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On *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* IV. Two new species from China and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

Volker ASSING

A b s t r a c t : *Stilicoderus hainanus* nov.sp., the first representative of the genus to be recorded from the Chinese island Hainan, and *S. daweyanus* nov.sp. (China: Yunnan: Dawei Shan) are described and illustrated. Additional records of eight previously described species are reported. The distributions of four species in China are mapped. An updated catalogue of the species of *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889 and *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 recorded from the East Palaearctic region, including Northeast India and Burma, is provided. *Stilicoderus* now comprises 107 species, 39 of which have been recorded from the East Palaearctic region. The country with, by far, the most diverse *Stilicoderus* fauna is China (26 species), where as many as 18 species have been recorded from Yunnan alone.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Stilicoderus*, *Stiliderus*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, China, taxonomy, new species, new records, distribution maps, catalogue

Introduction

The stilicine genera *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889 and *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 are distributed in the south of the East Palaearctic, in the Oriental, and in the Australian regions, with one species, *Stiliderus crassus* (KRAATZ, 1859), recorded also from the Comores. These genera previously included as many as 105 and 50 species, respectively (ASSING 2013b, 2014; ROUGEMONT in press).

A catalogue of the *Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* fauna known from the East Palaearctic region sensu SMETANA (2004), but including Northeast India and Burma, was provided by ASSING (2013a). However, owing to numerous additions and taxonomic changes this catalogue is now somewhat outdated.

The present paper is based primarily on material collected during a field trip to Yunnan (China) conducted by Michael Schülke and the author in summer 2014. Additional material came from various public and private collections.

The species group concept used in the present paper is based on ROUGEMONT (1996).

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

- CAS..... Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
 MNHUB..... Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch)
 NME Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann, assisted by W. Apfel)
 NMP..... National Museum of Natural History, Praha (J. Hájek)
 cAss..... author's private collection
 cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
 cSme..... private collection Aleš Smetana, Ottawa

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) and a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software. The maps were created using MapCreator 2.0 (primap) software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the suture), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule, if not indicated otherwise. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Descriptions and additional records

Genus *Stilicoderus* SHARP 1889

The *Stilicoderus japonicus* group

Stilicoderus japonicus SHIBATA, 1968

Material examined: China: 13♂♂, 6♀♀, Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, 34°01'N, 107°52'E, 1700-2200 m, sifted, 17.V.2011, leg. Grebennikov (CAS, cSme, Ass).

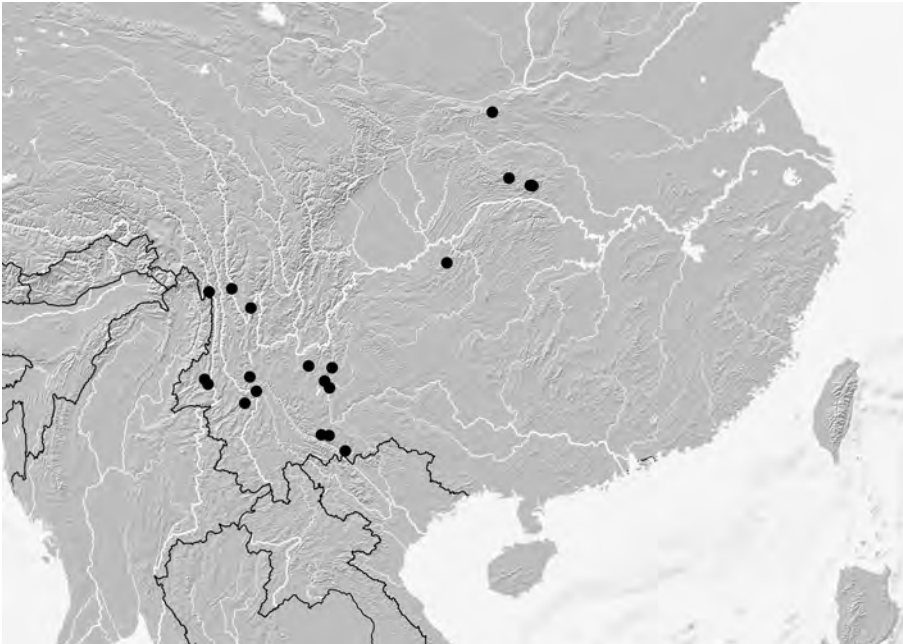
Comment: This species is distributed from northwestern Burma across China to Japan. For a distribution map see ASSING (2013b).

The *Stilicoderus minor* group

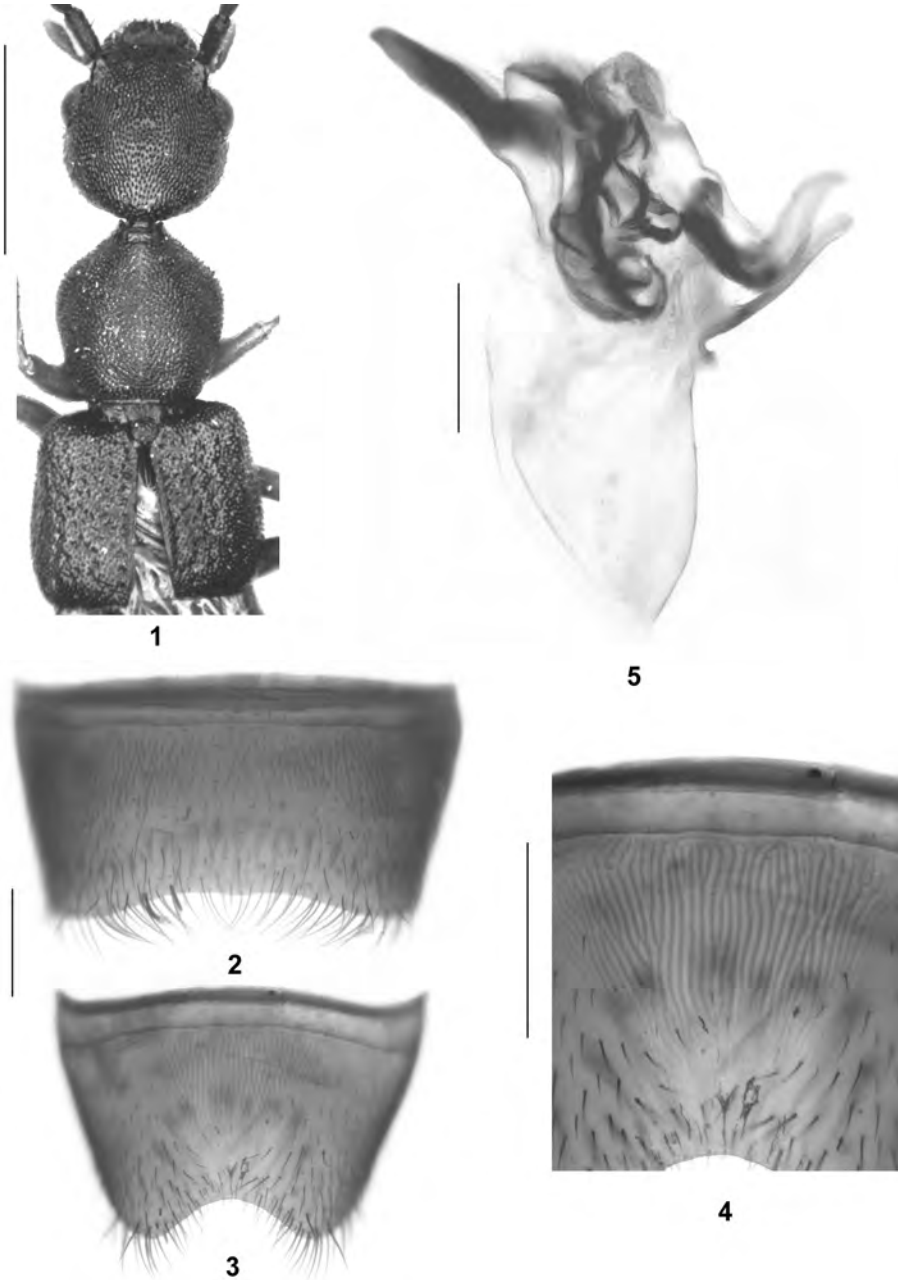
Stilicoderus psittacus ASSING, 2013 (Map 1)

Material examined: China: Shaanxi: 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Qinling Shan, 33°52'N, 108°59'E, 2000-2600 m, sifted, 15.V.2011, leg. Grebennikov (cAss, cSme, Ass). Yunnan: 5♂♂, 3♀♀, E Kunming, Xiaobailong Forest Park, 24°56'N, 103°05'E, 2110 m, secondary pine forest, pine litter and litter at trail margin sifted, 10.VIII.2014, leg. Assing (cAss); 1♂, NE Kunming, 25°09'N, 102°54'E, 2280 m, secondary pine forest with scattered old alder, litter sifted, 11.VIII.2014, leg. Assing (cAss); 14♂♂, 6♀♀, Yunnan, mountain W Xundian, 25°35'N, 103°09'E, 2300 m, mixed forest with alder, pine, shrub undergrowth, litter, twigs, and roots of herbs sifted, 16.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1♂, 1♀, mountain NW Wuding, 25°37'N, 102°19'E, 2190 m, degraded mixed forest with alder, oak, and pine, litter, mushrooms, and dead wood sifted, 17.VIII.2014, leg. Assing (cAss); 1♀, mountains S Jianshui, 23°25'N, 102°51'E, 1890 m, subtropical broad-leaved forest, litter sifted, 22.VIII.2014, leg. Assing (cAss); 8♂♂, 2♀♀, mountain W Gejiu, 23°24'N, 103°07'E, 1990 m, mixed forest, litter and various debris sifted, 23.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 5♂♂, 4♀♀, same data, but 24.VIII.2014 (cAss, cSch); 6♂♂, 4♀♀, same data, but 25.VIII.2014 (cAss, cSch); 1♂, SE Pingbian, Dawei Shan, 22°55'N, 103°42'E, 2100 m, primary subtropical broad-leaved forest, litter sifted, 27.VIII.2014, leg. Schülke (cAss).

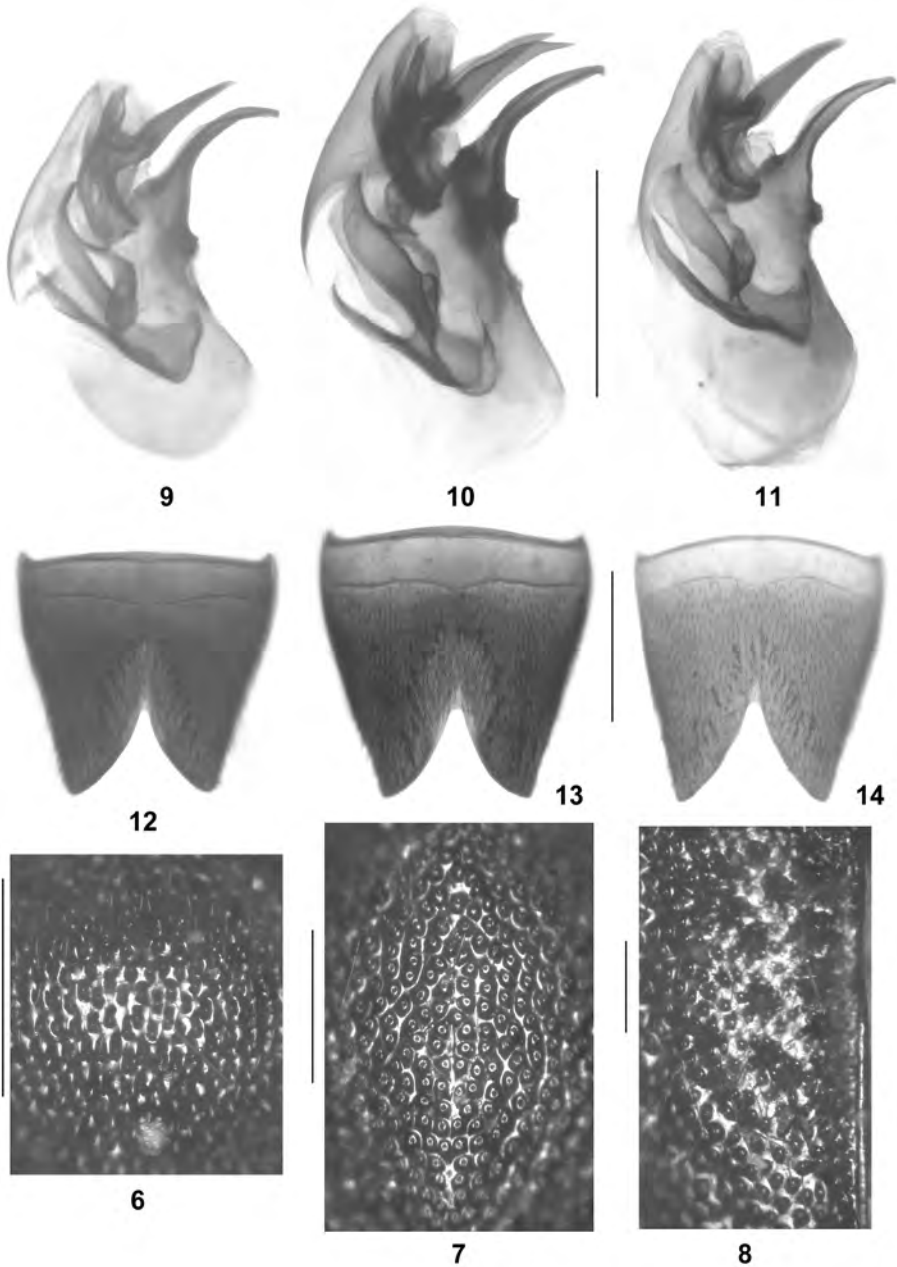
Comment: *Stilicoderus psittacus* is widespread in China and one of the most common representatives of the genus in Yunnan (Map. 1). The majority of the specimens collected in August 2014 is teneral. The aedeagus of one of the males is teratologically deformed.



Map 1: Distribution of *Stilicoderus psittacus* in China, based on examined records.



Figs 1-5: *Stillicoderus hainanus* nov.sp.: (1) forebody; (2) male sternite VII; (3) male sternite VIII; (4) median portion of male sternite VIII; (5) aedeagus in lateral view (internal sac partly extruded).
Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2-5: 0.2 mm.



Figs 6-14: *Stilicoderus hainanus* nov.sp. (6-8) and *S. wrasei* ASSING (9-14; 9, 12: holotype; 10, 13: Xundian env.; 11, 14: Wuding env.): (6) median portion of head; (7) median portion of pronotum; (8) left elytron; (9-11) aedeagus in lateral view; (12-14) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 9-15: 0.5 mm; 6-8: 0.2 mm.

The *Stilicoderus variolosus* group

Stilicoderus hainanus nov.sp. (Figs 1-8)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Hainan isl. [MF23], Bawangling Nat. Forest Park, 12.3 km SEE of Baotie, 19°5.20'N 109°11.80'E, 1050 m, 8.v.2011; Fikáček / siftings: moist accumulations of leaf litter along a stream in a primary forest / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus hainanus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2014" (NMP).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Hainan, the name of the island where the species was discovered.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.8 mm; length of forebody 2.8 mm. Coloration: body black; legs dark-reddish; antennae with antennomeres I-IV blackish-brown, antennomeres V-XI gradually paler, apical antennomeres reddish-brown.

Head (Fig. 1) approximately as broad as long; lateral margins immediately behind eyes subparallel, broadly curving towards posterior constriction of head in dorsal view, posterior angles practically obsolete; punctation very dense, rather fine, and not umbilicate, interstices very narrow (Fig. 6); dorsal surface with very weak shine. Eyes moderately large and strongly bulging, approximately 0.35-0.40 times as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction in dorsal view. Antenna 1.6 mm long

Pronotum (Fig. 1) approximately as broad as long and as broad as head; punctation very dense and distinctly granulose (Fig. 7); interstices barely noticeable; surface practically matt; midline without impunctate band.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 0.93 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; punctation dense and granulose, somewhat less dense than that of pronotum, with numerous additional coarser, irregularly spaced, and non-setiferous puncture-like impressions (Fig. 8); interstices without microreticulation; surface less matt than that of pronotum. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen noticeably narrower than elytra; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 2) strongly transverse, approximately twice as broad as long, posterior margin broadly concave, in the middle indistinctly bisinuate, with fringe of numerous long and thin marginal setae; sternite VIII (Fig. 3) strongly transverse, 1.5 times as broad as long, with broadly and moderately deeply concave posterior margin, and with a postero-lateral cluster of long thin setae on either side, median portion with longitudinal sculpture (Fig. 4); aedeagus (Fig. 5) 0.65 mm long, with pair of ventro-apical structures and with sclerotized internal structures of various shapes (partly extruded in holotype).

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : Based on the external and male sexual characters, *S. hainanus* belongs to the *S. variolosus* group. It is distinguished from other species of this group by the morphology of the aedeagus and by the shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII, from the geographically close and externally similar *S. trapezeiceps* (ROUGEMONT, 1986) additionally by different head shape (*S. trapezeiceps*: head distinctly dilated posteriad) and by the coloration of the legs (*S. trapezeiceps*: legs dark-brown to blackish-brown. According to ROUGEMONT (pers. comm.), *S. hainanus* is more similar to *S. parvus* (CAMERON, 1936) (Java, Sumatra) in external characters and in the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus than to *S. trapezeiceps*. It differs from *S.*

parvus particularly by the much more deeply concave posterior margin of the male sternite VIII and by the strongly bent apico-ventral sclerotized structures of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *S. parvus* and *S. trapezeiceps* see ROUGEMONT (1986a).

Distribution and natural history: *Stilicoderus hainanus* is the first representative of the genus to be recorded from the Chinese island Hainan. The type locality is situated in the west of the island, near Baotie. The holotype was sifted from moist leaf litter along a stream in a primary forest at an altitude of 1050 m.

The *Stilicoderus feae* group

Stilicoderus birmanus SCHEERPELTZ, 1965 (Map 2)

Material examined: China: Yunnan: 10♂♂, 6♀♀, 4 exs. [partly teneral], NE Kunming, 25°09'N, 102°54'E, 2280 m, secondary pine forest with scattered old alder, litter sifted, 11.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch, MNHUB); 1♂, 1♀, 1 ex., mountain W Xundian, 25°35'N, 103°09'E, 2200 m, mixed forest with alder and pine, litter sifted, 15.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch, MNHUB); 10♂♂, 2♀♀, 5 exs. [partly teneral], mountain W Xundian, 25°35'N, 103°09'E, 2300 m, mixed forest with alder, pine, shrub undergrowth, litter, twigs, and roots of herbs sifted, 15.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 4♂♂, 3♀♀, 18 exs. [partly teneral], same data, but 16.III.2014 (cAss, cSch, MNHUB); 6♂♂, 2♀♀ [partly teneral], mountain SE Gejiu, 23°18'N, 103°12'E, 2400 m, graveyard with pine, pine litter and herb roots sifted, 20.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch, MNHUB); 1♂, 1♀, 1 ex., mountain SE Gejiu, 23°21'N, 103°11'E, 2320 m, margin of pasture, litter among shrubs sifted, 20.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch); 1♂, 2♀♀ [partly teneral], mountain W Gejiu, 23°24'N, 103°07'E, 1990 m, mixed forest, litter and various debris sifted, 25.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

Comment: *Stilicoderus birmanus* was originally described based on a single male from the Kambaiti pass, Burma, near the border with the Chinese province Yunnan (SCHEERPELTZ 1965). The species was subsequently doubtfully recorded from Yunnan based on a single female from Kunming by ROUGEMONT (1996). A comparison of the male sexual characters of the above material with the illustrations of those of the holotype in ROUGEMONT (1986a) revealed slight differences in the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus, but at the same time some variation even in the material from East Yunnan, suggesting that the observed differences may be interpreted as intraspecific variation and that the specimens from East Yunnan are conspecific with the typical male. It was not possible to examine the holotype, which is deposited in the natural history museum in Stockholm. The specimen was looked for, but not found, by the curator in charge (BERGSTEN pers. comm.).

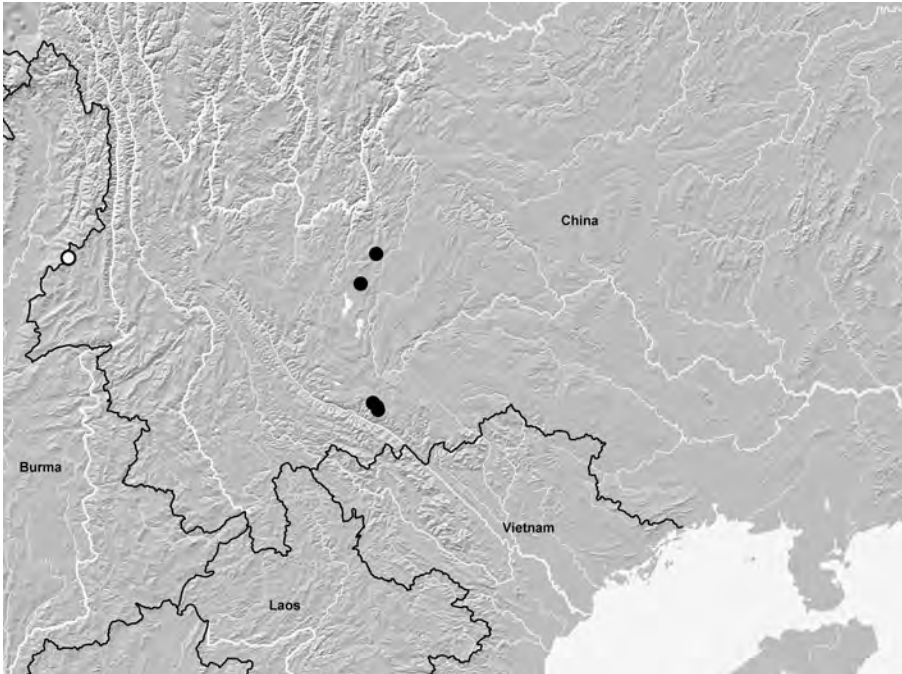
The above material suggests that *S. birmanus* may be rather common in Yunnan. The currently known distribution is illustrated in Map 2. Several specimens are teneral.

The *Stilicoderus signatus* group

Stilicoderus signatus SHARP, 1889

Material examined: China: 2♂♂, 11♀♀, Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, 33°52'N, 108°59'E, 2000-2600 m, sifted, 15.V.2011, leg. Grebennikov (CAS, cSme, Ass).

Comment: The distribution of this species ranges from China, where it has been recorded from several provinces, to Japan.



Map 2: Distribution of *Stilicoderus birmanus* (open circle: type locality; filled circles: examined records).

***Stilicoderus kambaitiensis* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1965)**

Material examined: Nepal: 2 exs., Kaski, Bachhar Kharka, NE Sikles, 28°23'N, 84°08'E, 2200-2400 m, 15.IX.2013, leg. Hagge & Schmidt (NME, Ass).

Comment: *Stilicoderus kambaitiensis* has been recorded from the Himalaya (North India, Nepal), Burma, and Laos.

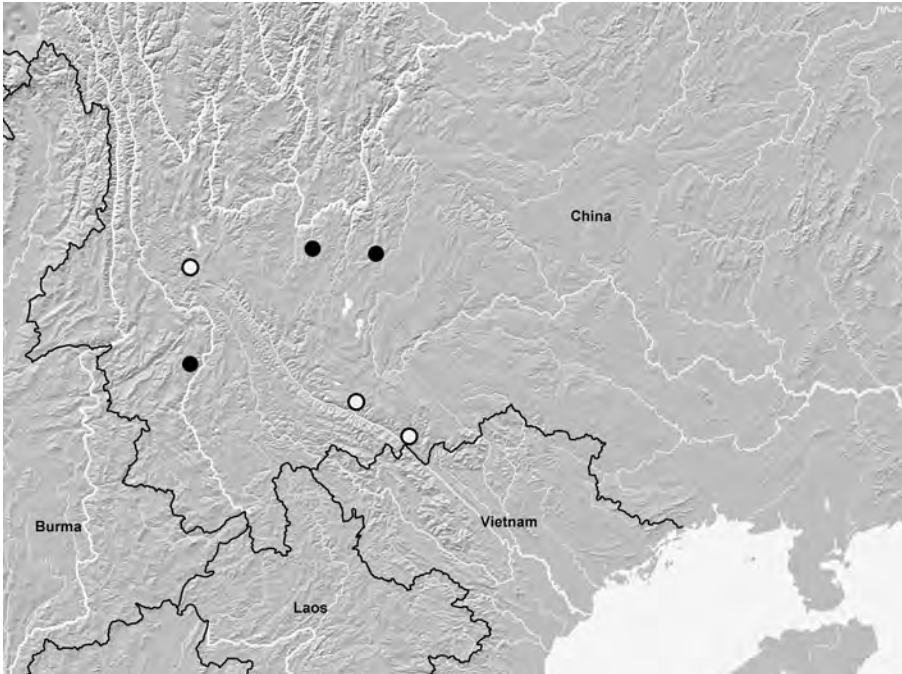
***Stilicoderus fenestratus* FAUVEL, 1895**

Material examined: Nepal: 1 ♀, SW-Dhaulagiri, Maraini, 28°31'N, 83°16'E, 2400-2800 m, 11.V.2012, leg. Schmidt (NME).

Comment: The vast distribution of *S. fenestratus* ranges from the Himalaya to Malaysia.

***Stilicoderus wrasei* ASSING, 2013 (Figs 9-14, Map 3)**

Material examined: China: 1 ♂ [slightly teneral], Yunnan, mountain WNW Wuding, 25°39'N, 102°07'E, 2390 m, mixed forest margin with alder and pine, litter sifted, 18.VIII.2014, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀ [1 ♀ teneral], same data, but 1.IX.2014 (cAss); 10 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ [partly teneral], Yunnan, mountain W Xundian, 25°35'N, 103°09'E, 2300 m, mixed forest with alder, pine, shrub undergrowth, litter, twigs, and roots of herbs sifted, 16.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).



Map 3: Distributions of *Stilicoderus wrasei* (filled circles) and *S. schuelkei* (open circles) in Yunnan.

Comment: *Stilicoderus wrasei* was previously recorded only from the Xue Shan near Lincang in Lincang Prefecture, western Yunnan (ASSING 2013a). The above records considerably expand the known distribution towards the east.

The above material is distinguished from the holotype by a slightly larger aedeagus with a less strongly bent ventral process (lateral view) and larger apical spines (Figs 9-11). Moreover, the male sternite VIII is slightly longer and of slightly different shape (Figs 12-14). Remarkably, there are even differences between the males from the environs of Wuding and those from the locality near Xundian (Figs 10-11, 13-14). On the other hand, no significant variation was observed in the males from one and the same locality. More material from other localities is required to clarify if the observed differences are an expression of intra- or interspecific variation. In the meantime they are interpreted as intraspecific variation.

The currently known distribution is illustrated in Map 3.

***Stilicoderus schuelkei* ASSING, 2013 (Map 3)**

Material examined: China: 1♂, Yunnan, mountains S Jianshui, 23°25'N, 102°51'E, 1890 m, subtropical broad-leaved forest, litter sifted, 22.VIII.2014, leg. Assing (cAss); 4♂♂, 2♀♀. Yunnan, SE Pingbian, Dawei Shan, 22°55'N, 103°42'E, 2100 m, primary subtropical broad-leaved forest, litter sifted, 28.VIII.2014, leg. Assing & Schülke (cAss, cSch).

Comment: The original description of *S. schuelkei* is based on a single male from the Wuliang Shan near Weishan in northwestern Yunnan (ASSING 2013a). The above

records suggest that the species may be widespread at least in Yunnan. The currently known distribution is illustrated in Map 3. The specimens are partly teneral.

***Stilicoderus daweianus* nov.sp.** (Figs 15-28)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA [22a] - Yunnan, SE Pingbian, primary forest, 22°54'31"N, 103°41'44"E, 2100 m, 28.VIII.2014, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Stilicoderus daweianus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2015" (cAss). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 2♀♀ [one female slightly, one female distinctly teneral]; same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the name of the mountain where the type locality is situated.

Description: Body length 7.8-8.7 mm; length of forebody 5.0-5.1 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 15. Coloration: body black; legs blackish with blackish-brown tarsi; antennae blackish-brown with blackish antennomere I.

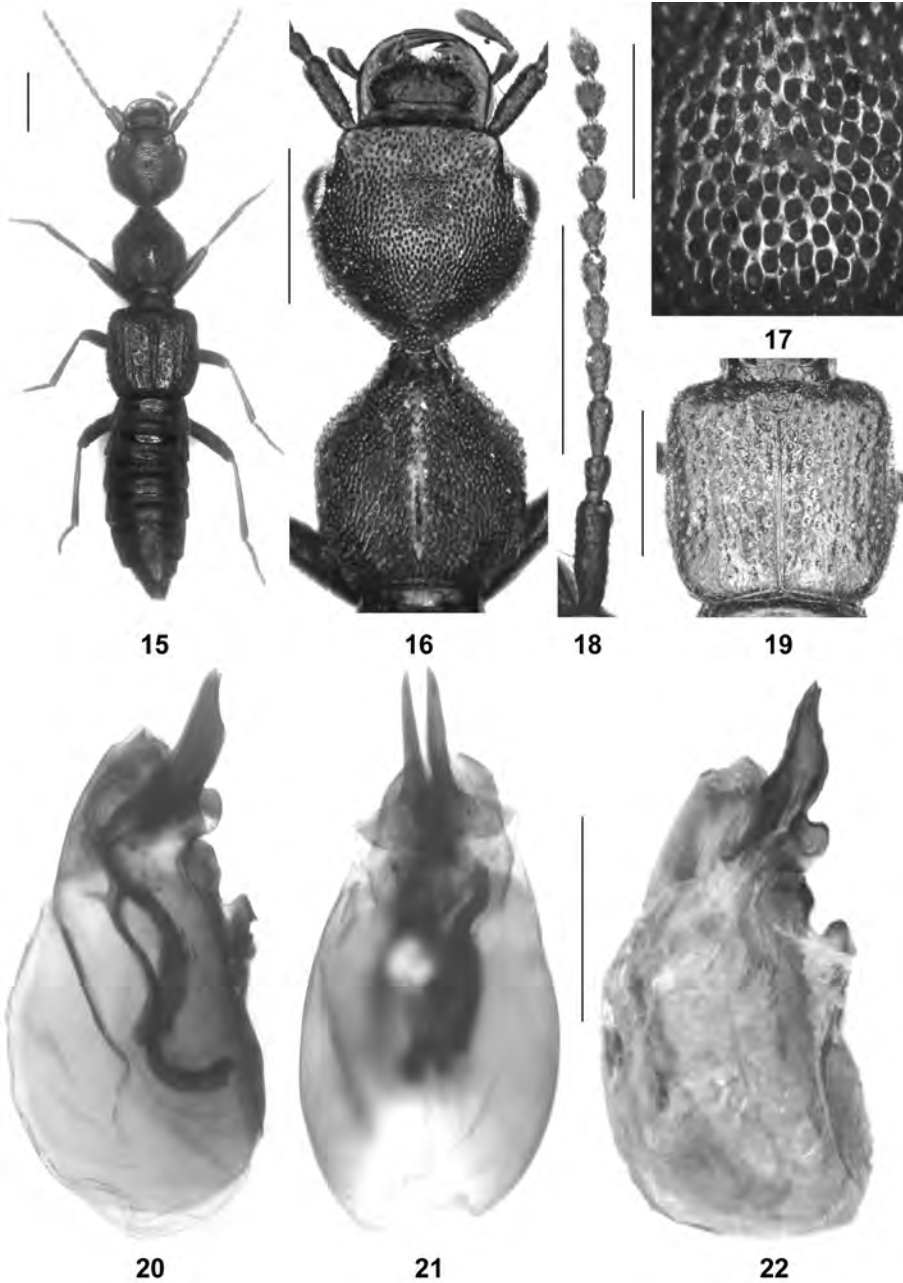
Head (Fig. 16) 1.03-1.07 times as broad as long; lateral margins behind eyes smoothly curving towards posterior constriction of head in dorsal view, posterior angles obsolete; punctuation very dense and moderately coarse, not umbilicate (Fig. 17), interstices very narrow; dorsal surface with very weak shine. Eyes moderately large and moderately convex, less than half as long as distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction in dorsal view. Antenna (Fig. 18) 2.5-2.6 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 16) approximately 1.05 times as long as broad and 0.95 times as broad as head; punctuation very dense and distinctly granulose; interstices barely noticeable; surface practically matt; midline with narrow impunctate band.

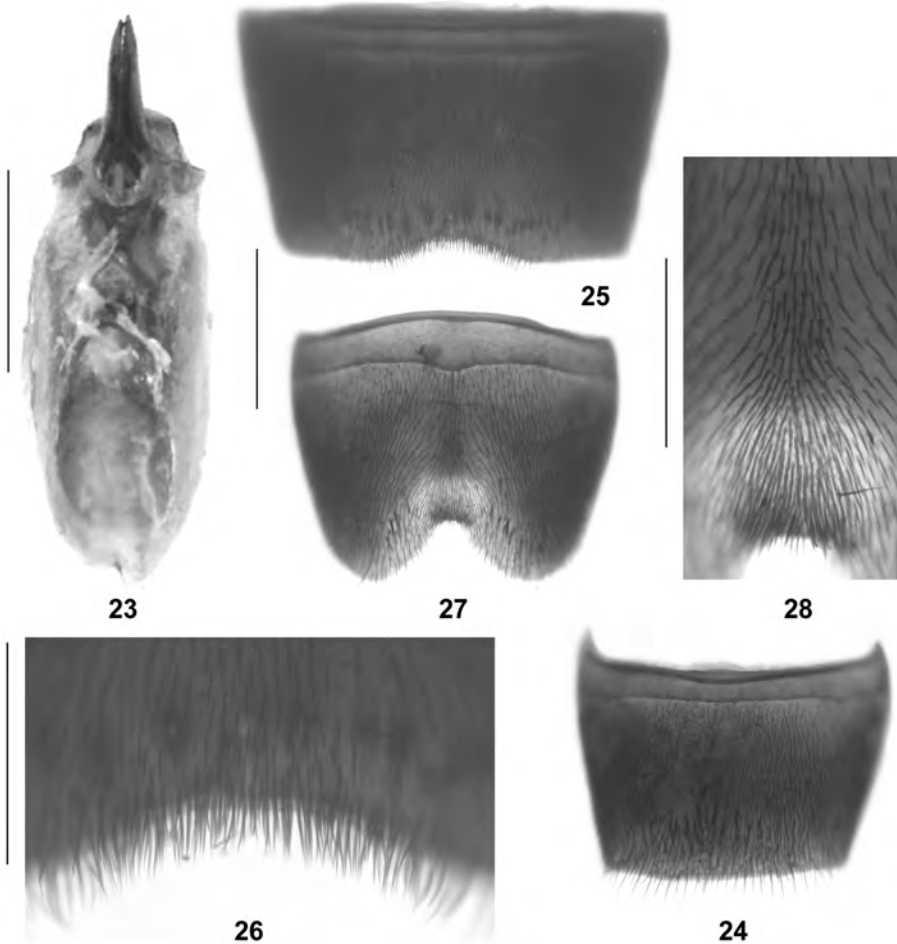
Elytra (Figs 16, 19) approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; punctuation moderately dense, irregularly spaced, coarse, and non-granulose, laterally arranged in indistinct series; interstices without microreticulation, but with scattered micropunctuation. Hind wings present. Tarsi simple. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen much narrower than elytra (Fig. 15); anterior impressions of tergites III-V with moderately coarse and irregularly spaced macropunctuation and with pronounced microreticulation; remainder of tergal surfaces with very dense and fine punctuation and with fine, but distinct microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex (Fig. 24).

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 25) strongly transverse, posterior margin in the middle with concavity, this concavity furnished with very dense dark setae (Fig. 26); sternite VIII (Fig. 27) transverse, posterior excision broadly triangular, pubescence along midline denser than in lateral portions and directed posteriad, in lateral portions diagonally latero-posteriad, near posterior excision with very dense pubescence (Fig. 28); aedeagus (Figs 20-23) 1.3-1.4 mm long (measured from apices of apical structure to base of aedeagal capsule); ventral process very short and laterally compressed; apical internal structure strongly sclerotized, apically bispinose (ventral view), and basally with wing-shaped lateral projections.



Figs 15-22: *Stilicoderus daweyanus* nov.sp.: (15) habitus; (16) head and pronotum; (17) antero-medial portion of head; (18) antenna; (19) elytra; (20-21) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (22) aedeagus in dry preparation in lateral view. Scale bars: 15-16, 18-19: 1.0 mm; 17, 20-22: 0.5 mm.



Figs 23-28: *Stilicoderus daweanus* nov.sp.: (23) aedeagus in dry preparation in ventral view; (24) male tergite VIII; (25) male sternite VII; (26) postero-medial portion of male sternite VII; (27) male sternite VIII; (28) median portion of male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 23-25, 27: 0.5 mm; 26, 28: 0.2 mm.

Comparative notes: *Stilicoderus daiwanus* is readily distinguished from all its congeners by the highly distinctive morphology of the aedeagus and the conspicuous shapes and chaetotaxy of the male sternites VII and VIII. In fact, these structures are so different from those of all other *Stilicoderus* species that closer affiliations to other species or to any of the existing species groups are not evident. Based on the external characters (habitus; punctuation of the forebody), *S. daweanus* is tentatively assigned to the *S. signatus* group. In this context, it seems noteworthy that a new *Lathrobium* species found at the same locality, *L. coadulum* ASSING, in press, similarly represents a monotypical and most distinctive species group (ASSING in press).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in the Dawei Shan near Pingbian in southeastern Yunnan, China, not far from the border with Vietnam. The partly teneral type specimens were sifted from moist leaf litter and soil between stones under a bush in a subtropical primary forest at an altitude of 2100 m. Numerous other undescribed species were found in the same locality.

***Stilicoderus* and *Stiliderus* species recorded from the East Palaearctic region, including Northeast India and Burma**

In all, 39 species of *Stilicoderus* and eight of *Stiliderus* are currently known from the East Palaearctic region, including Northeast India (Assam, Meghalaya) and Burma, which are treated as belonging to the Oriental region by SMETANA (2004). One of the *Stiliderus* species is of doubtful status, as males are unknown.

The country with by far the most diverse *Stilicoderus* fauna is China (26 species), followed by North India (twelve species, four of them exclusive), Burma (eleven species, one exclusive), Nepal (six species), Taiwan (five species, four exclusive), Japan (two species), and Bhutan (one species). In China the province with the greatest diversity is Yunnan (18 species, six exclusive), followed by Sichuan (six species, two exclusive), Shaanxi (five species; one of them in the border region with Chongqing), Gansu and Hubei (four species each), Fujian (two species), Guangxi, Henan, Zhejiang, and Hainan (one species each).

In the references column of the below checklist, only original descriptions and records based on revisory work, on an examination of the male sexual characters, or that were considered reliable for other reasons are considered. The articles are abbreviated as follows:

A12 = ASSING (2012); A13a = ASSING (2013a); A13b = ASSING (2013b); A14 = ASSING (2014); App = ASSING (present paper); B38 = BERNHAUER (1938); Ca31 = CAMERON (1931); Co75 = COIFFAIT (1975); Co78 = COIFFAIT (1978); Co82a = COIFFAIT (1982a); Co82b = COIFFAIT (1982b); F95 = FAUVEL (1895); I84 = ITO (1984); K59 = KRAATZ (1859); M58 = MOTSCHULSKY (1858); R85 = ROUGEMONT (1985); R86a = ROUGEMONT (1986a); R86b = ROUGEMONT (1986b); R86c = ROUGEMONT (1986c); R96 = ROUGEMONT (1996); Rip = ROUGEMONT (in press); Sc65 = SCHEERPELTZ (1965); Sh68 = SHIBATA (1968); Sh74 = SHIBATA (1974); Sh02 = SHIBATA (2002); Sp = SHARP (1889); W94 = WATANABE (1994); WS72 = WATANABE & SHIBATA (1972).

Note: Exclusively female-based records are given in brackets. Species of doubtful identity (males unknown) are marked with an asterisk.

Taxon	Distribution	References
<i>Stilicoderus</i>		
<i>angulatus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Shaanxi/Chongqing, Hubei, Gansu, Yunnan	A13a, A13b
<i>aquilinus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Sichuan	A13a
<i>assamensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India (Meghalaya, Assam)	A13b, R86a
<i>barbulatus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a, A13b, A14
<i>birmanus</i> SCHEERPELTZ, 1965	Burma; China: Yunnan	App, R86a, R96, Sc65
<i>continentalis</i> ROUGEMONT, in press	China: Sichuan, Zhejiang, Fujian	A13a, Rip
<i>denticulatus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a
<i>dilatatus</i> ASSING, 2014	Taiwan	A14
<i>discalis</i> FAUVEL, 1895	Burma; China: Guangxi; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam	A13a, A13b, A14, F95, R86a, R96, Rip
<i>exiguitas</i> SHIBATA, 1974	Taiwan	A13a, A14, R86a, R96, Sh74, Sh02
<i>faeae</i> FAUVEL, 1895	Nepal; N-India; Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam	A13a, A13b, A14, Co82a, F95, R85, R86a, R96, Rip
<i>fenestratus</i> FAUVEL, 1895 = <i>pendleburyi</i> (CAMERON, 1950)	Nepal; N-India; Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam; Malaysia	A13a, A13b, App, F95, R86a, R96, Rip
<i>formosanus</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	China: Fujian; Taiwan	A13a, A14, R96, Sh02
<i>granulifrons</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985)	Nepal; N-India; Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand	A13a, R85, R86a, R96
<i>hainanus</i> nov.sp.	China: Hainan	App
<i>helferi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985)	Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand	R85, R86a, R96
<i>incognitus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma	R86a, R96
<i>japonicus</i> SHIBATA, 1968 = <i>malaisei</i> (SCHEERPELTZ, 1965) = <i>scheerpeltzi</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	China: Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Yunnan; Japan	A13a, A13b, App, R85, R86a, R96, Sc65, Sh68, W94
<i>kambaitiensis</i> (SCHEERPELTZ, 1965) = <i>dubius</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India; Nepal; Burma; Laos	A13a, App, R86a, R86b, R96, Sc65
<i>kasaharai</i> SHIBATA, 2002	Taiwan	A14, Sh02
<i>kuani</i> SHIBATA, 1974	Taiwan	A14, Sh74, Sh02, R86a, R96
<i>lomholdti</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	China: Yunnan; Thailand	A13a, A14, R86a, R96
<i>minor</i> CAMERON, 1931 = <i>radjah</i> COIFFAIT, 1978	N-India; Nepal; Bhutan; China: Gansu, Shaanxi, [Yunnan]	A13a, Ca31, Co78, R85, R86a, R96
<i>nagamontium</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India: Assam	R86a, R96
<i>nepalensis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	N-India; Nepal	R86a, R96

Taxon	Distribution	References
<i>psittacus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Shaanxi, Sichuan, Hubei, Yunnan	A13a, A13b, A14, App
<i>rastratus</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Sichuan	A13b
<i>sarahae</i> ROUGEMONT, in press	China: Yunnan	Rip
<i>schuelkei</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a, App
<i>separandus</i> ASSING, 2013	N-India: Meghalaya, Assam	A13b
<i>shan</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand	A13a, R86a, R96
<i>similis</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; Thailand	R86a, R96
<i>signatus</i> SHARP, 1889 = <i>reitteri</i> (BERNHAEUER, 1938)	China: Hubei, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, [Yunnan]; Japan	A12, A13a, A13b, App, B38, R85, R86a, R96, Sh68, Sp89, W94, WS72
<i>strigosus</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1985)	N-India; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos; Vietnam; Sumatra	A13b, R85, R86a, R96
<i>trapezeiceps</i> (ROUGEMONT, 1986)	Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos	A13a, A13b, R86a, R96, Rip
<i>tuberculosis</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a
<i>turacus</i> ASSING, 2013	N-India: Meghalaya	A13b
<i>variolosus</i> Coiffait, 1975	Nepal; N-India	A13a, Co75, Co82a, R85, R86a, R96
<i>wrasei</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan	A13a, App
<i>Stiliderus</i>		
<i>cicatricosus</i> MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 = <i>sculptipennis</i> (KRAATZ, 1859)	N-India (incl. Meghalaya); Burma; China: Yunnan; Thailand; [Malaysia]; Indonesia: Sumatra	A14, Co82b, K59, M58, R86c, R96, Rip
<i>crassus</i> (KRAATZ, 1859)	[Sri Lanka]; [Burma]; Hong Kong; Thailand; Vietnam; Singapore; Indonesia; Comores	A14, R86c, R96, Rip
<i>duplicatus</i> (ITO, 1984)	S-Japan	I84
<i>loebli</i> ROUGEMONT, 1985	N-India: Assam	R85, R86c, R96
<i>occidentalis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	N-India	A13a, R86c, R96
<i>smetanai</i> ROUGEMONT, 1986	Nepal; N-India	A13a, R86b, R86c, R96
<i>yikor</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	China: Yunnan; Thailand	R96
* <i>yunnanensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 1996	[China: Yunnan]	R96

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Zusammenfassung

Stilicoderus hainanus nov.sp., die erste von der chinesischen Insel Hainan nachgewiesene Art der Gattung, und *S. daweyanus* nov.sp. (China: Yunnan: Dawei Shan) werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Weitere Nachweise von acht Arten werden gemeldet. Die derzeit bekannten Verbreitungsgebiete von vier Arten in China werden anhand von Karten illustriert. Ein aktualisierter Katalog der aus der Ostpaläarktis (einschließlich Nordostindien und Burma) nachgewiesenen Arten der Gattungen *Stilicoderus* SHARP, 1889 und *Stiliderus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 wird erstellt. *Stilicoderus* enthält derzeit insgesamt 107 Arten, von denen 39 in der südlichen Ostpaläarktis nachgewiesen wurden. Das Land mit der artenreichsten *Stilicoderus*-Fauna ist China (26 Arten), wo die Diversität in Yunnan (18 Arten) am höchsten ist.

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