*’ (fused) and ‘*forceps*’ (forceps), with reference to the parameres being fused with the aedeagus.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45F).

***Neoserica incisa* sp. n.**

(Figs 7V–X, 30A, 45F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6’ E90°19.5’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 8/ 606 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 13 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6’ E90°19.5’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša” (CPPB, ZFMK), 6 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ “NE India; Assam; 5 km N of Umrongso; 700 m; 25°27’N 92°43’E; 21.v.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ 614 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB), 1 ♀ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27’N 90°19’E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.0 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, abdomen including pygidium, frons, disc of pronotum, scutellum, lateral margin and smaller dots on elytra dark; dorsal surface except head dull, nearly glabrous, except scale-like setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and weakly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single very short terminal seta. Frons dull in posterior half, with dense, fine punctures, with a few fine setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.58. Anten-

na with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent towards sharp and moderately produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles strongly rounded; surface finely and densely punctate, with minute setae on disc, beside disc with short, fine, scale-like, white setae, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerion carinate, carina not produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and densely punctate, with minute setae, base impunctate medially.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with numerous smaller and larger, white scale-like setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.55. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium dull, strongly convex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and with moderately dense long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures complete; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened but distinctly serrate in apical half, posterior margin serrated dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and slender, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.4; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge serrate, with two very widely separate robust setae only; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally, dorsally impunctate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous, in addition with a blunt lateral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, before basal tooth with a blunt lateral

extension; anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of anterior claw strongly widened, truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 7V–X. Habitus: Fig. 30A.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica incisa* sp. n. differs from the similar *N. sparsesquamata* by the broad scales on its pronotum and the right paramere being hooked at the apex, its apex splitting into several well-separated spines.

Etymology. The name of the new species (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin word ‘*incisus*’ (incised), with a reference to the morphology of the aedeagus.

Variation. Length: 5.1–6.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.6–4.1 mm, width: 3.1–3.5 mm. Dark dots on dorsal surface may vary strongly in density and extension. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45F).

Neoserica sparsesquamata sp. n.
(Figs 8A–C, 30B, 45F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Kaziranga 75 m, 7.-9.5.1976/ Assam W. Wittmer C. Baroni U. 1976/ 615 Sericini Asia spec.” (NHMB).

Description. Length: 6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, abdomen except pygidium, frons, disc of pronotum, scutellum, lateral margins and smaller dots on elytra dark; dorsal surface except head dull, nearly glabrous, except scale-like setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and weakly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single very short terminal seta. Frons dull in posterior half, with dense, fine punctures, with a few fine setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.63. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent towards sharp and moderately produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, strongly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, with minute setae on disc, beside disc with short, fine, scale-like, white setae, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron carinate, carina not produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and densely punctate, with minute setae.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with numerous smaller and larger, white scale-like setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.55. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium dull, strongly convex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and with moderately dense long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures complete; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened but finely serrate in apical half, posterior margin serrated dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and slender, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.2; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge serrate, with two very widely separate robust setae only; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally, dorsally impunctate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous, in addition with a blunt lateral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, before basal tooth with a blunt lateral extension; anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw small, lobiform.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8A–C. Habitus: Fig. 30B.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica sparsesquamata* sp. n. differs from all other species of the *N. variegata* group by its dull body surface including the frons, the scale-like setae on its elytra, and the pronotum having laterally scale-like setae that are more than five times longer than wide.

Etymology. The name of the new species (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin words ‘*sparsus*’, (sparse) and ‘*squamatus*’ (bearing scales), with reference to the presence of sparse scales on the elytra.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45F).

***Neoserica unciforceps* sp. n.**

(Figs 8D–F, 30C, 45F)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 30/ 609 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratype. 1 ♀ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 30” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.9 mm, width: 3.2 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, metasternum, abdomen including pygidium, frons, disc of pronotum, scutellum, lateral margin and smaller dots on elytra dark; dorsal surface except head dull, nearly glabrous, except scale-like setae on elytra.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and weakly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a single very short terminal seta. Frons dull in posterior half, very dense, fine punctures, with a few fine setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent towards sharp and moderately produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles

strongly rounded; surface finely and densely punctate, with minute setae on disc, beside disc with short, fine, scale-like, white setae, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerion carinate, carina not produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and densely punctate, with minute setae, base impunctate medially.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with numerous smaller and larger, white scale-like setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium dull, strongly convex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and with moderately dense long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures complete; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened but distinctly serrate in apical half, posterior margin serrated dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and slender, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.6; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge serrate, with two very widely separate robust setae only; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally, dorsally impunctate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous, in addition with a blunt lateral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, before basal tooth with a blunt lateral extension; anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw small, lobiform.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8D–F. Habitus: Fig. 30C.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica unciforceps* sp. n. differs from the similar *N. incisa* by the slightly shorter antennal club (male), and the apical hook of the right paramere which is at the apex not split into several well-separated spines but has a single terminal.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the combined Latin words ‘*uncus*’ (hook) and ‘*forceps*’ (forceps), with reference to the morphology of the right paramere (noun in apposition).

Variation. Length: 5.2–5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.6–3.9 mm, width: 3.0–3.2 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; pygidium less convex; pro-tarsal claws symmetric.

Distribution. See Map (Fig. 45F).

Neoserica variegata Moser, 1915

(Figs 8G–I, 30D, 45F)

Neoserica variegata Moser, 1915c: 380.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “Naga Hills/ *maculosa* Brsk./ *boops* Waterh. afine/ coll. Brenske/ *Neoserica variegata* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Naga Hills/ *maculosa* Brsk./ coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Naga Hills/ *maculosa* Brsk./ *boops* Waterh. afine/ coll. Brenske/ *Neoserica variegata* Type Mos.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 6 ex. “Shillong Assam F. W. C./ G. C. Champion Coll. B. M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 32 ex. “NE India Meghalaya state Jaintia Hills reg. Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m GPS N25°27' E 92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB), 6 ex. “Mawphlang 15.5. 1850 m/ Meghalaya 1976 Wittmer, Baroni U.” (NHMB), 2 ex. “Umtyngar 16.5. Cherrapunjee/ Meghalaya 1976 Wittmer, Baroni U.” (NHMB), 2 ex. “India 26.VI.95 Cherrapunjee Meghalaya Werner leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “NE India: Meghalaya East Khasi Hills strada Shillong-Cherrapunji ca. 20 km S Shillong 26.VI.1995/ L. Bartolozzi & K. Werner legit” (MZP), 1 ex. “NE India Meghalaya East Khasi Hills (ca. 1500 m) Mawphlang 25.VI.1995/ L. Bartolozzi & K. Werner legit” (MZP), 1 ex. “Nilghedi Hills” (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15'N, 91°47'E, 500-900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.-12.v.2004” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India Meghalaya state Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 29/ 602 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India Meghalaya, 1999, 9 km NW Jowai, 1400 m 25°30'N 92°10'E 12.V. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 6.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.1 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, ventral surface, frons, disc of pronotum and small dots on elytra dark; dorsal surface shiny and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subrectangular, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins convex and weakly convergent to

strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures anteriorly bearing each a short erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, slightly elevated and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, sparsely finely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons shiny, with dense, fine punctures, with a few fine setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Menthum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and moderately convergent, in anterior half moderately convex and strongly convergent towards sharp and moderately produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with robust and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerion carinate, carina not produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, coarsely and densely punctate, midline at base widely impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals distinctly convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, most intervals completely impunctate medially, with short white setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, with a broad fringe of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.36. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium dark and dull, strongly convex at apex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and with moderately dense long setae.

Legs slender; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures complete; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin serrated dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and slender, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.4; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group middle, apical one

at 4/5 of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures with minute setae; ventral edge serrate, with two very widely separate robust setae only; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncated. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally, dorsally impunctate; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it, glabrous, in addition with a blunt lateral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly more than twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, before basal tooth with a blunt lateral extension; anterior claws asymmetrical, basal tooth of interior claw shortly lobiform.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8G–I. Habitus: Fig. 30D.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 45F).

Neoserica incertae sedis

Neoserica agumbeensis sp. n.

(Figs 8J–L, 30E, 46A)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India Mysore Shimoga Dist. Agumbe Ghat 2000 ft. V-74 T.R.S. Nathan/ 621 Sericini Asia spec.” (MHNG). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “S India, Karnataka, Coorg distr. 10 km NE Viraipet 75°46'E, 12°06'N, 500-800 m Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat, 2000', V.1991 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC, ZFMK), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ “India: Mysore Shimoga Dist., Agumbe Ghat, 600 m, V.1987 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC, ZFMK), 58 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 20 km W Talguppa; Jog Falls; 14°14'N 74°44'E; 500±200m; P. Pacholátko; 22.-28.v.2002” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47'N 75°43'E; 200-500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.-21.v.2002” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37'N 75°08,93'E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ “Maissour Shimoga Juin 1897/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ [head and thorax lacking] “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 20 km W Talguppa; Jog Falls; 14°14'N 74°44'E; 500±200m; P. Pacholátko; 22.-28.v.2002” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 6.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.0 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body oval, black, antenna dark brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except some pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, all margins strongly reflexed; lateral mar-

gin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated anteriorly, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye nearly flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), coarsely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures and a very few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.44. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in male with five antennomeres and straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin straight, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous, close to anterior angle with a long seta on each side of disc; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, evenly dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, only with an ultra-fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally that are condensed in a short transverse line; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of very distant (distance equal sternite length) but coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.1. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae.

Legs wide and short; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae reduced, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened

at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, glabrous basally; lateral face nearly flat, coarsely but sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8J–L. Habitus: Fig. 30E.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica agumbeensis* sp. n. differs from the, in external characters similar, species *N. nathani* Frey in the antennal club being composed of five antennomeres (instead of four), as well as in the longer parameres.

Etymology. The new species is named according to the type locality, Agumbe Ghat (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 5.8–7.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.6–4.5 mm, width: 3.7–4.8 mm. Colour strongly variable, entirely dark blackish, black with elytra reddish brown, or entire dorsal surface except black head reddish brown. The antennal club is in some populations (Jog Falls) longer with the fifth antennomere strongly transversely produced and being half as long as the club, which is then 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Female: club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica disciplineensis sp. n.
(Figs 24U–W, 39I, 46B)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India, Tamil Nadu D: Vilupparam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-30.IX.2014 leg. local collector 12° 0,7’N, 79° 47.97’E” (NME). Paratype: 1 ♀ “India, Tamil Nadu D: Vilupparam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-30.IX.2014 leg. local collector 12° 0,7’N, 79° 47.97’E” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellow-

ish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except dense pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles including anterior margin broadly rounded, not sinuate medially, all margins strongly reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a very indistinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye wide, nearly flat, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and wide (one third of ocular diameter), coarsely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, moderately dense punctures and a few erect setae behind the frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and slightly convergent anteriorly, weakly convex in anterior half and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and acute, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomerion carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, evenly dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest just behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on lateral odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.69. Pygidium moderately convex at apex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser be-

hind the posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth and strongly widened at apex ventrally, finely serrate over its entire length dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at first third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along the middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, robustly densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24U–W. Habitus: Fig. 39I.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica disciplineensis* sp. n. differs from the very similar *N. sexfoliata* Moser by the antennal club being composed of only five antennomeres and in the much shorter and wider right and left paramere, as well as in the wider ventral medial sclerotised lobe that is present only in these two species.

Etymology. The new species is named according to its type locality, the village Discipline (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.8–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.1–5.3 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.53, antennal club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club as long as the club.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Neoserica garlangensis Ahrens, 2004

Neoserica garlangensis Ahrens, 2004b: 157.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 157).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 236–238, p. 416).

Distribution. Endemic to the central Nepal Himalaya (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica inops* Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009Neoserica inops* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 263.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 263).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 5G–I, p. 281).**Distribution.** NE India, W-Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 46B).***Neoserica inspergata* Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009***Neoserica inspergata* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 262.**Material examined.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 262).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 5D–F, p. 281).**Distribution.** NE India, W-Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 46A).***Neoserica keralana* sp. n.**

(Figs 8M–O, 30F, 46B)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “India mer. Kerala Peryar, Senft leg. April 1993/ 629 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK).**Description.** Length: 6.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.4 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except some pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, all margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface convexly elevated anteriorly, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye nearly flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus long and wide (one third of ocular diameter), coarsely and densely punctate, without terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures and a very few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.81. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in male with six antennomeres and straight, 1.3 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and slightly convergent anteriorly, weakly convex in anterior half and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly produced and right-angled, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with fine and complete marginal

line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, evenly dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on lateral odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.81. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser behind the posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth and strongly widened at apex ventrally, finely serrate over its entire length dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group behind middle first, apical group at 4/5 of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally, beside dorsal margin with a serrated continuous line ending at first group of spines; lateral face nearly flat, coarsely but sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8M–O. Habitus: Fig. 30F.

Diagnosis. *N. keralana* sp. n. differs from the very similar *N. multiflabellata* Moser by the left paramere being wider and the ventral phallobasal process being shorter.

Etymology. The new species is named according to its occurrence in Kerala state (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica lenangensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Neoserica lenangensis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 260.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 260).
Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 4M–O, p. 280).

Distribution. NE India, W-Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica madurana Moser, 1915

(Figs 8P–R, 46B)

Neoserica madurana Moser, 1915a: 167.

Type material examined. Holotype “India Madura/ *Neoserica madurana* Type Mos.” (ZMHB).

Remarks. The only known syntype preserved in the collection of Moser (ZMHB) is after (presumable) dermestid damage completely destroyed, only the aedeagus is preserved. There was no additional material available to designate a neotype. Therefore, it was not possible to provide a redescription of the species and to include it in the identification key.

The original description translated from German (Moser 1915a: 167):

“Dull, dorsal surface dark reddish brown, ventral surface light brown. Head sparsely setose, frons with fine punctures. [Labro]Clypeus rugosely punctate, slightly convex at middle, only slightly anteriorly narrowed, anterior margin elevated, indistinctly sinuate medially. Antenna red-yellowish, with ten antennomeres, club in male with four antennomeres, shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, 5th antennomere with spines. Pronotum with fine, minutely setose and moderately dense punctures, anterior margin weakly convex, setose as lateral margins. Lateral margins behind middle slightly concave, anteriorly convexly convergent. Sharp anterior angles produced, blunt posterior angles weakly rounded at tip. Elytra with irregularly punctate striae, intervals weakly convex nearly impunctate. Pygidium densely punctate. Metasternal plate with a finely incised longitudinal line

and sparse robust setae. Metacoxa sparsely rugose, with some setae laterally. Abdominal sternite with a transverse row of setae. Metafemur and metatibia little widened. Metafemur dull, with an anterior and a posterior [longitudinal] row of setae. Metatibia shorted, [lateral] face finely sparsely punctate.”

Aedeagus: Fig. 8P–R.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Neoserica matura Ahrens, 2004

Neoserica matura Ahrens, 2004b: 160; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162.

Material examined. Ahrens 2004b (p. 160); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162); 19 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v.2002, M. Trýzna & Benda leg.”(CPPB), 2 ♀♀ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6' E90°19.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša” (CPPB).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 243–245, p. 417).

Distribution. Nepal and Meghalaya (India) (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica multiflabellata Moser, 1916

(Figs 8S–U, 30G, 46A)

Neoserica multiflabellata Moser, 1916: 155.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♀ “Trichinopoli Ind. or./ *Neoserica multiflabellata* Type ♀ Mos.” (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂ “Trichinopoli Ind. or.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Pondycherry India or.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Pondycherry India or./ *Neoserica multiflabellata* Type ♂ Moser” (ZMHB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Madura India or.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “India Madura” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 4 ex. “Pulney Hills Kodeikanal 6500 ft. IV.53/ S. Indien leg. Nathan” (CF, ZFMK), 1 ex. “Coimbatore Sü d Indien 5.54 leg. Nathan” (CF), 1 ex. “Indes Orientales Mts. Kodeicanel J. Castets” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Indes Orient. Trichinopoly R.P.J. Castets” (MNHN), 1 ex. “S-India: 19.VII.96 5 km E Perumalmtal, Tamil Nadu, Palni Hills, Werner/ Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 5.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.4 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except some pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly

rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, all margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated anteriorly, finely and very densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye nearly flat, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), impunctate, with a fine terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures and a very few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.63. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in male with six antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half almost straight and subparallel, weakly convex in anterior half and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, moderately dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest in posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on penultimate lateral intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.62. Pygidium strongly convex at apex and dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser behind the posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth and strongly widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, without setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of

width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group behind middle, apical group at 4/5 of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally, beside dorsal margin with a serrated continuous line ending at first group of spines; lateral face nearly flat, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8S–U. Habitus: Fig. 30G.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46A).

***Neoserica nathani* Frey, 1972**

(Figs 8V–Y, 30H, 46A)

Neoserica nathani Frey, 1972: 190.

Autoserica nathani: Patel et al. 1982: 40.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kerala V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Type/ *Neoserica nathani* det. G. Frey 1970 n. sp.” (CF). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ “Kerala V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Paratype *Neoserica nathani* det. G. Frey 1970 n. sp.” (CF).

Additional material examined. 13 ex. “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range, 3000 ft. IV.-V.71. leg. T. R. S. Nathan” (CF, ZFMK), 2 ex. “Süd Indien lg. Nathan/ Nilgiri Hills Moyer Camp 3000 ft. V.1954/ *Neoserica* G. Frey det. 1954 *5flabellata* Br.” (CF), 5 ex. “India Mysore V.1973 Coorg distr., Mercara 4000 ft. T. R. S. Nathan leg.” (MHNG, CPPB), 3 ex. “Sud India Anamalai Hills, Cinchona V-72 leg. T. R. S. Nathan” (CGST), 1 ex. “Mysore S. Indien/ Byaran Kuppe 800 m 4.53” (CF), 2 ex. “India (S): Kerala State: Calicut Distr.: Chembra Peak Area, 1067 m V.1970/ T. R. S. Nathan Coll. Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 2 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♂) “South India Kerala St. Quilon Distr., Thenmala V.1993, leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan” (CARL), 1 ex. (♀) “South India Mysore St. Shimoga Distr., Agumbe Ghal, 2000 ft. V.1990, leg. T. Rajabai Selva Nathan” (CARL), 3 ex. “South India Nilgiri Hills, Devala 3200 ft. V.1984, leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan” (CARL, ZFMK), 2 ex. “India: Kerala Quilon Dist., Thenmala, VI.1988 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC), 4 ex.

“S-India, Kerala state, Ponmudi hill resort, 30 km NE of Trivandrum, 77°06'E 8°46'N, ca. 1300-1500 m, 7.-13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg./ 645 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.4 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oval, black, antenna dark brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except some pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin straight, all margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated, very finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures and a very few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.73. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in male with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin straight, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous, close to anterior angle with a long seta on each side of disc; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, evenly dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, only with an ultra-fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally that are condensed in a short transverse line; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta, these

punctures are very distant (distance equal sternite length) on penultimate sternite. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.43. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae.

Legs wide and short; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae reduced, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, glabrous basally; lateral face nearly flat, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 8V–Y. Habitus: Fig. 30H.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46A).

***Neoserica periyarensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 9A–C, 30I, 46B)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “S India; Kerala; Thekkady; Periyar Lake; 9,34N 77,10E 900-1000m; 19.-27.iv.1997 Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 88/ 622 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “S India; Kerala; Thekkady; Periyar Lake; 9,34N 77,10E 900-1000m; 19.-27.iv.1997 Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 88/ 624 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oval, black, antenna dark brown, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface dull, except some pilosity on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin straight, all margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular

canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye nearly flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures and a very few erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.47. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club in male with five antennomeres and straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin straight, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral and anterior margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, dense punctures and minute setae.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, only with an ultra-fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally that are condensed in a short transverse line; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of very distant (distance equal sternite length) but coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.1. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae.

Legs wide and short; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, punctures finer and slightly denser behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae reduced, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest

at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, glabrous basally; lateral face nearly flat, coarsely but sparsely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle; ventral margin finely serrate, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9A–C. Habitus: Fig. 30I. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica periyarensis* sp. n. differs from the externally similar *N. nathani* Frey by the distinctly longer and less curved parameres, the slightly longer antennal club; it differs from *N. agumbeensis* sp. n. by having the parameres of equal length.

Etymology. The new species is named according its type locality, Periyar Lake (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 6.8–7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.3–4.6 mm, width: 4.8–5.0 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Neoserica probsti Ahrens, 2004

Neoserica probsti Ahrens, 2004b: 159.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 159).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 239–242, p. 417).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal and northern Laos (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica pseudomajor sp. n.

(Figs 9D–F, 30J, 46B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1999 3km E of Tura; 500–1150m; 25°30’N 90°14’E; 1.-8.v. J. Rolcik” (CPPB). Paratype: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura; 1150m; 25°30’N 90°14’E; M. Trýzna & P. Benda” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oval, dark brown, antenna yellow-

ish brown, ventral surface reddish brown, dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin shallowly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface nearly flat, finely and very densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately wide (ca. one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a few short setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.52. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres and straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and weakly convergent, in anterior half convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures.

Elytra widest in posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with very minute setae in punctures, penultimate lateral interval with a few short sparse setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura moderately densely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures that become laterally longer, with a few single robust and long setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, sparsely setose, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except numerous longer setae beside apical margin.

Legs moderately wide and long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae lacking, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short

setae basally. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.78, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a single short spine basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and densely punctate in basal half, glabrous, impunctate in apical half; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9D–F. Habitus: Fig. 30J.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to “*Aserica major* Arrow, 1946” from Myanmar which formally also belongs to *Neoserica* sensu lato, but it will be revised in a separate paper. *N. pseudomajor* differs in the slightly shorter antennal club and the shape of aedeagus: the distal portion of the phallobase is narrower and not that broadly pronounced as in *A. major*; the distal lateral membranous slit is in *A. major* distinctly longer than in *N. pseudomajor*.

Etymology. The species’ name (adjective in the nominative singular) is composed by the Greek prefix ‘pseudo’ (false) and the species name ‘major’ (greater), with reference to its similarity to *Aserica major*.

Variation. Length: 8.8–10.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.2–6.9 mm, width: 5.3–5.8 mm. Female: Eyes slightly smaller than in male, antennal club short, composed by three antennomeres.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

***Neoserica pushkarensis* sp. n.**
(Figs 9G–I, 30K, 46B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Rajasthan Pushkar 7/1995 R. Sauer” (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♂ C-India VIII.1988 Panna Nat. Park MP, Werner lgt./ 623 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.2 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin shallowly sinuate, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface nearly flat, finely and very densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel, at middle convex and in anterior third straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, shiny, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on external intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura moderately densely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures that become laterally longer, with a few single robust and long setae laterally being not condensed in a transverse line. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, sparsely setose, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.56. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide and long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae

basally. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, glabrous basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle in apical half; ventral margin finely serrate, with five robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9G–I. Habitus: Fig. 30K. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica pushkarensis* sp. n. differs from the most similar *N. rajasthanica* sp. n. by the slightly shorter antennal club, as well as by the thicker right paramere (lateral view).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Pushkar (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 5.6–6.2 mm, length of elytra: 3.9–4.2 mm, width: 3.4–3.5 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Neoserica quadrilamellata (Brenske, 1896)

(Figs 9J–L, 30L, 46B)

Serica quadrilamellata Brenske, 1896: 154.

Neoserica quadrilamellata: Brenske 1898: 253.

Meriserica chilkinsis Arrow, 1923: 260, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Holotype (*quadrilamellata*):

1 ♂ “Madras/ 4-lamellata typ. Brsk.” (ISNB). Syntypes (*chilkinsis*): 1 ♂ “Barkuda Id., Chilka lake Ganjam dist. Madras Presid. 22.VII.22 (at light)/ Ind. Mus. Coll. B. M. 1922-249/ ♂/ Type/ Meriserica chilkinsis type Arrow” (BMNH), 2 ♀♀ “Barkuda Id., Chilka lake Ganjam dist. Madras Presid. 22.VII.22 (at light)/ Ind. Mus. Coll. B. M. 1922-249” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Barkuda Id., Chilka lake Ganjam dist. Madras Pres. 25.VI.22 Amandale/ Ind. Mus. Coll. B. M. 1922-127/ Meriserica chilkinsis co-type Arrow” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Barkuda Id., Chilka lake Ganjam dist. Madras Pres. 26.VI.22 at light/ ♂” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Ind. Mus. Coll. B. M. 1922-127/ Barkuda Id., Chilka lake Ganjam dist. Madras Pres. July 1920 at light” (BMNH), 1 ♀

“Barkuda Id., Chilka lake ganjam dist. Madras Pres. 25.VII.4.VIII.22 at light/ Ind. Mus. Coll. B. M. 1922-249/ ♀” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Barkuda Id., Chilka lake Ganjam dist. Madras Pres. 25.VI.22 at light/ Ind. Mus. Coll. B. M. 1922-127/ ♂ at light/ *Meriserica chilkenensis* Arrow” (CF). **Additional material examined.** 2 ex. “India New Dehli VII. 1976 M. Helva leg./ IS 59” (CPPB), 4 ex. “India Madras Coimbatore 1400 ft., Nov. 1965 leg. P. S. Nathan” (ZFMK), 6 ex. “Museum Paris Inde Bellary, De Morgan 1896” (MNHN), 3 ex. “Ostinindien/ 16/2/2 Skovgaard” (ZMUC), 1 ex. “Vellore Ostindien J. Skovgaard 1094” (ZMUC), 2 ex. “Coll.R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Inde/ Coll. de Bon-neuil Le Moulit vendit” (ISNB), 1 ex. “India: Karnataka Dharwad Mar 1979 NUMR Coll./ CR 29/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India: Karnataka Dharawady May 1989 C.R. Coll./ CR 29/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Sü d-Indien Prov. Madras Coimbatore 12.X.64 P. Nathan leg.” (ZSM), 1 ♂ “India, Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore pr., xi.2002, Tiruppur env. S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB). Doubtful record: 1 ♂ “Darjeeling Atkinson (Ribbe)/ [“Pasinalt”?]” (ZMHB).

Redescription. Length: 6.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.4 mm, width: 4.1 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface slightly elevated medially, finely and very densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a single erect seta beside each eye. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club only half as long as club. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins weakly but evenly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, shiny, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and moderately dense punctures, on odd intervals concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on external intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura moderately densely setose; apical border of elytra transversely swollen and membranous, with a broad rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures that become laterally longer, with a few single robust and long setae laterally being not condensed in a transverse line. Abdominal sternites finely and irregularly densely punctate, sparsely setose, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.43. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide and long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.94; sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, at base glabrous; lateral face flat, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, widely impunctate on midline; ventral margin finely serrate, with five robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9J–L. Habitus: Fig. 30L.

Remarks. The male genitalia of the types of both species are virtually identical in shape, consequently, *M. chilkenensis* is to be considered a junior synonym of *N. quadrialamellata*. The length of the sixth antennomere is variable, in most specimens the antennal club appears to be composed of five antennomeres with the first joint of club half as long as the club.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

***Neoserica quinqueflabellata* (Brenske, 1896)**

(Figs 9M–O, 46B)

Serica quinqueflabellata Brenske, 1896: 153.

Neoserica quinqueflabellata: Brenske 1898: 254.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♂ “Tetara Cardon/ *Serica quinqueflabellata* Typ. Brsk.” (ISNB).

Redescription. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface dull, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin shallowly sinuate, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, punctures partly fusing with each other, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, weakly angled medially. Frons with fine, moderately dense punctures, with a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, at middle convex and in anterior half distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, lateral margin before anterior angles straight, posterior angles blunt; base without marginal line; surface sparsely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, surface dull, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra strongly convex, widest at middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, except on second interval fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures glabrous; epipleural edge, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura moderately densely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with an fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures that become laterally longer, with a few single robust and long setae laterally being not condensed in a transverse line. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, sparse-

ly setose, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and short, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with acute anterior margin, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete. Metatibia short and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, with some single small spines and a short serrated line basally; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely punctate, glabrous; apex moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9M–O.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

***Neoserica rajasthanica* sp. n.**

(Figs 9P–R, 30M, 46A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India N: Bharatpur (Rajasthan) 15/VII/1995 legit Cianfanelli & M. Calcagno (Num Mag. 1764)/ 633 Sericini Asia spec.” (MZF). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Rajasthan Sariska Lug. 83 Leg. Pad. Mal” (ZFMK), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Ajmer Indes angl./ Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Inde Agra/ Museum Paris 1938 J. Berlioz” (MNHN).

Description. Length: 7.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.4 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin shallowly sinuate, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt nearly indistinct angle; surface nearly flat, finely and very densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a termi-

nal seta. Frons with fine, very dense punctures and a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel, slightly concavely sinuate, at middle convex and in anterior third straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, surface dull, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on external intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura moderately densely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures that become laterally longer, with a few single robust and long setae laterally being not condensed in a transverse line. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, sparsely setose, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium moderately convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide and long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, glabrous basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, smooth along middle in apical half; ventral margin finely serrate, with five robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tar-

someres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly shorter than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9P–R. Habitus: Fig. 30M.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica rajasthanica* sp. n. differs from *N. quadrilamellata* (Brenske) by the lack of a lateral process of the phallobase.

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence in Rajasthan (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 6.5–7.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.1–4.4 mm, width: 3.6–3.7 mm. Female: antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined, first joint of club half as long as remaining four joints.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica rutilans Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Neoserica rutilans Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 261.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 261).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 4P–R, p. 280).

Distribution. NE India, W-Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica setigera (Brenske, 1894) comb. n.

(Fig. 9S–U, 46B)

Serica setigera Brenske, 1894: 11, 54; Brenske 1898: 235.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “India/ Coll. J. Thomson/ ♂/ Typus/ *setigera* type Brsk.” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde/ Coll. J. Thomson/ *Serica setigera* Brsk. det. E. Brenske [not handwritten by Brenske, no original but newly produced locality label of collection management” (ISNB).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “Bombay” (ZFMK), 1 ♀ “Decan Saunder/ *Serica setigera* Brsk. Compared with type G.J.A./ *pallida* Decan Reiche/ so named in Reiche's collection C.W.” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂ “India, Maharashtra [sic] state, Alibag env., 45 km S Bombay, 22.–24.vi.2006, O. Safránek leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 6.5 mm, elytral length: 4.9 mm, width: 3.7 mm. Body oblong-oval, yellowish brown, dor-

sal surface with double pilosity and shiny, without dull toment, finely and densely punctate.

Labroclypeus weakly trapezoidal, lateral margins produce an indistinct angle with the ocular canthus; anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin shallowly sinuate; margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, with very dense punctures of variable size. Frons with dense punctures of variable size, with fine yellow, adpressed setae mixed with a few longer erect ones. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres, club in male composed of five antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than the remaining antennomeres combined. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.65. Mentum slightly elevated and convex anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and elongate; lateral margins in basal half subparallel, in anterior third convex and convergent; anterior angles very sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles nearly right-angled; basis strongly sinuate, without marginal line; surface with coarse and shallow, dense punctures, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with fine, dense, adpressed setae, anterior and lateral margins with long erect setae. Scutellum short, triangular, pilosity and punctation similar to that of pronotum.

Elytra elongate, striae weakly impressed, intervals weakly flat and evenly densely punctate; epipleura with dense and robust setae; apical margin of elytra with membranous rim.

Ventral surface including legs finely densely setose. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as width of mesofemur. Abdominal sternites densely punctate, each sternite with a transversal row of more robust punctures each bearing an erect seta. Pygidium distinctly convex, with double pilosity.

Legs moderately wide; metatibia short, ratio length/width: 1/3.2; dorsal margin carinate, with two external groups of spines, basal group at half, apical one at three quarter of metatibial length, basally with two single robust setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, evenly and densely punctate, finely setose; ventral margin with robust setae; medial face completely smooth and glabrous, apex near tarsal articulation weakly truncate. Tarsi dorsally impunctate and glabrous; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, metatarsomere one slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur and distinctly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined. Protibia moderately long, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed and simply pointed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9S–U.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Neoserica sexfoliata Moser, 1915

Neoserica sexfoliata Moser, 1915a: 166; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 36.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 36); 1 ex. “Sri Lanka = Ceylon Kandy. Summer 1994 leg. G. Strickroth” (CARL).

Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 5G–I, p. 105).

Distribution. Endemic to Southern India and Sri Lanka (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica sforziae sp. n.

(Figs 9V–Y, 30N, 46A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S-India; Tamil Nadu, Tiruchchirappalli distr. fra Perambalur e Turaiyur, alle luci 19.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)/ 619 Sericini Asia spec.” (MZP).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.7 mm, width: 3.3 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown, dorsal surface shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin shallowly sinuate, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface slightly elevated medially, finely and very densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a few erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with five antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel, at middle convex and in anterior third straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, shiny, at apex moderately pointed, with fine, dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and mod-

erately dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short, white setae on external intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura moderately densely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with an fine rim of sparse microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa with minute setae in punctures that become laterally longer, with a few single robust and long setae laterally being not condensed in a transverse line. Abdominal sternites finely and irregularly densely punctate, sparsely setose, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few sparse longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide and long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete, posterior margin smooth and extremely widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, glabrous basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with five robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 9V–Y. Habitus: Fig. 30N.

Diagnosis. *Neoserica sforziae* sp. n. differs from the most similar *N. rajasthanica* sp. n. and *N. pushkarensis* sp. n. by the smaller body, the shiny ventral surface and by the shape of aedeagus.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, Alessandra Sforzi (noun in genitive case).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Neoserica sladeni Ahrens, 2004

Neoserica sladeni Ahrens, 2004b: 156.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 156).

Aedeagus: See Ahrens 2004b (figs 232–235, p. 416).

Distribution. Endemic to Mishmi Hills (Assam) (Fig. 46A).

Neoserica subsetosa sp. n.

(Figs 10A–D, 30O, 46A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “N. Bengal/ 612 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “India occ. Maharashtra [sic] st. Bhushi Dam env. 24–28.ix. 4 km S of Lonavala 2005 leg. F. & L. Kantner 500 m” (SMNS, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, elytral length: 4.3 mm, width: 3.3 mm. Body elongate, yellowish brown, dorsal surface with very dense, simple pilosity and shiny, without dull toment, finely and densely punctate.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, lateral margin weakly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin shallowly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed, lateral margins produce an indistinct angle with ocular canthus; surface weakly convex medially, with fine, dense punctures. Ocular canthus short and wide, finely sparsely punctate, glabrous. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised and moderately curved. Frons with fine and coarser, dense punctures, with fine yellow, except a few fine setae beside eyes glabrous. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres, club in male composed of five antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.56. Mentum slightly elevated and convex anteriorly.

Pronotum narrow and elongate; lateral margins weakly evenly convex and convergent anteriorly; anterior angles very sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles nearly right-angled; base strongly sinuate, without marginal line; surface with fine and shallow, dense punctures, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, with fine, dense, adpressed setae, on sides with a few long erect setae; anterior and lateral margins with long setae. Scutellum short, triangular, pilosity and punctation similar to that of pronotum.

Elytra elongate, widest in posterior third; striae weakly impressed, finely punctate, intervals flat, finely, evenly and densely punctate, with fine and dense, short setae being directed posteriorly; epipleura with dense and robust setae; apical margin of elytra with fine membranous rim.

Ventral surface including legs finely densely punctate, with dense adpressed setae. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as width of mesofemur. Metacoxa with fine and dense adpressed setae on entire surface. Abdominal sternites densely punctate and setose, each sternite with a transversal row of more robust punctures each bearing an erect robust seta. Pygidium distinctly convex, finely and densely punctate, with short fine setae and a few longer erect setae.

Legs wide; metatibia short, ratio length/width: 1/2.6; dorsal margin carinate, with two external groups of spines, basal group at half, apical one at three quarter of metatibial length, basally with two single robust setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely, evenly and densely punctate, finely setose; ventral margin with robust setae; medial face completely smooth and glabrous, apex near tarsal articulation weakly truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur and distinctly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined. Protibia moderately long, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed and simply pointed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10A–D. Habitus Fig. 30O.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *N. setigera* (Brenske). *Neoserica subsetosa* sp. n. differs principally by the shape of right paramere being (in lateral view) extended at its apex and dorsally strongly curved, instead of being deeply sinuate at its apex like in *N. setigera*.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin prefix ‘sub-’ (almost) and ‘setosa’ (setose).

Variation. Length: 5.8–7.8 mm, elytral length: 4.3–5.4 mm, width: 3.3–4.1 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of five antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46B).

Gastroserica Brenske, 1897

Gastroserica Brenske, 1897: 412 (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica marginalis* Brenske, 1894; Nomura 1973); Ahrens 2000f: 73, 2007c: 15; Ahrens & Pacholátko 2003: 1, 2007: 137; Liu et al. 2011: 23, 2014b: 1.

Remarks. There is so far only one species of this genus known from the Indian subcontinent: *Gastroserica patkaiensis* Ahrens, 2000.

Gastroserica patkaiensis Ahrens, 2000 (Figs 30P, 46C)

Gastroserica patkaiensis Ahrens, 2000f: 108; Liu et al. 2014b: 108.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000f (p. 108); Liu et al. 2014b (p. 108).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000f (figs 64–66, p. 111).

Distribution. Described from Assam, now also recorded for Yunnan, China (Liu et al. 2014b) (Fig. 46C).

Tetraserica Ahrens, 2004

Tetraserica Ahrens, 2004b: 168 (type species by original designation: *Neoserica gestroi* Brenske, 1898); Ahrens 2007c: 38; Liu et al. 2014c: 83.

Remarks. So far 37 species have been formally assigned to *Tetraserica* (Ahrens 2004b, Ahrens and Fabrizi 2009b, Liu et al. 2014c). All other oriental species (so far grouped with “*Neoserica*”) that potentially belong to *Tetraserica* species await taxonomic revision. *Tetraserica* differs from the two closely related genera *Microserica* Brenske, 1894 and *Trioserica* Moser, 1922 by the lack of a ventral carina on the hypomeron. From *Microserica* *Tetraserica* also differs by the lacking sexual dimorphism of the pygidium, from *Trioserica* by the bidentate protibia. In contrast to *Microserica*, species of *Tetraserica* are active at night and are attracted to light.

Distribution. The genus is distributed almost in the entire Oriental region; we know described species so far assigned to “*Neoserica*” from Philippines, Indochina, Sumatra, Borneo, and China (Ahrens 2004b; Liu et al. 2014c). Except for Meghalaya and the Himalaya, the genus does not occur on the Indian subcontinent south of the Ganges.

Key to the species of *Tetraserica* of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Punctuation of elytra very dense, concentrated exclusively along striae, intervals strongly convex. Dorsal margin of metatibia longitudinally convex (*Tetraserica* sensu lato).9
- 1’ Punctuation of elytra dense, not exclusively concentrated along striae; intervals weakly convex to flat. Dorsal margin of metatibia sharply carinate.2
- 2 Antennomeres of antennal club evenly long, first segment at maximum 1/10 of club length, shorter.3
- 2’ First segment of antennal club distinctly shorter (by at least 1/4 of club length), club sometimes only with

- three antennomeres. *T. ferrugata* (Blanchard)
- 3 Metatibia shorter, ratio width/length $> 1/3.0$ 4
- 3' Metatibia longer, ratio width/length $< 1/3.2$ 5
- 4 Dorsal lobe of right paramere with a narrow comb-like basal lobe. *T. rungbongensis* Ahrens
- 4' Dorsal lobe of right paramere simply pointed, without a narrow comb-like basal lobe. *T. impar* sp. n.
- 5 Articulation of right paramere displaced dorsally. Dorsal lobe of right paramere broad, apically split abruptly into many long spikes. *T. brahmaputraye* Ahrens
- 5' Articulation of right paramere not displaced. Dorsal lobe of right paramere narrow, without multiple apical spikes. 6
- 6 Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width < 0.5 . Antennal club short, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Sides of pronotum light brown. *T. rufimargo* sp. n.
- 6' Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width > 0.6 . Antennal club longer, at least 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. 7
- 7 Right paramere composed of two distinct lobes. *T. univestris* sp. n.
- 7' Right paramere composed of one distinct lobe. 8
- 8 Right paramere in lateral view spherical, with numerous sharp spikes on dorsal margin. Left paramere not displaced dorsally, its dorsal lobe extremely long, without apical hook. *T. bendai* sp. n.
- 8' Right paramere in lateral view elongate, without spikes on dorsal margin. Left paramere displaced dorsally, its dorsal lobe with a strong apical hook. *T. uncinata* sp. n.
- 9 Parameres nearly equally long. 10
- 9' Left paramere much longer than right. *T. crenatula* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 10 Metatibia shorter and wider, ratio length/width: 1/2.96. Left paramere shorter than right. Body short-oval, < 6 mm. *T. disoccupata* Ahrens
- 10' Metatibia narrower, ratio length/width $< 1/3.2$. Parameres highly similar in length. Body elongate, > 7.0 mm. 11
- 11 Left paramere at apex with external tooth. *T. schneideri* Ahrens
- 11' Left paramere at apex without external tooth. *T. hilaris* Ahrens & Fabrizi

Tetraserica bendai sp. n.

(Figs 10E–G, 31A, 46D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 12.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 6.-12.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “NE In-

dia; Meghalaya, 1999 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 4.v. Dembický & Pacholátko lgt.” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “NE India; Meghalaya, 1999 3 km E of Tura, 500-1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 1.-8.v. J. Rolčík lgt.” (CPPB), 12 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6', E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.8 mm, width: 5.2 mm. Body oval, dark brown, ventral surface reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular, impunctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.69. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, nearly as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide and strongly convex, lateral margins evenly convex, more strongly narrowed anteriorly towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with fine complete marginal line. Posterior angles blunt or strongly rounded. Surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomerion not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals distinctly convex, with coarse and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly curved and slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.34. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of

coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, densely punctate, without smooth midline, almost glabrous, but with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without sub marginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.2; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group of dorsal spines of metatibia at first third of metatibial length; lateral face finely and sparsely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation with a shallow sinuation. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spine. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10E–G. Habitus: Fig. 31A.

Diagnosis. The only so far known species with which this new species shares the spherical shape of the right paramere is *T. ruiliana* Liu, Fabrizi, Bai, Yang & Ahrens, 2014. *T. bendai* differs from *T. ruiliana* in the flatter right paramere, and in the shorter ventral lobe of the left paramere.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, P. Benda (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 9.3–10.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.7–7.2 mm, width: 5.2–5.9 mm. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica brahmaputrae* Ahrens, 2004**
(Figs 31B, 46D)

Tetraserica brahmaputrae Ahrens, 2004b: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 172); 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500–600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v.2002, M.Trýzna & P. Benda leg.”(CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 13.-18.v.2002, M.Trýzna & P. Benda leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India,

Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ “NE India, Arunachal Pr. 8 km S Jamiri - Sesa vicinity, 27°07'-09'N 92°34'E, 26.v.-4.vi.2005; 350 m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 272–274, p. 422)

Distribution. Bhutan, Assam, Meghalaya, E Nepal (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica crenatula* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**
(Figs 31C, 46D)

Tetraserica crenatula Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 267

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 267).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 6A–C, p. 282).

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh) (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica disoccupata* Ahrens, 2004**

Tetraserica disoccupata Ahrens, 2004b: 175.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 169).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 278–280, p. 423).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica ferrugata* (Blanchard, 1850)**

Omaloplia ferrugata Blanchard, 1850: 78 (nec Blanchard, 1850: 82).

Serica ferrugata: Brenske 1898: 229.

Tetraserica ferrugata: Ahrens 2004b: 169, 2006a: 412.

Autoserica alcocki Brenske, 1898: 304; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 169.

Serica alcocki: Barlow, 1899: 242.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 169), 2006a (p. 412).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004 (figs 266–268, p. 421).

Distribution. India and Nepal (Kumaon-Himalaya and central Nepal) (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica hiliaris* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Tetraserica hiliaris Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 266.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 266).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 5P–R, p. 281).

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh) (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica impar* sp. n.**

(Figs 10A–J, 31D, 46D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India Assam, 1999, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27′N 92°43′E 17.-25.V. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India Assam, 1999, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27′N 92°43′E 17.-25.V. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (ZFMK, CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Assam, 2002, Umrongso vill env., 700 m, 25°27′N 92°43′E, 3.-8.v. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27′N 92°43′E 21.V. 1999, Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 7.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body oval, dark brown, labroclypeus, legs and ventral surface reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular, impunctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide and strongly convex, lateral margins evenly convex, more strongly narrowed anteriorly towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with fine complete marginal line. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals distinctly convex, with coarse and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly curved and slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as

wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.71. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, densely punctate, without smooth midline, almost glabrous, but with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/2.9; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group of dorsal spines of metatibia at first third of metatibial length; lateral face finely and sparsely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation with a shallow sinuation. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spine. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10H–J. Habitus: Fig. 31D.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar in shape of parameres to *Tetraserica miniatula* Moser, 1915 comb. n. from Pegu (Myanmar). *T. impar* differs by the shorter ventral lobe of the right paramere, and the much shorter dorsal lobe of the left paramere.

Variation. Length: 6.7–7.2 mm, length of elytra: 4.6–5.1 mm, width: 4.1–4.4 mm. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The new species is named with the Latin adjective, ‘*impar*’ (unequal), with reference to being different to its relative *T. miniatula* (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica rufimargo* sp. n.**

(Figs 10K–M, 31E, 46D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.-2.v.2005” (CPPB).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–14'N, 91°40' E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900 m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.9 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown, ventral surface and lateral margins of pronotum reddish brown, legs and antenna yellowish brown; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular, impunctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.49. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide and strongly convex, lateral margins evenly convex, more strongly narrowed anteriorly towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with fine complete marginal line. Posterior angles blunt or strongly rounded. Surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals distinctly convex, with coarse and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly curved and slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.41. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, densely punctate, without smooth midline, almost glabrous, but with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only

weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.4; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group of dorsal spines of metatibia at first third of metatibial length; lateral face finely and sparsely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation with a shallow sinuation. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly longer than two following tarsomeres combined, one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spine. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10K–M. Habitus: Fig. 31E. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Tetraserica rufimargo* sp. n. resembles in external appearance and genital morphology somewhat *T. ferrugata* (Blanchard). *T. rufimargo* sp. n. differs, however, by the first segment of the antennal club being subequal in length with the club, and the shape of the parameres: the left paramere is apically not sharply pointed, the right paramere possesses instead of the hook-like basal lobe multiple spikes, its ventral lobe is wider and rounded at apex.

Etymology. The name (noun in apposition) of the new species is derived from the combined Latin adjectives, ‘*rufus*’ (red) and ‘*margo*’ (margin), with reference to the reddish margin of the pronotum.

Variation. Length: 6.9–8.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.9–5.5 mm, width: 4.5–4.9 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46D).

Tetraserica rungbongensis Ahrens, 2004

Tetraserica rungbongensis Ahrens, 2004b: 171.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 171).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 269–271, p. 422).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 46D).

Tetraserica schneideri* Ahrens, 2004Tetraserica schneideri* Ahrens, 2004b: 173.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 173).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 275–277, p. 423).**Distribution.** Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 46D).***Tetraserica uncinata* sp. n.**

(Figs 10N–P, 31F, 46D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–15°N, 91°47′E, 500–900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004b/ 46/04” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6.–8.VI.1996 alt. 1350 m ± 100 m GPS N25°27′ E92°12′, (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 54/ 423 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK, CPPB).

Description. Length: 8.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, labroclypeus, legs and ventral surface little lighter, antenna yellowish brown; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular, impunctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.79. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, 1.4 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide and strongly convex, lateral margins evenly convex, more strongly narrowed anteriorly towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with fine complete marginal line. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals distinctly convex, with coarse and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly curved and slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of mi-

crotrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, densely punctate, without smooth midline, almost glabrous, but with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group of dorsal spines of metatibia at first third of metatibial length; lateral face finely and sparsely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation with a shallow sinuation. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spine. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10N–P. Habitus: Fig. 31F.

Diagnosis. The new species resembles in its morphology of the aedeagus *T. miniatula* (Moser), however, the dorsal lobe of the right paramere is reduced, and the dorsal lobe of the left paramere is short and strongly hooked at its apex.

Variation. Length: 8.4–9.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.8–6.1 mm, width: 4.6–5.4 mm. Female: club composed of three antennomeres, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*uncinatus*’ (hooked), with reference to the shape of the dorsal lobe of the left paramere.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46D).

***Tetraserica univestris* sp. n.**

(Figs 10Q–S, 31G, 46D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Assam valley/ Doherty/ Fry Coll. 1905.100./ ♂” (BMNH).**Description.** Length: 7.9 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oval, dark brown, labroclypeus, legs and ventral surface reddish brown, antenna yellowish brown; dorsal surface dull and glabrous.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, flat and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular, impunctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, fine punctures, with single erect setae beside each eye. Eyes moderately large; ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide and strongly convex, lateral margins evenly convex, more strongly narrowed anteriorly towards sharp and slightly produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly convex, with fine complete marginal line. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Surface finely and densely punctate, except minute setae glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron not carinate. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals distinctly convex, with coarse and dense punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly curved and slightly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border with a broad fringe of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae, metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.75. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, densely punctate, without smooth midline, almost glabrous, but with a few longer setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without sub-

marginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures absent; posterior margin smooth ventrally and only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally, without blunt tooth. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/3.3; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group of dorsal spines of metatibia at first third of metatibial length; lateral face finely and sparsely punctate; ventral edge finely serrated, with four robust equidistant setae, medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation with a shallow sinuation. Tarsomeres with fine, very dense setae ventrally on distal half, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, one third of its length longer than dorsal tibial spine. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10Q–S. Habitus: Fig. 31G. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Tetraserica univestris* sp. n. is very similar in the shape of the parameres to *T. impar*; however, the dorsal lobe of the left paramere is reduced and the distal median process of the phallobase is exceeding distinctly the ventral lobe of the right paramere. Furthermore, *T. univestris* differs by the longer metatibia.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective, ‘*univestris*’ (concordant), with reference to strong similarity among the *Tetraserica* species’ external morphology.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 46D).

***Trioserica* Moser, 1922**

Trioserica Moser, 1922: 111 (type species by subsequent designation: *Trioserica lepichaeta* Moser, 1922; Ahrens 2002a); Ahrens 2007c: 8.

Sinoserica Miyake & Yamaya, 2001: 40; syn. by Ahrens 2007c: 8 (type species by original designation: *Sinoserica maculipennis* Miyake & Yamaya, 2001).

Remarks. The genus differs from *Tetraserica* by the body colour being yellowish brown with often dense but dark spots of variable size, the antennal club in male having four or five antennomeres, the prothorax having a basally carinate hypomeron, as well as the protibia being tridentate.

Distribution. The genus is known so far from the Philippines (Moser 1922) as well from Taiwan, China and the Himalaya (Ahrens 2002a, 2004b, 2007). Further species described as *Neoserica* are known to the authors from Borneo, Indochina and the Malay peninsula.

***Trioserica tarsata* (Brenske, 1894)**

(Figs 31I, 46D)

Serica tarsata Brenske, 1894: 11, 41.

Autoserica tarsata Brenske, 1898: 226.

Trioserica tarsata: Ahrens 2004b: 176.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 176); 1 ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India W Meghalaya Garo Hills; Nokrek N. P. 25,40N 91,04E, 2.–13.VII.1997 V. Sinaev leg., 1150 m” (CPPB). **Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 281–283, p. 424).

Distribution. Meghalaya (India) and Bhutan (Fig. 46D).

***Microserica* Brenske, 1894**

Microserica Brenske, 1894: 52 (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica quadrimaculata* Brenske, 1894; Arrow 1946a); Ahrens 1998a: 29, 2004b: 178, 2007c: 25.

Key to *Microserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Basal portion of metatibia with a more or less continuously serrated line2
- 1' Basal portion of metatibia without serrated line.3
- 2 Dorsomedian sinuation between parameres not or not much deeper than width of phallobase. Antennal club with five antennomeres. Uniformly reddish brown. ..
.....*M. fairmairei* Brenske
- 2' Dorsomedian sinuation between parameres much deeper than width of phallobase. Antennal club with four antennomeres. Multicoloured, elytra with dark stripes on odd intervals.*M. crenatostriata* Ahrens
- 3 Antennal club with three antennomeres.
.....*M. elegans* (Frey)
- 3' Antennal club with more than three antennomeres. 4
- 4 Antennal club with six antennomeres.5
- 4' Antennal club with four or five antennomeres.7
- 5 Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Right paramere very small, rounded at apex. Elytra unicoloured. Pygidium in female strongly shiny.*M. affinis* Arrow
- 5' Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Right paramere as large as left one.

- Elytra multi-coloured. Pygidium in female dull.6
- 6 Metatibia moderately wide, ratio width/length: 1/3.2. Parameres nearly symmetrical.
.....*M. pedongensis* Ahrens
- 6' Metatibia wide, ratio width/length: 1/2.8. Parameres asymmetrical.*M. marginata* (Brenske)
- 7 Antennal club with four antennomeres.8
- 7' Antennal club with five antennomeres.15
- 8 Metatarsomere one as long as dorsal metatibial spine.9
- 8' Metatarsomere one distinctly longer than dorsal metatibial spine.10
- 8'' Metatarsomere one half as long as dorsal metatibial spine.20
- 9 Body bi-coloured, elytra yellowish brown with dark suture. Body oblong. Lateral margins of pronotum in basal half parallel.*M. steelei* Ahrens
- 9' Body unicoloured. Body short-oval.
.....*M. pruinosa* (Hope)
- 10 Metatibia short and wide, ratio width/length: 1/2.5. .
.....11
- 10' Metatibia narrower, ratio width/length: < 1/3.0. ...13
- 11 Pronotum yellowish brown, with two dark spots. Elytra with distinct cross-like signature.
.....*M. cechovskyi* Ahrens
- 11' Pronotum dark, at maximum with light lateral margins. Elytra unicoloured black, brown, or yellowish brown with dark margins.12
- 12 Apical lobe of right paramere long.
.....*M. truncata* (Brenske)
- 12' Apical lobe of right paramere short.
.....*M. bhutanensis* Frey
- 13 Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Metatibia narrow, ratio width/length: 1/3.8.*M. hispidula* Frey
- 13' Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined and slightly reflexed. Metatibia wider, ratio width/length: 1/3.0–3.3.14
- 14 Phallobase with a distinct dorsal sinuation before apex (lateral view).*M. myagdiana* Ahrens
- 14' Phallobase without dorsal sinuation before apex (lateral view).*M. gandakiensis* Ahrens
- 15 Right paramere very small, rounded at apex. Elytra unicoloured brown or blackish. Pygidium in female strongly shiny, with fine microreticulation.
.....*M. viridicollis* Arrow
- 15' Right paramere as large as left one.16
- 16 Metatibia short and wide, ratio width/length: 1/2.5–2.8.17
- 16' Metatibia narrower, ratio width/length: 1/3.2.
.....*M. martensi* Ahrens
- 17 Basal lobe of left paramere as long as paramere itself.18
- 17' Basal lobe of left paramere distinctly shorter than paramere itself.19

- 18 Right paramere rounded at apex, left paramere short.
.....*M. schawalleri* Ahrens
- 18' Right paramere truncate at apex and bluntly toothed,
left paramere as long as right one.
.....*M. arunensis* Ahrens
- 19 Left paramere with a lateral somewhat reflexed tooth.
.....*M. interrogator* (Arrow)
- 19' Left paramere without lateral tooth.
.....*M. schulzei* Ahrens
- 20 Dorsal surface of body strongly shiny.
.....*M. lucens* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 20' Dorsal surface of body more or less dull.21
- 21 Phallobase ventrally on the left side only with an elevated carina.*M. dohertyi* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 21' Phallobase ventrally on each side with an elevated carina.*M. roingensis* sp. n.

Microserica affinis Arrow, 1946

Microserica affinis Arrow, 1946a: 272; Ahrens 2002b: 384, 2004b: 189.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2002b: (p. 384).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2002b (figs 1–3, p. 406).

Distribution. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and northern Myanmar (Fig. 46E).

Microserica arunensis Ahrens, 1998

Microserica arunensis Ahrens, 1998a: 45; Ahrens 2004b: 182.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 45).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 35–37, p. 46).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal (Fig. 46F).

Microserica bhutanensis Frey, 1975

(Figs 31J, 46E)

Microserica bhutanensis Frey, 1975b: 227; Ahrens 1998a: 37; 2004b: 182.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 37); 27 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ “E India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 6.-12.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 14–16, p. 36).

Distribution. Bhutan and Meghalaya (India) (Fig. 46E).

Microserica cechovskyi Ahrens, 1999

Microserica cechovskyi Ahrens, 1999a: 243; Ahrens 2004b: 184.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1999a (p. 243).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1999a (figs 1–3, p. 244).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal (Fig. 46E).

Microserica crenatostriata Ahrens, 2004

Microserica crenatostriata Ahrens, 2004c: 10.

Material examined. See Ahrens, 2004c (p. 10); 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–14' N, 91°40' E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–24.v.2005” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–14' N, 91°40' E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg.” (CPPB), 2 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Shillong, 1600m, 25°34'N, 91°51'E, L. Dembický leg., 14.v.2004” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherrapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21–24.iv.2008, 25° 13'N, 91° 39'E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004c (figs 11–13; p.11).

Distribution. Restricted to Meghalaya (Fig. 46E).

Microserica dohertyi Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Microserica dohertyi Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 268.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 268).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 6G–I, p. 282).

Distribution. Endemic to Assam/Patkai Mts. (Fig. 46F).

Microserica elegans (Frey, 1975)

Autoserica elegans Frey, 1975b: 224.

Microserica elegans: Ahrens 1998a: 38, 2004b: 184.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 38).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 20–22, p. 40).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica fairmairei* Brenske, 1898**

(Figs 10T–W, 31K)

Microserica fairmairei Brenske, 1898: 282.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Südl. Ost-Indien Coll. Fairmaire/ Serica fairmairei type Brsk.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “Gates mer.ales Hindostan” (ZFMK), 3 ♂♂ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Tiruchchirapalli distr.: fra Perambalur e Turaiyur, alle luci 19.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)” (MZP), 1 ♂ “S-India, Kerala, Peryar Nat. Reserve: dint. Lake Palace Hotel 25.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)” (MZP), 1 ♂ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, boscaglia c/o confine N della Peryar Nat. Reserve 24.X.1997, alle luci- legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)” (MZP).

Redescription. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.0 mm, width: 3.6 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, elytra weakly iridescent, dorsal surface dull and nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus short, nearly semicircular, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent to strongly rounded anterior angles; anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margins and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface weakly convex medially, moderately coarsely and densely punctate, with a few short erect setae; frontoclypeal weakly impressed and curved medially. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few single short setae. Smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long. Ocular canthus finely densely punctate, moderately wide and long, without terminal seta. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.77. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of five antennomeres, straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight in basal half and moderately convergent anteriorly, in anterior half weakly convex and more strongly convergent to sharp and produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt; surface finely and densely punctate, glabrous, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron carinate, weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra short, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine and sparse punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, api-

cal border membranous, with a fringe of short microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Abdominal sternites finely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with numerous short setae on apical half.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of longer setae. Metafemur dull, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures present; posterior margin smooth ventrally, only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin smooth dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia short and wide, widest at half of metatibial length, ratio width/length: 1/2.6; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarter of metatibial length, in basal half with a fine serrated line beside dorsal margin, in basal third with a single additional robust seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely and densely punctate, with minute setae; ventral edge finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation bluntly truncate. Tarsomeres with fine, sparse setae ventrally, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than two following tarsomeres combined, slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10T–W. Habitus: Fig. 31K.

Remarks. We were unable to locate the type locality more accurately.

***Microserica gandakiensis* Ahrens, 1998**

Microserica gandakiensis Ahrens, 1998a: 39; Ahrens 2004b: 183, 2006a: 412; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 39), 2004b (p. 183), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 272), 2011 (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 23–25, p. 40).

Distribution. Western central Nepal (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica hispidula* Frey, 1975**

Microserica hispidula Frey, 1975b: 226; Ahrens 1998a: 37, 2004b: 183.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 37), 2004b (p. 183).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 17–19, p. 38).

Distribution. Bhutan (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica interrogator* (Arrow, 1946)**

(Figs 31L, 46E)

Aserica interrogator Arrow, 1946a: 267.

Autoserica interrogator: Sabatinelli 1993: 621.

Microserica interrogator: Ahrens 1998a: 34; 2004b: 180, 2006a: 412; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 273.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 34), 2004b (p. 180), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 273).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 8–10, p. 33).

Distribution. Kumaon-Himalaya to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica lucens* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009**

Microserica lucens Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 267.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 267).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 6D–F, p. 282).

Distribution. Endemic to the eastern Himalaya (Arunachal Pradesh) (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica marginata* (Brenske, 1896)**

(Figs 31M, 46F)

Serica marginata Brenske, 1896: 154.

Microserica marginata: Brenske 1898: 317; Ahrens 1998a: 32, 2004b: 179, 2006a: 412.

Aserica problematica Arrow, 1946a: 269, syn. by Ahrens 1998a: 32.

Autoserica unctiuscula Brenske, 1898: 304, syn. by Ahrens 1998a: 32.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 32), 2004b (p. 179), 2006a (p. 412).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 1–3, p. 31).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal and the Darjeeling/Sikkim area (Fig. 46F).

***Microserica martensi* Ahrens, 1998**

Microserica martensi Ahrens, 1998a: 43; Ahrens 2004b: 183.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 43), 2004b (p. 183).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 31–33, p. 44).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica myagdiana* Ahrens, 1998**

Microserica myagdiana Ahrens, 1998a: 46.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 46).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 40–42, p. 47).

Distribution. Western central Nepal (Fig. 46F).

***Microserica pedongensis* Ahrens, 1998**

Microserica pedongensis Ahrens, 1998a: 50; Ahrens 2004b: 184, 2006a: 412.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 50), 2006a (p. 412).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 43–45, p. 47).

Distribution. Darjeeling/Sikkim area (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica pruinosa* (Hope, 1831)**

(Figs 31N, 46F)

Serica pruinosa Hope, 1831: 24.

Microserica pruinosa: Ahrens 1998a: 39; 2004b: 183, 2006a: 412; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381.

Omaloplia subaenea Blanchard, 1850: 79, syn. by Ahrens 1998a: 39.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 39), 2004b (p. 183), 2006a (p. 412); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381); 1 ex. “India, Uttarakhand, Govind Ghat [Gobindghat], valley of Alaknada River, N30°62 E079°55, 14-15.06.2011, A. Anishchenko & A. Shavrin” (CDUL), 2 ex. “India, Uttarakhand, 2 km N Govind Ghat [Gobindghat], (Josimath-Badrinath pass), valley of Alaknada River, 12-13.06.2011, A. Shavrin & A. Anishchenko” (CDUL).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 26–30, p. 42).

Distribution. Himalaya, from east of the Sutlej river to eastern Nepal (Fig. 46F).

***Microserica roingensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 10X–Z, 31O, 46E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “X-DA3458 – India, Arunachal Pradesh, Roing, 490m, 28°08'32"N 95°51'E, 2.-5.vi.2012, leg. L. Dembický” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.1 mm, width: 3.4 mm. Body oval, yellow, frons dark brown, dorsal surface dull and nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus slightly wider than long, shiny, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent to rounded anterior angles; anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margins and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface weakly convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, with numerous long, erect setae; frontoclypeal finely incised and curved medially. Frons dull, with sparse, coarse punctures, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few single short setae, otherwise with minute setae in punctures. Smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long. Ocular canthus impunctate, narrow and moderately long, with a terminal seta. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.68. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club composed of four antennomeres, straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide, widest at base, lateral margins nearly evenly convex and convergent to blunt and moderately produced anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line; basal marginal line absent; posterior angles blunt; surface finely and densely punctate, glabrous, with minute setae in punctures, lateral and lateral anterior margins sparsely setose. Hypomeron carinate, weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, finely and densely punctate, on base widely impunctate.

Elytra short, widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine and sparse punctures concentrated along striae, with very minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at slightly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border chitinous, without a fringe of short microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short, or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.74. Abdominal sternites finely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures, each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, with mixed finer and larger punctures, without smooth midline, with numerous short setae and a few longer in the larger punctures.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of longer setae. Metafemur moderately shiny, anterior margin acute, without submarginal serrated line; anterior row of seta-bearing punctures present; posterior margin finely serrate ventrally, only weakly widened in apical half, posterior margin serrate dorsally, with a few short setae basally. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.85; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical one at three quarter of metatibial length, in basal third with a few robust single setae; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral edge finely serrate, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres with fine, sparse setae ventrally, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, dorsally smooth; metatarsomeres glabrous, with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a parallel subventral smooth carina immediately beside it; first metatarsomere distinctly as long as following two tarsomeres combined, twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 10X–Z. Habitus: Fig. 31O. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *Microserica varians* group. It differs from the similar species *M. dohertyi* Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009 and *M. varians* Moser, 1915 by the phallobase that has ventrally on each side an elevated carina. In the other species of this group the elevated carina is present only on the left side.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Roing (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. India, Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica schawalleri* Ahrens, 1998**

Microserica schawalleri Ahrens, 1998a: 43; Ahrens 2004b: 182.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 43), Ahrens 2004b (p. 182).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 34–36, p. 44).

Distribution. Western central Nepal (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica schulzei* Ahrens, 1998**

Microserica schulzei Ahrens, 1998a: 32; Ahrens 2004b: 181, 2006a: 412; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 32), 2004b (p. 181), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 5–7, p. 33).

Distribution. Western central Nepal (Fig. 46F).

***Microserica steelei* Ahrens, 2004**

Microserica steelei Ahrens, 2004b: 186.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 186).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 284–286, p. 424).

Distribution. SE Tibet and the Mishmi Hills (Fig. 46E).

***Microserica truncata* (Brenske, 1898)**

Autoserica truncata Brenske, 1898: 308.

Serica truncata: Barlow 1899: 246.

Microserica truncata: Moser, 1918a: 219; Ahrens 1998a: 35, 2004b: 181; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 273.

Microserica cribriceps Moser, 1915a: 183, syn. by Ahrens 1998a: 35.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1998a (p. 35), 2004 (p. 181); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 273).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998a (figs 11–13, p. 36).

Distribution. Sikkim/Darjeeling area (Fig. 46F).

***Microserica viridicollis* Arrow, 1913**

(Figs 31P, 46E)

Microserica viridicollis Arrow, 1913: 192; Ahrens 2002b: 386, 2004b: 188.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2002b (p. 386); 27 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–2.v.2005” (CPPB), 34 ♂♂, 37 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900 m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 12 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, 8 km N of Shillong, 25°38′ N, 91°54′ E, 1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.–9.v.2004” (CPPB), 6 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Shillong, 1600m, 25°34′ N 91°51′20″ E; L. Dembický leg., 14.v.2004” (CPPB), 3 ex. (♀) “India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherrapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21–24.iv.2008,

25° 13′ N, 91° 39′ E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2002b (figs 4–6, p. 406).

Distribution. Assam, Meghalaya and the Darjeeling district (Fig. 46E).

***Oxyserica* Brenske, 1900**

Oxyserica Brenske, 1900a: 54 (type species by monotypy: *Oxyserica pygidialis* Brenske, 1900); Ahrens 2004b: 189.

Parvulomaladera Ahrens, 1995b: 45 (type species by original designation: *Microserica simlana* Brenske, 1902); syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 189.

Key to *Oxyserica* species (♂♂)

- 1 Antennal club of males composed of four antennomeres.2
- 1' Antennal club of males composed of five antennomeres.3
- 2 Pygidium in female with a sharp pyramid-like tubercle at apex. Antennomere six in male transversely produced, sometimes subequal in length with antennomere seven.*O. pygidialis pygidialis* Brenske
- 2' Pygidium in female without sharp pyramid-like tubercle. Antennomere six in male cylindrical as antennomere five.*O. varia* (Frey)
- 3 Antennal club in male twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined, distinctly wider than width of base of clypeus and in apical third slightly reflexed externally.4
- 3' Antennal club in male straight, only little longer than remaining antennomeres combined.7
- 4 Body wide and stout. Pronotum only little narrower than elytra (ratio width: 1/1.28) and distinctly wider than head (including eyes) (ratio width: 1.7/1). Dark median transverse band on elytra extended from dark lateral margin to dark sutural interval.*O. kurseongana* (Moser)
- 4' Body narrower. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra (ratio width: 1/1.4) and only little wider than head (including eyes) (ratio width: 1.5/1).5
- 5 Antennal club entirely black.6
- 5' Antennal club basally yellowish.*O. bimaculata* (Hope)
- 6 Parameres short, in lateral view distinctly shorter than maximum width of phallobase.*O. longefoliata* (Frey)
- 6' Parameres moderately long, in lateral view as long as maximum width of phallobase.*O. kanchenjungae* (Ahrens)

- 7 Pilosity of frons and anterior margin of pronotum very long, subequal 1/3 of pronotal length. Antennal club in male as long as width of basal clypeus.
.....*O. pygidialis annapurnae* (Ahrens)
- 7' Pilosity of frons and anterior margin of pronotum shorter. Antennal club in male shorter than width of basal clypeus.8
- 8 Pygidium in female evenly convex, densely punctate. Punctuation of female coarse and sparse.9
- 8' Pygidium in female unevenly convex, with a median transversal convexity.10
- 9 Pygidium in female widely dull, finely and densely punctate. Ventral lobes abruptly narrowed and sinuate before apex (dorsal view).*O. brancuccii* (Ahrens)
- 9' Pygidium in female only narrowly dull at base, sparsely punctate. Ventral lobes not abruptly narrowed and sinuate*O. hellmichi* (Frey)
- 10 Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Pygidium in female with a sharp pyramid-like tubercle at apex. *O. pygidialis pygidialis* Brenske
- 10' Antennal club distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Pygidium in female without a sharp pyramid-like tubercle at apex.
.....*O. darjeelingia* (Brenske)

***Oxyserica bimaculata* (Hope, 1831)**

Serica bimaculata Hope, 1831: 24.

Autoserica bimaculata: Sabatinelli 1993: 620.

Microserica (*Parvulomaladera*) *bimaculata*: Ahrens 1995b: 49, 2001a: 220.

Microserica janetscheki Frey, 1969a: 251, syn. by Ahrens 1995b: 49.

Oxyserica bimaculata: Ahrens 2004b: 191; 2006a: 413; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 163.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 49), 2001a (p. 220), 2004b (p. 191), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 163).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 43–35, p. 50).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica brancuccii* (Ahrens, 2001) (Figs 32A, 47A)**

Microserica (*Parvulomaladera*) *brancuccii* Ahrens, 2001a: 223.

Oxyserica brancuccii: Ahrens 2004b: 191.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2001a (p. 223), 2004b (p. 191).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2001a (figs 5–7, p. 222).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal and the Darjeeling/Sikkim area (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica darjeelingia* (Brenske, 1898)**

Microserica darjeelingia Brenske, 1898: 319; Ahrens 1995b: 52, 2001a: 220.

Oxyserica darjeelingia: Ahrens 2004b: 192; 2006a: 413.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 52), 2001a (p. 220), 2004b (p. 192), 2006a (p. 413).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 52–54, p. 53).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling/Sikkim area (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica hellmichi* (Frey, 1965)**

Microserica hellmichi Frey, 1965b: 91; Ahrens 1995b: 49, 2001a: 219.

Oxyserica hellmichi: Ahrens 2004b: 191.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 49), 2001a (p. 219), 2004b (p. 191).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 40–42, p. 50).

Distribution. Eastern central Himalaya (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica kanchenjungae* (Ahrens, 1995)**

Microserica (*Parvulomaladera*) *kanchenjungae* Ahrens, 1995b: 51.

Oxyserica kanchenjungae: Ahrens 2004b: 192; 2006a: 413.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 51), 2004b (p. 192), 2006a (p. 413).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 46–48, p. 50).

Distribution. East Nepal (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica kurseongana* (Moser, 1915)**

Microserica kurseongana Moser, 1915a: 182; Ahrens 1995b: 51, 2001a: 220.

Oxyserica kurseongana: Ahrens 2004b: 192.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 51), 2004b (p. 192).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2001a (figs 4, 8, p. 222).

Distribution. Endemic to the Darjeeling area (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica longefoliata* (Frey, 1965)**

Microserica longefoliata Frey, 1965b: 92; Ahrens 1995b: 48, 2001a: 222.

Microserica janetscheki: Frey 1975b: 225.

Oxyserica longefoliata: Ahrens 2004b: 192.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 48), 2001a (p. 222).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 37–39, p. 47).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica pygidialis pygidialis* Brenske, 1900**

Oxyserica pygidialis Brenske, 1900a: 54; Ahrens 2004b: 190, 2006a: 412; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 273; Shrestha et al. 2012: 283.

Microserica simlana Brenske, 1902a: 62; Ahrens 1995b: 45, 2001a: 217; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 190.

Microserica simlana simlana: Ahrens 2001a: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 45), 2001a (p. 217), 2004b (p. 190), 2006a (p. 412); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 273); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 283); 6 ex. Nepal: Manaslu mts., Bhudi Gandaki Vall. Machakhola to Jagat, 950–1150m, 24.V.2006, J. Schmidt leg.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 31–33, p. 47).

Distribution. Western and central Himalaya (Fig. 47A).

Remarks. The species was originally described from Madagascar. However, it is not occurring there, specimen labels are very likely erroneous (Ahrens 2004).

***Oxyserica pygidialis annapurnae* (Ahrens, 1995)
(Figs 32B, 47A)**

Microserica (*Parvulomaladera*) *annapurnae* Ahrens, 1995b: 46.

Microserica (*Parvulomaladera*) *simlana annapurnae*: Ahrens 2001a: 218.

Oxyserica pygidialis annapurnae: Ahrens 2004b: 191; 2006a: 413; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 46), 2001a (p. 218), 2004b (p. 191), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 34–36, p. 47).

Distribution. Inner central Himalaya (Fig. 47A).

***Oxyserica varia* (Frey, 1975)**

Microserica varia Frey, 1975b: 226; Ahrens 1995b: 52, 2001a: 220.

Oxyserica varia: Ahrens 2004b: 192.

Material examined. See Ahrens 1995b (p. 52), 2001a (p. 220), 2004b (p. 192).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1995b (figs 49–51, p. 53).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 47A).

***Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871**

Maladera Mulsant & Rey, 1871: 596, 599 (type species by monotypy: *Melolontha holosericea* Scopoli, 1772); Ahrens 2004b: 192, 2007c: 18.

Aserica Lewis, 1895: 394 (type species by original designation: *Serica japonica* Lewis, 1895 (nec Motschulsky, 1860): *Autoserica secreta* Brenske, 1897; Arrow 1946a).

Autoserica auctorum (nec Brenske, 1897).

Remarks. Since Reitter (1896) and then Pope (1960) the status of the genus *Maladera* is under debate, along its associated synonyms and subgenera. Recent works of Ahrens & Vogler (2008) and Liu et al. (2015b) have shown that *Maladera* as a genus defined by the currently included taxa (most of the species described under *Autoserica* [auctorum] by Brenske, Moser, and Frey) is polyphyletic.

According to the formal synonymy of *Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871 with *Autoserica auctorum* (nec Brenske, 1897) (see Ahrens 2004b), taxa described under the genus name *Autoserica* should be transferred to *Maladera*. New combinations that were not validly published so far according to the Code of Zoological Nomenclature (e.g., in online databases or species checklists; e.g., Schoolmeesters 2016) are treated here as such (i.e., ‘new’) and are referred therefore in the text with “comb. n.”. However, most of the taxa were covered by the rather incomplete self-published checklist of Krajcik (2012) and are not again marked as new combinations.

Maladera assamica* group*Key to species of the *Maladera assamica* group (♂♂)**

- 1 Apex of parameres convex.2
- 1' Apex of parameres deeply concave.
.....*M. xanthoptera* sp. n.
- 2 Parameres longer and curved externally.
.....*M. assamica* (Moser)
- 2' Parameres short and straight. ...*M. satrapa* (Brenske)

***Maladera assamica* (Moser, 1915)**

Autoserica assamica Moser, 1915a: 160.

Maladera assamica: Ahrens 2004b: 205; Krajcik 2012: 153.

Autoserica ornatipennis Moser, 1915a: 161; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 205; *Maladera ornatipennis*: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Cephaloserica schereri Frey, 1962b: 613; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 205; *Maladera schereri*: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 205); 60 ex. "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–14' N, 91°40' E, 500–950m, Dembický leg., 29.iv.–2.v.2005" (CPPB), 11 ex. "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–14' N, 91°40' E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900m, P.Pacholátko leg." (CPPB), 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ "NE India, Meghalaya, 8km N of Shillong, 1200m, 25°38'N, 91°54'E, 1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.–9.v.2004" (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 305–307, p. 428).

Distribution. Assam and Meghalaya (India) (Fig. 47B).

***Maladera satrapa* (Brenske, 1898)**

(Figs 11A–C, 32C, 47B)

Autoserica satrapa Brenske, 1898: 341.

Maladera satrapa: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ "Khasia Hills 5000' / Ex. Museo H. W. Bates 1892/ *satrapa* type Brsk./ Mus. Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthür/ Type" (MNHN). Paralectotypes: 1 ♂ "Naga Hills M. Calcutta/ *satrapa* m. (tridens olim./ Coll. Brenske" (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Naga Hills M. Calcutta/ *satrapa* Brsk." (ZMHB), 1 ♀ "Khasia Hills 4-5000' / Ex. Museo H. W. Bates 1892/ *satrapa* type Brsk./ Mus. Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthür/ Type" (MNHN).

Additional material examined. **India:** 35 ex. "NE India Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6.–8.VI.1996 alt. 1350 m ± 100 m GPS N25°27' E92°12', (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 23" (CPPB), 39 ex. "NE India Assam, 1999, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E 17.–25.V. Dembický & Pacholátko leg." (CPPB), 136 ex. "NE India Meghalaya, 1999, 9 km NW Jowai, 1400 m 25°30'N 92°10'E 12.V. Dembický & Pacholátko leg." (CPPB), 2 ex. "NE India Meghalaya 1999, 3 km E Tura 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18.IV. Dembický & Pacholátko leg." (CPPB), 1 ex. "India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherrapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21–24.iv.2008, 25° 13'N, 91° 39'E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt." (ZFMK), 3 ♂♂ "E India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 6.–12.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt." (CPPB), 1 ♀ "E India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.–5.v., M. Trýzna

& P. Benda lgt." (CPPB), 1 ex. (♂) "Assam Nagas/ Doherty/ Fry Coll. 1905.105" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Shillong A. G. R. coll. 9.IV.18/ India T. B. Fletcher B.M. 1943–9." (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) "India Or. Manipur/ Doherty/ Fry Coll. 1905.105" (BMNH), 1 ex. "Gauhati APL. 1920, Fletcher Coll. / India T. B. Fletcher B.M. 1943–9." (BMNH), 2 ex. "Umtyngar 16.5.Cherrapunjee/ Meghalaya 1976 Wittmer, Baroni U." (NHMB), 5 ex. "Assam, Khasi-Hills, Cherrapunji ca. 1300 m, V.1961 leg. G. Scherer/ *Cephaloserica mulmeina* Br. det. G. Frey 1962" (CF), 4 ex. "Barapani Old Road 1000 m 14.5./ Meghalaya 1976 Wittmer, Baroni U." (NHMB), 7 ex. "Shillong, Assam, India 6000 ft. IV–20–28/ L.B. Parker Collector" (USNM), 8 ex. "Cherrapunji India VI–II–29 4300 ft./ L.B. Parker Collector" (USNM). **Myanmar:** 2 ex. "NW Myanmar (Burma) Somura, Naga Chan; 03.V.2005; leg. Abe Azuma" (ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 5.7–6.4 mm, elytral length: 4.1–4.3 mm, width: 3.8–4.1 mm. Body short oval; bi-coloured, ventral side, head, margins of elytra black, legs, antenna, elytra and partly pronotum yellowish brown, dark parts sometimes with greenish shine; dorsal surface except head, tibiae, and tarsi dull, nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, weakly trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, separated by a distinct angle from ocular canthus, slightly incised at transition to labrum; anterior angles moderately convex, slightly elevated; anterior margin slightly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, finely densely punctate, with numerous larger punctures each bearing an erect seta. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes as wide as long, strongly punctate near eyes. Ocular canthus short and wide, externally convex, very finely and densely punctate, with a long terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, posterior head, beside eyes as well as on posterior quarter very densely and coarsely punctate, beside eyes with a few long erect setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures only. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.4. Antenna with nine antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined and straight. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, anterior angles moderately sharp and slightly produced, posterior angles strongly convex, obsolete; anterior margin with fine and complete marginal line, weakly convexly produced medially; lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, immediately beside anterior margins convex; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous, anterior and lateral margins with sparse but robust setae. Colour black, in basal half more or less widely yellowish, basal and lateral margins always

dark. Scutellum dark or yellowish, narrowly triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle widely rounded, yellowish brown, base, sutural interval, apical margin and external intervals dark, striae finely impressed, finely sparsely punctate, intervals very weakly convex or flat, sparse and fine punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few single short setae, near humerus with a single long seta, otherwise only with microscopic setae in punctures. Epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra; apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral face with coarse and moderately dense punctures, sparsely setose, with a few robust setae on mesosternum and metasternal disc; otherwise with microscopic setae. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Metacoxa glabrous except a few robust setae laterally. Abdominal sternites dull, finely densely punctate, with a row of robust punctures each bearing a robust seta. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.87. Pygidium dull, in male mostly dark, weakly convex and moderately dense punctate, apical margin with a few single long setae, otherwise only with microscopic setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and very sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, distinctly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia short and moderately wide, sides subparallel, basally narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/3.2; dorsal margin weakly carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face strongly longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally with sparse and superficial punctures; ventral margin with three nearly equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous, interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly concavely sinuate. Tarsi finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, circular in cross section, metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere one as long as following two combined and one quarter of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; protarsal claws normal, symmetric.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11A–C. Habitus: Fig. 32C.

Variation. Female: Antennal club with three antennomeres, shorter than remaining antennomeres combined; metatibia wider, ratio width/length: 1/2.78; abdominal sternites including flatter pygidium as well as the posterior legs being more yellowish brown.

Remarks. The species is morphologically very similar to *Maladera rufodorsata* (Fairmaire, 1888) that is distributed from China (Kiangsi, Yunnan) to Myanmar, including N-Laos and northern Thailand but has been so far not yet recorded from India. Both species can be distinguished only in shape of parameres.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47B).

***Maladera xanthoptera* sp. n.**

(Figs 11D–F, 32D, 47B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills reg., Tura 5.-7.V.1996 alt. 700+100 m, GPS N25°30.7' E90°13.9' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 18/ 608 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills reg., Tura 5.-7.V.1996 alt. 700+100 m, GPS N25°30.7' E90°13.9' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 18/ 608 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1999; 3 km E of Tura; 1150 m; 25°30'N 90°14'E; 18.iv. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 5.8 mm, length of elytra: 3.5 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, head, club of antenna, anterior portion and disc of pronotum, margins of elytra and ventral surface dark brown to black, dark parts of pronotum and head with greenish shine, dorsal surface dull, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface slightly elevated medially, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta, base of labroclypeus broadly covered with dull toment as the rest of the dorsal surface; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, sparse punctures and a few single erect setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.42. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest in posterior third, lateral margins strongly convex, distinctly convergent anteriorly, weakly convergent posteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded in the tip; anterior margin strongly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without

marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with only a few short, setae on external intervals; apex as well sutural interval and four external intervals black; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra not membranous, without visible rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or minute setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and irregularly densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.93. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and short, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae widely reduced, posterior margin smooth and widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at one third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, with a few short robust setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly smooth, finely and sparsely punctate on sides, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and subequal to dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11D–F. Habitus: Fig. 32D.

Diagnosis. *Maladera xanthoptera* sp. n. differs from the most similar *M. satrapa* by the shape of the aedeagus: the apex of the parameres is deeply sinuate, in lateral view the parameres are much narrower in the new species.

Etymology. The name (noun in apposition) of the new species is derived from the combined latinised Greek words ‘*xanthos*’ (yellow) and ‘*pteron*’ (wing), with reference to the yellow elytra.

Variation. Length: 5.8–6.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.5–4.1 mm, width: 3.5–4.1 mm. Female: Body slightly larger, head and pronotum reddish brown. Antennal club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47B).

Maladera egregia group

Key to species of the *Maladera egregia* group (♂♂)

- 1 Right and left paramere fused. Body reddish brown, dorsal surface dull or iridescent shiny. Phallobasal process long.2
- 1' Right and left paramere not fused. Body black, dorsal surface shiny. Phallobasal process short and blunt. ...
.....*M. nigrolucida* sp. n.
- 2 Right and left paramere fused only basally.
.....*M. hmong* Ahrens
- 2' Right and left paramere entirely fused. Protibia with a blunt tooth medially before the two lateral teeth. 3
- 3 Dorsal apophysis of phallobase is displaced dorsolaterally to laterally. Metatibia moderately wide, ratio metatibial width/length: 1/3.2–3.6.4
- 3' Dorsal apophysis of phallobase not displaced, at apex strongly sinuate medially. Metatibia wider, ratio metatibial width/length: > 1/3.1.6
- 4 Parameres moderately long, subequal to the slightly angled apophysis of phallobase.*M. rolciki* Ahrens
- 4' Parameres longer, distinctly longer than the apophysis of phallobase being curved dorsally.5
- 5 Apophysis of phallobase dorsolateral. Fused parameres together moderately narrow (dorsal view).
.....*M. mussooriensis* Ahrens
- 5' Apophysis of phallobase narrower and entirely displaced laterally. Fused parameres together distinctly narrower (dorsal view).*M. hunliensis* sp. n.
- 6 Parameres dorsoventrally flattened, constricted tip of parameres short.*M. impubis* Ahrens
- 6' Parameres not dorsoventrally flattened, constricted tip of parameres long.7
- 7 Base of parameres narrow. Right part of phallobasal apophysis ventrolaterally displaced and slightly curved interiorly.*M. irididorsis* Ahrens
- 7' Base of parameres wide. Right part of phallobasal apophysis dorsolaterally, not curved.
.....*M. kazirangae* Ahrens

***Maladera hmong* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera hmong Ahrens, 2004b: 331.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 331).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004 (figs 530–535, p. 462).

Distribution. Mountains of northern Indochina and eastern Nepal. So far not recorded from India (Fig. 47C).

***Maladera hunliensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 11G–I, 32E, 47C)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India Arunachal Pr. Hunli vicinity, 1300±100m 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, L. Dembický leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012" (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♂ “NE India Arunachal Pr. Hunli vicinity, 1300±100m 28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E, L. Dembický leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012" (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.9 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin nearly straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface slightly elevated medially, coarsely and densely punctate, a few punctures anteriorly bear an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one quarter of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, irregular punctures and two erect setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, in anterior third slightly convex, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded in the tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral margin finely setose, anterior margin glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures, apex smooth.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, with only a few short, nearly entirely glabrous, even minute setae not visible; epi-

pleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or minute setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a fine short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs slender and moderately long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, with continuously serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete; posterior margin smooth, widened and finely serrate at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at half, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short robust setae and a short serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly smooth, finely and moderately densely punctate on sides, in apical half punctures sparse, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with the apical of the five robust setae more distant from the others; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11G–I. Habitus: Fig. 32E. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera hunliensis* sp. n. is in its shape of the aedeagus very similar to *Maladera mussooriensis* Ahrens, 2004, but the lateral apophysis of its phallobase is narrower, being entirely displaced laterally, and the fused parameres are combined distinctly narrower in dorsal view.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Hunli (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.6–9.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.1–6.9 mm, width: 4.9–5.8 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47C).

***Maladera impubis* Ahrens, 2004**
(Figs 32F, 47C)

Maladera impubis Ahrens, 2004b: 324.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 324); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India Assam, 2002, Umrongso vill. env. 700 m, 25°27'E, 92°43'E, 3.-8.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 26 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “E India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 6.-12.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “E India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherrapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21-24.iv.2008, 25° 13'N, 91° 39'E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 513–515, p. 459).

Distribution. Sikkim/Darjeeling Himalaya, Meghalaya (Fig. 47C).

***Maladera irididorsis* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera irididorsis Ahrens, 2004b: 327.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 327).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 519–522, p. 460).

Distribution. Known so far from Assam [record of the holotype] only (Fig. 47C).

***Maladera kazirangae* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera kazirangae Ahrens, 2004b: 326.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 326).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 516–518, p. 460).

Distribution. Known so far from Assam [record of the holotype] only (Fig. 47C).

***Maladera mussooriensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera mussooriensis Ahrens, 2004b: 328

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 328).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 523–526, p. 461).

Distribution. So far only known from the type locality (Mussorie - Dehradun District; Uttarakhand state) at the foot of the Indian NW Himalaya (Fig. 47C).

***Maladera nigrolucida* sp. n.**
(Figs 11J–L, 32G, 47C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km. NE of Trivandrum, vally of riv. Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca 300-500 m, 7-13.v.1999 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg/ 652 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km. NE of Trivandrum, vally of riv. Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca 300-500 m, 7-13.v.1999 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg/ 652 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.2 mm, elytral length: 6.4 mm, width: 5.6 mm. Body oval, uniformly blackish brown, dorsal and ventral face shiny, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised towards labrum, anterior angles convex, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and moderately densely punctate. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and sparsely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, weakly convexly produced medially; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, except second one with punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae, otherwise with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.78. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium shiny, weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, without median impunctate line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, with adjacent serrated line, which is undulated and partly interrupted, anterior row of setae complete but its setae very short; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only ventral part with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11J–L. Habitus: Fig. 32G.

Diagnosis. Due to the presence of a presumably motile dorsal lobe of the left paramere *Maladera nigrolucida* sp. n. resembles somewhat the species of the *M. lugubris* group. It differs from them by the body being completely shiny and having a lamina-like dorsal process at the apex of the phallobase that covers the base of the parameres.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the combined Latin words ‘*nigris*’ (black) and ‘*lucidus*’ (shiny), with reference to the black and shiny dorsal surface.

Variation. Length: 9.2–9.7 mm, elytral length: 6.4–6.7 mm, width: 5.6–5.9 mm. Female: No apparent sexual di-

morphism, only the antennal club slightly shorter than in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47C).

Maladera rolciki Ahrens, 2004

Maladera rolciki Ahrens, 2004b: 330.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 330); 2 ♂♂ “E India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30’N, 90°14’E, 6.–12.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 527–529, p. 461).

Distribution. Meghalaya (Fig. 47C).

Maladera ferruginea group

Key to species of the *Maladera ferruginea* group (♂♂)

- 1 Phallobase apically with a lateral apophysis on each side being nearly symmetric.2
- 1’ Phallobase apically without or only with an unilateral apophysis.4
- 2 Parameres subequal in length.3
- 2’ Right paramere half as long as left.*M. namborensis* sp. n.
- 3 Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Parameres curved, not cleft before apex.*M. sempiterna* (Brenske)
- 3’ Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Parameres straight, cleft before apex.*M. sempiternella* sp. n.
- 4 Phallobase with long lateral apophysis.5
- 4’ Phallobase without lateral apophysis.6
- 5 Lateral apophysis on left side. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*M. festina* (Brenske)
- 5’ Lateral apophysis on right side. Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*M. paris* Ahrens
- 6 Metatibia moderately long and wide, ratio width/length: 1/3; with a serrated line in basal two thirds of metatibial length.*M. conspicua* Ahrens
- 6’ Metatibia short and wide, ratio width/length: 1/2.5; with a serrated line in basal third of metatibial length.7
- 7 Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Dorsoapical sinuation of phallobase between parameres deep and wide.*M. kralli* Ahrens
- 7’ Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.8

- 8 Dorsoapical situation of phallobase between parameres deep and wide.9
 8' Dorsoapical situation of phallobase between parameres shallow and narrow.13
 9 Right paramere distinctly shorter than the left one. 10
 9' Right paramere distinctly longer than the left one. 11
 10 Basal lobe of right paramere short. Left paramere very wide at base, evenly narrowed towards apex.
*M. chiruwae* Ahrens
 10' Basal lobe of right paramere longer. Left paramere abruptly narrowed in basal third, remainder part long and narrow.*M. spei* Ahrens
 11 Basolateral extension of left paramere very small. Right paramere nearly twice as long as left one.
*M. merkli* Ahrens
 11' Basolateral extension of left paramere large to very large. Right paramere only 1.2 times of its length longer than left one.12
 12 Basolateral extension of left paramere very large, the narrow distal lobe stands dorsally and is curved ventrally.*M. gorkhae* Ahrens
 12' Basolateral extension of left paramere large, the narrow distal lobe stands ventrally and is curved dorsally.*M. wolfgangdierli* Ahrens
 13 Left paramere with a separated narrow distal lobe inserted ventrally being curved dorsally. Frons glabrous.14
 13' Left paramere without a distinctly separated distal lobe. Frons sparsely setose.15
 14 Right paramere distinctly longer than left one. Basal extension of left paramere very large.
*M. ferruginea* (Kollar & Redtenbacher)
 14' Both parameres subequal in length. Basal extension of left paramere small.*M. fatigata* Ahrens
 15 Metatibia shorter (ratio width/length: 1/2.9). Eyes smaller (ratio diameter/interocular distance: 0.68). Left paramere shorter. Phallobase ventroapically lamellously produced.*M. schereri* (Frey)
 15' Metatibia longer (ratio width/length: 1/3.3). Eyes larger (ratio diameter/interocular distance: 0.74). Left paramere longer. Phallobase ventroapically not lamellously produced.*M. duvivieri* (Brenske)

***Maladera chiruwae* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera chiruwae Ahrens, 2004b: 300.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 300).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 465–468, p. 452).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 47D).

***Maladera conspicua* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera conspicua Ahrens, 2004b: 293.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 293).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 447–449, p. 450).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 47D).

***Maladera duvivieri* (Brenske, 1896)**

Serica duvivieri Brenske, 1896: 152.

Maladera duvivieri: Ahrens 2004b: 303; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 303).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 474–476, p. 453).

Distribution. Endemic to the lower Darjeeling area (Fig. 47D).

***Maladera fatigata* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera fatigata Ahrens, 2004b: 292.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 292).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 444–446, p. 449).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 47D).

***Maladera ferruginea* (Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844)** (Figs 32H, 47D)

Serica ferruginea Kollar & Redtenbacher, 1844: 525; Barlow 1899: 243.

Omaloplia ferruginea Blanchard, 1850: 81; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 290

Serica punctifrons Dejean, 1837: 182; Gemminger & Harold 1869: 1120; Brenske 1898: 230; Dalla Torre 1912: 14 (nomen nudum).

Maladera ferruginea: Ahrens 2004b: 290, 2006a: 413; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 290), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 141).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 441–443, p. 449).

Distribution. Western Himalaya (Pakistan) to western central Nepal (Fig. 47D).

Maladera festina* (Brenske, 1898)Autoserica festina* Brenske, 1898: 296.*Serica festina*: Barlow 1899: 243.*Maladera festina*: Ahrens 2004b: 305; Krajcik 2012: 154.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 305).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 480–482, p. 454).**Distribution.** Central Nepal and the Darjeeling district (Fig. 47D).***Maladera gorkhae* Ahrens, 2004***Maladera gorkhae* Ahrens, 2004b: 297.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 297).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 458–460, p. 451).**Distribution.** Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 47D).***Maladera kralli* Ahrens, 2004***Maladera kralli* Ahrens, 2004b: 301.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 301).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 469, 470, 472, 473, p. 453).**Distribution.** Endemic to Sikkim (without any precise data), only known from holotype.***Maladera merkli* Ahrens, 2004***Maladera merkli* Ahrens, 2004b: 296.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 2004b (p. 296).**Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 454–457, p. 451).**Distribution.** Endemic to the western Himalaya (Fig. 47D).***Maladera namborensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 11M–O, 32I, 47D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “N.E. India Nambor Reserv. Forest Assam, 26°00'N, 94°20'E Garampani 100 m 21.-29.11.97 lg. V. Sinaev & V.S. & M. Murzin/604 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–14' N, 91°40' E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).**Description.** Length: 9.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.6 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, dull, labro-

clypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with sparse, fine punctures and a single long seta beside each eye. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.71. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, strongly rounded in the tip; anterior margin convex, with the marginal line widely lacking, base without marginal line; surface sparsely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral margin finely setose, anterior margin glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures, on median base impunctate.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine and dense punctures mainly concentrated along striae, nearly entirely glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a loose transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.56. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, glabrous except a few robust setae near apex.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior margin smooth, widened and smooth at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at anterior third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial

length, glabrous but with a short serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere nearly as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11M–O. Habitus: Fig. 32I. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera namborensis* sp. n. is in its external morphology very similar to *M. sempiterna*. The new species differs from the latter by the distinctly asymmetric parameres, the right paramere being half as long as the left one. From all other species of the *M. ferruginea* group *M. namborensis* can be distinguished by the lateral apophyses at each side of phallobase.

Etymology. This new species is named after the Nambor forest reserve in Assam (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47D).

Maladera paris Ahrens, 2004

Maladera paris Ahrens, 2004b: 307.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 307).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 483–485, p. 455).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 47D).

Maladera schereri (Frey, 1975)

Autoserica schereri Frey, 1975a: 183.

Maladera schereri: Ahrens 2004b: 304; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 304).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 477–479, p. 454).

Distribution. Endemic to the lower Darjeeling area (Fig. 47D).

Maladera sempiterna (Brenske, 1898)

(Fig. 11P–R, 47D)

Autoserica sempiterna Brenske, 1898: 328.

Maladera sempiterna: Ahrens 2004b: 289; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 2 ♂♂ “Khasi Hills Mus. Calcutta/ *sempiterna* Type Brsk./ coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. India. 1 ♀ “Naga Hills M. Calcutta/ *sempiterna* Type Brsk./ coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “India: 26.VI.95 Cherrapunjee Meghalaya Werner leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. (♂) “NE India Meghalaya state Khasi Hills Mawphlang vill. GPS N25°26.7 E 91°45.2' 2.-3.VI., 10.VI.1996 alt. 1700 m E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 93” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee 25°13-14'N 91°40'E, 5.-24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E of Tura, 500-600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 13.-18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 2 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14 E, 6.-12.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 3 ex. “Khasis July 1894 Nat. Coll./ Coll. C. Felsche, Kauf 20, 1918” (SMTD), 47 ex. “NE India W Meghalaya Garo Hills; Nokrek N. P. 25,40N 91,04E, 2.-13.VII.1997 V. Sinaev leg., 1150 m” (CPPB), 2 ex. “Assam/ Coll. C. Felsche, Kauf 20, 1918” (SMTD), 1 ex. “Shillong, Assam. F.W.C./ G.C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409.” (BMNH). **Thailand.** 1 ex. (♂) “Thai, Chiang Mai prov., 18°49'N 98°54'E, 1600 m, Doi Pui mt., 2.-6.v. Vit Kubán leg. 1996/ Asia Sericini spec. 325” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 9.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.4 mm, width: 5.6 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle; surface nearly flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one quarter of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with sparse superficial punctures and a single long seta beside each eye. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded in the tip; anterior margin convex, with the marginal line widely lacking, base without marginal line; surface sparsely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral margin finely setose, anterior margin glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, nearly entirely glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a loose transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.4. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior margin smooth, widened and smooth at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short robust setae and a short serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, strongly shiny and impunctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11P–R.

Distribution. Northeastern India and northern Thailand (Fig. 47D).

***Maladera sempiternella* sp. n.**

(Figs 11S–U, 32J, 47D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Myanmar N (Burma) 65 km NE Putao, 1250 m, Zi Yar Dam vill. 18-21.05.1998 leg. S. Murzin & V. Sinaev/ [ex] Coll. Takeshi Itoh, Osaka (Japan)/ 706 Sericini: Asia spec.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.4 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct blunt angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with sparse, fine punctures and a single long seta beside each eye. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.78. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, strongly rounded in the tip; anterior margin convex, with the marginal line widely lacking, base without marginal line; surface sparsely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral margin finely setose, anterior margin glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, nearly entirely glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a loose transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.49. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior margin smooth, widened and smooth at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short robust setae and a short serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11S–U. Habitus: Fig. 32J.

Diagnosis. *Maladera sempiternella* sp. n. is in the shape of the genitalia and its external morphology very similar to *M. sempiterna*. The new species differs from *M. sempiterna* by the longer antennal club as well as by the straight parameres that are cleft before the apex.

Distribution. So far known only from northern Myanmar, in close vicinity to the Indian border (Fig. 47D).

Maladera spei Ahrens, 2004

Maladera spei Ahrens, 2004b: 299.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 299).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 461–464, p. 452).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal and the Darjeeling area (Fig. 47D).

Maladera wolfgangdierli Ahrens, 2004

Maladera wolfgangdierli Ahrens, 2004b: 295 (nomen novum).

Autoserica dierli Frey, 1972: 188.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 295).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 450–453, p. 450).

Distribution. Endemic to central Nepal (Fig. 47D).

Maladera fistulosa group

Key to species of the *Maladera fistulosa* group (♂♂)

- 1 Pronotum and elytra with fine and significantly larger punctures. Body > 7 mm.2
- 1' Pronotum and elytra only with fine, dense punctures. Body < 7 mm.*M. pubescens* (Arrow)
- 2 Parameres curved and reflexed. *M. granigera* sp. n.
- 2' Parameres more straight and less reflexed.*M. seriatoguttata* sp. n.

Maladera granigera sp. n.

(Figs 11V–X, 32K, 47E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S-India, Kerala, Cardamom Hills ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.–9.V.1994 77°05'N 9°25'E E. Kejval lgt./ IS 90” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.1 mm, width: 5.1 mm. Body oval, dark brown, ventral surface including legs reddish brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, with moderately dense and erect long setae on head, pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very shallowly sinuate medially; surface feebly convex and moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, nearly impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with dense long erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight, slightly concave, evenly narrowed towards anterior half, in anterior half moderately convex and convergent; anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with numerous long, erect setae on disc, otherwise punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line;

hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on basal midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, odd intervals with very coarse and slightly elevated punctures each bearing an erect long yellow seta, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, apical declivity with a weak transverse carina; epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.36. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, midline impunctate, with short setae on apical half, otherwise with minute setae in punctures, along apical margin with a few longer setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and very finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of long spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing single spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures and minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely punctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 11V–X. Habitus: Fig. 32K.

Diagnosis. The species resembles the taxa of the *Maladera fistulosa* group from Sri Lanka, however, the parameres are still recognisable although being fused with the phallobase. The species differs from all other Indian *Maladera* species by the elevated coarse punctures at odd intervals and the erect setae on its dorsal face.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin word ‘*granigerus*’ (bearing small tubercles) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47E).

Maladera pubescens (Arrow, 1916)

Autoserica pubescens Arrow, 1916: 438.

Maladera pubescens: Krajcik 2012: 154; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 72.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 72).

Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig 10A–C, p. 110).

Distribution. Southern India and Sri Lanka (Fig. 47E).

Maladera seriatoguttata sp. n.

(Figs 12A–C, 32L, 47E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown, ventral surface including legs reddish brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, with moderately dense and erect long setae on head, pronotum and elytra [partly abraded].

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, little wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin very shallowly sinuate medially; surface feebly convex and moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture feebly impressed and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, nearly impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with dense long erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal su-

ture. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.61. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight, slightly concave, evenly narrowed towards anterior half, in anterior half moderately convex and convergent; anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line widely incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with numerous long, erect setae on disc, otherwise punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on basal midline impunctate.

Elytra oblong, widest just behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, odd intervals with very coarse and slightly elevated punctures each bearing an erect long yellow seta, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, apical declivity with a weak transverse carina; epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.18. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, midline impunctate, with short setae on apical half, otherwise with minute setae in punctures, along apical margin with a few longer setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, strongly widened in apical half and very finely serrate apically, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of long spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metat-

ibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with two single punctures with serrated margins each bearing single spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures and minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face very sparsely punctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and a little longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12A–C. Habitus: Fig. 32L.

Diagnosis. *Maladera seriatoguttata* sp. n. is in the shape of the male genitalia and its external morphology very similar to *M. granigera* sp. n.. *M. seriatoguttata* differs from the latter by the more straight and less reflexed parameres (lateral view).

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin word ‘*seriatus*’ (in rows) and ‘*guttatus*’ (spotted) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.7–8.9 mm, length of elytra: 5.5–6.1 mm, width: 4.5–5.0 mm. Ground colour of the body varies from reddish brown to dark brown. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in male, otherwise no visible sexual dimorphism.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47E).

Maladera granuligera group

Key to species of the *Maladera granuligera* group (♂♂)

- 1 Parameres more than half as long as length of phallobase. *M. granuligera* (Blanchard)
- 1' Parameres less than half as long as length of phallobase. 2
- 2 Metatibia long and moderately wide, ratio width/length: 1/3.3–3.0. 3
- 2' Metatibia short and wide, ratio width/length ~1/2.6. 4
- 3 Labroclypeus wide. Parameres longer. Phallobase at right side with a long apophysis.
..... *M. gopaldharae* Ahrens
- 3' Labroclypeus narrow. Parameres shorter. Phallobase at right side with a short apophysis.
..... *M. weigeli* Ahrens
- 4 Phallobase at right side with an apophysis. Parameres without basal lobes. 5

- 4' Phallobase at right side without an apophysis. Each paramere with a small basal lobe. ...*M. profana* sp. n.
 5 Apical dorsal sinuation of phallobase small, phallobase ventrolaterally with small longitudinal elevations. Left paramere in distal half with a sharp longitudinal dorsal carina.*M. siniaevi* Ahrens
 5' Apical dorsal sinuation of phallobase larger, phallobase ventrolaterally without longitudinal elevations. Left paramere in distal half without longitudinal carina. ...
*M. tumida* Ahrens

Maladera gopaldharae Ahrens, 2004

Maladera gopaldharae Ahrens, 2004b: 286.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 286).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 436–438, p. 448).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 47F).

Maladera granuligera (Blanchard, 1850)

(Fig. 12D–F)

Omalioplia granuligera Blanchard, 1850: 78.

Serica granuligera: Brenske 1898: 225.

Autoserica granuligera: Dalla Torre 1912: 23.

Maladera granuligera: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated):

♂ “Mus. Paris Indes Orient./ *O. granuligera* Cat. Mus. Indes orient.” (MNHN).

Redescription. Length: 8.8 mm, elytral length: 6.8 mm, width: 6.2 mm. Body wide, oval, black, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus, tarsomeres, and tibiae shiny, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, lateral margins slightly convex and convergent, producing with the ocular canthus a nearly straight line, anterior angles blunt, weakly rounded, anterior margin very shallowly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, very densely and finely punctate, distance between punctures equals their diameter, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, bluntly angled medially; ocular canthus 4 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and very wide, finely and very densely punctate, without terminal seta. Frons with more superficial but dense punctures. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.47. Mentum convexly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum strongly convex, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly narrowed towards the strongly rounded posterior angles, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced; an-

terior margin with a fine marginal line, weakly convexly produced medially; basal margin without marginal line, also in the posterior angles; surface finely and evenly densely punctate, setae of lateral and anterior margin lacking, punctures with microscopic setae only. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctation as in pronotum.

Elytra strongly convex, widest behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely punctate, intervals flat, very densely and coarsely punctate, distance between punctures equals their diameter; epipleura ending at very strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra; apex of elytra with a fine membranous rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral face coarsely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, only metasternal plate and lateral metacoxa with a few robust setae. Mesosternum between mesocoxae wide, 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Abdominal sternite finely and moderately densely punctate, each with a row of coarse punctures bearing each a robust seta. Pygidium moderately convex, coarsely and very densely punctate, lateral and apical margins with very short setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora superficially and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced; posterior or ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, flattened, ratio width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at nearly half, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few very fine and short setae; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, nearly completely smooth, dorsally with a few large but superficial punctures; apex concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little longer than following two tarsomeres combined, dorsal tibial spur lacking. Protibia short, bidentate. Anterior claws lacking in lectotype.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12D–F.

Remarks. No other specimens than the type have been recorded so far from India. Therefore, its occurrence in India is doubtful.

Maladera profana sp. n.

(Figs 12G–I, 32M, 47F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500

– 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg.”(CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 10.6 mm, elytral length: 7.8 mm, width: 6.7 mm. Body wide, oval, black, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus, tarsomeres, and tibiae shiny, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent, lateral margins produce with ocular canthus an indistinct angle, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface shiny, at base narrowly dull, weakly convex medially, densely and finely punctate, distance between punctures partly smaller their diameter, with a few single setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, bluntly angled medially; ocular canthus moderately wide and long (1/3 of ocular diameter); , finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.71. Frons with more superficial and moderately dense punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres and straight, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum strongly convex, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly narrowed towards strongly rounded posterior angles, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produced; anterior margin with a fine marginal line, weakly convexly produced medially; basal margin without marginal line; surface finely and evenly densely punctate, setae of lateral and anterior margin robust but sparse, punctures with microscopic setae only. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctation as in pronotum.

Elytra strongly convex, widest shortly behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely punctate, intervals flat, densely and finely punctate, glabrous; epipleura ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, sparsely setose; apex of elytra with a fine membranous rim of short microtrichomes.

Ventral face coarsely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, only metasternal plate and lateral metacoxa with a few robust setae. Mesosternum between mesocoxae wide, 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.91. Abdominal sternite finely and moderately densely punctate, each with a row of coarse punctures bearing each a robust seta. Pygidium moderately convex, coarsely and densely punctate, lateral and apical margins with short or long setae.

Legs wide and short; femora superficially and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior longitudinal row of setae reduced; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, flattened,

ratio width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with three groups of spines, basal one at one third, median one shortly behind middle, and apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, basally with a few fine and short setae; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, completely smooth along middle, dorsally and ventrally with a few superficial punctures; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly and concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined, and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. Anterior claws symmetrical.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12G–I. Habitus: Fig. 32M.

Diagnosis. *Maladera profana* sp. n. differs from all other species of the *M. granuligera* group by the lack of an apical apophysis of the phallobase as well as in the presence of a short basal lobe on each paramere.

Variation. Length: 10.6–12.2 mm, elytral length: 7.8–8.8 mm, width: 6.7–7.5 mm. Female: Antennal club as long as the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes smaller than in male: ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.51.

Etymology. This new species is named from the Latin adjective ‘*profanus*’ (non sacred) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 47F).

***Maladera siniaevi* Ahrens, 2004**
(Fig. 32N, 47F)

Maladera sinaevi Ahrens 2004b: 284.

Maladera siniaevi: Ahrens 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 275.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 284), 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 275); 4 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E of Tura, 500–600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 13.-18.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg.”(CPPB), 1 ex. “Myanmar (Burma) Putao, 500m, 23.V.1998” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 433–435, p. 447).

Distribution. Darjeeling, Sikkim, Bhutan, Meghalaya, Assam, northern Myanmar (Fig. 47F).

***Maladera tumida* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera tumida Ahrens, 2004b: 282, 2006a: 414.

Serica pruinosa Frey, 1965b (nec Burmeister, 1855): 89 (fig. 3).

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 282), 2006a (p. 414); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 141); 7 ex. “Pakistan Azad Jammu & Kashmir prov., SW from Garhi, 1500m, 5.–15.VII.2003 V. Gurko leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “Pakistan near Islamabad City 600m, 24.VII.2005, V. Gurko leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “N India, Uttarakhand, 10.04.2011 14 km NW New Tehri, h=950 m, N30°28'25.3" E078°20'56.2 Anichtchenko A. leg.” (CDUL), 15 ex. “Pakistan: Pri Sohawa, Islamabad 28.vi.2013 leg. Zubair Ahmed” (CAZK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 430–432, p. 447).

Distribution. In the Himalaya from Pakistan to central Nepal (Fig. 47F).

***Maladera weigeli* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera weigeli Ahrens, 2004a: 212, 2004b: 287.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004a (p. 212); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004a (figs 4–6, p. 213).

Distribution. Endemic to western Nepal (Fig. 47F).

Maladera indica* group*Key to species of the *Maladera indica* group (♂♂)**

- 1 Metatarsomeres laterally not carinate. Hypomeron carinate. Parameres only distal lobe of parameres entirely symmetric, basal lobes slightly asymmetric.2
- 1' Metatarsomeres laterally sharply carinate. Parameres entirely symmetric.8
- 2 Protarsal claws asymmetrical.3
- 2' Protarsal claws symmetrical.*M. decolor* sp. n.
- 3 Basal (i.e., dorsal) lobe of parameres long, nearly as long as paramere itself (i.e. ventral lobe).4
- 3' Basal (i.e., dorsal) lobe of parameres short, much shorter than the paramere itself (i.e. ventral lobe).7
- 4 Antennal club long, at least 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined and reflexed. Posterior dorsal margin of metafemur not convexly widened in basal half.5
- 4' Antennal club short, only as long as remaining antennomeres combined and straight. Posterior dorsal margin of metafemur strongly convexly widened in basal half exceeding distinctly the posterior ventral margin.*M. indica* (Blanchard)

- 5 Parameres (larger ventral lobe) sharply pointed at apex.*M. clavata* (Frey)
- 5' Parameres (larger ventral lobe) rounded at apex.6
- 6 Length of parameres (lateral view) about one third of length of phallobase.*M. magnicornis* (Moser)
- 6' Length of parameres (lateral view) less than one quarter of length of phallobase.*M. hampsoni* sp. n.
- 7 Protarsal claws symmetrical. Phallobase much longer than phallobasal apodeme, and longitudinally convex ventrally. Parameres small, basal lobe sharply pointed.*M. brevistylis* Ahrens
- 7' Protarsal claws asymmetrical. Phallobase not much longer than phallobasal apodeme, and ventrally longitudinally concave. Parameres larger, basal lobe moderately rounded.*M. bhutanensis* (Frey)
- 8 Hypomeron not carinate.*M. consularis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
- 8' Hypomeron carinate.9
- 9 Dorsomedian sinuation of phallobase modified, blunt or straight, but not covered by a dorsal process.10
- 9' Dorsomedian sinuation of phallobase covered by a large dorsal process.*M. declarata* sp. n.
- 10 Antennal club strongly reflexed and 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*M. sedula* sp. n.
- 10' Antennal club nearly straight and 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*M. minops* sp. n.

***Maladera bhutanensis* (Frey, 1975)**

Autoserica bhutanensis Frey, 1975b: 224.

Lasioserica lata Frey, 1975b: 230; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 251.

Lepidoserica lata: Ahrens 1996: 30.

Maladera bhutanensis: Ahrens 2004b: 251; Krajcik 2012: 153.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 251).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 378–381, p. 439).

Distribution. Endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera brevistylis* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera brevistylis Ahrens, 2004b: 249.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 249).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 373–375, p. 439).

Distribution. So far with two disjunctive occurrences in Nepal and Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera clavata* (Frey, 1972)**

(Figs 12J–L, 32O, 48A)

Autoserica clavata Frey, 1972: 191.*Maladera clavata*: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Holotypus (*clavata*): ♂ “Type/ Kerala 1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ *Autoserica clavata* n. sp. det. G. Frey 1970” (CF). Paratypes (*clavata*): 29 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀ “Kerala 1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Paratype/ *Autoserica clavata* n. sp. det. G. Frey 1970” (CF, ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 5 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. G.F. Hampson” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India: Karnataka Aysikeye 1979 Shivayogi Coll./ CR 59/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Byran Kuppe 800 m 4.53/ Mysore S. Indien” (ZFMK), 16 ex. “India, Karnataka, Sulya, Medikeri, 150m, 12°32'N 75°29'E, M. Halada leg., 24.iv.2005” (CPPB), 12 ex. “S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m; 11°24'N 76°56'E; Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3.-15.v.2002” (CPPB), 1 ex. “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 73” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan” (CF, ZFMK), 7 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu state, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, Kunjappanai env., ca. 900 m, 22.-30.V.1994 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (CPPB), 18 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunjappanai, alt. 900 m/ 13-20.V.1994 Kejval lgt.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “S India-Kerala; 13.iv.1997 7 km N Munnar; 1740 m; Eravikulam nat. p.; 10°09'N 77°04'E Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Shembaganur Madura. Inde” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Kerala V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ *Autoserica clavata* Frey” (ZMHB).

Redescription. Length: 5.6 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 4.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, yellowish brown, head and pronotum reddish brown, antenna yellow, surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins distinctly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, with a few larger punctures anteriorly each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single long setae

beside each eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.69. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and distinctly reflexed, 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base; anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; anterior and lateral margins densely setose; surface densely and finely punctate, midline narrowly impunctate, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, impunctate on basal midline.

Elytra widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra very narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with acute anterior margin, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin weakly widened at apex and serrate at distal third, posterior dorsal margin distinctly serrate, finely shortly setose, in basal half not widened and not exceeding posterior ventral margin. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.38, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, sparsely punctate and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin not serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, mod-

erately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ventral ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12J–L. Habitus: Fig. 32O.

Remarks. Also the females of *M. clavata* differ from *M. indica* in the posterior margin of the metafemur, which is strongly widened in basal half in *M. indica* which is not the case in *M. clavata*. The aedeagus of the holotype is damaged.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

Maladera consularis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009

Maladera consularis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009b: 269.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 269).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (fig. 6J–L, p. 282).

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality in NE India, western Arunachal Pradesh (Fig. 48A).

Maladera declarata sp. n.

(Figs 12M–O, 32P, 48A)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004b/ 45/04” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15'N 91°40'E; 500–900 m; L. Dembický leg., 11.-12.v.2004” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 32” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.6 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, dorsal face dark brown, ventral face dark reddish brown, dull, head moderately shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye

weakly convex, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/4 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, terminal seta absent. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few long setae beside eyes, on disc and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes very large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.91. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures less dense on midline, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, punctures less dense on basal midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and very dense punctures concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a very few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.76. Pygidium strongly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without impunctate midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior margin smooth, weakly widened at apex and smooth ventrally, not serrate dorsally, finely shortly setose. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsal-

ly densely and finely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12M–O. Habitus: Fig. 32P. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera declarata* sp. n. is in the shape of the genitalia and in its external morphology similar to *M. minops*. The new species differs from *M. minops* by the lacking ventral teeth of the apical phallobase (in lateral view), the presence of a symmetric dorsal phallobasal process that is deeply incised, and in the apically strongly dilated parameres.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*declaratus*’ (declared), with reference to its impressive differences in the aedeagus from the other species of the group.

Variation. Length: 7.5–8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.6–5.9 mm, width: 4.4–4.5 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera decolor* sp. n.**

(Figs 12P–R, 33A, 48A)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1999 3 km E Tura; 1150 m; 25°30’N 90°14’E; 18.iv. Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ 605 Sericini: Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13’–14’ N, 91°40’ E, 500–950m, Dembický leg., 29.iv.–2.v.2005” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13’–14’ N, 91°40’ E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.5 mm, width: 6.0 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, dorsal surface except labroclypeus dull, some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, shiny, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures anteriorly each bearing an erect seta;

frontoclypeal suture finely incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, sparse punctures and microscopic setae in punctures, a few single erect setae beside eyes. Eyes very small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.45. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse and strongly convex, widest shortly before base, lateral margins convex, distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, sparse punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and sparse punctures, on odd intervals partly concentrated along striae and with a few short, setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra finely membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with sparse fine setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and irregularly densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Pygidium moderately strongly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few longer setae on apex.

Legs wide and short, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur shiny, with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae reduced, posterior margin smooth and strongly widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia short, widest at behind middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short robust setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, sparsely finely punctate on sides and basal half, glabrous; ventral margin not serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally;

metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12P–R. Habitus: Fig. 33A.

Diagnosis. *Maladera decolor* sp. n. differs from the taxa of the *M. sikkimensis* group by its larger body size and the short antennal club, from somewhat similar taxa of the *M. indica* group it differs by the smooth and not serrated dorsal posterior margin of the metafemur.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*decolor*’ (discoloured) with reference to its variable and polymorphic colour, which is sometimes lost.

Variation. Length: 9.6–10.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.5–7.2 mm, width: 6.0–6.1 mm. Colour very variable: entirely reddish brown, or reddish brown with dark brown elytra, in the latter condition there can be larger light spots on elytra too. Female: antennal club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera hampsoni* sp. n.**
(Figs 24X–Z, 39J)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nilgiri Hs. G.F. Hampson 94-98” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, dorsal face dark brown, antenna yellowish, ventral face dark reddish brown, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins distinctly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures anteriorly each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), impunctate, terminal seta absent. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single and long setae beside each eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten anten-

nomeres; club with three antennomeres and moderately reflexed, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, impunctate on basal midline.

Elytra widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures concentrated along striae, on midline of interval nearly impunctate, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra very narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.4. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with acute anterior margin, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at apex and smooth, posterior dorsal margin not serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, sparsely punctate and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a

strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24X–Z. Habitus: Fig. 39J. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the very similar *M. magnicornis* (Moser) by the much shorter parameres that are at the apex more strongly rounded.

Etymology. The new species is named in honour of its collector, G.F. Hampson (noun in genitive case).

Distribution. So far known only from the Nilgiri Hills, without more precise locality information (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera indica* (Blanchard, 1850)**
(Figs 12S–U, 33B, 48A)

Omaloplia indica Blanchard, 1850: 77.

Autoserica indica: Brenske 1898: 276; Frey 1972: 209.

Serica nilgirensis Sharp, 1903: 469, **syn. n.**

Autoserica singularis Brenske, 1898: 298, **syn. n.**

Serica laminipes Moser, 1915a: 147, **syn. n.**

Maladera indica: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Syntypes (*indica*): ♂ “Museum Paris Pondicherry Perrotet 1840/ Lectotype *Autoserica indica* Bl. G. Frey” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “*Omaloplia indica* Blanch. ex typis/ Brsk. I/1898 vid./ *O. indica* Cat. Mus. Pondicherry [yellow label, handwritten Blanchard]” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “Indica Bl. Pondich. c. Dej./ Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde Pondicherry ex. coll. Dejean/ Collection E. Candeze/ *Autoserica indica* Blanch. det. Blanchard/ Type” (ISNB). Syntypes (*nilgirensis*): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “*S. nilgirensis* Types D. S. Ootacamund/ Type/ Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ Sharp Coll. 1905-313” (BMNH), 1 ♀ “Cotype/ Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ S. India 1903-78/ *Serica nilgirensis* Ind. typ. D. S.” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ S. India 1903-78” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ Sharp Coll. 1905-313” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Cotype/ Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ Sharp Coll. 1905-313” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Ootacamund C. A. Barber/ *Serica nilgirensis* Sharp co-type [Handschr. Arrow]/ Sharp Coll./ 1905-313.” (MSNG). Syntypes (*laminipes*): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Bengalen India/ *Serica laminipes* Type Moser” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Bengalen India/” (ZMHB). Syntypes (*singularis*): 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Indes Orientales Mts. Kodeicanel J. Castets 1888/ *singularis* type Brsk./ E. Brenske 1896/ Museum Paris ex. coll. R. Oberthür” (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Neelgheris/ Coll. J. Thomson/ O. Indica Bl. [handwritten Blanch.]” (ISNB), 1 ex. “India Malabar/ Fry Coll. 1905-100.” (BMNH), 37 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 3 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 3 ex. “Dodabetta Nilgiris 8000 ft. 1.-3.V.16 Ramakrishna Coll./ S. India Coimbatore Mus. 1916-140.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Kanara, S. India/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 2 ex. “S. India: Shembaganur, Madura. 1921-146” (BMNH), 25 ex. “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 73” (CPPB), 1 ex. “India (S): Anamalai Hills: Cinchona: 1067 m, IV.1959/ P. S. Nathan Coll. Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 10 ex. “S. India: Pulney Hills: Kodaikanal 2000 m IV.53” (BPBM), 2 ex. “Nilgiri Hills S. India T. V. Campbell/ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 5 ex. “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Pulney Hills Kodaikanal 6500 ft. IV.53” (ZMHB, ZFMK), 16 ex. “S India-Kerala; 13.iv.1997 7 km N Munar; 1740 m; Eravikulam nat. p.; 10°09'N 77°04'E Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CPPB), 4 ex. (♂) “*praticola* Gué r. Nila Ghiri Gué r./ 24898” (ZMHB), 1 ex. “Shembaganur Madura, Sd. Ind.” (ZMHB), 3 ex. “Chambaganour Madura. Inde” (ZMHB, CF), 3 ex. “India Madura” (ZMHB), 1 ex. Madura Ind. or.” (ZMHB), 1 ex. (♂) “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Coll. de Bonneuil Le Moullet vendit/ *Serica praticola* Guer. Inde” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Inde/ Coll. de Bonneuil Le Moullet vendit” (ISNB), 8 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Madurai Shembaganur 12.IV.1930 R.P. Manuel” (ISNB), 2 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Madras Shembaganur 1904/05 R.P. du Breuil ex. coll. de Moffarts” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Coll. Dohrn/ Collection E. Candeze” (ISNB), 3 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Kodaikanal Pulney Hills (6500 ft.) IV-1953 Ré c.: P.S. Nathan” (ISNB), 1 ex. “India 8514” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills G. F. Hampson 94-89.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Ootacamund India. ex. Tomlin/ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri’s, India. ex Tomlin/ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills S. India. T.V. Campbell/ G. C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 2 ex. “S-India, Nilgiri Hills Naduvattam, 6000 ft. Mai 1958, P.S.N.” (ZMHB), 10 ex. “Naduvattam v-58 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 1 ex (♀) “India Devala V-58” (SEAN), 20 ex. “India-Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250m, 11°26,9'N 70°36,9'E, leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005” (CPPB), 5 ex. “South India Nilgiri Hills Naduvattam 1958 6000ft. P.S. Nathan” (USNM), 3 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Nilgiri Hills: Naduvattam P.S. Nathan” (ISNB), 4 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Madras Shembaganur 1904/05 R.P. Du Breuil ex coll. de Moffarts” (ISNB), 22 ex. “Shembaganur Mad. 1904/05 R.P. Du Breuil” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Coimbatore P. Susai-Nathan” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll.

R.I.Sc.N.B./ S.India: Trichinopoly 1904/05 R.P. Du Breuil ex coll. de Moffarts" (ISNB), 1 ♂ "Omaloplia praticola Guer. Neelg" (MNHN).

Redescription. Length: 7.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, yellowish brown, head and pronotum reddish brown, antenna yellow, surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially, margins distinctly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface slightly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few larger punctures anteriorly each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single long setae beside each eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base; anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin almost straight, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; anterior and lateral margins densely setose; surface densely and finely punctate, midline narrowly impunctate, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, impunctate on basal midline.

Elytra widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra very narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.45. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with minute setae

in punctures, otherwise glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with acute anterior margin, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin weakly widened at apex and serrate at distal third, posterior dorsal margin distinctly serrate, finely shortly setose, in basal half strongly convexly widened exceeding by far the ventral posterior margin. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, sparsely punctate and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a strongly serrated ventral ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12S–U. Habitus: Fig. 33B.

Remarks. The designation of the lectotype of *Maladera indica* by Frey is not valid, as it was not published. The tiny lateral tooth of the parameres as well as the length of the interior lobe of the parameres are quite variable in shape, while the external body shape, the shape and punctuation of the labroclypeus, as well as the metatibia are all identical among the syntypes of the three species. The shape of the aedeagus is quite variable, too, and does not correlate with the length of antennal club as encountered in the type specimens of *nilgiriensis*, *indica*, and *laminipes*. The genitalia of the male syntypes of *Autoserica singularis*, probably dissected by Frey, are virtually identical in shape with those of *Maladera indica* (Blanchard) and *Autoserica laminipes* Moser, although antennal clubs of this form (*A. singularis*) are only as long as the remaining antennomeres. There is no geographic differentiation and many intermediate forms for the length of antennal club, thus we conclude that club lengths represents intraspecific variation. The same uncertainty lies in the ratio of the length of the interior lobes of the parameres in relation to the length of the parameres: according to current observations, they seem to be slightly shorter in specimens with longer antennal club, however, there is a wide overlap between the forms and thus a differentiation based on their morphology is impossible. We there-

fore consider these taxa as synonymous.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera magnicornis* (Moser, 1920)**

(Figs 12V–X, 48A)

Autoserica magnicornis Moser, 1920: 3.

Maladera magnicornis: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♂ “India Mangalore/ *Autoserica magnicornis* Type Mos.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “India: Karnataka 8.5.1981 Mudigere” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Belgaum/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221/ Belgaum Bombay” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♂) “India, Karnataka, Sylya, Medikeri, 150m, 12°32'N 75°29'E, M. Halada leg., 24.iv.2005” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oblong-oval, dorsal face dark brown, antenna yellowish, ventral face dark reddish brown, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins distinctly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures anteriorly each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), impunctate, terminal seta absent. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single and long setae beside each eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and moderately reflexed, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, impunctate on basal midline.

Elytra widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly

convex, with fine and evenly dense punctures concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra very narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.38. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with acute anterior margin, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at apex and smooth, posterior dorsal margin not serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, sparsely punctate and with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 12V–X.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera minops* sp. n.**

(Figs 13A–C, 33C, 48A)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9–17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6' E90°19.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ 414 Sericiini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150 m GPS N25°29.6' E90°19.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šausa” (CPPB), 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, dorsal face dark brown, ventral face dark reddish brown, dull, head moderately shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, terminal seta absent. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few long setae beside each eye and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.78. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins evenly convex, strongly convergent anteriorly, slightly convexly narrowed towards base, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, impunctate on basal midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a very few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa:

1/1.63. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior margin smooth, weakly widened at apex and smooth ventrally, not serrate dorsally, finely shortly setose. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally densely and finely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13A–C. Habitus: Fig. 33C.

Diagnosis. *Maladera minops* sp. n. is in the shape of the genitalia and its external morphology very similar to *M. consularis*. The new species differs by the large ventral teeth at the apical phallobase (lateral view), as well as in the longer and narrower parameres.

Etymology. The name is an arbitrary combination of letters treated as a noun in apposition.

Variation. Length: 7.3–8.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.5–6.4 mm, width: 4.2–4.9 mm. Female: antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined; eyes smaller than in male, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.66.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

***Maladera sedula* sp. n.**
(Figs 13D–F, 33D, 48A)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N 91°40'E; 500–900 m; L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004” (CPPB). Paratype: 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N 91°40'E; 500–900 m; L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, dull, labroclypeus moderately shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins distinctly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few larger punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, evenly curved; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/4 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, behind frontoclypeal suture narrowly shiny, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few long setae beside eyes. Eyes very large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.89. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and strongly reflexed, 2.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin convex, with complete robust marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; lateral anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest shortly behind middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and very dense punctures concentrated particularly on odd intervals along striae, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a very few short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.43. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without impunctate midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs moderately long and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur with anterior margin acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to a few single setae; posterior margin smooth, weakly widened at

apex and smooth ventrally, not serrate dorsally, finely shortly setose. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.33, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny but basal third dull, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally densely and finely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13D–F. Habitus: Fig. 33D. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera sedula* sp. n. is in the shape of the genitalia and its external morphology similar to *M. consularis*, *M. declarata*, and *M. minops*. *M. sedula* differs from the latter three by the longer antennal club, as well as in the shape of the aedeagus and in the absence of a dorsal or ventral phallobasal apophysis.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective '*sedulus*' (busy).

Variation. Length: 7.1–7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.0–5.5 mm, width: 3.9–4.3 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48A).

Maladera lugubris (Brenske, 1896) group

Key to species of *Maladera lugubris* group (♂♂)

- 1 Posterior dorsal margin of metafemur at base convexly extended beyond the ventral margin. Dorsomedian incision of aedeagus sharp and deep. Both parameres simple, without dorsal lobe. (Sri Lanka)*M. calcarata* (Brenske)
- 1' Posterior dorsal margin of metafemur at base not extended beyond ventral margin. Dorsomedian incision of aedeagus shallow and concave.2
- 2 Left paramere with two branches; its dorsal lobe long and curved interiorly. Right paramere with one branch. Pygidium in female always dull. Phallobase on ventral side without lamina.11

- 2' Left paramere simple, without dorsal lobe. Right paramere with one branch. Pygidium in female with a shiny round area before the apex. Phallobase on ventral side without lamina.3
- 2'' Both parameres simple, without dorsal lobe, their distal part also dorsally closely attached to each other but not entirely fused. Phallobase on right ventral side with a long longitudinal lamina.23
- 3 Basal lobe of right paramere very short and immotile.10
- 3' Basal lobe of right paramere as long as paramere and motile.4
- 4 Dorsal lobe of right paramere short, not exceeding external margin of left paramere.5
- 4' Dorsal lobe of right paramere long, distinctly exceeding the external margin of left paramere.6
- 5 Dorsal lobe of right paramere moderately short, exceeding the middle of phallobase.
.....*M. lugubris* (Brenske)
- 5' Dorsal lobe of right paramere moderately extremely short, not exceeding the interior margin of the right paramere.*M. rudimentalis* sp. n.
- 6 Phallobase moderately long, at maximum 3 times as long as phallobasal apodeme.7
- 6' Phallobase very long, at maximum 5 times as long as phallobasal apodeme.*M. tubulata* sp. n.
- 7 Motile dorsal lobe in right paramere circular in cross section. (Sri Lanka) *M. breviatella* Fabrizi & Ahrens
- 7' Motile dorsal lobe in right paramere dorsoventrally flattened.8
- 8 Motile dorsal lobe in right paramere curved over all of its length.*M. breviata* (Brenske)
- 8' Motile dorsal lobe in right paramere straight in distal half.9
- 9 Left paramere subequal in width (lateral view) over its nearly entire length.*M. proxima* (Burmeister)
- 9' Left paramere dorsally strongly convexly widened at middle (lateral view).*M. praviforceps* sp. n.
- 10 Basal group of metatibial spines positioned at the anterior third of metatibial length. Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Left paramere tooth-like extended externally at middle. (Sri Lanka)*M. iuga* Fabrizi & Ahrens
- 10' Basal group of metatibial spines positioned at middle of metatibial length. Antennal club slightly as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Left paramere externally not extended at middle. (Sri Lanka)
.....*M. rotundata* (Walker)
- 11 Metafemur moderately wide, beside anterior margin with a serrated longitudinal line.12
- 11' Metafemur very wide, beside anterior margin without continuous, serrated longitudinal line.
.....*M. fumosa* (Brenske)
- 12 Parameres not or only basally narrowly fused. Colour always reddish brown.17
- 12' Parameres fused over their entire length. Colour dark to reddish brown.13
- 13 Fused parameres with a unique and compact, common tip.14
- 13' Fused parameres not with a unique, common tip but with four tips.*M. rustica* (Brenske)
- 14 Parameres very short, as long as apex of phallobase (lateral view).*M. vernacula* sp. n.
- 14' Parameres longer, distinctly longer than width apex of phallobase (lateral view).15
- 15 Right paramere with a blunt, tooth-like lateral extension; the dorsal lobe of left paramere short and flattened.16
- 15' Right paramere without blunt, tooth-like lateral extension; the dorsal lobe of left paramere long and filiform.
.....*M. ventriosa* (Brenske)
- 16 Dorsal lobe of left paramere moderately short and sickle-like curved.*M. trivandrumensis* sp. n.
- 16' Dorsal lobe of left paramere very short and bifurcate at apex.*M. theresae* sp. n.
- 17 Dorsal lobe of left paramere long, subequal in length to the ventral lobe.18
- 17' Dorsal lobe of left paramere short, much shorter than the ventral lobe.20
- 18 Ventral lobe of left paramere straight (lateral view), as long as right paramere.*M. freyi* nom. n.
- 18' Ventral lobe of left paramere distinctly curved (lateral view).19
- 19 Ventral lobe of left paramere as long as right paramere, dorsal lobe of left paramere flat, curved externally. Right paramere straight (lateral view), without large basal lobe.*M. bagmatiensis* Ahrens
- 19' Ventral lobe of left paramere distinctly shorter than the right paramere, dorsal lobe of left paramere erect, curved ventrally. Right paramere curved (lateral view), with large basal lobe.*M. pokharae* Ahrens
- 20 Insertion of parameres at about the same level. Serrated line beside anterior margin of metafemur continuous. Body colour dark brown.21
- 20' Insertion of right paramere distinctly displaced distally. Serrated line beside anterior margin of metafemur not continuous. Body colour reddish brown.22
- 21 Preapical lateral extension of right paramere blunt and little pronounced, apex of right paramere narrowed.
.....*M. propagator* sp. n.
- 21' Preapical lateral extension of right paramere sharp and distinctly pronounced, apex of right paramere bluntly widened and truncate.*M. excisiceps* (Frey)
- 22 Dorsal lobe of right paramere short, with a blunt basomedian extension, nearly straight.
.....*M. cardamomensis* sp. n.
- 22' Dorsal lobe of right paramere simple and long, evenly curved externally.*M. initialis* sp. n.
- 23 Parameres not distant, their distance (measured at middle of each paramere) at base equals 3 times the para-

mere length. Right paramere at middle curved externally. *M. significans* (Brenske)
 23' Parameres distant, their distance (measured at middle of each paramere) at base equals at most twice the paramere length. Right paramere straight.
 *M. mysorensis* sp. n.

***Maladera bagmatiensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera bagmatiensis Ahrens, 2004b: 242; Ahrens 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 242), 2006a (p. 414); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 361–363, p. 437).

Distribution. Central Nepal to the Darjeeling area (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera breviata* (Brenske, 1898)**

Autoserica breviata Brenske, 1898: 265.

Maladera breviata: Krajcik 2012: 153; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 41.

Serica atrata Burmeister, 1855 (nec Reiche 1847): 167.

Autoserica atrata: Brenske 1898: 263.

Autoserica atratula Dalla Torre, 1917: 20, syn. by Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014: 41.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 41); 1 ex. "Ceylon (light) Neg. Talahena 1985.11.15" (NHRS), 1 ex. "Ceylon (light) Neg. Talahena 1985.11.25" (NHRS).

Aedeagus. Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 6A–C, p. 106).

Distribution. Endemic to Sri Lanka and southern India (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera breviatella* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014**

Maladera breviatella Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014: 43.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 43).

Aedeagus. Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 6D–F, p. 106).

Distribution. Endemic to Sri Lanka (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera cardamomensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 13G–I, 33E, 48B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "S India, Kerala, Cardamom hills ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.-9.V.1994 77°05'E, 9°25'N Z. Kejval lgt./ IS 94/ 649 Sericini Asia spec." (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "S India, Kerala, Cardamom hills

ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.-9.V.1994 77°05'E, 9°25'N Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ "India, Kerala, Sabramila, 12°32'N 75°29'E, M. Halada leg., 1.v.2005" (CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.6 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, partly with iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a indistinct angle; surface slightly convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and broad (1/4 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.58. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, punctures on odd intervals concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.98. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without mid-

line, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with an undulated and partly interrupted adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a sharp ventral and a subventral carina; first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13G–I. Habitus: Fig. 33E.

Diagnosis. The new species is in its external morphology and in the shape of the male genitalia rather similar to *M. excisiceps* (Frey), however, in *M. cardamomensis* is the insertion of the right paramere distinctly displaced distally and the serrated line laterally of the anterior margin of the metafemur is not continuous.

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence in the Cardamom hills (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 9.1–9.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.6–6.9 mm, width: 5.8–6.1 mm. Female: Pygidium flat, antennal club shorter.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera excisiceps* (Frey, 1972)**
(Figs 13J–L, 33F, 48C)

Autoserica excisiceps Frey, 1972: 192.

Maladera excisiceps: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kerala, V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan” (CF).

Additional material examined. 2 ex. (♂) “India S, Tamil

Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22'N 76°56'E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB), 9 ex. “S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m; 11°24'N 76°56'E; Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3.-15.v.2002” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an distinct angle; surface distinctly convex medially, finely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.52. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.49. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with continuous adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13J–L. Habitus: Fig. 33F.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

Maladera fumosa (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica fumosa Brenske, 1898: 306.

Serica fumosa: Barlow 1899: 243.

Maladera fumosa: Ahrens 2004b: 235; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Serica pilula Sharp, 1903: 470; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 235.

Autoserica tristicula Moser, 1915a: 157; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 235.

Autoserica perpendicularis Khan & Ghai, 1980: 25, **syn. n.**

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 235); 2 ex. “India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat 2000”, VI.1990 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC), 2 ex. “India: Mysore Shimoga Dist., Agumbe Ghat 600 m, V.1987 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 348–350, p. 435)

Distribution. Lower Himalaya and India (Fig. 48C).

Remarks. The identity of *Autoserica perpendicularis* is clearly recognizable from the figure 3D of Khan & Ghai (1980), being identified here as a junior synonym of *Maladera fumosa* (Brenske).

Maladera initialis sp. n.

(Figs 13M–O, 33G, 48C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India, Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 80/ 659 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.7 mm, width: 5.2 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, partly with iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface slightly convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and broad (1/4 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly narrowed towards base, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, punctures on odd intervals concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum

between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.79. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without continuous adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13M–O. Habitus: Fig. 33G. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This new species is in its external shape rather similar to most species of the *M. lugubris* group, however, the serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin of metafemur, a key feature of species belonging to the latter group, is not continuous in *M. initialis* sp. n.. The apex of phallobase and the insertion of parameres is strongly asymmetric, and the labroclypeus is narrower.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin word ‘*initialis*’ (initial, the first).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

Maladera lugubris (Brenske, 1896)

Serica lugubris Brenske, 1896: 152; Barlow 1899: 244.

Autoserica lugubris: Brenske 1898: 245.

Maladera lugubris: Ahrens 2004b: 233; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 233); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 141); 2 ex. “Ostind. Schenk/ Coll. Haag/ Coll. Metzler/ *Autoserica lugubris* Brsk?” (DEIC), 1 ex. (♀) “Bengal Mandar/ *Serica lugubris* Brsk./

Coll. v. Bonningen/ *Autoserica lugubris* Brsk” (DEIC), 1 ex. “India mer. Tanjore Distr. Bhandravati” (NMPC).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 345–347, p. 437).

Distribution. Himalayan lowland and the rest of India (Fig. 48B).

Maladera mysorensis sp. n.

(Figs 13P–R, 33H, 48B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India: Mysore Shimaga [sic] Dist. Agumbe Ghat 2000 ft. v.74 T.R.S. Nathan/ 663 Sericini Asia spec.” (MHNG). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “Nilgiri Hills H.L. Andrewes/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–22” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “India: Mysore Shimaga [sic] Dist. Agumbe Ghat 2000 ft. v.74 T.R.S. Nathan” (MHNG), 6 ♂♂ “S India, Karnataka, Coorg distr. 10 km SE Virajpet, 75°46'E 12°06'N, 500–900 m Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “India Mysore dist. Agumbe Ghat, 2000’, VI.1991 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “South India Tamil Nadu V.1984/ Nilgiri Hills, Devala 3200ft. T.R.S. Nathan coll.” (HNHM), 4 ♂♂ “South India Nilgiri Hills, Devala 3200 ft. V.1984 leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan” (ZFMK, CARL), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “South India Mysore St. Shimoga Dist., Agumbe Ghat 2000 ft. V.1990 leg. T. Rajabai Selva Nathan” (ZFMK, CARL).

Description. Length: 9.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.9 mm, width: 6.0 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark brown, elytra reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, frons and pronotum with some greenish shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.52. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex,

with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, midline narrowly impunctate.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium large and strongly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a partly interrupted adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13P–R. Habitus: Fig. 33H.

Diagnosis. This new species is in the shape of aedeagus very similar to *M. significans* (Brenske). *M. mysorensis* differs from the latter in having a broader aedeagus with nearly symmetrical parameres. In addition, the lateral lam-

ina of the ventral phallobase (right side) is in *M. mysorensis* higher than in *M. significans*.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its occurrence in Mysore (adjective in nominative sing.).

Variation. Length: 8.1–9.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.0–6.9 mm, width: 5.4–6.0 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48B).

Maladera freyi nom. n.

Cephaloserica opaca Frey, 1975b: 229.

Maladera opaca: Ahrens 2004b: 238; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 238).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 355–357, p. 436)

Distribution. From eastern Nepal to Bhutan as well as from Meghalaya (Fig. 48B).

Remarks. Due to secondary homony with *Maladera opaca* (Moser, 1924) (Krajcik 2012) (originally described as *Autoserica opaca* from Africa: Old Calabar), the name *Maladera opaca* (Frey, 1975), originally described as *Cephaloserica opaca* from Bhutan, has to be replaced with a substitute name: *Maladera freyi* nom. n. (noun in apposition)

Maladera pokharae Ahrens, 2004

(Figs 33I, 48B)

Maladera pokharae Ahrens, 2004b: 240; Ahrens 2006a: 413.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 240), 2006a (p. 413).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 358–360, p. 436).

Distribution. Kumaon Himalaya to central Nepal as well as the Ganges plain of northern India (Fig. 48B).

Maladera praviforceps sp. n.

(Figs 13S–U, 33J, 48C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Süd-Indien Aliagar Dam 900 feet leg. Nathan/ A. proxima Bur. det. G. Frey 1972/ 678 Sericini Asia spec.” (CF). Paratypes: 28 ♂♂, 39 ♀♀ “Indes Orient. Trichinopoly R.P. Castets/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. Oberthur” (MNHN), 2 ♂♂ “Trichinopoly R.P. Castets Sept. 1897/ Museum Paris ex. Coll. Oberthur” (MNHN).

Description. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, midline narrowly impunctate.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a partly interrupted adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, fine-

ly shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13S–U. Habitus: Fig. 33J. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species is in the shape of the aedeagus very similar to *M. proxima* (Burmeister), *M. pravi-forceps* differs from the latter in having the left paramere dorsally strongly and convexly widened.

Etymology. The species name (noun in apposition) is derived from the combined Latin words ‘*pravius*’ (irregular) and ‘*forceps*’, with reference to the shape of parameres dissimilar to the related species.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

***Maladera propagator* sp. n.**

(Figs 13V–X, 33K, 48B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kanara S. India./ Kanara/ Adrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221./ 664 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ “Kanara S. India./ Kanara/ Adrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221./ 664 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ Autosericina spec. ?” (DEIC).

Description. Length: 7.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an distinct angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few

erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.45. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Posterior legs in holotype lacking. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 13V–X. Habitus: Fig. 33K. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *M. propagator* sp. n. differs from all other species of the *M. lugubris* group (except *M. ventriosa*) by having the motile basal lobe of the parameres on the left side instead of the right. The motile basal lobe of *M. propagator* is much less curved and reflexed than in *M. ventriosa*.

Etymology. The species name (noun in apposition) is derived from the Latin word ‘*propagator*’ (propagator).

Variation. Length: 7.6–8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.4–5.5

mm, width: 5.0–5.1 mm. Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a partly interrupted adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.24, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Female: antennal club short and straight, slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; pygidium flatter as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera proxima* (Burmeister, 1855)**
(Figs 14A–C, 33L, 48B)

Serica proxima Burmeister, 1855: 165.

Autoserica proxima: Frey 1972: 210.

Maladera proxima: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Lectotype: 1 ♂ “*proxima* Burm. Ind. or. Bys./ Zool. Inst. Halle/ Type *Autoserica proxima* Bm. [Handschr. G. Frey]/ MLU Halle WB Zoologie S.-Nr. T-Schrank” (MLUH).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “India New Delhi VII.1976 M. Helva leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Ind. orient./ Coll. Doue/ R. Ley coll. et det. Le Moulton vendit” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Coll. Dour/ R. Ley coll. et det. Le Moulton vendit” (ISNB), 1 ex. (♂) “India: Karnataka Bangalore 916 m IIMR 22.5.1980 C.R. Coll./ CR 67/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♂) “*Serica brevis* Blanch Madras [not Brenske’s handwriting]/ Unicum 110/ Museum Paris ex coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN [specimen with antisymmetry of parameres, see Ahrens & Lago 2008]); 1 ex. “India W, 2.-7.x.2005 Maharashtra st., Wai env., 70km S of Pune, J. Bezdek leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “India occ. Maharashtra [sic] st. Wai env. 3-8.x.2005.70 km S of Pune leg. F. & L. Kantner” (SMNS).

Redescription. Length: 9.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oval, dorsal face dark brown, antenna yellowish, ventral face dark reddish brown, dull, labroclypeus moderately shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.53. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae indistinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra very narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.64. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without midline, with minute setae in punctures, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a partly interrupted and undulate adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly

widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.35, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few robust setae and a short serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, finely densely punctate and with minute setae in punctures, along midline broadly impunctate; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14A–C. Habitus: Fig. 33L.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera rudimentalis* sp. n.**

(Figs 14D–F, 33M, 48C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes./ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221./ 676 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 9 ♀♀ “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes./ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221.” (BMNH), 1 ♀ “Nilgiri Hills. G.F. Hampson 94-89.” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “India: Tamil Nadu Nilgiri Hills Coonoor, 1700m 3.-5.10.1991 leg. R. Schuh” (CRSW).

Description. Length: 9.5 mm, length of elytra: 6.5 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, partly with iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins slightly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes.

Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.81. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a partly interrupted adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, basal third dull, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first

metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14D–F. Habitus: Fig. 33M. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This species is in the shape of the aedeagus very similar to *M. lugubris* but it differs in having the dorsal process of the right paramere reduced; in addition the parameres of *M. rudimentalis* are distinctly wider (in lateral view).

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin word ‘*rudimentalis*’ (rudimentary), with reference to the reduced dorsal process of the right paramere.

Variation. Length: 7.6–9.9 mm, length of elytra: 5.9–7.4 mm, width: 4.8–6.1 mm. Female: Antennal club distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male; pygidium less convex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

Maladera rustica (Brenske, 1896)

Serica rustica Brenske, 1896: 153; Brenske 1898: 240.
Maladera rustica: Ahrens 2004b: 237; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 237).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 351–354, p. 435)

Distribution. Patchily recorded from the northern Indian subcontinent (Fig. 48C).

Maladera significans (Brenske, 1898)

(Figs 14G, H, 48C)

Autoserica significans Brenske, 1898: 249.

Maladera significans: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Serica vidua Reiche: in litteris name

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “*Serica iridescens* Blch? Bombay/ *significans* type Brsk./ Museum Paris ex. coll. R. Oberthür/ Type” (MNHN). Paralectotypes (here designated): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Bombay/ *significans* type Brsk./” (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “671355 DA_194 India Maharashtra, Tamhini vill., Mulshi Dist. (IN 09) 14.vi.2003” (BYU), 1 ex. “671357 DA_196 India Maharashtra, Tamhini vill., Mulshi Dist. (IN 09) 14.vi.2003” (BYU).

Redescription. Length: 8.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark brown, elytra reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, frons and pronotum with some greenish shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, without terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.59. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, midline narrowly impunctate.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short adpressed setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.56. Pygidium large and weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a complete adjacent

serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with three nearly equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14G, H.

Remarks. One specimen of the syntype series of *Autoserica significans* Brenske belongs to *M. fumosa*. The name, *S. vidua* Reiche, used in connection with this taxon, is an in litteris name.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

***Maladera theresae* sp. n.**

(Figs 14I–K, 33N, 48C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “South India Kerala St. Quilon Dist., Thenmala V.1993, leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan.” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ “South India Kerala St. Quilon Dist., Thenmala V.1993, leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan.” (ZFMK, CARL).

Description. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.2 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, partly with iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and broad (1/4

of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin nearly straight, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, punctures on odd intervals concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with a few longer setae beside apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a continuous adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a sharp ven-

tral and a subventral carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14I–K. Habitus: Fig. 33N. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This new species is in the shape of the genitalia rather similar to *Maladera trivandrumensis* sp. n. *M. theresae* sp. n. may be distinguished from the latter by the dorsal lobe of the left paramere being very short and bifurcate at its apex instead of being moderately short and sickle-like curved as in *M. trivandrumensis*.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of the collectors, Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 8.8–9.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.2–6.5 mm, width: 5.5–5.8 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

Maladera trivandrumensis sp. n.
(Figs 14L–N, 33O, 48B)

Type material examined. Holotype: “S-India, Kerala state, Ponmudi hill resort, 30 km NE of Trivandrum, 77°06'E 8°46'N, ca. 1300–1500 m, 7.-13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg./ 645 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.0 mm, width: 6.1 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, partly with iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface slightly convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and broad (1/4 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, glabrous. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.58. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins

evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin nearly straight, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, punctures on odd intervals concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.65. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without midline, with minute setae only.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with an undulated but continuous adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous, with a sharp ventral and a subventral carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14L–N. Habitus: Fig. 33O. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This new species is in the shape of the genitalia rather similar to *M. ventriosa* (Brenske). *Maladera trivandrumensis* sp. n. may be distinguished from the latter by the right paramere having a blunt, tooth-like lateral extension; and the dorsal lobe of the left parameres being short and flattened.

Etymology. The new species is named after the town Trivandrum close to the type locality of the species (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera tubulata* sp. n.**

(Figs 14O–Q, 33P, 48C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Belgaum, Bombay./ Belgaum. Kh. Adrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221./ 681 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 6 ♂♂ “India, Maharashtra [sic], ca 15km E of Mahabaleshwar, E of Panchgani, table land env., 17°55'N 73°49'E, ca 1300m, 3.-6.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 6.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.3 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, dorsal and ventral face blackish, elytra dark brown, antenna yellowish, abdomen reddish, dull, labroclypeus moderately shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, as wide as long; ocular canthus long and broad (1/2 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, terminal absent. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes very small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.37. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, 1.6 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures, basal midline impunctate.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at bluntly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, without midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, weakly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at first third, apical group two thirds of metatibial length, with a few fine setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, only along sides finely sparsely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant long and robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14O–Q. Habitus: Fig. 33P. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The species differs from all other taxa of the *M. lugubris* group by having an elongated and tubular phallobase.

Etymology. The name of the new species (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin word ‘*tubulatus*’ (with a tube), with reference to the tubular shape of the phallobase of aedeagus.

Variation. Length: 6.1–6.4 mm, length of elytra: 3.9–4.3 mm, width: 3.5–3.9 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

***Maladera ventriosa* (Brenske, 1894) comb. n.**
(Fig. 14R–T, 48B)

Serica ventriosa Brenske, 1894: 43; Brenske 1898: 231.

Autoserica spoliata Brenske, 1898: 249, **syn. n.**

Autoserica discrepans Moser, 1915a: 164, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Syntypes (*ventriosa*): 1 ♂ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N.B. Inde/ India/ Coll. J. Thomson/ ♂/ Type/ *ventriosa* type Brsk.” (ISNB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N.B. Inde/ Inde/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ *S. ventriosa* type Brsk.” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N.B. Inde/ India or/ Coll. J. Thomson” (ISNB). Syntypes (*spoliata*): 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Bombay/ *spoliata* type Brsk./ Museum Paris ex. coll. R. Oberthür” (MNHN). Syntype (*discrepans*): 1 ♂ “India or. Nagpore/ *Hauseri* Brsk./ *Autoserica discrepans* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “India or. Nagpore/ *Autoserica discrepans* Mos.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 6 ex. “T.R. Bell, Khandedh./ T.R. Bell B.M. 1934-394” (BMNH), 2 ex. “India: Poona. 21.iii.1945 D. Leston. B.M. 1945-86.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India: Poona. 16.IV.1945 D. Leston. B.M. 1945-86.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India: Poona. 25.ii.1945 D. Leston. B.M. 1945-86.” (BMNH).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, width: 4.7 mm, elytral length: 5.2 mm. Body short oval, back to reddish brown, dorsal face shiny and glabrous.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins distinctly reflexed, lateral margins produce with ocular canthus a blunt angle; surface slightly convex medially, very densely and rugously punctate, punctures partly fusing with each other, anteriorly a few larger punctures bearing each an erect robust seta. Frons densely and moderately coarsely punctate, punctures partly with a caudal impression. Smooth area in front of eyes narrow and completely punctate. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular distance: 0.57. Antenna yellowish brown, with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, in male as long as remaining antennomeres combined, in female distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum slightly convex, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum strongly convex, lateral margins in basal half subparallel, anteriorly convex and distinctly convergent, anterior angles moderately sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles right-angled; basal margin weakly sinuate, with a row of punctures in the middle that are half as large as the rest of the punctures on pronotal disc; surface

coarsely and densely punctate, distance between punctures equals their diameter. Scutellum short and triangular, coarsely and evenly punctate.

Elytra relatively short, strongly convex, striae finely impressed and punctate, even intervals flat, also along middle with dense punctation, odd intervals slightly convex; epipleura near humerus with some single long setae; apex of elytra chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral face with coarse punctures, meso- and metasternum medially with dense long yellowish setae, otherwise glabrous. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Abdominal sternite finely densely punctate, with a row of robust punctures each bearing a robust seta. Pygidium strongly convex and shiny, with deep coarse punctures, near apical margin with a few fine light setae.

Legs short and wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, with adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, weakly narrowed apically, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one quarter, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly smooth, basally and laterally with a few fine punctures; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines. Tarsi dorsally smooth, without lateral carina; metatarsomere one as long as dorsal tibial spur and distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined. Protibia very short, bidentate, apical tooth large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14R–T.

Remarks. The genitalia of male syntypes of *Autoserica spoliata* and *A. discrepans* are virtually identical in shape to that of the syntypes of *Maladera ventriosae*. Therefore, both names are considered jun. synonyms of *M. ventriosae*.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48B).

***Maladera vernacula* sp. n.**

(Figs 14U–W, 34A, 48C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes./ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221./ Nilgiri Hills” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Belgaum. Bombay./ Belgaum./ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221.” (BMNH), 3 ♂♂ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunjappanai, alt. 900 m/ 13-20.V.1994 Kejval lgt./ 650 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India S, Tamil Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22'N 76°56'E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.9 mm, length of elytra: 6.8 mm, width: 6.1 mm. Body oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, elytra with some iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and broad (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.53. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with complete fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest shortly behind middle, striae finely impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, evenly moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra narrowly membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without impunctate midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, with a partly interrupted

adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, finely shortly setose. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with fine setae and a serrated line basally subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, shiny, base and only on sides finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 14U–W. Habitus: Fig. 34A.

Diagnosis. The new species is in the shape of the aedeagus very similar to *M. ventriosa* (Brenske), *M. vernacula* differs from the latter in having shorter parameres and a less curved dorsal lobe of the left paramere.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective ‘vernaculus’ (indigenous).

Variation. Length: 8.9–10.7 mm, length of elytra: 6.8–7.5 mm, width: 6.1–6.9 mm. Metatarsomeres glabrous and with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Female: antennal club and eyes similar to those of male, pygidium flat.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48C).

Maladera madurensis group

Remarks. This group includes also *M. bandarwelana* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2014 from Sri Lanka.

Key to the Indian species of the *Maladera madurensis* group (♂♂)

- 1 Metatibia wider, ratio width/length: 1/2.4.
.....*M. calicutensis* (Frey)
- 1' Metatibia narrower, ratio width/length: 1/2.86.
.....*M. madurensis* (Moser)

Maladera calicutensis (Frey, 1972)

(Figs 15A–C, 34B, 48D)

Autoserica calicutensis Frey, 1972: 192.

Maladera calicutensis: Krajcik 2012: 153.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kerala, V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Type *Autoserica calicutensis* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratype: 1 ♂ “Kerala, V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Paratype *Autoserica calicutensis* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “S India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunchappanai, alt. 900 m/ 13.-20.V.1994 Kejval lgt./ IS 12” (CPPB), 2 ex. “S-India Tamil Nadu state, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, Kunjappanai env., 76°56'E, 11°22'N, ca. 900 m, 22.-30.V.1999 Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (CPPB), 3 ex. “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 84” (CPPB), 2 ex. “Nilgiri Hills, S.Ind. Naduvatom, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958/ *Autoserica atratula* Bur. det. G. Frey 1971” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “S. India: Pulney Hills: Kodaikanal 2000 m 22.V.53 P. S. Nathan” (BPBM), 1 ex. (♂) “S. India” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Samanahally pres Bangalore R. P. Tabourel IV.V.1899” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Ostindien Skovgaard” (ZMUC), 2 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 24 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 5 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. G.F. Hampson 94-89.” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India-Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250m, 11°26.9'N 70°36.9'E, leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m; 11°24'N 76°56'E; Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3.-15.v.2002” (CPPB), 20 ex. “South India Nilgiri Hills Naduvatom 1858 6000ft P.S. Natan” (USNM), 1 ex. (♀) “Naduvatom, India Nilgiri Hills 6000ft. P.S. Natan 1958” (USNM).

Redescription. Length: 8.7 mm, elytral length: 6.6 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark brown, dorsal face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi and partly tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straightly convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised towards the labrum, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, basally narrowly dull, finely and densely punctate, partly punctures touching each other, frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved, nearly entirely vanishing under dull tomentum; smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long, ocular canthus short and wide, very finely and sparsely punctate, with a long terminal seta, close to eyes with fine microscopic setae.

Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few single and longer setae beside eyes, partly with microscopic setae in punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and strongly convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angles convex, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin without marginal line at middle, weakly convexly produced medially, laterally with long and fine setae as the lateral margin; surface very finely and moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, on median base punctures less dense, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, odd intervals with punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae, otherwise with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and dense setae; apical margin with a narrow rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.85. Metacoxa laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, strongly convex apically, finely and densely punctate, without median impunctate line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to one or two setae close apex; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest behind middle, basally distinctly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 single punctures each bearing a fine seta and having the margins serrate; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and fine punctures, along middle

largely impunctate; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly shorter than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15A–C. Habitus: Fig. 34B.

Remarks. The other studied paratypes of *M. calicutensis* belong to *M. burmeisteri* ssp. *alternans* (Frey) and to *M. madurensis* (specimen from Pul[ti]ny Hills). Of one female paratype specimen (with the data “Anamalai Hills S. Ind. Cinchoa Nathan, 1957/ Paratypus *Autoserica calicutensis* G. Frey 1972” (CF)) we could not clarify the identity, which was, however, not identical with the holotype.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48D).

Maladera madurensis (Moser, 1915)

(Fig. 15D–F, 48D)

Autoserica madurensis Moser, 1915a: 150.

Maladera madurensis: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♀ “Shembaganur Sd. Ind./ *Autoserica madurensis* Type ♀ Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Shembaganur Sd. Ind.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Shembaganur Sü d- India” (ZMHB), 4 ♂♂ “India Shembaganur” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Shembaganur Madura, Sd. Ind.” (ZMHB), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India Madura” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “Pondicherry Ind. or.” (SMTD), 1 ex. “Trichinopoly” (SMTD), 2 ex. “Trichinopoly India” (CF), 2 ex. “India Madura” (CF), 1 ex. “Shembaganur Sü d- India” (SMTD), 1 ex. “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Pulney Hills Kodaikanal 6500 ft. IV.53/ *A. atratula* det. G. Frey 1971” (NHMB), 1 ex. “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Pulney Hills Kodaikanal 6500 ft. IV.53” (CF), 4 ex. “Madura Ind. or.” (SMTD, CF), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Madurai Shembaganur 12.IV.1930 R.P. Manuel” (ISNB), 2 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Madras Shembaganur 1904/05 R.P. du Breuil ex. coll. de Moffarts” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. / Shembaganur Mad. 1904/05 P. de Breuil/ Coll. P. de Moffarts” (ISNB), 9 ex. “Indes Orient. Trichinopoly R.P.J. Castets” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Inde Trichinopoly R.P.J. Castets 1895.1896” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Hindoustan Merid. Trichi-

nopoly R.P. Castets" (MNHN), 1 ex. (♀) "Bangalore Silvepadora G. Tabourel 1899" (MNHN), 4 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. India: Nilgiri Hills: Naduvattam P.S. Nathan" (ISNB), 1 ex. (♂) "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Kodaikanal Pulney Hills (6500 ft.) V-1953 Rec.: P.S. Nathan" (ISNB).

Redescription. Length: 10.1 mm, elytral length: 8.0 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark brown, dorsal face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi and partly tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straightly convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised towards the labrum, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, basally narrowly dull, finely and densely punctate, partly punctures touching each other, frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved, nearly entirely vanishing under dull tomentum; smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, very finely and sparsely punctate, with a long terminal seta, close to eyes with fine microscopic setae. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few single and longer setae beside eyes, partly with microscopic setae in punctures. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.61. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and strongly convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, lateral margin immediately beside anterior angles convex, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin without marginal line at middle, weakly convexly produced medially, laterally with long and fine setae as the lateral margin; surface very finely and moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, on median base punctures less dense, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, odd intervals with punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae, otherwise with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and dense setae; apical margin with a narrow rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length

of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.71. Metacoxa laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, finely and densely punctate, without median impunctate line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae reduced to one or two setae close apex; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and moderately long, widest behind middle, basally distinctly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.86, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a short, partly interrupted serrated line and beside it 3–4 single punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and fine punctures, along middle largely impunctate; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15D–F.

Diagnosis. The species differs from the very similar *M. calicutensis* (Frey) by the narrower legs as well as by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48D).

Maladera marginella group

Key to species of the *Maladera marginella* group (♂♂)

- 1 Median process of phallobase much wider than half of apical phallobase width.29
- 1' Median process of phallobase width at most reaching half of apical phallobase width.2
- 2 Body reddish brown and strongly shiny. Legs slender, metatibia widest at apex. Metatarsomeres ventrally densely setose.3

- 2' Body reddish brown to blackish, partly multi-coloured, shiny, iridescent shiny, or dull. Legs short and wide or moderately wide, metatibiae wide at middle.4
- 3 Anterior margin of labroclypeus nearly straight. Left paramere narrow and long, evenly curved upwards.*M. andrewesi* sp. n.
- 3' Anterior margin of labroclypeus distinctly sinuate. Left paramere thick and long, straight, at apex with a narrow process bent dorsally.*M. malabarensis* sp. n.
- 4 Pronotum and elytra glabrous, the latter at maximum with only short setae.6
- 4' Pronotum and elytra not glabrous, both with at least sparse long setae that are as long as width of elytral intervals.5
- 5 Pilosity of pronotum and elytra sparse, ≤ 10 setae per interval.*M. kumilyensis* sp. n.
- 5' Pilosity of pronotum and elytra dense, > 10 setae per interval.*M. densipilosa* sp. n.
- 6 Lateral phallobasal apodemes strongly displaced ventrally. Median lobe of apical phallobase robust and strongly produced. Right paramere very small, hidden within the phallobasal apodeme.*M. mussardi* sp. n.
- 6' Lateral phallobasal apodemes at one level with median lobe. Right paramere small but always well-visible.7
- 7 Anterior margin of labroclypeus convex.8
- 7' Anterior margin of labroclypeus straight or concavely sinuate. Dorsal surface always dull or with iridescent shine.15
- 8 Left and right apical phallobasal apodeme subequal in length.9
- 8' Right apical phallobasal apodeme produced significantly distally.11
- 9 Right distal phallobasal apodeme slightly displaced under median lobe.10
- 9' Right distal phallobasal apodeme not displaced under median lobe. Body shiny.*M. nigromicans* (Frey)
- 10 Median phallobasal lobe broader (ca 1/2 of width of max. phallobase in dorsal view), right paramere short and more strongly reflexed.*M. garoana* sp. n.
- 10' Median phallobasal lobe very narrow ($< 1/6$ of width of max. phallobase in dorsal view), right paramere short and more strongly reflexed.*M. ferekanarana* sp. n.
- 11 Elytra dull.12
- 11' Elytra shiny.14
- 12 Right paramere large, as long as aedeagus in lateral view high, curved in distal half straight.*M. setosiventris* (Moser)
- 12' Right paramere small, much shorter than aedeagus in lateral view high, curved over its entire length.13
- 13 Sclerotisation of median lobe long, exceeding insertion of left paramere by full phallobasal width (dorsal view).*M. padaviyaensis* sp. n.
- 13' Sclerotisation of median lobe short, exceeding insertion of left paramere by only half phallobasal width (dorsal view).*M. kanarana* (Moser)
- 14 Odd elytral intervals slightly convex. Right distal phallobasal apodeme not rotated, paramere nearly medially.*M. keralensis* (Frey)
- 14' Odd elytral intervals flat. Right distal phallobasal apodeme 90° rotated, paramere directed nearly dorsally.*M. fastuosa* sp. n.
- 15 Anterior margin of labroclypeus straight.16
- 15' Anterior margin of labroclypeus concavely sinuate.22
- 16 Left and right apical phallobasal apodeme subequal in length.17
- 16' Right apical phallobasal apodeme produced significantly distally.19
- 17 Body size < 8.0 mm. Right paramere nearly evenly curved.18
- 17' Body size > 10.0 mm. Right paramere straightly directed forward, at apex abruptly hooked.*M. alibagensis* sp. n.
- 18 Right paramere small, somehow flattened and with a large terminal and sharply pointed hook. Median lobe of phallobase produced.*M. constans* sp. n.
- 18' Right paramere large, not flattened and without a terminal hook. Median lobe of phallobase very short.*M. amboliensis* sp. n.
- 19 Right paramere curved but strongly flattened.*M. holzschuhi* Ahrens
- 19' Right paramere curved but circular in cross section.20
- 20 Right apical phallobasal apodeme at maximum half a phallobasal width longer than the left one.21
- 20' Right apical phallobasal apodeme one phallobasal width longer than the left one.*M. submucronata* sp. n.
- 21 Body size < 8.0 mm. Anterior face of labrum sparsely setose.*M. pauper* sp. n.
- 21' Body size > 8.0 mm. Anterior face of labrum very densely setose.*M. sagittula* sp. n.
- 22 Left and right apical phallobasal apodeme subequal in length.23
- 22' Right apical phallobasal apodeme produced significantly distally.25
- 23 Left paramere dorsoventrally flattened. Right paramere curved and circular in cross section.*M. marginella* (Hope)
- 23' Left paramere circular in cross section.24
- 24 Right paramere straight and dorsoventrally flattened.*M. naduvatamensis* sp. n.
- 24' Right paramere produced anteriorly but strongly curved and circular in cross section.*M. lonaviaensis* sp. n.
- 25 Right apical phallobasal apodeme produced laterally, widely exceeding the lateral margin of phallobase.*M. bengalensis* (Brenske)
- 25' Right apical phallobasal apodeme not produced later-

- ally, and not exceeding the lateral margin of phallobase.26
- 26 Body size > 9.0 mm.*M. coimbatorensis* sp. n.
- 26' Body size < 8.1 mm.27
- 27 Right apical phallobasal apodeme long and with a strong dorsal convexity. Body colour dark brown.*M. poonmudi* (Frey)
- 27' Right apical phallobasal apodeme without dorsal convexity.28
- 28 Right apical phallobasal apodeme not displaced ventrally. Species from South India.*M. eusericina* nom. n.
- 28' Right apical phallobasal apodeme displaced ventrally. Species from NE India, Indochina, and Eastern Himalaya.*M. sericella* (Brenske)
- 29 Median lobe distinctly exceeding parameres.*M. anaimalaiensis* sp. n.
- 29' Median lobe not exceeding parameres.30
- 30 Distal median lobe of phallobase fused with the more basal portion of the phallobase. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally.31
- 30' Distal median lobe of phallobase separated by a distinct membrane from the more basal portion of the phallobase. Tarsomeres finely punctate dorsally.*M. basalis* (Moser)
- 31 Left paramere basally convexly widened.*M. burmeisteri burmeisteri* (Brenske)
- 31' Left paramere basally not widened.*M. burmeisteri alternans* (Frey)

***Maladera alibagensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 15G–J, 34C, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Maharashtra [sic] state, Alibag env., 45 km S Bombay, 22.–24.vi.2006, O. Safránek leg.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 10.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.9 mm, width: 5.7 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except for some single setae on head dorsal surface glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, with coarse and dense punctures intermixed with a few coarser ones, bearing each an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and slightly elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat and narrow, 4 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes.

Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.85. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.81. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline and several long setae at apex.

Legs long and moderately wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.15, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae, between each of these robust setae a shorter one; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres minutely sparsely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tar-

someres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15G–J. Habitus: Fig. 34C.

Diagnosis. *Maladera alibagensis* sp. n. differs from the, in external characters similar, *M. kanarana* (Moser) by the slightly larger body and in the shape of the aedeagus. The right distal phallobasal apodeme is on the same level as the left one in *M. alibagensis*, while in *M. kanarana* (Moser) it is produced distally; the right paramere is in its basal two thirds nearly straight in the new species, while in *M. kanarana* it is strongly curved.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Alibag (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera amboliensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 15K–N, 34D, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Maharashtra, ca 20km E of Savantvadi, W of Amboli, 15°57’N 17°53’E [sic!], ca 700m, 21.v.2006, Z. Kejval lgt.” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♀ “India, Maharashtra, ca 20km E of Savantvadi, W of Amboli, 15°57’N 73°59’E, ca 700m, 21.v.2006, Z. Kejval lgt.” (CBBP), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “S India; Karnataka; W Ghats 18 km E Shiradi; Gundia; 12°47’N 75°43’E; 200–500 m; P. Pacholátko leg. 16.–21.v.2002” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, blackish, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with numerous short erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antennal club lacking in holotype. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at posterior third, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, slightly convergent posteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, distinctly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, with sparse, short setae on odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.71. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with short setae along the apical margin.

Legs short and moderately wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.73, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, smooth along midline, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres minutely sparsely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15K–N. Habitus: Fig. 34D.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar in external appearance to *M. constans* sp. n. *Maladera amboliensis* sp. n. differs from the latter in the large right paramere which is not flattened and is lacking a terminal hook, as well as in the median lobe of phallobase which is very short.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Amboli (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.4–7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.0–5.3 mm, width: 4.2–4.4 mm. Female: antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur.

Distribution/ Remarks. The GPS coordinates of the type locality Amboli are given incorrectly on the original labels: it is in fact: 15.97N, 73.98E (Fig. 48E).

Maladera anaimalaiensis sp. n.
(Figs 15O–R, 34E, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Madras, Anaimalai H. S/ Aliyar Dam 550 m Besuchet Löbl Musard/ 654 Sericini Asia spec.” (MSNG).

Description. Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.6 mm, width: 4.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin very weakly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weak-

ly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures, and a single seta on each side of disc; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, punctures less dense on midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc) with a few coarse punctures bearing each a single short seta [setae on disc abraded]; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctated, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.88. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely, densely punctate, with a narrow impunctate midline, with numerous long and short setae on entire surface.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and densely punctate, along midline broadly smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and moderately dense punctures, glabrous, a few ones bearing a minute seta, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly shorter than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15O–R. Habitus: Fig. 34E.

Diagnosis. *Maladera anaimalaiensis* sp. n. is very similar to *M. mussardi* sp. n. but differs in the distinctly wider median phallobasal lobe that is distally before the apex slightly enlarged, instead of being evenly narrowed towards the apex as in *M. mussardi*.

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence in the Anaimalai Hills (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera andrewesi* sp. n.**

(Figs 15S–U, 34F, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH, ZFMK), 2 ♂♂ “Niligiri’s, India, ex. Tomlin/ G.C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Madras. xi.1907 ex. Tomlin/ G.C. Champion Coll. B.M. 1927-409” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Nilgiri Hills. G.F. Hampson. 94-89” (BMNH), 2 ♀♀ “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324/ Nilgiri Hills” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “S. India/ 61.20” (BMNH), 2 ♂♂ “South India Nilgiri Hills Naduvattam 1958 6000ft. P.N. Nathan” (USNM), 1 ♂ “India, Madras Octacamind IX-1957” (USNM).

Description. Length: 9.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.5 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, strongly shiny, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, slightly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins subparallel and straight in basal half, mod-

erately convex and convergent in anterior half, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially narrowly interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous, on sides punctures with minute setae; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, and with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending after convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, it continues as a convex carina until the internal apical angle; epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with short setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.36. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, in apical half with moderately dense, short and long setae.

Legs moderately long and narrow, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, at middle convexly extended beyond ventral one, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and narrow, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly well before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally finely and densely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, biden-

tate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15S–U. Habitus: Fig. 34F.

Diagnosis. *Maladera andrewesi* sp. n. differs from all other species of the *M. marginella* group by the strongly shiny surface, the slender legs with the metatibia reaching their widest point apically, and the metatarsomeres being ventrally densely setose.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collector, Henry L. Andrewes (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 9.8–10.6 mm, length of elytra: 7.5–7.6 mm, width: 5.9–6.6 mm. Female: antennal club slightly shorter than in male; pygidium flat.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera basalis* (Moser, 1915)**
(Figs 15V–X, 34G, 48E)

Autoserica basalis Moser, 1915a: 151.

Maladera basalis: Krajcik 2012: 153.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Bombay/ *Autoserica basalis* Mos. Type” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ♀ “Bombay/ 69.17” (BMNH), 1 ex. “671358 DA_197 India Maharashtra N 16°34,992’ E 73°35,221’ 1.x.2003 Miller, Svenson, Cameron” (BYU), 52 ex. “India, Maharashtra [sic] state, 2006, Western Ghats Mts., 21.–23.v. Amboli env., 50 km W Belgaum, O. Safránek leg.” (CPPB), 9 ex. “India, Maharashtra [sic] state, Alibag env., 45 km S Bombay, 22.–24.vi.2006, O. Safránek leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “India W, 12.–15.x.2005 Maharashtra st., 4 km S of Lonavia, Bhushi dam env., J. Bezdek leg., 500m” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 11.4 mm, elytral length: 7.8 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Body oval, colour uniform dark brown, dorsal surface dull, except setae of lateral margins of pronotum and elytra nearly glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi, and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base; anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin slightly sinuate medially; lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing with ocular canthus a blunt angle, not incised at transition to labrum; margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, partly punctures fusing with each other, in anterior half with a few very large punctures each bearing a single erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eyes three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and wide, finely

and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, near interior margin of eyes with a few single and long setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.64. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin with fine marginal line and weakly convexly produced medially, basal margin without marginal line; surface moderately coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum triangular, finely and moderately densely punctate, on midline impunctate, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra short, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angles strongly rounded, striae finely impressed and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures concentrated along striae and with a few sparse, single, short setae; only with microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and dense setae; apex of elytra membranous, with a wide rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface with moderately dense and coarse punctures, sparsely setose, with a few erect setae on meso- and metasternum, otherwise only with microscopic setae in punctures. Mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly wider than mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.89. Metacoxa with a few robust setae laterally. Abdominal sternites dull, with sparse and very fine punctation and a row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta; penultimate sternite with a wide shiny and chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, finely and densely punctate, midline narrowly impunctate, at apex with a few longer setae, otherwise only with microscopic setae.

Legs moderately long and moderately wide; femora nearly impunctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, very finely and superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; longitudinal rows of setae reduced to 6 single setae otherwise only with microscopic setae; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, strongly serrated ventrally. Metatibia wide and short, widest behind middle, weakly narrowed basally, ratio width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, with sparse and fine punctures, with microscopic setae only; ventral margin with four equidistant strong spines; medial face smooth and glabrous, apex very shallowly sinuate

interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres finely sparsely punctate dorsally, with fine setae ventrally, circular in cross-section; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, metatarsomeres 1–4 glabrous ventrally; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external margin weakly convex. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15V–X. Habitus: Fig. 34G.

Remarks. The taxon belongs to the species group of *M. burmeisteri*, and differs in its genital morphology from all other species.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

Maladera bengalensis (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica bengalensis Brenske, 1898: 250.

Maladera bengalensis: Ahrens 2004b: 256, 2006a: 414; Krajcik 2012: 153.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 250), 2006a (p. 414); 1 ♂ “N India, Uttaranchal state, ca 13 km NW of Nainital, 950 m, Khaima Bridge env., 15.vi.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt.” (CPPB). Doubtful record: 1 ♂ “India, Karnataka, 20km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 385–387, p. 440).

Distribution. Lowlands of northern India and Nepal (Fig. 48E).

Maladera burmeisteri ssp. *alternans* (Frey, 1975) stat. n.

(Figs 15Y–Aa, 49A)

Autoserica alternans Frey, 1975a: 184.

Maladera alternans: Krajcik 2012: 153.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan/ Type *Autoserica alternans* G. Frey 1974” (CF).

Additional material examined. 6 ex. “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T. R. S. Nathan” (CF), 3 ex. “S. India Kerala st. Peermade” (CF), 4 ex. “Kerala V.1970, Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Cum Type comparatum/ *Autoserica burmeisteri* det. G. Frey 1972” (CF), 1 ex. (♂) “Madras India” (ZMHB), 7 ex. “S-India, Tamil nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunjappanai, alt. 900 m/ 13-20.V.1994 Kejval

lgt./ IS 91” (CPPB), 5 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu state, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri, Kunjappanai env., ca. 900 m, 22.-30.V.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (CPPB), 12 ex. “India S, Tamil Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE of Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22’N, 76°56’E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. Pacholátko” (CPPB), 1 ex. “S India-Tamil Nadu; 7.iv.1999; Kalkad wild life sanctuary; Manjolai 8°15’N 77°27’E; 1000 m; Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CPPB), 114 ex. “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 84” (CPPB), 23 ex. “India mer. Kerala Peryar, Seft lgt. April 1993” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris distr., Nilgiri Hills, Kunchappanai (1100 m) alle luci, 27-28.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi” (MZP), 1 ex. “S-India, Kerala, Peryar Nat. Reserve: Kumily, alle luci 23.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi” (MZP), 1 ex. “S-India, Tamil Nadu, boscaglia c/o confine N della Peryar Nat. Reserve 24.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi” (MZP), 4 ♀♀ “Kerala, V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Paratype *Autoserica calicutensis* G. Frey 1972” (CF), 2 ex. “India: Karnataka Mudigere 22.5.1981 C.R. Coll./ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ex. “S. India: Karnataka. Mudigere area, c.900 m 2-10.xi.1977 Zool. Mus. Copenhagen Exp.” (ZMUC), 5 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 27 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Adrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. G.F. Hampson. 94-89” (BMNH), 3 ex. “Kannara, S. India/ Adrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India Kerala Malampuram, Calicut University (Botanical Gardens) 27-IX-1986 E.E. Grissell sweeping grass” (USNM), 4 ex. “India: Mysore Shimoga Dist., Agumbe Ghat, 600 m, V.1987, T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC), 2 ex. “India, Karnataka, 20 km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “Environs de Mahe Cote de Malabar Chasseurs indigenes 2 semestre 1902” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “Cote du Malabar T. Deschamps 1900” MNHN).

Species’ assignment uncertain (♀♀): 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills Naduvatum 6000 ft. X.50/ S. Indien leg. Nathan” (CF), 1 ex. “Mysore S. Indien/ Bryan Kuppe 800 m, 4.53” (CF), 1 ex. “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Nilgiri Hills Cherrangoda 2500 ft. X.50” (CF), 1 ex. “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Nilgiri Hills Moyar Camp 3000 ft. V.1954” (CF), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills Kallar 1500 ft. VII.54, leg. Nathan” (ZMHB), 2 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Coimbatore 1.400ft 19 P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Redescription. Length: 7.4 mm, elytral length: 5.3 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oval, colour uniform dark brown, dorsal surface dull, except setae of lateral margins of pronotum and elytra nearly glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi, and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base; anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin slightly sin-

uate medially; lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing with ocular canthus a blunt angle, not incised at transition to labrum; margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, partly punctures fusing with each other, in anterior half with a few very large punctures each bearing a single erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eyes three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture with a few single and long setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.64. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin with fine marginal line and weakly convexly produced medially, basal margin without marginal line; surface moderately coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum triangular, finely and moderately densely punctate, on midline impunctate, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra short, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angles strongly rounded, striae finely impressed and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, finely and sparsely punctate, a few sparse, single, short setae; only with microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and dense setae; apex of elytra membranous, with a wide rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface with moderately dense and coarse punctures, sparsely setose, with a few erect setae on meso- and metasternum, otherwise only with microscopic setae in punctures. Mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly wider than mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Metacoxa with a few robust setae laterally. Abdominal sternites dull, with sparse and very fine punctation and a row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta; penultimate sternite with a wide shiny and chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, finely and densely punctate, midline normally punctate, at apex with a few longer setae, otherwise only with microscopic setae.

Legs moderately long and moderately wide; femora nearly impunctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, very finely and superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; longitudinal rows of setae reduced to 6 single setae otherwise only with microscopic setae; posterior ventral margin almost

straight, strongly widened in apical half, finely serrated ventrally. Metatibia wide and short, widest behind middle, weakly narrowed basally, ratio width/length: 1/2.26, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, with sparse and fine punctures, with microscopic setae only; ventral margin with four equidistant strong spines; medial face smooth and glabrous, apex very shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with fine setae ventrally, circular in cross-section; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, metatarsomeres 1–4 glabrous ventrally; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external margin weakly convex. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 15Y–Aa.

Remarks. *Maladera burmeisteri* ssp. *alternans* appears to be conspecific with the subsequent species, *M. burmeisteri* ssp. *burmeisteri*, of which the syntypes of the latter represent an intermediate state (in genital morphology) between a northern form (populations of Jabalpur, i.e., here assigned to *M. burmeisteri* ssp. *burmeisteri*) and a southern form, which is represented by the type specimens of *Maladera burmeisteri* ssp. *alternans*.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49A).

***Maladera burmeisteri* ssp. *burmeisteri* (Brenske, 1898)**
(Figs 16A–E, 34H, I, 49A)

Autoserica burmeisteri Brenske, 1898: 244; Frey 1972: 208.

Maladera burmeisteri: Krajcik 2012: 153.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): 1 ♂ “Belgaum/ *burmeisteri* type Brsk./ Coll. Brenske/ *proxima* Burmeister affinis verglichen” (ZMHB). Paralectotypes: 1 ♀ “Belgaum/ *burmeisteri* Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Belgaum” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. (intermediate forms with *M. b. alternans*, as types series; Fig. 16A–E): 1 ex. (♂) “India W, Goa 25 km E Ponda, Molem 15°23'N 74°16'E 2.-4.v.2000 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB). (*M. b. burmeisteri* (s.str.); Fig. 16F–I): 1 ♂ “Jabalpur, 1600 ft. Centr. Indien Nathan, IX.1957/ *Autoserica burmeisteri* Brsk. det. G. Frey 1971” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Jabalpur, 1600 ft. Centr. Indien Nathan, IX.1957/ *Autoserica burmeisteri* Brsk. det. G. Frey 1971” (ZFMK), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India occ. Maharashtra [sic] st. Wai env. 3-6.x.2005 70 km S of Pune leg. F.

& L. Kantner" (ZFMK, SMNS), 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀ "India occ., 7-11.x.2005 Maharashtra state Mulshi env. F. Kantner leg. 40 km W of Pune" (ZFMK, SMNS), 1 ♂ "671354 DA_193 India Maharashtra, Tamhini vill., Mulshi Dist. (IN 09) 14.vi.2003" (BYU), 32 ex. "India W, 2.-7.X.2005 Maharashtra st., Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, J. Bezdek leg." (CPPB), 4 ex. "India occ., 3-6.x.2005 Wai env., Maharashtra st. 70km S of Pune leg. F. Kantner" (NME), 4 ex. "India, Maharashtra, ca. 20km E of Savantvadi, W of Amboli, 15°57'N 17°53'E, ca. 700m, 21.x.2006, Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB), 16 ex. "India, Maharashtra [sic] state, Alibag env., 45 km S Bombay, 22.-24.vi.2006, O. Safránek leg." (CPPB), 5 ex. "India, Maharashtra [sic] state, 2006, Western Ghats Mts., 21.-23.v. Amboli env., 50 km W Belgaum, O. Safránek leg." (CPPB), 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "Jabalpur, 1600 ft. Centr. Indien Nathan, IX.1957/ *Autoserica burmeisteri* Brsk. det. G. Frey 1971" (CF, ZMHB), 1 ♂ "India: Madhya Pradesh State: Jabalpur 488 m, IX. 1957/ P. S. Nathan Coll. Bishop Museum" (BPBM), 2 ex. "Central India: Jabalpur 480 m X-57 P. Nathan" (BPBM), 1 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Jabalpur Madhya Prad P.S. Nathan" (ISNB), 4 ex. "S. India Jahawapur x-57 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 2 ex. "S. India Jahawapur ix-57 S. Nathan" (SEAN).

Redescription. Length: 9,8 mm, elytral length: 6,8 mm, width: 5,8 mm. Body oval, colour uniform dark brown, dorsal surface dull, except setae of lateral margins of pronotum and elytra nearly glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi, and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base; anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin slightly sinuate medially; lateral margins slightly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing with the ocular canthus a blunt angle, not incised at transition to labrum; margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, partly punctures fusing with each other, in anterior half with a few very large punctures each bearing a single erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eyes three times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and wide, very finely and sparsely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, near interior margin of eyes and behind lateral frontoclypeal suture with four single and long setae, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin with fine marginal line and weakly convexly produced medially, basal margin without mar-

ginal line; surface moderately coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum triangular, finely and moderately densely punctate, on midline smooth, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra short, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angles strongly rounded, striae finely impressed and sparsely punctate, intervals flat, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures on odd intervals concentrated along striae and with a few sparse, single, short setae; humerus with a single long setae, otherwise only with microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and dense setae; apex of elytra membranous, with a wide rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface with moderately dense and coarse punctures, sparsely setose, with a few erect setae on meso- and metasternum, otherwise only with microscopic setae in punctures. Mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly wider than mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Metacoxa with a few robust setae laterally. Abdominal sternites dull, with sparse and very fine punctation and a row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta; penultimate sternite with a wide shiny and chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, moderately convex apically, finely and densely punctate, midline normally punctate, without impunctate line, apically with a few longer setae, otherwise only with microscopic setae.

Legs moderately long and wide; femora nearly impunctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, very finely and superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; longitudinal rows of setae reduced to 6 single setae otherwise only with microscopic setae; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, strongly serrated ventrally, with 2 or 3 longer setae. Metatibia wide and short, widest behind middle, weakly narrowed basally, ratio width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly behind middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, with sparse and fine punctures, along midline impunctate, with microscopic setae only; ventral margin with four equidistant strong spines; medial face smooth and glabrous, apex very shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally, circular in cross-section; metatarsomeres finely and very sparsely punctate dorsally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina, metatarsomeres 1-4 glabrous ventrally, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external margin weakly convex. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16A-I. Habitus: Fig. 34H, I.

Remarks. The syntypes of *M. burmeisteri* represent an intermediate form between a northern form (populations of Jabalpur) and a southern form, which represents *Maladera burmeisteri* ssp. *alternans* (Frey, 1975). Currently the name of *M. burmeisteri* is referred to the northern form, however, further investigations are necessary to investigate the taxonomy of this species complex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49A).

***Maladera coimbatorensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 16J–L, 34J, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Angl. Coimbatore Dt. Camp. Valparai 3500’-1937/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur/ 683 Sericini Asia spec.” (MNHN). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ “India Angl. Coimbatore Dt. Camp. Valparai 3500’-1937/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur” (MNHN), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “S. India Anamalai Hills 3500 ft. XI-59” (SEAN, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.2 mm, length of elytra: 6.6 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae at middle and beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins straight and little convergent in basal half, convex and convergent in anterior half, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely

and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, lateral intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.66. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a very few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16J–L. Habitus: Fig. 34J.

Diagnosis. *Maladera coimbatorensis* sp. n. is in its external appearance and the male genital shape very similar to *M. poonmudi* (Frey). It differs from the latter in its the larger body size and a shorter right pallobasal apodeme.

Etymology. The new species is named according to its occurrence in the Coimbatore district (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 9.2–9.4 mm, length of elytra: 6.6–7.4 mm, width: 5.5–5.9 mm. Female: Pygidium less convex;

antennal club distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera constans* sp. n.**

(Figs 16M–O, 34K, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Malabar/ Fry Coll. 1905. 105” (BMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀ “India – Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250 m, 11°26.9'N 70°36.9'E, leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.8 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and slightly elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, with a few single short setae on lateral intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.76. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, robust setae at apex absent.

Legs short and moderately wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.95, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres minutely sparsely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16M–O. Habitus: Fig. 34K.

Diagnosis. *Maladera constans* sp. n. differs from the, in external characters similar, *M. eusericina* nom. n. by the short right distal phallobasal apodeme. The right paramere is circularly curved, possessing a wide, pointed hook.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin adjective, ‘*constans*’ (constant) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.2–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.3–5.8 mm, width: 4.2–4.6 mm. Female: Antennal club distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera densipilosa* sp. n.**

(Figs 16P–R, 34L, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ Nilgiri Hills G.F. Hampson. 94-89./ 672 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “S-India, Tamil nadu, Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri near Kunjappanai, alt. 900 m/ 13-20.V.1994 Kejval lgt./ IS 45 “ (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m, 11°24'N 76°56'E, Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3-15.v.2002” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 10.2 mm, length of elytra: 8.0 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface with dense, long, erect setae.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, coarsely and very densely punctate, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and slightly elevated, curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat and very short, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with dense erect setae. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.68. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures and dense long erect setae; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, with long dense setae.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures and dense, long, erect seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, shortly and densely setose, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, long setae; metacoxa with a dense, longer

setae laterally only. Abdominal sternites irregularly, coarsely and densely punctate, punctures with short setae, each sternite with a transverse row of robust punctures each bearing a long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.86. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, beside minute setae in punctures, with moderately dense, long setae.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally finely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16P–R. Habitus: Fig. 34L. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The species differs from all other species of the *M. marginella* group by the presence of dense, long setae on the dorsal surface.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the combined Latin adjectives, ‘*densus*’ (crowded, dense) and ‘*pilosus*’ (hairy).

Variation. Length: 9.6–10.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.4–8.0 mm, width: 5.8–6.0 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera eusericina* nom. n.**

(Figs 16S–U, 34M, 48E)

Autoserica sericina Frey, 1972 (nec Moser 1916): 193.
Maladera sericina: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kerala V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ *Autoserica sericina* G. Frey 1971” (CF). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Kerala V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ *Autoserica sericina* G. Frey 1971” (CF).

Additional material examined. 12 ♂♂, 45 ♀♀ “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 84” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 6.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 3.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin nearly straight, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and slightly elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely indistinctly sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half nearly straight and weakly convergent anteriorly, in anterior half convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with punctures concentrated along striae and a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.72. Pygidium strongly convex, moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Meso- and metatarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16S–U. Habitus: Fig. 34M.

Remarks. The name *Autoserica sericina* Frey, 1972 is preoccupied by *Autoserica sericina* Moser, 1916 from Kamerun. Due to primary homonymy and secondary homonymy with this taxon (because of the synonymy of *Autoserica auctorum* with *Maladera*; i.e. *Maladera sericina* (Moser, 1916) comb. n.) we had to provide *Autoserica sericina* Frey, 1972 with a replacement name: *Maladera eusericina*. *M. eusericina* differs as follows from *M. sericella* Brenske: the sclerotised portion of the filiform endophallus is extended beyond the right paramere in *M. eusericina*, ventrally it bears dense and long setae.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera fastuosa* sp. n.**
 (Figs 16V–X, 34N, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km NE of Trivandrum, valley of riv-

er Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca. 300–500 m, 7.–13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg./ 665 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratype: 1 ♂ “S-India, Kerala: 5.iv.1997; Theimala; 70km N Trivandrum; 8°57'N, 77°01'E Schintlmeister & Siniaev leg.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.5 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, shiny, except a few single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface strongly convex medially, coarsely densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.68. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra broadly membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification) being half as wide as tarsomeres.

Ventral surface dull, finely, densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc very sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely, densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.76. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely, densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline basally, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16V–X. Habitus: Fig. 34N. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera fastuosa* sp. n. is in its external morphology most similar to *M. nigromicans* (Frey). It differs from the latter by the more trapezoidal labroclypeus, the narrower apical membranous rim of the elytra, as well as in the shape of aedeagus: the right apical phallobasal apodeme is strongly produced and much longer than the short one of *M. nigromicans*; the median lobe between the parameres is also strongly elongated.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin word ‘*fastuosus*’ (haughty), with reference to the dark shiny body that is distinctive from most other Indian Sericini.

Variation. Length: 9.6–9.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.5–6.9 mm, width: 5.8–6.1 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera ferekanarana* sp. n.**
(Figs 16Y–Aa, 34O, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kanara, S. India/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221./ Kanara/ 686 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ “Kanara, S. India/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221./ Ka-

nara" (BMNH); 1 ♂ "T.R. Bell Khandesh/ T.R. Bell B.M. 1934-394." (ZFMK); 8 ♂♂ "India, Karnataka, 20km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37'N 75°08,93'E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005" (CPPB, ZFMK); 1 ♂ "India-Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250m, 11°26,9'N 70°36,9'E, leg. M. Halada, 28.4.2005" (CPPB), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "India, Maharashtra state, Alibag env., 45km S Bombay, 22.-24.vi.2006 O. Safranek leg." (ZFMK, CPPB), 4 ♀♀ "India, Maharashtra state, 2006 Whestern Ghats Mts., 21.-23.v., Amboli env., 50km W Belgaum, O. Safranek leg." (ZFMK, CPPB), 1 ♂ "Bombay" (MNHN).

Description. Length: 9.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.9 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely very densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and not elevated, curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.55. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex, in anterior half convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, on odd intervals punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single robust adpressed setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures

with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.98. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth and slightly elevated midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally superficially and sparsely punctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 16Y–Aa. Habitus: Fig. 34O.

Diagnosis. *Maladera ferekanarana* sp. n. is in the shape of its external morphology and male genitalia very similar to *M. kanarana*. The right phallobasal apodeme that bears the right paramere is in the new species distinctly shorter than in *M. kanarana*, while the median distal process between the two parameres is distinctly wider. In contrast, *M. kanarana* has the labroclypeus nearly semicircular and has larger eyes.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin word, 'fere' (almost/ about) and 'kanarana', with reference to the strong similarity to the previous species, *M. kanarana* (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 9.6–11.5 mm, length of elytra: 6.4–7.2 mm, width: 5.5–6.6 mm. Female. Antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, eyes as large as in male. The specimens of the populations of Maharashtra are more shiny and slightly larger but in the shape of the aedeagus both are entirely identical.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera garoana* sp. n.**

(Figs 17A–C, 34P, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 30/ ≠ *Autoserica nigromicans* Frey det. D. Ahrens 1998/ 677 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “NE India; W. Meghalaya; Garo Hills; Nokrek N.P.; 25,40N 91,04E; 2.-13.vii.1997; V. Siniaev leg.; 1150m” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša” (ZFMK, CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.4 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, with weak iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except a few single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, finely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and not elevated, curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and in anterior half convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, on odd intervals punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single robust adpressed setae; epipleur-

al edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.59. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth and slightly elevated midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally superficially and sparsely punctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17A–C. Habitus: Fig. 34P.

Diagnosis. The species is very similar in the shape of its aedeagus to *M. nigromicans* Frey, it may be distinguished from the latter by the shorter and wider metatibia, as well as the surface of the labroclypeus, which is slightly convex centrally. From *M. ferekanarana* sp. n. *M. garoana* can be distinguished by the broader median phallobasal lobe (ca 1/2 of max. width of phallobase in dorsal view) and the right paramere being short and more strongly reflexed.

Etymology. This new species is named ‘*garoana*’ after its occurrence in the Garo Hills (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 8.7–9.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.0–6.4 mm, width: 5.1–5.3 mm. Female: No visible sexual dimorphism, neither in the length of the antennal club, nor in the shape of the pygidium.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

Maladera holzschuhi Ahrens, 2004

Maladera holzschuhi Ahrens, 2004: 257.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 257).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 388–390, p. 441).

Distribution. Lowland of Nepal (Fig. 48E).

Maladera kanarana (Moser, 1918)

(Figs 17D–F, 35A, 48E)

Autoserica kanarana Moser, 1918a: 215.

Maladera kanarana: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ *Autoserica kanarana* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ Moser det./ Syntypus/ kanarana *Autoserica*” (DEIC), 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ Moser det./ Syntypus” (DEIC).

Additional material examined. 6 ex. “Kanara, S. India/ Kanara/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ *Autoserica* spec?” (DEIC), 1 ex. “671361 DA_200 India Karnataka, Uttar Kamad Siddapur-Evergreen Canopy, blacklight (IN 08) 1.vi.2003” (BYU), 1 ex. “671359 DA_198 India Karnataka, Udupi-Someshuar, Evergreen Forest (IN 07) 30.v.2003” (BYU), 1 ex. “671362 DA_201 India Karnataka, Uttar Kamad Siddapur-Evergreen Canopy, blacklight (IN 08) 1.vi.2003” (BYU), 6 ♂♂ “India, Karnataka, 20km SE Sagar, 600m, 14°06,37’N 75°08,93’E, M. Halada leg., 12.v.2005” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “India, Maharashtra, ca. 20km E of Savantvadi, W of Amboli, 15°57’N 17°53’E, ca. 700m, 21.x.2006, Z. Kejval lgt.” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and semicircular, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin convex,

lateral margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae at middle and beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.8. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures which are less dense on median base.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, except on second interval punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few single robust adpressed setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.95. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few

short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17D–F. Habitus: Fig. 35A.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera keralensis* (Frey, 1972)**

(Figs 17G–I, 35B, 48F)

Autoserica keralensis Frey, 1972: 186.

Maladera keralensis: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Kerala V. 1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Type *Autoserica keralensis* G. Frey 1971” (CF). Paratype (*keralensis*): 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ “Kerala V. 1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan/ Paratype *Autoserica keralensis* G. Frey 1971” (CF, MNHN).

Additional material examined. 9 ex. “Kanara, S. India/ Kanara/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Kanara/ India 1900.20.” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India: Karnataka Mudigere 22.5.1981 C.Q. Coll./ Brit. Mus. 1984–37” (BMNH), 3 ex. “S. Bombay, India/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922–221” (BMNH), 5 ♂♂ “India, Maharashtra, ca 20km E of Savantvadi, W of Amboli, 15°57'N 17°53'E, ca 700m, 21.v.2006, Z. Kejval lgt.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “India: Mysore Shimoga dist. Agumbe Ghat, 2000' V.1990 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC).

Redescription. Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.0 mm, width: 5.1 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, except frons shiny, pronotum weakly shiny, except a few single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and semicircular, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin nearly convex, lateral margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures each bearing an erect se-

ta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.64. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately evenly convex, in basal half subparallel and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures which are less dense along midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures being concentrated along striae on odd intervals, with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification) being as half wide as tarsomeres.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc very sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.62. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five

equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17G–I. Habitus: Fig. 35B.

Remarks. The aedeagus of the holotype is badly preserved, therefore that of the paratype is shown. All recognizable structures were compared and identified as virtually identical.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

Maladera kumilyensis sp. n.
(Figs 17J–M, 35C, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S-India, Kerala, Peryar Nat. Reserve: Kumily, alle luci 23.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)/ 682 Sericini Asia spec.” (MZF). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “S-India, Kerala, Peryar Nat. Reserve: Kumily, alle luci 23.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)” (MZF, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 9.1 mm, length of elytra: 6.4 mm, width: 5.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface with sparse long setae on pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convex medially, coarsely and very densely punctate, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and slightly elevated, curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat and very short, 4 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae on disc and beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.76. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and in anterior half convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip;

anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures and a few long setae on disc; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, on odd intervals with numerous coarse punctures bearing each a long semi-erect seta; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.1. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with moderately dense, long setae.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally finely and densely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17J–M. Habitus: Fig. 35C.

Diagnosis. The species differs from all other species of the *M. marginella* group by the sparse, long setae on the

pronotum and the elytra, as well as in the very long right paramere that exceeds the median lobe in length.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Kumily (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 9.1–9.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.4–6.5 mm, width: 5.0–5.2 mm. Female: No visible external sexual dimorphism.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera lonaviaensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 17N–Q, 35D, 48D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India W, 12.-15.x.2005 Maharashtra st., 4 km S of Lonavia, Bhushi dam env., J. Bezdek leg., 500m” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “India W, 12.-15.x.2005 Maharashtra st., 4 km S of Lonavia, Bhushi dam env., J. Bezdek leg., 500m” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “India occ., 7-11.x.2005 Maharashtra state Mulshi env. F. Kantner leg. 40 km W of Pune” (SMNS).

Description. Length: 7.1 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 4.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous. Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin shallowly sinuate medially, lateral margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye small and flat, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and triangular (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a two single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest in posterior third, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, with fine,

moderately dense punctures which are less dense on median base.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few single robust long and erect setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.58. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae on apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline and apical half smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17N–Q. Habitus: Fig. 35D.

Diagnosis. The new species is most similar in external appearance to *M. naduvatamensis* sp. n.. *M. lonaviaensis* sp. n. differs from the latter in the shape of the right paramere, which is anteriorly produced but strongly curved and circular in its cross section, instead of being straight and dorsoventrally flattened like in *M. naduvatamensis* sp. n..

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Lonavia (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.1–8.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.8–5.6 mm, width: 4.0–4.6 mm. No sexual dimorphism recognisable.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 35D, 48D).

***Maladera malabarensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 17R–T, 35E, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Malabar/ Fry Coll. 1905-100./ Clava triphylla/ 684 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 10.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.4 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, strongly shiny, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface weakly convex medially, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, slightly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with irregularly dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins subparallel and straight in basal half, moderately convex and convergent in anterior half, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially narrowly interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, glabrous, on sides punctures with minute setae; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, and with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending after convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, it continues as a convex carina until

the internal apical angle; epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with short setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.3. Pygidium moderately convex, shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, in apical half with moderately dense, short and long setae.

Legs moderately long and narrow, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, at middle convexly extended beyond ventral one, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and narrow, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.75, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at anterior third, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with six equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally finely and densely punctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17R–T. Habitus: Fig. 35E.

Diagnosis. *Maladera malabarensis* sp. n. differs from the very similar *M. andrewesi* by the distinctly sinuate anterior margin of the labroclypeus, as well as in the left paramere which is thick, long, and straight, and at its apex with a narrow process bent dorsally.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Malabar (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera marginella* (Hope, 1831)**

(Figs 35F, 48F)

Serica marginella Hope, 1831: 24; Brenske 1896: 152.*Omaloplia marginella*: Blanchard 1850: 78.*Autoserica marginella*: Brenske 1898: 307.*Maladera marginella*: Ahrens 2004b: 253, 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381; Krajcik 2012: 155.*Microserica semirufa* Brenske, 1898: 320; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 253.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 253), 2006a (p. 414); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 273); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381); 1 ex. "Inde Mont Abu Raiputana/ Musé um Paris 1938 J. Berlioz" (MNH), 6 ex. "Belgaum, Bombay/ Andrewes Bequest B.M. 1922-221." (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) "Barway P. Cardon" (ISNB), 1 ex. "India/ coll. J. Thomson/ O. marginella Hope" (ISNB), 1 ex. "India N/ R. Ley coll. et det. Le Moul't vendit" (ISNB), 3 ex. "Belgaum S./ Coll. Kraatz" (DEIC), 3 ♂♂ "Chota-Nagpore Barway R.P. Cardon VI-VII 1897/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNH).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 382–384, p. 440).**Distribution.** Northern India, Nepal (Fig. 48F).***Maladera mussardi* sp. n.**

(Figs 17U–X, 35G, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "India Madras Al-garkovil 21 km N. Madurai 250–350 m 2.XI.72 Besuchet Loeb'l Mussard" (MHNG).

Description. Length: 6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin very weakly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.83. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with numerous long and short setae on entire surface.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and densely punctate, along midline broadly smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and moderately dense punctures, glabrous, a few ones bearing a minute seta, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal

tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17U–X. Habitus: Fig. 35G. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera mussardi* sp. n. differs from all other species with a narrow median phallobasal lobe in having the lateral phallobasal apodemes strongly displaced ventrally, the median lobe of the apical phallobase robust and strongly produced, and the right paramere very small, hidden within the phallobasal apodeme.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, Mr. Mussard (noun in genitive case).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera naduvatamensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 17Y–Aa, 35H, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S. India Naduvatam v-58 S. Nathan/ Sericinae g.sp. det. Maes ‘93” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “S. India Naduvatam v-58 S. Nathan/ Sericinae g.sp. det. Maes ‘93” (SEAN, ZFMK), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “South India Nilgiri Hills Naduvatam 1958 6000ft. P.N. Nathan” (USNM), 1 ♂ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Nilgiri Hills: Naduvatam P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Description. Length: 8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.9 mm, width: 4.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface weakly convexly elevated medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted margin-

al line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures, with a single long seta on each side of the disc; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, lateral intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.83. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a very few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally minutely punctate, mesotarsomeres with short sparse setae; neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 17Y–Aa. Habitus: Fig. 35H.

Diagnosis. *Maladera naduvatamensis* sp. n. is in its external morphology and in the shape of its genitalia most

similar to *M. marginella* but differs from the latter in the cross section of the circular left paramere and in the straight and flattened right paramere.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Naduvattam (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.9–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.9–6.1 mm, width: 4.5–4.8 mm. Female: Eyes and antennal club as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera nigromicans* (Frey, 1972)**

(Figs 18A–C, 35I, 48F)

Autoserica nigromicans Frey, 1973: 246.

Maladera nigromicans: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Kerala, Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T.R.S. Nathan/ Type *Autoserica nigromicans* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “India, Kerala, Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg. T.R.S. Nathan/ Paratype *Autoserica nigromicans* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Additional material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India mer. Kerala Peryiar, Senft lgt. April 1993” (ZFMK).

Redescription. Length: 9.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.8 mm, width: 5.7 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, shiny, except a few single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and semicircular, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin nearly convex, lateral margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with moderately dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior an-

gles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures which are less dense on basal midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra broadly membranous, with a very broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification) being as wide as tarsomeres.

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc very sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.04. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18A–C. Habitus: Fig. 35I.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera padaviyaensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 18D–G, 35J, 48E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Ceylon: Anu. Dist. Padaviya, 180’ 2-8-XI-1970 O. S. Flint, Jr.” (US-NM).

Description. Length: 7.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus reddish brown and shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin slightly convex, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, densely punctate, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and slightly convergent in basal half, convex and convergent in anterior half, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin nearly straight, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, punctures on midline less dense.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along the striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with short single setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between

mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.16. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae on apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.63, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and sparse punctures, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18D–G. Habitus: Fig. 35J.

Diagnosis. *Maladera padaviyaensis* sp. n. is in its external morphology and its male genital shape most similar to *M. poonmudi* (Frey). The new species differs from the latter in the more convex elytral intervals, the nearly semicircular labroclypeus, and in the shape of the aedeagus: the right distal phallobasal apodeme is slightly shorter but not convexly dilated at its dorsal margin; the right paramere is more evenly curved; a character shared with *M. poonmudi* is the sharply pointed distal hook.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Padaviya (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera pauper* sp. n.**

(Figs 18H–J, 35K, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ 668 Serici-

ni Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratype: 1 ♂ “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ 668 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.2 mm, width: 4.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus reddish brown and shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae at middle and beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex in basal half, strongly convex in anterior half and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Pygidium moderately convex, dull,

finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae on apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.77, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and sparse punctures, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18H–J. Habitus: Fig. 35K. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera pauper* sp. n. is in its external morphology and its male genital shape most similar to *M. poonmudi* (Frey). The new species differs from the latter in the shorter distal phallobasal apodeme on the right side, as well as in the more evenly curved right paramere lacking a sharply pointed distal hook.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin adjective, ‘*pauper*’ (poor) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.1–7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.0–5.2 mm, width: 4.3–5.0 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera poonmudi* (Frey, 1975)**
(Figs 18K–M, 35L, 48E)

Autoserica poonmudi Frey, 1975a: 183.

Maladera poonmudi: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV.-V.71 leg.

T. R. S. Nathan/ *Autoserica* Type *poonmudi* G. Frey 1974" (CF).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. "India Kerala Kottayam Dt. Paermade 4200 ft. V.75 T.R.S. Nathan" (MSNG), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ "S-India, Kerala state, Kallar env., 30 km NE of Trivandrum, valley of river Kallar, 77°05'E 8°45'N, ca. 300-500 m, 7.-13.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg. / 670 Sericini Asia spec." (CPPB), 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 84" (ZFMK), 1 ♂ "S India - Kerala; 13. iv.1997; 7km N Munar; 1740m, Eravikulam nat. p.; 10°09'N 77°04'E Schintlmeister & Siniaev leg." (CPPB), 10 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ "S India, Kerala, Cardamom hills ca 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta near Pambaiyar riv., alt. 300 m/ 6.-9.V.1994 77°05'E, 9°25'N Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB, ZFMK), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ "India, Kerala, Sabramila 12°32'N 75°29'E, M. Halada leg., 1.v.2005" (CPPB), 1 ♂ "India: Karnataka Mudigere 2.5.1981 Coll./ Brit. Mus. 1984-37" (BMNH), 1 ex. "671363 DA_202 India Kodogu, Tali Canvery Restricted & Private Forest, High altitude deciduous 28.v.2003 Svenson" (BYU), 3 ex. (♂) "S-India, 3500ft. Anamalai Hills Cinchona Juni 1966 leg. R.S. Nathan" (CJSB).

Redescription. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, very densely and irregularly punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae at middle and beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.66. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose;

hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.03. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and sparse punctures, partly each bearing a minute seta, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18K–M. Habitus: Fig. 35L.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera sagittula* sp. n.**

(Figs 18N–P, 35M, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India, Kerala Trivandrum Dt. Poonmudi Range 3000 ft., IV–V.71 leg. T.R.S. Nathan/ 669 Sericini Asia spec.” (CF). Paratypes: 20 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀ “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1–9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 84” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.4 mm, length of elytra: 6.5 mm, width: 5.2 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus reddish brown and shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins straight and moderately convergent in basal half, strongly convex and convergent in anterior half, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures

with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Pygidium moderately convex at apex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae on apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae basally reduced; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate in basal half, in apical half smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and sparse punctures, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18N–P. Habitus: Fig. 35M.

Diagnosis. *Maladera sagittula* sp. n. is in its external morphology and its male genital shape most similar to *M. pauper* sp. n. The new species differs from *M. pauper* in the slightly larger body size (> 8.0 mm), as well as in the anterior face of the labrum being densely setose.

Etymology. The species name (noun in apposition) is derived from the Latin word ‘*sagittulus*’ (a small arrow), with reference to the shape of the apex of the right paramere.

Variation. Length: 8.1–9.0 mm, length of elytra: 6.0–6.5 mm, width: 4.9–5.2 mm. Female: antennal club distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

***Maladera sericella* (Brenske, 1898)**

(Figs 35N, 48E)

Autoserica sericella Brenske, 1898: 335.*Maladera sericella*: Ahrens 2004b: 259, 2006a: 414; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 259), 2006a (p. 414); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–24.v.2005” (CPPB), 3 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 4 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38′N 91°54′E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.–9.v.2004” (CPPB), 4 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Shillong, 1600m, 25°34′N 91°51′20″E; L. Dembický leg., 14.v.2004” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂ “NE India Assam, 2002, Umrongso vill. env. 700 m, 25°27′E, 92°43′E, 3.–8.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150m, 25°30′N, 90°14′E, 6.–12.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg.” (CPPB), 2 ex. “India: Meghalaya state E Khasi Hills, 11km SW Cherapunjee, Laitkynsew, 21–24.iv.2008, 25° 13′N, 91° 39′E, 810m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt.” (ZFMK). **Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 391–394, p. 441).

Distribution. Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Assam, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera setosiventris* (Moser, 1916)**

(Figs 18Q–S, 35O, 48E)

Autoserica setosiventris Moser, 1916: 129.*Maladera setosiventris*: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Koda Kanal India/ *Autoserica setosiventris* Type Mos.” (ZMHB). Paralectotypes (here designated): 1 ♀ “Trichinopoli Ind. or./ *Autoserica setosiventris* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Trichinopoli Ind. or.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. (♂) “Palni Hills Madura Dt. So. India/ C. Leigh 5000 ft. VI-1-1921/ Ex Coll. F. Mason Brit. Mus. 1922-173.” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♂) “S. Indien leg. Nathan/ Pulney Hills Kodeikanal 6500 ft. IV. 53” (CF).

Redescription. Length: 9.4 mm, length of elytra: 7.5 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few single setae on head and elytra dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and semicircular, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular

canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface slightly convex medially, coarsely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.58. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures which are less dense on basal midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single adpressed setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface moderately shiny, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, long setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.79. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; later-

al face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally minutely punctate but glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18Q–S. Habitus: Fig. 35O.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48E).

***Maladera submucronata* sp. n.**

(Figs 18T–V, 35P, 48F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S. India Coimbatore P.S. Nathan/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur/ 643 Sericini Asia spec.” (MNHN). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Dindigul Anna distr., dint. di Vattalkurdu, alle luci 21.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num Mag. 2091)/ 674 Sericini Asia spec.” (MZF), 1 ♂ “India S., Tami Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, Mudumalai W.L.S. 11°33'N 76°33'E, 1000 m, 7.v.2000, leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.7 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus reddish brown and shiny, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised and not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna lacking in holotype. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and moderately convergent in basal half, strongly convex and convergent in anterior half,

anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.05. Pygidium moderately convex at apex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few robust setae on apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae basally reduced; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae and a serrated line subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally with very minute and sparse punctures, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18T–V. Habitus: Fig. 35P. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera submucronata* sp. n. is in its external morphology and the male genital shape most similar

to *M. pauper* sp. n. and *M. sagittula* sp. n. The new species differs from both of the latter in the right apical phallobasal apodeme being one phallobasal width longer than the left one.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the combined Latin prefix ‘sub-’ (almost) and the adjective ‘mucronatus’ (sharp/pointed), with reference to the triangular shape of the apex of the right paramere.

Variation. Length: 7.5–8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.4–5.7 mm, width: 4.2–4.7 mm. Colour uniform, dark to reddish brown. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. First metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 48F).

Maladera modestula group

Key to species of the *Maladera modestula* group (♂♂)

- 1 Body large (> 8.5 mm). Parameres distinctly shorter than phallobase.2
- 1' Body smaller (< 8.0 mm). Parameres distinctly longer than phallobase.*M. modestula* (Brenske)
- 2 Basal lobe of right paramere extended towards base only at maximum a quarter of its length.*M. prenai* Ahrens
- 2' Basal lobe of right paramere extended towards at minimum at half of its length.*M. rufotestacea* (Moser)

Maladera modestula (Brenske, 1902)

(Figs 36A, 49B)

Autoserica modestula Brenske, 1902: 62 [replacement name].

Maladera modestula: Ahrens 2004b: 314, 2006a: 414; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Serica modesta Brenske, 1896: 153 (nec Fairmaire, 1881: 83).

Autoserica modesta: Brenske 1898: 301.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 314), 2006a (p. 414); 6 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 496–498, p. 457).

Distribution. Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Meghalaya, northern Myanmar (Fig. 49B).

Maladera prenai Ahrens, 2004

Maladera prenai Ahrens, 2004b: 316; Ahrens 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274, 2011: 162.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 316), 2006a (p. 414); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274), 2011 (p. 162).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 499–501, p. 457).

Distribution. Sikkim-/ Darjeeling area and Bhutan (Fig. 49B).

Maladera rufotestacea (Moser, 1915)

(Figs 18W–Z, 36B, 49B)

Autoserica rufotestacea Moser, 1915c: 342.

Maladera rufotestacea: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Syntypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “China Yunnan/ *Autoserica rufotestacea* Type Mos.” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. **India:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15'N 91°40'E; 500–900 m; L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004” (CPPB), 3 ex. “NE India Meghalaya state Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai, 6–8.VI.1996 alt. 1350 +100 m; GPS 25°27'N 92°11'E (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 52” (CPPB), 1 ex. (♀) “India 26.VI.95 Cherrapunjee Meghalaya Werner leg.” (ZFMK). **China:** 22 ex. “China: E-Yunnan; Damaidi 2500 m, Guangnan near Vietnam VII-2003 leg. Li et al.” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “China (N-Yunnan) Dali Bai Nat. Park Aut Pref., 1 km W Dali old town, creek valley at foothill of Diancang Shan, 25°41.9'N/ 100°08.4'E 2170 m (ruderal aerea along creek) 19./23.VI.2005 D.W. Wrase [13]” (ZFMK), 4 ex. (♀) “China (N-Yunnan) Dali Bai Nat. Park Aut Pref., 1 km W Dali old town, creek valley at foothill of Diancang Shan, 2170 m, 25°41.9'N/ 100°08.4'E (along creek under stones, plant roots, in soil) 19./23.VI.2005 D.W. Wrase [13A]” (ZFMK). **Thailand:** 5 ex. “N-Thailand 10.–12.IV.1990 Doi Inthanon lg. Malicky/ Zoologische Staatssammlung München” (ZSM), 7 ex. “N-Thailand 27.III.–3.IV.1990 Doi Inthanon lg. Malicky/ Zoologische Staatssammlung München” (ZSM). **Myanmar:** 1 ex. “Tenasserim Tandong 4000' Mai Fruhstorfer leg.” (MNHN), 12 ex. “Hte. Birmanie Mines des Rubis 1200m–2300m Doherty 1890” (MNHN), 2 ex. “Myanmar N (Burma) 65 km NE Putao, 1250 m Zi Yar Dam vill., 18–21.05.1998 leg. S. Murzin & V. Sinaev” (CTIO). **Vietnam:** 10 ex. (♀) “N-Vietnam, Prov. Lao Cai Sa Pa, 1600–1700 m, N22°19'52; E103°50'35; 23.–27.V.1999, leg. Ahrens, Jäger, Fabrizi” (ZFMK, SMTD), 1 ex. “N Vietnam (Tonkin) pr. Hoan Lien Son Sa Pa 11.–

15.V.1990 Vit Kuban leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “N Vietnam (Tonkin) pr. Vinh Phu 1990 Tam Dao 6.-9.V. P. Pacholátko leg./ VS 87/ Asia Sericini spec. 267” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 8.6 mm, elytral length: 6.1 mm, width: 4.7 mm. Body oblong, uniform reddish brown, dorsal surface dull, except setae of lateral margins of pronotum and elytra nearly glabrous, labroclypeus, tarsi, and tibiae shiny.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base; anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin nearly straight medially; lateral margins slightly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing with ocular canthus a blunt angle, not incised at transition to labrum; margins strongly reflexed; surface shiny and flat, coarsely and very densely punctate, partly punctures fusing with each other, with a number of very large punctures each bearing a single erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and sparsely punctate, near interior margin of eyes and behind lateral frontoclypeal suture with a few single long setae. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.77. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, 1.7 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum widest at middle, lateral margins evenly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp and distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin with fine marginal line and convexly produced medially, basal margin without marginal line; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum triangular, finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures less dense at middle, with microscopic setae in punctures.

Elytra elongate, widest in posterior third; striae finely impressed and sparsely punctate, intervals convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single, short setae on penultimate lateral interval, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and dense setae; apex of elytra membranous, with a wide rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, with moderately dense and coarse punctures, sparsely setose, with dense erect setae on meso- and metasternum, otherwise only with microscopic setae in punctures. Mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly wider than mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Metacoxa with a few robust setae laterally. Abdominal sternites dull, with sparse and very fine punctation and a row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta; penultimate sternite with a wide shiny

and chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, strongly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, without impunctate midline, apically with a few longer setae, otherwise only with microscopic setae.

Legs moderately long and moderately wide; femora nearly impunctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, very finely and superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior or ventral margin almost straight, moderately widened in apical half, posterior margin not serrated ventrally nor dorsally. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest at middle, weakly narrowed basally, ratio width/length: 1/3.46, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and fine punctures basally and dorsally, otherwise nearly impunctate, punctures with microscopic setae only; ventral margin with four equidistant strong spines; medial face smooth and glabrous, apex very shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with dense, fine setae ventrally, circular in cross-section; metatarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with a strongly serrated ventral carina, sub-ventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, external margin weakly convex. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 18W–Z. Habitus: Fig. 36B.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49B).

Maladera placida group

Key to species of the *Maladera placida* group (♂♂)

- 1 Metafemur with a serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin. *M. placida* (Frey)
- 1' Metafemur without a serrated line adjacent to the anterior margin. 2
- 2 Right paramere with a lateral lobe being much shorter than the distal lobe. *M. kallarensis* sp. n.
- 2' Right paramere with a large lateral lobe being half as long as the distal lobe *M. dimidiata* sp. n.

***Maladera dimidiata* sp. n.**

(Figs 19A–C, 36C, 49B)

Autoserica breviata Frey, 1972 (non Brenske): 208.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India, Tamil Nadu; 1997 17.-22.v; 15 km SE Kotagiri; 11,22N 76,56E; Kunchappanai Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 74” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “S India, Tamil Nadu; 1997 17.-22.v; 15 km SE Kotagiri; 11,22N 76,56E; Kunchappanai Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 74” (ZFMK), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “India S, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris, 15km SE Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900m, 11°22'N 76°56'E; 7.-22.v.2000; leg. P. Pacholátko” (ZFMK, CPPB), 1 ♂ “Kerala, V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500ft. Nathan/ *Autoserica breviata* Br. det. G. Frey 1970” (CF), 1 ♂ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris distr. Nilgiri Hills, Kunchappanai, (1000m) alle luci- 27.-28.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)” (MZP).

Description. Length: 10.0 mm, elytral length: 7.0 mm, width: 6.8 mm. Body oval, uniformly reddish brown, frons, disc and margins of pronotum darker and with some greenish shine, abdomen including pygidium yellowish brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base and moderately shiny, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing a distinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles moderately convex, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, finely and moder-

ately densely punctate, with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.76. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with narrow impunctate median line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior and posterior row of setae absent; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.36, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only ventral part with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19A–C. Habitus: Fig. 36C.

Diagnosis. *Maladera dimidiata* sp. n. is in shape of aedeagus rather similar to *M. kallarensis* sp. n. The new species differs from the latter in the shape of parameres: the right paramere has a large lateral lobe being half as long as the distal lobe, the lateral lobe in *M. kallarensis* is much shorter.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from Latin word ‘*dimidiatus*’ (separated in two pieces), with reference to the right paramere being divided into two lobes.

Variation. Length: 9.7–10.0 mm, elytral length: 6.9–7.0 mm, width: 6.8–6.9 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49B).

***Maladera kallarensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 19D–F, 36D, 49B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India, Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 72/ 632 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “S India, Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ IS 72” (ZFMK, CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.4 mm, elytral length: 6.7 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Body oval, uniformly reddish brown, frons and margins of pronotum darker and with some greenish shine, dorsal and ventral face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base and moderately shiny, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing a blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles moderately convex, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.49. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, nearly straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with narrow impunctate median line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior and posterior row of setae absent; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only ventral part with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19D–F. Habitus: Fig. 36D.

Diagnosis. *Maladera kallarensis* sp. n. is in the shape of its aedeagus rather similar to *M. placida* (Frey). The new species differs from the latter by the lack of a serrated line laterally of the anterior margin of the metafemur, as well as in the shape of its parameres: the right paramere has a large lateral lobe, the left lateral phallobasal apodeme exceeds the insertion point of left paramere.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its occurrence in the Kallar valley (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 9.4–10.9 mm, elytral length: 6.7–7.3 mm, width: 6.6–6.8 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49B).

***Maladera placida* (Frey, 1972)**

(Figs 19G–I, 36E, 49B)

Autoserica placida Frey, 1972: 190.

Maladera placida: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Nilgiri Hills, S. Ind. Naduvatam, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958/ Type *Autoserica placida* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratype: 1 ♀ “Nilgiri Hills, S. Ind. Naduvatam, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958/ Paratype *Autoserica placida* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Additional material examined. 1 ♂ “Nilgiri Hills, S. Ind. Naduvatam, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958” (CF), 1 ♂ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Nilgiri Hills: Naduvatam P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Doubtful species assignment. 1 ♀ “Nilgiri Hills, S. Ind. Naduvatam, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958/ Paratype *Autoserica placida* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Redescription. Length: 10.2 mm, elytral length: 6.6 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base and moderately shiny, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, producing a blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles convex, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.57. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent anteriorly, evenly and convexly convergent in anterior half, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, nearly straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, finely and moder-

ately densely punctate, with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.78. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with narrow impunctate median line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, with adjacent serrated line, which is partly interrupted, anterior row of setae complete but its setae short; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.63, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only ventral part with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with a normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19G–I. Habitus: Fig. 36E.

Remarks. One female paratype from “Nilgiri Hills, S. Ind. Naduvatam, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958/ Paratype *Autoserica placida* G. Frey 1972” (CF) belongs probably to a separate, so far not identified, species.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49B).

Maladera quinquidens* group*Key to species of the *Maladera quinquidens* group (♂♂)**

- 1 Body colour yellowish brown. Lateral margins of labroclypeus simply narrowed distally or only weakly angled.2
- 1' Body colour dark brown. Lateral margins of labroclypeus before apex bluntly dilated.3
- 2 Lateral margins of labroclypeus simply narrowed distally. Left paramere moderately long, rounded at apex.*M. kerleyi* Ahrens
- 2' Lateral margins of labroclypeus weakly angled. Left paramere short, at apex with a blunt lateral tooth ventrally.*M. mechiana* Ahrens
- 3 Left paramere long, extended distally, at apex slightly reflexed externally. Right paramere lacking larger basal lobe.*M. paraquinquidens* Ahrens
- 3' Left paramere shorter, at ventral apex curved internally. Right paramere with a large and dorsally convex basal lobe.*M. quinquidens* (Brenske)

***Maladera kerleyi* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera kerleyi Ahrens, 2004b: 337.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 337).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 542–544, p. 464).

Distribution. Sikkim and eastern Nepal (Fig. 49C).

***Maladera mechiana* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 36F, 49C)

Maladera mechiana Ahrens, 2004b: 338; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 270.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 338); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 270).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 545–547, p. 464).

Distribution. Endemic to eastern Nepal (Fig. 49C).

***Maladera paraquinquidens* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera paraquinquidens Ahrens, 2004b: 335.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b: 335.

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 539–541, p. 463).

Distribution. Sikkim/ Darjeeling area and Bhutan (Fig. 49C).

***Maladera quinquidens* (Brenske, 1896)**

Serica quinquidens Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica quinquidens: Brenske 1898: 250.

Maladera quinquidens: Ahrens 2004b: 333, 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 333), 2006a (p. 414); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 140); 12 ex. “N India, Uttarakhand, left side of Kosi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, N29°432 E79°140 7-11.06.2011, A. Anishchenko & A. Shavin leg.” (CDUL).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 536–538, p. 463).

Distribution. Northern India and lowlands of Nepal (Fig. 49C).

Maladera schenklingi* group*Key to species of the *Maladera schenklingi* group (♂♂)**

- 1 Body smaller (6.3–9.1 mm).2
- 1' Body larger (9.3–10.6 mm). Base of posterior margin of metafemur not widened.3
- 2 Base of posterior margin of metafemur strongly convexly widened. Parameres separate.*M. schenklingi* (Moser)
- 2' Base of posterior margin of metafemur not widened. Parameres fused.*M. siwalikiana* Ahrens
- 3 Body more stout. Dorsal process of phallobase wide at base and evenly narrowed towards apex.*M. allopruinosa* (Ahrens)
- 3' Body narrower. Dorsal process of phallobase abruptly narrowed at base and evenly narrow over the rest of its length towards apex.*M. sylhetensis* sp. n.

***Maladera allopruinosa* (Ahrens, 1998)**

Serica allopruinosa Ahrens, 1998a: 42 [replacement name for *Serica pruinosa* Burmeister, 1855: 165 (nec Hope, 1831; nec Saylor, 1935)].

Serica pruinosa Burmeister, 1855: 165, (nec Hope, 1831; nec Saylor, 1935); Barlow 1899: 245.

Maladera allopruinosa: Ahrens 2004b: 318.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 320).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 502–505, p. 458).

Distribution. Lowland of Nepal and northern India (foot of Himalayas) (Fig. 49D).

***Maladera schenklingi* (Moser, 1918)**

Autoserica schenklingi Moser, 1918a: 214.

Maladera schenklingi: Ahrens 2004b: 320; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 320); 1 ♂ “NE India, Assam, Bhalukpong, 26.v.-3.vi.2006, 27°02'N 92°35'E, 150m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 506–508, p. 458).

Distribution. Nepal, northern India (flatlands of Gangetic plain and Meghalaya) (Fig. 49D).

***Maladera siwalikiana* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera siwalikiana Ahrens, 2004b: 322; Ahrens 2006a: 415; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 275, 2011: 162; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 322), 2006a (p. 415); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 275), 2011 (p. 162); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 509–512, p. 459).

Distribution. Lowland of Nepal and northwestern India (foot of Himalayas) (Fig. 49D).

***Maladera sylhetensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 19J–L, 36G, 49D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Sylhet/ Bowring 63 47°” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 9.0 mm, length of elytra: 7.1 mm, width: 5.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, dull, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, shiny, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin slightly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a fine seta beside each eye. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and slightly reflex externally, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, in anterior half moderately convex, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin straight, with medially widely interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous, with minute setae in punctures only; lateral and anterior margins densely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or minute setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a fine short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.72. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and short, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae complete reduced; posterior margin smooth, strongly widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia short and very wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short setae basally; lateral face longitudinally nearly flat, smooth, impunctate and glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, ventrally glabrous; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19J–L. Habitus: Fig. 36G. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera sylhetensis* sp. n. is in its external morphology and in the shape of the aedeagus very similar to *M. allopruinosa* (Ahrens), but in the new species the dorsal process of its phallobase is abruptly narrowed basally and evenly narrow over its entire length towards the apex.

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from its type locality, Sylhet (Bangladesh) (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49D).

Maladera servitrita group

Key to species of the *Maladera servitrita* group (♂♂)

- 1 Apex of elytra chitinous, with a very narrow rim of microtrichomes. Body size moderate (~8.4 mm). Phallobase at apex (at left inner phallobasal lamina) with a semicircular, sharply pointed process that is bent distally. *M. servitrita* (Brenske)
- 1' Apex of elytra convexly swollen and membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes. Body size > 11 mm. Phallobase (at left inner phallobasal lamina) with a short, lobe-like process 2
- 2 Incision of phallobase between parameres deep, but less deep than maximal width of phallobase. Body except labroclypeus dull. 3
- 2' Incision of phallobase between parameres very deep and narrow, much deeper than maximal width of phallobase. Head and anterior pronotum moderately shiny *M. tempestiva* sp. n.
- 3 Left paramere distally with a long process bent externally. *M. murzini* Ahrens
- 3' Left paramere simply pointed, without a long process that is bent externally. *M. uhligi* Ahrens

Maladera murzini Ahrens, 2004

Maladera murzini Ahrens, 2004b: 247.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 247); 1 ex. "834628 India: Assam state, Kohora (Kaziranga village), at green Reed Hotel, 160m, 26°35'N, 93°26'E, 16.-18.iv.2008, H. Podskalská, M. Fikacek & P. Sipek" (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 370–372, p. 438).

Distribution. Assam and Meghalaya (India) (Fig. 49E).

Maladera servitrita (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica servitrita Brenske, 1898: 337.

Maladera servitrita: Ahrens 2004b: 244; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 275; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 244); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 275).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 364–366, p. 437).

Distribution. Assam and Meghalaya (India) (Fig. 49E).

Maladera tempestiva sp. n.

(Figs 19M–O, 36H, 49E)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 6.-12.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt." (CPPB). Paratype. 1 ♂ "NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 6.-12.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt." (ZFMK).

Description. Length: 10.0 mm, elytral length: 7.5 mm, width: 6.0 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, head and anterior pronotum moderately shiny, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, subtrapezoidal, widest at base and shiny, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface slightly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with single and fine, erect setae on each side behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons shiny, only in posterior part narrowly dull, finely and densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, moderately rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, nearly straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a broad membranous rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.42. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, ultimate sternite with dense and long setae. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, coarsely and densely punctate, with fine long setae on apical half, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, with adjacent serrated line, which is straight and complete, anterior row of setae present but its setae short; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest shortly before apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a short serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin and 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only basal half with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19M–O. Habitus: Fig. 36H. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera tempestiva* sp. n. resembles in its external and genital morphology somewhat *M. servitrita*. The new species differs from the latter by the shiny head as well as by the very deep incision of its phallobase between the parameres.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*tempestivus*’, (seasonal/ occurring at right time), with reference on the seasonal occurrence of the species in the pre-monsoon in May.

Variation. Length: 10.0–10.9 mm, elytral length: 7.5–7.6 mm, width: 6.0–6.1 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49E).

Maladera uhligi Ahrens, 2004

Maladera uhligi Ahrens, 2004b: 246.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 246).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 367–369, p. 438).

Distribution. So far known only from the Darjeeling area (India) (Fig. 49E).

Maladera significabilis group

Key to species of the *Maladera significabilis* group (♂♂)

- 1 Parameres are at apex with small external teeth, dorsal median margin of left paramere simple.
.....*Maladera significabilis* (Brenske)
- 1' Parameres at apex without external teeth, dorsal median margin of left paramere with a blunt tooth-like extension.*Maladera neotridentipes* sp. n.

Maladera significabilis (Brenske, 1902)

Autoserica significabilis Brenske, 1902: 62 [replacement name].

Maladera significabilis: Ahrens 2004b: 287; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Autoserica significans Brenske, 1898: 326 (nec Brenske, 1898: 249).

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 287).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 439–440, p. 448).

Distribution. So far known only from Assam (India) (Fig. 49E).

Maladera neotridentipes sp. n.

(Figs 19P–R, 36I, 49E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Khasia Hills VII 94/ Coll. C. Felsche Kauf 20, 1918” (SMTD).

Description. Length: 10.3 mm, length of elytra: 8.3 mm, width: 6.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark reddish brown, dull, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, shiny, lateral margins convex and convergent distinctly anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin slightly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface nearly flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a fine seta beside each eye. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.64. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and slightly reflex externally, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins straight and distinctly convergent anteriorly, in anterior third slightly convex, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, sides before anterior angles slightly sinuate, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine, medially narrowly interrupted marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and coarsely punctate, glabrous; lateral margins finely setose, anterior margin glabrous; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, dense punctures, on basal midline broadly smooth.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine and dense punctures (on 3rd and 5th interval concentrated along striae), glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra nearly chitinous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or minute setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a fine short seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.5. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs slender and moderately long, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae

basally incomplete; posterior margin smooth, weakly widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at half, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly smooth, finely and moderately densely punctate on sides, in apical half punctures sparse, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with three equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, ventrally glabrous; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, tridentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19P–R. Habitus: Fig. 36I. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera neotridentes* sp. n. is in its shape of the aedeagus very similar to *M. significabilis* Brenske, but in the new species the parameres are at the apex without external small teeth, instead, it has a blunt tooth-like extension on the dorsal median margin of the left paramere, which is absent in *M. significabilis*.

Etymology. The name (noun in apposition) of the new species is derived from the composed latin words, 'tri-' (prefix; three), the nouns 'dens' (tooth) and 'pes' (limp), plus the Greek prefix 'neo-' (new).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49E).

Maladera sikkimensis group

Key to species of the *Maladera sikkimensis* group (♂♂)

- 1 Antennal club about as long as remaining antennomeres combined.*M. rufoplagiata* (Fairmaire)
- 1' Antennal club twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined.2
- 2 Body uniformly coloured. *M. sikkimensis* (Brenske)
- 2' Body bicoloured, dark, with reddish brown elytra.*M. versuta* sp. n.

***Maladera rufoplagiata* (Fairmaire, 1893)**
(Figs 36J, 49F)

Homalopia rufoplagiata Fairmaire, 1893: 305; Brenske 1902: 50.

Autoserica rufoplagiata: Frey 1975b: 240; Sabatinelli 1993: 622.

Autoserica birmanica Brenske, 1898: 343; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 199.

Maladera rufoplagiata: Ahrens 2004b: 199; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 275; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 199); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 275); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 5.–24.v.2005, 900m, P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♀ “India: 29.VI.–2.VII.95 Umrán, 40 km S Shillong, Meghalaya Werner leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India W – Arunachal pr., Dirang, 1500–1800m, 27°21′–23′ N, 92°13′–16′ E, L. Dembický leg., 1.–10.vi.2004” (CPPB), 2 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38′N 91°54′E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.–9.v.2004” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13′–14′ N, 91°40′ E, 500–950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.–2.v.2005” (CPPB), 7 ♂♂ “Malaysia: Pahang, 25.iv.2002 30 km NE Raub, Lata Lembik 3°56′N 101°38′E, 200–400 m, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB), 2 ex. “Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Prov., 300 m, Na Hang Reserve 16–24.V.97, gen colln. S. Peck, 97–7” (CMNC), 2 ♂♂ “Thailand NE, 29.iv.2004b, Nan. prov., Khun Nan NP, P. Viktora leg.” (CPPB), 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Laos centr., 27.iv.–7.v.1997, 70 km NE Vientiane, Ban Phabat env., 150 m, N 18°16′, E 103°10′9″, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “N Vietnam, 21°27′N, 105°39′E, 70 km NW Hanoi, Tam Dao, 9.–19.v.1996, 900–1200m, Pacholátko & Dembický leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “China SE, Yunnan, Malipo NW env., 1200–1700m, 10.–13.5.1995, 23°10′–13′ N, 104°37′–40′ E, L.+R. Businský lgt.” (CPPB), 2 ♀♀ “Laos, Hua Phan prov., 6.–18.v.2004b, 20°13′ N 103°59′ E, Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., 1300–2000 m, J. Bezděk leg.” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “Laos–NE, Hua Phan prov., 25 km SE Vieng Xai (by road), Ban Kangpabong env., 20°19′ N 104°25′ E, D. Hauck leg., 14.–18.v.2001” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂ “Vietnam North, pr. Vinh Phu, Tam Dao, 6.–25.5.1990, O. Šauša lgt.” (CM), 1 ♀ “NW Thai, 9.–16.v.1991, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600–2000 m, J. Horák leg.” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 299–301, p. 427).

Distribution. Yunnan (China), Northern Vietnam, E Nepal, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Assam and Meghalaya (India), Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Malay Peninsula (Fig. 49F).

***Maladera sikkimensis* (Brenske, 1898)**
(Figs 36K, 49F)

Autoserica sikkimensis Brenske, 1898: 305.

Serica sikkimensis: Barlow 1899: 246.

Maladera sikkimensis: Ahrens 2004b: 203; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 203).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 302–304, p. 427).

Distribution. Sikkim and Darjeeling, Meghalaya (India), Nepal (Fig. 49F).

***Maladera versuta* sp. n.**
(Figs 19S–V, 36L)

Type material examined. ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills reg., Tura 5.–7.V.1996 alt. 700+100 m, GPS N25°30.7′ E90°13.9′ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 58/ 82 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills reg., Tura 5.–7.V.1996 alt. 700+100 m, GPS N25°30.7′ E90°13.9′ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 58/ 82 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1999; 3 km E of Tura; 1150 m; 25°30′N 90°14′E; 18.iv. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ♀ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22–27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11′ E90°51′ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 51” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500–600m, 25°30′N, 90°14′E; 2.–5.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 3 km E of Tura, 1150m, 25°30′N, 90°14′E; 6.–12.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 5.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.4 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oval, reddish brown, frons, club of antenna, pronotum, scutellum, and margins of elytra dark brown to black, dark parts of pronotum and head with greenish shine, dorsal surface dull, except some single setae on head dorsal surface nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and trapezoidal, shiny, widest at base, lateral margins strongly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a blunt angle; surface flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, medially angled; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and very sparsely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons with fine, sparse punctures and a few single erect setae beside eyes. Eyes very small, ratio diameter/ interocular

width: 0.41. Antenna with nine antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, twice as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins convex, distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles blunt, weakly rounded at tip; anterior margin convex, with fine and complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, glabrous; lateral and anterior margin finely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, dull, with fine, sparse punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae distinctly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and sparse punctures concentrated along striae, with only a few short, setae on external intervals; apex as well sutural interval and two external intervals black; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra not membranous, without visible rim of microtrichomes (at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and moderately densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with sparse fine setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and irregularly densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust long seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.04. Pygidium moderately convex and dull, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, glabrous except a few robust setae along apical margin.

Legs wide and short, shiny; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Metafemur dull, with anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, anterior row of setae widely reduced, posterior margin smooth and widened at apex ventrally, not serrate dorsally, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia short, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short robust setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly impunctate, finely and sparsely punctate on sides, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, moderately truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, sparsely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws

bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19S–V. Habitus: Figs 36L.

Diagnosis. *Maladera versuta* sp. n. differs from the related *M. sikkimensis* by the bicoloured body and in the shape of the aedeagus: the basal lobes of the parameres are much more complex in shape and directed distally in *M. versuta*.

Etymology. The species name (adjective in the nominative singular) is derived from the Latin adjective ‘*versutus*’ (cunning).

Variation. Length: 5.6–6.1 mm, length of elytra: 3.2–3.4 mm, width: 3.2–3.5 mm. Female: Antennal club short and straight, as long as the remaining antennomeres combined; pygidium weakly convex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 49F).

Maladera teinzoana group

Key to species of the *Maladera teinzoana* group (♂♂)

- 1 Parameres in lateral view evenly narrowed towards apex. Left paramere without a medial interior tooth.2
- 1' Parameres in lateral view widened at apex. Left paramere with an upright medial interior tooth.*M. raptiensis* Ahrens
- 2 Metatibia narrower, ratio metatibial width/length: 1/2.6. Parameres shorter and wider.*M. phuntsholingensis* Ahrens
- 2' Metatibia wider, ratio metatibial width/length: 1/2.3. Parameres longer and narrower.*M. haldwaniensis* Ahrens

Maladera haldwaniensis Ahrens, 2004

Maladera haldwaniensis Ahrens, 2004b: 195.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 195).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 293–295, p. 426).

Distribution. Known so far only from northwestern India and the Sikkim/ Darjeeling area (Fig. 50A).

Maladera phuntsholingensis Ahrens, 2004

Maladera phuntsholingensis Ahrens, 2004b: 197.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 197); 1 ex. (♂) “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram

Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11' E90°51' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša" (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 296–298, p. 426).

Distribution. Known so far from Bhutan only (Fig. 50A).

Maladera raptiensis Ahrens, 2004

Maladera raptiensis Ahrens, 2004b: 193.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 193).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 290–292, p. 425).

Distribution. Known so far from northern India, Nepal and northern Myanmar (Fig. 50A).

Maladera thomsoni group

Key to species of the *Maladera thomsoni* group (♂♂)

- 1 Body colour yellowish brown. Dorsal surface nearly glabrous.2
- 1' Body colour blackish to dark brown. Pronotum and elytra often with long robust setae.3
- 2 Anterior angles of labroclypeus strongly reflexed and elevated. Mesotibia without dense, brush-like setae.*M. thomsoni* (Brenske)
- 2' Anterior angles of labroclypeus not elevated. Mesotibia in apical half with dense, brush-like setae.*M. trichotibialis* Ahrens
- 3 Disc of pronotum glabrous.4
- 3' Disc of pronotum with sparse long setae.5
- 4 Left paramere subapically strongly bent and concavely sinuate. Anterior angles of labroclypeus sharp and reflexed.*M. jaintiaensis* sp. n.
- 4' Left paramere nearly straight. Anterior angles of labroclypeus convexly rounded and not more reflexed than the rest of the margin.*M. balphakramensis* sp. n.
- 5 Distal process of basal lobe of right paramere shorter, ending before apical third of paramere; right paramere before base with a large concave excavation (lateral view).*M. subspinoso* (Brenske)
- 5' Distal process of basal lobe of right (*left*) paramere longer, ending with the apex of paramere; right paramere before base without a large concave excavation (lateral view) but nearly evenly curved.*M. antispinosa* sp. n.

* The only available specimen appears left-right symmetry reversed (see Ahrens & Lago 2008) compared to *M. subspinoso*. The here mentioned right paramere is in fact on the left side and vice versa for the left one.

Maladera antispinosa sp. n.

(Figs 19W–Z, 36M, 50B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "NE India; Meghalaya, 2002; 1km E of Tura, 500±100 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E; 13.-18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda" (ZFMK). Paratype: 1 ♀ "NE India; Meghalaya; 1999; 3 km E of Tura; 1150 m; 25°30'N 90°14'E; 18.iv. Dembický & Pa-cholátko leg." (CPPB).

Description. Length: 11.1 mm, length of elytra: 7.7 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, with numerous long setae on head, pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus short, wide and subrectangular, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight and subparallel, slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin straight, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect, long setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly as well as posteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures and numerous long semi-erect setae; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, impunctate on midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with numerous single long setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine,

short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/2.0. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with numerous long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline broadly smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 19W–Z. Habitus: Fig. 36M.

Diagnosis. *Maladera antispinosa* sp. n. differs from the two very similar species *M. subspinosa* (Brenske) and *M. senta* (Brenske) by the distal process of the basal lobe of the right (i.e. *left*) paramere being longer and ending with the apex of the paramere, the right paramere is in this new species before its base without a large concave excavation (lateral view) but nearly evenly curved.

Etymology. The new species is named (adjective in the nominative singular) with reference to its high similarity to *M. subspinosa* but the presence of antisymmetric parameres with the combined Latin words ‘anti-’ (against) and ‘spinosa’ (with spines).

Variation. Length: 10.6–11.1 mm, length of elytra: 7.7–8.2 mm, width: 6.6 mm. Female: antennal club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, pygidium weakly convex.

Remarks. The only available specimen appears left-right symmetry reversed (see Ahrens & Lago 2008) compared to *M. subspinosa*. The here mentioned right paramere is in fact on the left side and vice versa for the left one.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50B).

***Maladera balphakramensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 20A–C, 36N, 50B)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India Meghalaya state W Garo Hills, Balphakram Nat. Park 22-27.V.1996 alt. 400+150 m GPS N25°11’ E90°51’ (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ 609 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 7.8 mm, length of elytra: 5.3 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus shiny, nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus short, wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight, convergent anteriorly, anterior angles strongly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, finely, densely punctate, with a very few single setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye weakly convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and moderately narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with sparse, superficial punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.66. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly as well as posteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin straight, with robust marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, impunctate on midline.

Elytra widest at middle, apex truncated, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures; epipleural edge robust, ending at blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membrane-

ous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.93. Pygidium strongly but evenly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of shiny metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior ventral margin smooth, strongly widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and very wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate in basal half, otherwise smooth, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20A–C. Habitus: Fig. 36N. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera balphakramensis* sp. n. is rather dissimilar from all species from the Indian subcontinent, being in its external morphology similar to *M. taiwana* Nomura, 1974 from Taiwan. It may be distinguished from the Taiwanese species by the longer and narrower parameres and the long basal branch of the right paramere, which in *M. taiwana* is completely absent.

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence in the Balphakram Nat. Park (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50B).

***Maladera jaintiaensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 20D–G, 36O, 50B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350±100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 31/ 610 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350±100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “[China] Xiangshui, Boluo, Guangdong, 30.V.1965, leg. Zhang Youwei” (IZAS), 1 ♂ “[China] Yunnan, Nabanhe Nature Reserve, Shiyidui, 2009-V-16/ LW1198” (IZAS).

Description. Length: 9.5 mm, length of elytra: 6.7 mm, width: 5.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, with numerous long setae on elytra, otherwise nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus short, wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight, slightly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles blunt and reflexed, anterior margin straight, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated medially, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect, long setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.56. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly as well as posteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, impunctate on midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with numerous single long setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a very fine rim of mi-

crotrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, nearly glabrous, metasternal disc sparsely covered with fine, short setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, coarsely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with short setae along apical margin, longer setae lacking.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.4, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, superficially and sparsely punctate, along midline broadly smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina, glabrous; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20D–G. Habitus: Fig. 36O.

Diagnosis. This species is in its external morphology similar to *M. subspinosa*. It may be distinguished from the latter by the glabrous pronotum, as well as the shape of the parameres: in the new species the left paramere is strongly bent before the apex and concavely sinuate.

Etymology. The new species is named after its occurrence in the Jaintia Hills (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 9.5–9.6 mm, length of elytra: 6.7–6.9 mm, width: 5.6–5.8 mm. Female: antennal club slightly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined, pygidium weakly convex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50B).

Maladera subspinosa (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica subspinosa Brenske, 1898: 243.

Maladera subspinosa: Ahrens 2004b: 312; Krajcik 2012: 156.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 312); 2 ex. (♀) “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004” (CPPB, ZFMK), 4 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 32” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ex. “NE India; Meghalaya; 1999; 3 km E of Tura; 1150 m; 25°30'N 90°14'E; 18.iv. Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 493–495, p. 456).

Distribution. Himalaya (U.P. and Nepal) and Meghalaya, Bengala (India) (Fig. 50B).

Maladera thomsoni (Brenske, 1894)

(Figs 36P, 50B)

Serica thomsoni Brenske, 1894: 11, 55.

Autoserica thomsoni: Brenske 1898: 228.

Cephaloserica phthisica Brenske, 1902: 69; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 308.

Autoserica assamensis Brenske, 1898: 333; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 308.

Serica assamensis: Brenske 1899a: 176; Barlow 1899: 242.

Maladera thomsoni: Ahrens 2004b: 308, 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381; Krajcik 2012: 156; Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015: 141.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 308), 2006a (p. 414); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 141); 1 ex. “Pakistan: Pri Sohawa, Islamabad 28.vi.2013 leg. Zubair Ahmed” (CAZK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 486–488, p. 455).

Distribution. Known so far from the entire Himalaya and Assam (Fig. 50B).

Maladera trichotibialis Ahrens, 2004

Maladera trichotibialis Ahrens, 2004b: 311.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 311).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 489–492, p. 456).

Distribution. Known so far from the Darjeeling area and Bhutan only (Fig. 50B).

***Maladera* (subgenus *Cephaloserica* Brenske, 1900)**

Cephaloserica Brenske, 1900a: 79 (type species by subsequent designation: *Serica carinirostris* Brenske, 1896: 153; Yu et al. 1998); Brenske 1902: 1, 62.

Coronoserica Brenske, 1902: 2, **syn. n.** (type species by monotypy: *C. beata* Brenske, 1902).

Key to species of the *Maladera* (subg. *Cephaloserica*) of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Aedeagus apically 90° clockwise rotated, right parameres thus inserts ventrally, the left one dorsally. ...2
- 1' Aedeagus apically not rotated, paramere both in lateral positions.9
- 2 Aedeagus at apex distinctly narrowed (lateral view).3
- 2' Aedeagus at apex weakly narrowed (lateral view). 6
- 3 Body < 10 mm, reddish brown.*M. perniciosus* (Brenske)
- 3' Body larger > 10 mm, dark brown.4
- 4 Right paramere wide at base, narrowed behind base and before apex.*M. pseudohongkongica* sp. n.
- 4' Right paramere at middle as narrow as at base, abruptly narrowing only shortly before apex.5
- 5 Sinuation before apical tip of right paramere moderately shallow, apex moderately produced.*M. shiva* sp. n.
- 5' Sinuation before apical tip of right paramere deep, apex strongly produced.*M. johannesi* sp. n.
- 6 Antennal club about as long as remaining antennomeres combined.8
- 6' Antennal club ~1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.7
- 7 Right paramere nearly evenly narrowed towards apex. Left paramere short and basally spherical. (NE India).*M. subabbreviata* sp. n.
- 7' Right paramere abruptly narrowed behind base. Left paramere narrow and curved, not enlarged basally. (Sri Lanka).*M. dunhindaensis* sp. n.
- 8 Aedeagus generally narrower.*M. tyrannica* (Brenske)
- 8' Aedeagus more stout.*M. iridescens* (Blanchard)
- 9 Insertion of parameres strongly asymmetrical, i.e. left paramere insertion more distal than the right one.10
- 9' Insertion of parameres strongly symmetrical, i.e. left paramere insertion at the same height as the right one.15
- 10 Right paramere with a sharp external hook at apex. An-

- tennal club at maximum as long as remaining antennomeres combined.11
- 10' Right paramere without an external hook at apex. Antennal club at least 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.12
- 11 Left paramere at apex with a distal hook; apical hook of right paramere narrow.*M. insanabilis* (Brenske)
- 11' Left paramere at apex without distal hook; apical hook of right paramere broad.*M. affinis* (Blanchard)
- 12 Body large (> 9.0 mm), with shiny dorsal surface. Epipleura with a broad rim of very dense short setae.*M. shimogana* sp. n.
- 12' Body smaller (< 8.0 mm), with dull dorsal surface. Epipleura with a narrow rim of very dense short setae.13
- 13 Base of right paramere medio-dorsally strongly enlarged.*M. laterita* (Moser)
- 13' Base of right paramere medio-dorsally not enlarged.14
- 14 Median sinuation of right paramere more distal. Left paramere with an apical hook.*M. nilgirina* (Frey)
- 14' Median sinuation of right paramere more basal. Left paramere without apical hook.*M. allolaterita* sp. n.
- 15 Antennal club with three antennomeres.18
- 15' Antennal club with four antennomeres.16
- 16 Antennal club in male slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*M. bombycina* (Karsch)
- 16' Antennal club 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined.17
- 17 Median carina on labroclypeus weak. Left paramere divided in a narrow dorsal and a robust ventral lobe.*M. faceta* sp. n.
- 17' Median carina on labroclypeus robust. Left paramere simple.*M. bombycinoides* sp. n.
- 18 Dorsal surface yellowish brown and strongly shiny. Aedeagus in apical half dorsoventrally flattened.*M. luteola* (Moser)
- 18' Dorsal surface dull, if shiny, always reddish brown. Aedeagus in apical half not dorsoventrally flattened.19
- 19 Right paramere nearly straight.21
- 19' Right paramere strongly curved upright.20
- 20 Dorsal surface dull. Metatibia wider, ratio width/length ~1/2.9. External apical angle bluntly rounded.*M. rufocuprea* (Blanchard)
- 20' Dorsal surface shiny. Metatibia narrower, ratio width/length ~1/2.6. External apical angle of elytra strongly rounded.*M. nagporeana* (Brenske)
- 21 Right paramere long, nearly subequal half length of the phallobase.22
- 21' Right paramere short, subequal a quarter of length of the phallobase.23
- 22 Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Left paramere behind base evenly narrowed.*M. mollis* (Walker)

- 22' Antennal club 1.2 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Left paramere behind base abruptly narrowed.*M. pseudomollis* Ahrens & Fabrizi
 23 Frons completely dull.*M. ignava* (Brenske)
 23' Frons at least anteriorly shiny.24
 24 Antennal club at maximum slightly longer than the remaining antennomeres combined.25
 24' Antennal club at least 1.5 times as long as the remaining antennomeres combined.29
 25 Dorsal surface with some iridescent shine.26
 25' Dorsal surface dull.27
 26 Left paramere with a strong dorsal carina.
*M. cardoni* (Brenske)
 26' Left paramere without strong dorsal carina.
*M. caifensis* (Brenske)
 27 Left paramere straight.*M. carinifrons* (Brenske)
 27' Left paramere strongly curved interiorly in apical half.28
 28 Labroclypeus with a strong median keel over its entire length. Right paramere slightly curved interiorly and not widened towards apex.*M. sunaiensis* sp. n.
 28' Labroclypeus with a weak and only short median keel anteriorly. Right paramere straight and distinctly widened towards apex.*M. kostali* sp. n.
 29 Left paramere in dorsal view spherical at base.30
 29' Left paramere in dorsal view not spherical at base. 31
 30 Distal portion of left paramere much shorter than the spherical basal part.*M. westermanni* (Brenske)
 30' Distal portion of left paramere longer than the spherical basal part.*M. bangaloreensis* sp. n.
 31 Left paramere curved internally.*M. beata* (Brenske)
 31' Left paramere curved or bent externally.32
 32 Left paramere bent externally at middle, its apical portion straight. Right paramere straight.
*M. tiefermanni* sp. n.
 32' Left paramere hook-like curved externally. Right paramere strongly bent after middle.*M. slateri* sp. n.

***Maladera affinis* (Blanchard, 1850)**

(Figs 37A, 50C)

Omaloplia affinis Blanchard, 1850: 80.

Hyposerica affinis: Brenske 1899b: 250; Dalla Torre 1912: 39.

Serica affinis: Grandidier 1900: 256.

Serica moreli Coquerell, 1866: 350; Grandidier 1900: 259, syn. by Ahrens 2003a: 134.

Autoserica moreli: Brenske 1899b: 236.

Autoserica calcuttae Brenske, 1898: 246, syn. by Ahrens 2003a: 134.

Serica calcuttae: Barlow 1899: 243.

Autoserica lahulensis Moser, 1919: 330, syn. by Ahrens 2003a: 134.

Maladera affinis: Ahrens 2003a: 134; 2004b: 275, 2006a:

414; Šipek & Ahrens 2011: 632; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274; Ahrens et al. 2009: 272; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Krajcik 2012: 153; Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015: 139; Özgül-Siemund & Ahrens 2015: 172.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2003a (p. 134); 2004 (p. 275), 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 139); 1 ex. "Pakistan near Islamabad city 600m, 24.VI-II.2005, V. Gurko leg." (ZFMK), 1 ex. "Île de Ré union Dos d'Ane Cap Noir, 17.1.2005 leg. Jiri Moravec" (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2003a (figs 2, 3, p. 136).

Distribution. Northeastern India and the lower central Himalaya (native), Reunion and Madagascar (here introduced, see Ahrens 2003a) (Fig. 50C).

***Maladera allolaterita* sp. n.**

(Figs 20H–K, 37B, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "Madura S. India./ Madura/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221/ 887 Sericini Asia spec." (BMNH).

Description. Length: 7.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous. Labroclypeus moderately narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over its entire length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated and curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons immediately behind frontoclypeal suture narrowly shiny, otherwise dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single short setae beside eyes, longer setae lacking. Eyes very large, setae diameter/ interocular width: 0.81. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely

punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, lateral odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, sparsely setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20H–K. Habitus: Fig. 37B. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera allolaterita* sp. n. differs from *M. laterita* in the base of the right paramere being medio-dorsally not enlarged. From the similar *M. nilgirina* (Frey) the new species differs by having the mesal sinuation of the right paramere more basal and the left paramere lacking an apical hook.

Etymology. The name (noun in apposition) of the new species is derived from the combined Greek prefix ‘allo-’ and the species name ‘laterita’, with reference to its similarity to *M. laterita*.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera bangaloreensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 20L–O, 37C, 50C)

Type material examined. Holotype 1 ♂ “India: Karnataka Bangalore 916 m 11hr 23-5-1980 CR Coll./ C.R. 43/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37/ 888 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Indien, Ostküste nördl. Madras Dr. Waldschmidt; 1933 Sammlung Priefert” (DEIC), 1 ♂ “Homalopia indica Bl./ Bellari Chaper/ Museum Paris Ceylan Chaper/ 891 Sericini Asia spec.” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “Ceylon S.P. Yala 22.X.53 F. Kaiser” (NHMB), 1 ♂ “India Kistna Dt. Avanigadda IV.53 Rimondi” (MSNM).

Description. Length: 7.6 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 4.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface with some iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over nearly its entire length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated and curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few single long setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.77. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.8 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, even intervals flat, odd ones slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along striae on odd intervals, and with minute setae in punctures, lateral odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.66. Pygidium strongly convex, weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, sparsely setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly longer following tarsomere and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20L–O. Habitus: Fig. 37C. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera bangaloreensis* sp. n. differs from, the in external characters very similar, *M. slateri* in having the left paramere in dorsal view spherical at base. The aedeagus of *M. bangaloreensis* is rather more similar to *M. westermanni* (Brenske), from which the new species differs by having the distal portion of the left paramere more elongated than the part of the spherical base.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Bangalore (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.6–8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.3–5.4 mm, width: 4.4–4.5 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50C).

***Maladera beata* (Brenske, 1902) comb. n.**

(Figs 20P–R, 37D, 50E)

Coronosericia beata Brenske, 1902: 2; Krajcik 2012: 81.

Type material examined. Lectotype (here designated): ♂ “Sierra Leone [label of Staudinger]/ *Coronosericia beata* Type Brsk./ coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Dindigul Area distr. dint. di Vattalkuradu, alle luci, 21.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)” (MZP), 1 ♂ “Sü d-Indien Prov. Madras Coimbatore [re] 12.X.64 P. Nathan leg.” (ZSM), 14 ex. “India, Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore pr., xi.2002 Tiruppur env. S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 2 ex. (♂) “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Coimbatore P. Susai-Nathan” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Nilgiri Hills Kallar, 1500ft. VII.54, leg. Nathan/ *Autoserica* G. Frey det 1959 carinifrons Br” (CF).

Redescription. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over anterior two thirds of its length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons shiny, in posterior half dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.79. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.6 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, pos-

terior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at convexly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with short setae in some punctures, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with short and long setae in apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20P–R. Habitus: Fig. 37D.

Remarks. From the original description it is not evident on how many type specimens the description was based. Therefore, a lectotype is designated here. From the iden-

tity of the species results the following genus synonymy: *Maladera* (sbg. *Cephaloserica*) = *Coronoserica* Brenske, 1902, **syn. n.**

Distribution. Since all relatives of *M. beata* live in Asia and recent records are all from southern India, we feel that locality labels of the lectotype (type locality: Sierra Leone) must be erroneous (Fig. 50E).

Maladera bombycina (Karsch, 1882) **comb. n.**

Serica bombycina Karsch, 1882: 387.

Neoserica bombycina: Brenske 1898: 281; Arrow: 1916: 431; Krajcik 2012: 167; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 35.

Serica quadriflabellata Brenske, 1896: 154; *Neoserica quadriflabellata*: Brenske 1898: 253; Krajcik 2012: 167; syn. by Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 35.

Neoserica sericata Brenske, 1898: 280; Krajcik 2012: 167, syn. by Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 35.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 35); 4 ex. “S. India Nilgiri Hills Devala 3200 ft. v-58 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 1 ex. “S. India Kerala Walayar X-59” (SEAN), 1 ex. “India Madras IX-60” (SEAN), 1 ex. “S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. ix-59 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 1 ♀ “S-India: 15 km SE Bangalore, KT 25.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “S India, Tamil Nadu, 2002, Chennai env., 20.x.-6.xi. Manapakham, (Madras), S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 2 ex. “India, Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore pr., xi.2002, Tiruppur env. S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Inde/ Coll. P. de Moffarts” (ISNB), 1 ex “Coromandel/ Pondichery Aout 1901” (MNHN), 1 ♀ “S-India, Tamil Nadu, Dindigul Area distr. dint. di Vattalkuradu, alle luci, 21.X.1997 legit A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)” (MZP).

Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 5M–O, p. 105).

Distribution. Southern Indian and Sri Lanka (Fig. 50F).

Remarks. Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 stated already the great similarity of this species with the species of the subgenus *Maladera* (*Cephaloserica*). The presence of an antennal club with more than three antennomeres in another species (*M. bombycinoides*) that showed additionally in the genitalia a high similarity with the subgenus *Cephaloserica*, makes it more likely that also in *M. bombycina* the antennal club is modified rather to hypothesize multiple convergence developments for the similar morphology of the head and the legs. Therefore, this species is grouped inside *Maladera* (subgenus *Cephaloserica*), although its aedeagus is still quite different from all the other species of the group.

***Maladera bombycinoides* sp. n.**

(Figs 20S–U, 37E, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Mysore H.K. Slater. 1901-182/ 886 Sericiini Asia spec.” (BMNH).**Description.** Length: 8.2 mm, length of elytra: 5.5 mm, width: 4.2 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface with some iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over nearly its entire length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated and curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few single long setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres and reflexed, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, lateral odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of

metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.63. Pygidium weakly convex, weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, sparsely setose. Metatibia short and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20S–U. Habitus: Fig. 37E.

Diagnosis. *Maladera bombycinoides* sp. n. differs from *M. bombycina* (Karsch) by the longer and reflexed antennal club that is 1.5 times as long as all remaining antennomeres combined, while *M. bombycinoides* differs from all other species of the subgenus *Cephaloserica* by the male antennal club being composed of 4 antennomeres.**Etymology.** The new species is named (noun in apposition) with reference to its similarity to *M. bombycina*, with the combined species name ‘*bombycina*’ and the Greek suffix ‘-oides’ (-like).**Distribution.** See map (Fig. 50E).***Maladera caifensis* (Brenske, 1897)***Autoserica caifensis* Brenske, 1897: 38; Ahrens 1998b: 267, 2000g: 71.*Maladera caifensis*: Krajcik 2012: 153.*Autoserica flavipennis* Moser, 1918b: 296; syn. by Ahrens 2000g: 71.**Material examined.** See Ahrens 1998b (p. 267), 2000g (p. 71); 1 ♂ “Inde Anglaise Shimoga” (MNHN), 1 ex. “In-

dia: Tamil Nadu Nilgiri Hills Coonoor, 1700 m 3.-5.10.1991 leg. R. Schuh" (CRSW), 1 ex. "India Goa W. Wittmer/ Baga Beach 5.-11.III.1984" (NHMB), 1 ex. "India S, Tamil Nadu Nilgiris, 15 km SE Kotagiri Kunchappanai, 900 m 11°22'N, 76°56'E, 7.-22.5.2000 leg. Pacholátko" (CPPB), 6 ex. "India W, Goa, Baga Beach, NW Panaji, 26.-28.v.2000, P. Pacholátko leg." (CPPB), 3 ex. "Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324" (BMNH), 17 ex. "Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221" (BMNH), 2 ex. "India Karnataka Bangalore 916 m Hebbal 1978 C.R. Coll./ C.R. 34/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37" (BMNH), 6 ex. "India: Mysore Shimoga Dist., Agumbe Ghat, 600 m, V.1987, T.R.S. Nathan" (CMNC), 10 ex. "India: Mysore Shimoga dist., Agumbe Ghat, 2000', V.1991, T.R.S. Nathan" (CMNC).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 1998b (figs 1–3, p. 269).

Distribution. Southern India (Fig. 50E).

Maladera cardoni (Brenske, 1896)

(Figs 37F, 50E)

Serica cardoni Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica cardoni: Brenske 1898: 242.

Maladera cardoni: Ahrens 2004b: 271, 2006a: 414; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274; Ahrens et al. 2009: 272; Šipek & Ahrens 2011: 635; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Krajcik 2012: 153; Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015: 141.

Autoserica carinata Khan & Ghai, 1980: 24; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 271.

Cephaloserica bhutanensis Frey, 1975b: 229; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 271.

Serica (Autoserica) nuristanica Petrovitz, 1965: 684; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 271.

Serica tsienluana Brenske, 1897: 394; syn. by Ahrens 2006a: 414.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 271), 2006a (p. 414); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 140); 1 ex. "N. India Nanetal env. 10.vi.2002 Sathkol, 2500 m, S. Saluk leg." (CPPB), 2 ex. "Jallalabad IV. Afganist. 1967 Dr Sebek" (ZFMK), 1 ex. "India: Jodhpur, 4.X.2001 G. Höhn leg." (ZFMK), 15 ex. "N India, Uttarakhand, left side of Kosi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, N29°43' E79°14' 7-11.06.2011, A. Anishchenko & A. Shavin leg." (CDUL), 1 ex. "India, Uttarakhand, Govind Ghat [Gobindghat], valley of Alaknada River, N30°62' E79°55', 14-15.06.2011, A. Anishchenko & A. Shavin leg." (CDUL).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 409–411, p. 444).

Distribution. Northern India, also south of the Ganges river, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan (Fig. 50E).

Maladera carinifrons (Brenske, 1896)

Serica carinifrons Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica carinifrons: Brenske 1898: 247.

Maladera carinifrons: Krajcik 2012: 154; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 49.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 49; 1 ex. "S-India, Tamil Nadu, Villupram Ramasamy Padayatchiar distr. 8 km W di Gingee, alle luci 30.X.1997 A. Sforzi & L. Bartolozzi (Mag. 2091)" (MZf), 2 ♂♂ "Anuradhapura W. Horn 1899/ Moser det./ Autoserica singhalensis" (DEIC), 2 ex. "Ceylon, Marawila 50 km B Colombo P. Kandulawa, 1969" (NHMB).

Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 7G–I, p. 107).

Distribution. Sri Lanka and southern India (Fig. 50E).

Maladera dunhindaensis sp. n.

(Figs 20V–Z, 37G, 50F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "Sri Lanka: Bad. Dist. Dunhinda blacklight trap 30-IX-1975/ collected by D.M. Davies, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM).

Description. Length: 9.8 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.8 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight, convergent anteriorly, anterior angles convexly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated, with a weak and short longitudinal carina behind anterior margin, finely, densely punctate, with a large punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel and straight, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; sur-

face moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, impunctate on midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.87. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate on side in basal half, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20V–Z. Habitus: Fig. 37G.

Diagnosis. *Maladera dunhindaensis* sp. n. is very similar to *M. tyrannica* (Brenske) but differs in the shape of its parameres: the right paramere is after the base (instead of before the apex) abruptly narrowed.

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, Dunhinda (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50F).

***Maladera faceta* sp. n.**

(Figs 20Aa–Ac, 37H)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “S. India Dec. 1937 Pres. A.H. Newton. B.M. 1950-227.” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 6.7 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 3.8 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellowish, head shiny, dorsal surface dull, nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins slightly convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous, behind anterior margin with a weak median longitudinal carina and with a few fine erect setae; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus long and moderately wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, without terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a few longer setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.88. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with four antennomeres and distinctly reflexed, 1.8 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and moderately acute, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with a fine and complete marginal line and a narrow membranous rim, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide triangular, moderately rounded at apex, with fine, evenly dense punctures and very minute setae.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine and evenly dense punctures, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on odd intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metepisternum impunctate posteriorly, metasternum

sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.73. Pygidium weakly convex and dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow, smooth midline, with numerous short and long setae.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, behind posterior longitudinal row of setae punctures finer and slightly denser, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally, moderately widened, posterior margin dorsally finely serrate over its entire length, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, coarsely and densely punctate, sparsely setose; ventral margin finely serrate, with five robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, robustly densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres lacking in holotype. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 20Aa–Ac. Habitus: Fig. 37H.

Diagnosis. The species differs from the similar *M. bombycina* (Karsch) in the longer, reflexed antennal club, as well as by the left paramere having a long filiform and sharply pointed basal lobe.

Etymology. The new species is derived (adjective in the nominative singular) from the Latin adjective, '*facetus*' (delicate), with reference to its fine filiform basal lobe of left paramere.

Distribution. Its type locality was not sufficiently exactly described on the specimens labels, therefore, the exact distribution of *M. faceta* sp. n. is unknown.

***Maladera ignava* (Brenske, 1894)**
(Figs 21A–C, 50C)

Serica ignava Brenske, 1894: 9, 39.

Autoserica ignava: Brenske 1898: 227.

Maladera ignava: Krajeck 2012: 154.

Autoserica distincta Moser, 1915a: 153; Krajeck 2012: 154, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Syntypes (*ignava*): 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./ India/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ det. Brenske 1894 *Serica/ ignava* var. Brsk." (ISNB), 1 ♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./ India/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ det. Brenske 1894 *Serica/ ignava* typ. Brsk." (ISNB), 2 ♀♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./ Inde/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ det. Brenske 1894 *Serica/ ignava* Brsk." (ISNB), 1 ♀ "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B./ Inde/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ det. Brenske 1894 *Serica/ ignava* var. Brsk." (ISNB). Syntypes (*distincta*): 1 ♀ "India Bombay/ *Autoserica distincta* Type Moser" (ZMHB), 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ "India Bombay" (ZMHB, CF), 1 ♀ "Assmuth n. 2/ Bhandalla (Bombay)/ 72860" (ZMHB). **Additional material examined.** 1 ex. "Bombay" (BMNH), 4 ex. "India, Maharashtra [sic], ca 15km E of Mahabaleshwar, E of Panchgani, table land env., 17°55'N 73°49'E, ca 1300m, 3.-6.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 8.8 mm, length of elytra: 6.1 mm, width: 5.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight, convergent anteriorly, anterior angles convexly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, without longitudinal carina, finely, very densely punctate, with a few large punctures behind anterior margin each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye flat, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons completely dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes very small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.4. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse and strongly convex, widest at basal third, lateral margins evenly moderately convex, in anterior half convergent anteriorly, slightly convergent basally, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, with minute setae in punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, mod-

erately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine or minute, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with minute setae in punctures, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.64. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete, borders of punctures slightly serrated; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia very short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at basal third, apical group at two thirds of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, along midline broadly smooth, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21A–C.

Remarks. The genitalia of the syntypes of *Maladera ignava* and *A. distincta* are virtually identical and both names should therefore be considered to be synonymous.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50C).

Maladera insanabilis (Brenske, 1894)

Serica insanabilis Brenske, 1894: 9, 37.

Autoserica insanabilis: Brenske 1898: 225; Ahrens 2000b: 202.

Maladera insanabilis: Ahrens 2003a: 137, 2004b: 275, 2006a: 415; Ahrens et al. 2006: 269; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274; Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015: 140; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381 Krajcik 2012: 154.

Autoserica adjuncta Brenske, 1897: 381; Petrovitz 1965: 686; Ahrens 2000b: 202.

Maladera matruda Argaman, 1986: 68, 1990: 21; Ahrens 2000b: 202.

Autoserica esfandiari Petrovitz, 1970: 38; Ahrens 2000b: 202.

Serica immutabilis Burmeister (1855, nec Schoenherr, 1817): 165

Autoserica immutabilis: Brenske 1898: 220; Dalla Torre 1912: 23.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2000b (p. 202); 2003a (p. 137); 2004b (p. 275); Ahrens 2006a (p. 415); Ahrens et al. 2006 (p. 269); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 140); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381); 1 ex. “Afghanistan, K. Lindberg/ Khochk Nakhod 50 km W Qandahar No A 1031, Alt. 1100 m 2.6.1962” (MZLU), 2 ex. “Jallalabad IV. Afganist. 1967 Dr Sebek” (ZFMK), 9 ex. “N India, Uttarakhand, left side of Kosi river, 5 km N Ramnagar, N29°432 E79°140 7-11.06.2011, A. Anishchenko & A. Shavin leg.” (CDUL).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2000b (figs 34–36, p. 204), 2003a (figs 4,5,7, p. 136).

Distribution. Palestine, northern Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, northwestern India and western Nepal (map for Indian subcontinent: Fig. 50D).

Maladera iridescens (Blanchard, 1850)

(Figs 37I, 50C)

Omalopia iridescens Blanchard, 1850: 77.

Serica globus Burmeister, 1855: 165; syn. By Ahrens 2004b: 273.

Autoserica forsteri Frey, 1965b: 89; syn. By Ahrens 2004b: 273.

Maladera iridescens: Ahrens 2004b: 273, 2006a (p. 415); Krajcik 2012: 154.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 273), 2006a (p. 415); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 140); 6 ex. “Pakistan Azad Jammu & Kashmir prov., SW from Garhi, 1500m, 5.-15.VII.2003 V. Gurko leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “671366 DA_205 India Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Pon Mudi, MVLamp 23.v.2003” (BYU), 1 ex. “671367 DA_206 India Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Pon Mudi,

MVLamp 23.v.2003" (BYU), 1 ex. "S-India: 15 km SE Bangalore, KT 25.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg. (ZFMK), 2 ex. "India, Maharashtra, ca. 20km E of Savantvadi, W of Amboli, 15°57'N 17°53'E, ca. 700m, 21.x.2006, Z. Kejval lgt." (CPPB), 1 ex. "India, Karnataka, Sulya, Medikeri, 150m, 12°32'N 75°29'E, M. Halada leg., 24.iv.2005" (CPPB), 1 ex. "India, Kerala, Sabramila 12°32'N 75°29'E M. Halada leg., 1.v.2005" (CPPB), 1 ex. "India, Maharashtra [sic] state, Alibag env., 45 km S Bombay, 22.-24.vi.2006, O. Safránek leg." (CPPB), 1 ex. "N. India, Uttarakhand, 23-26.4.2012, 5 km N Ramnagar valley of Kosi riv. N29°25'56.50", E79°8'21.40" Anichtchenko A. leg." (CDUL), 1 ♂ "Tetara/ Serica iridescens Blanchd./ coll. v. Benningsen/ Autoserica iridescens Blch./ Moser det." (DEIC), 1 ♂ "Dharwar/ coll. Kraatz/ Autoserica globus Brm./ Moser det." (DEIC), 1 ex. (♀) "Ostind. Schenk/ Coll. Haag/ Coll. Metzler/ Moser det./ globus Burm." (DEIC), 1 ♂ "Lohandaga/ Autoserica iridescens Blch./ Moser det." (DEIC), 2 ex. "Belgaum" (DEIC).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 412–414, p. 444).

Distribution. India, also north of the Ganges river, Nepal and Pakistan (Fig. 50C).

***Maladera johannesi* sp. n.**

(Figs 21D–I, 37J, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ "NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg." (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ "Yao District, Mengla, Yunnan, 25.IV.2007, 800m, leg. Wang Fang" (CAU), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "Guangdong 9.VII.1965" (IZAS).

Description. Length: 12.0 mm, length of elytra: 8.5 mm, width: 6.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, with an indistinct longitudinal elevation behind anterior margin, finely, densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevat-

ed and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex, moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin weakly convex, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures being except on second interval partly concentrated along striae, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.91. Pygidium nearly flat, dull, finely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide; femora dull, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single spines close to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly entirely impunctate, only a few fine punctures beside dorsal and ventral margin, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21D–I. Habitus: Fig. 37J.

Diagnosis. *Maladera johannesi* sp. n. is very similar to *M. hongkongica* (Brenske) from southern China, but differs from the latter by the slightly shorter right paramere, which is on its ventral margin not sinuate as in *M. hongkongica*, but straight. The left paramere is short and strongly curved, basally strongly and spherically widened and with a short narrow distal process only.

Etymology. The new species is named (noun in genitive case) in honour of the curator Johannes Frisch (Berlin).

Variation. Length: 11.1–12.0 mm, length of elytra: 8.1–8.5 mm, width: 6.5–6.9 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined, pygidium weakly convex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera kostali* sp. n.**

(Figs 21J–M, 37K, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Sri Lanka mer. Cent. 11.-12.12.1995 Panamure env. Ratnapura district lgt. Becvar & Kostal” (CPPB). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ “Trincomali W. Horn 1899/ Moser det.” (DEIC, ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Ind. Orient. Mus. S. og T.L.” (ZMUC), 1 ♂ “Museum Paris Pondicherry Maidron 1882/ 3856/ 82” (MNHN), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ “India: Pondicherry Karaikal III.1990 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “India: Pondicherry Karaikal X.1991 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC).

Description. Length: 6.9 mm, length of elytra: 5.0 mm, width: 4.3 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous. Labroclypeus moderately wide and trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over half of its length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated, curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons shiny anteriorly, in posterior two thirds dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.65. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum

elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, sparse punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with short setae in some punctures, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.77. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, densely punctate, coarse punctures mixed with fine ones, without a smooth midline, with short and long setae in apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.54, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with short setae in punctures basally; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21J–M. Habitus: Fig. 37K. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera kostali* sp. n. is in its external appearance very similar to *M. sunaiensis* sp. n. but differs in the weak and short median keel on the anterior labroclypeus, as well as in the right paramere being straight and distinctly widened towards the apex. The right paramere is in *Maladera kostali* sp. n. straight instead of being curved interiorly as in *M. sunaiensis* sp. n.

Etymology. The new species is named (noun in genitive case) after one of its collectors, Mr. Kostal.

Variation. Length: 6.5–6.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–5.0 mm, width: 3.4–4.3 mm. Dorsal surface may be weakly shiny.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera laterita* (Moser, 1915) comb. n.**
(Figs 21N–Q, 50F)

Serica laterita Moser, 1915a: 146; Krajcik 2012: 243.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “India Mangalore/ *Serica lateritia* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India Mangalore” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 3 ♂♂ “A.P.A.U. Thirupathi 20-9-80/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 2 ex. “Chota-Nagpore Barway R. P. Cardon VI-VII 1897” (MNHN), 11 ex. “Chota-Nagpore Balkot R. P. Cardon VII-VIII 1897” (MNHN), 13 ex. “Indien/ Madras Coimbatore 1400 ft. leg. P.S.Nathan X.1965” (ZSM), 2 ex. “Ostinindien/ 16/2/2 Skovgaard” (ZMUC), 2 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Indes Orient. Trichinopoly R.P. Honore” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India: Coimbatore 1.400 Ft. XI-1952 P.S. Nathan” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Inde Anglaise Shimoga” (MNHN), 5 ex. “Maissour Shimoga Juin 1897” (MNHN), 2 ex. (♀) “Inde Angl. Mysore” (MNHN), 1 ex. “Museum Paris Inde Bellary De Morgan 1896/ IX. Bellary” (MNHN), 1 ex. “India: A.P. Tirupati 1979 C.V. Raddy Coll./ CR 39/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Inde Anglaise Shimoga” (MNHN), 68 ex. “Shimoga Mysore State India or.” (NMPC).

Redescription. Length: 8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.7 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderate-

ly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over its entire length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with two terminal setae. Frons immediately behind frontoclypeal suture narrowly shiny, otherwise dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes very large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.83. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.6 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent basally, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single se-

tae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21N–Q.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50F).

***Maladera luteola* (Moser, 1918) comb. n.**

(Figs 21R–T, 37L, 50E)

Serica luteola Moser, 1918a: 209; Krajcik 2012: 243.

Serica flaveola Moser, in litteris

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Kanara/ *Serica luteola* Type Mos.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ Moser det./ Syntype/ *Serica flaveola* n. sp. [sic!] J. Moser det. 1917” (DEIC), 2 ♂♂ “Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz/ Moser det./ Syntype” (DEIC).

Additional material examined. 13 ex. “Nilgiri Hills, S. Ind. Naduvattam, 6000 ft. Nathan 1958” (CF), 1 ex. (♀) “India (S): Madras State: Anaimalai Hills: Cinchona, 1067 m, V.1956/ P.S. Nathan Collector/ Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 3 ex. “India (S): Anaimalai Hills: Cinchona, 1067 m, IV.1959/ P.S. Nathan Collector/ Bishop Museum” (BPBM), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 12 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. S. India. 1903-63” (BMNH), 39 ex. “Kanara, S. India/ Kanara/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 5 ex. “Kanara/ India 1900.20” (BMNH), 22 ex. “S-India, Nilgiri Hills Naduvattam, 6000 ft. Mai 1958, P.S.N.” (ZMHB), 2 ex. “India Denala v-58” (SEAN), 2 ex. “India Denala v-59” (SEAN), 75 ex. “India- Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250m, 11°26.9'N 70°36.9'E leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005” (CPPB), 8 ex. “Naduvattam, India Nilgiri Hills 6000ft. P.S. Nathan 1958” (USNM), 93 ex. “South India Nilgiri Hills Naduvattam 1858 6000ft P.S. Nathan” (USNM), 1 ex. (♀) “Pondicherry Madras India/ Pondicherry Madras” (HNHM), 16 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Nilgiri Hills: Naduvattam P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Redescription. Length: 6.8 mm, length of elytra: 4.8 mm, width: 3.6 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, head and

pronotum light reddish brown, antenna yellowish, surface shiny, nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct angle; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous, behind anterior margin with a weak median longitudinal elevation and with a few fine erect setae; frontoclypeal suture finely incised, not elevated and weakly angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus long and moderately wide (one third of ocular diameter), finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures and a few longer setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest in posterior third, lateral margins convex and evenly convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and moderately acute, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly convex, with a fine and complete marginal line and a narrow membranous rim, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with very minute setae, otherwise glabrous; lateral margin densely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide triangular, moderately rounded at apex, with fine, very dense punctures, glabrous.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine and moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, except very minute setae in punctures only a few short setae on odd lateral intervals; epipleural edge robust, ending at strongly curved external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface shiny, partly dull, coarsely and densely punctate, metasternum sparsely covered with fine, short or very minute setae; metacoxa glabrous, with a few single setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, the two basal sternites with dense setae, each sternite with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.56. Pygidium weakly convex and shiny, coarsely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few numerous short setae beside apical margin.

Legs wide and moderately long; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and very sparsely punctate. Metafemur shiny, behind posterior longitudinal row of se-

tae punctures finer and slightly denser, anterior margin acute, without serrated line behind anterior edge, posterior margin smooth ventrally, moderately widened, posterior margin dorsally very finely serrate over its entire length, with just a few short setae basally. Metatibia wide and flattened, short, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group just before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few short and robust single spines basally; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with three robust equidistant setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, weakly concavely sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally smooth and glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, robustly densely setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21R–T. Habitus: Fig. 37L.

Remarks. The aedeagus of the male syntype being dissected and mounted by Moser is lost. The specimens from Naduvattam (CF), however, are virtually identical in their external morphology with the syntypes. These were used to interpret the species in terms of its genital morphology.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

Maladera mollis (Walker, 1859)

Serices this mollis Walker, 1859: 55.

Autoserica mollis: Arrow 1916: 431.

Autoserica singhalensis Brenske, 1898: 274; Brenske 1900b: 346; syn. by Arrow 1916: 431.

Autoserica buruensis Brenske, 1899b: 229.

Maladera buruensis: Krajcik 2012: 153, syn. by Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 50.

Maladera mollis: Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 50.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 50); 1 ♂ “Colombo W. Horn 1899/ *Serica singhalensis* Br./ Moser det.” (DEIC), 1 ♂ “Matale W. Horn 1899/ *Serica singhalensis* m./ *Autoserica singhalensis* Br./ Moser det.” (DEIC), 2 ex. “Ceylan” (ISNB), 1 ex. “Ceylon (light) Neg. Talahena 1985.11.25” (NHRS), 1 ex. “Ceylon (light) Neg. Talahena 1985.11.15” (NHRS).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2014 (fig. 7A–C, p. 107).

Distribution. So far known only from Sri Lanka (Ahrens

& Fabrizi 2014), but as it is possible that this in Sri Lanka common and widely distributed species occurs also in southern India, it is included here.

Maladera nagporeana (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica nagporeana Brenske, 1898: 241.

Maladera nagporeana: Ahrens 2004b: 269; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 274; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Serica (*Autoserica*) *ignorata* Petrovitz, 1965: 685; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 266.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 269); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 274); 3 ex. “S-India: 11.VI.98 5 km N Sartara Maharashtra S-Poona, Werner/ Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK), 13 ex. “Bakva 45 km WNW Dilaram No A 1045 Alt. 800 m 22.6.1962/ Afghanistan K. Lindberg” (MZLU), 1 ex. “S-India: Karnataka 5 km S Belgaum, 13.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK), 2 ex. (♀) S-India: 5 km N Sartara, Maharashtra, S-Poona 11.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 406–408, p. 443).

Distribution. Central and northern India including the Himalayan foothills (Fig. 50F).

Maladera nilgirina (Frey, 1972)

(Figs 21U–W, 50E)

Autoserica nilgirina Frey, 1972: 187.

Maladera nilgirina: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Nilgiri Hills Moyar Camp 3000 ft. V.1954/ Sü d Indien leg. Nathan/ Type ♂ *Autoserica nilgirina* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratypes: 4 ♀♀ “Nilgiri Hills Moyar Camp 3000 ft. V.1954/ Sü d Indien leg. Nathan/ Paratype ♀ *Autoserica nilgirina* G. Frey 1972” (CF).

Additional material examined. 2 ex. (♂) “S-India, Tamil Nadu, boscaglia c/o confine N della Peryar Nat. Reserve 24.X.1997, alle luci- legit A. Sforza & L. Bartolozzi (num. Mag. 2091)” (MZP), 4 ex. “S India-Kerala; 13.iv.1997 7 km N Munar; 1740 m; Eravikulam nat. p.; 10°09'N 77°04'E Schintlmeister & Sinaev leg.” (CPPB).

Redescription. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.2 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a

distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp and short longitudinal carina in anterior half, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with a terminal seta. Frons shiny, in posterior half dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes very large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.85. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half nearly subparallel, slightly convex, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.79. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.8, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinal-ly convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; ven-

tral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21U–W.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera tyrannica* (Brenske, 1894)**

(Figs 21X–Aa, 50F)

Serica tyrannica Brenske, 1894: 38.

Autoserica tyrannica: Brenske 1898: 227.

Maladera tyrannica: Krajcik 2012: 156.

Autoserica opalescens Moser, 1915c: 349.

Maladera opalescens: Krajcik 2012: 155, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Holotype (*opalescens*): ♂ “Conchinchina/ Unicum N° 34/ *Autoserica opalescens* Type Mos./ *opalescens* Mos.” (ZMHB). Syntypes (*tyrannica*): 1 ♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde/ India/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ *Serica tyrannica* type Brsk. [Handschr. von Brsk.]” (ISNB), 1 ♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Inde/ Inde/ Coll. J. Thomson/ Type/ *Serica tyrannica* det. Brenske [nicht Handschr. von Brsk.]” (ISNB).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. “India Malabar/ Fry Coll. 1905-100.” (BMNH), 6 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes/ Nilgiri Hills/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 3 ex. “Nilgiri Hills. A.K.W. Downing. B.M. 1923-324” (BMNH), 4 ex. “Nilgiri Hills G.F. Hampson 94-89” (BMNH), 5 ex. “T.R. Bell, Khandesh./ T.R. Bell B.M. 1934-394” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Dharwar/ Andrewes Bequest. B.M. 1922-221” (BMNH), 1 ex. “S. India” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) “Mysore S. Indien/ Byran Kuppe 800 m, 4.53” (CF), 1 ex. “Berrar Ind. or.” (ZMHB), 2 ex. “Konbir/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 2 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ India or./ Collection E. Candeze/ Dhn.” (ISNB), 3 ex. “India: Orissa Burla, 1000’ Feb. 20-28, 1975 Mary L. Ripley” (USNM), 1 ex. “India: Andhra Pradesh; Anata-giri, 3450 feet 18°15’N, 83°E 18-23 March 1985 M.L. Ripley” (USNM), 7 ex. “India-Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250m, 11°26,9’N 70°36,9’E, leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005” (CPPB), 2 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Jabalpur Madhya Prad P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Redescription. Length: 9.5 mm, length of elytra: 7.2 mm, width: 5.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna

yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins nearly straight, convergent anteriorly, anterior angles convexly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated, with a weak and short longitudinal carina behind anterior margin, finely, densely punctate, with a large punctures each bearing an erect seta; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half subparallel and straight, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, impunctate on median base.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals (except on disc where abraded) with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.76. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal pos-

terior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.6, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate, along midline broadly smooth, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with five equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 21X–Aa.

Remarks. *Autoserica tyrannica* Brenske was described based on two female specimens which are in their external morphology, particularly in the shape of their metatibia and labroclypeus highly similar to *M. opalescens*. Therefore, both species are viewed as synonymous here. Both syntypes of *A. tyrannica* are weakly shiny, obviously the dull toment is abraded; their antenna is not composed of nine antennomeres as mentioned by Brenske (1898: 227) but of 10.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50F).

Maladera pernicios (Brenske, 1898)

(Figs 21W–Z, 37M, 50C)

Autoserica pernicios Brenske, 1898: 336.

Autoserica rubescens Moser, 1908: 325; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 276.

Maladera pernicios: Ahrens 2004b: 276; Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 276).

Aedeagus. Fig. 21W–Z (see also Ahrens 2004b (figs 415–420, p. 445)). Habitus: Fig. 37M.

Distribution. Known so far from southern China, northern Indochina and the eastern Himalaya (Fig. 50C).

Maladera pseudohongkongica sp. n.

(Figs 22A–D, 37N, 50C)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Bagmara 19–21.V.1996

alt. 100±50m GPS N25°11.5', E90°38.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ 894 Sericini Asia spec." (CPPB). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ "NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg." (CPPB, ZFMK), 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ "NE India, Meghalaya, 1 km E Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 2.-5.v.2002, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg." (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♀ "NE India, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 6.-12.v, M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg." (CPPB), 1 ♂ "NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-14' N, 91°40' E, 500-950m, L. Dembický leg., 29.iv.-2.v.2005" (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ "NE India Assam, 2002, Umrongso vill. env. 700 m, 25°27'E, 92°43'E, 3.-8.v., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt." (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ♂ "India: Arunachal Pradesh (11) 0.7km W of Tawang, 1-1.7km N of monastery, 27.-30.iv.2008, 27° 35'37"N, 91° 51'27"E, 2950m, Fikacek, Podalska, Sipek lgt." (ZFMK), 1 ♂ "NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6', E90°19.5' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40/ 893 Sericini Asia spec." (CPPB), 1 ♂ "Bengal: Chittagong Hill Tracts H.M. Parish/ Chittagong/ Brit Mus. 1923-247." (BMNH), 1 ♂ "Tharrawaddy, Burma 1900.20" (BMNH), 1 ♂ "Birmanie Theinzeik 1913/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN).

Description. Length: 10.9 mm, length of elytra: 7.5 mm, width: 6.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, with an indistinct longitudinal elevation behind anterior margin, finely, densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins weakly convex, moderately posteriorly, strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior

and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures partly concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.76. Pygidium nearly flat, dull, finely and sparsely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single spines close to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly entirely impunctate, only a few fine punctures basally, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22A–D. Habitus: Fig. 37N.

Diagnosis. *Maladera pseudohongkongica* sp. n. is very similar to *M. hongkongica* (Brenske) from southern China, but differs from the latter by the slightly shorter and basally widened right paramere.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the combined greek prefix 'pseudo' (false) and the species name

'hongkongica', with reference to the high similarity with *Maladera hongkongica*.

Variation. Length: 10.2–12.2 mm, length of elytra: 7.5–9.1 mm, width: 6.5–7.4 mm. Female: antennal club as long as the remaining antennomeres combined; pygidium weakly convex; eyes as large as in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50C).

Maladera pseudomollis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2014

Maladera pseudomollis Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2014: 52.

Material examined. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2014 (p. 52), 6 ex. "South India Pondioberry state, Karaikal II.1999 leg. Theresa Rajabai Selva Nathan" (CARL, ZFMK), 1 ♂ "Ceylon, E. Prov. Inginiyagala 8-9.III.62. Loc. 126/ Lund University Ceylon Expedition 1962 Brinck-Andersson-Cederholm/ at light" (MZLU), 1 ♂ "Ceylon, Prov. of Uva Bibile, Alt. 800 ft. 12-13.III.62 Loc 137/ At Light" (MZLU).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens & Fabrizi 2014 (fig. 7D–F, p. 107).

Distribution. Previously only known from Sri Lanka, this is the first record for India (Fig. 50E).

Maladera rufocuprea (Blanchard, 1850)

Omaloplia rufocuprea Blanchard, 1850: 77.

Serica rufocuprea: Brenske 1896: 8, 1898: 231; Barlow 1899: 246.

Maladera rufocuprea: Ahrens 2004b: 266; Krajcik 2012: 155; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 47.

Serica carinirostris Brenske, 1896: 153; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 266.

Autoserica carinirostris: Brenske 1898: 248.

Cephaloserica carinirostris: Brenske 1902: 61.

Autoserica fatifera Brenske, 1898: 298; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 266.

Maladera truncatus Mittal, 1976: 180; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 266.

Maladera truncata: Sabatinelli 1993: 626.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 266) and Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 47); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 140). **India:** 2 ex. "S-India: 17.VII.96 Karnataka, Nilgiri Bandipur N.P., Werner/ Lorenz leg." (ZFMK), 2 ex. "S. India: Anamalai Hills Cinchona 3500 ft. vi.59 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 2 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. xii-58 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 17 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. vii-58 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 3 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. xi-58 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 12 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. viii-58" (SEAN), 1 ex. "S. India Coimbatore

1400 ft. vii-59 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 1 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. viii-59 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 4 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. vi-60" (SEAN), 28 ex. "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. ix-59 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 1 ex. "S. India Keraa Walayar X-59" (SEAN), 1 ex. "S. India Nilgiri Hills Devala 3200 ft. v-58 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 1 ex. "India / Tamil Nadu/ Courtrallam W from Tenkanas Hills Lux 15.11.2005 leg. F. Burger" (NME), 2 ex. "India, Kerala, Sabramila 12°32'N 75°29'E M. Halada leg., 1.v.2005" (CPPB), 14 ex. "S India, Tamil Nadu, 2002, Chennai env., 20.x.-6.xi. Manapakham, (Madras), S. Saluk leg." (CPPB), 5 ex. "S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m, 11°24'N 76°56'E, Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3-15.v.2002" (CPPB), 4 ex. "Madras IX. India mer. 1984 Ing. Pokorny lgt." (ZFMK), 2 ex. (♀) "Pune VIII. India occ. 1984 Ing. Pokorny lgt." (ZFMK), 3 ex. "S. India VIII-58 P.S. Nathan" (CPLM), 4 ex. "Belgaum/ Cephaloserica carinirostris Br./ Moser det." (DEIC), 1 ex. (♀) "Kanara/ Coll. Kraatz" (DEIC), 1 ex. (♀) "Berhampur/ carinirostris m./ Coll. Kraatz" (DEIC), 1 ex. (♀) "Indien, Ostküste nördl. Madras Dr. Waldschmidt; 1933 Sammlung Priefert" (DEIC), 59 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Coimbatore P. Susai Nathan" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Jabalpur Madhya Prad P.S. Nathan" (ISNB), 2 ex. "India: Tamil Nadu Distr. Vilupparam Auroville, 12° 0'N 79° 48'E, leg. F. Burger 06.X.-31.X.2012" (NME), 1 ex. "India, Tamil Nadu D: Vilupparam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-30.IX.2014 leg. local collector 12° 0.7'N, 79° 47.97'E" (NME). **Sri Lanka:** 1 ex. (♀) "Kandy W. Horn 1899" (DEIC), 1 ex. "Kandy Ceylon R.P. Gilles 1905" (ISNB), 4 ex. "Ceylon (light) Neg. Talahena 1985.11.15 T-E. Leiler" (NHRS). **Aedeagus.** See Ahrens 2004b (figs 403–405, p. 443). **Distribution.** In the entire Indian subcontinent (Fig. 50D).

Maladera shimogana sp. n.

(Figs 22E–H, 37O, 50F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "India: Karnataka Shimoga 916m 17/2/1979 N.K.K. Coll./ CR 42/ Brit. Mus. 1984-37." (BMNH).

Description. Length: 9.5 mm, length of elytra: 6.7 mm, width: 5.7 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, antenna yellowish, moderately shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal median carina in anterior half, coarsely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae beside lateral margins; frontoclypeal

suture distinctly incised and distinctly elevated, curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons completely shiny, with dense, coarse punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.77. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins in basal half weakly convex and slightly convergent basally, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at posterior third, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd lateral intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; lateral and apical border of elytra membranous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, partly shiny, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.58. Pygidium strongly convex, shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with long or short setae along margins.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, shortly densely setose. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.9, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, nei-

ther laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22E–H. Habitus: Fig. 37O. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera shimogana* sp. n. differs from the similar *M. laterita* and *M. nilgiriensis* by the large body (> 9.0 mm), the shiny dorsal surface, as well as the epipleura having a broad rim of very dense short setae.

Etymology. *Maladera shimogana* sp. n. is named with reference to its type locality, Shimoga (adjective in the nominative singular).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50F).

***Maladera shiva* sp. n.**

(Figs 22I–M, 37P, 50D)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6', E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40/ 893 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 11.25 mm, length of elytra: 8.0 mm, width: 6.4 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark brown, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins moderately convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles broadly rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially; margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface flat, with an indistinct longitudinal elevation behind anterior margin, finely, densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one terminal seta. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins in basal half weakly convex, in anterior half

moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles moderately rounded; anterior margin straight, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, very sparsely punctate on median base.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures partly concentrated along striae and with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.73. Pygidium weakly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae completely reduced; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single spines close to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, nearly entirely impunctate, only a few fine punctures basally, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere as long as following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22I–M. Habitus: Figs 37P. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera shiva* sp. n. is very similar to *M. pseudohongkongica* sp. n., it differs from the latter by having the right paramere more evenly slender and abruptly narrowed at its apex.

Etymology. The new species is named after the deity of Hinduism, Shiva (noun in apposition).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50D).

***Maladera slateri* sp. n.**

(Figs 22N–P, 38A, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Mysore H.K. Slater. 1901-182/ 687 Sericini Asia spec.” (BMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ “Mysore H.K. Slater. 1901-182 “ (BMNH, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.7 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 4.0 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface with some iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over nearly half of its length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated and curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few single long setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.8. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.8 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly before middle, lateral margins at middle convex and nearly straightly convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomerion carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, even intervals flat, odd ones slightly convex, with fine, dense punctures concentrated along

striae on odd intervals, and with minute setae in punctures, lateral odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membranous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.86. Pygidium strongly convex, weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, sparsely setose. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly before middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly longer than following tarsomere and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22N–P. Habitus: Fig. 38A.

Diagnosis. *Maladera slateri* sp. n. differs from the very similar *M. beata* (Brenske) by the left paramere being hook-like curved externally, as well as the right paramere being strongly bent after its midpoint.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its collector, H.K. Slater (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 7.7–8.5 mm, length of elytra: 5.1–6.1 mm, width: 4.0–5.0 mm. Female: club straight, as long as remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera subabbreviata* sp. n.**

(Figs 22Q–S, 38B, 50E)

Serica adnexa Brenske, in litteris

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'–15°N 91°40'E; 500–900 m; L. Dembický leg., 11.–12.v.2004b/ 43/04” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Assam: Shillong 24.V.1909 H.M. Parish/ Brit. Mus. 1923–247/ Shillong 24.V.1909” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “Khasi Hills Mus. Calcutta/ Coll. Brenske/ *Serica adnexa* Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ♂ “Shillong, Assam, India 6000ft. IV-20-28/ L.B. Parker Collector” (USNM).

Description. Length: 10.4 mm, length of elytra: 7.3 mm, width: 5.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, dark reddish brown, frons darker, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight, moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce an indistinct angle; surface convexly elevated, with a weak longitudinal median carina over its nearly entire length, finely, densely punctate, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised, not elevated, angled medially; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 3 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.76. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and straight, 1.6 time as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest shortly before base, lateral margins moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and rectangular, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with fine marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures, impunctate on midline.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals slightly convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd lateral intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose;

apical border of elytra membraneous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.67. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with a narrow smooth midline, with long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge smooth, neither serrate, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at middle, ratio of width/length: 1/3.0, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group shortly behind middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, finely and sparsely punctate on sides in basal half, glabrous; ventral margin finely serrate, with four, nearly equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and subequal to dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22Q–S. Habitus: Fig. 38B. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species is very similar to *M. hongkongica*, but differs in the longer antennal club and the shape of parameres: left paramere basally subsphaerical, right paramere at middle abruptly narrowed.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is combined from the two Latin prefix ‘sub-’ (under) and the adjective ‘abbreviatus’ (shortened), with reference to the, compared to *M. hongkongica*, shortened left paramere.

Variation. No relevant size variation in the other male paratypes.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera sunaiensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 22T–X, 38C, 50C)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “S India, Tamil Nadu, 1994 Sunai – desert ter. 10 km SW Tiruchendur 8°33’N 78°03’E 28.I., Z. Kejval lgt./ 889 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Kotschin Ind. or. Morsbach/ Coll. Haag/ Autosericia laterita Mos. J. Moser det 1917” (DEIC), 1 ♂ “India Madras 10.1960 T.N.A. Kreshnan/ C.I.E. Coll. No. 17394/ Pres. By Comm. Inst. Ent. B.M. 1981-315” (BMNH).

Description. Length: 8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.2 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, reddish brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dull, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous. Labroclypeus moderately wide and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles weakly rounded, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over its entire length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated, curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons shiny, in posterior half dull, with dense, fine punctures, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.75. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half moderately evenly convex and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles distinctly produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface moderately densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, moderately dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, with fine, moderately dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at moderately rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra membraneous, with a fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparse-

ly covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, with short setae in some punctures, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.94. Pygidium strongly convex, dull, finely and densely punctate, with narrow smooth midline, with short and long setae in apical half.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, glabrous. Metatibia short and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with short setae in punctures basally; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22T–X. Habitus: Fig. 38C. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera sunaiensis* sp. n. is in its external appearance very similar to *M. carinifrons* (Brenske), but differs from the latter in the left paramere being at its apical half strongly curved interiorly.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its type locality, Sunai (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.0–8.1 mm, length of elytra: 5.1–5.2 mm, width: 3.9–4.5 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50C).

***Maladera tiefermanni* sp. n.**

(Figs 22Y–Aa, 38D, 50C)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Ahmednagar Vorder-Indien Tiefermann 1914-18/ 890 Sericini Asia spec.” (UMB).

Description. Length: 6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.5 mm, width: 3.5 mm. Body oblong-oval, brown, elytra slightly lighter, antenna yellowish, dorsal surface with some iridescent shine, labroclypeus shiny, except a few short setae on sides of elytra, glabrous.

Labroclypeus moderately narrow and subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and moderately convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately rounded, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins strongly reflexed; lateral margin and ocular canthus produce a distinct blunt angle; surface with a sharp, longitudinal carina over nearly its entire length, finely, densely punctate, with a few erect setae; frontoclypeal suture distinctly incised and weakly elevated and curved; smooth area anterior to eye convex, 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow (1/3 of ocular diameter), finely densely punctate, with one or two terminal setae. Frons with dense, fine punctures, with a few single long setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.73. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres and reflexed, 1.8 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and slightly flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles strongly rounded; anterior margin slightly convex, with robust complete marginal line, base without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; anterior and lateral margin finely setose; hypomeron carinate, not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine, dense punctures.

Elytra widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, even intervals nearly flat, with fine, dense punctures and with minute setae in punctures, lateral odd intervals with a few single short setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at nearly blunt external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, with a very fine rim of microtrichomes (visible at ca 100x magnification).

Ventral surface dull, finely and densely punctate, with dense and fine, adpressed setae, metasternal disc sparsely covered with longer setae; metacoxa with a few longer setae laterally. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, glabrous, each sternite with a transverse row of punctures each bearing a fine seta. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of

metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.52. Pygidium strongly convex, weakly shiny, finely and densely punctate, without smooth midline, with a few long setae along apical margin.

Legs short and wide, dull; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate. Anterior margin of metafemur acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin smooth, moderately widened at ventral apex, dorsal posterior edge finely serrate, sparsely setose. Metatibia moderately long and wide, widest at apex, ratio of width/length: 1/3.2, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal group at middle, apical group at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a few short single setae subparallel to dorsal margin; lateral face longitudinally convex, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with minute setae in punctures; ventral margin finely serrate, with four equidistant robust setae; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex finely serrate, shallowly sinuate anteriorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres dorsally impunctate, glabrous, neither laterally nor dorsally carinate, moderately setose ventrally; metatarsomeres with a strongly serrated ridge ventrally and a smooth subventral longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly longer following tarsomere and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate; anterior claws symmetrical, basal tooth of both claws bluntly truncate at apex.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22Y–Aa. Habitus: Fig. 38D.

Diagnosis. *Maladera tiefermanni* sp. n. differs from the very similar *M. slateri* in the left paramere being bent externally at middle and having its apical portion straight, as well as in the right paramere being straight.

Etymology. The new species is named with reference to its collector, Mr. Tiefermann (noun in genitive case).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50C).

Maladera westermanni (Brenske, 1898)

Serica westermanni Brenske, 1898: 257; Krajcik 2012: 244.

Maladera westermanni: Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 55.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 55; 1 ♂ “Coimbatore S. Indien Nathan. 1957” (CF).

Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 7J–L, p. 107).

Distribution. Southern India and Sri Lanka (Fig. 50E).

Maladera (subgenus *Hemiserica* Brenske, 1894)

Hemiserica Brenske, 1894: 11 (type species by monotypy: *Hemiserica nasuta* Brenske, 1894).

Rhynchosymmela Frey, 1974b: 120 (type species by monotypy: *Rhynchosymmela pallida* Frey, 1974); syn. by Ahrens 2004d: 32.

Remarks. As already mentioned by Ahrens (2004b), the species group around *Hemiserica nasuta* includes also taxa that have no produced snout-like labroclypeus. Treating those taxa not as *Hemiserica* would make them probably a paraphyletic group, the same would apply for their next closest relatives of *Maladera*. Thus we decided here to include formally all so far described *Hemiserica* species as a subgenus within *Maladera*.

Key to species of the *Maladera* (subgenus *Hemiserica*) of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Anterior margin of labroclypeus narrow, snout-like extended distally and strongly reflexed. Colour yellowish brown. Metatarsomere one shorter than dorsal metatibial spur.2
- 1' Anterior margin of labroclypeus wide, not extended distally. Colour reddish to dark brown or blackish. Metatarsomere one as long as dorsal metatibial spur.7
- 2 Antennal club composed of five antennomeres. Metatibia beside dorsal margin with a contiguous serrated line finishing at two thirds of metatibial length.*Hemiserica? armipes* Arrow
- 2' Antennal club composed of three antennomeres. Metatibia without contiguous serrated line3
- 3 Antenna with nine antennomeres.*M. nasutella* (Ahrens)
- 3' Antenna with ten antennomeres.4
- 4 Dorsal process of right paramere sharply pointed and produced at apex.5
- 4' Dorsal process of right paramere short and truncate at apex, slightly concavely sinuate resulting in a tiny double tip.*M. lorenzi* sp. n.
- 5 Left paramere only little longer than wide. Internal process of left paramere redirected base-ward before being curved towards apex, strongly curved.*M. bilobata* (Arrow)
- 5' Left paramere distinctly longer than wide. Internal process of left paramere directed towards apex, weakly curved.6
- 6 Internal process of left paramere narrow and little visible in dorsal view.*M. nasuta* (Brenske)
- 6' Internal process of left paramere wider and well visible in dorsal view.*M. ballariensis* sp. n.
- 7 Internal process of left paramere short and robust,

- much less than semi-circular. *M. brevis* (Blanchard)
- 7' Internal process of left paramere long and fine, nearly circular. 8
- 8 Dorsal and ventral processes of right paramere short, distinctly shorter than apex of phallobase wide (in dorsal view). Body < 6.5 mm. *M. mutabilis* (Fabricius)
- 8' Dorsal and ventral processes of right paramere long, longer or subequal as the apex of phallobase wide (in dorsal view). Body > 7 mm. ...*M. severini* (Brenske)

***Hemiserica? armipes* Arrow, 1945**

(Figs 22Ab–Ad, 38E, 50E)

Hemiserica armipes Arrow, 1945: 120; Krajcik 2012: 121.

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “Podanur A. K. Weld Downing/ A.K.W. Downing B.M. 1923-324/ Type/ *Hemiserica armipes* Type Arrow” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1 ex. (♀) “Nilgiri Hills Kallar, 1500 ft. VII 54, leg. Nathan” (CF).

Redescription. Length: 4.6 mm, length of elytra: 3.1 mm, width: 2.6 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, head weakly shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, almost glabrous, except for a few small setae on the head and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtriangular, labrum strongly produced medially and strongly reflexed, widest at base, lateral border almost straight and strongly convergent to truncate anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, lateral margins not reflexed, anteriorly not sinuate medially; surface flat, weakly shiny, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a short single terminal hair. Frons with coarse, dense punctures, with numerous short setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes very large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.96. Antenna yellow, 10-segmented; club (♂) with five antennomeres, distinctly longer than the remaining antennomeres together. Mentum anteriorly not elevated but flat.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins weakly convex and evenly narrowed to the anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, anterior marginal line narrowly incomplete medially, anterior margin strongly produced medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron basally edged but not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, with fine

and dense punctures, each bearing a single very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest shortly behind middle, striae feebly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, odd intervals slightly convex, with punctures concentrated along striae and a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at the convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border not membranous, apex without microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for a few robust setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to generally distributed fine and dense punctures, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, some scattered punctures with minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a short shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur, with a semicircular carina bearing setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.7. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with some short setae apically.

Legs moderately broad; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin medially feebly convex, strongly widened in apical half and strongly serrate apically, dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately broad and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.0, dorsally sharply edged, beside dorsal margin with a contiguous serrated line finishing at two thirds of metatibial length, with two groups of spines, basal one at two thirds, apical one at three fourths of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures, each bearing a single spine; lateral face weakly convex, with sparse, irregularly scattered, coarse punctures, with robust setae in the punctures basally; ventral edge with three robust spines equidistant from each other, medial face impunctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsal segments ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere a little longer than the two tarsomere and as long as the upper tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved, distal tooth straightly elongate, twice as long as the normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 22Ab–Ad. Habitus: Fig. 38E.

Remarks. The species has a strongly divergent genital morphology compared to all other *Hemiserica* species. Furthermore, its metatibia has a longitudinal serrated line, and the antenna has a long club composed of five anten-

nomeres. Therefore, the systematic position of this species is very uncertain, the rostrum-like shape of the labroclypeus could be easily seen as a convergent development. In order to avoid a preliminary and probably incorrect new combination (e.g. *Neoserica* insertae sedis), we kept the species name here under its original combination inside *Maladera* (subgenus *Hemiserica*).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera ballariensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 23A–E, 38F, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Museum Paris Inde Bellary De Morgan 1896/ Bellary/ Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthur/ 626 Sericini Asia spec.” (MNHN). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Museum Paris Inde Bellary De Morgan 1896/ Bellary” (MNHN, ZFMK), 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ “Museum Paris Wagra Karour env. De Bellary Chaper de Morgan 1883/ 465 83” (MNHN), 1 ♂ “India Hyderabad VI.1976 Mer. or. M. Halva leg./ IS 13” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀ “India Hyderabad VI.1976 Mer. or. M. Halva leg./ IS 17” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 5.1 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, head shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, almost glabrous, except for a few small setae on the head and elytra.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, widest at base, anterior margin of labroclypeus strongly produced medially and strongly reflexed, narrowly but distinctly sinuate medially; lateral margin almost straight and strongly convergent to sharp anterior angles, not reflexed, lateral margin and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle; surface flat, with a fine median keel anteriorly, weakly shiny, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately 4 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a short single terminal hair. Frons shiny, only posteriorly narrowly dull, with fine, dense punctures, with a few short setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.76. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly not elevated but flat.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest shortly before base, lateral margins nearly subparallel in posterior half, in anterior half weakly convex and evenly narrowed to the anterior and posterior angles; anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin

distinctly convex, with complete narrow marginal line; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures only; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron basally carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, each bearing a single very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae feebly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly rounded external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra chitinous, apex without short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for a few robust setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to generally distributed fine and dense punctures, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, some scattered punctures with minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a short shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little wider than the mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.45. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with some short setae apically.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, dorsal posterior margin finely serrated, glabrous. Metatibia broad and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.86; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at basal third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face weakly convex, with sparse, irregularly scattered, very fine punctures, glabrous; ventral margin with four robust equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsal segments ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved, distal tooth not elongate.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23A–E. Habitus: Fig. 38F.

Diagnosis. *Maladera ballariensis* sp. n. is very similar to *M. nasuta* (Brenske) but differs clearly in the shape of the parameres: the internal process of the left paramere is

wider and well visible in dorsal view, while the internal process is narrow and little visible in dorsal view in *M. nasuta* (Brenske).

Etymology. The new species is named after its type locality, “Bellary” [Ballari] (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 6.5–7.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.5–5.1 mm, width: 3.8–4.0 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera bilobata* (Arrow, 1945) comb. n.**
(Fig. 23F–I)

Hemiserica bilobata Arrow, 1945: 119; Krajcik 2012: 121.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♂ “S. India/ 61 20/ Type/ *Hemiserica bilobata* Arrow Type” (BMNH), 1 ♂ “S. India/ *Hemiserica* Brenske, n. sp. G.J.A.” (BMNH).

Redescription. Length: 5.7–6.0 mm, length of elytra: 4.2–4.3 mm, width: 2.9–3.1 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, almost glabrous, except for a few small setae on the head and elytra.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, labrum strongly produced medially and strongly reflexed, widest at base, lateral border almost straight and strongly convergent to sharp anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, lateral margins not reflexed, anteriorly narrowly but distinctly sinuate medially; surface with distinct median keel anteriorly, shiny, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a short single terminal hair. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with a few short setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.89. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, little longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly not elevated but flat.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest shortly behind middle, lateral margins subparallel in posterior half, in anterior half weakly convex and evenly narrowed to the anterior and posterior angles, anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt, anterior marginal line narrowly complete, anterior margin strongly produced medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with

microscopic setae in the punctures only; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron basally edged but not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, each bearing a single very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest shortly behind middle, striae feebly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, with a few fine, short, yellow setae laterally, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at the weakly convex external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose, apical border membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for a few robust setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to generally distributed fine and dense punctures, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, some scattered punctures with minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a short shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little wider than the mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.56. Pygidium strongly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with some short setae apically.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, dorsally completely serrated, glabrous. Metatibia broad and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/3.1; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at basal third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face weakly convex, with sparse, irregularly scattered, very fine punctures, glabrous; ventral margin with four robust equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsal segments ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong longitudinal carina, first metatarsomere slightly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved, distal tooth not elongate.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23F–I.

Distribution. The exact distribution of the species in southern Indian unknown.

Maladera brevis* (Blanchard, 1850)Omaloelia brevis* Blanchard, 1850: 78.*Autoserica brevis*: Brenske 1898: 263.*Hemiserica brevis*: Ahrens 2004b: 347.*Maladera (Hemiserica) brevis*: Krajcik 2012: 153; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 91.*Autoserica chalybaea* Brenske, 1898: 264; Arrow 1916: 431, syn. by Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014: 91.

Material examined. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (p. 91); 1 ex. (♀) "Ceylon X-XI.1975 leg. B. Huttler" (HNHM).
Aedeagus. See Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014 (fig. 12J–L, p. 112).

Distribution. Southern India and Sri Lanka (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera lorenzi* sp. n.**

(Figs 23J–L, 38G, 50E)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ "S-India: Karnataka Ablathi, ca. 800 m 12,17N 76,05E W. Lorenz, X.1984" (ZFMK). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ "S-India: Karnataka Ablathi, ca. 800 m 12,17N 76,05E W. Lorenz, X.1984" (ZFMK), 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. xi-58 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 1 ♀ "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. vii-58 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 1 ♀ "S. India Coimbatore 1400 ft. xi-60 S. Nathan" (SEAN), 1 ♂ "South India Madras State Coimbatore 420m, XI.1958/ Collector P.S. Nathan" (BPBM), 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Coimbatore 1400ft. 19 P.S. Nathan" (ISNB), 1 ♂ "South India Nedungadu Tamjore Dt./ Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHN).

Description. Length: 5.9 mm, length of elytra: 4.0 mm, width: 3.1 mm. Body oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, head shiny, remainder of dorsal surface dull, almost glabrous, except for a few small setae on the head and elytra.

Labroclypeus narrowly subtrapezoidal, widest at base, anterior margin of labroclypeus strongly produced medially and strongly reflexed, straight medially at apex; lateral margins slightly concave and strongly convergent to sharp anterior angles, not reflexed, lateral margins and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle; surface flat, with a fine median keel anteriorly, weakly shiny, finely and very densely punctate, distance between punctures less than their diameter, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture indistinctly impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area in front of eye approximately 4 times as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a short single terminal hair. Frons shiny, only posteriorly narrowly dull, with fine, dense punctures, with a few short setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocu-

lar width: 0.89. Antenna yellow, with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum anteriorly not elevated but flat.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at middle, lateral margins evenly moderately convex and narrowed to anterior and posterior angles; anterior angles moderately produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin distinctly convex, with complete narrow marginal line; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in the punctures only; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron basally carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum small, triangular, with fine and dense punctures, each bearing a single very minute seta.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae feebly impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, with fine, dense punctures, odd intervals with a few fine, short, yellow setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae; epipleural edge robust, ending at weakly rounded external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose; apical border of elytra finely membranous, apex with a rim of very short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with moderately large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa glabrous except for a few robust setae laterally; each abdominal sternite, in addition to generally distributed fine and dense punctures, with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, some scattered punctures with minute setae, penultimate sternite apically with a short shiny smooth chitinous border. Mesosternum between mesocoxae little wider than the mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.45. Pygidium weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, without smooth midline, punctures with microscopic setae and with some short setae apically.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate; metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half and not serrate apically, dorsal posterior margin finely serrated, glabrous. Metatibia broad and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/3.1; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally beside dorsal margin with two single punctures each bearing a single spine; lateral face weakly convex, with sparse, irregularly scattered, very fine punctures, glabrous; ventral margin with four robust equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation sharply truncate. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, ventrally with sparse, short setae; metatarsal segments ventrally with a strongly serrated ridge, beside which is a strong lon-

itudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and distinctly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved, distal tooth not elongate.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23J–L. Habitus: Fig. 38G.

Diagnosis. *Maladera lorenzi* sp. n. differs from all other *Hemiserica* species by the dorsal process of the right paramere, which is short and truncate apically, being slightly concavely sinuate at apex resulting in a tiny double tip.

Etymology. The new species is named after one of its collectors, W. Lorenz (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 5.9–6.5 mm, length of elytra: 4.0–4.5 mm, width: 3.1–3.6 mm. Female: Antennal club slightly shorter than in male.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera mutabilis* (Fabricius, 1775) comb. n.**

Melolontha mutabilis Fabricius, 1775: 39; Olivier 1789: 51.

Autoserica mutabilis: Brenske, 1898: 258, 272.

Melolontha globosa Herbst, 1790: 92.

Serica globosa: Burmeister 1855: 167.

Autoserica globosa: Brenske 1898: 274.

Hemiserica globosa: Ahrens 2004b: 345.

Maladera globosa: Krajcik 2012: 154, **syn. n.**

Melolontha immutabilis Gyllenhal, 1817: 181 [replacement name for *M. mutabilis* Olivier, 1789].

Autoserica immutabilis: Brenske, 1898: 220.

Serica barwayana Brenske, 1896: 15; Ahrens 2004b: 345.

Autoserica barwayana: Brenske 1898: 247.

Maladera barwayana: Krajcik 2012: 153, **syn. n.**

Autoserica pygmaea Frey, 1972: 188; Ahrens 2004b: 345.

Maladera pygmaea: Krajcik 2012: 154, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Lectotype (*mutabilis*, here designated): ♂ “*mutabilis* e. mus. Fabr. Tranquebar [Coll. Kiel in loan at ZMUC]” (ZMUC). Paralectotypes (*mutabilis*, here designated): 1 ♀ - no original labels (same species as lectotype) [subsequently labelled by us with “India Tranquebar coll. Fabricius Kiel”], 1 ♂ - no original labels (is *Maladera westermanni*) [subsequently labelled by us with “India Tranquebar coll. Fabricius Kiel”]. (See also Ahrens 2004b).

Additional material examined. See Ahrens 2004 (p. 345); 1 ex. “S. India, 24.V.2003 25 km W Madigere, Karnataka Werner & Lizler leg.” (ZFMK), 2 ex. “S. India Kerala Walayar X-59” (SEAN), 6 ex. “S. India Nilgiri Hills Devala 3200 ft. v-58 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 2 ex. “S India, Tamil Nadu, ix.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras)

S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 3 ex. “S India, Tamil Nadu, 10.-30.viii.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “S India, Tamil Nadu, 20.vi-ii.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. ex. “S India, Tamil Nadu, 20.x.-6.xi.2002 Chennai env. Manapakkam, (Madras) S. Saluk leg.” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “Madras IX. India mer. 1984 Ing. Pokorny lgt.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “Inde Bangalore 1902” (MNHN), 5 ex. “India, Tamil Nadu D: Vuluppam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-31.VIII.2013 leg. Local collector 12° 0,7’N, 79° 47.97’E” (NME).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 559–561, p. 466).

Remarks. The synonymy of *Maladera barwayana* udb *M. pygmaea* with *M. globosa* was established by Ahrens (2004b) based on the study of the complete type material (not cited by Krajcik 2012). The subsequent examination of the types of *M. mutabilis* revealed the identity with *M. globosa*, given that the parameres of the male type specimens were virtually identical in shape.

A fourth potential syntype of *M. mutabilis* of the Fabricius collection was not designated as a paralectotype since it is probably not an Indian species and was possibly secondarily mixed with the syntypes. Some works consider incorrectly Olivier (1789) author of this species (e.g. Krajcik 2012) or even interpreted *M. mutabilis* Olivier as a homonym of *M. mutabilis* Fabricius (Gyllenhal 1817, Burmeister 1855). Since we could not locate any syntypes of Olivier’s *M. mutabilis*, it is very likely that *Melolontha mutabilis* Olivier, 1789 is a nomen nudum.

Distribution. Southern India (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera nasuta* (Brenske, 1894) comb. n.**

(Figs 38H, 50E)

Hemiserica nasuta Brenske, 1894: 57, 87; Brenske 1897: 385, Brenske 1902a: Tf. 1; Ahrens 2004b: 342; Krajcik 2012: 121.

Hemiserica clypeata Brenske, 1894: 11 (nomen nudum).

Hemiserica pallida Arrow, 1945: 119; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 342.

Rhynchosymmela pallida Frey, 1974: 120, syn. by Ahrens 2004d: 32.

Hemiserica mayarami Khan & Ghai, 1980: 40; Krajcik 2012: 121, **syn. n.**

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 342); 7 ex. “India or.” (HNHM).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 551–553, p. 465).

Distribution. NW India (Fig. 50E).

Remarks. *Hemiserica mayarami* Khan & Ghai, 1980 was described based on a single female from Delhi (Palam). Although we had not the opportunity to examine the type material of this species, it must be considered as a junior

synonym of *M. nasuta*, since all diagnostic characters mentioned fall within the intraspecific variation observed in *M. nasuta*, which was also previously recorded from New Delhi (Ahrens 2004b).

***Maladera nasutella* (Ahrens, 2004) comb. n.**

Hemiserica nasutella Ahrens, 2004b: 344.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 344); 2 ex. “Nepal Chitwan Distr. Gunganagar ix.1994 lg. Y. Gc light trap” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “Nepal Chitwan Distr. Gunganagar x.1994 lg. Y. Gc light trap” (IAAS).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 555–558, p. 466).

Distribution. A few records from northern India and Nepal (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera severini* (Brenske, 1896)**

(Figs 23M–P, 38I, 50E)

Serica severini Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica severini: Brenske 1898: 243.

Hemiserica severini: Ahrens 2004b: 347.

Maladera severini: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Syntypes (*severini*): 1 ♂ “Konbir (Bengalen)/ *Serica severini* type Brsk./ Type/ *severini* Brsk./ Dono E. Brenske 1896” (MSNG), 10 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., R. P. Cardon Inde/ Konbir/ Type/ *severini*” (ISNB), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., R. P. Cardon Inde/ Konbir/ Type/ *Serica severini* Type Brsk.” (ISNB; all 4 specimens on one pin with one common label), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., R. P. Cardon Inde/ Konbir/ Type/ *severini* Type Brsk.” (ISNB; of these 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ on one pin with one common label), 2 ♀♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., R. P. Cardon Inde/ Konbir/ Type/ *severini* v. *nigra* Type Brsk.” (ISNB, all 4 specimens on one pin with one common label) 1 ♂ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., R. P. Cardon Inde/ Indien Konbir/ Type/ *Autoserica severini* Brske. det. E. Brenske [not handwriting of Brenske]/ *severini* Brenske R. Ley 191” (ISNB), 1 ♂ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Inde R. P. Cardon / Konbir/ *severini*” (ISNB), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Konbir/ Coll. Brenske/ *severini*” (ZMHB), 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ “Konbir/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB, CF), 3 ♀♀ “Konbir/ Coll. Brenske/ *severini* Type Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Konbir/ Coll. Brenske/ *severini* v. *nigra* Type Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Coll. Brenske/ *severini* Type Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Bengalen Konbir/ Museum Paris Bengale Brenske 1898/ *S. severini* cotyp. Brsk./ cotyp” (MNHN).

Additional material examined. 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. India R. P. Cardon Konbir” (ISNB, very likely no syntypes), 1 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Inde/ Barway P. Cardon” (ISNB), 10 ex. “India Rajasthan Pushkar 7/1995

R. Sauer leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ♀ “Tetara/ Coll. Brenske/ *severini* typ. Brsk.” (no syntype, ZMHB), 4 ex. “India New Dehli VII.1976 M. Halva leg./ IS 61” (CPPB).

Doubtful record. 1 ex. (♀) “Maissour Shimoga Mai 1897” (MNHN).

Redescription. Length: 7.3 mm, length of elytra: 4.6 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body short oval, blackish brown, antenna yellow, labroclypeus moderately shiny, remainder of dorsal surface with iridescent shine, glabrous except for a few small setae on head and lateral margins of pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus trapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins straight and strongly convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface weakly convex, moderately shiny, finely and very densely rugosely punctate, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter, glabrous; frontoclypeal suture feebly incised and weakly curved; smooth area anterior to eye twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely scarcely punctate, with a single terminal seta. Frons dull, with fine, dense punctures, glabrous except for a few setae beside eyes, punctures partly with minute setae. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.49. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum transverse, widest at middle, lateral margins in basal half nearly subparallel, slightly narrowed towards base, strongly convex and evenly narrowed towards strongly produced and sharp anterior angles, anterior margin weakly produced medially; anterior margin straight, with complete and robust marginal line, posterior angles blunt; basal margin without marginal line; surface densely and finely punctate, punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate but not produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and moderately dense punctures, without smooth midline.

Elytra oblong, widest shortly behind middle, striae weakly impressed, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals weakly convex, with fine, moderately dense and almost evenly distributed punctures; penultimate lateral interval with a few sparse fine, short setae, remainder of punctures with minute setae only; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura sparsely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae laterally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very

short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a wide shiny smooth chitinous border of half sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.6. Pygidium moderately convex, dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, glabrous except a few short setae apically.

Legs moderately wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur wide, dull, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, surface very sparsely and superficially punctate, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half and not serrate apically, posterior margin dorsally not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest just behind middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.85, dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at anterior third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin basally with one or two fine setae; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with sparse, fine punctures, smooth along middle, punctures partly with minute setae; ventral margin finely serrate, with four strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex shallowly concave interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated longitudinal ridge and a strong, smooth carina beside it, first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23M–P. Habitus: Fig. 38I.

Variation. Length: 6.6–8.4 mm, length of elytra: 4.6–5.4 mm, width: 4.4–4.9 mm. Female: Pygidium less convex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50E).

***Maladera trilobata* (Khan & Ghai, 1980) comb. n.**

Hemiserica trilobata Khan & Ghai, 1980: 40; Krajcik 2012: 121.

Remarks. The status of this species is uncertain. *Hemiserica trilobata* Khan & Ghai, 1980 was described based on three female specimens from Bombay. Although we had not the opportunity to examine the type material of this species, it must be considered to be a highly aberrant form (given the strongly asymmetric shape of the clypeus; see Khan & Ghai 1980, Fig. 1A) of *M. nasuta*, which was previously recorded from Bombay, however, only with female specimens (Ahrens 2004). Since so far no male

Hemiserica specimens were available from this region and given the comparatively high endemism of this subgenus, we refrain at this stage to synonymise *M. trilobata* with *M. nasuta*.

***Maladera* (subgenus *Omaladera*)**

Omaladera Reitter, 1896: 188 (type species by subsequent designation: *Amaladera diffinis* Reitter, 1896; Ahrens 2004b); Ahrens 2004b: 207; 2006d: 1; 2007c: 21.

Key to *Omaladera* species of the Indian subcontinent (♂♂)

- 1 Anterior margin of labroclypeus medially bluntly angled and strongly reflexed.2
- 1' Anterior margin of labroclypeus shallowly sinuate medially but not reflexed.6
- 2 Left paramere strongly miniaturised (subequal 1/10 of length right paramere), spherical.3
- 2' Left paramere weakly miniaturised (subequal 1/4 of length right paramere), valve-shaped, at apex slightly reflexed externally. Metatibia wide and short (ratio length/ width: 1/2.6).*M. stevensi* Ahrens
- 3 Left paramere in dorsal view visible.4
- 3' Left paramere in dorsal view not visible.5
- 4 Metatibia short and wide, ratio with/ length: 1/2.6. Right paramere basally narrowed and distinctly widened apically. Antennal club distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*M. gardneri* Ahrens
- 4' Metatibia longer, ratio with/ length: 1/3.0. Right paramere with wide basal lobe, apically narrowed. Antennal club only slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined.*M. sprecheri* Ahrens
- 5 Body smaller (7.7–8.1 mm), dark brown. Antennal club slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Right paramere slightly widened apically.*M. dierli* (Frey)
- 5' Body larger (8.4–10.3 mm), reddish brown. Antennal club as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Right paramere evenly narrowed apically.*M. simlana* (Brenske)
- 6 Left paramere short, at maximum 3 times as long as wide.8
- 6' Left paramere long, at least 4 times longer than wide.7
- 7 Left paramere hook-like bent dorsally.*M. clypeata* (Fairmaire)
- 7' Left paramere moderately curved centrally.*M. paraprabangana* sp. n.
- 8 Lateral margin of labroclypeus moderately narrowed distally, straight or slightly concave before apex. Phal-

- lobase at right side with a long lamella-like apophysis. Right paramere not widened internally. *M. joachimi* Ahrens
- 8' Lateral margin of labroclypeus convex before apex. 9
- 9 Basal lobe of right paramere convexly arched. Phallobase at dorsal apex before parameres not impressed (lateral view), not sharply produced at apex on right side. *M. emmrichi* Ahrens
- 9' Basal lobe of right paramere longitudinally carinate up to the base. 10
- 10 Basal lobe of right paramere long, subequal to at least one quarter of paramere length. Left paramere short and wide. Right paramere at base convexly widened internally. 11
- 10' Basal lobe of right paramere short, at maximum subequal to 1/5 of paramere length. Right paramere at base not widened internally. 12
- 11 Basal lobe of right paramere very long, longer than one third of paramere length. Left paramere slightly curved dorsally. *M. himalayica himalayica* (Brenske)
- 11' Basal lobe of right paramere subequal one quarter of paramere length. Left paramere straight. *M. himalayica thimphuensis* Ahrens
- 12 Right paramere long and narrow, at apex distinctly curved ventrally; its basal lobe very short. Phallobase at apex distinctly narrowed dorsoventrally. *M. himalayica thakkhola* Ahrens
- 12' Right paramere moderately long, at apex weakly curved ventrally. 13
- 13 Phallobase at right side sharply produced apically, apex almost not dorsoventrally narrowed (lateral view). ... *M. himalayica incola* Ahrens
- 13' Phallobase at right side not much produced apically, apex almost distinctly dorso-ventrally narrowed (lateral view). *M. himalayica immunda* Ahrens

Maladera clypeata (Fairmaire, 1887)

(Figs 23Q–S, 38J, 50F)

Serica clypeata Fairmaire, 1887 (nec Fairmaire, 1893): 109.

Autoserica clypeata: Brenske 1898: 210.

Maladera clypeata: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Autoserica spectabilis Brenske, 1898: 331, **syn. n.**

Maladera spectabilis: Ahrens 2006d: 15; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Autoserica colossica Brenske, 1898: 324, **syn. n.**

Type material examined. Syntypes (*clypeata*): 1 ♀ “Yunnan/ *Serica clypeata* Fairm.” (MNHN), 1 ♀ “Yunan” (MNHN). Syntypes (*spectabilis*): 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “Hte Birmanie Mines des Rubies 1200 m–2300 m Doherty 1890/ *spectabilis* type Brsk./ Mus. Paris ex. Coll. Oberthür/ Type” (MNHN). Lectotype (*colossica*, here designated):

♀ “Carin Cheba 900–1100m L. Fea V XII-88/ *Serica colossica* type Brsk/ coll. Brenske/ *colossica* Brsk./ Typus” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. **Assam:** 1 ex. “Khasis May 1896 Nat. Coll./ Coll. Kraatz” (DEIC), 2 ex. “Khasis Jan 1895 Nat. Coll./ Coll. C. Felsche Kauf 20, 1918” (SMTD), 1 ex. “Khasia Hills VI. 96/ Coll. C. Felsche Kauf 20, 1918” (SMTD), 1 ex. “Assam: Shillong, 14.V.1909. H.M. Parish/ Brit. Mus. 1923–247” (BMNH), 1 ex. “India Shillong R.N. Barwal Sp. 5 (B3) in soil CIE A18908/ Pres by Comm Inst Ent B.M. 1987–1” (BMNH), 1 ex. “Assam. W.F. Badgley. 1906–1985” (BMNH), 2 ex. “India Or. Manipur/ Doherty/ Fry Coll. 1905. 100” (BMNH). **Burma:** 12 ex. “Burma (Myanmar) SW Shan state Taunggyi J. Rejsek 1.-18.6.1997” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “Birmanian Lashio VI.53 Bentoglio” (MSNM), 1 ex. “Tenasserim Tandong 4000’ [feet] Mai Fruhstorfer leg.” (MNHN), 4 ex. “Birmah Ruby Mnes/ Doherty/ Fry Coll. 1905.100” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♀) “Pakokho Hills, Burma. 1923.67” (BMNH), 1 ex. (♂) “Myanmar N (Burma) 65 km NE Putao, 1250 m Zi Yar Dam vill., 18–21.05.1998 leg. S. Murzin & V. Sinaev” (CTIO). **Thailand:** 3 ex. “N-Thailand 8.-15.VII.1991 Doi Inthanon, leg. Malicky” (ZSM), 4 ex. “N-Thailand 12.-14.V.1990 Doi Inthanon, leg. Malicky” (ZSM), 1 ex. “N-Thailand 3.IV.1990 Doi Inthanon, leg. Malicky” (ZSM), 1 ex. “Thai-NE, Loei prov., Phu Kradung N.P., 16°52’N 101°49’E, 16.-18.v.1999 1000 m D. Hauck leg.” (CPPB), 7 ex. “Thai-N, 1.-19.5.1998 Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, Bednarik leg., 1400 m” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Thai-N, 1.-19.v.1998 Chiang Mai Prov. Ban San Pakia, 1400 m Ivo Martinu leg.” (ZFMK), 1 ex. “Thailand, 1000–1600 m Chiang Mai prov., 20 km NW of Fang, 2.-5.v.1996 lgt. S. & V. Becvar” (CPPB), 3 ex. “Thai, 9.-13.iv.1991 Thimonghta 350 m 15°02’N 98°35’E P. Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 13 ex. “NW Thailand, 9.-16.V.1991 Mae Hong Son, Ban Huei Po, 1600 m, leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB), 66 ex. “Thai-N, 23.-27.v.1999, Mae Hong Son prov., 19°27’N, 98°20’E, SE of Soppong, 1500 m D. Hauck leg.” (CPPB), 11 ex. “Thai-N, Nan prov., 19°13’N, 101°07’E, Doi Phukha N.P., Headq., 22.-26.iv.1999, ca. 1500 m, D. Hauck leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Thai 28/6.1993 14.01N 99.31E, Kanchanaburi 50 m, Vit Kubán leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “NE Thai Nan distr., Ban Pha Khap, 15.-20.V.1992 leg. P. Pacholátko” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Thai 2-3/6.1995 18.49N 98.54E, Doi Pui, 1400 m, Vit Kubán leg.” (CPPB), 5 ex. “Thai 28-31/5 1995 19.27N 98.20E Soppong, 1500 m, Vit Kubán leg./ TS 37” (CPPB). **China:** 2 ex. “Yunnan 1950 m 25.42N 100.12E Dali-Erhai Lake 3.7.92 David Kral lgt.” (CK), 2 ex. “China C-Yunnan 60 km SE Kunming, Shilin (Stone Forest) lgt. D. Kral 3-4/7’90” (CN), 1 ex. “Yunnan 1500–2500 m 25.22N 98.49E 17-24/5 Gaoligong mts. Vit Kubán leg. 1995/ CS 25” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Yunnan NW, 2500 m Haba Mts. 21-23/VII/1996 S. Mourzine leg.” (ZFMK), 17 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Chine/ Sse-Tsong alt. 2000 m Est Yun-

nan/ Coll. P. Guerry Le Moul't vendit" (ISNB), 2 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Chine/ Kut-Sin-Fou alt. 2000 m Nord Est Yunnan/ Coll. P. Guerry Le Moul't vendit" (ISNB), 4 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Chine/ (Yunnan)/ Coll. P. Guerry Le Moul't vendit" (ISNB), 1 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Chine/ Djo-Kou-La alt. 1200 m Nord Ouest Yunnan/ Coll. P. Guerry Le Moul't vendit" (ISNB), 2 ex. "Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. Chine/ Sud Yunnan Tche-Ping-Tcheou/ Coll. P. Guerry Le Moul't vendit" (ISNB), 1 ex. "China: E-Yunnan; Damaidi 2500 m, Guangnan near Vietnam VII-2003 leg. Li et al." (ZFMK). **Laos:** 4 ex. "Laos north, 5-11.V.1997, 20 km NW Louang Namtha N 21°09,2', E 101°18,7', alt. 900+100 m E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg. / M. Strba & R. Hergovits" (CPPB), 2 ex. "Laos centr., Bolikhamsai prov. Ban Nape- Kaew Nua Pass, 18.4.-1.5.1998, alt. 600+100 m, N 18°22,3, E 105°09,1' (GPS), E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ M. Strba & R. Hergovits" (CPPB), 1 ex. "Laos, 21°09'N 101°19'E Louangnamtha pr. Namtha-MuangSing 5.-31.v.1997 900-1200 m Vit Kuban leg." (CPPB), 1 ex. "Laos, V.1967 Ban-Van-Eua/ *Autoserica colossica* Br. det. G. Frey 1971" (CF), 34 ex. "Laos-NE; Hua Phan prov.; Ban Saluei; Phu Phan Mt.; 20°15'N 104°02'E; 1500-2000 m; J. Bezdé k leg.; 26.iv.-11.v.2001" (CPPB), 33 ex. "Laos-NE; Hua Phan prov.; Ban Saluei; Phu Phan Mt.; 20°15'N 104°02'E; 1500-2000 m; D. Hauck leg.; 26.iv.-11.v.2001" (CPPB), 17 ex. "Laos-C.; Kham Mouan pr.; Ban Khoun Ngeun; ~200 m; 18°07'N 104°29'E; 19.-31.v.2001 Pacholátko leg." (CPPB). **Vietnam:** 8 ex. "N-Vietnam Fan Si Pan near Sapa, 1500-1950 m 17.-30.VI.1999 A. Kallies leg." (ZFMK), 51 ex. "N-Vietnam, Prov. Lao Cai, Sa Pa, 1600-1700 m, N22°19'52"; E103°50'; 23.-27.V.1999 leg. Ahrens, Jä ger, Fabrizi" (ZFMK), 1 ex. "N-Vietnam, Bac Ha env., Lao Cai Prov. 22°32'05"N; 104°17'32"E 980-1000 m, 28.-30.V.1999 leg. Ahrens, Jä ger, Fabrizi" (ZFMK), 1 ex. "N. Vietnam: Lao Cai Prov. 23 km, W. of Sa Pa 2/VII/1997 ca. 1600 m collr. C.L.Li" (ZFMK), 29 ex. "Vietnam N (Sa Pa) Lao Cai Prov., 250 km from Hanoi bearing 31°, Sa Pa vill. env., Hoang Lien Son Nat. Res. 27.5.-3.6.1998 1250 m leg. A. Napolov" (CNA), 2 ex. "Vietnam N (Sa Pa) Lao Cai Prov., 250 km from Hanoi bearing 31°, Sa Pa vill. env., Hoang Lien Son Nat. Res. 1.-6.7.1998 1250 m leg. A. Napolov" (CNA), 8 ex. "Vietnam N (Sa Pa) Lao Cai Prov., 250 km from Hanoi bearing 31°, Sa Pa vill. env., Hoang Lien Son Nat. Res. 16-20.6.1998 1250 m leg. A. Napolov" (CNA), 3 ex. "Vietnam N (Sa Pa) Lao Cai Prov., 250 km from Hanoi bearing 31°, Sa Pa vill. env., Hoang Lien Son Nat. Res. 21.-23.6.1998 1250 m leg. A. Napolov" (CNA), 10 ex. "Vietnam N (Sa Pa) Lao Cai Prov., 250 km from Hanoi bearing 31°, Sa Pa vill. env., Hoang Lien Son Nat. Res. 9.-15.6.1998 1250 m leg. A. Napolov" (CNA), 2 ex. "Vietnam N (Sa Pa) Lao Cai Prov., 250 km from Hanoi bearing 31°, Sa Pa vill. env., Hoang Lien Son Nat. Res. 25.VI.-5.VII.1998 1250 m leg. A. Napolov" (CNA).

Redescription. Length: 11.8–12.7 mm, elytral; length: 9.1–9.4 mm, width: 7.1–8.1 mm. Body oval, reddish to dark brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus, tibiae and tarsi shiny, nearly glabrous except lateral setae of pronotum and elytra and a few setae on head.

Labroclypeus transversal, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct, blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised laterally before labrum, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, densely, rugosely and very coarsely punctate, distance between punctures smaller their diameter, punctures partly fused with each other and intermixed with numerous very large punctures bearing each a robust erect seta. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and wide, very finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and sparsely punctate, in posterior half with a densely punctate stripe being densely setose as beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.5. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with antennomeres, in male slightly longer than the remaining antennomeres combined, in female distinctly shorter than the remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide and moderately convex, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately curved and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produce, posterior angles moderately rounded, lateral margins immediately beside anterior angles slightly concavely sinuate; anterior margin with fine marginal line, slightly convexly produced medially; surface with fine, sparse to moderately dense puncture, with indistinct microscopic setae in punctures, anterior and lateral margins with sparse and moderately long setae. Scutellum widely triangular, punctation as in pronotum, on midline punctures less dense.

Elytra widest at middle, external apical angles widely rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and sparsely punctate, odd intervals partly with single short more or less erect setae, humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge moderately robust ending at external apical angle; epipleura finely and densely setose; apical margin chitinous, without a rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral face coarsely and densely punctate, moderately densely setose; mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly wider than the mesofemur. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.72. Abdominal sternites dull, finely sparsely punctate, with a row of robust punctures each bearing a short robust seta, penultimate sternite with a broad shiny and chitinous rim being half as long as sternite. Pygidium apically in male strongly convex, coarse-

ly and densely punctate, punctures less dense basally, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few long robust setae at apex, in female pygidium weakly convex.

Legs moderately long and wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, sides subparallel, basally slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.63; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before the middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few fine robust setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally and basally with sparse and fine punctures; ventral margin with four strong equidistant spines; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly and concavely sinuate. Tarsi in cross section circular, without lateral carina, metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length slightly longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23Q–S, Habitus: Fig. 38J.

Remarks. The species differs from other *Omaladera* species from Asia by the typical stripe of long setae on the frons as well as in the morphology of its aedeagus. The lectotype of *Autoserica colossica* and syntypes *A. spectabilis* are virtually identical with female specimens of *M. clypeata*.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50F).

Maladera dierli (Frey, 1969)

(Figs 38K, 51A)

Cephaloserica dierli Frey, 1969a: 522.

Maladera dierli: Ahrens 2004b: 212; Ahrens 2006d: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162; Shrestha et al. 2012: 380; Krajcik 2012: 154; Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015: 141.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 212); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 380); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 141).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 311–313, p. 429).

Distribution. From mountains east of the Indus river towards eastern Nepal (Fig. 51A).

Maladera emmrichi Ahrens, 2004

Maladera emmrichi Ahrens, 2004b: 227; Ahrens 2006a: 413, 2006d: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 273.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 227), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 273).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 336–338, p. 433).

Distribution. Known from the Kumaon-Himalaya, central and eastern Nepal, absent in western Nepal (Fig. 50F).

Maladera gardneri Ahrens, 2004

Maladera gardneri Ahrens, 2004b: 216; Ahrens 2006d: 15.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 216); 10 ex. “Pakistan Azad Jammu & Kashmir prov., SW from Garhi, 1500m, 5.-15.VII.2003 V. Gurko leg.” (ZFMK).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 317–319, p. 430).

Distribution. Known from the type locality (Dehra Dun, U.P.) (Fig. 50F), but recently recorded for Pakistan (Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015).

Maladera himalayica himalayica (Brenske, 1896)

Serica himalayica Brenske, 1896: 152; Barlow 1899: 243.

Autoserica himalayica: Brenske 1898: 293.

Maladera himalayica himalayica: Ahrens 2004b: 217, 2006a: 413, 2006d: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 273.

Autoserica spatiosa Brenske, 1898: 377; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 217.

Autoserica franklinmuelleri Moser, 1925: 56; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 217.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 217), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p. 273); 6 ex. “Kurseong Inde Verschraeghen 1904” (ISNB).

Doubtful records. 1 ♀ “coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. N.W. India: Ajmer Rajasthan coll. J. Muller” (ISNB), 2 ex. “coll. R.I.Sc.N.B. S. India Trichinopoly 1904/05 R.P. Du Breuil ex. Coll. Moffarts” (ISNB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 321–323, p. 430).

Distribution. Himalaya: Sikkim and Darjeeling. The occurrence in southern India (Coimbatore, type locality of *Autoserica franklinmuelleri*) is very doubtful (Fig. 51A).

Maladera himalayica immunda Ahrens, 2004

Maladera himalayica immunda Ahrens, 2004b: 222; Ahrens 2006a: 413, 2006d: 15.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 222), 2006a (p. 413).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 327–329, p. 431).

Distribution. Eastern Nepal (Fig. 51A).

***Maladera himalayica incola* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera himalayica incola Ahrens, 2004b: 223; Ahrens 2006a: 413, 2006d: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 223), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011 (p. 162).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 330–332, p. 432).

Distribution. The subspecies is endemic to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 51A).

***Maladera himalayica thakkkholae* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera himalayica thakkkholae Ahrens, 2004b: 225; Ahrens 2006d: 15.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 225).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 333–335, p. 432).

Distribution. The subspecies is endemic to central Nepal (Annapurna mts.) (Fig. 51A).

***Maladera himalayica thimphuensis* Ahrens, 2004**

Maladera himalayica thimphuensis Ahrens, 2004b: 220; Ahrens 2006d: 15.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 220).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 324–326, p. 431).

Distribution. The subspecies is endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 51A).

***Maladera joachimi* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 38L, 51A)

Maladera joachimi Ahrens, 2004: 229; Ahrens 2006a: 413, 2006d: 15.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 229), 2006a (p. 413).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 339–341, p. 433).

Distribution. Species is endemic to western central Nepal (Fig. 51A).

***Maladera paraprabangana* sp. n.**

(Figs 23T–W, 38M, 50F)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004/ 15/04” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004/ 15/04” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6', E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40” (CPPB), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 6.-12.v.2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14' E, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (ZFMK), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-15'N, 91°47'E, 500-900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.-12.v.2004/ 41/04” (ZFMK), 2 ♂♂ “NE India W Meghalaya Garo Hills; Nokrek N. P. 25,40N 91,04E, 2.-13.VII.1997 V. Sinaev leg., 1150 m” (ZFMK), 1 ♀ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500-600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 13.-18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (ZFMK), 6 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6', E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004/ 15/04” (CPPB), 1 ♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-15'N, 91°47'E, 500-900m, L. Dembický leg., 11.-12.v.2004/ 41/04” (CPPB), 1 ♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1999; 3 km E of Tura; 1150 m; 25°30'N 90°14'E; 1.-8.v. Zd. Košťál leg.” (ZFMK), 3 ♂♂ “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.iv.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ “NE India, Meghalaya, 6.-12.v.2002, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N, 90°14' E, M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500-600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E; 13.-18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 12.4 mm, elytral; length: 9.4 mm, width: 7.5 mm. Body oval, dark brown, dorsal surface dull, labroclypeus, tibiae and tarsi shiny, nearly glabrous except lateral setae of pronotum and elytra and a few setae on head.

Labroclypeus transversal, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct, blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised laterally before labrum; anterior angles strongly convex; anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface weakly convex medially, densely, rugosely and very coarsely punctate, distance between punctures smaller their diameter, punctures partly fused with each other and intermixed with numerous very large punctures bearing each a robust erect seta. Frontoclypeal su-

ture finely incised, weakly curved; smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus very short and wide, very finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and sparsely punctate, in posterior half with a densely punctate stripe being densely setose as beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.52. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum wide and moderately convex, widest at base, lateral margins evenly moderately curved and convergent anteriorly, anterior angles sharp and distinctly produce, posterior angles moderately rounded, lateral margins immediately beside anterior angles slightly concavely sinuate; anterior margin with fine marginal line, slightly convexly produced medially; surface with fine, sparse to moderately dense puncture, with indistinct microscopic setae in punctures, anterior and lateral margins with sparse and moderately long setae. Scutellum widely triangular, punctuation as in pronotum, on midline punctures less dense.

Elytra widest at middle, external apical angles widely rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals flat, finely and sparsely punctate, odd intervals partly with single short more or less erect setae, humerus close to epipleural edge with a single long seta; epipleural edge moderately robust ending at external apical angle; epipleura finely and densely setose; apical margin chitinous, without a rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral face coarsely and densely punctate, moderately densely setose; mesosternum between mesocoxae slightly wider than the mesofemur. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.62. Abdominal sternites dull, finely sparsely punctate, with a row of robust punctures each bearing a short robust seta, penultimate sternite with a broad shiny and chitinous rim being half as long as sternite. Pygidium apically strongly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, punctures less dense basally, narrowly impunctate on basal midline, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few long robust setae at apex.

Legs moderately long and wide; femora finely and sparsely punctate, with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur moderately shiny, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately long and wide, sides subparallel, basally slightly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.67; dorsal margin sharply carinate, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, with a few fine robust setae basally; lateral face longitudinally convex, smooth, laterally and basally with sparse and fine punctures; ventral margin with four strong equi-

distant spines; medial face smooth and glabrous; apex interiorly near tarsal articulation shallowly and concavely sinuate. Tarsi in cross section circular, without lateral carina, metatarsomeres glabrous ventrally, with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23T–W. Habitus: Fig. 38M.

Diagnosis. *Maladera paraprabangana* sp. n. is in its external appearance very similar to *M. clypeata* and *M. prabangana* (from Laos). *M. paraprabangana* sp. n. differs from the latter by the shorter left paramere that is moderately curved ventrally instead of being straight. From *M. clypeata* *M. paraprabangana* sp. n. differs by its darker colour and the shape of the left paramere, which is in *M. clypeata* hook-like and bent dorsally.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from the combined greek prefix ‘para-’ (beside/ close) and the species name “prabangana”, with reference to its similarity to this taxon.

Variation. Length: 12.1–12.8 mm, elytral length: 8.6–9.4 mm, width: 7.2–7.9 mm. Female: antennal club distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined; pygidium weakly convex.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 50F).

Maladera simlana (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica simlana Brenske, 1898: 302.

Maladera simlana: Ahrens 2004b: 208, 2006a: 413, 2006d: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2011: 162; Shrestha et al. 2012: 381; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 208), 2006a (p. 413); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009 (p. 273), 2011 (p. 162); Shrestha et al. 2012 (p. 381); Sabatinelli & Ahrens 2015 (p. 141).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 308–310, p. 428).

Distribution. Mountains east of the Indus river to eastern central Nepal (Fig. 50F).

Maladera sprecheriae Ahrens, 2004

Maladera sprecheriae Ahrens, 2004b: 214; Ahrens 2006d: 15; Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b: 273, 2011: 162.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004 (p. 214); Ahrens & Fabrizi 2009b (p273), 2011 (p. 162).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 314–316, p. 429).

Distribution. Species is endemic to Bhutan (Fig. 50F).

Maladera stevensi Ahrens, 2004

Maladera stevensi Ahrens, 2004b: 231; Ahrens 2006d: 15.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 231).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 342–344, p. 434).

Distribution. Species is endemic to Sikkim (Fig. 50F).

Maladera incertae sedis

Maladera drescheri (Moser, 1913)

(Figs 38N, 51B)

Autoserica drescheri Moser, 1913: 294.

Maladera drescheri: Ahrens 2004b: 278; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Autoserica dalatensis Frey, 1969b: 107; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 278.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 278); 3 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38’N 91°54’E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004” (CPPB).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 421–423, p. 445).

Distribution. Recorded from Meghalaya, Indochina, Borneo and Java (map on Indian subcontinent: Fig. 51B).

Maladera geniculata sp. n.

(Figs 23X–Z, 38O, 51B)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°38’N 91°54’E; ~1200m, L. Dembický leg., 7.-9.v.2004b/ 15/04” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “NE India, Meghalaya state West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park 9-17.V.1996 alt. 1100+150m GPS N25°29.6’, E90°19.5 (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša/ IS 40” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ “NE India; Meghalaya, 2002 1 km E of Tura, 500-600m, 25°30’N, 90°14’E; 13.-18.V. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 8.0 mm, elytral length: 5.8 mm, width: 4.9 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, head and anterior pronotum moderately shiny, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base and shiny, lateral margins convex and strongly convergent an-

teriorly, producing an indistinct angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin straight, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, glabrous. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a long terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and densely punctate, with a few single setae beside eyes. Eyes large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.74. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, three times as long as remaining antennomeres combined, strongly reflexed, joints of club strongly widened. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, moderately rounded at tip; anterior margin slightly convex, anterior marginal line widely interrupted medially; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin chitinous, without rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.78. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, ultimate sternite with dense and long setae. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, with fine long setae on apical half, otherwise with microscopic setae in punctures.

Legs short and wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line; anterior row of setae reduced; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest shortly before apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.7, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a short serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin and 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only basal half with mod-

erately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere slightly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23X–Z. Habitus: Fig. 38O. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from all other Indian *Maladera* species by the shape of its aedeagus. At the moments it is hard to find closer comparisons of *M. geniculata* with any of the known Indian species.

Etymology. The name (adjective in the nominative singular) of the new species is derived from Latin ‘*geniculatus*’ (having a knot), with reference to the short and transverse antennomeres of the antennal funiculus.

Variation. Length: 8.0–10.2 mm, elytral length: 5.8–6.9 mm, width: 4.9–5.9 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

Maladera hauseri (Brenske, 1898)

(Figs 23Aa–Ac, 38P, 51B)

Autoserica hauseri Brenske, 1898: 240.

Maladera hauseri: Krajcik 2012: 154

Type material examined. Syntype (*hauseri*): 1 ♂ “India or. Nagpore/ *Hauseri* Type Brsk./ coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 2 ex. “Belgaum/ Coll. Kraatz” (DEIC), 1 ♂ “India Kistna Dt. Aranigadda VII-53 Rimondi/ MSN Milano” (MSNM), 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ “India or. Nagpore” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “India Sangli/ hauseri Brsk.” (ZMHB), 1 ex. (♂) “India or. Pachmeria/ Serica No. 69 Brsk.” (ZMHB), 4 ex. “Inde Anglaise Shimoga” (MNHN), 4 ex. “Central India: Jabalpur 480 m. X-57, P. Nathan” (BPBM), 1 ex. (♀) “Ahmednagar Vorder-Indien Tiefermann 1914-18” (UMB), 1 ex. (♂) “Indien, Umg. Madurai 1985-1989 leg. D. Joshi” (CARL), 4 ex. “S-India: 5 km N Sartara, Maharashtra, S-Poona 11.VII.1996 Werner & Lorenz leg.” (ZFMK), 22 ♂♂, 79 ♀♀ “India W, 2.-7.X.2005 Maharashtra st., Wai env., 70 km S of Pune, J. Bezdek leg.” (CPPB), 34 ex. “India occ., 3-6.x.2005 Wai env., Maharashtra st. 70km S of Pune leg. F. Kantner” (NME, SMNS).

Redescription. Length: 7.8 mm, elytral length: 5.0 mm, width: 4.5 mm. Body oval, uniformly blackish brown, dorsal face with iridescent shine, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised towards labrum, anterior angles convex, anterior margin nearly straight medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and extremely densely punctate, punctures partly fusing with each other. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and very densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.67. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and subparallel, in anterior half evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, weakly convexly produced medially; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, even intervals flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, odd intervals weakly convex with punctures concentrated along striae and with a few single short setae, otherwise with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.72. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium moderately shiny, convex, coarsely and densely punctate, without median impunctate line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, with adjacent continuous serrated line,

anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and moderately long, widest behind middle, basally distinctly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.45, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a short, partly interrupted serrated line and beside it 3–4 single punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and coarse punctures, along middle largely impunctate; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and little longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 23Aa–Ac. Habitus: Fig. 38P.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera polunini* Ahrens, 2004**

(Figs 39A, 51B)

Maladera polunini Ahrens, 2004b: 264.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 264).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 399–401, p. 442).

Distribution. Endemic to Nepal (Langtang valley) (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera punctulata* (Frey, 1972)**

(Figs 24A–C, 39B, 51B)

Autoserica punctulata Frey, 1972: 195.

Maladera punctulata: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “Viet Nam DiLinh (Djiring) 920 m 22-28.IV.60/ Light Trap S. Quate & L. Quate/ Type *Autoserica punctulata* G. Frey 1970” (BPBM). Paratypes: 1 ♂ “Viet Nam DiLinh (Djiring) 920 m 22-28.IV.60/ Light Trap S. Quate & L. Quate/ Paratype *Autoserica punctulata* G. Frey 1972” (BPBM), 1 ♂ “Vietnam 1960/ Paratype *Autoserica punctulata* G. Frey 1972” (BPBM).

Additional material examined. Laos. 1 ex. “Laos: Khammouane Prov. Phon Tiou/ N. Wilson Collector Col-

lector Bishop/ 8.VI.1965/ at light” (BMP), 1 ex. “Laos, Bolikhamxai pr. 18°16'N 103°11'E, 70km NEE Vientiane, 27-30.IV.1997, 150m, Vit Kubán leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “Laos, 21°09'N 101°19'E, Louangnamtha pr. Namtha-Muang Sing, 5.-31.V.1997, 900-1200m Vit Kubán leg.” (CPPB). **Thailand.** “Thai Mae Hong Song 19°27'N 98°20'E, 1500 m, Soppong, 7.-12.V. Vit Kubán leg., 1996” (CPPB). **India.** 181 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 17 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya state, Jaintia Hills reg., Jowai 6-8.VI.1996 alt. 1350+100 m, GPS N25°27' E92°12' (WGS 84) E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg./ IS 21” (CPPB), 62 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, ~8 km N of Shillong, 25°36'N 91°54'E; ~1200m, L. Dembický; 7.-9.V.2004” (CPPB), 1 ex. “NE India; Meghalaya; 1400 m; Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri 25°27'N 90°19'E; 26.IV.1999 Dembický & Pacholátko leg.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “NE India Assam, 2002, Umrongso vill. env. 700 m, 25°27'E, 92°43'E, 3.-8.V., M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB), 1 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E Tura, 500 – 600m, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 13.-18..V., M. Trýzna & P. Benda leg.” (CPPB, ZFMK), 1 ex. “NE India, Meghalaya, SW of Cherrapunjee, 25°13'-14' N, 91°40' E, 500-950m, L. Dembický leg., 5.-24.V.2005” (CPPB). **Vietnam.** 1 ex. “S Vietnam, 1.-15.5.1994 Nam Cat Tien- Nat. Park P. Pacholátko & L. Dembický leg.” (CPPB), 2 ♂♂ “Viet Nam DiLinh (Djiring) 920 m 22-28.IV.60/ Light Trap S. Quate & L. Quate” (BPBM), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Viet Nam Djiring 900 m 26.IV.60/ L.W. Quate Collector” (BPBM), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Viet Nam DiLinh (Djiring) 3000' [feet] 26.IV.60/ R.R. Leech Collector” (BPBM), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “Vietnam: 39 km S of Djiring, 810 m 29.IV.1960/ L.W. Quate Collector” (BPBM), 1 ♀ “Vietnam: 20 km S of Djiring, 1440 m 28.IV.1960/ L.W. Quate Collector” (BPBM), 1 ♂ “Viet Nam: 31 km S of Dilinh (Djiring) 1050 m, 29.IV.1960/ R.R. Leech Collector” (BPBM).

Description. Length: 5.2 mm, elytral length: 3.6 mm, width: 3.1 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark reddish brown, dorsal and ventral face shiny, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, subtrapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing a blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles strongly convex, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins moderately reflexed; surface flat, finely and very densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture indistinctly incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, without terminal seta. Frons coarsely and very densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.5.

Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, moderately rounded at tip; anterior margin slightly convex, with complete marginal line; lateral and lateral anterior margin with sparse, fine setae; surface coarsely and densely punctate, glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and dense, glabrous.

Elytra widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures concentrated along striae, glabrous; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with short and sparse setae; apical margin with a fine membranous rim of microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.56. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, ultimate sternite with dense and long setae. Pygidium shiny, moderately convex, coarsely and very densely punctate, with a transverse row of fine and short setae before apex.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur shiny, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae present; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest shortly before apex, ratio width/length: 1/2.67, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at one third, apical one at two thirds of metatibial length, basally with 2–3 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, entirely impunctate; ventral margin indistinctly serrate, with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly longer than following two tarsomeres combined and nearly twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24A–C. Habitus: Figs 39B.

Distribution. This species was described from southern Vietnam and is widely distributed in Indochina (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera rosettae* (Frey, 1972)**

(Figs 24D–G, 39C, 51B)

Autoserica rosettae Frey, 1972: 189.

Maladera rosettae: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Type material examined. Holotype (*rosettae*): ♂ “Jabalpur, 1600 ft. Centr. Indien Nathan, IX.1957/ Type *Autoserica rosettae* G. Frey 1972” (CF). Paratypes (*rosettae*): 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ “Jabalpur, 1600 ft. Centr. Indien Nathan, IX.1957/ Paratype *Autoserica rosettae* G. Frey 1972” (CF, MNHN), 1 ♂ “Jabalpur, 1600 ft. Centr. Indien Nathan IX.1972/ Paratype *Autoserica rosettae* G. Frey 1972” (ZMHB).

Additional material examined. 2 ex. (♂) “India Rajasthan Pushkar 7/ 1995 R. Sauer leg.” (ZFMK), 5 ex. (♂, ♀) “S. India Jahawalpur ix-57 S. Nathan” (SEAN), 1 ♂ “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ India: Jabalpur Madhya Prad P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Doubtful record. 5 ex. (♂) “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ S. India: Coimbatore 1400ft. 19 P.S. Nathan” (ISNB).

Redescription. Length: 6.2 mm, elytral length: 4.1 mm, width: 3.9 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark reddish brown, dorsal face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and strongly convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised towards labrum, anterior angles convex, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and extremely densely punctate, punctures partly fusing with each other. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons dull, finely and very densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.62. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight and weakly convergent, in anterior half evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, weakly convexly produced medially; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangu-

lar, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest shortly behind middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and moderately densely punctate, intervals weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures concentrated along striae, odd intervals with a few single short setae, otherwise with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.57. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites dull, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, coarsely and densely punctate, without median impunctate line, with a few fine longer setae apically, otherwise only with microscopic setae only.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, with adjacent continuous serrated line, anterior row of setae complete; posterior ventral margin almost straight, weakly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and moderately long, widest behind middle, basally distinctly narrowed, ratio width/length: 1/2.77, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a short, partly interrupted serrated line and beside it 3–4 single punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with moderately dense and coarse punctures, along middle largely impunctate; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24D–G. Habitus: Fig. 39C.

Remarks. *M. rosettae* (Frey) differs from *M. hauseri* by the slightly sinuate anterior margin of the labroclypeus, the smaller body size, the dull surface, as well as in the shape of parameres.

It needs to be investigated with more material whether the observed differences in genital morphology between the two species might represent only intraspecific variation (assignable to subspecies or just local population level); at “Nagpore” we found an intermediate paramere shape between *M. rosettae* and *M. hauseri*.

Another specimen labelled as paratype (♀) of *A. rosettae* from “Kerala, V.1970 Calicut distr. 3500 ft. Nathan” (CF) does not belong to this species, but to another, so far not identified one.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera schoenwitzae* sp. n.**

(Figs 24H–J, 39D, 51B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India Kerala; 1250 m; 15 km SW Munnar; 1.-9.V.1997 10,02N 76,58E; Kallar Valley; Dembický & Pacholátko leg./ 655 Sericini Asia spec.” (CPPB).

Description. Length: 12.5 mm, elytral length: 9.0 mm, width: 8.1 mm. Body oblong-oval, uniformly dark reddish brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base and moderately shiny, lateral margins straight and convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles convex, anterior margin very weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface convexly elevated medially, finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and sparsely punctate, with a very short terminal seta. Frons finely and densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Except pedicellus, antenna lacking in holotype. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest in posterior third, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures.

tures, lateral intervals with a few short single setae; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a very fine rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.77. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, transverse rows of coarse punctures nearly entirely reduced. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, finely and sparsely punctate, at apex with a few short setae.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior row of setae present but with very short setae; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and long, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.1, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only ventral and basal part with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24H–J. Habitus: Fig. 39D. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera schoenwitzae* sp. n. differs from all other Indian *Maladera* species by the sharply pointed and long ventrolateral apophysis of the phallobase. Its relationship to any of the known *Maladera* species are uncertain.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Dr. Roswitha Schö nwitz, program director of the German Science Foundation, on the occasion of her retirement in recognition of her fruitful commitment to biodiversity research (noun in genitive case).

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera senfti* sp. n.**

(Figs 24K–M, 39E, 51B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India mer. Kerala Peryiar, Senft leg. April 1993/ 625 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ “India mer. Kerala Peryiar, Senft leg. April 1993/ 625 Sericini Asia spec.” (ZFMK, BMNH, CPPB).

Description. Length: 5.2 mm, length of elytra: 3.5 mm, width: 2.9 mm. Body oblong-oval, yellowish brown, antenna yellow, shiny, with dense and erect long setae on head, pronotum and elytra.

Labroclypeus subtrapezoidal, distinctly wider than long, widest at base, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent to broadly rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing an indistinct blunt angle, margins weakly reflexed, anterior margin distinctly sinuate medially; surface feebly convex, finely and densely punctate, distance between punctures subequal their diameter, with numerous erect setae; frontoclypeal suture finely impressed and weakly curved medially; smooth area anterior to eye approximately twice as wide as long; ocular canthus short and narrow, nearly impunctate, with a single short terminal seta. Frons with fine, dense punctures, with dense long erect setae beside eyes and behind frontoclypeal suture. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/ interocular width: 0.7. Antenna with ten antennomeres; club with three antennomeres, distinctly longer than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum moderately wide, widest at base, lateral margins in basal half straight, weakly but evenly narrowed towards anterior half, in anterior half moderately convex and convergent; anterior angles strongly produced and sharp, posterior angles blunt; anterior margin weakly produced medially, anterior marginal line narrowly incomplete medially; surface densely and finely punctate, with numerous long, erect setae on disc, otherwise punctures with microscopic setae only; anterior and lateral borders setose, basal margin without marginal line; hypomeron carinate and slightly produced ventrally. Scutellum wide, triangular, with fine and dense punctures each bearing a very minute seta, on midline punctures less dense.

Elytra oblong, widest at middle, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals convex, with fine, moderately dense punctures concentrated along striae, with dense erect long yellow setae [setae on disc in large part abraded]; epipleural edge robust, ending at broadly rounded external apical angle of elytra; epipleura densely setose, apical border narrowly membranous, apex covered with short microtrichomes.

Ventral surface except abdomen dull, thorax and metacoxa with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose; metacoxa glabrous except for numerous long setae later-

ally; abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate, some punctures with very short or minute setae, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short seta, penultimate sternite apically with a shiny, smooth chitinous border of about a quarter of sternite length. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.8. Median apophysis of metacoxa nearly glabrous. Pygidium strongly convex, coarsely and densely punctate, with long setae on entire surface.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and moderately densely punctate. Metafemur shiny, anterior edge acute, lacking an adjacent serrated line, densely punctate behind posterior longitudinal row of setae, posterior ventral margin feebly concave medially, moderately widened in apical half but not serrate, posterior dorsal margin not serrated, glabrous. Metatibia moderately wide and short, widest behind middle, dorsal and ventral margins subparallel in posterior two thirds, ratio width/length: 1/3.1, dorsal margin weakly carinate in basal half, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal half with a fine serrated line beside dorsal margin, basally with two single punctures each bearing single spines; lateral face longitudinally convex, with moderately dense, fine punctures and short or minute setae in punctures; ventral margin with five strong equidistant spines; medial face impunctate, apex sharply and deeply truncate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, with sparse, short setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated, longitudinal ridge and a robust, parallel carina, first metatarsomere a little shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and one third of its length longer than the dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24K–M. Habitus: Fig. 39E.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all Indian *Maladera* species by the small shiny, yellow body, and it resembles somewhat species of the genus *Setiserica* Miyake, Yamaguchi & Aoki, 2004 from Thailand. From the latter species, *M. senfti* clearly differs by the serrated line of the metatibia as well as in the shape of the male genitalia.

Etymology. The new species is named after its collector, Mr. Senft (noun in genitive case).

Variation. Length: 5.2–5.7 mm, length of elytra: 3.5–3.8 mm, width: 2.9–3.4 mm. Female: Antennal club in female shorter than in male, distinctly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera setosa* (Brenske, 1896)**

(Figs 39F, 51B)

Serica setosa Brenske, 1896: 153.

Autoserica setosa: Brenske 1898: 243.

Autoserica cinerea Brenske, 1898: 279; syn. by Ahrens 2004b: 261.

Maladera setosa: Ahrens 2004b: 261; Krajcik 2012: 154.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 261); 1 ex. (♀) “S-Indien, Karnataka Bangalore, 25.8.1979 leg. W. Lorenz” (ZSM), 3 ex. “India: Pondicherry Karalkal, IX.1988 T.R.S. Nathan” (CMNC), 3 ex. “Coll. R.I.Sc.N.B./ N.W. India: Ajmer Rajasthan Coll. J. Muller” (ISNB), 2 ex. “India, Tamil Nadu D: Viluppam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-31.VIII.2013 leg. Local collector 12° 0,7’N, 79° 47.97’E” (NME), 9 ex. “India, Tamil Nadu D: Viluppam, Auroville, Discipline vill. 01.VII.-30.IX.2014 leg. local collector 12° 0,7’N, 79° 47.97’E” (NME).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 395–397, p. 442).

Distribution. Entire Indian subcontinent and Sri Lanka (Fig. 51B).

***Maladera songsakensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 24N–Q, 39G, 51B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “India Meghalaya Garo Hills Songsak 400 m 2-XI-78 Besuchet, Lõ bl/ 617 Asia Sericini spec.” (MHNG). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ “NE India, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E Tura, 500–600m, 25° 30’N, 90° 14’E, 2.-5.v. M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.” (CPPB, ZFMK).

Description. Length: 7.5 mm, elytral length: 5.0 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong-oval, uniformly dark reddish brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, labroclypeus shiny, dorsal surface except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base, lateral margins convex and convergent anteriorly, producing an indistinct angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles convex, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface flat, finely and densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 2.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and sparsely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and moderately densely punctate, with a few single and long setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio diameter/ inte-

ocular width: 0.6. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, straight, 1.5 times as long as remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest in posterior third, lateral margins evenly convex and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest in posterior third, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, intervals nearly flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, lateral intervals with a few short single setae; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a very fine rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.73. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, transverse rows of coarse punctures nearly entirely reduced. Pygidium dull, moderately convex, finely and sparsely punctate, at apex with a few short setae.

Legs wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, with adjacent continuous serrated line, anterior row of setae absent; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.5, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one shortly before middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with a fine serrated line beside dorsal margin; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, finely punctate, along middle impunctate; ventral margin with four robust spines of which the ultimate two are more distant; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally glabrous and with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tarsomeres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24N–Q. Habitus: Fig. 39G. Female unknown.

Diagnosis. *Maladera songsakensis* sp. n. is very similar to *Maladera atavana* (Brenske, 1898). The parameres of the new species are distinctly shorter and less strongly curved.

Etymology. The species is named after its type locality, Songsak (adjective in the nominative singular).

Variation. Length: 7.5–8.3 mm, elytral length: 5.0–5.8 mm, width: 4.6–5.0 mm.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

Maladera spatulata Ahrens, 2006

Maladera spatulata Ahrens, 2006a: 415; Krajcik 2012: 156.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2006a (p. 415).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2006a (fig 1A–C, p. 417).

Distribution. Endemic to Manaslu Himal (Nepal) (Fig. 51D).

Maladera trochaloides sp. n.

(Figs 24R–T, 39H, 51B)

Type material examined. Holotype: ♂ “S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m; 11°24'N 76°56'E; Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3.-15.v.2002” (CPPB). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ “S India; Tamil Nadu; Nilgiri Hills 11km SE Kotagiri; 1100±100m; 11°24'N 76°56'E; Kunchappanai P. Pacholátko leg.; 3.-15.v.2002” (ZFMK, CPPB).

Description. Length: 9.5 mm, elytral length: 6.5 mm, width: 6.1 mm. Body oval, uniformly dark reddish brown, dorsal and ventral face dull, except lateral setae of elytra and pronotum nearly glabrous.

Labroclypeus wide, trapezoidal, widest at base and moderately shiny, lateral margins weakly convex and convergent anteriorly, producing a distinct blunt angle with ocular canthus, not incised before labrum, anterior angles moderately convex, anterior margin weakly sinuate medially, margins weakly reflexed; surface convex, finely and densely punctate, with a few fine erect setae behind anterior margin. Frontoclypeal suture finely incised, weakly curved. Smooth area in front of eyes 1.5 times as wide as long; ocular canthus short and wide, finely and densely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons finely and densely punctate, with a few single and short setae beside

eyes. Eyes small, ratio diameter/ interocular width: 0.51. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club with three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined. Mentum convexly elevated, anteriorly slightly flattened.

Pronotum widest at base, lateral margins evenly and convexly convergent anteriorly, anterior angles moderately sharp, distinctly produced, posterior angles blunt, slightly rounded at tip; anterior margin with complete marginal line, straight; lateral and lateral anterior margin with long and fine setae; surface finely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous. Scutellum wide, triangular, punctures fine and moderately dense, glabrous.

Elytra wide, widest at middle, external apical angle strongly rounded, striae finely impressed, finely and densely punctate, even intervals nearly flat, finely and moderately densely punctate, odd intervals slightly convex, with punctures concentrated along striae, with only microscopic setae in punctures; epipleural edge ending at external apical angle of elytra; epipleura with long and sparse setae; apical margin with a rim of fine microtrichomes.

Ventral surface coarsely and densely punctate, with microscopic setae in punctures, with a few longer setae on mesosternum and metasternal plate. Mesosternum between mesocoxae 1.5 times as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.78. Metacoxa glabrous, laterally with a few robust setae. Abdominal sternites finely and moderately densely punctate, with a transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a robust seta, penultimate sternite with a very narrow shiny chitinous rim. Pygidium dull, weakly convex, finely and moderately densely punctate, with narrow impunctate median line, glabrous.

Legs moderately wide; femora with two longitudinal rows of setae. Metafemur dull, superficially punctate, anterior edge acute, without adjacent serrated line, anterior and posterior row of setae absent; posterior ventral margin almost straight, strongly widened in apical half, neither ventrally nor dorsally serrated but smooth, glabrous. Metatibia wide and short, widest at middle, ratio width/length: 1/2.3, sharply carinate dorsally, with two groups of spines, basal one at middle, apical one at three quarters of metatibial length, in basal third with 3–4 coarse punctures each bearing a fine seta; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, impunctate, only ventral part with moderately dense and coarse punctures; ventral margin with four equidistant spines; medial face impunctate and glabrous, apex shallowly sinuate interiorly near tarsal articulation. Tarsomeres impunctate dorsally, circular in cross section, with sparse, fine setae ventrally; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrated carina, subventrally with a second, smooth longitudinal carina; first metatarsomere distinctly shorter than following two tar-

someres combined and slightly longer than dorsal tibial spur. Protibia moderately long, bidentate, teeth moderately large. All claws symmetrical, feebly curved and long, with normally developed basal tooth.

Aedeagus: Fig. 24R–T. Habitus: Fig. 39H.

Diagnosis. *Maladera trochaloides* sp. n. is in its external characters and in the shape of the aedeagus rather similar to the three species *M. placida*, *M. dimidiata* and *M. kallarensis* sp. n. The new species differs from these taxa in the shape of its parameres: the right paramere is strongly curved outwards and has a large internal lobe, its apex is finely setose, while the other species all have a glabrous paramere.

Etymology. The name (noun in apposition) of the new species is derived from the combined Sericini genus name ‘*Trochalus*’ and the Greek suffix ‘-oides’ [resembling]), with reference to the round body shape which is similar to the African *Trochalus* Castelnau, 1832 species.

Variation. Length: 8.8–9.7 mm, elytral length: 6.0–6.5 mm, width: 5.8–6.6 mm. Colour sometimes reddish brown with yellowish abdomen. Female: Eyes slightly smaller than in male and body more stout.

Distribution. See map (Fig. 51B).

Maladera umbratica (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica umbratica Brenske, 1898: 303.

Maladera umbratica: Ahrens 2004b: 280; Krajcik 2012: 156.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 280).

Aedeagus. See Ahrens 2004b (figs 424–426, p. 442).

Distribution. Endemic to Sikkim, exact distribution unknown.

Species incertae sedis

Maladera? comosa (Brenske, 1898)

Autoserica comosa Brenske, 1898: 301; Ahrens 2004b: 351.

Maladera comosa: Krajcik 2012: 154.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 351).

Aedeagus. Unknown.

Distribution. Unknown (“Sikkim”).

Remarks. We encountered no male specimens that could be assigned to this species. The type locality (Sikkim) is

therefore rather doubtful. Given that the male aedeagus morphology remains unknown, the identity and systematic placement of this species is unclear.

***Maladera maxima* (Brenske, 1898)**

Autoserica maxima Brenske, 1898: 252; Ahrens 2004b: 349.
Maladera maxima: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 349).

Aedeagus. Unknown.

Distribution. Unknown (“Bengal”).

Remarks. We encountered no male specimens that could be assigned to this species. Given that the male aedeagus morphology remains unknown, the identity and systematic placement of this species is unclear.

***Maladera? umbilicata* (Brenske, 1898)**

Autoserica umbilicata Brenske, 1898: 303; Ahrens 2004b: 348.
Maladera umbilicata: Krajcik 2012: 156.

Material examined. See Ahrens 2004b (p. 348).

Aedeagus. Unknown.

Distribution. Unknown (“Sikkim”).

Remarks. We encountered no male specimens that could be assigned to this species. Given that the male aedeagus morphology remains unknown, the identity and systematic placement of this species is unclear.

***Maladera? utacamanda* (Brenske, 1898)**

Autoserica utacamanda Brenske, 1898: 276 [Type locality: “Utakamand am Fuss der Nelgherries” (India)].
Maladera utacamanda: Krajcik 2012: 156.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♀ “Ost India. Utakamand. Mus. Calcutta./ *Autoserica utacamanda* Type Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Remarks. The identity of the species and its systematic placement are uncertain. Due to the lack of male specimens, the interpretation of the status of this species is very difficult. The syntype is slightly larger than the specimens of *Maladera madurensis*/ *M. calicutensis*, but the punctuation and shape of the labroclypeus is very similar to both taxa. The metatibia is in *M. calicutensis* and *Autoserica utacamanda* slightly wider than in *M. madurensis*; otherwise *M. calicutensis* and *A. utacamanda* can be distinguished only in their body size.

***Maladera? manipurana* (Brenske, 1898)**

Autoserica manipurana Brenske, 1898: 332 (Type locality: Manipur).

Maladera manipurana: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Type material examined. Syntypes: 1 ♀ “India Manipur/ *Serica manipurana* Type Brenske/ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB), 1 ♀ “Manipur/ Coll. C. Felsche Kauf 20, 1918/ Typus *Autoserica manipurana* Brenske [Handschr. Felsche]/ *Serica manipurana* Type Brenske” (SMTD).

Additional material examined. 1 ♀ “India or. Manipur/ Doherty/ Fry Coll. 1905-100.” (BMNH).

Remarks. We encountered no male specimens that could be assigned to this species. Given that the male aedeagus morphology remains unknown, the identity and systematic placement of this species is unclear. However, syntypes are quite similar to *M. drescheri*. It might be that the problems about its identity can be finally resolved once the Sericini fauna of the regions east of India are completely taxonomically revised.

***Maladera poonensis* (Khan & Ghai, 1980)**

Autoserica poonensis Khan & Ghai, 1980: 25 (Type locality: India: Maharashtra: Poona).

Maladera poonensis: Krajcik 2012: 155.

Remarks. We were not able to examine the type material of this species. However, in none of our examined species we encountered a species with male genitalia similar to those illustrated by Khan & Ghai (1980), which resemble somewhat that of *Microserica pruinosa* (Hope). Since this species remains unknown to us we can just speculate that it should be assigned to *Maladera*, but its exact systematic placement and identity remains obscure.

***Serica? nagana* Brenske, 1899**

Serica nagana Brenske, 1899a: 176; Krajcik 2012: 243.

Type material examined. Syntype: 1 ♀ “Naga Hills/ *Autoserica nagana* Type Brsk./ Coll. Brenske” (ZMHB).

Remarks. The type of the ZMHB available to us is a female, its metatibia are lacking which makes the interpretation of the species very difficult.

***Serica? setifera* (Schoenherr & Gyllenhal, 1817)**

Melolontha setifera Schoenherr & Gyllenhal, 1817: 180, app. 95.

Serica setifera: Brenske 1898: 218; Krajcik 2012: 243.

Remarks. We were not able to examine the type material of this species.

***Serica? sphaerica* (Burmeister, 1855)**

Omaloplia sphaerica Burmeister, 1855: 172.

Serica sphaerica: Brenske 1898: 230; Krajcik 2012: 243.

Remarks. We were not able to examine the type material of this species. Its type locality is according to the original description eastern India ("O. Ind."). The name was associated in potential synonymy by Burmeister (1855) with *Omaloplia ferruginea* Blanchard, 1850 (i.e., *Maladera ferruginea*).

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

Six hundred fifty-seven species of Sericini are currently known from the Indian subcontinent, of which 127 are newly described in this monograph (19%). The greatest number of species is reported from the Himalaya (368 species), while 293 species are recorded from the mainland of the Indian subcontinent (south of Gangetic plain) and 81 species from Sri Lanka (see Table 1). The majority (n=69) of the latter are restricted to Sri Lanka (see also Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014), with only a few species occurring also in southern India (e.g., *Maladera cariniformis*, *M. rufocuprea*) or even fewer throughout the entire subcontinent (e.g., *M. setosa*). North of the southern Indian diversity center, major biotic regions are represented by the arid areas in northwestern of India and Pakistan, containing only a very few endemic species, and in the greater part of the elevated Himalayan foothills. However, very few species from the true Indian fauna reach the plain of Ganges or the Himalayan foothills, which may be an artefact of limited collecting activity. One species (*Maladera sericella*) belonging to the *Maladera marginella* group, with a probable origin on the Indian subcontinent, expanded into Indochina and currently has the major portion of its range in the latter region. Additionally, there are a few doubtful records from specimens in the Staudinger collection, which represent records of Himalayan species from southern India and vice versa (e.g., *Maladera himalayica himalayica*, *Chrysoserica auricoma*, *Meriserica oberthuri*) (see Ahrens 2004b). These records have been never confirmed by specimens collected at a later date (therefore should be considered mislabelled). A few

species of the Indochinese and southern Chinese Sericini fauna, such as *Maladera pernicioso*, reach northeastern regions of the Indian subcontinent, or even the eastern Himalaya like *M. rufoplagiata*.

Considering the general distribution of the material examined, any conclusions concerning geographic patterns and biogeographic implications based on these have to be assessed with extreme caution. An overview of specimen distribution evaluated in this study (Fig. 52A) shows wide ranges of the subcontinent empty of records, and many other parts with very few records (Figure 53). Most records and greatest species diversity (>500 records/ 1° grid cell) are found in the eastern central and eastern Nepal Himalaya, as well as in the eastern Himalaya (Sikkim-Darjeeling area). Other supposedly diverse regions, e.g. the Khasi Hills and the Sri Lankan mountains are less intensely sampled. The Nilgiri Hills and adjacent areas have been moderately explored, but that area is still well represented when compared to the few collections apparent from other areas of the grid. Least sampled areas are found in the Deccan trap, as well as in the more arid northwestern regions. Given this rather fragmentary level of exploration of the Indian Sericini fauna, many new records and even new species should be expected in the future.

Six hundred sixty species were included in the analysis of the patterns of diversity and distribution. Species or specimens with imprecise label data (e.g., "India" or "Sri Lanka") could not be considered in the analysis. The major distribution patterns identified were congruent with those presented by Ahrens (2004e) with one exception caused by the recognition of a Sri Lankan "center" and a western Ghats "center" of endemism, thus extending the reference frame.

To explore these observations in more detail, we investigated the faunal similarity based on all species records (including data on the Himalaya and Sri Lanka (Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014)): the WWF ecoregions were clustered with the Jaccard index (Jaccard 1902) based on presence/absence data (excluding regions with less than 3 taxa recorded, which were mainly regions where some taxa occur far outside of India). From the analysis of similarity of faunal composition we discovered 4 principal clusters: 1) the Himalaya, excluding far eastern parts, 2) the northeastern Himalayas, including Meghalaya, Mizoram, the Brahmaputra valley etc. (see Fig. 52D), 3) the Indian main continent and 4) Sri Lanka. Cluster 2 associated with the ecoregions of Indochina and Southern China in the extended analysis, which, unfortunately, have not been completely sampled and databased. These main clusters were consistent with known principal biogeographical units (Mani 1974b).

Areas with the highest species richness (Fig. 53) mainly corresponded to the most densely sampled areas, such as the east-central and eastern Nepal Himalaya, as well as eastern Himalaya (Sikkim-Darjeeling area), southern

Sri Lanka, Khasi Hills, and central Nepal Himalaya. Apart from the sampling bias mentioned above, diversity estimates (Shannon-Weaver index; Chao estimator) confirmed the patterns of species richness. These zones were broadly congruent with the hotspot areas identified by Myers et al (2000).

Within these areas of concentrated diversity, we identified several genera or species groups that were highly restricted to these diversity centers: For the Himalayan hotspot these were *Nepaloserica*, *Serica* (s.str.), *Calloserica*, *Lasioserica*, *Gynaecoserica*, *Pachyserica*, *Amiserica*, *Omaladera*, *Chrysoserica*, *Xenoserica*; for the Western Ghats, these were *Microsericaria*, *Anomioserica*, *Meriserica*, *Deroserica*. For the Sri Lankan cluster, most characteristic were *Periserica* and *Selaserica*, with many endemic species, as well as the *Maladera fistulosa* group (the latter two being distributed in southern India as well; Fabrizi & Ahrens 2014). A few groups extended more widely over these regions and some were distributed nearly over the entire subcontinent, such as the *Maladera marginella* group, *Maladera* (subg. *Hemiserica*), the *Maladera indica* group, the *Maladera lugubris* group. The widest generic distribution we observed was for *Maladera* (subg. *Cephaloserica*), which occurs on the entire subcontinent, as well as most of the Oriental region, and two species have been introduced by man into the Nearctic and the eastern Mediterranean.

Of specific interest is the disjunct occurrence of the *Neoserica abnormis* group, which occurs in Indochina and Southern China westwards to the Khasi Hills but it is absent in the Himalaya. Liu et al. (2015) have shown that the group is closely related to *Nepaloserica* (Indian taxa were, however, not included in the 2015 analysis). Therefore, the current disjunct pattern might not represent the complete scenario due to our incomplete phylogenetic knowledge and the consequently error-prone classification.

A similar “disjunction” is apparent among the genus *Microsericaria*, in particular for the species *M. quadripunctata*, which occurs in southern India and also in the Chota-Nagpur area at the northeastern part of the Deccan trap. The territory between these two populations has been poorly investigated for Sericini chafers, thus it is quite difficult to speculate on the causes of such a pattern. For further discussion of other more isolated species, especially those with no apparent relationship to other species (e.g., *Neoserica* and *Maladera*, species incertae sedis), we need to understand their phylogenetic relationships or relationships with neighboring faunas (e.g. China, Indochina). These may represent isolated relicts or may be part of a species flock currently invading India (especially in north-eastern regions).

For the inference of the biogeographical patterns of the fauna, the knowledge of the phylogenetic relationships of the species is essential. Ahrens (2005b, 2006b, c, d, e,

2007a, b, 2012) has made some attempts with the Himalayan fauna; however, considering all >600 species occurring on the subcontinent in a single morphology-based phylogenetic tree inference is quite impossible. Research using molecular data from this fauna is the only viable solution that will allow us to answer more detailed questions about species biogeography, including reconstruction of historical events. On a global scale, this information is crucial to help explain the role the Indian subcontinent played during the invasion of Sericini into Asia from Africa (Eberle et al. 2016).

Using accumulated distribution data for the Sericini species, we investigated ecological similarity between the single taxa. This was examined through a clustering of presence/absence of the species from single ecoregions (see Fig. 52B). From these graphical clusters, we were able to infer chafer “assemblages” (Figs 54, 55) for which very few ecological studies exist. These results represent a new pathway, attainable directly from museum collections, to investigate ecological properties of species and assemblages through niche inference and modelling. This information may prove very useful for conservation management as well as for integrated pest management.

CROP PEST SPECIES

In North America, numerous species have become problematic crop and turf grass pests after their introduction into cultural biocenoses from other regions (*Maladera castanea*) (Hallock 1932). In India (and possibly also in other regions) especially, endemic and indigenous species are important pests, probably caused by changes of relevant structure in the ecosystem through environmental impact of intensive agriculture. Numerous reports are available chronicling such problems (e.g. Sarma 1982, Patel et al. 1982). Given the lack of proper taxonomic revisions and easy-to-handle identification keys, surveys are often unreliable (Nair 1986) and the identity of pests often cannot be clarified by local pest managers (e.g., Pal & Misra 1973, Argaman 1986, Gol’berg et al. 1986, Klein & Chen 1983). The present monograph represents a first primer to improve this situation by providing access to a proper taxonomic treatment of the group, which will hopefully stimulate future taxonomic, faunistic and ecological research on these chafers in India.

Acknowledgements. We are grateful for the loan of specimens to the following colleagues: H. Howden (†), T. Matsumoto (formerly Itoh), D. Keith, A. Kleeberg, D. Král, E. Migliaccio, A. Napolov, M. Nikodým, P. Pacholátko, A. Reichenbach, R. Rous, G. Sabatinelli, A. Skale, R. Schuh, J. Schulze, A. Weigel, J. Weipert, O. Jäger (SMTD), K.A. Johanson (NHRS), P. Lago (MEMU, UMRM), O. Merkl (HNHM), P. Mukhopadhyay (NZSI), I. Loebl (MHNG), E. Piattella (MZR), R. Poggi (MSG), E. Sprecher-Uebersax, M. Brancucci (CF, NHMB), A. Shavrin (CDUL), M. Hartmann (NME), W. Schawaller (SMNS),

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K. Schneider (MLUH), M. Uhlig, F. Hieke, J. Schulze, J. Frisch (all ZMHB), M. Baehr (ZSM), A. Frolov (ZIN), L. Bartolozzi (MZUF), M. Brendell, M. Barclay (BMNH), R. Danielsson (MZLU), K. Desender (ISNB), R. de Jong (RMNH), J.M. Maes (SEAN), B. Ratcliffe, A. Smith, M. Paulsen (USNM, UNSM, BYU), M. Pavesi (MSNM), H. Schönmann, H. Schillhammer (NHMW), G.A. Samuelson (BPBM), A. Solodovnikov (ZMUC), Y. Cambefort, N. Berti, O. Montreuil (MNHN), L. Zerche, L. Behne (DEIC), A. Zubair. We thank L. Dembický and C. Werner (†) for the donation of additional specimens, P. Lago (Oxford) for the helpful comments in the early version of the manuscript and Jonas Eberle for the help with the QGIS software. We thank also the anonymous referees for their very helpful comments that greatly improved the manuscript as well as to our colleagues Thomas Wesener and Ralph Peters for their helpful comments, their patience and effort with our manuscript. D.A. was supported by grants from the German Science foundation (GRK 5 503/2) as well as from SYNTHESYS (GB-TAF 63, SE-TAF 3424) during part of this work.

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Table 1. Overview on species occurring in the Indian subcontinent including the Himalaya and Sri Lanka (sorted alphabetically). (Notes on wider distribution: **ic**- Indochina; **sc**- Southern China; **1**) Borneo and Java; **2**) Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Pakistan, Libya; **3**) Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran; **4**) Madagascar (imported!).

	Sri Lanka	Indian peninsular	Himalaya	other
<i>Amisericia argentata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. breviflabellata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. costulata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. flavolucida</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. hunliana</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. insperata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. krausei</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. longiflabellata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. lutulenta</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. manipurensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. mawphlangensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. nokrekensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. patibilis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. recurva</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. similissima</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. sparsesetosa</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. surda</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>A. taplejungensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Anomisericia flavipes</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Ano. kotagiriensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Ano. liliputana</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Ano. maesi</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Ano. symmetrica</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Ano. tarsalis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Callosierica autumnalis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. barabiseana</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. begnasia</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. bertiae</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. brendelli</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. cambeforti</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. capillata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. chiplingensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. delectabilis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. gosainkundensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. hingstoni</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. indrai</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. lachungensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. langtangica</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. managensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. poggii</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. rakensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. ruphangensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. tigrina</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. trisuliensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>C. zhangmuensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Chrysoserica angoris</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Chr. auricoma</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Chr. gigantea</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Chr. stebnickae</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Deroserica championi</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>D. compressicrus</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>D. koelleri</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>D. kulzeri</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>D. pulchra</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gastroserica patkaiensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gynaecosierica alma</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. aniniensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. annuliforceps</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. arunachalensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. bicolorata</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. bomdilana</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. compacta</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. cymosa</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. dirangensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. etalinensis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. exilis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. fulgida</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. gogonaica</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. ignobilis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. keithi</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. lateralis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. latesquamosa</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. lobiceps</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. lohitis</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. lubosi</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyn. marginipes</i>	-	-	+	-

	Sri Lanka		Indian peninsular										Himalaya										other
<i>Gyn. plectra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. peralta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. schima</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. seinghkuensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. singhikensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. stemmieri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. tawangensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. tumba</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. variipennis variipennis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. variipennis wuerml</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. victori</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. vogleri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Gyn. yigongensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hemiserica ? armipes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lasioserica assamica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. beibengana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. bispinosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. braeti</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. brevichapeata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. bumthangana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. chitrea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. dekensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. dolakhana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. dolangsae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. godavariensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. hamifer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. ilamensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. imminuta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. kulbei</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. maculata bhutanica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. maculata galadriellae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. maculata jiriana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. maculata maculata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. meghalayana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. modikholae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. nanya</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. nepalensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. nobilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. nudosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. orlovi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. pacholatko</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. pilosella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. piloselloida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. pseudopilosella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. sabatinellii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. sikkimensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. silkae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. smithi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. soror</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. thoracica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. turaensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. vershraegheni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Las. wittmeri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lepidoserica maculifera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lep. polyphylla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Maladera affinis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. alibagensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. alolaterita</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. allopruinosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. amboliensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. anaimalaiensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. anderssoni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. andrewesi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. antispinosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. assamica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bagmatiensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. ballariensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. balphakramensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bandarwala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bandullana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bangaloreensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. basalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. batticaloana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. beata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bengalensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bhutanensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bilobata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>M. bisornata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Sri Lanka	Indian peninsular	Himalaya	other
	Sri Lanka dry-zone dry evergreen f.			
	Sri Lanka lowl& rain f.			
	Sri Lanka montane rain f.			
	Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous f.			
	Chhota-Nagpur dry deciduous f.			
	Deccan thorn scrub f.			
	E. Deccan dry-evergreen f.			
	E. highl&s moist deciduous f.			
	Irrawaddy dry f.			
	Irrawaddy moist deciduous f.			
	Khatthiar-Clr dry deciduous f.			
	Malabar Coast moist f.			
	Narmada Valley dry deciduous f.			
	N.W. Ghats moist deciduous f.			
	N.W. Ghats montane rain f.			
	N. dry deciduous f.			
	N.W. thorn scrub f.			
	Orissa semi-evergreen f.			
	Registan-N Pakistan s&y desert			
	S. Deccan Plateau drv deciduous f.			
	S. W. Ghats moist deciduous f.			
	S. W. Ghats montane rain f.			
	Sundarbans mangroves			
	Thar desert			
	N. Triangle temperate f.			
	Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous f.			
	Chin Hills-Arakan Yoma montane f.			
	Brahmaputra Valley semi-evergreen f.			
	Mizoram-Manipur-Kachin rain f.			
	Meghalaya subtropical f.			
	NE. India-Mynamar pine f.			
	Tera-Duar savanna & grassl&s			
	Karakoram-W. Tibet. Plat. alp. steppe			
	E. Himalayan alpine shrub & meadows			
	E. Himalayan broadleaf f.			
	E. Himalayan subalpine conifer f.			
	Himalayan subtropical broadleaf f.			
	Himalayan subtropical pine f.			
	NW. Himalayan alp. shrub & meadows			
	Upper Gangetic Plains moist deciduous f.			
	W. Himalayan alpine shrub & Meadows			
	W. Himalayan broadleaf f.			
	NE. Himalayan subalpine conifer f.			
	W. Himalayan subalpine conifer f.			
	SE. Tibet shrubl&s & meadows			
<i>M. johannesi</i>	-	-	-	ic, sc
<i>M. kallarensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. kanarana</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. kandyensis</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>M. kazirangae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. keralensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. kerleyi</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>M. kostali</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. krali</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. krombeini</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>M. kumilyensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. kuruwitana</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. laterita</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>M. lindulana</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. lonaviaensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. lorenti</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. lugubris</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. luteola</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. madurensis</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. magnicornis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. malabarensis</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. marginella</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. mavilluensis</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>M. mechiana</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. merkli</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. minops</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. modestula</i>	-	-	-	ic
<i>M. mollis</i>	+	+	-	-
<i>M. murzini</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. mussardi</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. mussoorieensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. mutabilis</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. mysoreensis</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. naduvatamensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. nagporeana</i>	-	+	-	3
<i>M. namborensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. nasuta</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. nasutella</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. neotridentipes</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. nigrolucida</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. nigromicans</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. nilaveliensis</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>M. nilgirina</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. padaviyaensis</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>M. paraprabangana</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. paraquinquidens</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>M. paris</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. pauper</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. pernicioso</i>	-	-	-	ic, sc
<i>M. phuntsholingensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. placida</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. pokharae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. polunini</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. poonmudi</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. poyagana</i>	?	-	+	-
<i>M. praviforceps</i>	?	-	-	-
<i>M. prenai</i>	?	-	+	-
<i>M. profana</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>M. propagator</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. proxima</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. pseudohongkongica</i>	-	-	-	ic
<i>M. pseudonollis</i>	+	-	+	-
<i>M. pubescens</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>M. punctulata</i>	-	-	-	ic
<i>M. quinquidens</i>	-	+	+	-
<i>M. raptiensis</i>	-	-	-	ic
<i>M. rolciki</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. romanoi</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. rosettae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. rotundata</i>	+	+	-	-
<i>M. rudimentalis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>M. rufocuprea</i>	+	+	+	3, ic
<i>M. rufoplagiata</i>	+	+	+	ic, sc
<i>M. rufotestacea</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. rustica</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>M. sagittula</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>M. satrapa</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>M. schencklingi</i>	-	+	+	-

	Sri Lanka	Indian peninsular														Himalaya														other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Sri Lanka dry-zone dry evergreen f. Sri Lanka lowl& rain f. Sri Lanka montane rain f.	Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous f. Chhote-Nagpur dry deciduous f. Deccan thorn scrub f. E. Deccan dry-evergreen f. E. highl&s moist deciduous f. Irrawaddy drv f. Irrawaddy moist deciduous f. Khatthiar-Gir dry deciduous f. Malabar Coast moist f. Narmada Valley dry deciduous f. N.W. Ghats moist deciduous f. N.W. Ghats montane rain f. N. dry deciduous f. NW. thorn scrub f. Orissa semi-evergreen f. Registan-N Pakistan s&y desert S. Deccan Plateau drv deciduous f. S. W. Ghats moist deciduous f. S. W. Ghats montane rain f. Sundarbans mangroves Thar desert N. Triangle temperate f. Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous f. Chin Hills-Arakan Yoma montane f. Brahmaputra Valley semi-evergreen f. Mizoram-Manipur-Kachin rain f. Meghalaya subtropical f. NE. India-Myanmar pine f. Terai-Duar savanna & grassl&s Karakoram-W. Tibet. Plat. alp. steppe E. Himalayan alpine shrub & meadows E. Himalayan broadleaf f. E. Himalayan subalpine conifer f. Himalayan subtropical broadleaf f. Himalayan subtropical pine f. NW. Himalayan alp. shrub & meadows Upper Gangetic Plains moist deciduous f. W. Himalayan alpine shrub & Meadows W. Himalayan broadleaf f. W. Himalayan subalpine conifer f. W. Himalayan subalpine conifer f. S.E. Tibet shrubl&s & meadows														Himalaya														other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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	Sri Lanka	Indian peninsular	Himalaya	other
<i>Nep. barbara</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. brevipes</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. bruschii</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. fabriziae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. ganesht</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. goomensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. hartmanni</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. helambuensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. induwae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. jumlaica</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. lamjungii</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. longispina</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. manashuensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. migliccioti</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. muelleri muelleri</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. muelleri tuberculata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. mustangia</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. nielamuensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. perrecondita</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. pewaensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. phulcokiensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. procera procera</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. procera rufescens</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. richardsonae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. rufobrunnea</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. sankhuwasabhae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. schmidtii</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. similis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. telbrungensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. thimphu</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. vignai</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. viya</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Nep. yeti</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxyserica bimaculata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. brancuccii</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. darjeelingia</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. hellmichi</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. kanchenjunga</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. kurseongana</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. longefoliata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. pygidialis annapurnae</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. pygidialis pygidialis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxy. varia</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Pachyderoserica crassicolis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Pachyserica albosquamosa</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. ambiversa</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. bituberculata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. collaris</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. darjeelingensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. garoensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. gracilis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. himalayensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. jendeki</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. marmorata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. nepalica</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. numensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. olafi</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. pellingensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>P. stabilis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Periserica densipunctata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Per. fulvostriata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Per. gilimalensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Per. interrupta</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Per. picta</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Per. subsignata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Per. triflabellata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Selasica confirmata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. convexuscula</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. distincticornis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. impexa</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. implicata</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. kanneliyana</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. karnatakaensis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. knucklenis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. lucidicollis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. maculicauda</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. meridionalis</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sel. nitida</i>	-	-	-	-

	Sri Lanka	Indian peninsular	Himalaya	other
<i>Sel. nuwarana</i>	+			
<i>Sel. opacipennis</i>	+			
<i>Sel. padukkana</i>	+			
<i>Sel. praetexta</i>	+			
<i>Sel. pusilla</i>	+			
<i>Sel. scutellaris</i>	?			
<i>Sel. splendifica</i>	?			
<i>Sel. sericea</i>	+			
<i>Sel. sinharajana</i>	+			
<i>Sel. vagans</i>	+			
<i>Sel. wilpattuensis</i>	+			
<i>Serica almorae</i>				
<i>S. angustatotibialis</i>				
<i>S. arborea</i>				
<i>S. assequens</i>				
<i>S. bhaktai</i>				
<i>S. bidentata</i>				
<i>S. bidigitata</i>				
<i>S. chasilakhae</i>				
<i>S. chautarana</i>				
<i>S. chuttana</i>				
<i>S. eberti</i>				
<i>S. exhausta</i>				
<i>S. falcifera</i>				
<i>S. fashengi</i>				
<i>S. feresegregata</i>				
<i>S. filitarsata</i>				
<i>S. fusa</i>				
<i>S. guidoi</i>				
<i>S. incognita</i>				
<i>S. jaegeri</i>				
<i>S. khajlaris</i>				
<i>S. khaslana</i>				
<i>S. kingdoni</i>				
<i>S. kitulgalana</i>				
<i>S. kumaonensis</i>				
<i>S. lama</i>				
<i>S. lepidula</i>				
<i>S. lurida</i>				
<i>S. mishimensis</i>				
<i>S. murensis</i>				
<i>S. nagana</i>				
<i>S. nana</i>				
<i>S. narya</i>				
<i>S. nebulosa</i>				
<i>S. nepalensis</i>				
<i>S. olivacea</i>				
<i>S. opacilypealis</i>				
<i>S. palaea</i>				
<i>S. panchaseana</i>				
<i>S. petelaensis</i>				
<i>S. pigrans</i>				
<i>S. pilumna</i>				
<i>S. pommeranzii</i>				
<i>S. proclivis</i>				
<i>S. ramosa</i>				
<i>S. rectidens</i>				
<i>S. ribbei</i>				
<i>S. sherpa</i>				
<i>S. sticta</i>				
<i>S. thibetana</i>				
<i>S. tonghuana</i>				
<i>S. tropdeana</i>				
<i>S. tukucheana</i>				
<i>S. variolosa</i>				
<i>S. velutina</i>				
<i>S. weiperti</i>				
<i>Sericania babaulti</i>				
<i>Ser. besucheti</i>				
<i>Ser. bhojpurensis</i>				
<i>Ser. costulata</i>				
<i>Ser. dispar</i>				
<i>Ser. dubiosa</i>				
<i>Ser. gilgittensis</i>				
<i>Ser. hazarensis</i>				
<i>Ser. heinzi</i>				
<i>Ser. kashmiriensis</i>				
<i>Ser. khasana</i>				

FIGURES

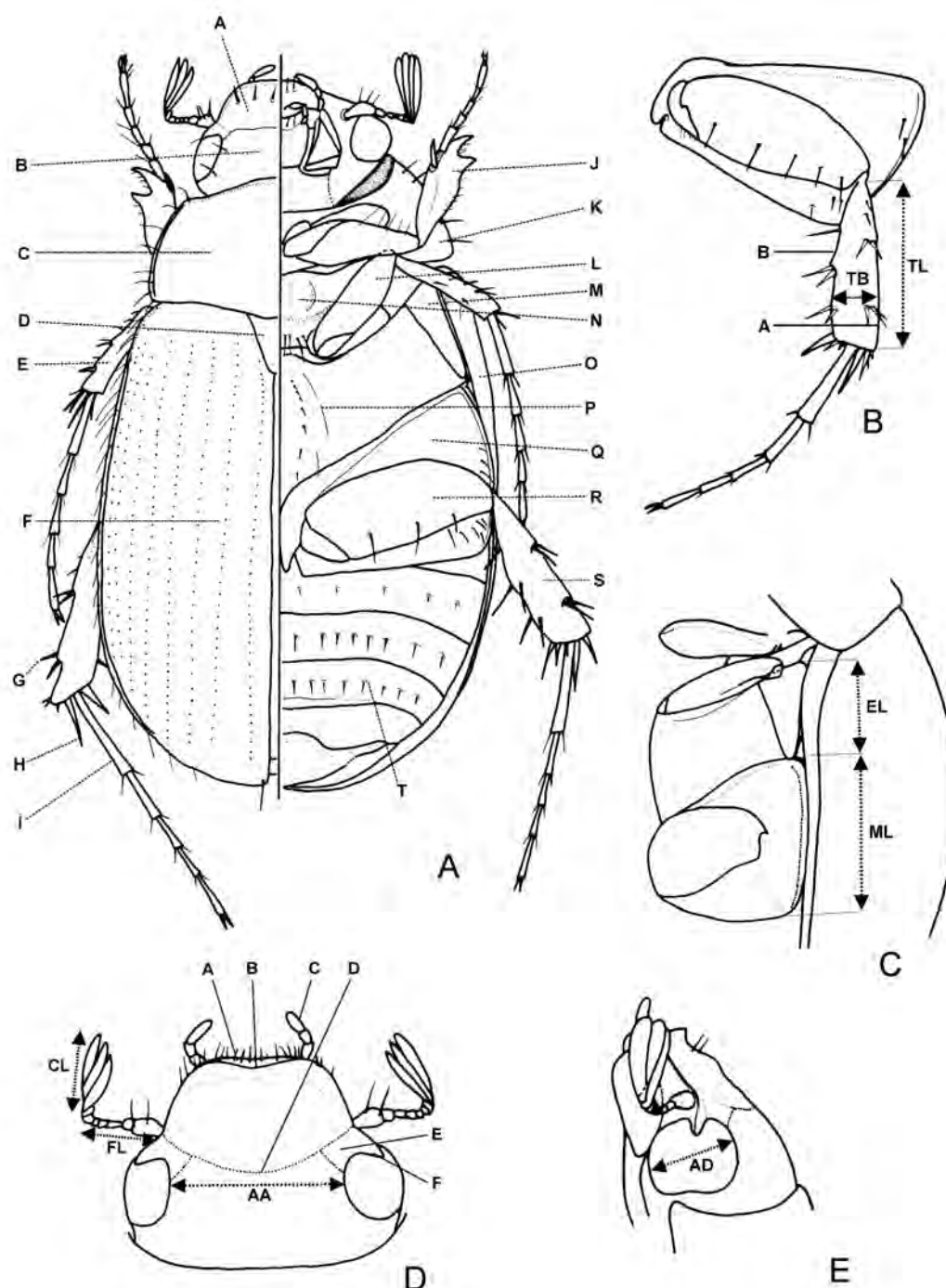


Fig. 1. Terminology of morphological details: (A) Schematic body plan of Sericini: left side- dorsal view, right side- ventral view. A, labroclypeus; B, frons; C, pronotum; D, scutellum; E, mesotibia; F, elytron; G, distal group of spines of metatibia (internal face visible); H, dorsal spine of metatibia; I, metatarsomer 1; J, protibia; K, hypomeron; L, mesofemur; M, metepisternum; N, mesosternum; O, epipleura; P, metasternum; Q, metacoxa; R, metafemur; S, metatibia (external face); T, abdominal sternites. (B) Posterior limb (ventral view); TB, width of metatibia; TL, length of metatibia; A, ventral margin of metatibia; B, dorsal margin of metatibia. (C) body, lateral view; EL, length of metepisternum; ML, length of metacoxa. (D) Head, schematic dorsal view; CL, [antennal] club length; FL, length of remaining antennomeres (non-club antennae, i.e., scapus, pedicellus and funiculus); AA, interocular distance; A, anterior surface of labrum; B, anterior margin of labroclypeus; C, palpus maxillaris; D, frontoclypeal suture; E, smooth area anterior to eye, F, ocular canthus. (E) Head, schematic lateral view; AD, ocular diameter (maximal extension).

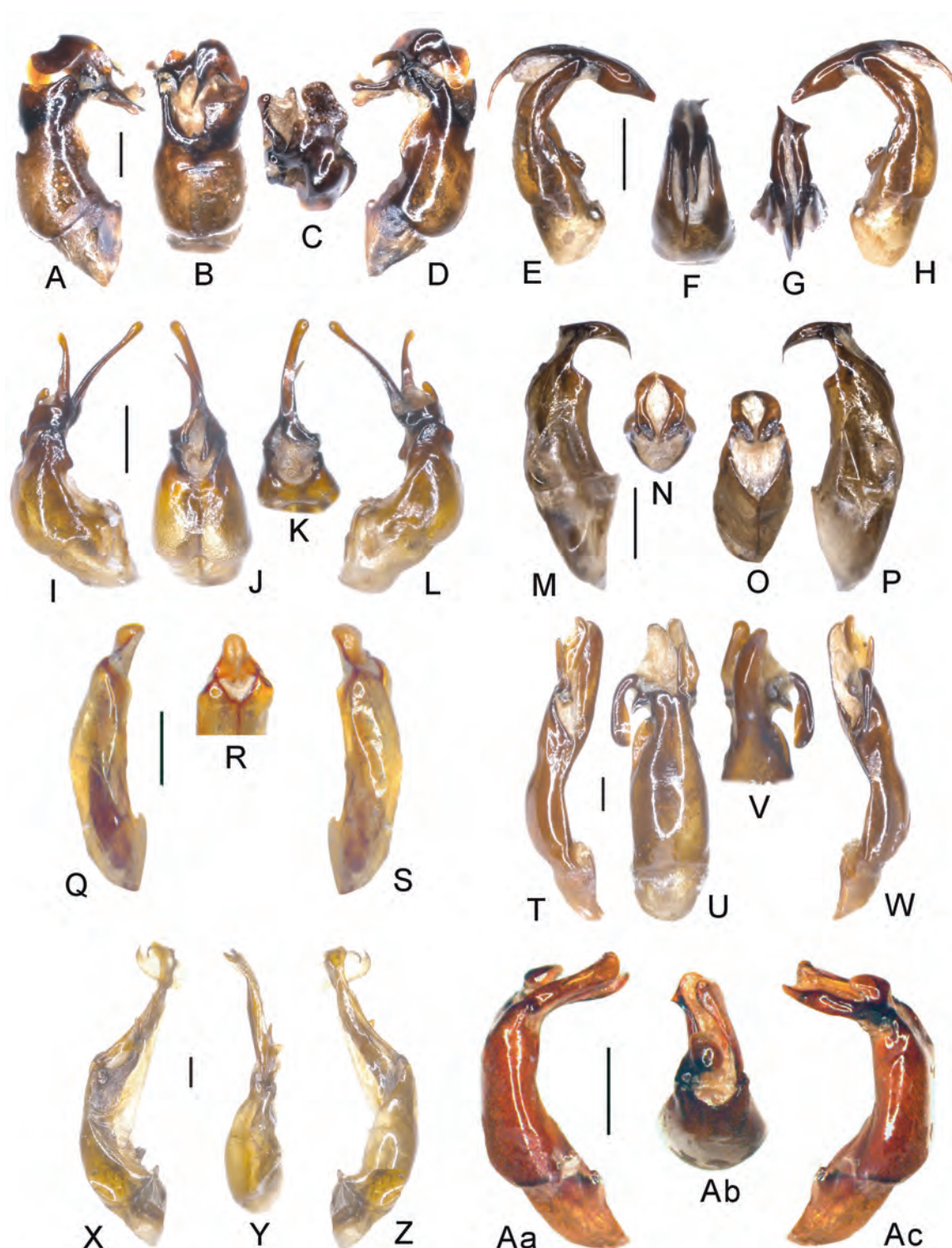


Figure 2. (A–D) *Serica feresegregata* sp. n. (holotype), (E–H) *Gynaecosericia etalinensis* sp. n. (holotype), (I–L) *Lasiosericia verschraegheni* sp. n. (holotype), (M–P) *Amiserica hunliana* sp. n. (holotype), (Q–S) *A. lutulenta* sp. n. (holotype), (T–W) *Meriserica oberthuri* Brenske (India: Shembaganur), (X–Z) *Meriserica setosicollis* (Frey) (paratype: India: Peermade), (Aa–Ac) *Derosericia championi* sp. n. (holotype). (A, E, I, M, Q, T, X, Aa) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (D, H, L, P, S, W, Z, Ac) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, G, J, N, R, U, Y, Ab) parameres, dorsal view; (K, V) parameres, ventral view; (O) apex phallobase, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

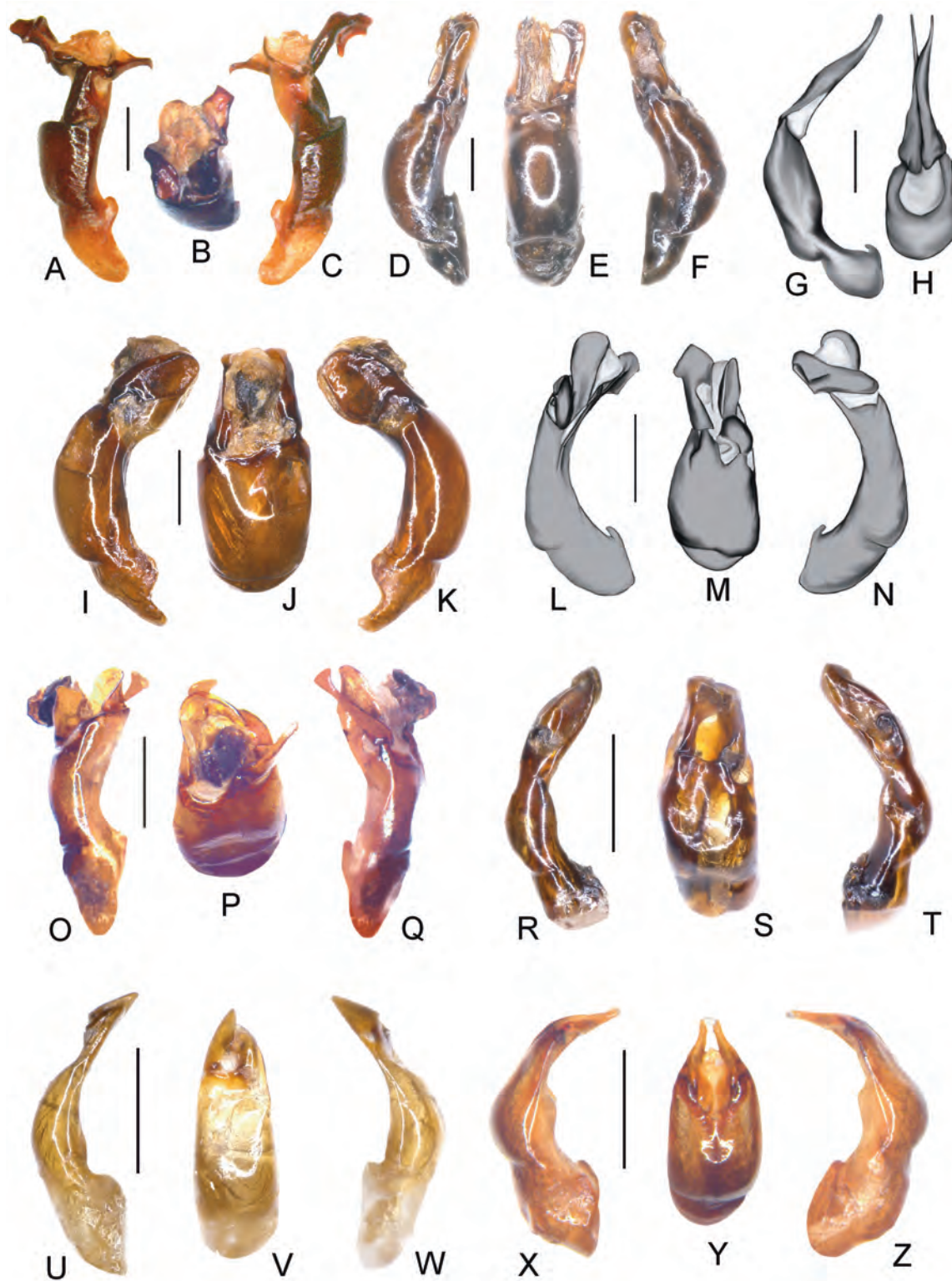


Figure 3. (A–C) *Deroserica koelleri* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *D. kulzeri* (Frey) (paratype: India Peermade), (G, H) *Microsericaria stellata* (Arrow) (holotype), (I–K) *Microsericaria fenestrata* (Arrow) (India: Coimbatore), (L–N) *Anomioserica flavipes* Arrow (S. India: Kerala), (O–Q) *An. kotagiriensis* sp. n. (holotype), (R–T) *An. liliputana* Moser (India: Trichinopoly), (U–W) *An. maesi* sp. n. (holotype), (X–Z) *An. symmetrica* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, I, L, O, R, U, X) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, N, Q, T, W, Z) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, J, M, P, S, V, Y) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

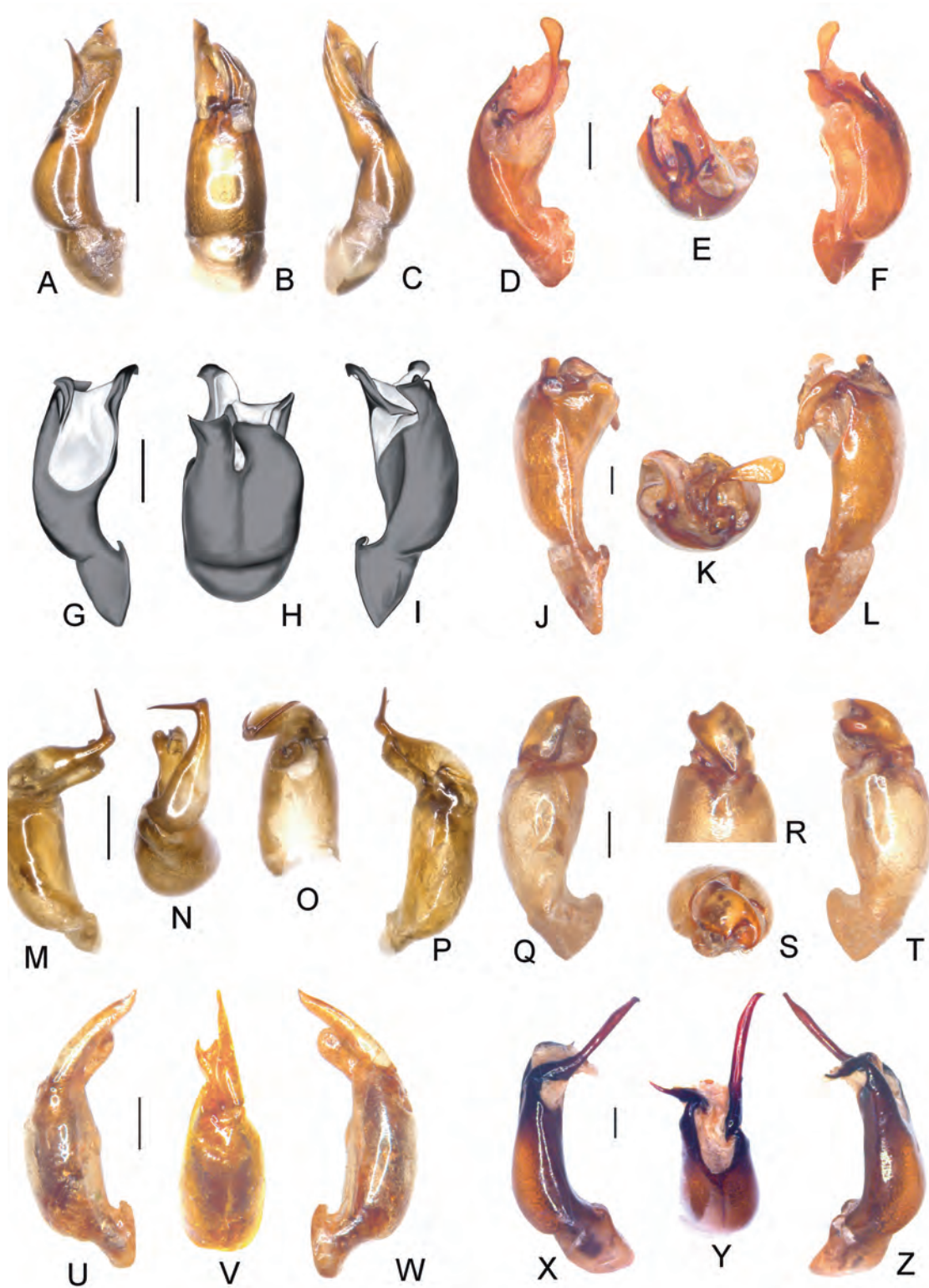


Figure 4. (A–C) *Anomiosericus tarsalis* (Frey) (India: Cinchona), (D–F) *Selaserica karnatakaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *Se. opacipennis* (Frey) (holotype), (J–L) *Se. vagans* sp. n. (holotype), (N–P) *Neoserica bhalukpongensis* sp. n. (holotype), (Q–T) *N. bicolora* sp. n. (holotype), (U–W) *N. shillongensis* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *N. astuta* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, Q, U, X) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, P, T, W, Z) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, R, V, Y) parameres, dorsal view; (O) parameres, apical view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

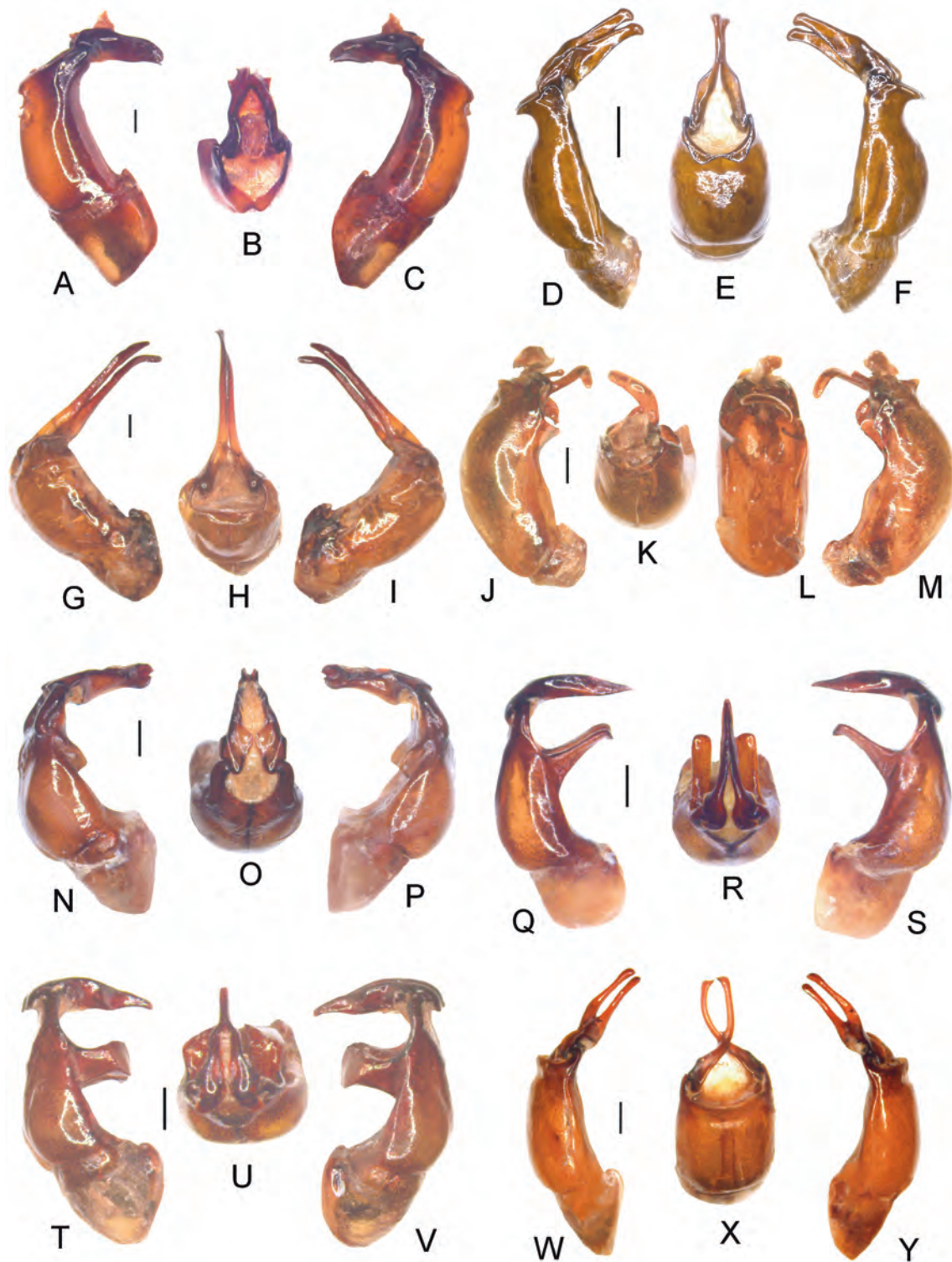


Figure 5. (A–C) *Neoserica aulica* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *N. barberi* (Sharp) (India: Pakyra), (G–I) *N. grvida* sp. n. (holotype), (J–M) *N. infamiliaris* sp. n. (holotype), (N–P) *N. kalkadensis* sp. n. (holotype), (Q–S) *N. kejvali* sp. n. (holotype), (T–V) *N. mudigereensis* sp. n. (holotype), (W–Y) *N. munnarensis* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, K, N, Q, T, W) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, J, M, P, S, V, Y) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, L, O, R, U, X) parameres, dorsal view; (I) aedeagus, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

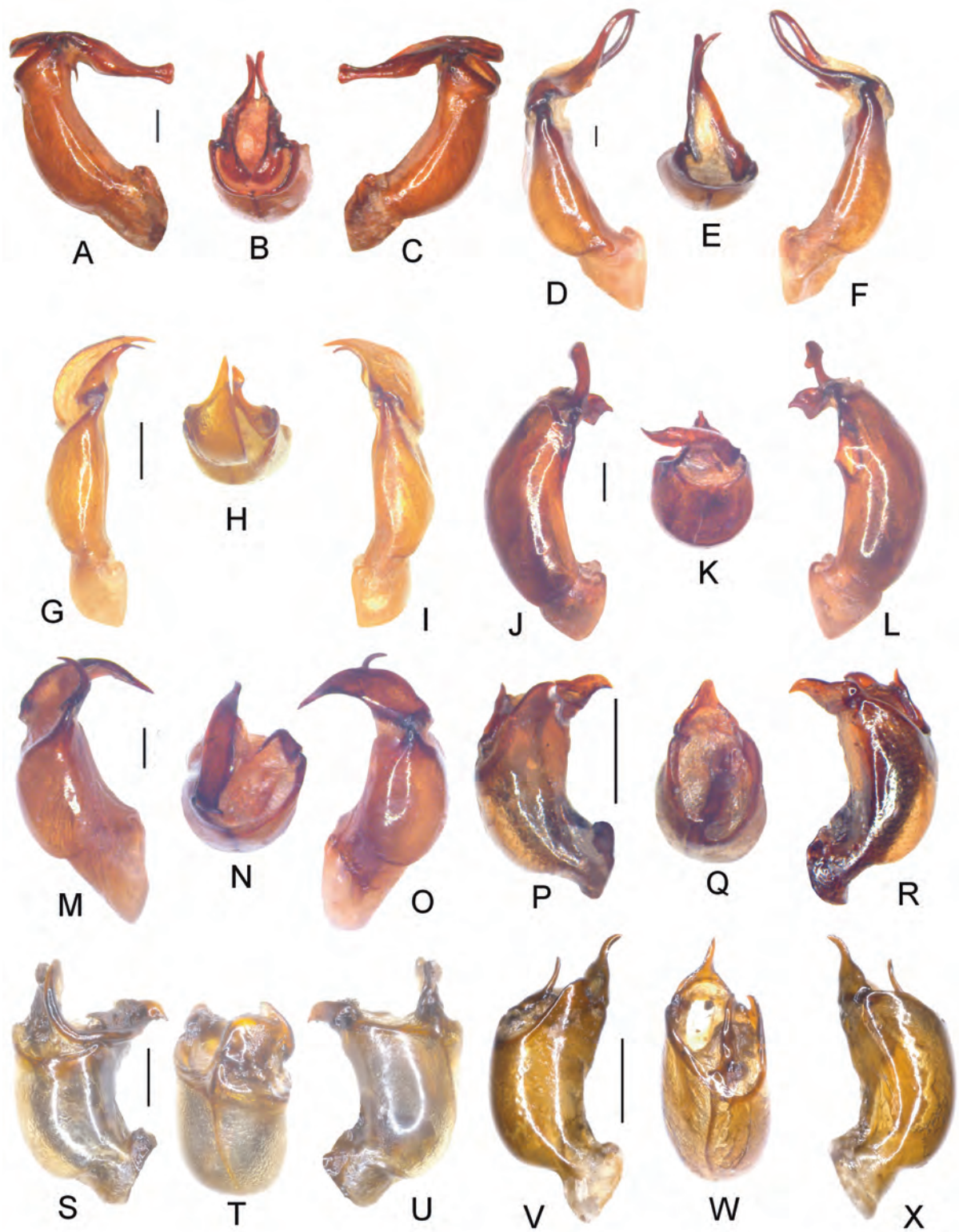


Figure 6. (A–C) *Neoserica nilgiriana* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *N. parilis* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *N. pilistriata* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *N. plagiata* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *N. ziyardamensis* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *N. ammattiensis* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *N. dichroa* (Frey) (holotype), (V–X) *N. flavoviridis* (Brenske) (India: Mandar). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

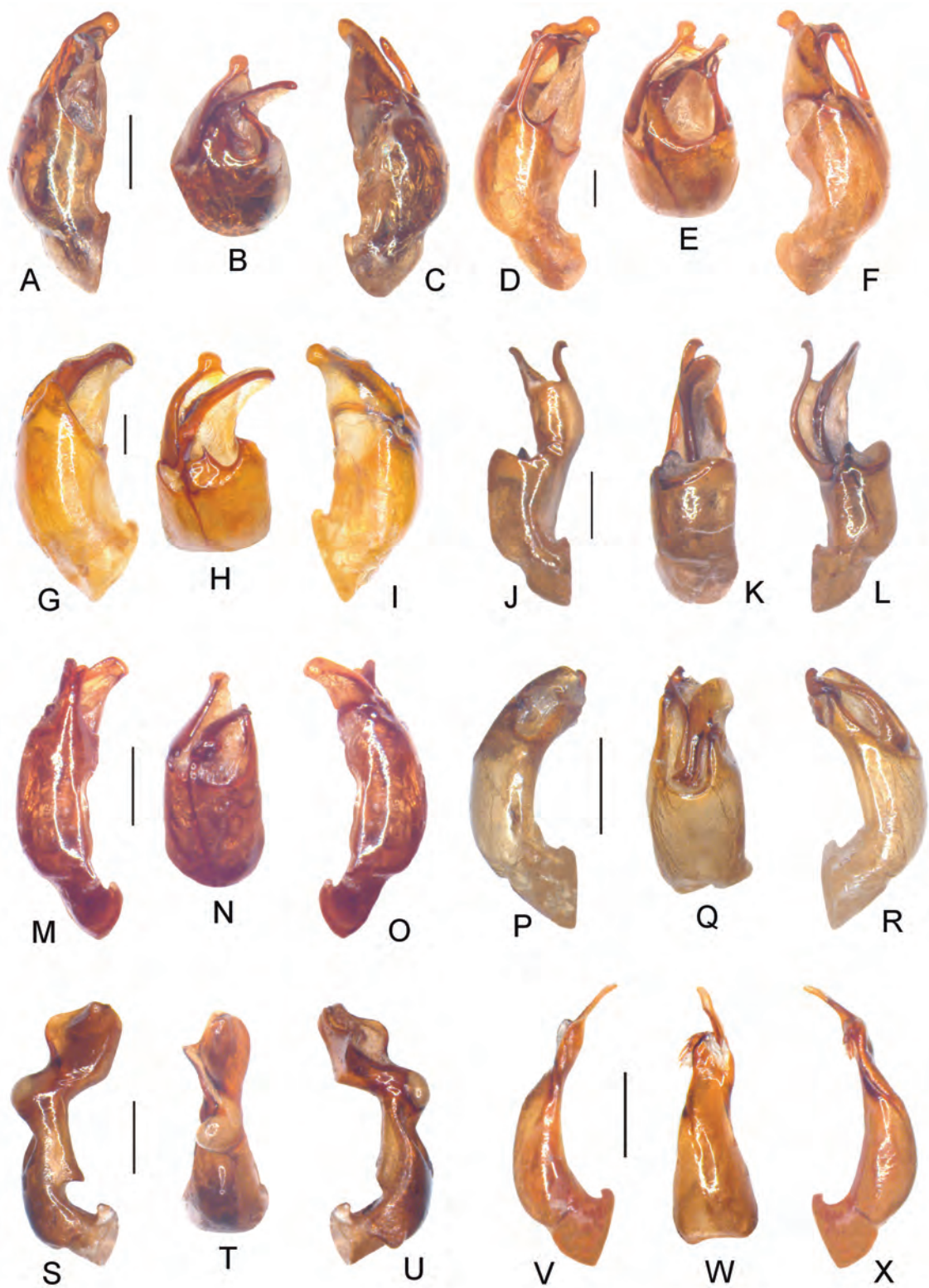


Figure 7. (A–C) *Neoserica genieri* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *N. plateosa* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *N. plebea* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *N. rotundotibialis* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *N. submaculosa* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *N. flammans* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *N. fusiformis* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *N. incisa* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

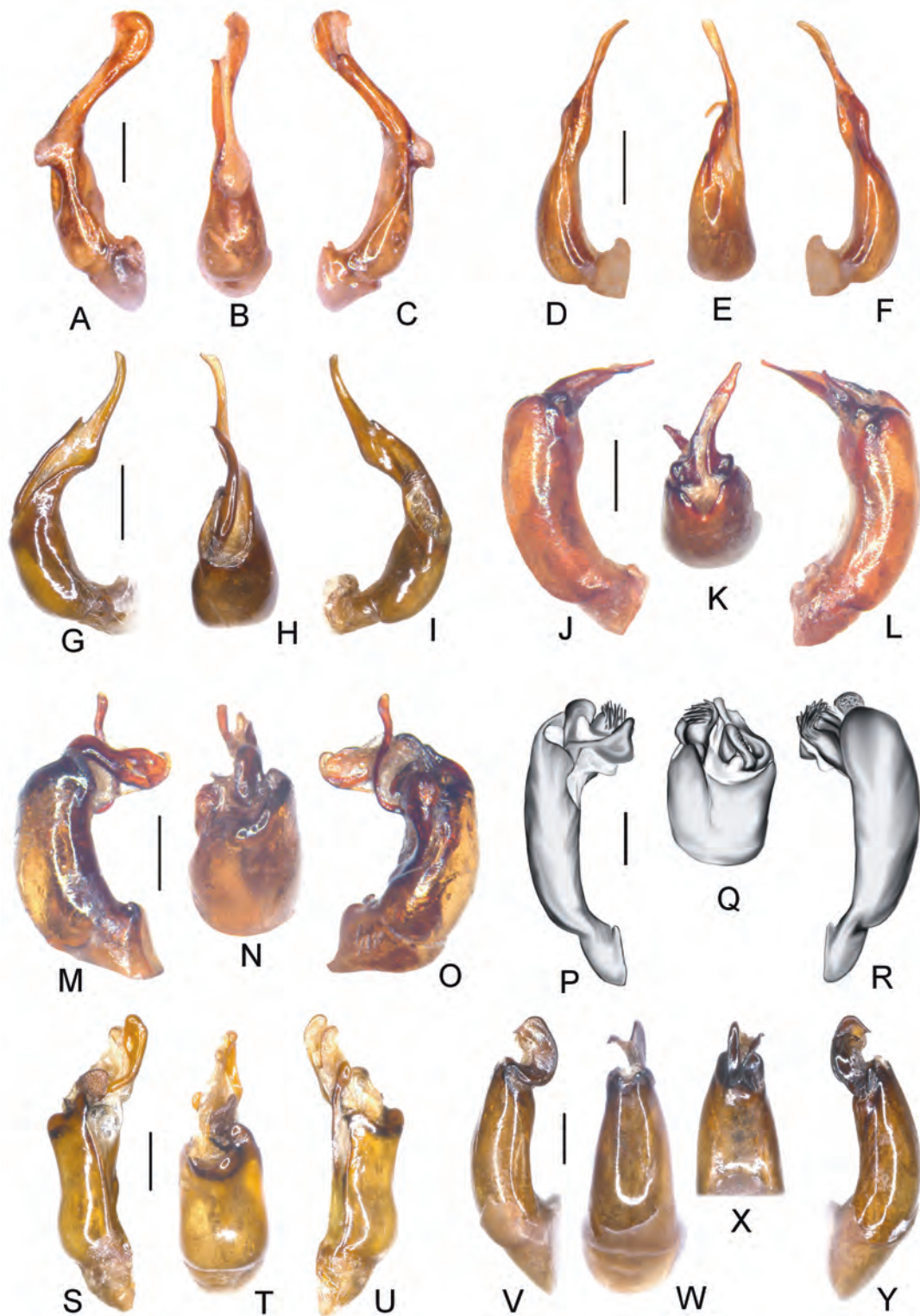


Figure 8. (A–C) *Neoserica sparsesquamata* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *N. unciforceps* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *N. variegata* Moser (India: Jowai), (J–L) *N. agumbeensis* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *N. keralana* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *N. madurana* Moser (holotype), (S–U) *N. multiflabellata* Moser (India: 5 km E Perumalmatal), (V–Y) *N. nathani* Frey (India: Devala). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, Y) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view; (X) parameres, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

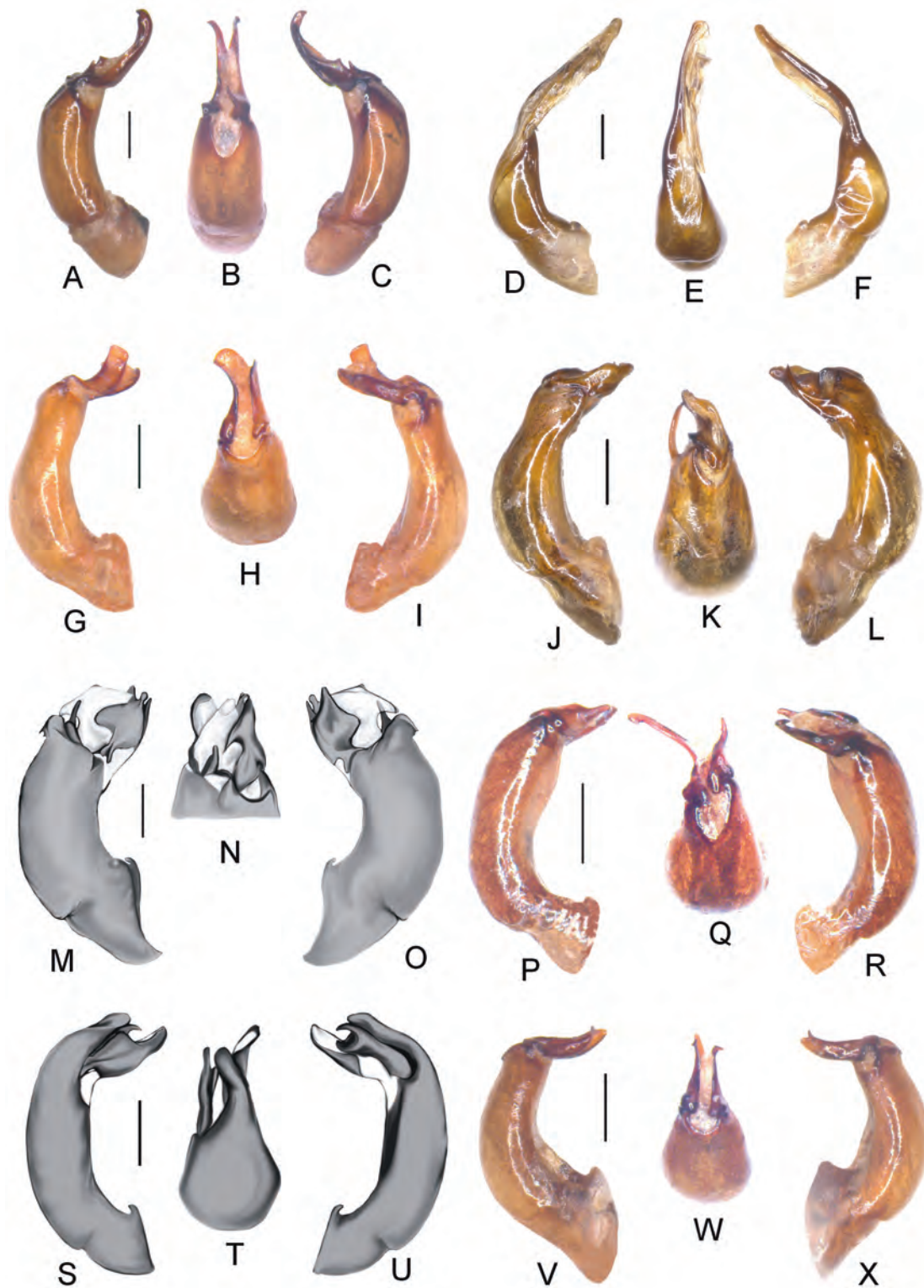


Figure 9. (A–C) *Neoserica periyarensis* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *N. pseudomajor* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *N. pushkarensis* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *N. quadrilamellata* Brenske (India: Chilka lake), (M–O) *N. quinqueflabellata* (Brenske) (syntype), (P–R) *N. rajasthanica* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *N. setigera* (Brenske) (syntype), (V–Y) *N. sforziae* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

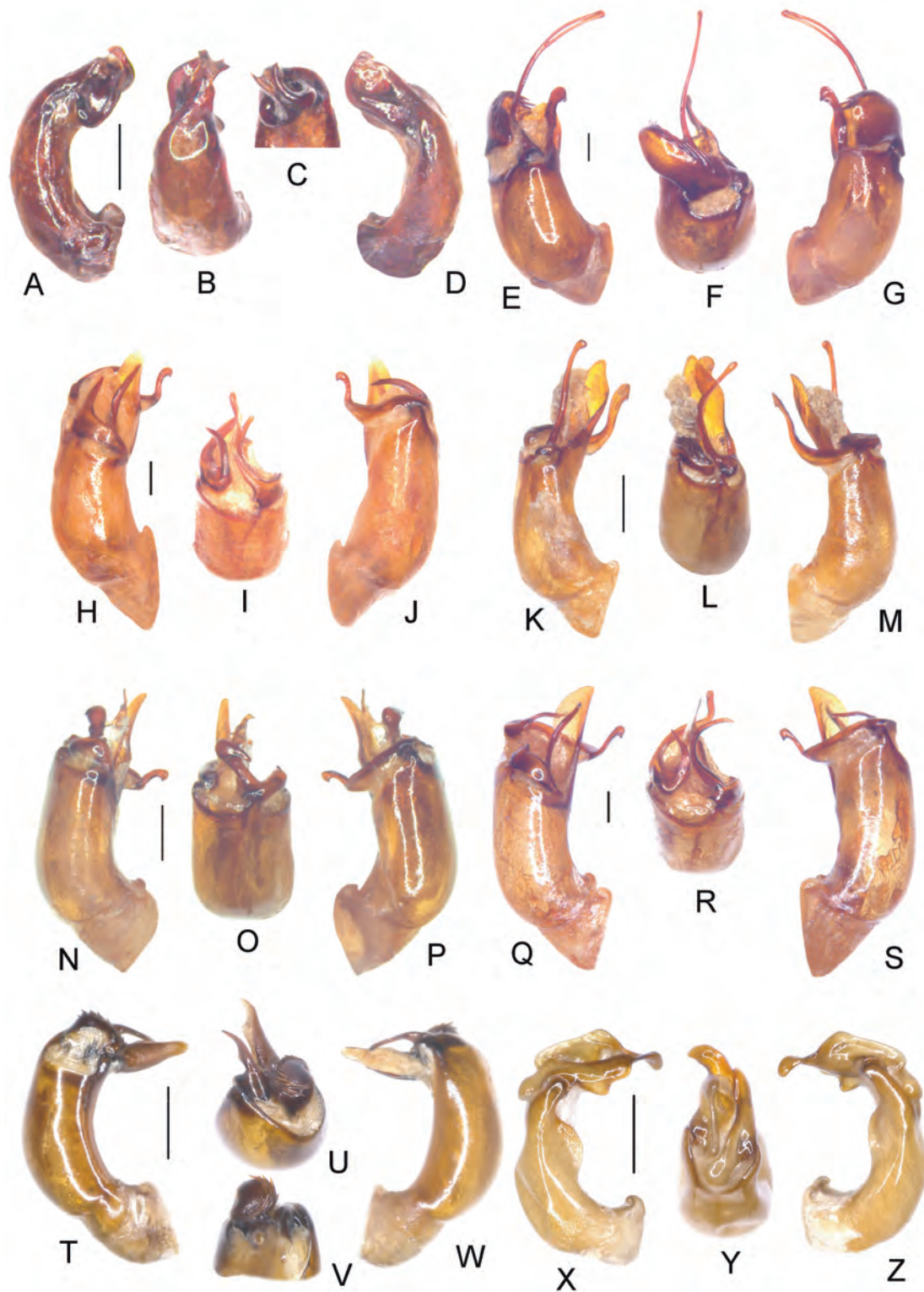


Figure 10. (A–D) *Neoserica subsetosa* sp. n. (holotype), (E–G) *Tetraserica bendai* sp. n. (holotype), (H–J) *T. impar* sp. n. (holotype), (K–M) *T. rufimargo* sp. n. (holotype), (N–P) *T. uncinata* sp. n. (holotype), (Q–S) *T. univestris* sp. n. (holotype), (T–W) *Microserica fairmairei* Brenske (India: Perambalur), (X–Z) *Mi. roingensis* sp. n. (holotype). (A, E, H, K, N, Q, T, X) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (D, G, J, M, P, S, W, Z) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, F, I, L, O, R, U, Y) parameres, dorsal view; (C, V) parameres, distal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

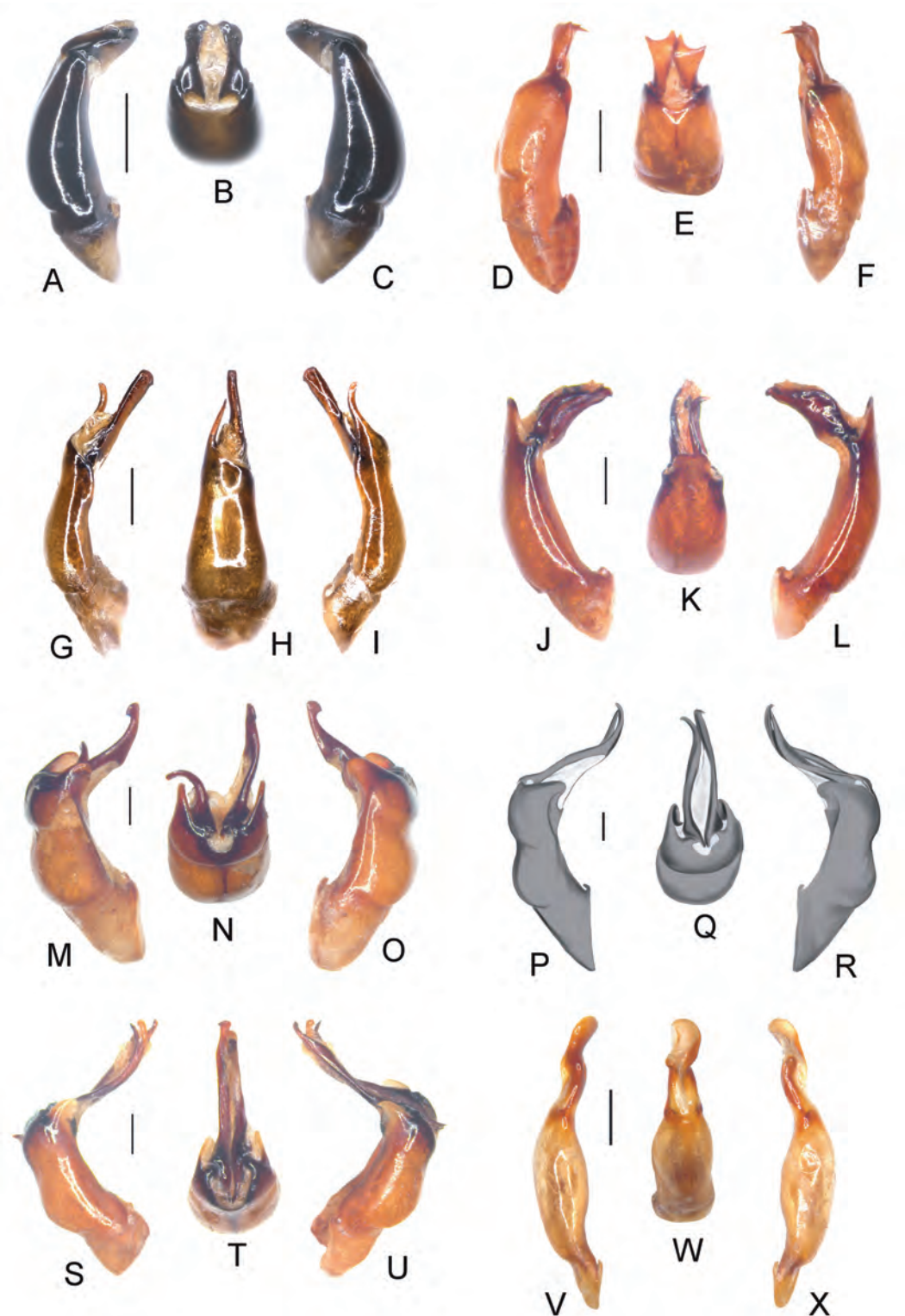


Figure 11. (A–C) *Maladera satrapa* (Brenske) (India: 9km NW Jowai), (D–F) *M. xanthoptera* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. hunliensis* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *M. nigrolucida* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *M. namborensis* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. sempiterna* (Brenske) (syntype: India: Khasi Hills), (S–U) *M. sempiternella* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *M. granigera* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

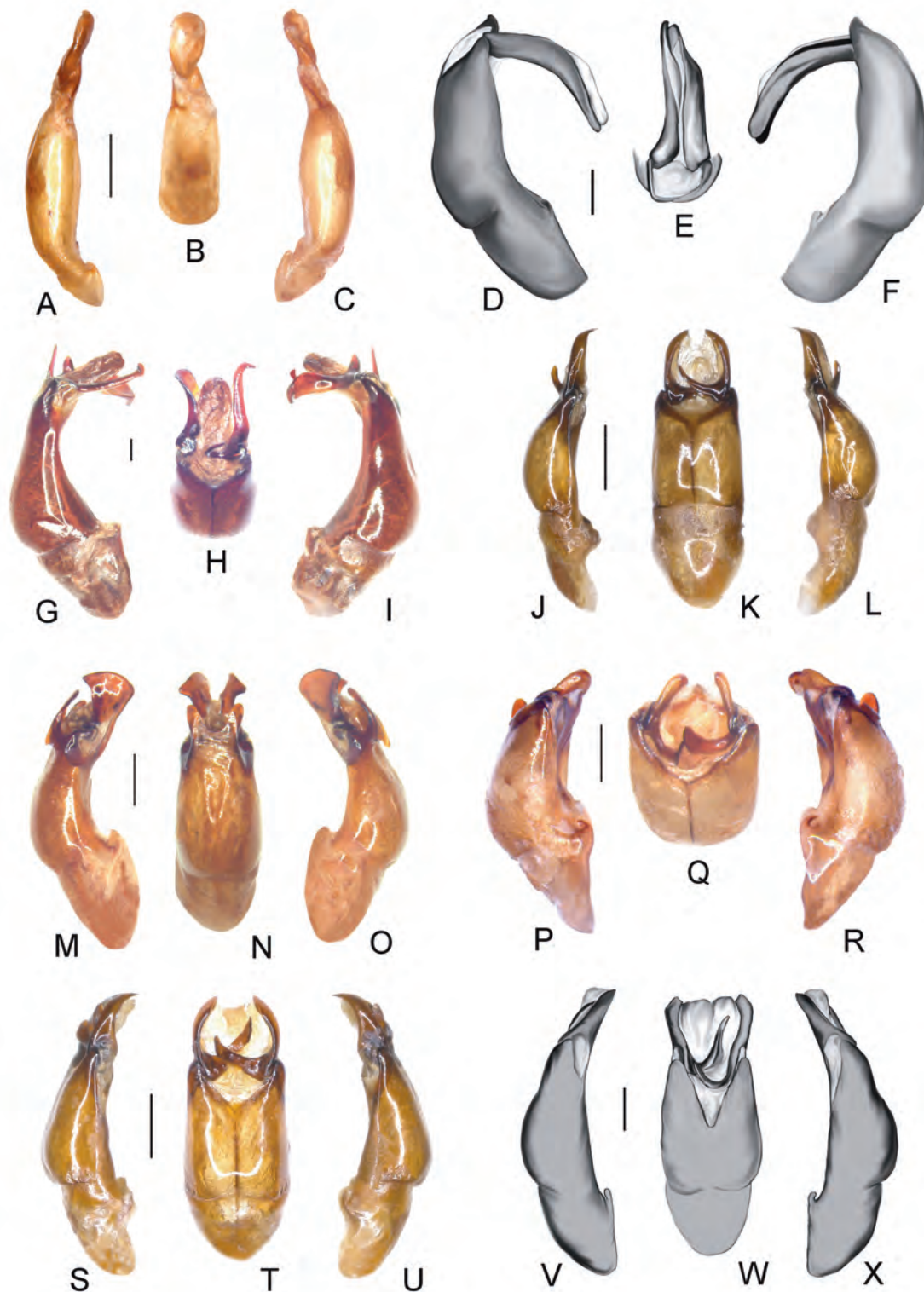


Figure 12. (A–C) *Maladera seriato-guttata* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. granuligera* (Blanchard) (lectotype), (G–I) *M. profana* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *M. clavata* (Frey) (India: 15 km SW Munnar), (M–O) *M. declarata* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. decolor* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. indica* (Blanchard) (India: 15km SW Munnar), (V–X) *M. magnicornis* (Moser) (syntype: India: Mangalore). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

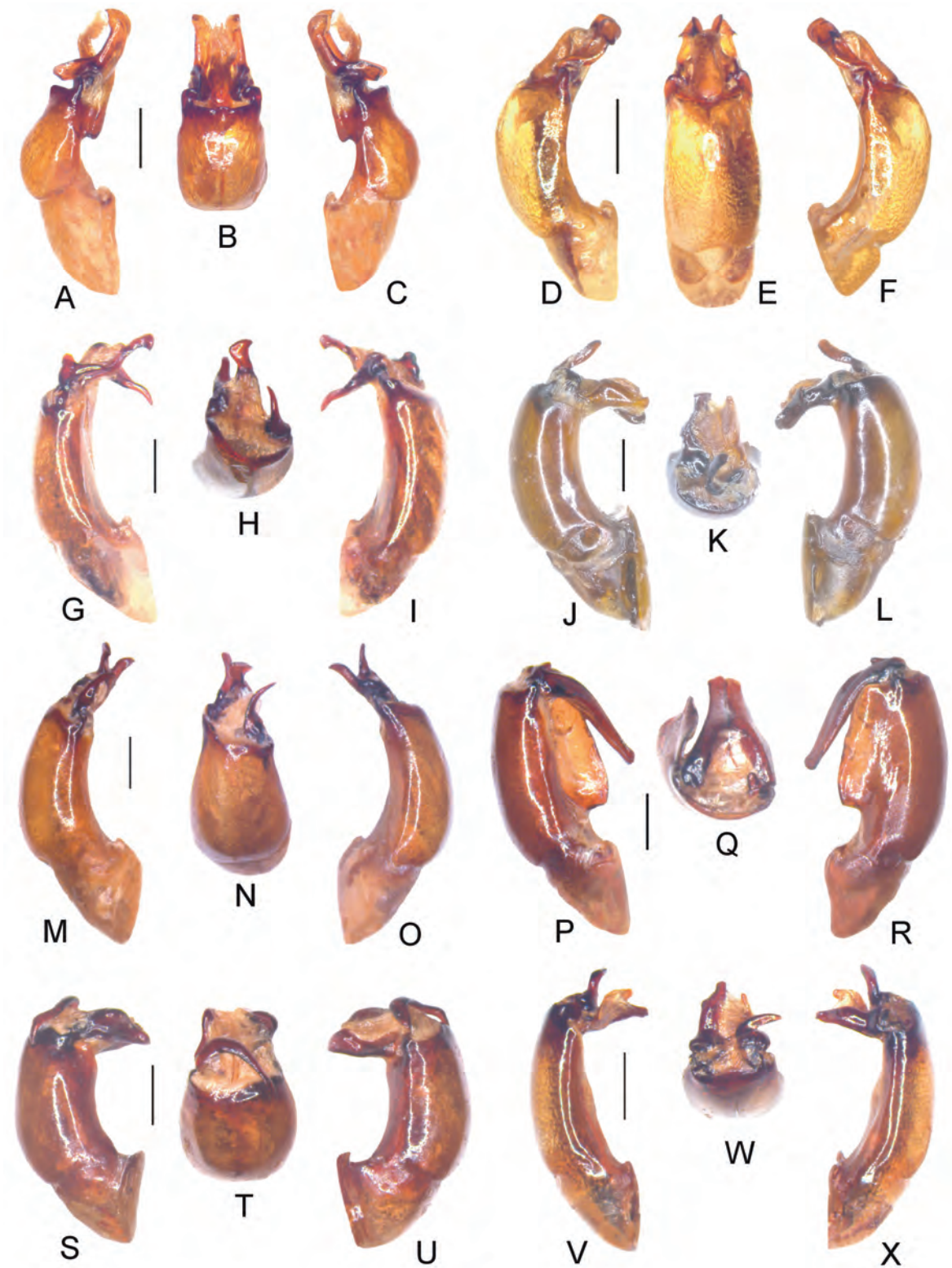


Figure 13. (A–C) *Maladera minops* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. sedula* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. cardamomensis* sp. n. (holotype), (J–L) *M. excisiceps* (Frey) (holotype), (M–O) *M. initialis* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. mysorensis* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. praviforceps* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *M. propagator* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, X) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

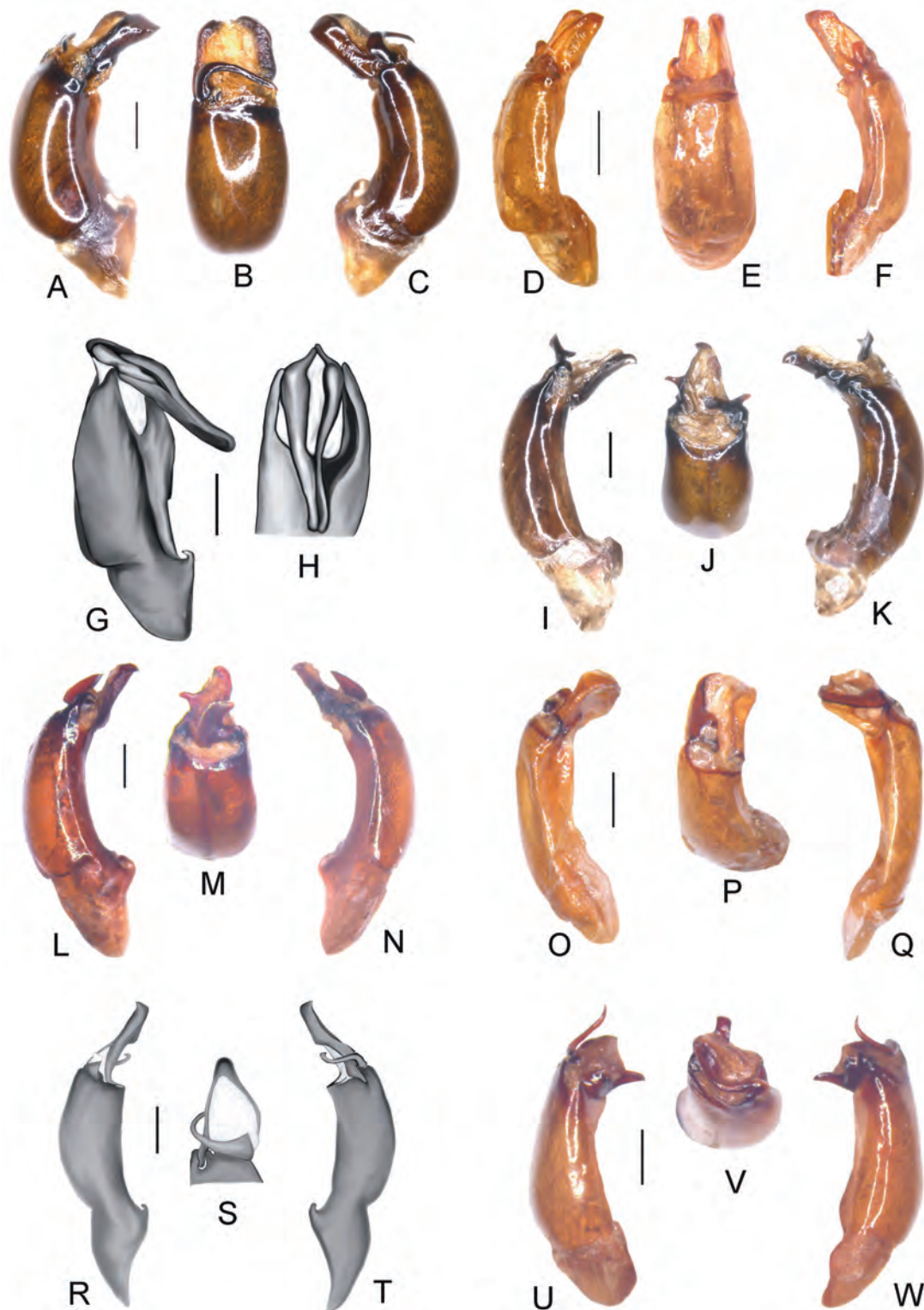


Figure 14. (A–C) *Maladera proxima* (Burmeister) (India: New Delhi), (D–F) *M. rudimentalis* sp. n. (holotype), (G, H) *M. significans* (Brenske) (lectotype), (I–K) *M. theresae* sp. n. (holotype), (L–N) *M. trivandrumensis* sp. n. (holotype), (O–Q) *M. tubulata* sp. n. (holotype), (R–T) *M. ventriosa* (Brenske) (syntype), (U–W) *M. vernacula* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, I, L, O, R, U) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, K, N, Q, T, W) aedeagus, left side lateral view; (B, E, H, J, M, P, S, V) parameres, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

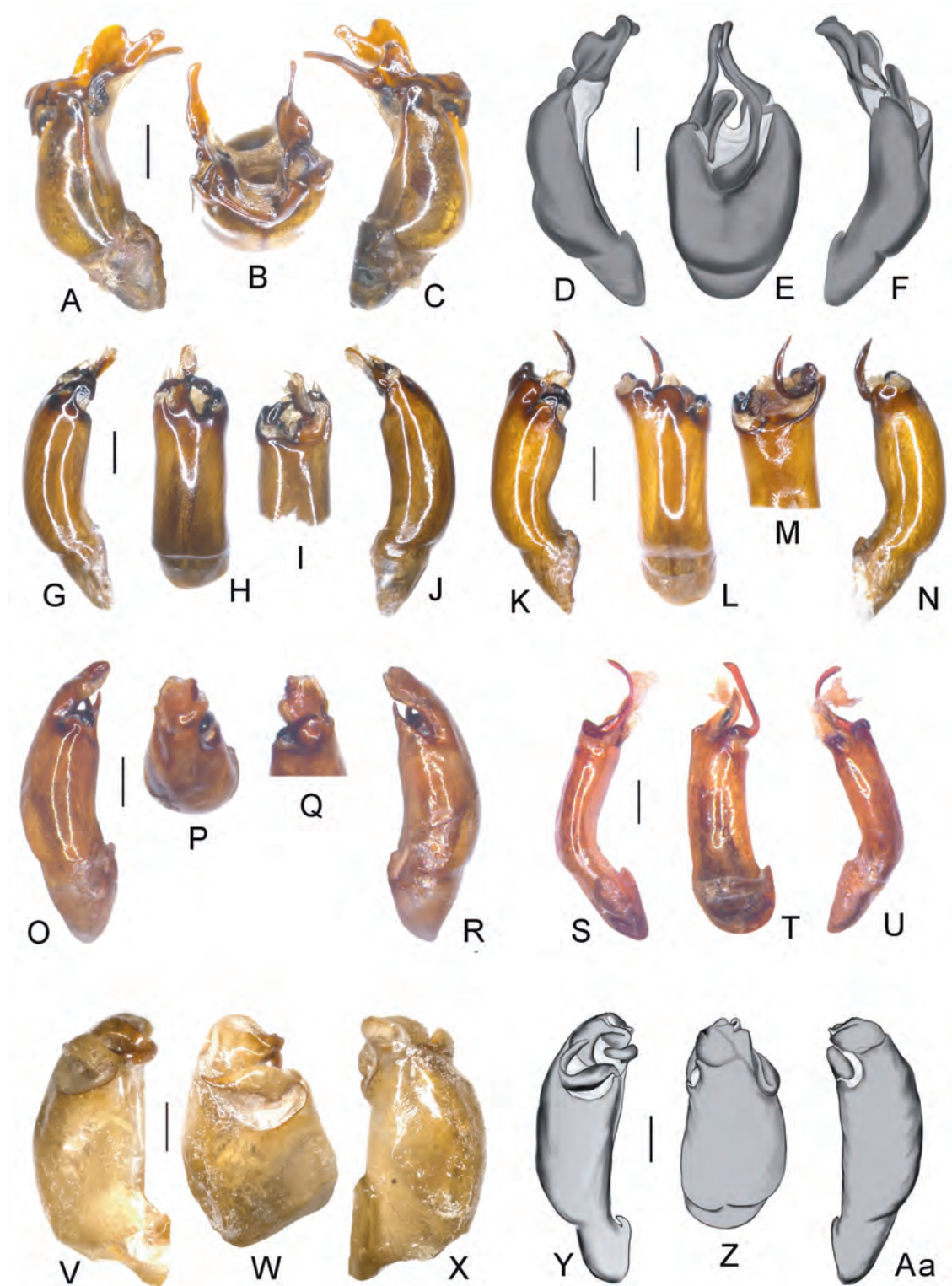


Figure 15. (A–C) *Maladera calicutensis* (Frey) (holotype), (D–F) *Maladera madurensis* (Moser) (syntype: India: Shembaganur), (G–J) *M. alibagensis* sp. n. (holotype), (K–N) *M. amboliensis* sp. n. (holotype), (O–R) *M. anaimalaiensis* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. andrewesi* sp. n. (holotype), (V–X) *M. basalis* (Moser) (lectotype), (Y–Aa) *M. burmeisteri alternans* (Frey) (holotype). (A, D, G, K, O, S, V, Y) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, J, N, R, U, X, Aa) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, E, H, L, P, T, W, Z) parameres, dorsal view; (I, M, Q) parameres, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

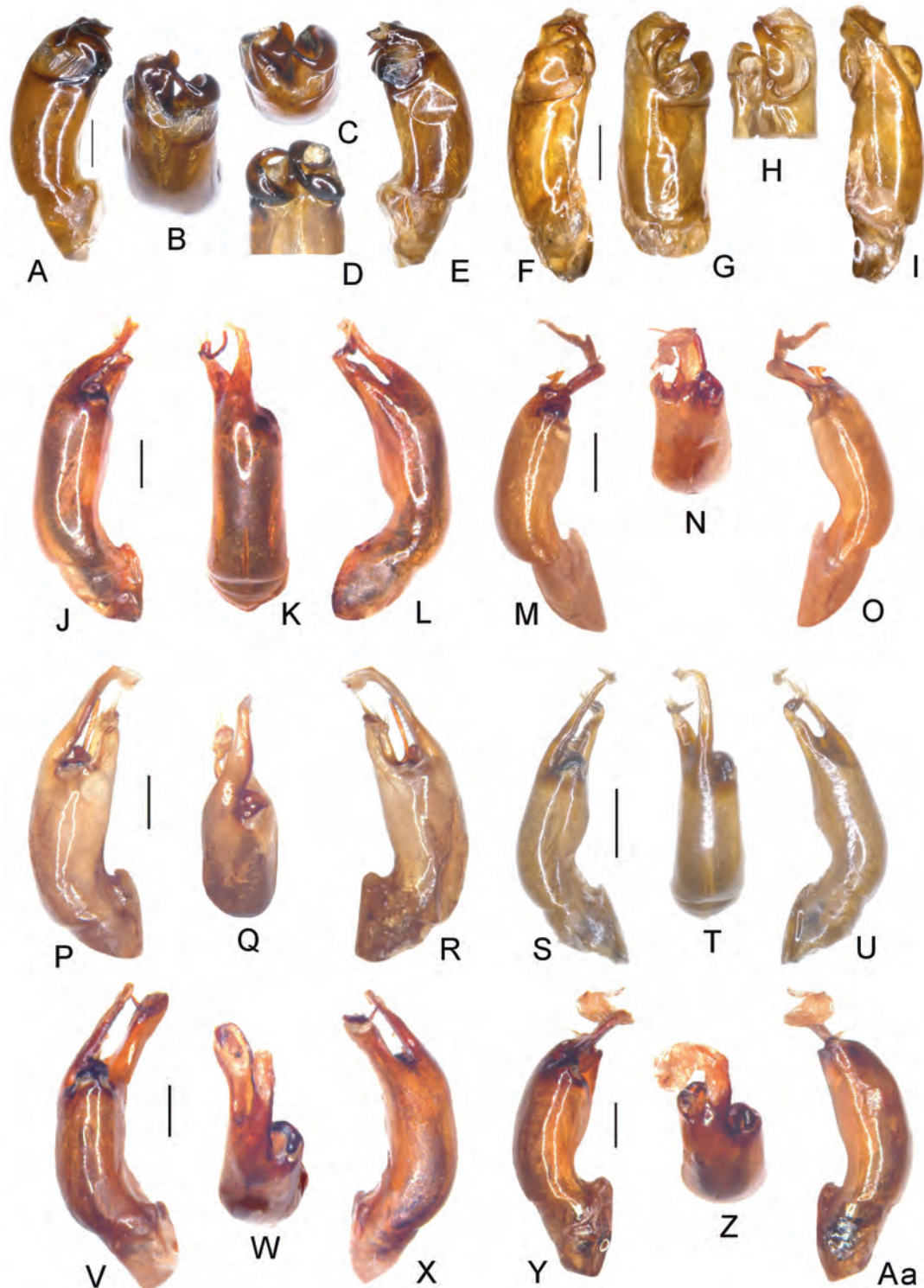


Figure 16. (A–E) *Maladera burmeisteri burmeisteri* (India: W of Amboli), (F–I) *M. burmeisteri burmeisteri* (India: Jabalpur), (J–L) *M. coimbatorensis* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *M. constans* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. densipilosa* sp. n. (holotype), (S–U) *M. eusericina* nom. n. (holotype), (V–X) *M. fastuosa* sp. n. (holotype), (Y–Aa) *M. ferekanarana* sp. n. (holotype). (A, F, J, M, P, S, V, Y) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (E, I, L, O, R, U, X, Aa) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, G, K, N, Q, T, W, Z) parameres, dorsal view; (D, H) parameres, ventral view; (C) parameres, distal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

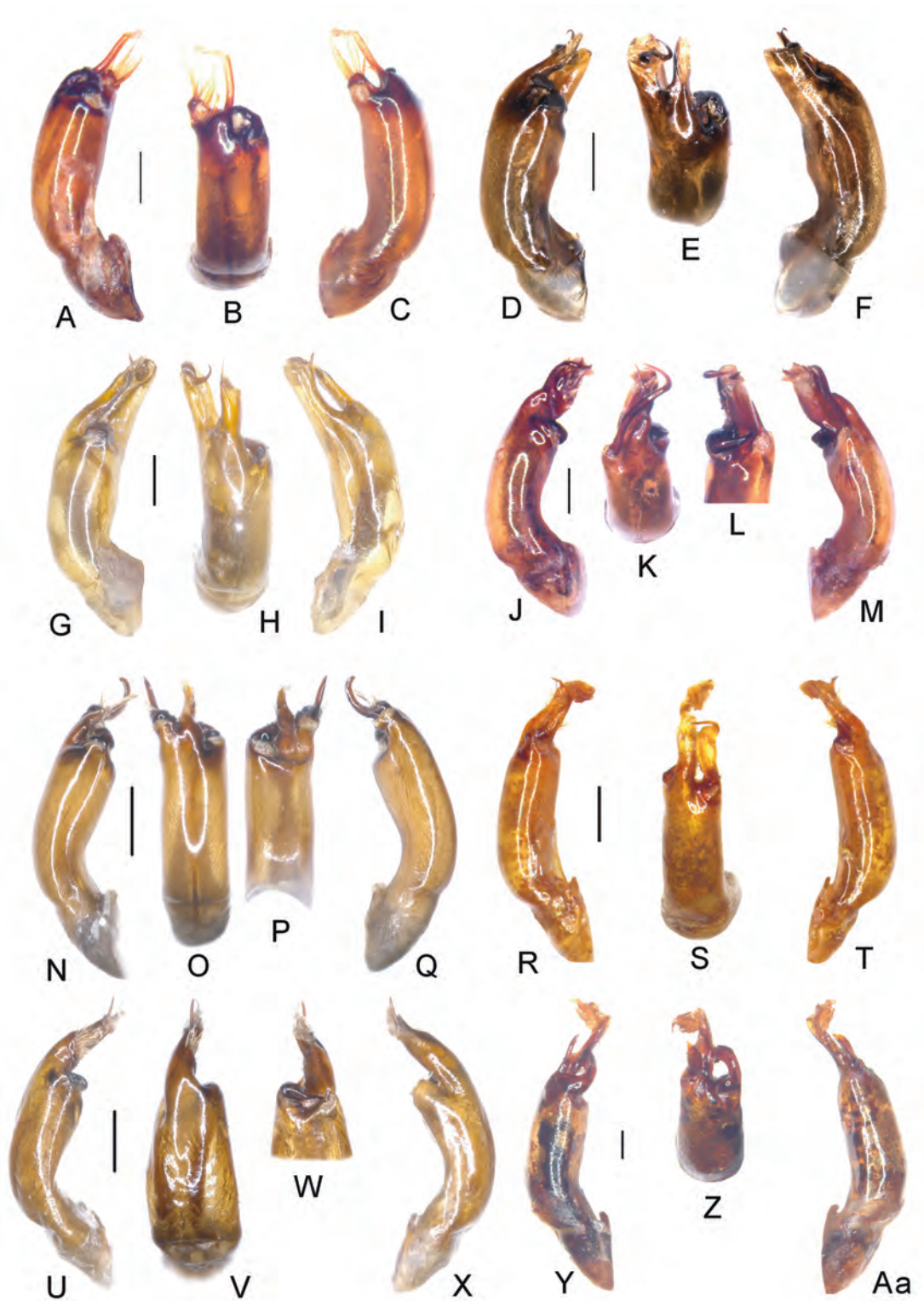


Figure 17. (A–C) *Maladera garoana* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. kanarana* (Moser) (syntype: India: Kanara), (G–I) *M. keralensis* (Frey) (paratype: India: Kerala), (J–M) *M. kumilyensis* sp. n. (holotype), (N–Q) *M. lonaviaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (R–T) *M. malabarensis* sp. n. (holotype), (U–X) *M. mussardi* sp. n. (holotype), (Y–Aa) *M. naduvatomensis* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, N, R, U, Y) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, M, Q, T, X, Aa) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, O, S, V, Z) parameres, dorsal view; (L, P, W) parameres, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

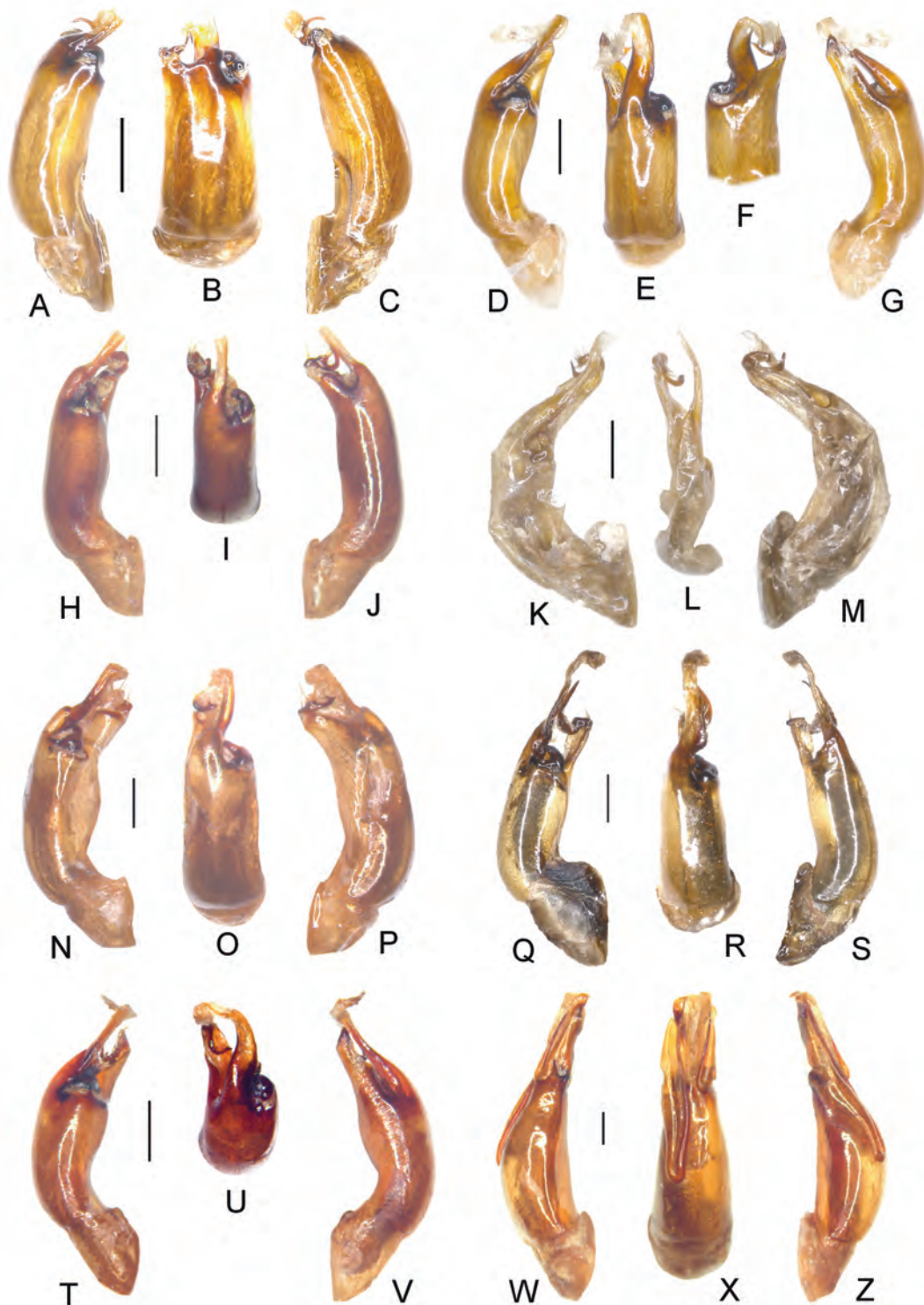


Figure 18. (A–C) *Maladera nigromicans* (Frey) (holotype), (D–G) *M. padaviyaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (H–J) *M. pauper* sp. n. (holotype), (K–M) *M. poonmudi* (Frey) (holotype), (N–P) *M. sagittula* sp. n. (holotype), (Q–S) *M. setosiventris* (Moser) (lectotype), (T–V) *M. submucronata* sp. n. (holotype), (W–Z) *M. rufotestacea* (Moser) (India: Jowai). (A, D, H, K, N, Q, T, W) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, G, J, M, P, S, V, Z) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, E, I, L, O, R, U, X) parameres, dorsal view; (F) parameres, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

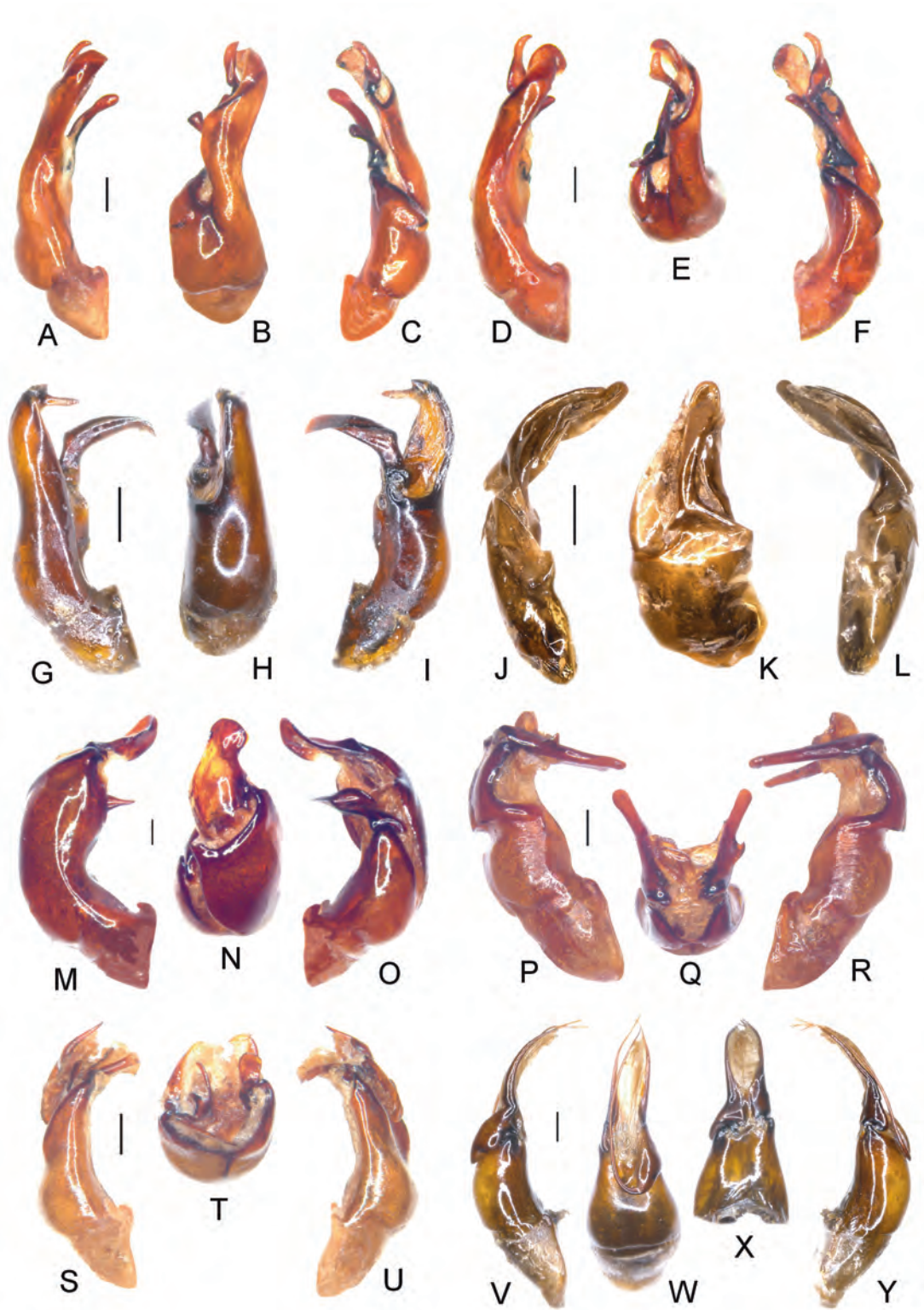


Figure 19. (A–C) *Maladera dimidiata* sp. n. (holotype), (D–F) *M. kallarensis* sp. n. (holotype), (G–I) *M. placida* (Frey) (holotype), (J–L) *M. sylhetensis* sp. n. (holotype), (M–O) *M. tempestiva* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. neotridentes* sp. n. (holotype), (S–V) *M. versuta* sp. n. (holotype), (W–Z) *M. antispinosa* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, G, J, M, P, S, V) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, F, I, L, O, R, U, Y) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, E, H, K, N, Q, T, W) parameres, dorsal view; (X) parameres, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

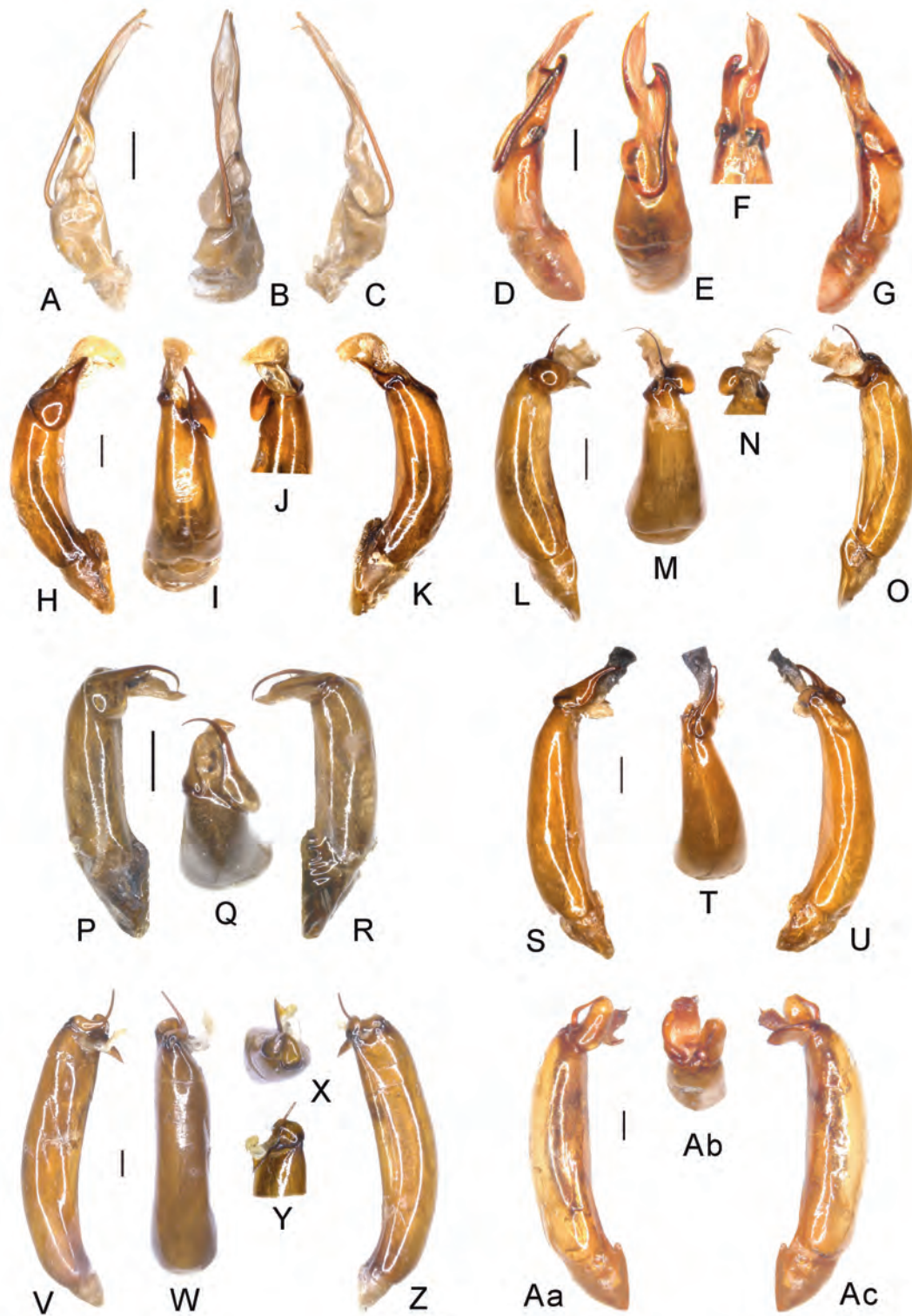


Figure 20. (A–C) *Maladera balphakramensis* sp. n. (holotype), (D–G) *M. jaintiaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (H–K) *M. allolaterita* sp. n. (holotype), (L–O) *M. bangaloreensis* sp. n. (holotype), (P–R) *M. beata* (Brenske) (lectotype), (S–U) *M. bombycinoides* sp. n. (holotype), (V–Z) *M. dunhindaensis* sp. n. (holotype), (Aa–Ac) *M. faceta* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, H, L, P, S, V, Aa) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, G, K, O, R, U, Z, Ac) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, E, I, M, Q, T, W, Ab) parameres, dorsal view; (F, J, N, Y) parameres, ventral view; (X) parameres, distal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

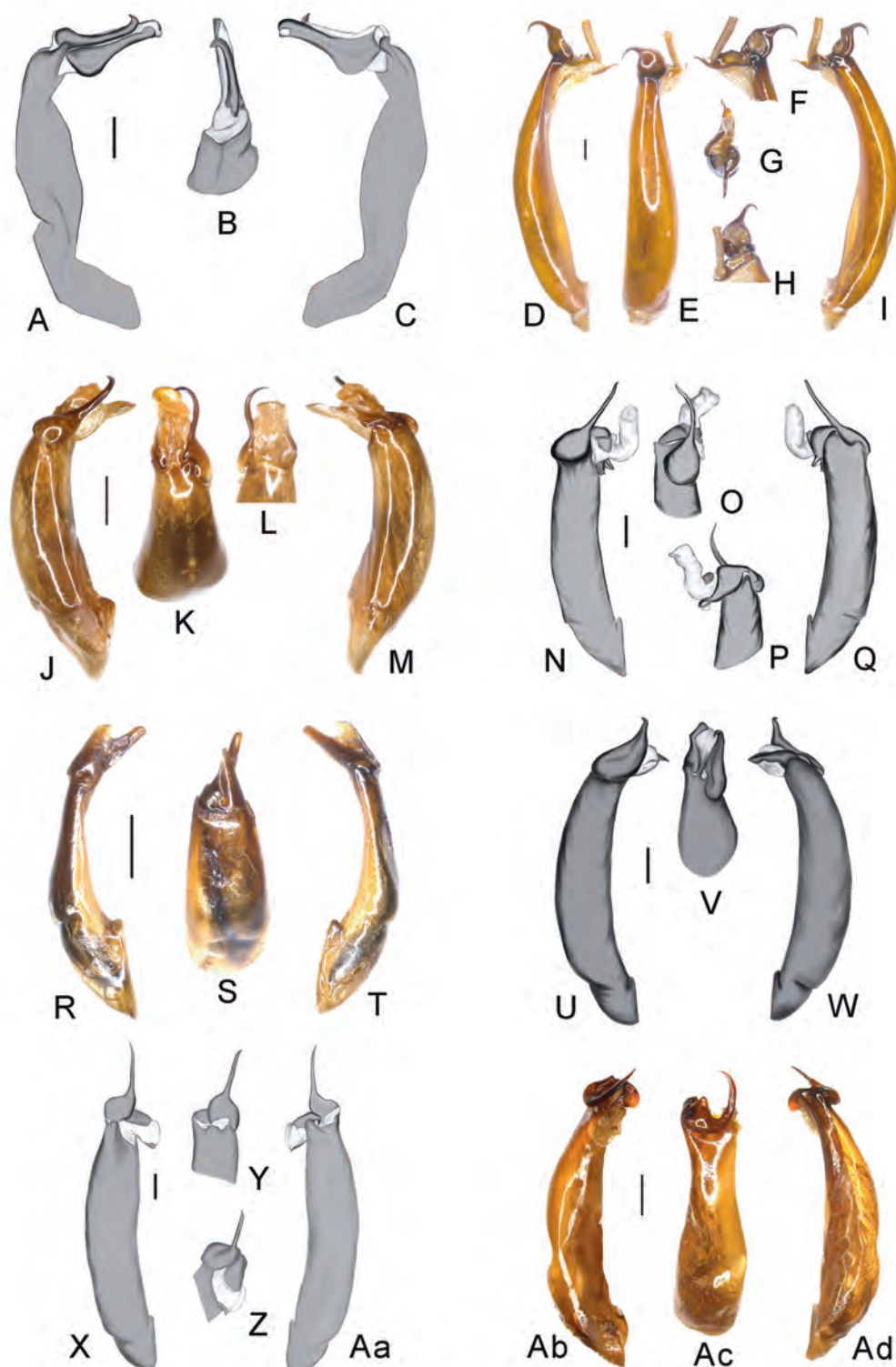


Figure 21. (A–C) *Maladera ignava* (Brenske) (syntype: India), (D–I) *M. johannesi* sp. n. (holotype), (J–M) *M. kostali* sp. n. (holotype), (N–Q) *M. laterita* (Moser) (syntype: India: Mangalore), (R–T) *M. luteola* (Moser) (India: Naduvatom), (U–W) *M. nilgiri-na* (Frey) (holotype), (X–Aa) *M. tyrannica* (Brenske) (holotype of *M. opalescens*), (W–Z) *M. pernicioso* (Brenske) (Vietnam: Sa Pa). (A, D, J, N, R, U, X, Ab) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, I, M, Q, T, W, Aa, Ad) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, K, O, S, V, Y, Ac) parameres, dorsal view; (H, L, Y) parameres, ventral view; (F, P) right paramere, dorsal view; (G, Z) parameres, distal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

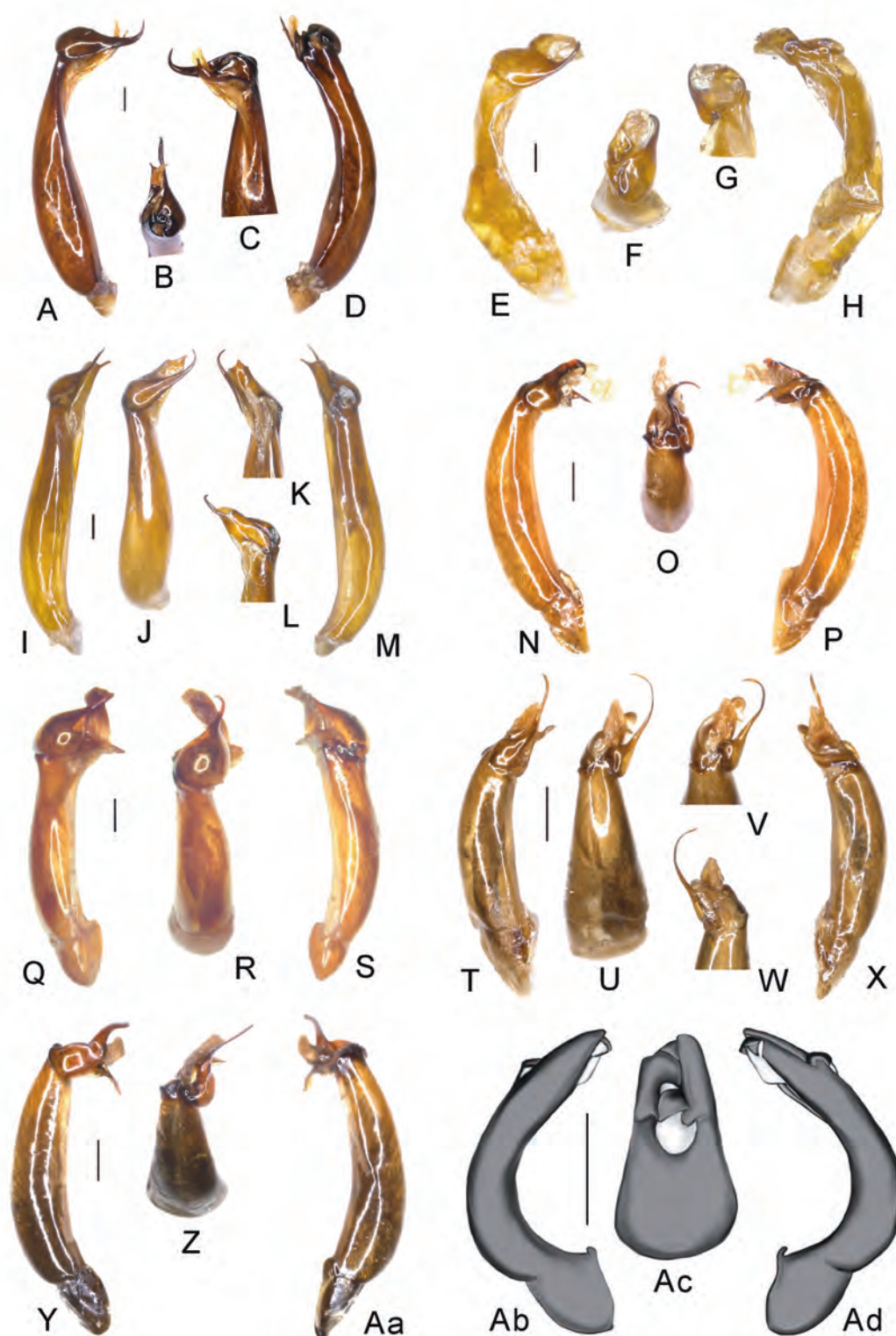


Figure 22. (A–D) *Maladera pseudohongkongica* sp. n. (holotype), (E–H) *M. shimogana* sp. n. (holotype), (I–M) *M. shiva* sp. n. (holotype), (N–P) *M. slateri* sp. n. (holotype), (Q–S) *M. subabbreviata* sp. n. (holotype), (T–X) *M. sunaiensis* sp. n. (holotype), (Y–Aa) *M. tiefermanni* sp. n. (holotype), (Ab–Ad) *Hemiserica? armipes* Arrow (holotype). (A, E, I, N, Q, T, Y, Ab) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (D, H, M, P, S, X, Aa, Ad) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, F, O, R, V, Z, Ac) parameres, dorsal view; (J, U) aedeagus, dorsal view; (C, G, W) parameres, ventral view; (L) right paramere, dorsal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

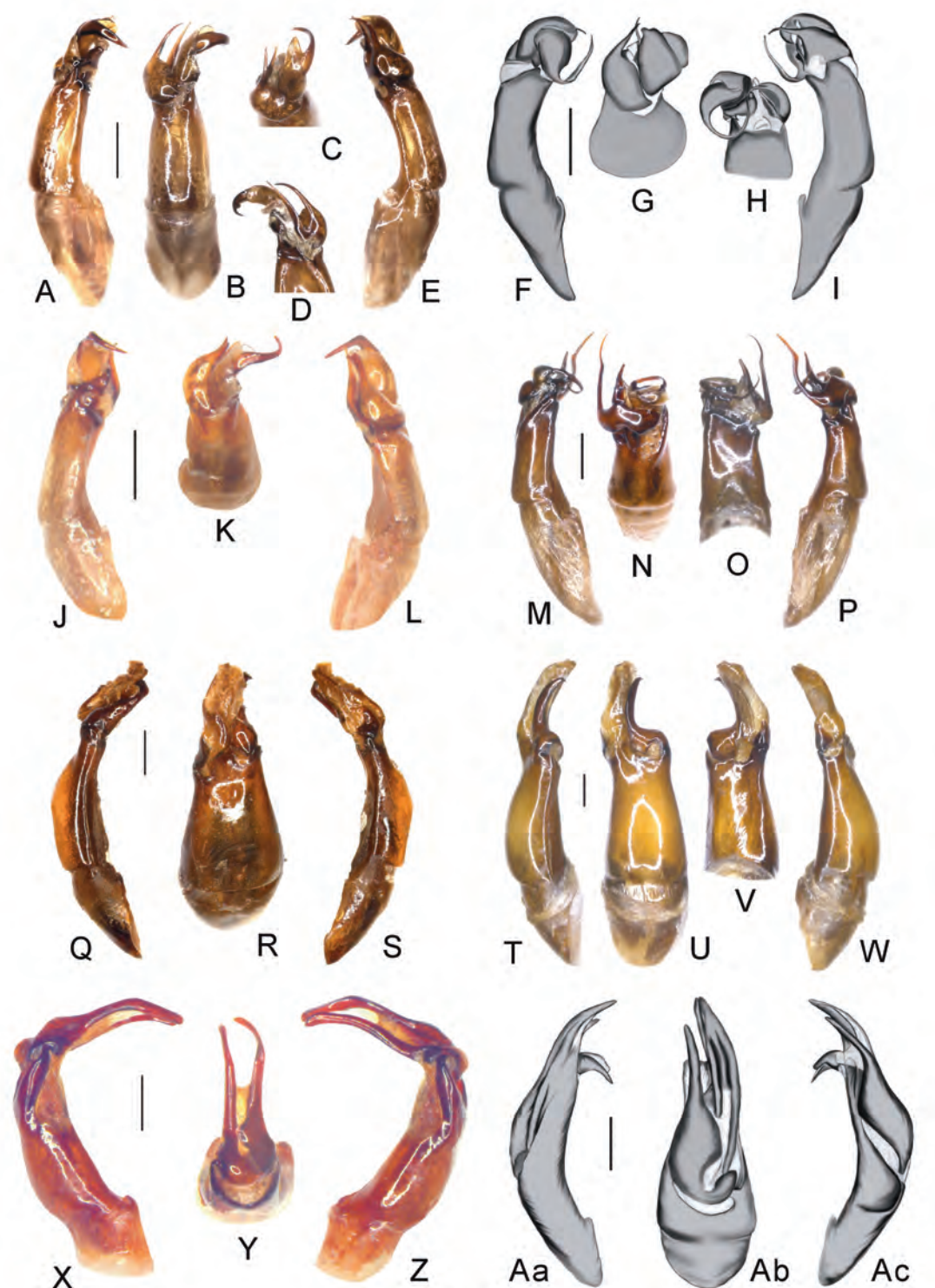


Figure 23. (A–E) *Maladera ballariensis* sp. n. (holotype), (F–I) *M. bilobata* (Arrow) (syntype), (J–L) *M. lorenzi* sp. n. (holotype), (M–P) *M. severini* (Brenske) (India: Pushkar), (Q–S) *M. clypeata* (Fairmaire) (Vietnam: Sa Pa), (T–W) *M. paraprabangana* sp. n. (holotype), (X–Z) *M. geniculata* sp. n. (holotype), (Aa–Ac) *M. hauseri* (Brenske) (syntype). (A, F, J, M, Q, T, X, Aa) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (E, I, L, P, S, W, Z, Ac) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, G, K, N, R, U, Y, Ab) parameres, dorsal view; (D, H, O, V) parameres, ventral view; (C) parameres, distal view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

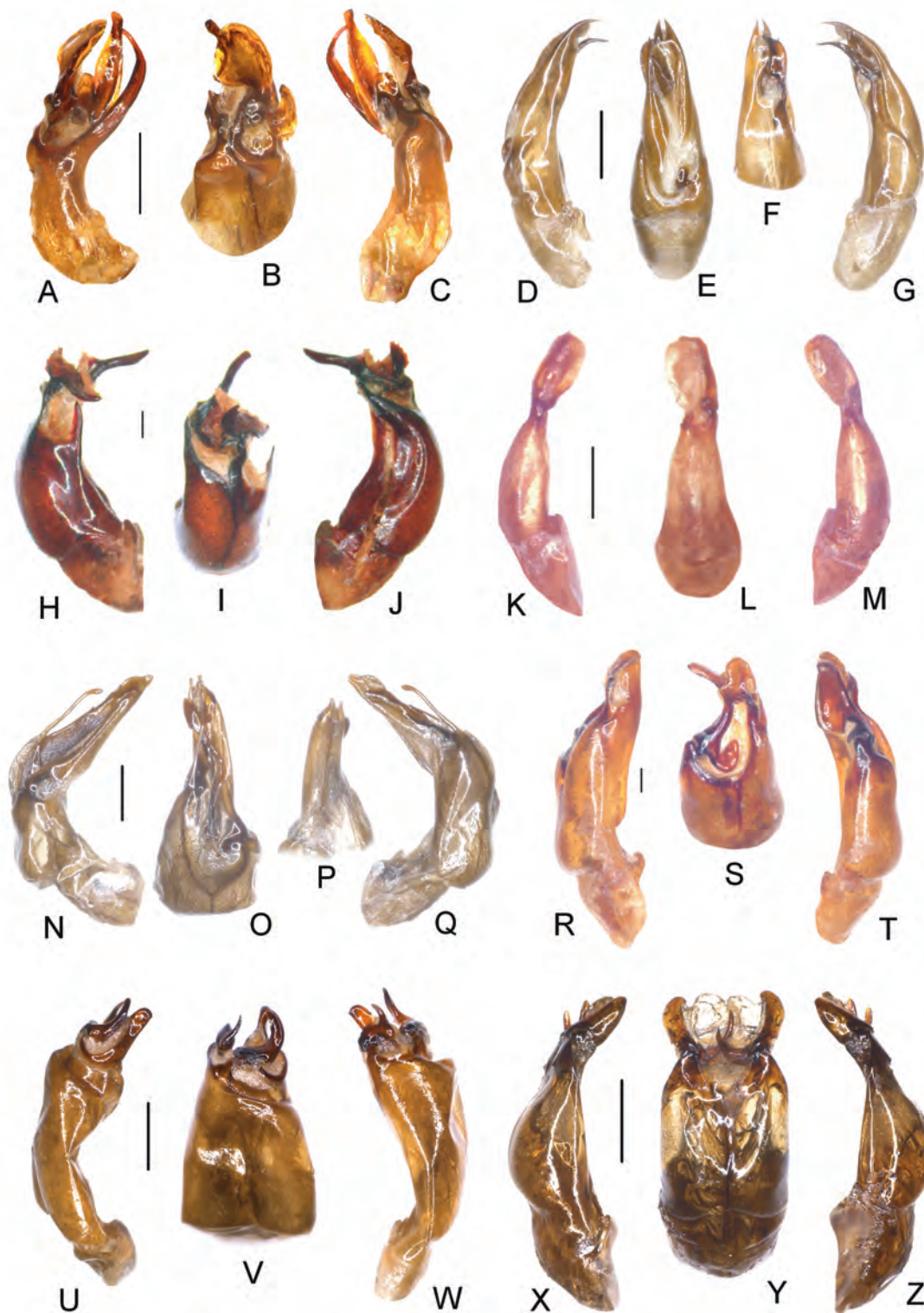


Figure 24. (A–C) *Maladera punctulata* (Frey) (paratype: Vietnam: DiLinh), (D–G) *M. rosettae* (Frey) (India: Pushkar), (H–J) *M. schoenwitzae* sp. n. (holotype), (K–M) *M. senfti* sp. n. (holotype), (N–Q) *M. songsakensis* sp. n. (holotype), (R–T) *M. trochaloides* sp. n. (holotype), (U–W) *Neoserica disciplineensis* sp. n. (holotype), (X–Z) *M. hamptoni* sp. n. (holotype). (A, D, H, K, N, R, U, X) Aedeagus, left side lateral view; (C, G, J, M, Q, T, W, Z) aedeagus, right side lateral view; (B, E, I, L, O, S, V, Y) parameres, dorsal view; (F, P) parameres, ventral view. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

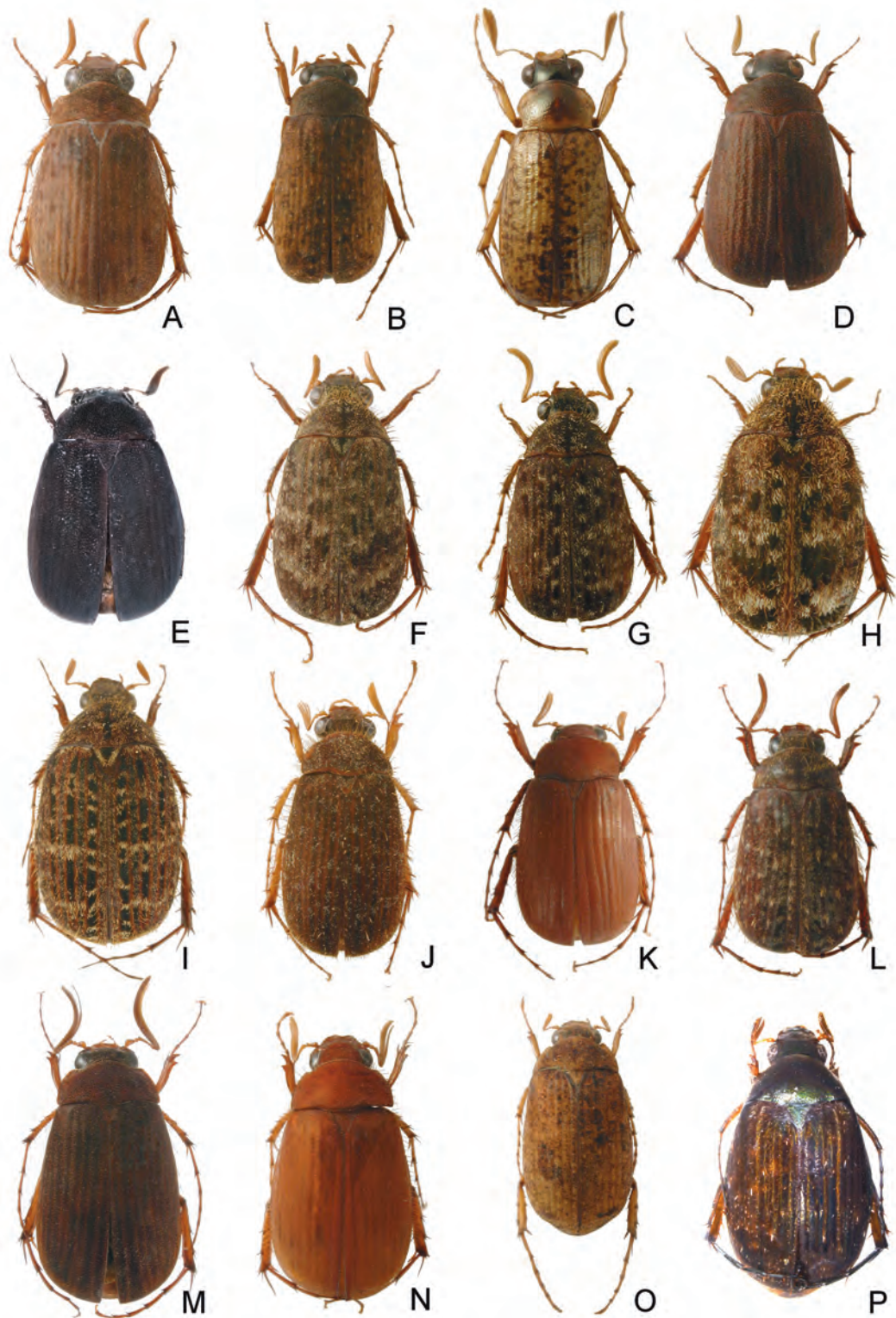


Figure 25. Habitus. (A) *Serica* (s.str.) *khasiana* (Moser), (B) *S.* (s.str.) *eberti* (Frey), (C) *S.* (s.l.) *arborea* Ahrens, (D) *S.* (s.l.) *panchaseana* Ahrens, (E) *S.* (s.l.) *feresegregata* sp. n., (F) *Pachyserica* *marmorata* (Blanchard), (G) *P.* *ellingensis* Ahrens, (H) *P.* *olafi* Ahrens, (I) *P.* *darjeelingensis* Ahrens, (J) *Calloserica* *langtangica* Ahrens, (K) *Xenosericia* *sindhensis* (Ahrens), (L) *X.* *karnaliensis* Ahrens, (M) *Nepaloserica* *goomensis* Ahrens, (N) *Ne.* *ganeshi* Ahrens, (O) *Chrysoserica* *auricoma* (Brenske), (P) *Lepidosericia* *maculifera* (Brenske) (not to scale).

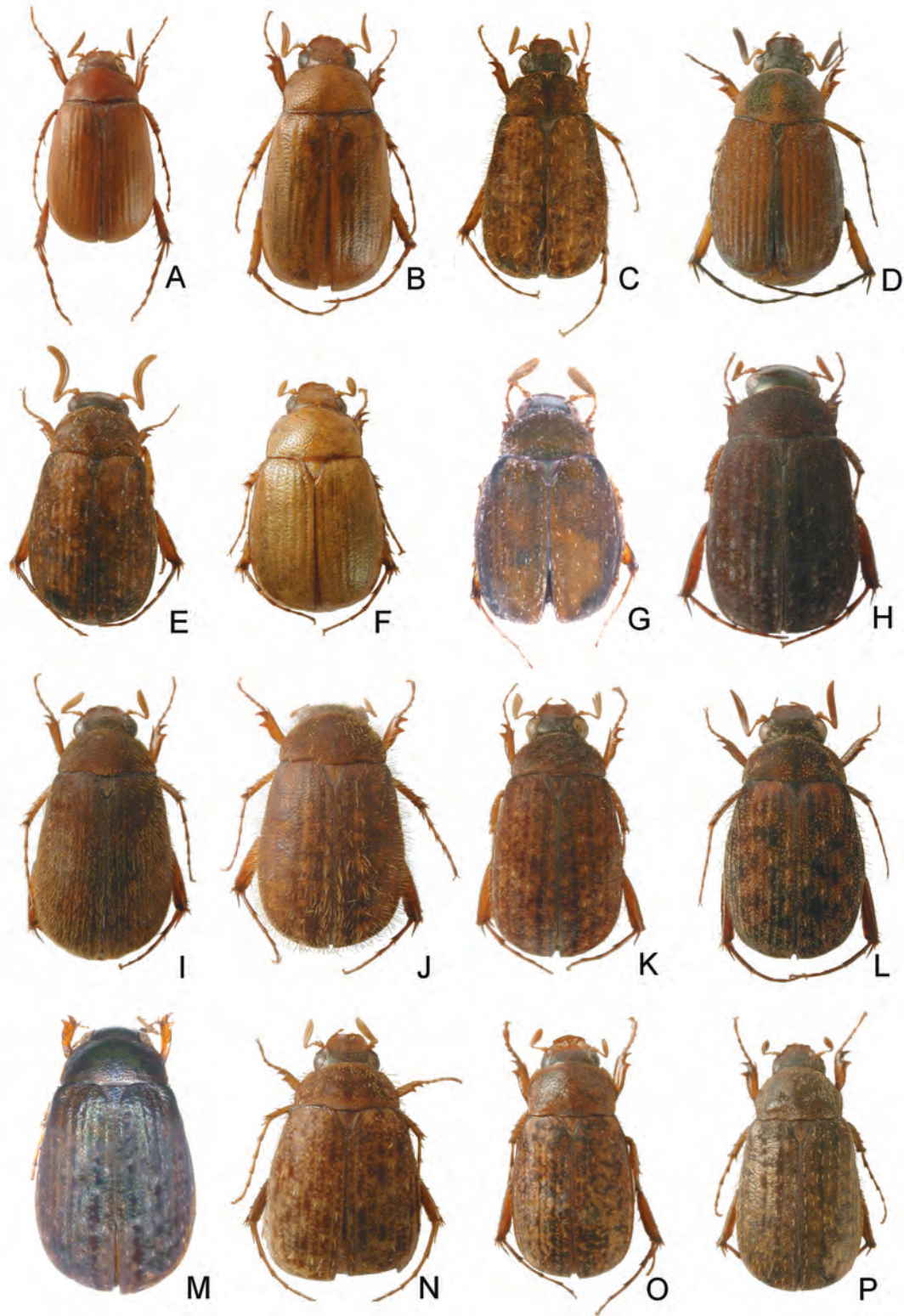


Figure 26. Habitus. (A) *Sericania hazarensis* Ahrens, (B) *Ser. mela* Ahrens, (C) *Gynaecoserica variipennis variipennis* (Moser), (D) *G. singhikensis* Ahrens, (E) *G. tumba* Ahrens, (F) *G. lateralis* (Arrow), (G) *G. etalinensis* sp. n., (H) *Lasioserica sikkimensis* Ahrens, (I) *L. chitreana* Ahrens, (J) *L. maculata maculata* (Brenske), (K) *L. sabatinellii* Ahrens, (L) *L. dekensis* Ahrens, (M) *L. verschraegheni* sp. n., (N) *Amiserica sparsesetosa* Ahrens, (O) *A. patibilis* Ahrens, (P) *A. krausei* Ahrens (not to scale).

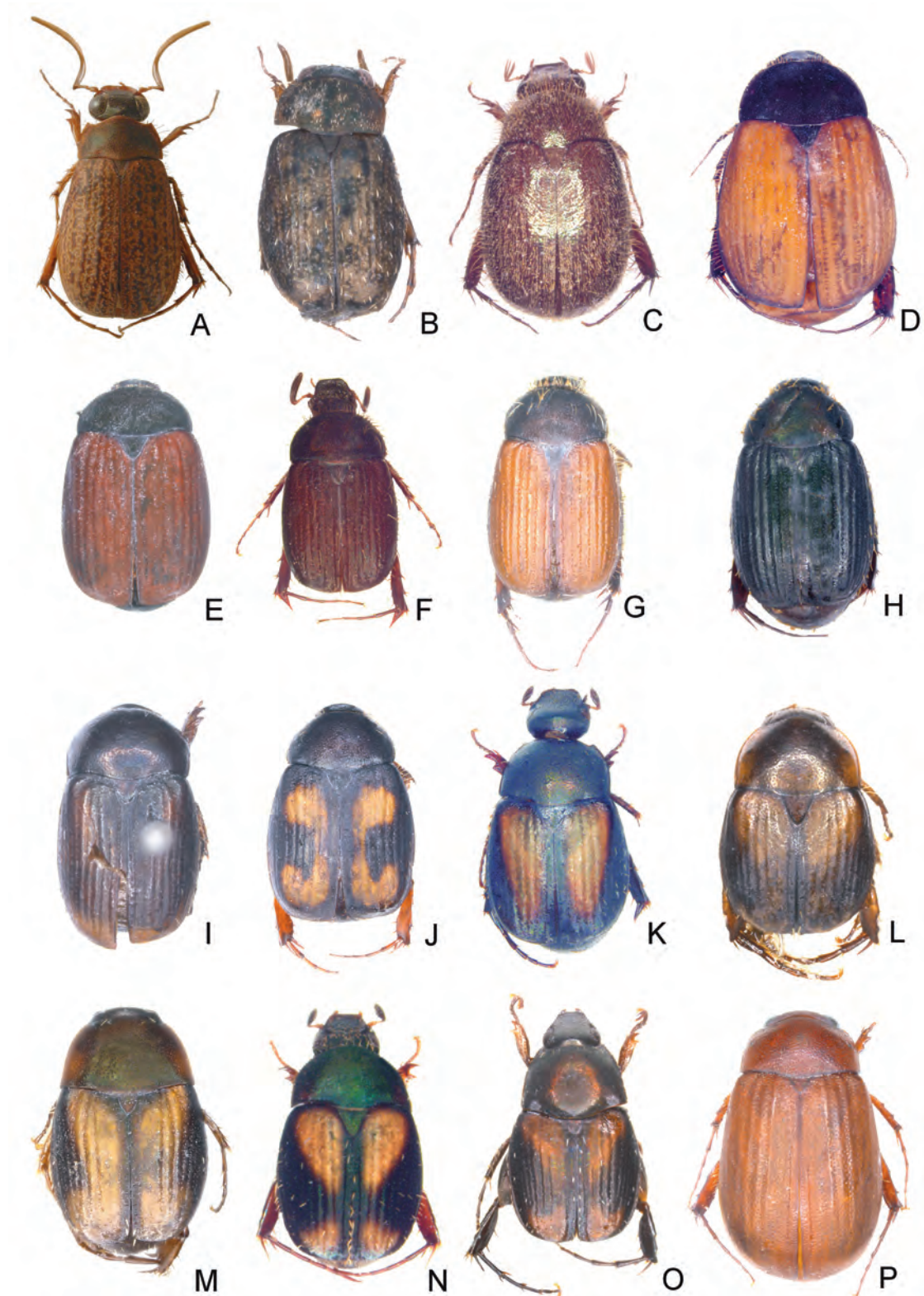


Figure 27. Habitus. (A) *Amiserica longiflabellata* Ahrens, (B) *A. hunliana* sp. n., (C) *A. lutulenta* sp. n., (D) *Meriserica setosicollis* (Frey), (E) *Me. oberthuri* Brenske, (F) *Deroserica championi* sp. n., (G) *D. koelleri* sp. n., (H) *D. kulzeri* (Frey), (I) *Pachyderoserica crassicollis* Moser, (J) *Microsericaria quadrinotata* (Moser), (K) *Anomioserica kotagiriensis* sp. n., (L) *A. liliputana* (Moser), (M) *A. maesi* sp. n., (N) *A. symmetrica* sp. n., (O) *A. tarsalis* (Frey), (P) *Selaserica karnatakaensis* sp. n. (not to scale).

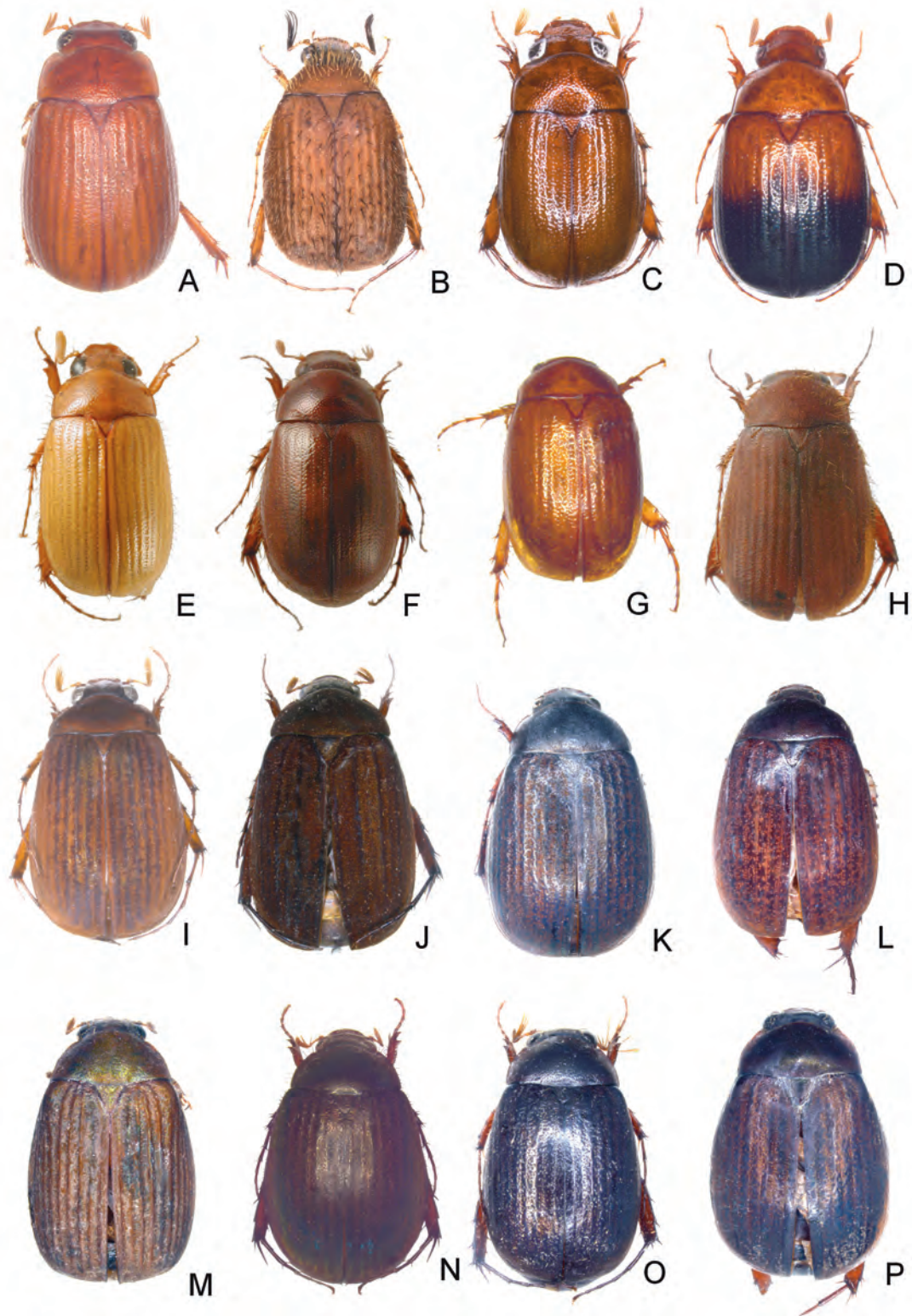


Figure 28. Habitus. (A) *Selaserica vagans* sp. n., (B) *Neoserica arunachalana* Ahrens & Fabrizi, (C) *N. bhalukpongensis* sp. n., (D) *N. bicolora* sp. n., (E) *N. kaskiensis* Ahrens, (F) *N. pubiforceps* Ahrens, (G) *N. shillongensis* sp. n., (H) *Neoserica changrae* Ahrens, (I) *N. barberi* (Sharp), (J) *N. astuta* sp. n., (K) *N. aulica* sp. n., (L) *N. gravida* sp. n., (M) *N. infamiliaris* sp. n., (N) *N. kalkadensis* sp. n., (O) *N. kejvali* sp. n., (P) *N. mudigereensis* sp. n. (not to scale).

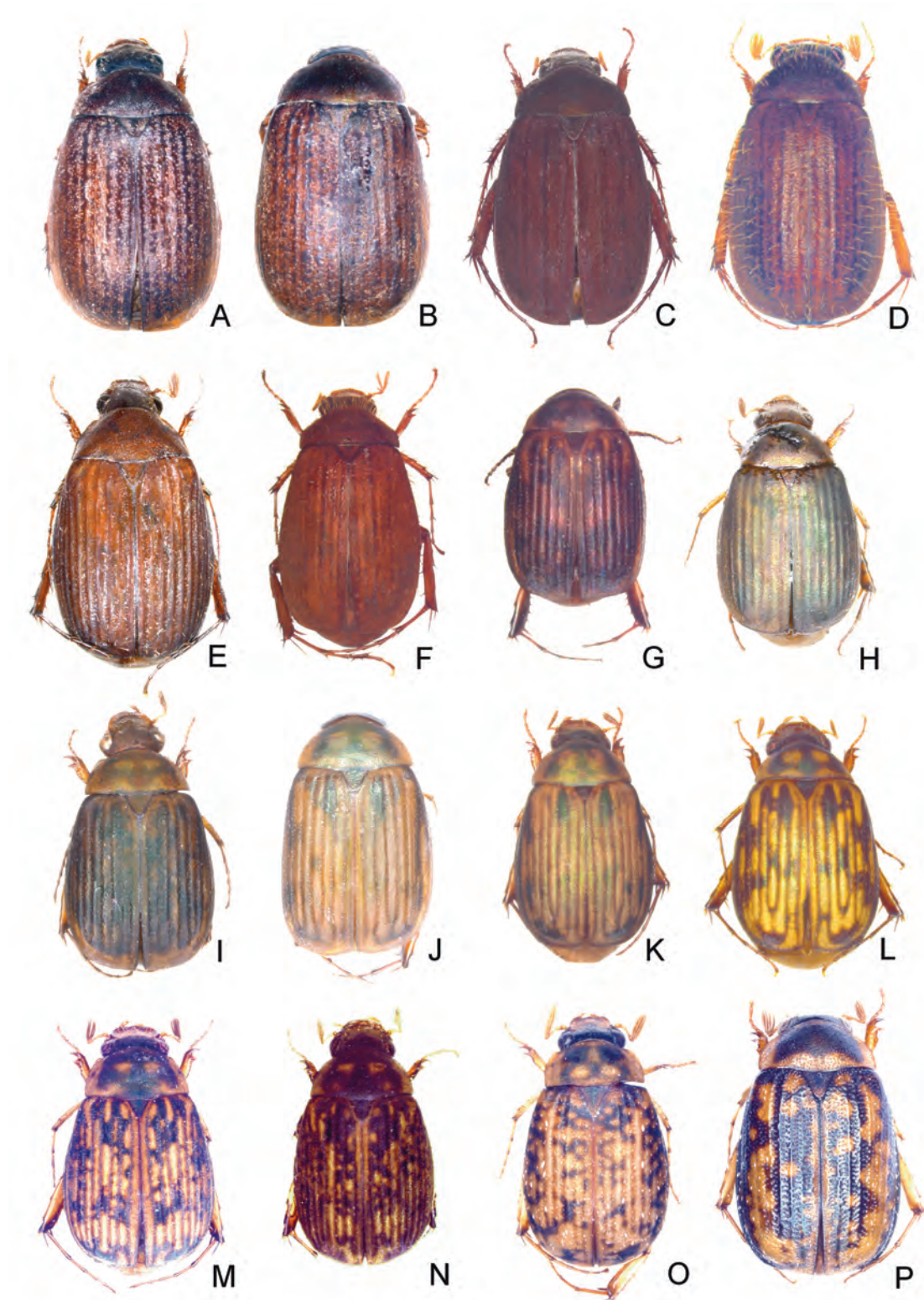


Figure 29. Habitus. (A) *Neoserica munnarensis* sp. n., (B) *N. nilgiriana* sp. n., (C) *N. parilis* sp. n., (D) *N. pilistriata* sp. n., (E) *N. plagiata* sp. n., (F) *N. ziyardamensis* sp. n., (G) *N. ammatiensis* sp. n., (H) *Neoserica dichroa* (Frey), (I) *N. flavoviridis* (Brenske), (J) *N. genieri* sp. n., (K) *N. plateosa* sp. n., (L) *N. plebea* sp. n., (M) *N. rotundotibialis* sp. n., (N) *N. submaculosa* sp. n., (O) *N. flagrans* sp. n., (P) *N. fusiforceps* sp. n. (not to scale).

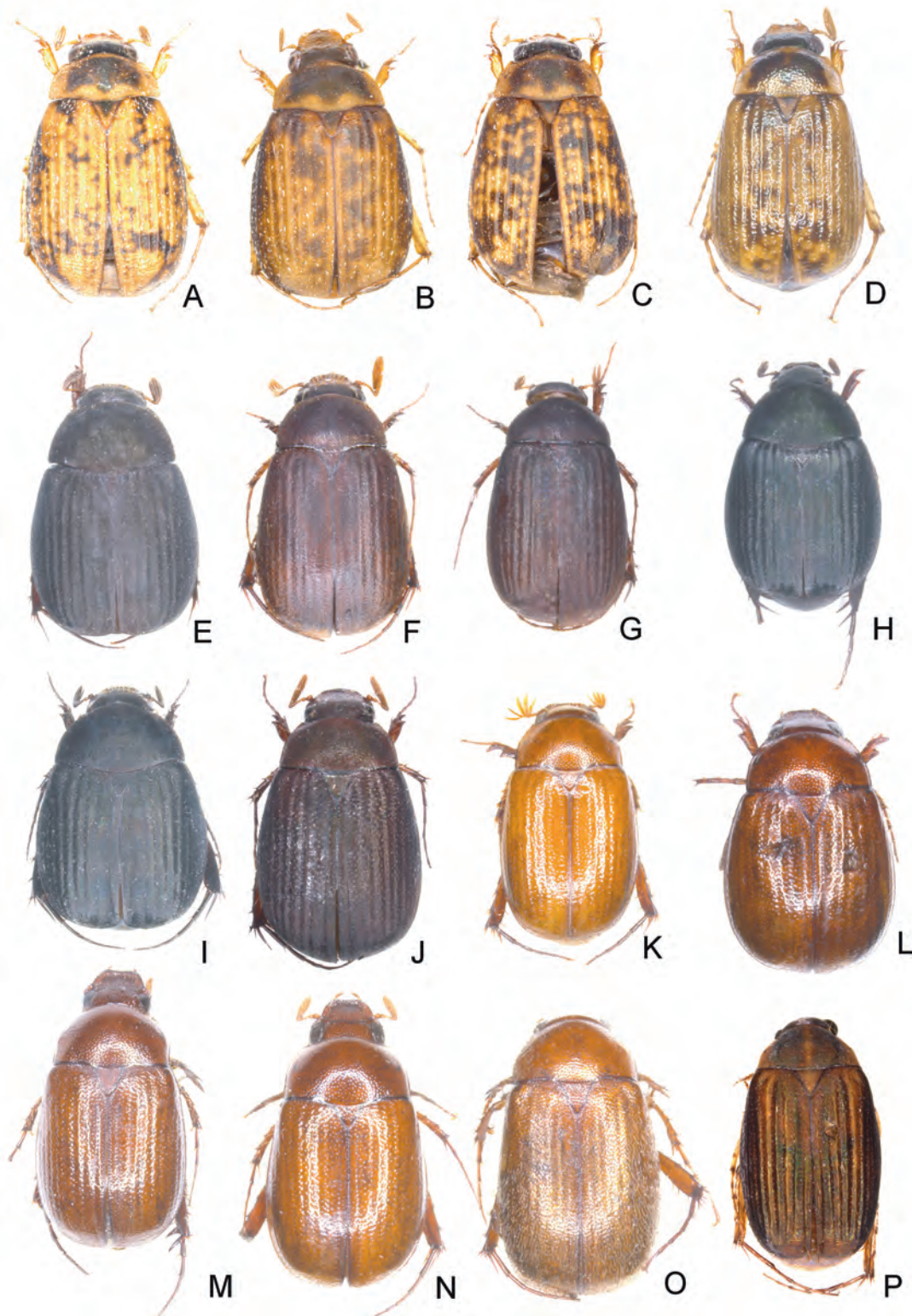


Figure 30. Habitus. (A) *Neoserica incisa* sp. n., (B) *N. sparsesquamata* sp. n., (C) *N. unciforceps* sp. n., (D) *N. variegata* (Moser), (E) *N. agumbeensis* sp. n., (F) *N. keralana* sp. n., (G) *N. multiflabellata* Moser, (H) *N. nathani* Frey, (I) *N. periyarensis* sp. n., (J) *N. pseudomajor* sp. n., (K) *N. pushkarensis* sp. n., (L) *N. quadrilamellata* Brenske, (M) *N. rajasthanica* sp. n., (N) *N. sforziae* sp. n., (O) *N. subsetosa* sp. n., (P) *Gastroserica patkaiensis* Ahrens (not to scale).

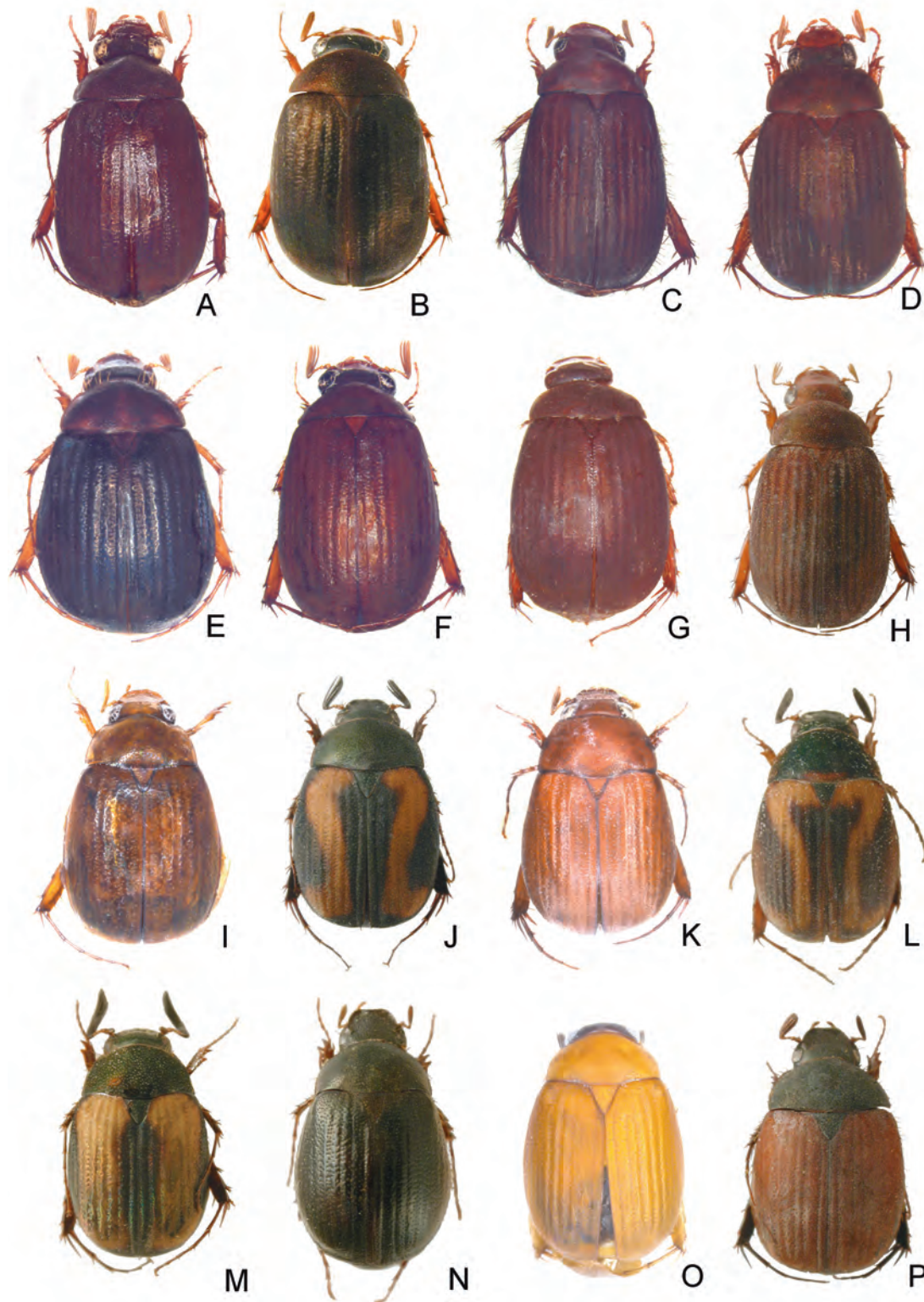


Figure 31. Habitus. (A) *Tetraserica bendai* sp. n., (B) *T. brahmaputrae* Ahrens (holotype), (C) *T. crenatula* Ahrens & Fabrizi, (D) *T. impar* sp. n., (E) *T. rufimargo* sp. n., (F) *T. uncinata* sp. n., (G) *T. univestris* sp. n., (H) *T. schneideri* Ahrens, (I) *Trioserica tarsata* (Brenske), (J) *Microserica bhutanensis* Frey, (K) *Mi. fairmairei* Brenske, (L) *Mi. interrogator* (Arrow), (M) *Mi. marginata* (Brenske), (N) *Mi. pruinosa* (Hope), (O) *Mi. roingensis* sp. n., (P) *Mi. viridicollis* Arrow (not to scale).

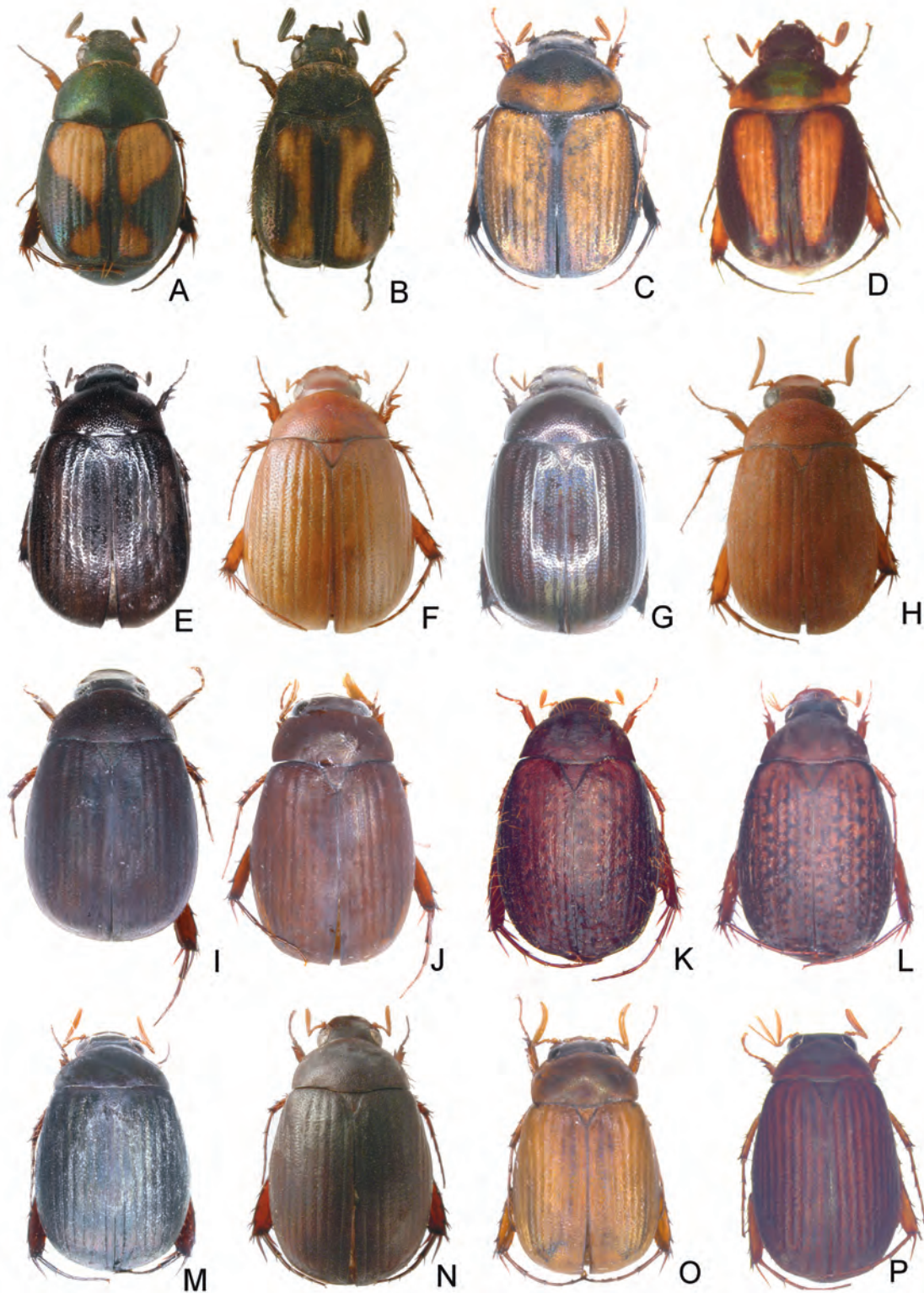


Figure 32. Habitus. (A) *Oxyserica brancuccii* (Ahrens), (B) *O. pygidalis annapurnae* (Ahrens), (C) *Maladera satrapa* (Brenske), (D) *M. xanthoptera* sp. n., (E) *M. hunliensis* sp. n., (F) *M. impubis* Ahrens, (G) *M. nigrolucida* sp. n., (H) *M. ferruginea* (Kollar & Redtenbacher), (I) *M. namborensis* sp. n., (J) *M. sempiternella* sp. n., (K) *M. granigera* sp. n., (L) *M. seriatoguttata* sp. n., (M) *M. profana* sp. n., (N) *M. siniaevi* Ahrens, (O) *M. clavata* (Frey), (P) *M. declarata* sp. n. (not to scale).

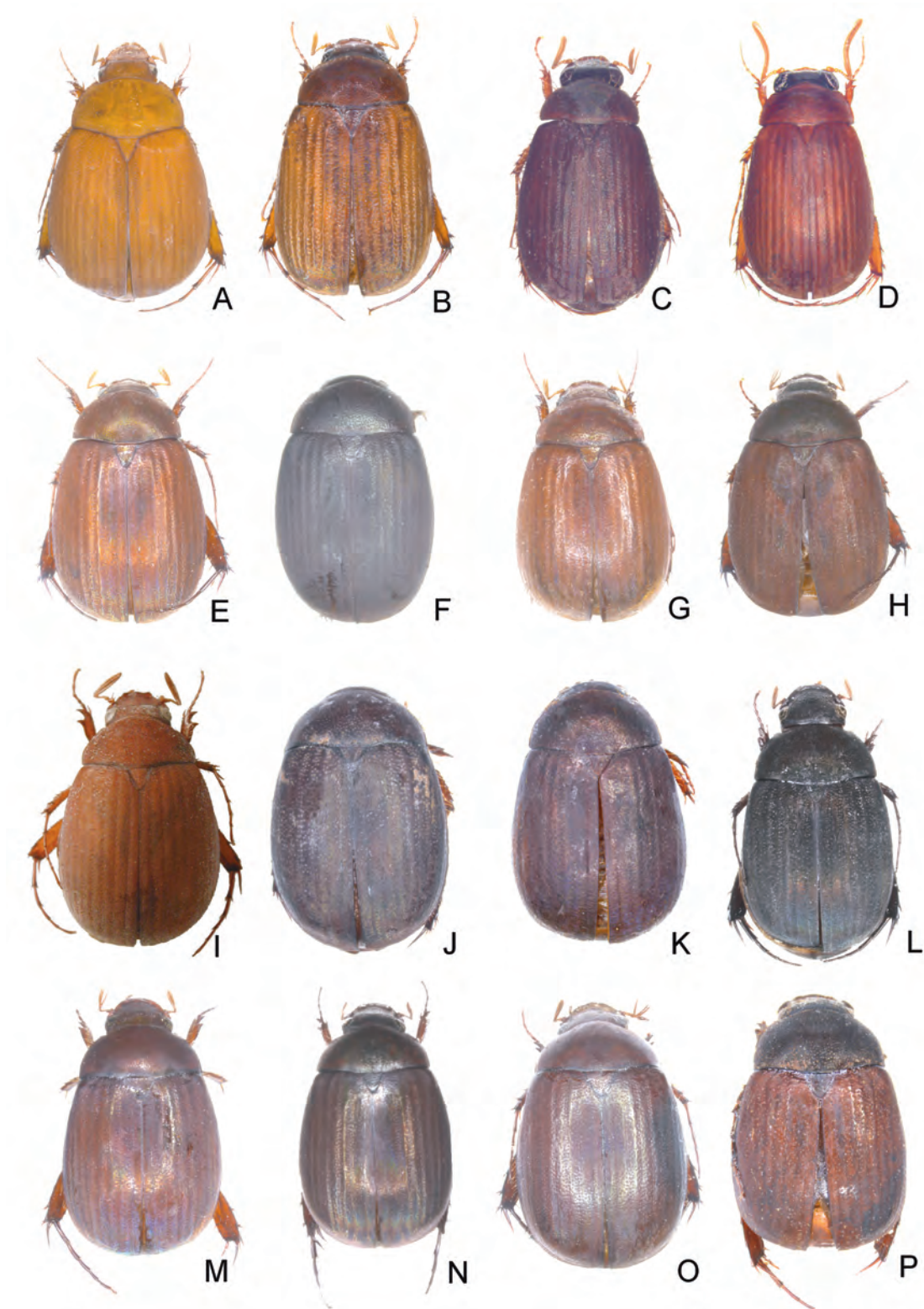


Figure 33. Habitus. (A) *Maladera decolor* sp. n., (B) *M. indica* (Blanchard), (C) *M. minops* sp. n., (D) *M. sedula* sp. n., (E) *M. cardamomensis* sp. n., (F) *M. excisiceps* (Frey), (G) *M. initialis* sp. n., (H) *M. mysoreensis* sp. n., (I) *M. pokharae* Ahrens, (J) *M. praviforceps* sp. n., (K) *M. propagator* sp. n., (L) *M. proxima* (Burmeister), (M) *M. rudimentalis* sp. n., (N) *M. theresae* sp. n., (O) *M. trivandrumensis* sp. n., (P) *M. tubulata* sp. n., (not to scale).

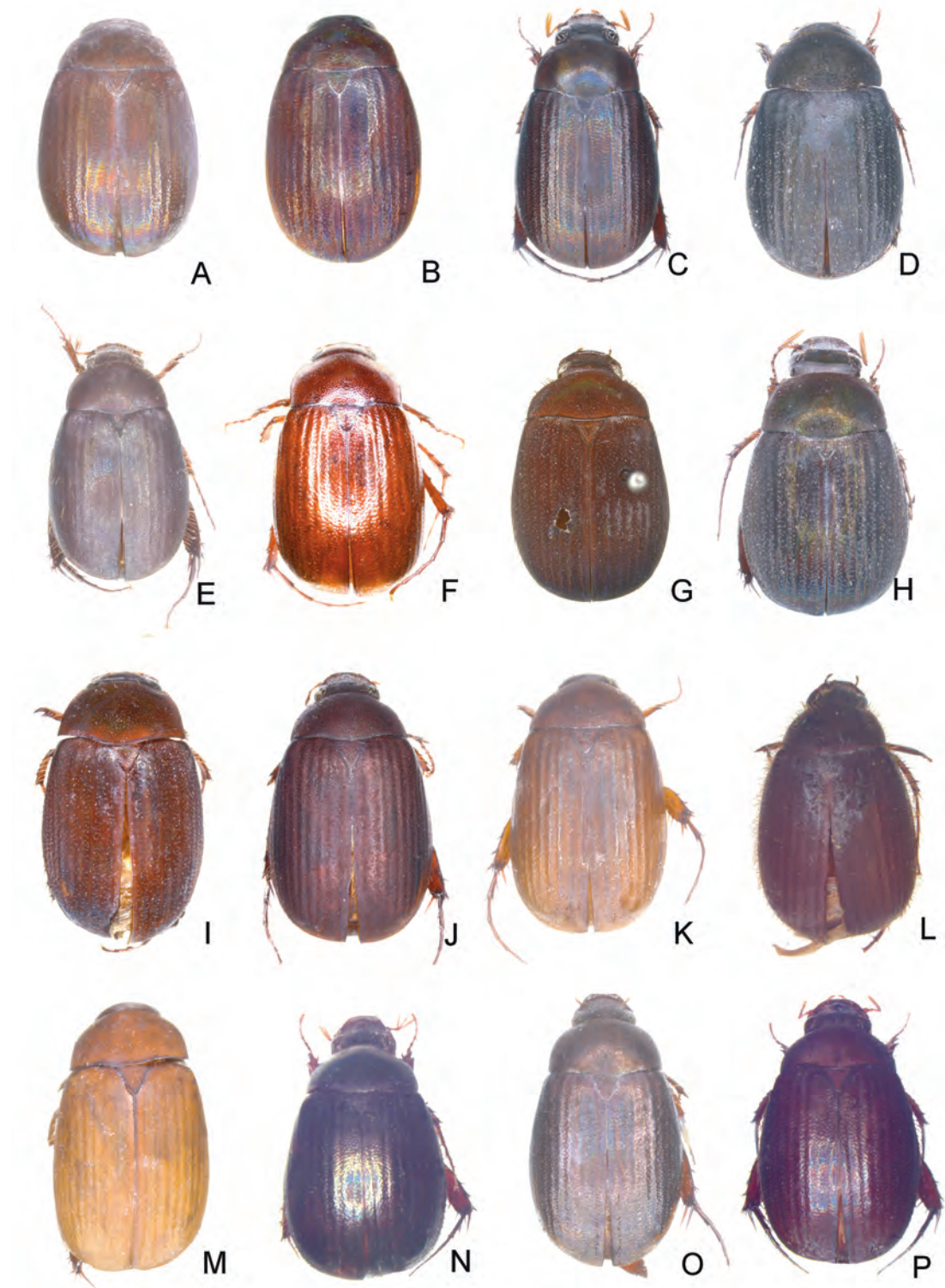


Figure 34. Habitus. (A) *Maladera vernacula* sp. n., (B) *M. calicutensis* (Frey), (C) *M. alibagensis* sp. n., (D) *M. amboliensis* sp. n., (E) *M. anaimalaiensis* sp. n., (F) *M. andrewesi* sp. n., (G) *M. basalis* (Moser), (H, I) *M. burmeisteri burmeisteri* (Brenske) (intermediate form), (I) *M. burmeisteri burmeisteri* (Brenske) (northern form), (J) *M. coimbatorensis* sp. n., (K) *M. constans* sp. n., (L) *M. densipilosa* sp. n., (M) *M. eusericina* nom. n., (N) *M. fastuosa* sp. n., (O) *M. ferekanarana* sp. n., (P) *M. garoana* sp. n. (not to scale).

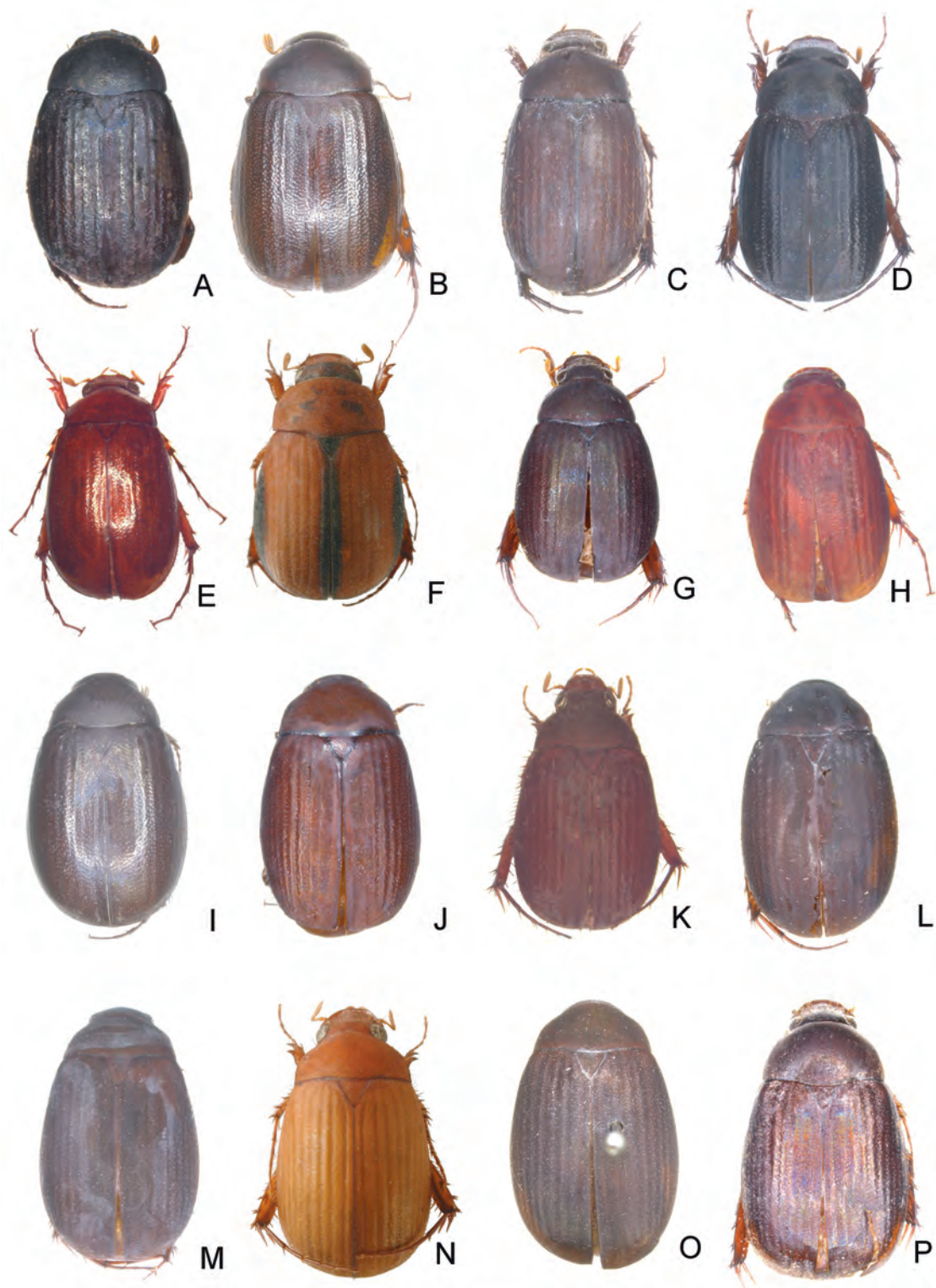


Figure 35. Habitus. (A) *Maladera kanarana* (Moser), (B) *M. keralensis* (Frey), (C) *M. kumilyensis* sp. n., (D) *M. lonaviaensis* sp. n., (E) *M. malabarensis* sp. n., (F) *M. marginella* (Hope), (G) *M. mussardi* sp. n., (H) *M. naduvatamensis* sp. n., (I) *M. nigromicans* (Frey), (J) *M. padaviyaensis* sp. n., (K) *M. pauper* sp. n., (L) *M. poonmudi* (Frey), (M) *M. sagittula* sp. n., (N) *M. sericella* (Brenske), (O) *M. setosiventris* (Moser), (P) *M. submucronata* sp. n. (not to scale).

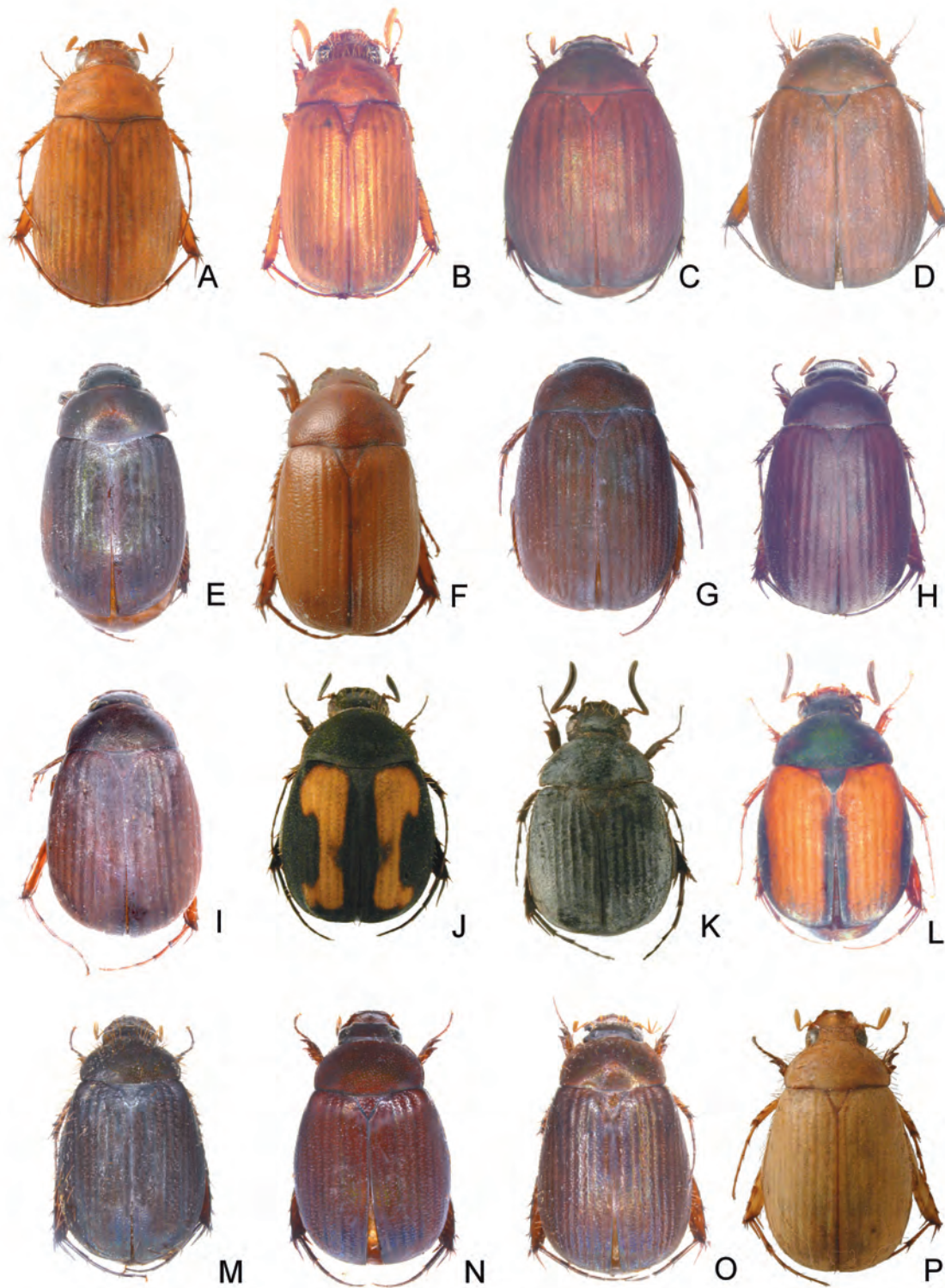


Figure 36. Habitus. (A) *Maladera modestula* (Brenske), (B) *M. rufotestacea* (Moser), (C) *M. dimidiata* sp. n., (D) *M. kallarensis* sp. n., (E) *M. placida* (Frey), (F) *M. mechiana* Ahrens, (G) *M. sylhetensis* sp. n., (H) *M. tempestiva* sp. n., (I) *M. neotridentes* sp. n., (J) *M. rufoplagiata* (Fairmaire), (K) *M. sikkimensis* (Brenske), (L) *M. versuta* sp. n., (M) *M. antispinosa* sp. n., (N) *M. balphakramensis* sp. n., (O) *M. jaintiaensis* sp. n., (P) *M. thomsoni* (Brenske) (not to scale).

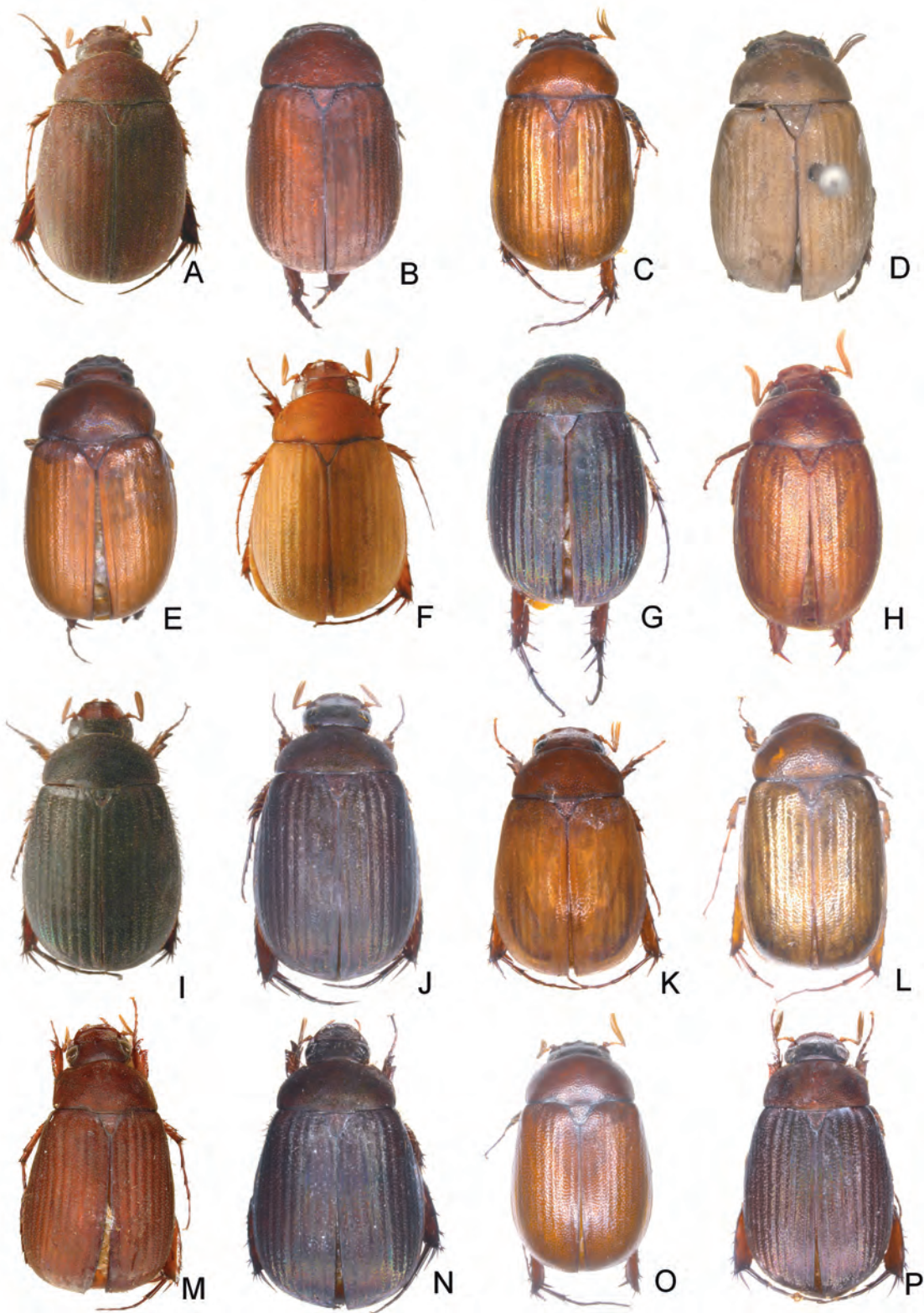


Figure 37. Habitus. (A) *Maladera affinis* (Blanchard), (B) *M. allolaterita* sp. n., (C) *M. bangaloreensis* sp. n., (D) *M. beata* (Brenske), (E) *M. bombycinoides* sp. n., (F) *M. cardoni* (Brenske), (G) *M. dunhindaensis* sp. n., (H) *M. faceta* sp. n., (I) *M. iridescens* (Blanchard), (J) *M. johannesi* sp. n., (K) *M. kostali* sp. n., (L) *M. luteola* (Moser), (M) *M. perniciosa* (Brenske), (N) *M. pseudohongkongica* sp. n., (O) *M. shimogana* sp. n., (P) *M. shiva* sp. n. (not to scale).

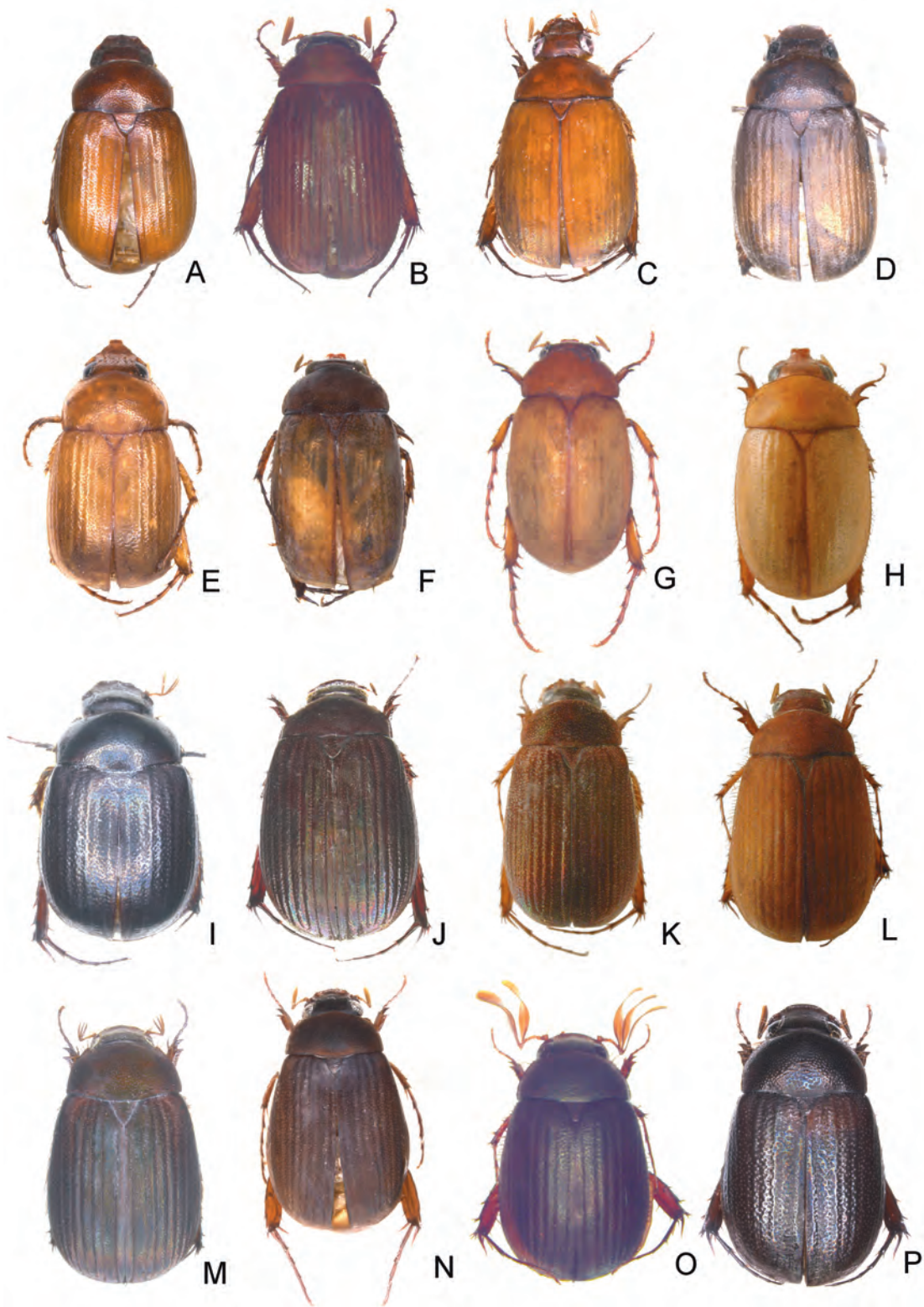


Figure 38. Habitus. (A) *Maladera slateri* sp. n., (B) *M. subabbreviata* sp. n., (C) *M. sunaiensis* sp. n., (D) *M. tiefermanni* sp. n., (E) *Hemiseric? armipes* Arrow, (F) *M. ballariensis* sp. n., (G) *M. lorenzi* sp. n., (H) *M. nasuta* (Brenske), (I) *M. severini* (Brenske), (J) *M. clypeata* (Fairmaire), (K) *M. dierli* (Frey), (L) *M. joachimi* Ahrens, (M) *M. paraprabangana* sp. n., (N) *M. drescheri* (Moser), (O) *M. geniculata* sp. n., (P) *M. hauseri* (Moser) (not to scale).

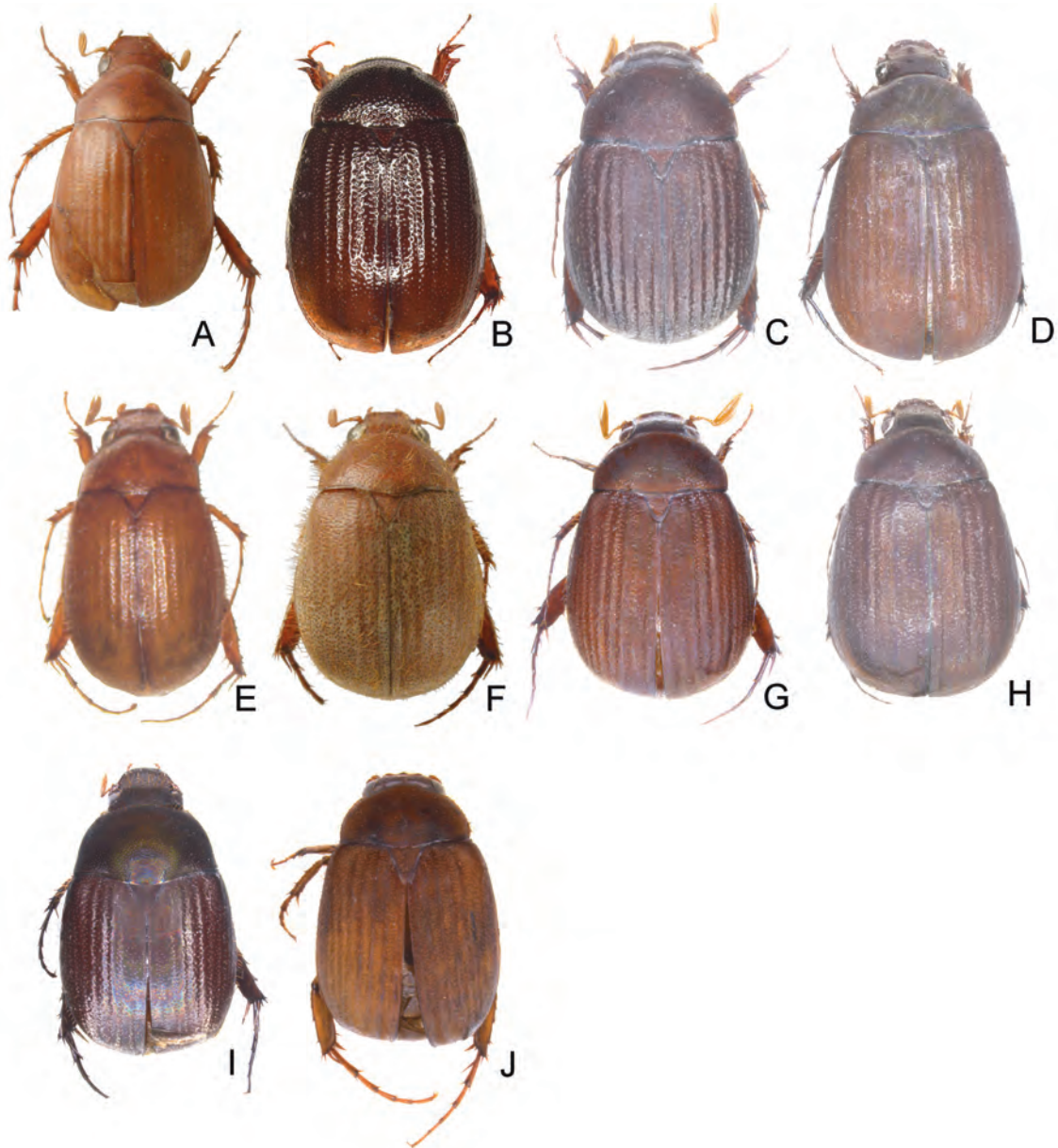


Figure 39. Habitus. (A) *Maladera polunini* Ahrens, (B) *M. punctulata* (Frey), (C) *M. rosettae* (Frey), (D) *M. schoenwitzae* sp. n., (E) *M. senfti* sp. n., (F) *M. setosa* (Brenske), (G) *M. songsakensis* sp. n., (H) *M. trochaloides* sp. n., (I) *Neoserica disciplineensis* sp. n., (J) *M. hampsoni* sp. n. (not to scale).

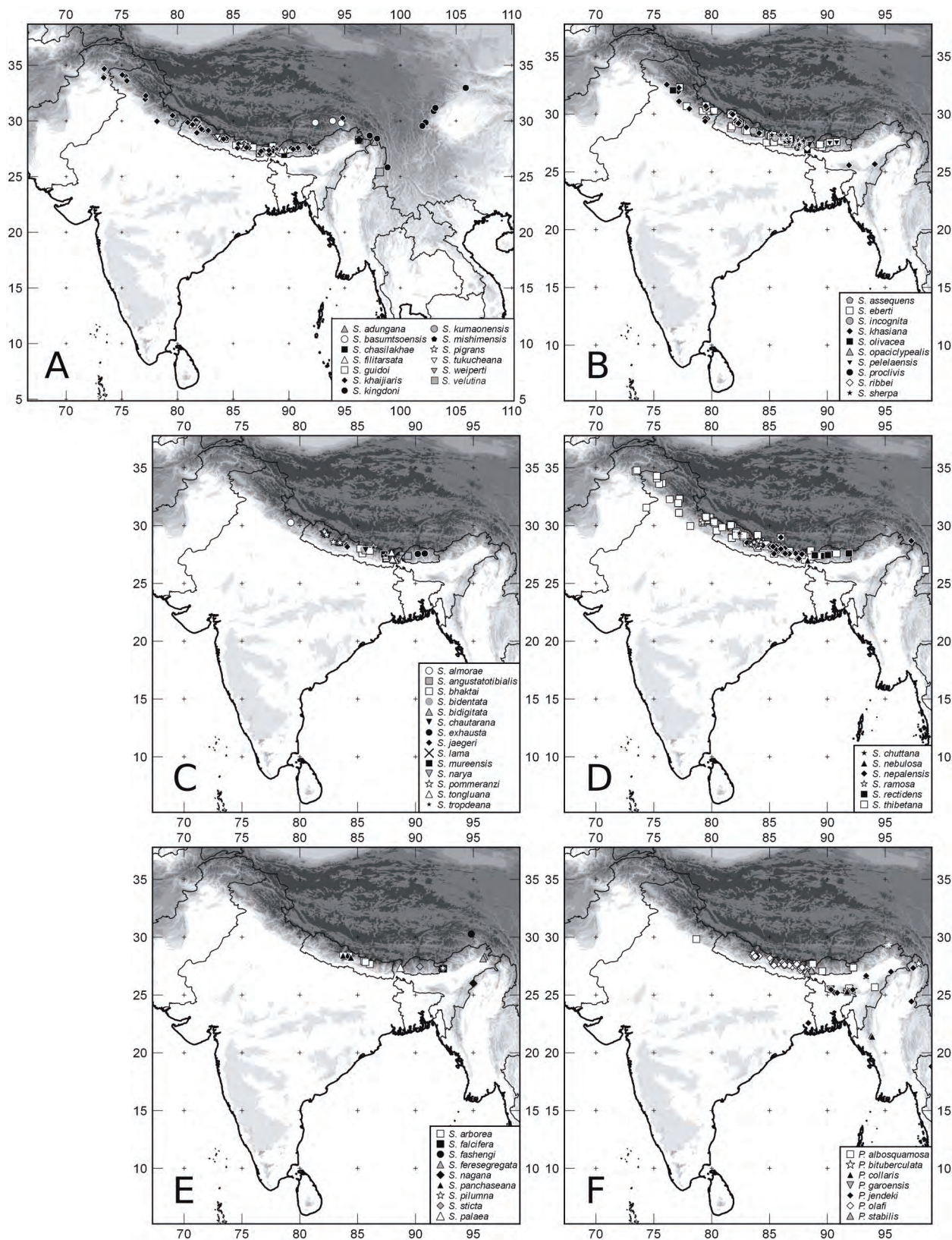


Figure 40. Distribution map: *Serica* (s.str.) (A–D), *Serica* (s.l.) (E), and *Pachyserica* (F).

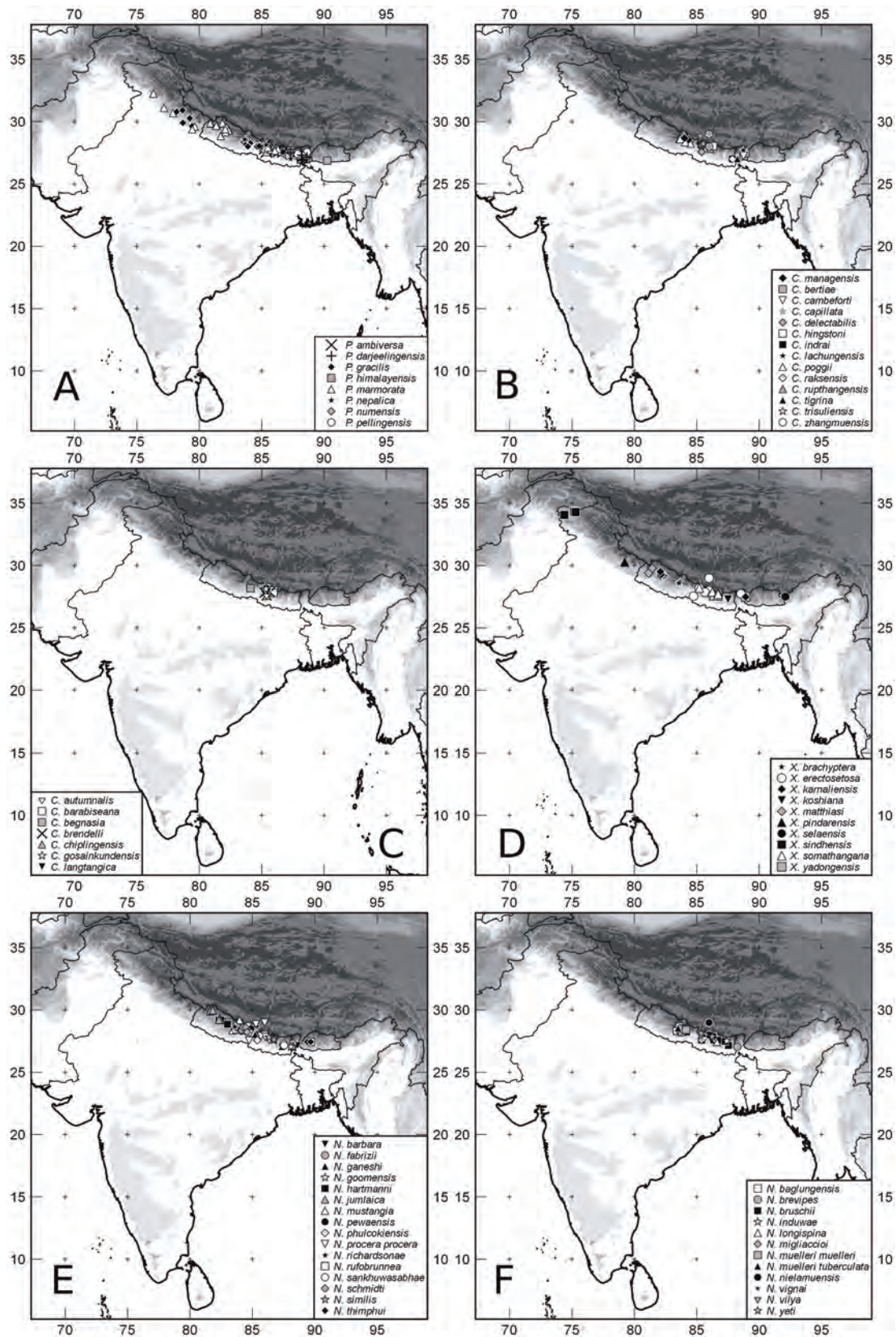


Figure 41. Distribution map: *Pachyserica* (A), *Callosericia* (A, B), *Xenosericia* (C), and *Nepaloserica* (E, F).

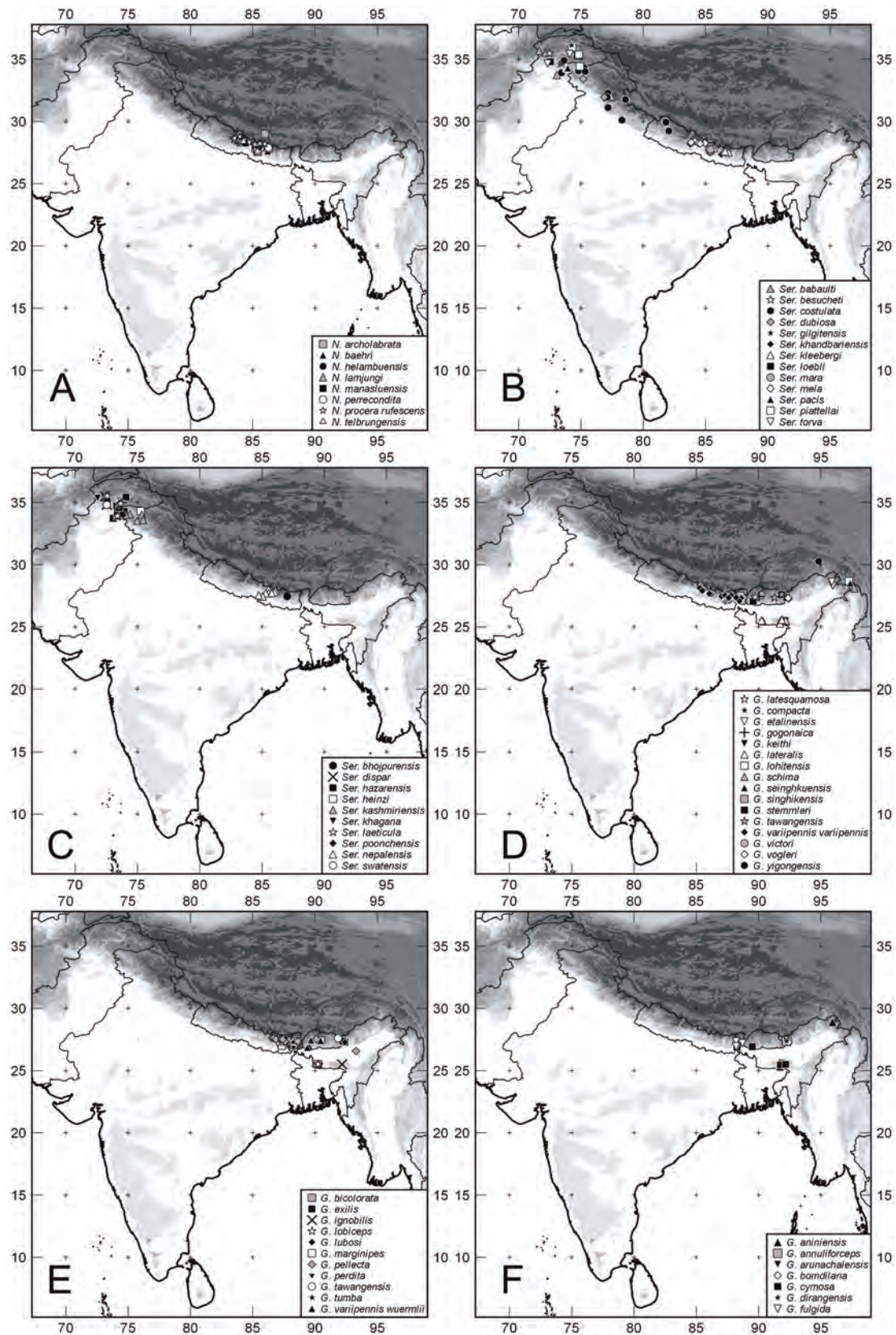


Figure 42. Distribution map: *Nepaloserica* (A), *Sericania* (B, C), and *Gynaecoserica* (D-F).

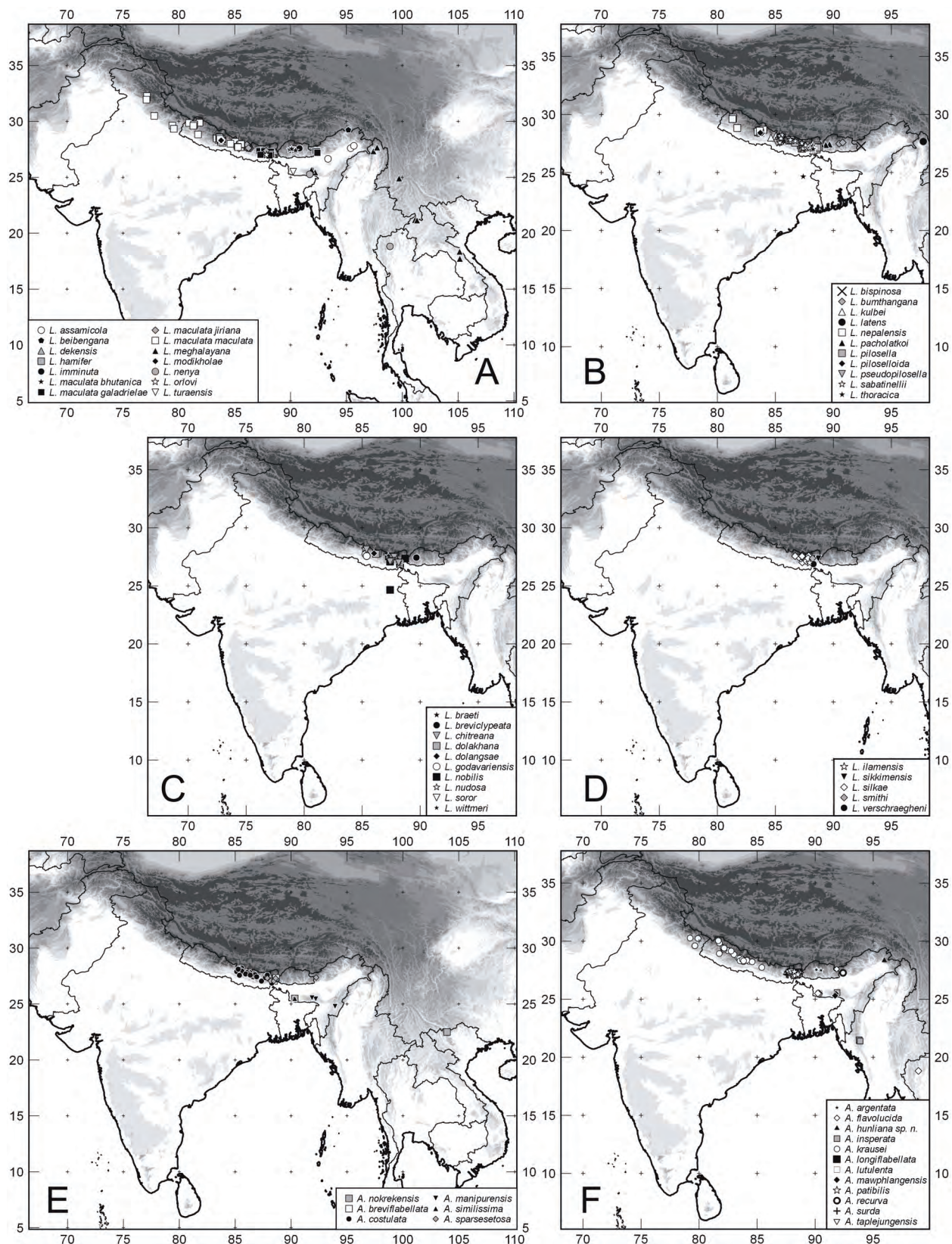


Figure 43. Distribution map: *Lasioserica* (A–D) and *Amiserica* (E, F).

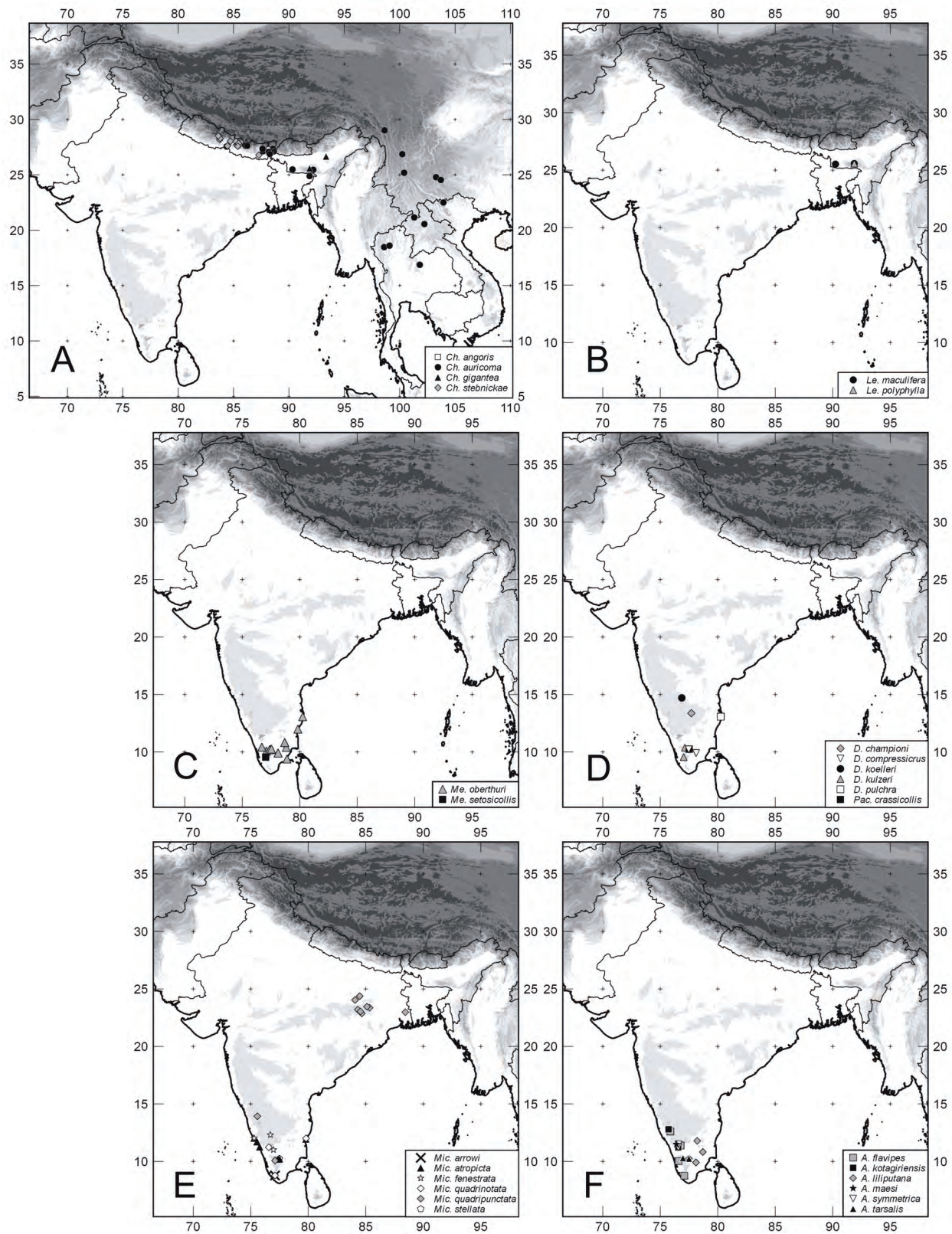


Figure 44. Distribution map: *Chrysoserica* (A), *Lepidoserica* (B), *Meriserica* (C), *Dero-serica* and *Pachyderoserica* (D), *Microserica* (E), and *Anomioserica* (F).

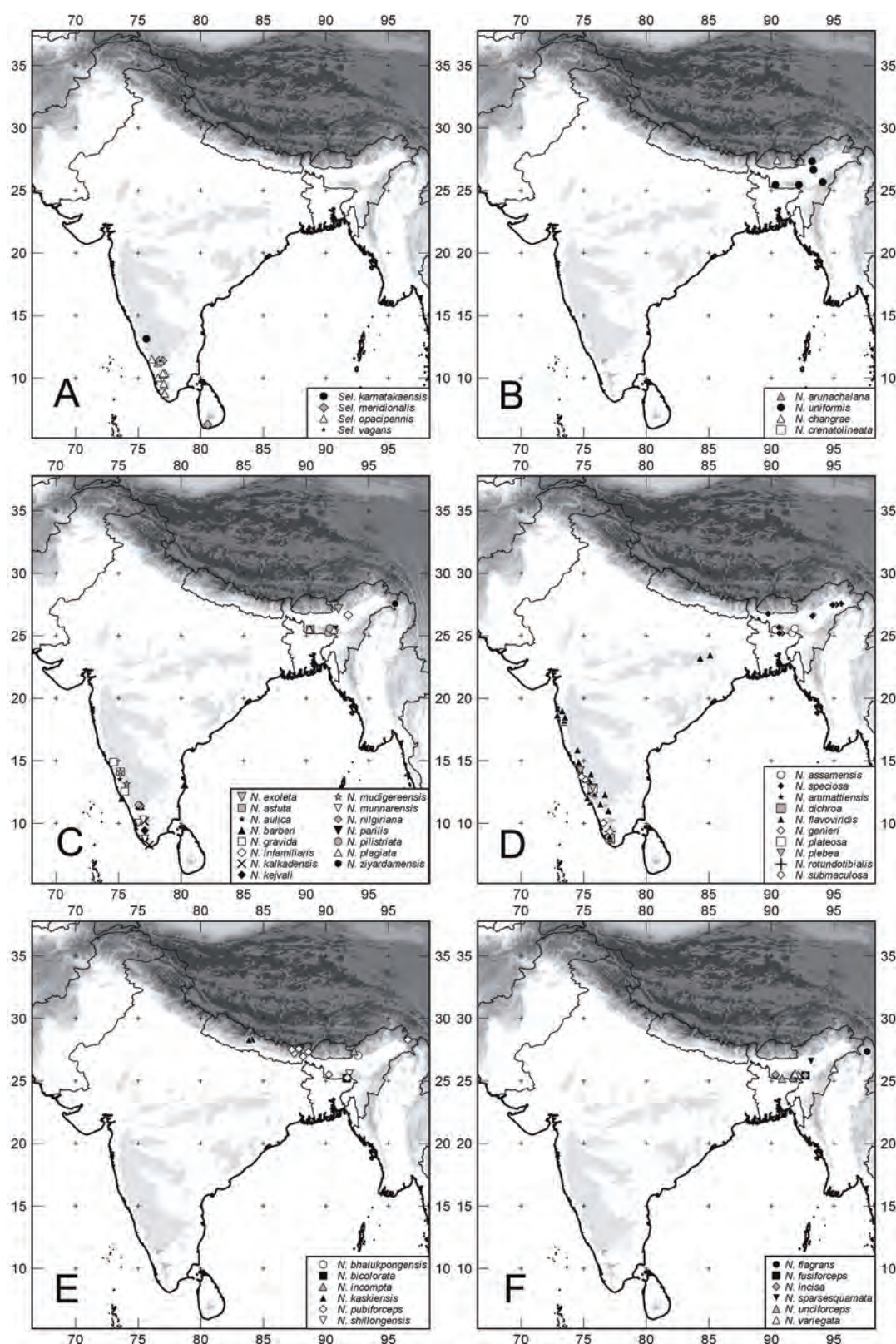


Figure 45. Distribution map: *Selaserica* (A), *Neoserica* (s.str.) (B), *Neoserica* (s.l.) *uniformis* group (B), *Neoserica* (s.l.) *abnormis* group (C), *Neoserica* (s.l.) *speciosa* group (D), *Neoserica* (s.l.) *dichroa* group (D), *Neoserica* (s.l.) *lubrica* group (E), *Neoserica* (s.l.) *variegata* group (F).

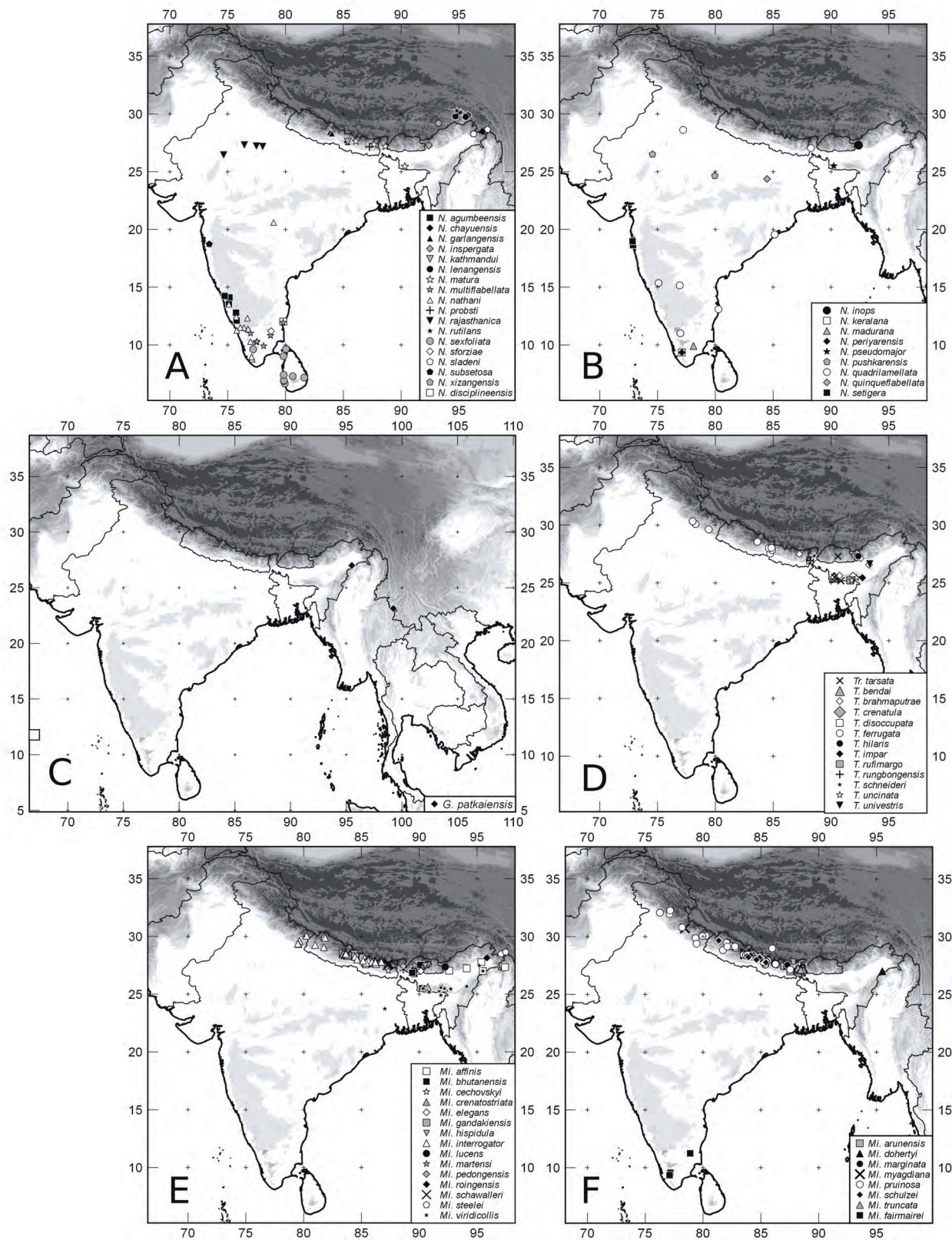


Figure 46. Distribution map: *Neoserica* (s.l.) incertae sedis (A, B), *Gastroserica* (C), *Trioserica* (D), *Tetraserica* (D), and *Microserica* (E, F).

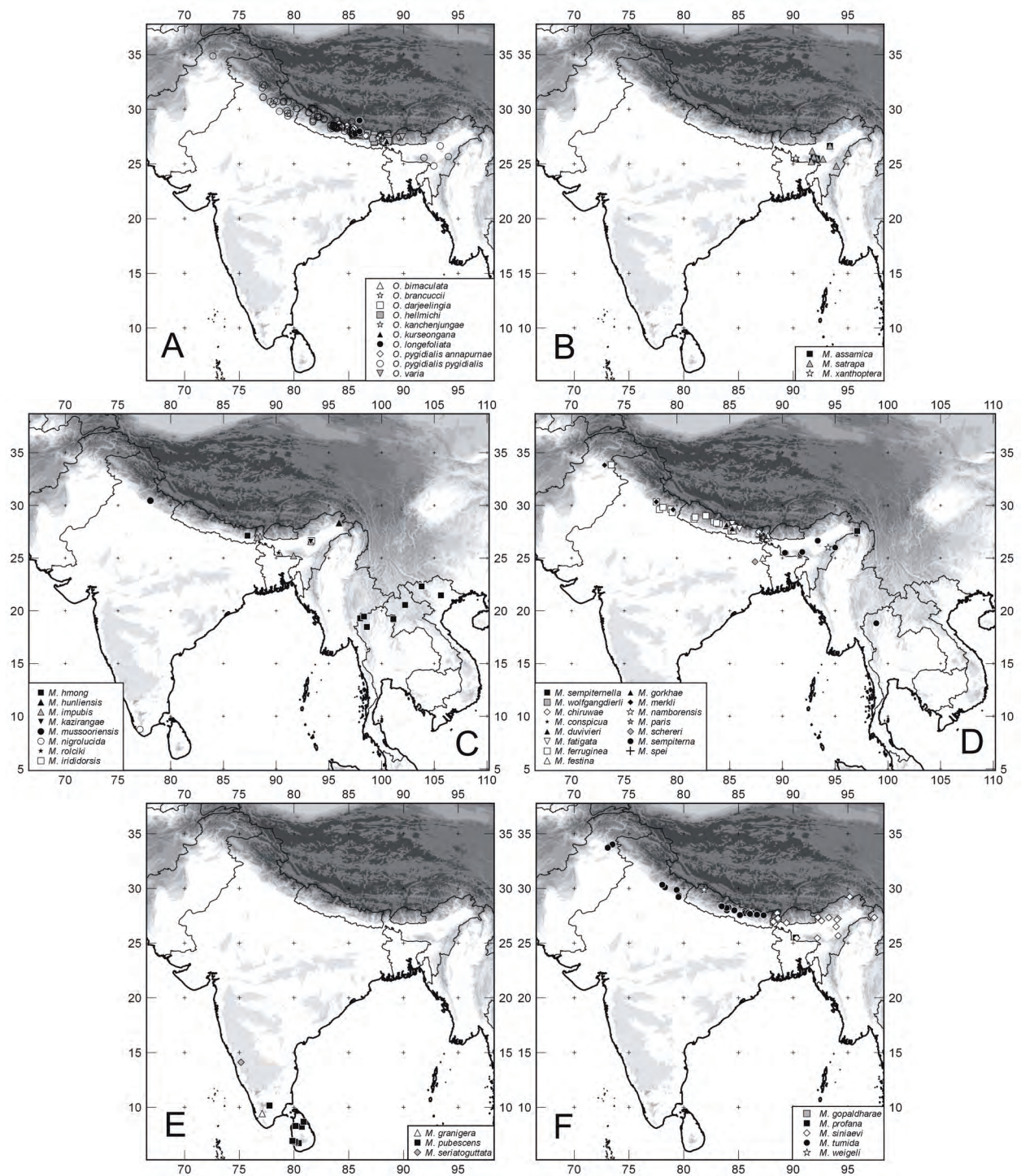


Figure 47. Distribution map: *Oxyserica* (A), *Maladera assamica* group (B), *Maladera egregia* group (C), *Maladera ferruginea* group (D), *Maladera fistulosa* group (E), and *Maladera granuligera* group (F).

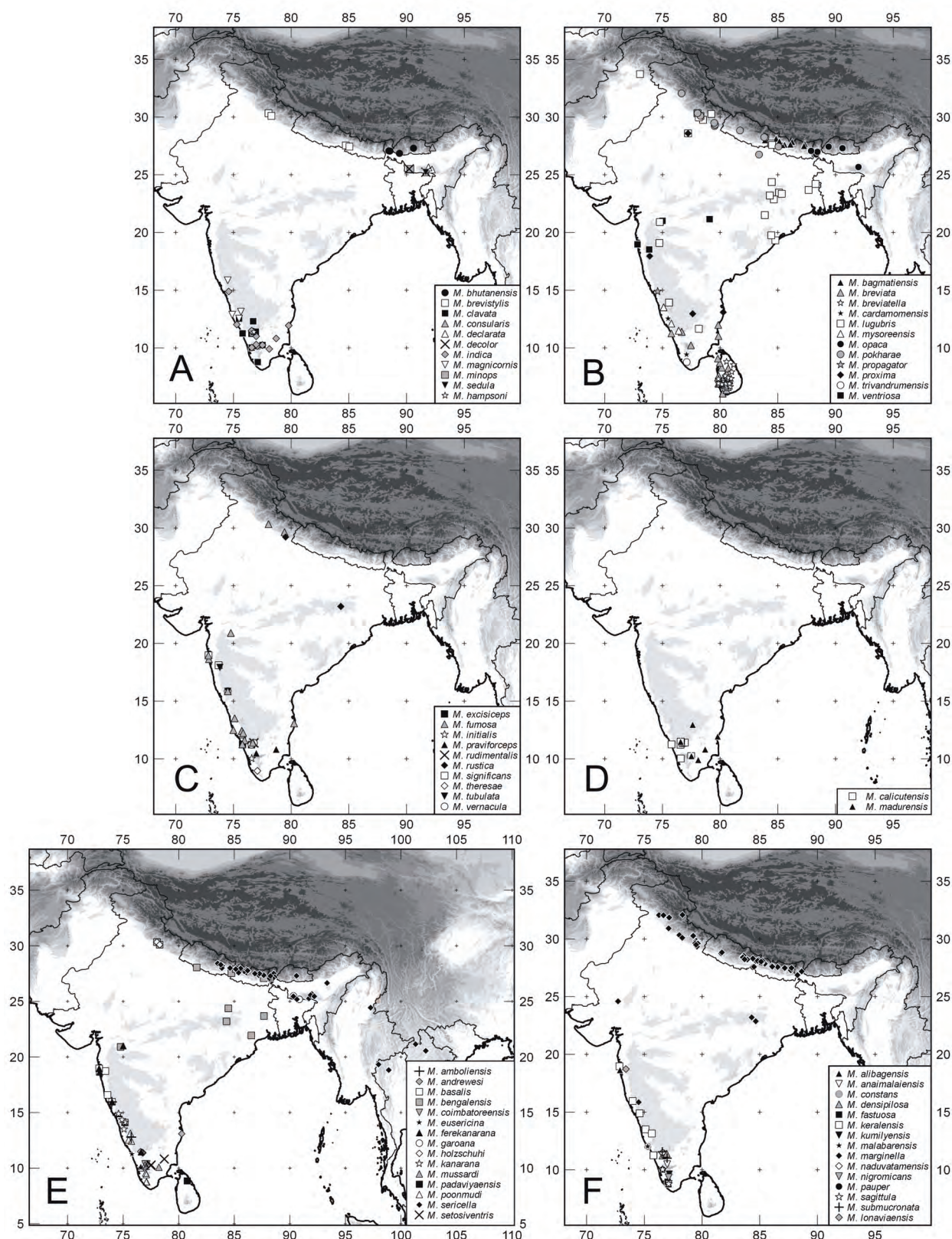


Figure 48. Distribution map: *Maladera indica* group (A), *Maladera lugubris* group (B, C), *Maladera madurensis* group (D) and *Maladera marginella* group (E, F).

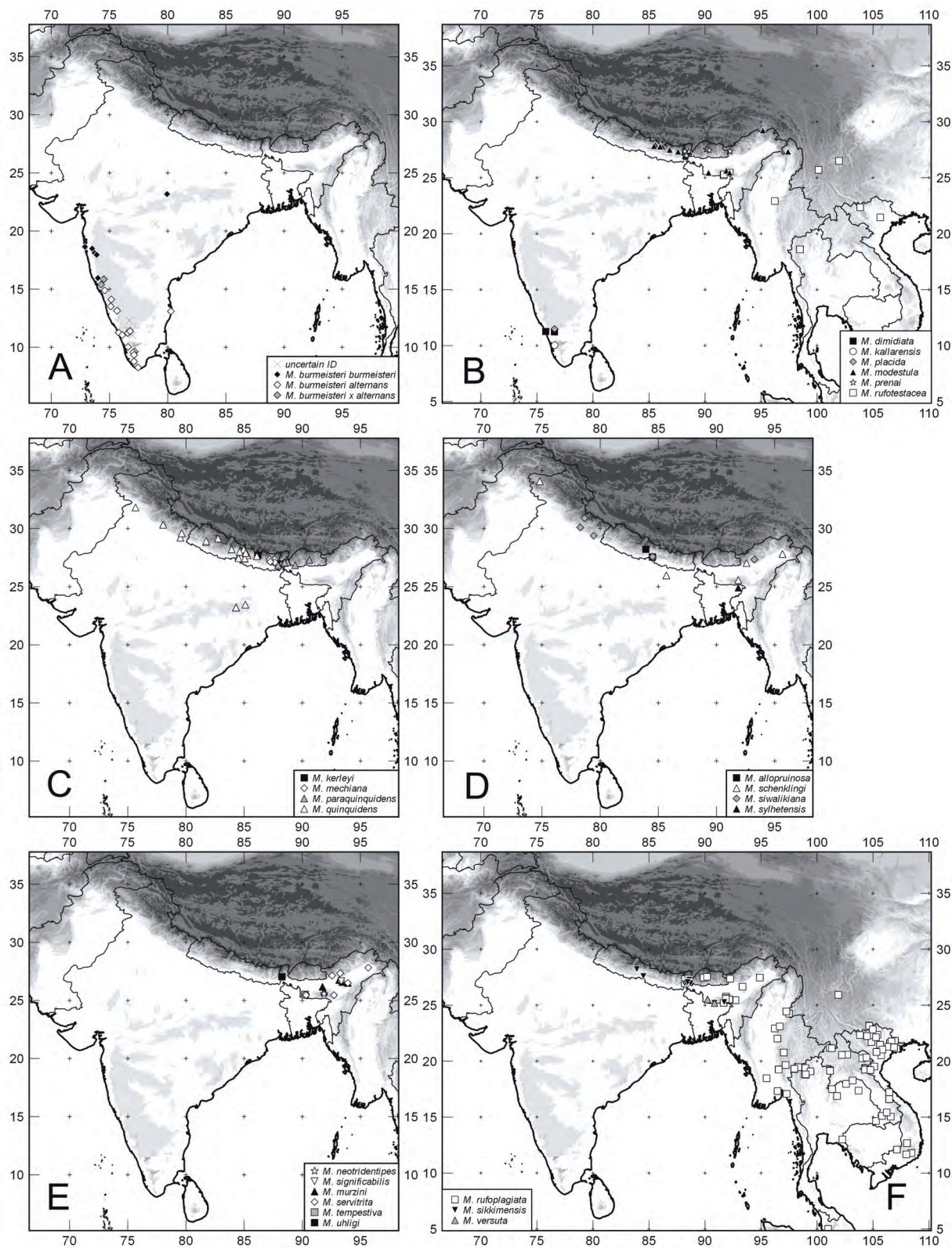


Figure 49. Distribution map: *Maladera marginella* group (*M. burmeisteri*; A), *Maladera modestula* group (B), *Maladera placida* group (B), *Maladera quinquidens* group (C), *Maladera schenklingi* group (D), *Maladera servitrita* group (E), *Maladera significabilis* group (E), and *Maladera sikkimensis* group (F).

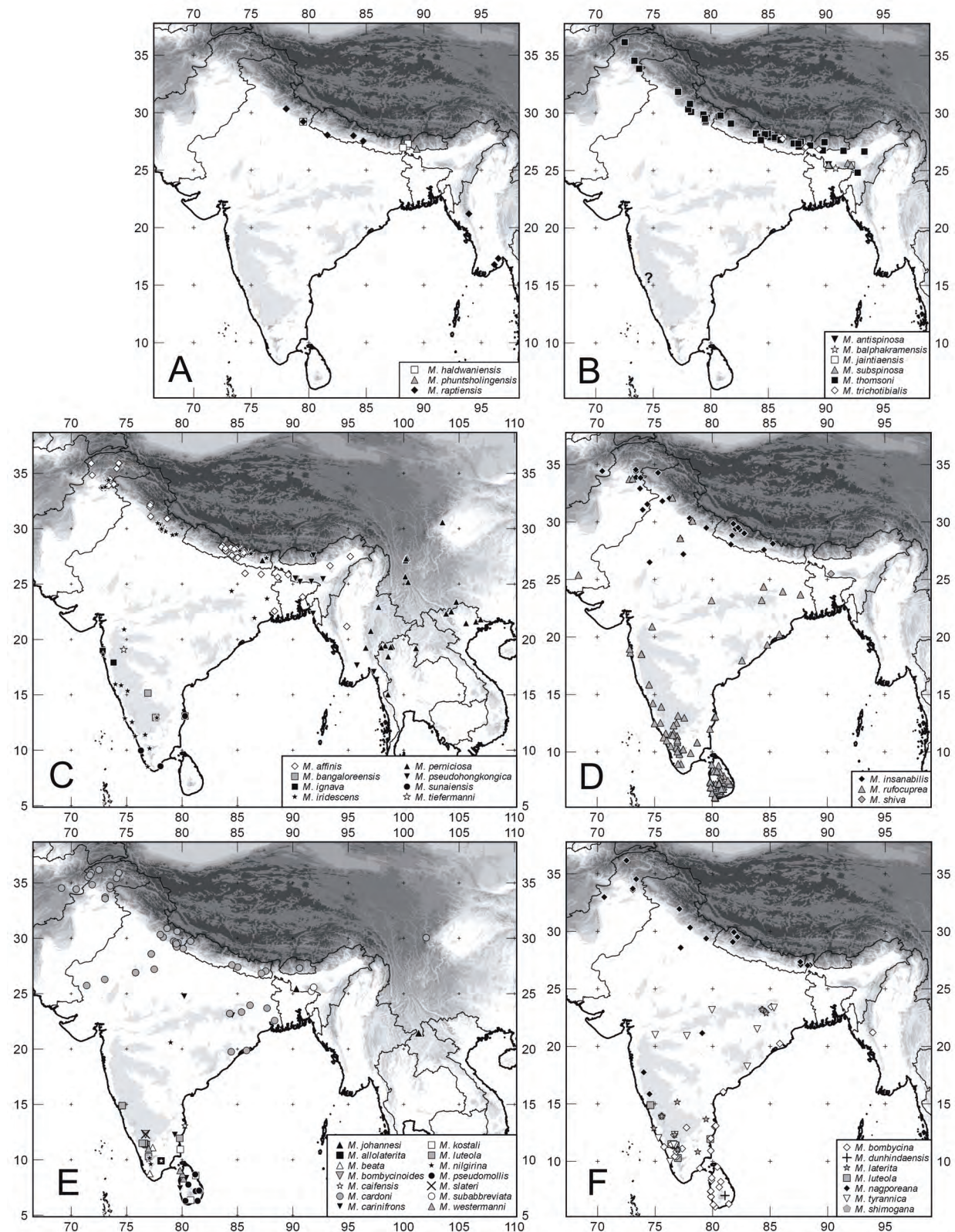


Figure 50. Distribution map: *Maladera teinzoana* group (A), *Maladera thomsoni* group (B), *Maladera* (Cephaloserica) (C–F).

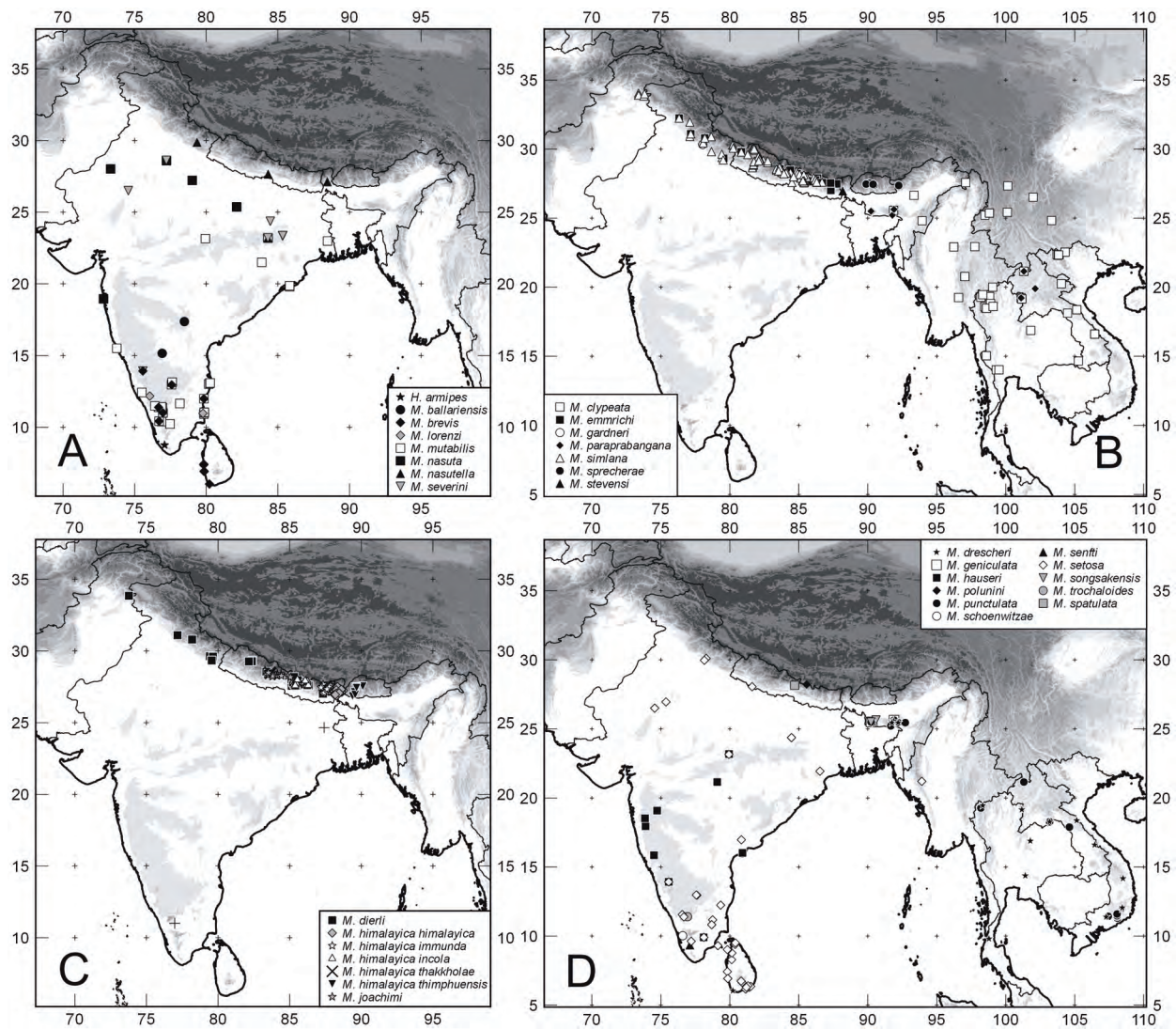


Figure 51. Distribution map: *Maladera* (*Hemiserica*) (A), *Maladera* (*Omaladera*) (B, C) and *Maladera* (uncertain sedis) (D).

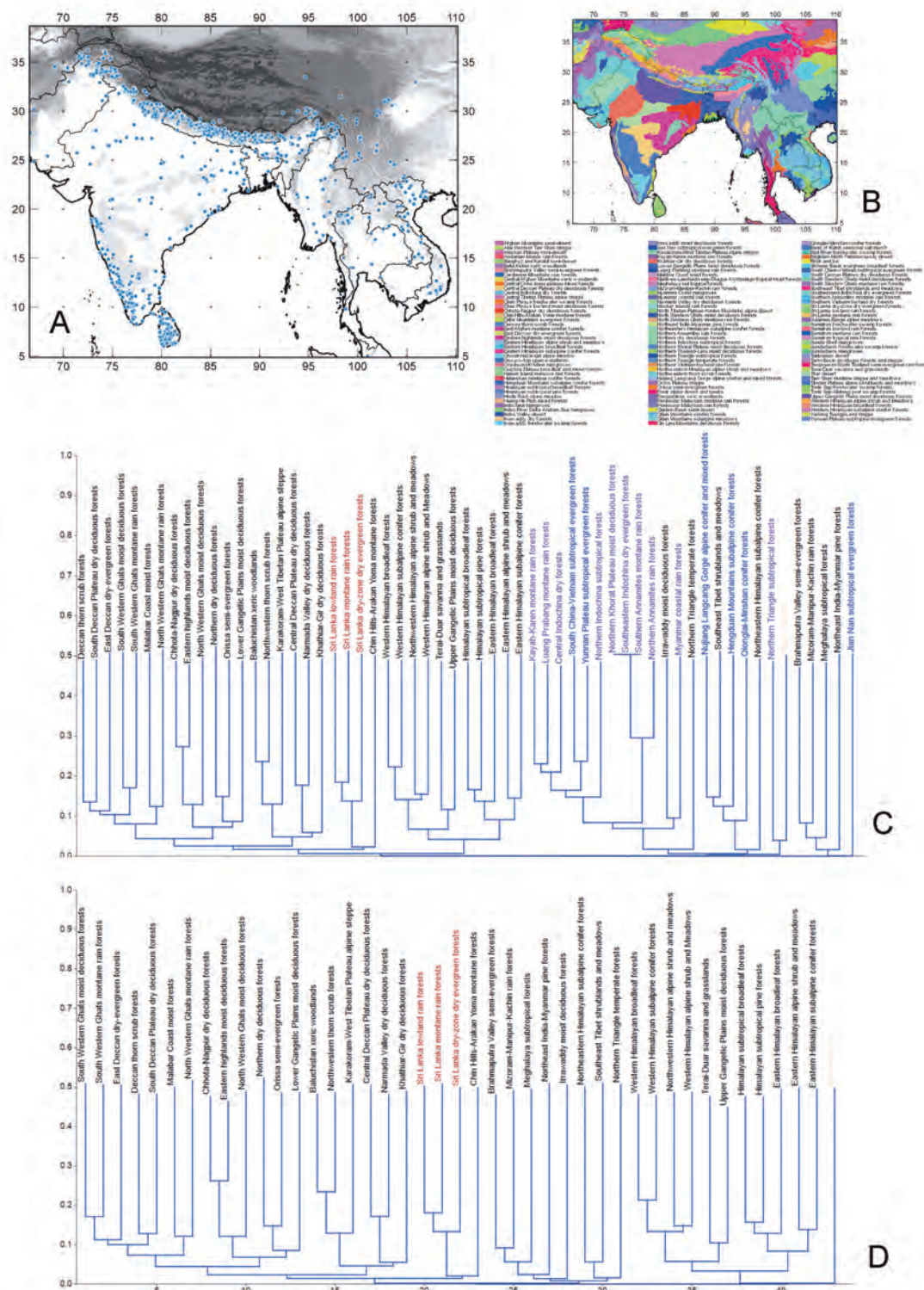


Figure 52. Overview of the examined samples of the species treated in this volume (A), coding of the WWF ecoregions used for the distribution analysis of the Sericini species (B), The neighbour-joining clustering analysis based on the Jaccard index with non Indian regions with incomplete sampling included (C), neighbour-joining clustering analysis based on the Jaccard index with only region with complete sampling included (D).

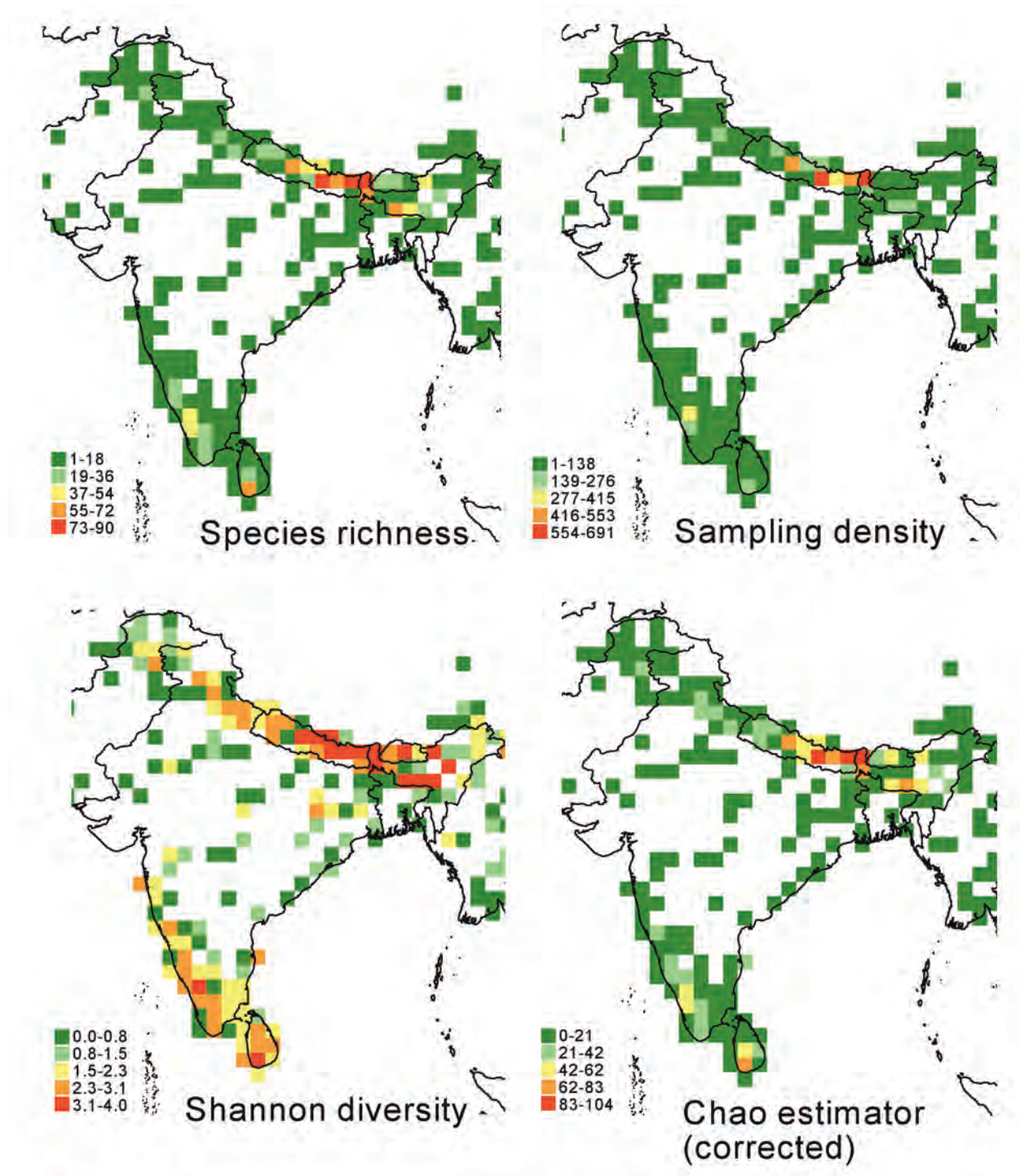


Figure 53. Diversity patterns of the Sericini fauna of the Indian subcontinent (including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bhutan).

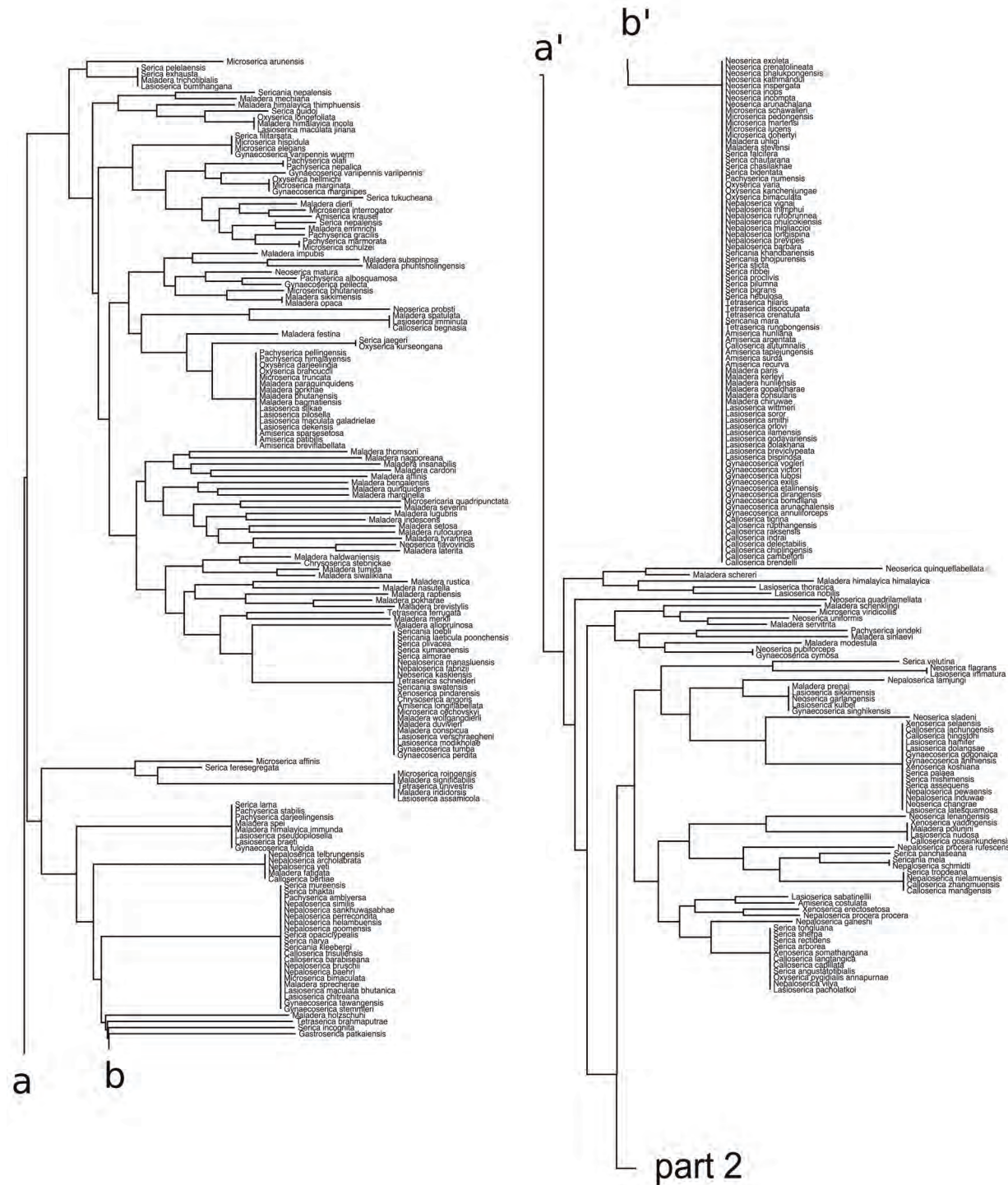


Figure 54. Similarity of species distribution (neighbour joining tree) in the different terrestrial WWF ecoregions based on the presence/absence data expressed by the Jaccard index (Part 1).

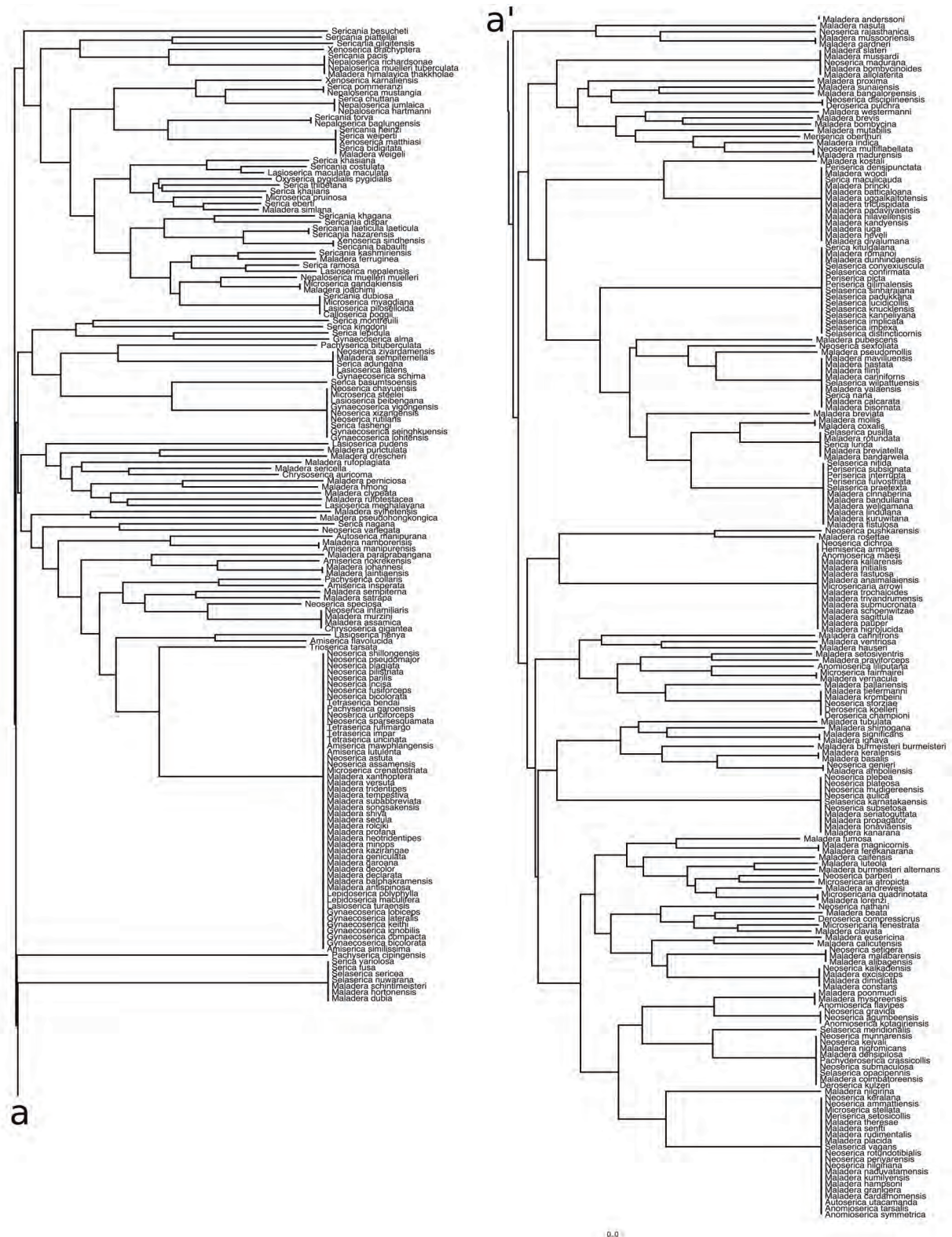


Figure 55. Similarity of species distribution (neighbour joining tree) in the different terrestrial WWF ecoregions based on the presence/absence data expressed by the Jaccard index (Part 2).

APPENDIX 1. GPS coordinates of newly sampled collection localities of the material examined. Data provided with an * are approximated.

Key	(Synonym)	Lat	Log	Key	(Synonym)	Lat	Log
Pakistan				Doi Phukha N.P. Headq.		19.22	101.12
Islamabad (E7)		33.717	73.050	Doi Pui		18.490	98.540
Muzaffarabad		34.383	73.367	Doi Pui mt.		18.817	98.900
Bangladesh				Fang, 20 km NW*		20.002	99.055
Chittagong		22.322	91.815	Khun Nan NP		19.183	101.178
Afghanistan				Phu Kradung N.P.		16.867	101.817
Bakva	(Bakwa)	32.241	62.959	Soppong, SE of		19.450	98.333
Jallalabad		34.430	70.453	Soppong		19.270	98.200
Myanmar				Thimonghta		15.033	98.583
Carin Cheba		19.250	96.583	Laos			
Lashio		22.937	97.751	Ban Kangpabong		20.317	104.417
Nan San Bon	(Nan Sa Bon)	27.350	97.650	Ban Khoun Ngeun		18.117	104.483
Putao		27.333	97.428	Ban Nape - Kaew Nua Pass			18.37
Ruby Mines		22.917	96.233	105.15			
Tandong		n.l.		Ban Phabat env		18.268	103.182
Taunggyi		20.767	97.033	Louang Namtha, 20 km NW			21.15
Tharrawaddy		17.651	95.778	101.31			
Theinzeik		17.064	97.300	Louang-Prabang A Treng		19.89	102.14
Zi Yar Dam		27.572	97.1	Namtha-Muang Sing		21.15	101.32
Nepal				Phon Tiou		17.883	104.617
Gunganagar		27.650	84.317	Phu Phan Mt.		20.250	104.033
China				Malaysia			
Dali old town, 1 km W		25.07.16	100.14	Lata Lembik		3.933	101.633
Damaidi		26.509	101.983	Reunion			
Djo-Kou-La		n.l.		Dos d'Ane Cap Noir		-20.98	55.38
E Dali-Erhai Lake		25.420	100.12	India			
Gaoligong mts		25.220	98.490	Ablathi		12.170	76.050
Haba Mts.*		27.333	100.150	Agumbe Ghat		13.509	75.096
Kut-Sin-Fou alt.		n.l.		Ahmednagar		19.080	74.730
Malipo NW env.		23.183	104.650	Ajhera		n.l.	
Shilin (Stone Forest)		24.83	103.324	Ajmer		26.450	74.640
Shiyidui		22.110	100.690	Albag		18.640	72.880
Tche-Ping-Tcheou		?		Algarkovil	(Azhagar Kovil, Alagar Kovil)	10.075	78.213
Xiangshui		23.250	114.220	Alibag		18.640	72.880
Yunnan		n.l.		Aligar Dam	(Aliyar Dam)	10.474	76.973
Sri Lanka				Amboli		15.963	73.998
Matale		7.467	80.617	Amboli, W of		15.950	73.998
Talahena		6.592	80.664	Ammatti		12.237	75.858
Vietnam				Anamalai Hills		10.370	77.130
Bac Ha		22.535	104.292	Anatagiri		18.250	83.000
Ban-Van-Eua		16.600	106.450	Anuradhapura		8.350	80.385
DiLinh (Djiring)		11.592	108.072	Aranigadda	(Avanigadda)	16.020	80.920
Djiring, 20 km S*		11.473	108.068	Assam Nagas*		26.650	93.350
Dilinh, 31 km S*	(Djiring)	11.417	108.083	Assam*		26.65	93.350
Djiring, 39 km S*		11.297	108.095	Auroville		12.000	79.800
Fan Si Pan		22.303	103.775	Baga Beach		15.559	73.753
Na Hang Reserve*		22.350	105.400	Bagmara		25.192	90.642
Nam Cat Tien- Nat. Park		11.42	107.43	Balehonnur		13.350	75.460
Sa Pa		22.350	103.867	Balkot		22.867	84.650
Sa Pa, 23km W		22.356	103.718	Balphakram Nat. Park		25.183	90.850
Tam Dao		21.450	105.650	Bandipur N.P.		11.662	76.627
Vientiane, 70km NEE		18.27	103.18	Bangalore		12.950	77.617
Thailand				Bangalore, 15 km SE*		12.926	77.718
Ban San Pakia		19.317	98.833	Barapani Old Road		25.653	91.879
Ban Huai Po	(Ban Huei Po)	14.650	105.267	Barkuda	(Barakuda)	19.554	85.131
Ban Pha Khap		19.150	101.167	Barway		23.200	84.300
Doi Inthanon		18.583	98.483	Belgaum	(Belagavi)	15.850	74.500
Doi Phukha N.P.		19.217	101.117	Belgaum, 5 km S*		15.850	74.500
				Bellari		15.150	76.917
				Bellary	(Ballari)	15.150	76.917
				Bengal		n.l.	

Key	(Synonym)	Lat	Log	Key	(Synonym)	Lat	Log
Berhampur		19.320	84.780	Khochk Nakhod		n.l.	
Berrar		20.917	77.750	Kodaikanal		10.231	77.486
Bhalukpong		27.033	92.583	Kodogu	(Kodagu)	12.421	75.740
Bhandalla		n.l.		Kohora (Kaziranga vill.)		26.58	93.43
Bharatpur		27.220	77.480	Kollur		13.699	74.812
Bhim valley*		29.333	79.550	Konbir		23.360	85.330
Bhushi dam env.		18.723	73.396	Kotogiri, 11 km SE		11.400	76.933
Bibile		7.160	81.220	Kotschin	(Kochin)	9.967	76.283
Bombay	(Mumbai)	18.967	72.833	Kumily		9.617	77.150
Burla		21.500	83.870	Kunchappanai		11.220	76.560
Calicut	(Kozhikode)	11.250	75.783	Kurseong		26.878	88.277
Chembra Peak Area		11.512	76.089	Laitkynsew		25.217	91.650
Cherangode		11.532	76.325	Lohandaga		n.l.	
Cherrangoda		n.l.		Madigere, 25 km W*		12.421	75.498
Cherrapunjee		25.300	91.700	Madras	(Chennai)	13.083	80.267
Cherrapunjee, SW		25.217	91.667	Madura	(Madurai)	9.900	78.100
Cherrapunjee, SW (2)		25.22	91.78	Madurai		9.900	78.100
Cinchona	[sub Anamalai hills]	10.283	76.967	Mahabaleshwar,		17.917	73.817
Coimbatore		11.000	76.967	ca 15km E of			
Conchinchina	(Kotschin, Cochín, = Kochi)	9.967	76.283	Mahad		18.083	73.417
				Mahad, 15 km N		18.200	73.400
Coonoor		11.350	76.800	Maharashtra		16.583	73.587
Courtrallam		8.934	77.278	Mahe		11.701	75.537
Daribokgiri, 3 km S		25.450	90.317	Malabar		12.017	75.283
Darjeeling		27.044	88.264	Malampuram	(Malappuram)	11.041	76.083
Decan		n.l.		Manapakham	(Chennai, Manapakkam)	13.013	80.173
Devala	(Denala)	11.483	76.400				
Devikulam		10.063	77.104	Mandar		23.450	85.100
Dharawady	(Dharwad)	15.350	75.083	Mangalore		12.867	74.883
Dharwar	(Dharwad)	15.350	75.083	Manipur		24.807	93.942
Dirang		27.367	92.250	Manjolai		8.250	77.450
Dirang, 0.3km SSE of		27.342	91.271	Matheran		18.989	73.271
Discipline		12.012	79.798	Mawphlang		25.445	91.753
Dodabetta	(Doddabetta)	11.401	76.735	Medikeri		12.533	75.483
Dunhinda		7.017	81.067	Mercara	(Madikeri)	12.417	75.733
Eravikulam nat. p.		10.150	77.067	Molem		15.383	74.267
Etanlin vicinity		28.616	95.889	Mont Abu Raiputana		24.593	72.716
Garampani		26.000	94.333	Moyar Camp		20.594	78.963
Gates mer		n.l.		Mudigere		13.134	75.642
Gauhati	(Guwahati)	26.183	91.733	Mudumalai		11.550	76.550
Gingee, 8 km W		12.250	79.346	Mulshi env.		18.483	73.500
Govind Ghat		30.620	79.550	Munar, 7km N		10.150	77.067
Gundia	(Gunda)	12.783	75.717	Munnar, 15 km SW		10.020	76.580
Hebbal		13.040	77.590	Mysore		12.300	76.700
Hunli		28.326	95.959	N. Bengal		nl	
Hyderabad		17.367	78.467	Naduvatom		11.480	76.570
Indes orient.	(India or.	n.l.		Naga Chan		n.l.	
India	(Inde)	n.l.		Naga Hills		26.000	95.000
Inginiyagala	(Gal Oya Dam)	7.210	81.536	Nagpore		21.150	79.083
Jabalpur	(Jahawalpur, Jahawapur)	23.176	79.938	Nandidrug		13.367	77.700
				NE of Virajpet		12.217	75.833
Jodhpur		26.281	73.016	New Delhi		28.614	77.209
Jog Falls,		14.233	74.733	New Tehri, 14 km NW		30.474	78.349
20 km W Talguppa;				Nilgiri Hills		11.375	76.761
Jowai		25.450	92.200	Nilgiri Hills Moyar Camp		20.594	78.963
Jowai, 9 km NW		25.500	92.167	Nokrek Nat. Park		25.493	90.325
Kallar		8.750	77.083	Nowatoli	(Daltonganj)	24.033	84.063
Kallar valley		10.020	76.580	Octacamind		11.409	76.694
Kalyami		22.975	88.434	Odty hills st.		11.417	76.700
Kanara		14.883	74.583	Ootacamund	(Udagamandalam)	11.409	76.694
Kanchanaburi		14.010	99.310	Pachmeria		n.l.	
Karaikal		10.930	79.836	Padaviya		8.845	80.763
Karnataka		n.l.		Pakokho Hills		n.l.	
Kaziranga		26.578	93.171	Pakya		11.448	70.615
Khaima Bridge		n.l.		Palni Hills		10.283	77.517
Khandesh*		21.000	75.000	Panamure		6.343	80.770
Khasia Hills*		25.567	91.867	Panchgani, E of		17.917	73.817
Khasis		25.567	91.867	Panna NP		24.644	79.947

Key	(Synonym)	Lat	Log	Key	(Synonym)	Lat	Log
Pathanamthitta,		9.417	77.083	Songsak		25.650	90.600
50 km NW				S-Poona		18.524	73.848
Peermade		9.551	77.030	Sse-Tsong		n.l.	
Perambalur-Turaiyur		11.186	78.746	Sylhet		24.900	91.867
Periyar		9.340	77.100	Talguppa, 20 km W		14.233	74.733
Periyar Lake		9.340	77.100	Tamhini		18.107	73.708
Perumalmthal, 5 km E*		10.283	77.517	Tawang, 0.7km W		27.594	91.858
Peryar Nat. Reserve*		9.340	77.100	Tetara		24.367	84.467
Peryiar		9.340	77.100	Theimala		8.950	77.017
Podanur		10.950	76.983	Thekaddy		9.340	77.100
Pondicherry		11.931	79.785	Thenmala		8.950	77.067
Ponmudi hill resort		8.767	77.100	Thingay Bari		26.878	88.277
Poona	(Pune)	18.524	73.848	Thiripathi		n.l.	
Poonmudi rain forest		8.767	77.100	Thiruvananthapuram		8.500	76.900
Poonmudi range		8.767	77.100	Tiruchendur, 10 km SW		8.550	78.050
Pudukkottai	(Pudukkottai)	10.380	78.820	Tirupati		13.650	79.420
Pulney Hills		10.200	77.500	Tiruppur		11.098	77.349
Pune		18.524	73.848	Tiruvanamalai		12.000	79.800
Pushkar		26.500	74.550	Tranquebar	(Tharangambadi)	11.033	79.853
Raigarh Fort		18.233	73.433	Trichinopoli	(Tiruchirappalli)	10.811	78.698
Ramandroog		14.700	76.867	Trincomali		8.575	81.229
Ramnagar valley		29.432	79.139	Tura		25.512	90.232
of Kosi riv., 5 km N				Tura, 1 km E		25.500	90.233
Ramnagar, 5 km N		29.720	79.233	Tura, 3 km E		25.500	90.233
Roing		28.142	95.850	Udupi-Someshwar	(Someshwar)	13.500	75.070
S. India		n.l.		Umran		25.767	91.883
Sabramila		12.533	75.483	Umrongso		25.450	92.717
Sagar, 20 km SE		14.11	75.15	Umrongso, 5 km N		25.450	92.717
Samanahally		n.l.		Umtynagar		25.465	91.824
Sariska		27.318	76.437	Utakamand	(Ootacamund)	11.412	76.696
Sartaram, 5 km N		17.736	74.003	Uttar Kamad Siddapur		14.347	74.894
Sathkol		29.500	79.617	Uttarkashi, 14 km E		30.748	78.573
Sesa		27.133	92.567	Valley of Alaknada River		30.620	79.550
Shembaganur	(Kodaikanal)	10.239	77.509	Valparai		10.370	76.970
Shillong		25.574	91.879	Vattalkurdu	(Vattalkuradu)	n.l.	
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Shillong, 8 km N		25.633	91.900	Virajpet, 10 km SE		12.100	75.767
Shillong, ca. 20 km S		25.451	91.838	Wagra Karour env.		n.l.	
Shimoga		13.917	75.567	Wai		17.950	73.890
Sidapur		12.296	75.875	Walayar		10.392	76.867
Somwarpet		12.600	75.870	Yercaud		11.779	78.203
(Cowcoody estate)							

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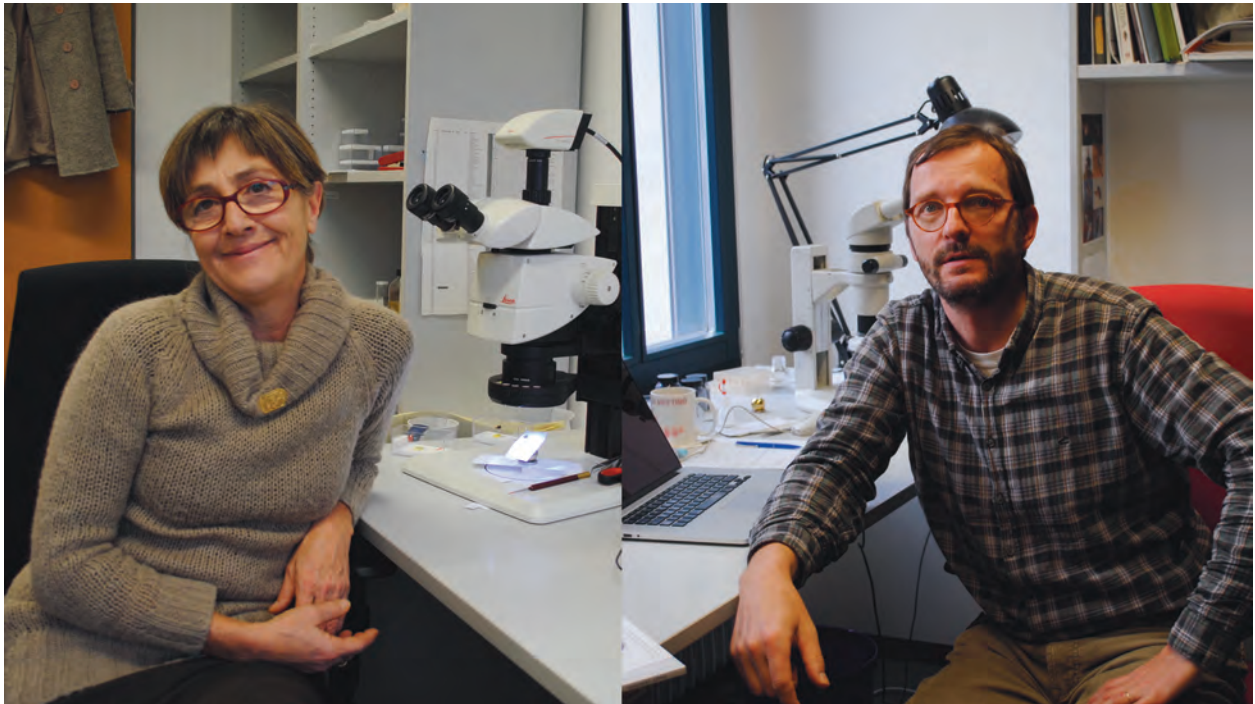
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The authors: Silvia Fabrizi (left) and Dirk Ahrens (right).