**Research article**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:00F1D3DF-F6E2-4D73-A289-664ED02DD747

**Four new species of the genus *Caccothryptus* (Coleoptera, Limnichidae)**

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**Abstract.** Four new species of the genus *Caccothryptus* (Coleoptera: Limnichidae) are described: *C. taiwanus* from Taiwan; *C. orion* from Okinawa; *C. tibetanus* and *C. chayuensis* from Tibet. All the species belong to the *testudo* species group (*sensu* Hernando & Ribera 2014). Additional specimen data and an updated species list are also given, and *C. testudo* Champion, 1923 is newly recorded from Thailand.

**Key words.** Limnichidae, taxonomy, distribution, new species.


**Introduction**

The family Limnichidae, minute marsh-loving beetles, is aquatic and semiaquatic, and represented by about 400 species belonging to 37 genera (Spangler *et al.* 2001; Hernando & Ribera 2005b). The species diversity of this family is high in the Neotropical and the Oriental Regions (Hernando & Ribera 2005b), but the Oriental fauna of this family has not been well studied.

The Oriental genus *Caccothryptus* Sharp, 1902 was recently revised (Hernando & Ribera 2014), and 20 species subdivided into 5 species groups were recognized. In the present paper, I describe 4 additional new species from Okinawa, Taiwan and Tibet.

**Materials and methods**

General observations and dissections were made under a Leica MZ95 stereo microscope. Microstructures of dissected parts were studied in pure glycerine under an Olympus BH-2 compound microscope. After observation, the dissected parts were mounted on the same card as the specimen. Photographs were taken under a Leica MZ95, using a microscopy camera system (Nikon DS-Fi1-L2), and combined with automontage software Combine ZM (Alan Hadley, UK).

The specimens examined are preserved in the following museums:

EUMJ = Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan
Abbreviations
Morphological abbreviations used for measurements are as follows:

TL = total length (PL + EL)
PL = pronotal length in median line
PW = maximum width of pronotum
EL = elytral length in median line
EW = maximum width of elytra

The average is given in parentheses after the range.

Results

Class Hexapoda Blainville, 1816
Order Coleoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder Polyphaga Emery, 1886
Series Elateriformia Crowson, 1960
Superfamily Byrrhoidea Latreille, 1804
Family Limnichidae Erichson, 1846
Subfamily Limnichinae Erichson, 1846

Genus Caccothryptus Sharp, 1902


Remarks
This genus is related to five genera in the Mandersia genus group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2005a): Resachus Delève, 1968 (revised by Hernando & Ribera 2006), Simplocarina Pic, 1922, Pseudothryptus Hernando & Ribera, 2005, Mandersia Sharp, 1902 and Euthryptus Sharp, 1902. It is also similar to Cyclolimnichus Delève, 1968 (revised by Hernando & Ribera 2000) and Tricholimnichus Hernando & Ribera, 2001 in their large and elongate body.

Distribution
SE Asia (Okinawa to India).
Caccothryptus taiwanus sp. nov.
Figs 1A, 2A–E, 4A–B

Diagnosis
Smaller species in the genus; TL = 3.73–4.05 mm in male, 3.75–4.20 mm in female; parameres weakly pointed in lateral view; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped, with small projections in inner margins.

Etymology
The species is named after the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

Paratypes

Description

Male
Body (Fig. 1A) oblong, convex dorsally and ventrally, shiny, densely covered with short and long silver setae. Coloration of body black; legs and antennae paler.

Head densely punctate, slightly convex dorsally. Antennae relatively long, reaching about proximal ¼ of elytra. Pronotum punctate as in head; PW/PL 1.90–2.11 (2.03). Scutellar shield equilateral triangular, finely punctate, lateral margins straight. Elytra oblong, widest at middle, lateral margins gently arcuate, coarsely and irregularly punctate; space between punctures same as their diameter; adpressed long silver setae forming obvious zigzag, irregular markings; apex obtuse; humeral parts weakly projecting dorsally; EL / EW 1.17–1.37 (1.31), EL / PL 3.00–3.50 (3.26), EW / PW 1.17–1.37 (1.23), TL / EW 1.53–1.78 (1.72). Each claw on foreleg of same size and shape.

Sternite VIII (Fig. 2D) U-shaped, bearing short setae in apical parts. Sternite IX (Fig. 2E) elongate, with long and stout lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 2A–C) stout, straightly curved ventrally in apical part, punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe wide in lateral view, rather pointed at apex; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped, with small projections in inner margins; apices of parameres rounded in ventral view, weakly pointed in lateral view.

Female
Sexual dimorphism indistinct; PW / PL 1.65–2.26 (2.02), EL / EW 1.23–1.34 (1.30), EL / PL 2.65–3.56 (3.25), EW / PW 1.20–1.28 (1.23), TL / EW 1.60–1.79 (1.71). Ovipositor (Fig. 4B) well sclerotized; coxite closely punctuate, pointed at apices, about 1.18 times as long as spiculum ventrale (Fig. 4A); approximate ratio of coxite and baculus (n = 1) 1.0 : 3.43.
Measurements
Males (n = 5): TL 3.73–4.05 (3.90) mm, PW 1.80–1.90 (1.86) mm, PL 0.88–1.00 (0.92) mm, EL 2.85–3.15 (2.98) mm, EW 2.10–2.50 (2.28) mm.

Fig. 1. Habitus of Caccothryptus spp., holotypes, ♂♂. A. Caccothryptus taiwanus sp. nov. B. C. orion sp. nov. C. C. tibetanus sp. nov. D. C. chayuensis sp. nov. Scales = 1.0 mm.
Females (n = 8): TL 3.75–4.20 (4.02) mm, PW 1.80–2.03 (1.90) mm, PL 0.85–1.15 (0.95) mm, EL 2.90–3.20 (3.07) mm, EW 2.20–2.50 (2.35) mm.

**Distribution**

Only known from the type locality, Taiwan.

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**Fig. 2.** Male genitalia of *Caccothryptus* spp. **A–E.** *Caccothryptus taiwanus* sp. nov. **F–J.** *C. orion* sp. nov. — **A–C, F–H.** Aedeagus in ventral (A, F), dorsal (B, G) and lateral (C, H) views. **D, I.** Sternite VIII. **E, J.** Sternite IX.
Remarks
This species belongs to the testudo species group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2014). It resembles C. sinensis Hernando & Ribera, 2014, known from Fujian, China, in the shape of the parameres, which are broadly and deeply emarginated, and differs from it in the following male genital characteristics: apex of the median lobe rather rounded (rather pointed in C. sinensis); median lobe straightly projecting posteriorly (curved postero-ventrally in C. sinensis).

*Caccothryptus orion* sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:42B7D5F0-7DC5-4BD5-8CCF-5A08F9222A54
[Japanese name: Okinawa-oo-chibi-doromushi]
Figs 1B, 2F–J, 4C–D, 5A–B

Diagnosis
Smaller species in the genus; TL = 3.68–3.73 mm in male, 3.82–4.00 mm in female; parameres rather pointed in lateral view, with furrows in ventral part; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped.

Etymology
The species is named after “Orion Beer” (copyright: Orion Breweries, Ltd), which is a local, but well-known and favored beer in Okinawa. The type locality of this species is situated near the Nago Factory of Orion Beer.

Material examined

**Holotype**

**Paratypes**

Description

**Male**
Very similar to *C. taiwanus* sp. nov. in external features; body a little smaller and slender; elytral punctures coarser; PW / PL 1.88–1.94 (1.91), EL / EW 1.39–1.42 (1.40), EL / PL 3.14–3.33 (3.24), EW / PW 1.16–1.25 (1.21), TL / EW 1.83–1.84 (1.84).

Sternite VIII (Fig. 2I) U-shaped, bearing short setae in apical parts. Sternite IX (Fig. 2J) rather wide, with long and stout lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 2F–H) stout, curved ventrally in apical part, punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe wide in lateral view, pointed at apex; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped; apices of parameres rounded in ventral view; pointed in lateral view.

**Female**
Sexual dimorphism indistinct; PW / PL 1.85–1.94 (1.91), EL / EW 1.36–1.45 (1.42), EL / PL 3.15–3.44 (3.33), EW / PW 1.18–1.29 (1.23), TL / EW 1.77–1.91 (1.84). Ovipositor (Fig. 4D) well sclerotized; coxite closely punctuate, pointed at apices, about 1.11 times as long as spiculum ventrale (Fig. 4C); approximate ratio of coxite and baculus (n = 1) as 1.0 : 3.45.
Measurements
Males (n = 2): TL 3.68–3.73 (3.71) mm, PW 1.60–1.75 (1.68) mm, PL 0.85–0.90 (0.88) mm, EL 2.83 mm, EW 2.00–2.03 (2.02) mm.

Females (n = 4): TL 3.82–4.00 (3.92) mm, PW 1.70–1.75 (1.73) mm, PL 0.90–0.92 (0.91) mm, EL 2.90–3.10 (3.01) mm, EW 2.00–2.20 (2.13) mm.

Distribution
Only known from the type locality, Okinawa-jima, the Ryukyus, Japan.

Remarks
This species belongs to the testudo species group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2014). It is similar to C. taiwanus sp. nov. in the shape of the male genitalia, but differs from it in the following characteristics: parameres rather pointed in lateral view, with furrows in the ventral part; apex of the median lobe rather pointed in lateral view.

Biological notes
The type locality (Fig. 5A–B) is a small river and the specimens were collected from under the surface of water-logged wood (personal communication from Mr. Masato Mori).

Caccothryptus tibetanus sp. nov.

Diagnosis
Medium size in the genus; TL = 4.65 mm in male, 4.40–4.70 mm in female; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped.

Etymology
The species is named after the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype
TIBET: ♂ (EUMJ), “Cha Yu, 1824 m S.E. Tibet 9-IX-1996 C. I. Li leg.”.

Paratypes
TIBET: 3 ♀♀ (EUMJ, NMW), same data as for the holotype.

Description

Male
Body oblong, convex strongly in dorsal and slightly in ventral parts, shiny, densely covered with short silver setae. Coloration of body dark brown, but femora and tarsi paler.

Head slightly convex dorsally, densely covered with fine punctures. Antennae relatively long, reaching about proximal ⅚ of elytra. Pronotum punctate as in head; PW / PL 2.10. Scutellar shield equilateral triangular, finely punctate, lateral margins straight. Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided near base to apical ⅛, gently tapering in apical ⅛, densely and regularly punctate; space between punctures smaller than their diameter; adpressed silver setae forming zigzag markings; apex relatively pointed; humeral parts
distinctly projecting dorsally; EL / EW 1.40, EL / PL 3.65, EW / PW 1.24, TL / EW 1.79. Each claw on forelegs of same size and shape.

**Fig. 3.** Male genitalia of *Caccothryptus* spp. **A–D. Caccothryptus tibetanus* sp. nov. **E–I. C. chayuensis* sp. nov. — **A–C, E–G. Aedeagus in ventral (A, E), dorsal (B, F) and lateral (C, G) views. **H. Sternite VIII. **D, I. Sternite IX.
Sternite IX (Fig. 3D) elongate, with long and slender lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 3A–C; basal part somewhat damaged) stout, curved ventrally in apical part, finely punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe slender in lateral view, pointed at apex; apical emargination of parameres deeply U-shaped; apices of parameres pointed in ventral and lateral views.

**Female**
Sexual dimorphism indistinct; PW / PL 1.98–2.08 (2.02), EL / EW 1.32–1.42 (1.37), EL / PL 3.40–3.76 (3.62), EW / PW 1.24–1.35 (1.31), TL / EW 1.68–1.80 (1.76). Ovipositor (Fig. 4F) well sclerotized; coxite closely punctuate, pointed at apices, about 1.03 times as long as spiculum ventrally (Fig. 4E); approximate ratio of coxite and baculus (n = 1) 1.0 : 3.41.

**Measurements**
Male (n = 1): TL 4.65 mm, PW 2.10 mm, PL 1.00 mm, EL 3.65 mm, EW 2.60 mm.

Females (n = 3): TL 4.40–4.70 (4.59) mm, PW 1.95–2.08 (2.00) mm, PL 0.98–1.00 (0.99) mm, EL 3.40–3.70 (3.59) mm, EW 2.45–2.80 (2.62) mm.

**Distribution**
Only known from the type locality, Tibet.
Remarks
This species belongs to the testudo species group (sensu Hernando & Ribera 2014). It is related to C. sinensis, but differs from it in having the median lobe straightly projecting posteriorly, and the emargination of parameres somewhat wider.

**Caccothryptus chayuensis** sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:43136CDF-3F5C-4AD4-A7DC-3F57299013EC
Figs 1D, 3E–I

Diagnosis
Larger species in the genus; TL = 5.90 mm in male; median lobe minutely serrate in ventral part; apical emargination of parameres V-shaped.

Etymology
The species is named after the type locality.

Material examined
**Holotype**
TIBET: ♂ (EUMJ), “Cha Yu, 1824m S.E. Tibet 9-IX-1996 C. I. Li leg.”.

Description
**Male**
Body oblong, convex strongly in dorsal and slightly in ventral parts, shiny, densely covered with short silver setae. Coloration of body dark brown, but femora and tarsi paler.

Head convex dorsally, densely covered with fine punctures. Antennae relatively long, reaching about proximal 1/5 of elytra. Pronotum punctate as in head; PW / PL 2.04. Scutellar shield equilateral triangular, finely punctate, lateral margins straight. Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided near base to apical ¼, gently tapering in apical ¼, relatively pointed at apex, sparsely and irregularly punctate; space between punctures larger than their diameter; adpressed silver setae forming zigzag markings; humeral parts distinctly convex dorsally; EL / EW 1.50, EL / PL 4.17, EW / PW 1.36, TL / EW 1.86. Each claw on foreleg of same size and shape.

Sternite VIII (Fig. 3H) U-shaped, bearing short setae in apical parts. Sternite IX (Fig. 3I) elongate, with long and slender lateral projections. Aedeagus (Fig. 3E–G) slender, slightly curved ventrally, finely punctate in apical part of median lobe and parameres; median lobe wide in lateral view, rather pointed at apex, minutely serrate in ventral part; apical emargination of parameres V-shaped; apices of parameres pointed in ventral view, forming thumb-like projection in lateral view.

**Female**
Unknown.

Measurements
Male (n = 1): TL 5.9 mm, PW 2.35 mm, PL 1.15 mm, EL 4.80 mm, EW 3.20 mm.

Distribution
Only known from the type locality, Tibet.
Remarks
This species belongs to the *testudo* species group (*sensu* Hernando & Ribera 2014). It is related to *C. fujianensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 known from China (Fujian), *C. malickyi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 from Vietnam and *C. jendeki* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 from India, but differs from them in the following characteristics: median lobe with minute serrae in the ventral part, pointed at apex; emargination of parameres rather shallow.

**Specimens examined for comparison**

The *compactus* species group

*Caccothryptus maculosus* (Pic, 1923)

Material examined

Measurements (n = 3)
TL 4.65–5.30 (4.95) mm, PW 2.00–2.35 (2.20) mm, PL 1.05–1.20 (1.13) mm, EL 3.60–4.10 (3.82) mm, EW 2.55–2.90 (2.70) mm, PW / PL 1.90–1.96 (1.94), EL / EW 1.41–1.42 (1.41), EL / PL 3.26–3.43 (3.37), EW / PW 1.18–1.28 (1.23), TL / EW 1.82–1.85 (1.83).

*Caccothryptus sulawesianus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014

Material examined
INDONESIA: 1 ♀ (EUMJ), “C. Sulawesi, Palopo, Kilo Lima Belas, Battang, Wara Barat alt. 300 m, 2-II-2013 Kiyoshi Ando leg. S02°57‘ E120°07”

Measurements
Female (n = 1): TL 4.37 mm, PW 1.95 mm, PL 1.00 mm, EL 3.37 mm, EW 2.45 mm, PW / PL 1.95, EL / EW 1.38, EL / PL 3.37, EW / PW 1.26, TL / EW 1.78.

Remarks
Judging from the collecting locality, I determined the species.

The *testudo* species group

*Caccothryptus auratus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014

Material examined

Measurements
(n = 7): TL 3.55–3.75 (3.67) mm, PW 1.70–1.82 (1.78) mm, PL 0.75–0.85 (0.81) mm, EL 2.75–2.95 (2.87) mm, EW 2.15–2.30 (2.21) mm, PW / PL 2.12–2.31 (2.21), EL / EW 1.28–1.32 (1.30), EL / PL 3.39–3.77, (3.56), EW / PW 1.22–1.26 (1.24), TL / EW 1.63–1.70 (1.66).
**Caccothryptus malickyi** Hernando & Ribera, 2014

**Material examined**


**Measurements**

(n = 10): TL 5.05–6.20 (5.76) mm, PW 2.20–2.68 (2.45) mm, PL 1.05–1.35 (1.21) mm, EL 3.90–4.85 (4.55) mm, EW 2.60–3.20 (3.00) mm, PW / PL 1.93–2.17 (2.02), EL / EW 1.44–1.57 (1.52), EL / PL 3.39–3.96 (3.75), EW / PW 1.17–1.28 (1.23), TL / EW 1.83–1.98 (1.92).

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**Fig. 5.** Habitat of *Caccothryptus* spp. A–B. Genkagawa, Nago-shi, Okinawa, type locality of *C. orion* sp. nov. Photographs by Mr Mori. C–D. Ban Khoang, Vietnam, copulating individuals of *C. malickyi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 under surface of water-logged wood (C) and their environment (D). Photographs by author.
**Caccothryptus ripicola** Champion, 1923

**Material examined**

**Measurements**
Sex unknown (n = 2): TL 3.92–4.00 (3.96) mm, PW 1.80–1.85 (1.83) mm, PL 0.90 mm, EL 3.02–3.10 (3.06) mm, EW 2.30–2.35 (2.33) mm, PW / PL 2.00–2.06 (2.03), EL / EW 1.31–1.32 (1.32), EL / PL 3.36–3.44 (3.40), EW / PW 1.24–1.31 (1.27), TL / EW 1.70.

**Caccothryptus testudo** Champion, 1923

**Material examined**


Measurements
Males (n = 19): TL 4.70–5.42 (5.12) mm, PW 2.05–2.55 (2.25) mm, PL 1.00–1.20 (1.09) mm, EL 3.70–4.28 (4.02) mm, EW 2.30–2.85 (2.61) mm, PW / PL 1.86–2.32 (2.06), EL / EW 1.42–1.62 (1.54), EL / PL 3.46–3.89 (3.69), EW / PW 1.11–1.23 (1.16), TL / EW 1.82–2.06 (1.96).

Females (n = 17): TL 4.70–5.30 (5.06) mm, PW 2.00–2.35 (2.22) mm, PL 1.00–1.15 (1.07) mm, EL 3.70–4.20 (3.99) mm, EW 2.40–2.75 (2.63) mm, PW / PL 1.87–2.20 (2.08), EL / EW 1.41–1.62 (1.52), EL / PL 3.30–4.00 (3.73), EW / PW 1.13–1.26 (1.18), TL / EW 1.81–2.04 (1.93).

Remarks
This species is recorded from India and Nepal, and this is the first record from Thailand.

*Caccothryptus* sp.

Material examined

Discussion
Including the species described in this paper, it is now established that 24 species of the genus *Caccothryptus* are distributed in Japan (Okinawa), Taiwan, China, Tibet, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, Cambodia, India, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia (see also appendix). The distribution of *Caccothryptus tibetanus* sp. nov. and *C. chayuensis* sp. nov. in Tibet is the northernmost record of the genus.

Acknowledgements
I thank Dr Chi-Feng Lee (TARI), Dr Masahiro Ohara (SEHU), Dr Jun Suke Yamasako (University of Tokyo), Dr Kiyoshi Ando (EUMJ), Dr Matthias Hartmann (NME), Mr Masato Mori and Mr Kenji Kitayama (Osaka) for supplying the material used in this paper, Mr Hideki Kinjo (Orion Breweries, Ltd.) for permission to use the name of the company and Mr. Dennis Murphy (The United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Ehime University) for his critical reading of the draft. This study is supported in part by KAKENHI (24405028; principal investigator: S. Okajima).
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*Manuscript received: 3 July 2015
Manuscript accepted: 13 August 2015
Published on: 26 October 2015
Topic editor: Koen Martens
Desk editor: Kristiaan Hoedemakers

Printed versions of all papers are also deposited in the libraries of the institutes that are members of the *EJT* consortium: Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; Botanic Garden Meise, Belgium; Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium; Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Appendix
Updated list of *Caccothryptus* species of the world.

**The compactus species group**
*Caccothryptus compactus* Sharp, 1902 [Borneo]

*Caccothryptus maculosus* (Pic, 1923) [Cambodia, China (Hainan), India (Andaman Isls), Indonesia (Bali, Java, Nias Isls), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:30E26245-0801-4CA0-ABBA-1ACBEC3D36B6

*Caccothryptus schuhi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Java)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E0F9014E-F7C0-431A-8CA7-B39B52DD22E4

*Caccothryptus sulawesianus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Sulawesi)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5CDCD8B8-F635-45AD-AF77-BA211018E906

**The rouyeri species group**
*Caccothryptus rouyeri* (Pic, 1922) [Indonesia (Sumatra)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B91A9867-DE1D-4F52-A259-29227FF3F6EC

**The testudo species group**
*Caccothryptus chayuensis* sp. nov. [Tibet]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:43136CDF-3F5C-4AD4-A7DC-3F57299013EC

*Caccothryptus auratus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Thailand]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7628FE0D-7166-4856-BE9F-3D87B4997AC6

*Caccothryptus fujianensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [China (Fujian)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2F1D4CE4-1FBC-4402-B30C-A850319297E6

*Caccothryptus jendeki* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [India]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0FC41492-8F47-4A7A-B653-F9BC4D934411

*Caccothryptus malickyi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Vietnam]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:97038F29-11C2-4B1C-B8FB-7BEA76CCF1B5

*Caccothryptus nepalensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Nepal]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7282A34B-B2D6-4AC6-AC3B-01EEFDCEE046

*Caccothryptus orion* sp. nov. [Japan (Okinawa)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:42B7D5F0-7DC5-4BD5-8CCF-5A08F9222A54

*Caccothryptus punctatus* (Pic, 1923) [Vietnam]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DB30A2CD-2FA0-44B8-A483-73FA19998B1C

*Caccothryptus ripicola* Champion, 1923 [India, Nepal]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:66B64DF7-DF24-40EF-A9E3-7FB4D6C570A7

*Caccothryptus sinensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [China (Fujian)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:80F56A12-8B39-4BB0-862E-EBF0B9045233
Caccothryptus taiwanus sp. nov. [Taiwan]

Caccothryptus testudo Champion, 1923 [India, Nepal, Thailand]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:297F420C-723C-4B7D-822C-E0FBAB7ACB23

Caccothryptus tibetanus sp. nov. [Tibet]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3CE4012A-96D7-4568-9DB7-F2175F0B1278

The jaechi species group
Caccothryptus jaechi Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Sulawesi)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:640F4532-CAEE-49DB-8B0D-3F4A792F77B0

Caccothryptus nanus Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Luzon)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:51E4301C-BD4A-4DD2-BCC4-ACDFBD9617F1

Caccothryptus ticaoensis Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Ticao)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8274ACEB-FEA7-45BF-8BBD-21EF3867D26D

Caccothryptus wooldridgei Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Indonesia (Sulawesi)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E87BD693-124E-4368-87EC-68867D88A62A

The zetteli species-group
Caccothryptus luzonensis Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Luzon, Marinduque, Mindanao)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C487E48B-4CBD-4411-90F7-5EA7E4419150

Caccothryptus zetteli Hernando & Ribera, 2014 [Philippines (Luzon)]
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7BDBC60A-D774-4782-8855-1ACEB762A1D7