

Studies on the *Eucibdelus* lineage, part 4. Revision of *Eucibdelus* KRAATZ, 1859 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

H. SCHILLHAMMER

Abstract

The genus *Eucibdelus* KRAATZ, 1859 of the subtribe Staphylinina (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) is revised. Sixty species are treated, 37 of which are new to science: *E. ater* (China), *E. chungii* SCHILLHAMMER & HU (Taiwan), *E. circumcinctus* (China), *E. dalatensis* (Vietnam), *E. daliangshanus* (China), *E. depressicornis* (Vietnam), *E. emawensis* (Myanmar), *E. emeishanus* (China), *E. fangshuohui* (Vietnam), *E. furcatus* (China), *E. gaoligong* (China), *E. graciloides* (India), *E. griseus* (China), *E. hamulus* (China, Myanmar), *E. heishuiensis* (China), *E. hoabinhensis* (Vietnam), *E. hoi* SCHILLHAMMER & HU (Taiwan), *E. holzschuhi* (Bhutan), *E. horaki* (Thailand), *E. hunanensis* (China), *E. kalabi* (China), *E. kambaitiensis* (Myanmar), *E. latestylus* (China), *E. longiceps* (China), *E. luridipennis* (Laos), *E. major* (China), *E. micangshanus* (China), *E. oviceps* (China), *E. pseudofeae* (Myanmar), *E. pseudofreyi* (China), *E. ruficauda* SCHILLHAMMER & HU (Taiwan), *E. rufobasalis* (Laos), *E. stenocephalus* (China), *E. tamdaoensis* (Vietnam), *E. terminicornis* (China), *E. tibetanus* (China), *E. zimmermannae* (Myanmar). Nine new synonymies are proposed: *Eucibdelus gracilis* KRAATZ, 1859 (= *E. stevensi* CAMERON, 1932 syn.n., *E. hoebarthi* BERNHAUER, 1933 syn.n., *E. bhutanicus* COIFFAIT, 1977 syn.n., *E. milkensis* COIFFAIT, 1984 syn.n.); *E. varius* FAUVEL, 1895 (= *E. maderi* BERNHAUER, 1939 syn.n., *E. orientalis* HAYASHI, 1997 syn.n., *E. orientalis* ssp. *yoshitomii* HAYASHI, 2021 syn.n.); *E. angusticeps* BERNHAUER, 1920 (= *E. elegans* COIFFAIT, 1977 syn.n.); *E. montanus* COIFFAIT, 1977 (= *E. tibialis* COIFFAIT, 1977 syn.n.).

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, *Eucibdelus*, new species, new synonyms, systematics, taxonomy, zoogeography.

Introduction

The genus *Eucibdelus* was introduced by KRAATZ (1859), based on a single species (*E. gracilis* KRAATZ, 1859) from northeastern India, and, together with *E. japonicus* SHARP, 1874, they remained the only species until the end of the century, when FAUVEL (1895) described three more species from Myanmar, one of which turned out not to belong to *Eucibdelus*. The real identity of *E. griseipennis* (FAIREMAIRE, 1889) was discovered only recently (NEWTON 2015). The first half of the 20th century saw a continuous increase of species described by BERNHAUER (1920, 1933, 1939a, b, 1943) and CAMERON (1932). SCHEERPELTZ (1965) added two more species from Myanmar and, about a decade later (1976), two species from Nepal, which, however, belong to different genera. COIFFAIT (1977, 1982, 1984) added several species from Nepal and Bhutan, all but one ending up as synonyms. HAYASHI (1997a, b, 1998, 2021) contributed to the knowledge of the genus by describing several species, including an attempt at a subgeneric classification. HE et al. (2021) described one species from China.

Originally, the paper was planned as a revision of only the species related to *E. gracilis* KRAATZ, 1859 and *E. varius* FAUVEL, 1895. However, too many different authors adding bits and pieces to the genus (mostly without having seen types of described species) would make things increasingly complicated in the future and this fact nurtured the motivation to revise the entire genus. What was considered an easy task in the beginning, turned out to be a time consuming and complicated venture, mainly because the variability range of the species was widely underestimated by all authors including myself. The rather large number of synonyms may be

explained by this variation, and, in addition, by the historical authors' lack of knowledge on the sexual dimorphism in a number of species.

Thanks to the very rich material that has been accumulated by various collectors in the past three decades, the number of species has more than doubled and the knowledge on the genus is now substantially improved.

Three species from Taiwan described herein are co-authored by Fang-Shuo Hu (Luodong, Taiwan).

Acknowledgement and abbreviations

The specimens treated in this paper are deposited in the following institutional and private collections:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, U.K. (M. Barclay, M. Geiser)
CGO	Coll. V. Gollkowsky, Oelsnitz, Germany
CHK	Coll. Y. Hayashi, Kawanishi City, Japan
CKS	Coll. E. Kučera, Soběslav, Czechia
CNC	Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada (A. Brunke)
CPE	Coll. Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany
CSMNb	Museum für Naturkunde (coll. Schülke), Berlin, Germany (M. Schülke)
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (M. Turcatel)
FSHC	private collection of Fang-Shuo Hu, Luodong, Taiwan
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelle, Bruxelles, Belgium (Y. Gerard)
IZ-CAS	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (H. Zhou)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (G. Cuccodoro)
MNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Giacomo Doria, Genova, Italy (R. Poggi, M. Tavano)
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (A. Taghavian, T. Deuve)
NMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (M. Borer)
NME	Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany (M. Hartmann)
NMNS	National Museum of Natural Science, Taichung, Taiwan (J.-F. Tsai)
NMP	National Museum, Museum of Natural History, Prague, Czechia (J. Hájek)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria
NSMT	National Science Museum (coll. Smetana), Tokyo, Japan
RMS	Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden (J. Bergsten)
ROM	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada (B. Hubley)
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany (L. Zerche, L. Behne)
SEMC	Snow Entomological Museum Collections, Lawrence, Kansas, USA (Z. Falin)
SMF	Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt, Germany (D. Kovac)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (W. Schawaller)
TARI	Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan (C.-F. Lee)
ZIN	Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia (B. Korotyaev)

I am grateful to all persons mentioned above for providing the material this study is based on. My special gratitude, again, goes to Adam J. Brunke for taking the time to proof-read the manuscript, and to Petr Kresl for donating his Laos specimens to the NMW.

Imaging techniques

Photographs were taken with a Nikon D4 and a Nikon Z6II (in combination with a Novoflex bellows) tethered to a PC and controlled with Nikon Camera Control Pro. A reverse mounted Rodenstock 50/2.8 Apo-Rodagon N lens was used for the habitus images and a set of ELWD Mitutoyo objectives (5x, 10x, 20x) for the body details. Resulting images are focus stacks, aligned and stacked with ZereneStacker and then postprocessed in Adobe Photoshop CS4 and CS5. Habitus images have been extracted from the background with the Photoshop plugin Fluid Mask.

***Eucibdelus* KRAATZ, 1859**

Eucibdelus KRAATZ, 1859: 70 – for an extensive list of references see HERMAN (2001).

Type species: *Eucibdelus gracilis* KRAATZ, 1859

RECOGNITION: Among the genera of the *Eucibdelus* lineage, which is characterized by the labrum without semimembranous extension, the (in most taxa) dilated protibia and patellate protarsi, *Eucibdelus* may be easily recognized by two characters: left mandible without incisivus, with a usually bicuspid molar (Fig. 356), last antennal segment markedly constricted (Fig. 355) at about midlength (in one species bilaterally depressed; Fig. 354). Male sternite VIII with deep medio-apical emargination, without semi-membranous extension; gonocoxites of female genital segment with minute stylus.

BIONOMICS: Like the majority of taxa in this lineage, *Eucibdelus* species lead a primarily arboricolous/floricolous life style as ambush predators (personal observation). Some species, especially the members of the *E. gracilis* and *E. varius* groups are attracted to light.

List of species

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Eucibdelus angusticeps</i> BERNHAUER | <i>Eucibdelus hunanensis</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus argentipennis</i> BERNHAUER | <i>Eucibdelus ishigakiensis</i> HAYASHI |
| <i>Eucibdelus ater</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus japonicus</i> SHARP |
| <i>Eucibdelus birmanus</i> CAMERON | <i>Eucibdelus kalabi</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus chapmani</i> BERNHAUER | <i>Eucibdelus kambaitiensis</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus chinensis</i> BERNHAUER | <i>Eucibdelus kochi</i> BERNHAUER |
| <i>Eucibdelus chungii</i> SCHILLHAMMER & HU sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus laosensis</i> HAYASHI |
| <i>Eucibdelus circumcinctus</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus latestylus</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus dalatensis</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus longiceps</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus daliangshanus</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus luridipennis</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus depressicornis</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus major</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus emawensis</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus malaisei</i> SCHEERPELTZ |
| <i>Eucibdelus emeishanus</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus micangshanus</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus fangshuohui</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus montanus</i> COIFFAIT |
| <i>Eucibdelus feae</i> FAUVEL | <i>Eucibdelus oviceps</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus flavipennis</i> HE et al. | <i>Eucibdelus pseudobirmanus</i> SCHEERPELTZ |
| <i>Eucibdelus freyi</i> BERNHAUER | <i>Eucibdelus pseudofeae</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus furcatus</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus pseudofreyi</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus gaoligong</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus ruficauda</i> SCHILLHAMMER & HU sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus gracilis</i> KRAATZ | <i>Eucibdelus rufobasalis</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus graciloides</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus sauteri</i> BERNHAUER |
| <i>Eucibdelus gratus</i> CAMERON | <i>Eucibdelus shibatai</i> HAYASHI |
| <i>Eucibdelus griseipennis</i> (FAIRMAIRE) | <i>Eucibdelus stenocephalus</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus griseus</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus tamdaoensis</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus hamulus</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus terminicornis</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus heishuiensis</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus tibetanus</i> sp.n. |
| <i>Eucibdelus hoabinhensis</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus uenoi</i> HAYASHI |
| <i>Eucibdelus hoi</i> SCHILLHAMMER & HU sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus varius</i> FAUVEL |
| <i>Eucibdelus holzschuhi</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus yunnanensis</i> HAYASHI |
| <i>Eucibdelus horaki</i> sp.n. | <i>Eucibdelus zimmermannae</i> sp.n. |

Species groups and subgenera

As mentioned in the introduction, HAYASHI (1997a, b, 1998) made an attempt at subdividing the genus into subgenera. Unfortunately, the subgenera were based only on few species and a very limited set of (partly variable) characters (chaetotaxy of pronotum and length of metatarsal segments). The remainder of species would thus be rendered either incertae sedis or *Eucibdelus* s.str. However, when considering all known species (including the new species described herein), that concept does work only to some extent (some species were clearly misplaced) and, if carried out consequently, would necessitate the description of several additional subgenera. In this study, I decided to not use the subgeneric concept but stick to species groups instead. The subgeneric names are not synonymized and are mentioned under the respective species as HAYASHI (1997a, b, 1998, 2021) has assigned them. The species groups are tentative and are based on a set of characters that are deemed sufficient to assemble the species according to their most likely relationship. A molecular study, which is far beyond the scope of this paper, would be highly appreciated to be able to correctly judge the value of the morphological (and also genital) characters and go beyond the state of “educated guess”. The arbitrariness of character combinations makes definition of the species groups very difficult.

The preliminary interpretation of character sets resulted in the following tentative species groups (species are listed as they appear in the taxonomic section):

***gracilis* species group**

gracilis

graciloides

***varius* species group**

varius

angusticeps

dalatensis

laosensis

fangshuohui

uenoi

zimmermannae

flavipennis

hamulus

gaoligong

kambaitiensis

emawensis

sauteri

ishigakiensis

***ater* species group**

ater

major

hoi

***oviceps* species group**

oviceps

chungi

tamdaoensis

***feae* species group**

feae

pseudofeae

luridipennis

horaki

hoabinhensis

yunnanensis

chapmani

gratus

chinensis

kochi

hunanensis

emeishanus

***depressicornis* species group**

depressicornis

***argentipennis* species group**

argentipennis

terminicornis

kalabi

heishuiensis

furcatus

tibetanus

montanus

holzschuhi

stenocephalus

latestylus

longiceps

daliangshanus

griseus

***birmanus* species group**

birmanus

pseudobirmanus

malaisei

rufobasalis

***japonicus* species group**

japonicus

***griseipennis* species group**

griseipennis

circumcinctus

micangshanus

shibatai

ruficauda

***freyi* species group**

freyi

pseudofreyi

Key to species of *Eucibdelus*

The key is based on characters that are not necessarily reflecting phylogenetic relationship but have rather been chosen for practicality. In some cases, particularly when species are represented only by a single specimen or only one sex, the key might not be perfectly reliable. A very few couplets end in multiple species that are not keyed out because the distinguishing characters are not unambiguous. In this case I refer the reader to the detailed descriptions and the illustrations.

- 1 Protibiae slender in both sexes, hardly dilated distad, markedly narrower than protarsi (Fig. 358); antennae slender, segments 8–9 (often also 10) not transverse (as in Fig. 355) 2
- Protibiae distinctly dilated distad in both sexes, as broad as or even slightly broader than protarsi (Fig. 357); antennae variable 18
- 2 Abdominal tergites IV–VI with pairs of variably distinct, oblique accessory lines, delimiting basal depressions laterally (short and indistinct or even lacking on III), basal line forming an obtuse angle at point where meeting with accessory line (as in Figs. 359–360) 3
- Abdominal tergites without oblique accessory lines, basal line straight (as in Fig. 361) 4
- 3 Head and pronotum less densely punctate, with shiny interstices, pronotum always with a narrow and shiny impunctate midline; antennomere 8 as long as wide, 10 slightly transverse; Bhutan, NE-India (West Bengal: Darjeeling) *angusticeps*
- Head and pronotum very densely punctate, punctures contiguous, surface thus matt, pronotum without impunctate midline; antennomere 8 markedly longer than wide, 10 as long as wide; N-Laos, S-China *uenoi*
- 4 Head and pronotum with shiny patches and punctural interstices, pronotum with a distinct and shiny impunctate midline of variable length in posterior half 5
- Head and pronotum matt due to extremely dense punctation and in places fine microsculpture, pronotum without shiny impunctate midline in posterior half, if with midline, then it is not shiny 12
- 5 Antennomere 8 very weakly longer than wide or as long as wide; widespread in continental SE-Asia *varius*
- Antennomere 8 markedly longer than wide 6
- 6 Anterior half or third of pronotum less deeply and usually also less densely punctate, with larger shiny spaces, if punctation denser, then ridges between punctures flatter than posteriorly 7
- Anterior portion of pronotum usually densely punctate up to anterior margin, except sometimes for a narrow strip along anterior margin and where midline, if present, meets anterior margin 9
- 7 Punctural grooves on vertex well separated, round or weakly elliptical (Fig. 364), pronotum relatively sparingly punctate, punctures separated mostly by a puncture diameter, sometimes even more, thus very shiny; NE-Myanmar *emawensis* sp.n.
- Punctural grooves on vertex dense, almost contiguous, distinctly oblong or elliptical, sometimes even forming longitudinal and oblique ridges (Fig. 365), pronotal punctation denser, punctures usually separated by less than a puncture diameter, toward anterior margin often more widely separated, less shiny 8
- 8 Aedeagus as in Figs. 146–148, female tergite X as in Fig. 315 *kambaitiensis* sp.n.
- Aedeagus as in Figs. 143–145, female tergite X as in Fig. 314 *gaoligong* sp.n.
- 9 Elytra with a moderately broad, transverse silvery band at midlength, and a variably small, sometimes missing, silvery humeral patch; NE-Myanmar, China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi) *hamulus* sp.n.
- Elytra with extensive silvery to golden pubescence in anterior two thirds, interrupted only by a small dark posthumeral patch 10
- 10 Body paler, fore body predominantly reddish brown to brown; S-Vietnam *dalatensis* sp.n.
- Body darker, head and pronotum usually black with slight metallic hue 11
- 11 Aedeagus as in Figs. 111–114; Laos *laosensis*
- Aedeagus as in Figs. 115–118; N-Vietnam *fangshuohui* sp.n.
- 12 Pronotum without any indication of an impunctate midline 13

- Pronotum with at least a short and narrow indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half, often occupying entire length of pronotum 14
- 13 Paramere of aedeagus simple, long and slender (Fig. 130); W-Myanmar *zimmermannae* sp.n.
- Paramere of aedeagus with expanded, strongly asymmetrical specific apex (Fig. 126); Laos, S-China *uenoi*
- 14 Antennae shorter, segment 8 about as long as wide or inconspicuously oblong 15
- Antennae long and slender, segment 8 markedly oblong 16
- 15 Head and pronotum dark brown to black, with slight metallic hue, head with a well delimited reddish stripe ventro-laterally of variable extension, pronotum often with a narrow reddish margin; Taiwan *sauteri*
- Head and pronotum reddish with black markings of stripes and patches; Japan (Ryikyu Islands) *ishigakiensis*
- 16 Elytra covered almost completely by golden pubescence, except for two small dark lateral patches, one circumscutellar and one sutural patch; China *flavipennis*
- Posterior third of elytra with predominantly black or dark rust-red pubescence; two species where interpretation of punctuation might pose difficulties (see couplet 4) 17
- 17 Species from S-Vietnam; body almost uniformly darker or brighter reddish to reddish brown, head not darker than pronotum and elytra; pronotum almost always matt, with indistinct impunctate midline *dalatensis* sp.n.
- Species from China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi) and NE-Myanmar; usually black but sometimes with paler brownish elytra and dark reddish pronotum, in that case head always markedly darker than pronotum and elytra; pronotum usually with shiny patches and a very distinct impunctate midline *hamulus* sp.n.
- 18 Antennae slender, segments 8–10 not transverse, 10 sometimes indistinctly transverse (Fig. 355); abdominal tergites III–VI with variably developed, oblique accessory lines 19
- Antennae stouter, segments 8–10 transverse, 9 and 10 usually distinctly; abdominal tergites III–VI with or without accessory lines 20
- 19 Aedeagus as in Figs. 80–84 *gracilis*
- Aedeagus as in Figs. 86–88 *graciloides* sp.n.
- 20 Head ventrally with isodiametrical microsculpture, tempora laterally with dense and strong short-meshed or in places also isodiametrical microsculpture, abdominal tergites never entirely red 21
- Head ventrally and laterally without isodiametrical microsculpture, either without microsculpture or with fine, meshed microreticulation 30
- 21 Species from Bhutan 22
- Species from China 23
- 22 Aedeagus in ventral view with apex more rounded (Fig. 260); female tergite X with very small apical piece (Fig. 343) *montanus*
- Aedeagus in ventral view with apex more acute (Fig. 263); female tergite X with much larger apical piece (Fig. 342) *holzschuhi* sp.n.
- 23 Styli of tergite IX very short and broad in both sexes, usually about half as wide as long, hardly extending beyond apex of tergite X (Fig. 59) 24
- Styli of tergite IX not unusually broad (especially in female), markedly extending beyond apex of tergite X, if shorter, then distinctly less than half as wide as long 25
- 24 Head narrow, rounded trapezoidal, tempora narrowed toward neck in very flat arc; last antennomere shorter than 8–10 combined *stenocephalus* sp.n.

- Head usually rounded quadrangular to almost subcircular, tempora strongly convex, almost forming a weak hind angle; if rounded trapezoidal, then last antennomere as long as 8–10 combined; see also *E. kalabi* sp.n. and *E. heishuiensis* sp.n., where interpretation of styli length might pose problems *latestylus* sp.n.
- 25 Last antennomere very long, as long as antennomeres 8–10 combined; China (Sichuan) *terminicornis* sp.n.
- Last antennomere shorter than antennomeres 8–10 combined 26
- 26 Head narrow, rounded trapezoidal, tempora narrowed toward neck in very flat arc; base of head without pair of shallow, oblique, furrow-like depressions *longiceps* sp.n.
- Head less narrow, tempora usually more distinctly convex, if tempora flat then always with pair of shallow, oblique, furrow-like depressions 27
- 27 Elytra with dense but rather short pubescence; base of head without oblique, furrow-like depressions, head rounded quadrangular, weakly transverse *griseus* sp.n.
- Elytra with long pubescence; base of head with pair of at least shallow, oblique furrow-like depressions, if depressions indistinct then head shape not quadrangular and more than 1.06 times as long as wide 28
- 28 Pair of furrow-like depressions at base of head very indistinct, pronotum with rather even dorsal surface, head shape rounded trapezoidal, male with only a very narrow, obscure, paler lateral margin of deflexed part of elytra (female not known) *tibetanus* sp.n.
- Pair of furrow-like depressions at base of head distinct, dorsal face of pronotum uneven, with several pairs of more or less distinct depressions along midline 29
- 29 Head short, at most 1.05 times as long as wide, tempora subparallel (most females) or weakly convergent (most males), almost always with at least weakly indicated hind angles, or evenly convex and head above tempora as broad as above eyes *heishuiensis* sp.n., *daliangshanus* sp.n.
- Head at least 1.08 times as long as wide, in most cases more than 1.10 times; tempora usually convergent, without indication of hind angles; three species that may be identified only by the shape of the aedeagus or the female tergite X *argentipennis*, *furcatus* sp.n., *kalabi* sp.n.
- 30 Species from Taiwan 31
- Species from mainland Asia and Japan 34
- 31 Entire segments VII and VIII red, strongly contrasting with remaining black abdomen *ruficauda* sp.n.
- Body coloration not as above 32
- 32 Entire body orange red, except for a few fine, blackish markings on head, pronotum and in depressions of tergites *hoi* sp.n.
- Coloration not as above 33
- 33 Integument of dorsal face of elytra predominantly reddish brown; eyes larger, tempora at most 1.2 times as long as eyes *chungi* sp.n.
- Integument of dorsal face of elytra black with slight metallic luster; eyes smaller, tempora more than 1.3 times as long as eyes *shibatai*
- 34 Abdominal tergites III–V (usually also VI) with distinct, oblique accessory lines, basal line angulate at point where meeting with accessory line (as in Figs. 359–360) 35
- Abdominal tergites without accessory lines, basal line straight, or very rarely with indistinct and short lines on tergites III and IV 50
- 35 Head, at least vertex and frons, and pronotum (particularly anterior third) not very densely and coarsely punctate, interstices distinct, often as large as puncture diameters; pronotum without discernible anterior angles; Myanmar, China (Yunnan) *birmanus*, *malaisei*, *pseudobirmanus*

- Head and pronotum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures almost areolate, punctures mostly contiguous, especially in posterior half of head; if punctures appearing somewhat sparse then pronotum with rather distinctly marked anterior angles 36
- 36 Elytra predominantly yellowish or (dark) reddish in both sexes, often with weakly delimited dark parts along sides or around scutellum, rarely with distinct dark portion in posterior third 37
- Elytra, except for yellowish hypomera, predominantly dark, at most with narrow reddish posterior margin, suture and small reddish portions at shoulders 42
- 37 Abdominal tergites III and IV predominantly reddish, basal depressions with variably extensive blackish markings; N-Vietnam *tamdaoensis* sp.n.
- Abdominal tergites III and IV black with narrowly reddish posterior margin 38
- 38 Elytra obscurely reddish, with distinct and rather well delimited black patch in posterior third, that is not reaching suture; female unknown; India (Assam) *gratus*
- Elytra entirely reddish or yellowish, at most with a dark “shadow” laterally or around scutellum; four species that may be separated only by the shape of the aedeagus or female tergite X 39
- 39 Species from Myanmar 40
- Species from Thailand, Laos or Vietnam 41
- 40 Aedeagus as in Figs. 169–171, female tergite X as in Fig. 324 *feae*
- Aedeagus as in Figs. 172–174 (female unknown) *pseudofeae* sp.n.
- 41 Species from N-Thailand; Aedeagus as in Figs. 179–182, female tergite X as in Fig. 323 *horaki* sp.n.
- Species from N-Laos; Aedeagus as in Figs. 175–178, female tergite X as in Fig. 322 *luridipennis* sp.n.
- 42 Body size without abdomen distinctly smaller than 5 mm; China (Zhejiang) *freyi*
- Body size without abdomen larger than 5 mm 43
- 43 Last antennomere bilaterally depressed (Fig. 354); N-Vietnam *depressicornis* sp.n.
- Last antennomere with usual circum-constriction (as in Fig. 355) 44
- 44 Pubescence of elytra rather long and very dense (Fig. 362), fasciae of silvery pubescence very obvious; tempora parallel or convergent in most males; females with tempora more often regularly convex and widened behind eyes, but then abdominal segments VII and VIII predominantly reddish; oblique accessory lines on tergites III–VI rather long and pronounced ... 45
- Pubescence of elytra somewhat shorter and less dense (Fig. 363), fasciae of silvery pubescence less obvious; tempora more or less bulging in both sexes; abdominal segments VII and VIII predominantly black in both sexes; oblique accessory lines on tergites III–VI rather short and less pronounced 48
- 45 Species from N-Vietnam; Aedeagus as in Figs. 166–168 *hoabinhensis* sp.n.
- Species from China and N-Myanmar 46
- 46 Species from C-China (Hubei, Shaanxi), C- and SE-Sichuan; aedeagus as in Figs. 183–186; female with contrasty red margins all around pronotum, which is particularly broad along posterior margin, and with narrowly but sharply delimited reddish line along suture and scutellum *chinensis*
- Species from Yunnan and southern Sichuan, or N-Myanmar; females dark along suture and scutellum 47
- 47 Aedeagus as in Figs. 187–190; paramere with rather broad apical portion; apical portion of female tergite X about as long as wide (Fig. 325); Yunnan, S-Sichuan *yunnanensis*
- Aedeagus as in Figs. 191–193; paramere with very slender apical portion; apical portion of female tergite X longer than wide (Figs. 326–327); Yunnan, N-Myanmar *chapmani*

- 48 Last antennomere rather short, about as long as 9 and 10 combined, constriction very distinct and abrupt; elytra less dark, dark brownish with extensive, obscurely reddish parts; China (Sichuan) *emeishanus* sp.n.
- Last antennomere long, usually markedly longer than 9 and 10 combined, if only slightly longer than 9 and 10, then 11 always with rather gradual constriction; elytra generally darker, hardly any reddish parts dorsally 49
- 49 Aedeagus as in Figs. 198–201; female tergite X (Fig. 329) with apical portion longer than wide; China (Zhejiang, Fujian) *kochi*
- Aedeagus as in Figs. 202–205; female tergite X (Fig. 330) with apical portion about as long as wide; China (Hunan, Jiangxi) *hunanensis* sp.n.
- 50 Anterior angles of pronotum with distinct ear-like extension (Fig. 71), pronotum much wider at anterior than at posterior angles; Japan, Korea (?) *japonicus*
- Anterior angles weakly or not indicated; if with more distinctly indicated anterior angles (see *E. circumcinctus* and *E. micangshanus*), then width at anterior angles not or only slightly larger than at posterior angles; species from mainland Asia 51
- 51 Fore body with metallic bronze luster; elytra with variably extensive, obscurely reddish stripe leading from shoulder toward postero-sutural angle *oviceps* sp.n.
- Fore body without bronze hue, usually with weak or no metallic luster; elytra without diagonal reddish stripe 52
- 52 Body size (without abdomen) at least 10 mm 53
- Body size (without abdomen) markedly less than 10 mm 54
- 53 Very dark species; almost totally black, elytra with very dark, hardly noticeably, reddish brown, narrow stripe on hypomera, posterior margin and a spot on shoulders; China (Sichuan) *ater* sp.n.
- Elytra with bright yellowish red hypomera, reddish ventral face of head, a broad stripe along lateral margin of pronotum, obscurely reddish elytral shoulders and posterior margin; China (Shaanxi) *major* sp.n.
- 54 Head rounded quadrate, as wide as or wider than long; antennae very short, segment 4 hardly longer than wide, penultimate segments weakly asymmetrical; Laos *rufobasalis* sp.n.
- Head longer than wide; antennae longer, segment 4 markedly oblong, penultimate segments distinctly asymmetrical 55
- 55 Anterior angles of pronotum distinct, more or less rectangular 56
- Anterior angles of pronotum rounded or at most obtuse-angled 57
- 56 Fore body more shiny, due to distinct puncture interstices on head and pronotum; Aedeagus as in Figs. 294–297; paramere shorter; China (Hubei) *micangshanus* sp.n.
- Fore body rather matt, punctures on head and pronotum mostly contiguous; Aedeagus as in Figs. 290–293; paramere longer; China (Hubei) *circumcinctus* sp.n.
- 57 Head and pronotum more shiny, due to somewhat larger punctural interstices; on average larger (6.0–8.0 mm, abdomen excluded); China (Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi) *griseipennis*
- Head and pronotum rather matt, punctures contiguous; on average smaller (5.8–6.3 mm, abdomen excluded); China (Hubei, Sichuan) *pseudofreyi* sp.n.

Eucibdelus gracilis species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: large species with patchy elytral pattern usually distinct, antennal segments 8–10 not transverse, protibiae as broad as protarsi or ever so slightly narrower, female tergite X “two-segmented”.

***Eucibdelus gracilis* KRAATZ, 1859**

Eucibdelus gracilis KRAATZ 1859: 71.

Eucibdelus stevensi CAMERON 1932: 222 **syn.n.**

Eucibdelus hoebarthi BERNHAUER 1933: 48 **syn.n.**

Eucibdelus bhutanicus COIFFAIT 1977: 237 **syn.n.**

Eucibdelus rufipennis COIFFAIT 1982: 73; SCHILLHAMMER 2004: 323.

Eucibdelus milkensis COIFFAIT 1984: 380 **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: *Eucibdelus gracilis*: 2 **syntypes** (♀ ♀): “India borealis” (SDEI).

Eucibdelus stevensi: **Holotype** ♂: “Gopaldhara, Darjiling. H. Stevens, 1918 \ *Eucibdelus Stevensi* Cam. Type [hand written] \ Type [round label] \ H. Stevens. Brit. Mus. 1922-307 \ *Eucibdelus* (s.str.) *gracilis stevensi* Cam. (stat. nov.) det Y. Hayashi 1998” (BMNH).

Eucibdelus hoebarthi: **Holotype** ♂: “Kulu.Rost Himalaya \ *Eucibdelus gracilis* Kr. \ Thorax parcius subtilius punct. [hand written] \ Höbarthi Brnh. Typus unic. *Eucibdelus* \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer Collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087777 Field Museum Pinned” (FMNH).

Eucibdelus bhutanicus: **Holotype** ♂: “km 87 von Phuntsholing, 22/5 \ Nat.-Hist.Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 \ HOLOTYPE \ *Eucibdelus bhutanicus* H. Coiffait 1976” (NMB).

Eucibdelus rufipennis: **Holotype** ♀: “Thakkhola zw. Lethe und Ghasa, 2450-2150 m, 9. Juli 1973 \ NEPAL-Expeditionen Jochen Martens \ Type \ Holotypus \ *Eucibdelus rufipennis* H. Coiffait 1979” (SMF).

Eucibdelus milkensis: The type material was not studied, because the recent loan policy of the MNHN made it impossible. The synonymy is based on the unmistakable shape of the aedeagus as interpreted from the drawing in COIFFAIT (1984).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 1–2): 13.0–19.0 mm (7.0–9.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black, sometimes with very faint greenish to brassy metallic hue, in paler specimens ventral face of head and deflexed portion of pronotum variably reddish testaceous to reddish brown; elytra usually reddish brown to paler brown with small dark patches behind shoulders, laterally at about midlength, around tip of scutellum and at about midlength of suture; in specimens with very dark elytra at least hypomera contrasting reddish, and dark patches on dorsal face only discernible by dark pubescence; abdominal tergites usually black with reddish posterior margins and paratergites, frequently the reddish color on tergites predominant with only a pair of black spots on patches of subventose pubescence on first four visible tergites, rarely entirely black in very dark specimens; antennae with proximal 5–7 segments reddish, subsequent segments black; labrum dark reddish testaceous; mandibles reddish testaceous with black apices and margins of dentation also blackish; palpi pale reddish brown; legs pale reddish brown, femora at base and front tarsi partly blackish to dark brown in dark specimens.

Head slightly trapezoid to rounded quadrangular, about as long as wide (L/W ratio: 0.99–1.04), widest above slightly protruding eyes, tempora markedly longer than eyes (ratio: 1.28–1.65), relatively longer in larger specimens, punctation of dorsal surface coarse and dense, punctures almost contiguous, with an inconspicuous indication of a cross-shaped impunctate area between eyes, clypeus with a transverse row of fine setiferous punctures, otherwise glossy; antennae with segments 4–7 markedly oblong, segments 8–10 about as long as wide or even weakly transverse; pronotum 1.12–1.14 times as long as wide, widest in anterior half at about level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in concave arc, surface with variable punctation, usually dense, moderately coarse, i.e. distinctly finer than on head but sometimes very sparse and fine along anterior margin and with pair of small, finely punctate or even impunctate, slightly elevated patches on each side of midline at about midlength, with slightly variegated pubescence of mixed silvery and golden setae; scutellum broadly and shallowly depressed, densely punctate but with broad impunctate margin, punctures nearly contiguous, with short silvery-golden pubescence, pointing in all directions; elytra moderately long, suture about as long as pronotum along midline or inconspicuously longer, distinctly broader than pronotum, at shoulders a bit broader than

head, slightly dilated posteriad, very finely and very densely punctate; entire elytra with variegated silvery pubescence, except for dark patches where pubescence is black; abdominal tergites III–VI with pairs of basal depressions, base of tergite VII very shallowly depressed, tergites IV–VI with indistinct pair of oblique accessory lines, which are variably developed and sometimes difficult to see; punctuation extremely fine and dense, even finer than on elytra, basal depressions with dense subtomentose pubescence, color of setae either black with rusty tips or appearing pale golden (regardless of general pigmentation of specimen), laterally and medially with silvery pubescence, tergites VII and VIII almost entirely covered by silvery pubescence except for two small black spots at base of tergite VII; protibiae distinctly dilated distad, as broad or almost as broad as protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 305) with apical part strongly sclerotized, only very narrowly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 80–84) moderately asymmetrical, paramere bent to left side; in lateral view, apical portion of paramere closely attached to median lobe; paramere (Fig. 84) with rather pointed apex, with two dense clusters of peg setae that merge toward apex.

The paramere of the holotype of *E. bhutanicus* looks somewhat different (Fig. 85). The synonymy was based mainly on the shape of the median lobe, which does not differ from those the other specimens of *E. gracilis*. It cannot be excluded, though, that with more material available, *E. bhutanicus* might have to be removed from synonymy again.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM: The species hardly shows any obvious sexual dimorphism, except that the head of the females is statistically less often trapezoidal and more often rounded quadrangular; females also have slightly smaller eyes; antennal segments 5–8 are slightly more oblong in males, in addition, males show a stronger tendency toward a paler coloration.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

- INDIA:** HIMACHAL PRADESH: Solang valley, Solang, 19.–20.VII.1989, 2500–2800 m, leg. M. Hiermeier [24, 26] (1 ♂: NMW); Kulu Valley, Naggar Nala, 31°27'N 76°56'E, ca. 1600 m, leg. Panesar (1 ♂: NMW); UTTARAKHAND (Uttaranchal): “Sarju Valley, Kumaon, 5000 ft., India, H.G.C.” (1 ♂: BMNH); “Pindar Valley, 8–11,000 ft. Kumaon, July 1920 H.G.C.” (2 ♀♀: BMNH); “Sunderdhunga V. W-Almora Div. 8000–12000 feet, June ‘19 H.G.C.” (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: BMNH); “Gori R. Gorge, N-Kumaon, India 5–9000 ft., H.G.C.” (2 ♀♀: BMNH); Joshimath, Auli, 2800 m, 13.–17.VII.1994, leg. M. Snizek (1 ♂: NMW); “Nainital, U.P. 7–8600 ft., July 1923 HGC” (1 ♀: BMNH); Nainital env., 1900–2100 m, 19.–21.VI.2003, leg. Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna (1 ♀: NMW); 30 km N Bageshwar, W Loharket vill., 1800–1900 m, 24.VI.2003, leg. Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna (8 exs: 3 CSMNB, 5 NMW); 30 km N Bageshwar, Khati vill. env., 2100–2300 m, 27.–30.VI.2003, leg. Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna (1 ♂, 1 ♀: CSMNB); 55 km NE Bageshwar, E Munsyari, 2200–2400 m, 6.–8.VII.2003, leg. Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna (1 ♂: NMW); W-BENGAL: “India: Bengal, Darjeeling Hills., 6–8000 ft., VI.1934, H.G. Champion” (1 ♀: BMNH); Singalila N.P., Shirikhol, 2300 m, 27.V.1999, leg. E. Kučera (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: CHK).
- NEPAL:** DARCHULA: vic. Dauli village, 2400 m, 29°48'45"N 80°47'00"E, 27.–29.VI.2017, leg. A. Weigel KL#17-15 (6 exs.: NME, 1 ex: NMW); Godhani to Jatra to forest SW of Thaisain, 1920–2910 m, 29°49'53"N 80°40'45"E – 29°51'52"N 80°49'17"E, 18.VI.2017, leg. A. Weigel #17-07 (2 ♂♂: NME, NMW); Godhani, Godhani Khola, 29°49'53"N 80°40'45"E, 1920 m, 17.VI.2017, leg. A. Weigel #17-07 (2 ♂♂: NME); BAJHANG: 19 km NE Chainpur, Losani Khola, 29°39'44"N 81°20'54"E, 2000 m, 27.VI.2009, leg. A. Weigel [LFF] (1 ♂: NME); JUMLA: Churta env., 3300 m, 4.VI.1997, leg. A. Weigel (1 ♀: NME); GORKHA: Chuling Khola, 2800 m, *Quercus semecarpifolia*, 2./3.VIII.1983, leg. J. Martens & W. Schwaller [228] (1 ♂: SMNS); NUWAKOT: Pati Banjang, 1900 m, 16.–18.VI.1989, leg. C. Holzschuh [89–921] (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); MYAGDI: Hille-Gharepani, 2800–3000 m, 10.VI.1986, leg. C. Holzschuh [86–7] (2 ♂♂: NMW); Ghar Khola, Chitre, 26.–31.V.1984, 2400 m, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♀: CHK); Ghar Khola, Ghorepani-Sikha, 2000–2800 m, 12.VI.1986, leg. C. Holzschuh [86–9] (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); Kopchepani-Gasa, 1600–2000 m, 19.VI.1986, leg. J. Probst (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW; 1 ♂: CHK); Kali Gandaki Khola, Tatopani, 1100–1300 m, 12.–14.V.1984, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♀: NMW); Myagdi Khola, S Dobang, 2000–2400 m, 21.V.1995, leg. J. Martens & W. Schwaller [461] (SMNS); KASKI: Suikhet-Chandrakot, 1100–1600 m, 8.VI.1986, leg. J. Probst (1 ♂: NMW); KATHMANDU: Kakani, 6800 ft., 1.–2.VI.1983, leg. M.J.D. Brendell [BM 1983–222] (1 ♂, 1 ♀: BMNH); MUSTANG: Kali Gandaki Khola, Kalopani, 2500–2800 m, 21.–25.VI.1986, leg. C. Holzschuh [86–16] (4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but leg. J. Probst (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: NMW); Kalopani-Kopchepani, 1600–2500 m, 26.VI.1986,

leg. J. Probst (1 ♂: NMW); SINDHUPALCHOK: Bhote Kosi Khola, 700 m, Lamosangu, 28.VI.1987, leg. C. Holzschuh [87-710] (1 ♂: NMW); Saromatang, 2500 m, 4.VI.1989, leg. C. Holzschuh [89-909] (3 ♂♂: NMW); SANKHUWASABHA: Basantapur, 2300 m, 30.V.–2.VI.1985, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, 5.V.1992 (1 ex. CHK), 8.V.1992 (2 exs. CHK), 9.V.1992 (1 ex. CHK), 18.V. 1992 (1 ex. CKH), 19.V.1992 (1 ex. CHK); Thudam, 26.VI.1992, 3500 m (2 exs. CHK); ibidem, but 27.VI.1992 (1 ex. CHK); Arun Valley, Bhotebas-Sakurate, 1750–2000 m, 6.VI.1988, leg. Lebisch & Probst (2 ♂♂: NMW); Arun Valley, Chichila-Tumlingtar, 1000–2000 m, 9.VI.1988, leg. Lebisch & Probst (1 ♂: NMW); Arun Valley, Chichila-Mure, 2050 m, 7.VI.1992, leg. J. Probst (1 ♀: NMW); Arun Valley, Mure, 8.VI.1992, leg. J. Probst (2 ♀♀: NMW); TERHATHUM: Tamur valley, Basantpur, 2400 m, 29.–30.V.1996, leg. P. Čechovsky (4 ♀♀: NMW); DHANKUTA: Arun Valley, Hille-Shidua, Bhedetar, 2000–2700 m, 24.–28.V.1996, leg. P. Čechovsky (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but leg. Pejcha (3 ♀♀: CHK); DOLAKHA: N slope of Khare Khola, 2200 m, 30.V.–1.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller [612] (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: SMNS); ibidem, but 2100 m, 2.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller [613] (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀: SMNS; 1 ♂: NMW); Chayarsa, 2000 m, 7.VI.2000, leg. W. Schawaller [622] (SMNS); MECHI/TAPLEJUNG: 24 km NE Taplejung, 1550 m, Sekathum, Camp, 27°32'10"N 87°48'29"E, 6.V.2003, leg. A. Weigel (1 ♂: NME); Lower Gunsa Khola to Lungthung, 1650–1870 m, 18.V.1988, open forest, bushes, leg. J. Martens & W. Schawaller [373] (1 ♀: SMNS).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 372): The species occurs along the main range of the Himalaya from NW-India (Himachal Pradesh) as far east as Bhutan.

Eucibdelus graciloides sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Bomdila, 27°16'N 92°25'E, ca. 3000 m, 27.–28.6.2008, leg. C. Reuter” (NMW).

DIAGNOSIS (Habitus: Fig. 3): Externally, the species is more or less identical with *E. gracilis* but differs in the slenderer meso- and metatibiae – only small males of *E. gracilis* have similarly slender tibiae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 86–88) with apical, constricted portion of paramere much shorter than in *E. gracilis*; in lateral view not attached to median lobe; paramere (Fig. 88) with arrangement and number of peg setae similar to that of *E. gracilis*.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 372): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the close relationship with *E. gracilis*.

Eucibdelus varius species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: large species with elytral patches variably distinct, antennal segments 8–10 not transverse, protibiae slender, protarsi much broader than protibiae, female tergite X either clearly “two-segmented” or not. Based on the shape of the female tergite X, the group might be further subdivided.

Eucibdelus varius FAUVEL

Eucibdelus varius FAUVEL 1895: 247.

Eucibdelus maderi BERNHAUER 1939a: 102 **syn.n.**

Eucibdelus (*Neocibdelus*) *orientalis* HAYASHI 1997b: 104 **syn.n.**

Eucibdelus (*Neocibdelus*) *orientalis yoshitomii* HAYASHI 2021: 118 **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Lectotype** ♂ (here designated): “Carin Chebá, 900–1100. m, L. Fea V XII.88 \ *Eucibdelus varius* Fvl. \ Typus \ varius Fauv. \ Museo Civico di Genova \ Syntypus *Eucibdelus varius* Fauvel, 1895” (MNG). –

Paralectotype ♀: same locality data as lectotype (MNG).

Eucibdelus maderi: **Holotype** ♀: “China. Prov. Yunnan. Vallis flumin. Soling-ho \ Hauser coll. Mader don. 1937 \ *Eucibdelus maderi* Brnh. Typus unic. [2 almost identical labels] \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer Collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087789 Field Museum Pinned” (FMNH).

Eucibdelus orientalis: **Paratype** ♂: “E-India, Meghalaya state, West Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, 9-17.V.1996, alt. 1100m ± 150m, GPS N25°29.6' E90°19.5' (WGS 84), E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.” (BMNH). The remainder of the type material from Meghalaya was not studied. A large series of specimens from the same collecting event as the type series was available (see below).

Eucibdelus orientalis yoshitomi: The type material of the subspecies from Laos was also not studied. Numerous specimens available from various localities in Laos (including the type locality) allowed plausible interpretation of the taxon.

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 4): 12.8–18.9 mm long (6.5–9.4 mm, abdomen excluded). Integument dark reddish brown to dark brown; head and pronotum often with weak metallic sheen; elytra dark reddish testaceous to lighter reddish brown, with pairs of black patches in basal depression continuing along scutellum and basal part of suture, one at about midlength to posterior third of suture, and two smaller ones along sides; in dark specimens these patches being often confluent, in very pale specimens often missing entirely except for a rudimentary patch near tip of scutellum; abdominal tergites reddish brown with basal two thirds blackish, sometimes black color reduced to basal depression; legs reddish, basal halves of femora darker brown; antennae reddish, segments 8–11 black, sometimes also segment 7 dark or distal half of segment 11 reddish; mandibles dark reddish brown, becoming blackish toward tip; palpi reddish.

Head slightly trapezoid (males) to rounded quadrangular (females), 1.10–1.17 times as wide as long, widest above distinctly protruding eyes, tempora 1.13–1.50 times as long as eyes, 1.15–1.30 in majority of specimens, 1.46–1.50 in large females; surface coarsely and densely punctate, punctural grooves mostly contiguous, forming indistinct longitudinal rugae in anterior third, usually with a narrow impunctate midline that is widened on vertex into a rhomboid shining patch, clypeus with sparsely punctate stripe behind anterior margin; antennae slender, segments 4–7 distinctly oblong, segment 8 weakly oblong, 9 and 10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, surface slightly uneven, as coarsely and densely punctate as head, with narrow impunctate midline and sometimes with pair of shiny impunctate spots at about midlength at each side of midline, sometimes impunctate midline indistinct or lacking, punctuation bearing moderately long silvery and golden, variegated pubescence; with four macrosetae on each side; scutellum densely punctate, with distinct golden pubescence; elytra along sides markedly longer than pronotum along midline, suture shorter than pronotum; very finely and densely punctate, with dense and distinct, variegated silvery pubescence, except for posterior third where pubescence is coppery to golden (often depending on angle of view), causing posterior third to appear markedly darker but with narrow silvery strip extending from middle of disc toward sutural angle, dark patch at posterior third to midlength of suture thus usually heart-shaped, in addition, with darker pubescence on patches of dark integument; abdominal tergites with punctuation, pubescence and depressions hardly differing from that of *E. gracilis*; female tergite X (Fig. 306) with broadly triangular apical portion, connected to base for entire width.

Aedeagus (Figs. 89–99) strongly asymmetrical, with paramere bent to left side, somewhat longer than median lobe in larger specimens, hardly longer than median lobe in smaller specimens; paramere (Figs. 97–99) quite variable in width, number and arrangement of peg setae, and to some extent also in degree of torsion but peg setae always arranged very close to apex of paramere.

REMARK: The species is very wide-spread in Asia and very variable in size, color, head shape and, to some extent, also in the shape of the aedeagus. However, all these variations may occur

within one population. This also concerns the subspecies described from Laos – hence the synonymy.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

- I N D I A:** MEGHALAYA: W Garo Hills, Nokrek Nat. Park, ca. 1100 m, 25°29.6'N 90°19.5'E, 9.–17.V.1996, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša (31 exs.: NMW; 4 exs.: CHK); ibidem, but 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 26.IV.1999, leg. Z. Košťál (11 exs.: CHK); W Garo Hills, Tura, 700 m, 25°30.7'N 90°13.9'E, 29.–31.V.1996, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša (2 ♀♀: NMW); 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 6.–12.V.2002, leg. M. Tryzna & P. Benda (8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: NMW; 16 exs.: CSMNB); ibidem, but 15.–22.IV.1999, leg. Z. Košťál (2 exs.: CHK); Jaintia Hills, Jowai, ca. 1350 m, 25°27'N 92°12'E, 6.–8.VI.1996, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW).
- N E P A L:** SANKHUWASABHA: Arun Valley, Mure – Num, 1600 – 2050 m, 10.VI.1992, leg. J. Probst (1 ♀: NMW).
- C H I N A:** YUNNAN: 100 km W Kunming, Diaolin Nat. Res., 22.V.–2.VI.1993, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša (1 ♀: NMW); ca. 100 km NW Lijiang, Hengudan Shan, Jiduan-Weixi, Jiduan-Ludie, 2100 m, 30.VI.1994, leg. C. Holzschuh [9C] (1 ♀: NMW); Baishuitai, 9.–10.VII.2002, leg. E. Kučera (1 ♀: CSMNB); Baishuitai (San Ba terrasses, 2600 m, 4.–6.VI.2006, leg. S. Murzin & I. Shokhin (9 exs.: CSMNB; 2 exs.: NMW); Haba Shan, Haba, 3200 m, 27°22.543'N 100°06.032'E, leg. M. Janata (2 ♀♀: NSMT, NMW); Haba Shan, 27°22'04"N 100°06'22"E, 23.VI.2012, 3331 m, sifted, leg. V. Grebennikov (1 ♀: CNC); Xishuangbanna, 45 km SW Jinghong, nr. Bangshang vill., 21°44'37"N 100°27'02"E, 1600–1700 m, 4.V.2009, leg. A. Weigel, light trap (1 ♂: NME); Ypinglang, 25.04N 101.55E, 1800–2000 m, 17.–20.VI.1994, leg. Z. Cernin (1 ♀: CHK); SICHUAN: Qionglai Mts., 1600 m, env. Baoxing, 10.–11.VII.2003, leg. S. Murzin (1 ♂: CSMNB); GUANGXI: Nanning City, Mt. Dawangling, Jiangxi-zhen, 16.–29.V.2014, at light, leg. Wang (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); GUANGDONG: Daqiao env., 1000 – 1200 m, 24°54'N 113°01'E, 1.–3.V.2002, leg. Dr. R. Fencel (1 ♂: NMW); ZHEJIANG: Caoyutang forest park, 27°55'N 119°39'E, 31.V.2010, leg. J. Turna (1 ♀: NMW).
- M Y A N M A R:** CHIN STATE: WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung National Park, 1930 m, 21°12'10.9"N 94°01'47.6"E, 2.VI.2010, at light, leg. H. Schillhammer [181] (16 exs.: NMW); "MYANMAR (Burma) Prov. Chin / Chin Hills, Umg. Kanpetlet, Natmatoung [Natmataung] N.P. (NF), 23.VI.2008, leg. Michael Langer \ E 093°57' N 21°13', H = ca. 1500 m" (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: CGO); SHAN STATE: Taunggyi, 1.–18.VI.1997, leg. J. Kalab (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ca. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, at light, 20°55.2'N 96°33.6'E, ca. 1320 m, 31.V.–8.VI.2002, leg. Schillhammer & Myint Hlaing [81c] (2 ♀♀: NMW).
- T H A I L A N D:** MAE HONG SON: Ban Huai Po, 1600–2000 m, 19°19'N 97°59'E, 17.–23.V.1991, leg. L. Dembicky (1 ♂: NMW); CHIANG MAI: Doi Pui vill., 1600 m, 18°49'N 98°54'E, 2.–6.V.1996, leg. J. Horak (1 ♂: NMW); Doi Pui, 1.VI.1983, leg. A. Nishiyama (1 ♀: CHK); Doi Sang, 10.–13.V.1990, leg. M. Ito (1 ♂: CHK); Doi Inthanon NP, 1300 m, 8.V.1990, UV-light, EF#90053C, leg. E. Fuller [QR code, FMNHINS 4087799] (1 ♂: FMNH); KANCHANABURI: Sangkhla Buri Dist., Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, 15°25'N 98°44'E, Mae Kasa stream, 750 m, IV./V.1988, deciduous dipterocarp forest, leg. M.J.D. Brendel [B.M. 1988-183] (1 ♂: BMNH).
- L A O S:** LUANG PRABANG: 5 km W Ban Song Cha, 20°33.4'N 102°14'E, ca. 1200 m, 24.IV.–16.V.1999, leg. C. Holzschuh (10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); LUANG NAMTHA: 20 km NW Luang Namtha, ca. 900 m, 21°09'N 101°18'E, 5.–11.V.1997, leg. Strba & Hegovits (1 ♂: NMW); same locality, 900–1100 m, 21°09.2'N 101°18.7'E, 5.–30.V.1997, leg. C. Holzschuh [87-704] (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); Luang Namtha – Muang Sing, 21°09' 101°19'E, 5.–31.V.1997, leg. V. Kubán (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMB); PHONGSALY: Phongsaly env., 21°41'–42'N 102°06'–08'E, 6.–17.V.2004, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); HUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Phou Phan, 1300–1900 m, 20°12'N 104°01'E, 11.IV.–15.V.2012, leg. C. Holzschuh (4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but 2.–22.VI.2011, leg. V. Kubán (1 ♀: NMP); ibidem, but 3.–30.IV.2014, 1300–1900 m (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but 20°13'N 103°99'E, 1300–2000 m, 6.–18.V.2004, leg. F. & I. Kantner (7 exs.: CSMNB); ibidem, but "20°13'09"–19"N 103°59'54"–104°00'03"E, 1480–1510 m, 22.IV.–14.V.2008, leg. Vit Kubán (2 ♂♂: NMB); ibidem, but 1500 m, 103°59'33"E 20°13'39"N, 6.–17.V.2004, leg. P. Kresl (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); XIENG KHOUANG: 19°37'–38'N 103°20'–21'E, Phonsavan, Ban Na Lam to Phou Sane Mt., 1300–1700 m, 10.–30.V.2009, leg. Geiser, Hájek, Ružicka & Troč (1 ♂: NMP); ibidem, but leg. V. Kubán (5 exs.: NMP); ibidem, but Phonsavan (30k m NE), Phou Sane Mt., leg. Geiser/Brancucci/Krauss/Hauk (14 exs.: NMB; 2 exs.: NMW); ATTAPEU: Annam Highlands, Dong Ampnan NBCA, ca. 1160 m, Nong Fa [crater lake] env., 15°05.9'N 107°25.6'E, 30.IV.–6.V.2010, leg. J. Hájek (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: NMP; 1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 372): The species is wide-spread in continental Southeast Asia, from eastern Nepal over Northeast India (Meghalaya), Myanmar (Chin State, Shan State, Kayin State), northern Thailand and Laos, to China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangdong, Zhejiang).

Eucibdelus angusticeps* BERNHAUEREucibdelus angusticeps* BERNHAUER 1920: 186.*Eucibdelus elegans* COIFFAIT 1977: 238 **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: “Darjeeling \ Sikkim \ Christie \ *Eucibdelus* n.sp. désiré (me manque) [hand written] \ det. Fauv. ded. Wasmann \ *angusticeps* Brnh. Typus unic. \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer Collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087771 Field Museum Pinned” (FMNH).

Eucibdelus elegans: **Holotype** ♂: “km 125 Phuntsholing – Thimpu 2300m, 24.5. \ Nat.-Hist.Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 \ HOLOTYPE \ *Eucibdelus elegans* H. Coiffait 1977” (NMB).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 8): 14.0–15.7 mm long (8.0–9.2 mm, abdomen excluded). The species is almost identical to *E. gracilis* externally but differs as follows: elytra almost entirely reddish brown with dark patches at suture and laterally either very indistinct or lacking altogether, scutellar patch larger, sometimes extended posteriad along suture, elytra thus appearing much less variegated; eyes slightly larger, tempora 1.14–1.25 times as long as eyes in males, 1.38 in the only available female; dorsal face of head with narrow, badly delimited but well discernible impunctate midline and less densely punctate frontoclypeus; pronotum slightly more oblong, 1.20–1.26 times as long as wide; protibiae hardly dilated, distinctly narrower than protarsi; scutellum with punctation slightly less dense, almost reaching margins, interstices with weak wavy microsculpture; elytra more distinctly dilated posteriad, pubescence of elytra somewhat shorter; abdominal tergites IV–VI with pair of oblique accessory lines delimiting basal depressions, less distinct in male than in female; female tergite X (Fig. 308) with moderately strongly sclerotized, narrowly triangular apical portion that is quite broadly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 100–102) in ventral view with paramere completely covering median lobe; paramere (Fig. 102) with broadly rounded apex, with a cluster of loosely arranged peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: The species from all other members of this group (except *E. uenoi*) in the presence of oblique accessory lines on abdominal tergites IV–VI. From *E. uenoi*, which also has accessory lines, it differs in the less dense pronotal punctation with an impunctate midline.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

B H U T A N: Paro Dist., Gedu, 2100 m, 17.–26.VI.1988, leg. C. Holzschuh [B804] (2 ♀♀: NMW); Thimpu Dist., E Dochu-La, Menchunang [Menchuna?], 2400 m, 7.VII.1988, leg. C. Holzschuh [B 810] (1 ♂: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 373): The species is at present known from Northeast India (West Bengal: Darjeeling District) and Bhutan.

***Eucibdelus dalatensis* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “S-VIETNAM: 17.-21.4., 12 km N Dalat, 1995, Lang Bian, Pacholatko & Dembicky” (NMW). –

Paratypes (30 exs.): same data as holotype (18 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: NMW); same locality, but 28.–30.4.1994 (6 ♂♂: NMW); “Vietnam Gialai Contum Buonluoi 25.4.1995 Gorochoy” (1 ♂: ZIN).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 9): 15.9–19.5 mm long (8.1–10.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Dark reddish brown, rather matt; disc of head and pronotum blackish, elytra yellowish brown, usually blackish at base and around scutellum, and with small black patches, one along suture and two along lateral margin, rarely entire elytra yellowish or reddish brown but even then with indistinct “shadows” next to apex of scutellum; abdominal tergites black on disc, posterior and lateral margins variably but always broadly reddish; mandibles reddish testaceous with apex and medio-apical margin black; antennae reddish, becoming somewhat darker distally; legs either entirely reddish or with proximal segments of tarsi and proximal half of femora darker brown.

Head distinctly trapezoid, 1.08–1.19 times as wide as long, eyes prominent, tempora distinctly convergent, of variable length, 0.93–1.40 times as long as eyes (longer in larger specimens and

females); surface densely and coarsely punctate, with short impunctate midline that is becoming wider anteriorly; frons often with shallow depression; antennae long and slender, segments 4–8 distinctly oblong, 9–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.11–1.22 times as long as wide, on average more oblong in larger specimens, surface densely and coarsely punctate, with very narrow impunctate midline, often only in posterior half or lacking completely, with four or (exceptionally) five macrosetae; scutellum very densely, moderately coarsely punctate; elytra very finely and densely punctate, in basal depression often with remnants of wavy microsculpture; suture almost as long as pronotum along midline; abdominal tergites hardly differing from those of *E. varius*; female tergite X (Fig. 309) similar to that of *E. varius* but with somewhat broader base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 103–106) very similar to that of *E. varius*, but paramere (Fig. 106) with clusters of peg setae markedly removed from apex.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is very similar (and obviously closely related) to *E. varius*. It differs in the generally paler and more matt appearance, the distinctly trapezoid head of males (versus more rounded quadrangular in *E. varius*) and longer elytra.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 373): The species is at present known only from two localities in southern Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after Dalat, a former French hill station.

***Eucibdelus laosensis* HAYASHI, 2021**

Eucibdelus (*Neocibdelus*) *laosensis* HAYASHI 2021: 118.

TYPE MATERIAL: Not studied, but the species is so distinctive that a correct interpretation is possible by the original description. In addition, the material studied was collected at the type locality.

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 5–6): 14.1–18.5 mm long (7.1–9.8 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black with slight greenish metallic to coppery hue, elytra reddish brown to almost black, in females on average darker than in males, hypomera always pale reddish, even in dark specimens; elytra with silvery variegated pubescence except for dark pubescence at base, a pair of small patches at tip of scutellum, behind shoulders and at suture in posterior half, as well as a large triangular patch in posterolateral thirds; abdomen black but with reddish posterior margins and paratergites in paler specimens; scutellum with golden pubescence; tergites III–VI with golden to rust-red pubescence in basal depressions and silvery pubescence laterally, a small silvery posteromedial patch on tergite VI, tergites VII and VIII with silvery pubescence in basal two thirds and darker or partly golden pubescence in posterior third. antennae reddish brown with segments 9 and 10 almost black, segment 11 sometimes blackish at base; legs reddish brown to dark brown, femora usually darkened in basal half.

Head trapezoid in males, almost orbicular in females, 1.04–1.06 times as wide as long; tempora 1.15–1.23 times as long as eyes in males, 1.30 in females; dorsal surface coarsely and densely punctate, puncture rarely forming oblique rugae, with distinct, cross-shaped impunctate patch on vertex, sometimes shortly extending posteriorly into narrow impunctate midline, clypeus narrowly impunctate and very shiny along anterior margin; antennae moderately long and slender, segments 4–8 oblong, 9–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.20–1.26 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed posteriorly in shallow concave arc, front angles rounded but well-marked, central portion of disc with small flattened area or even inconspicuously impressed, punctation as coarse and dense as on head, except for area along anterior margin where punctation is much less dense, therefore much shinier, with variably distinct and variably long but always narrow impunctate midline, rarely confined to anterior third; scutellum very finely and densely punctate; elytra moderately long, suture a bit shorter than pronotum along

midline, moderately dilated posteriad, very finely and densely punctate, punctation somewhat less dense at base; abdominal tergites also very finely and densely punctate; female tergite X (Fig. 307) densely setose, with apical portion broadly triangular with broadly rounded apex, connected to base for entire width.

Aedeagus (Figs. 111–114) very characteristic, paramere (Fig. 114) with very slender apical half, toward apex widened, apex bilobed, peg setae densely arranged on these two lobes.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is almost identical externally to *E. varius* but differs in the generally darker color and the somewhat narrower pronotum. In *E. varius*, the sides of the pronotum are more narrowly concave in the posterior half than anterior half, compared to *E. laosensis*.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

L A O S: HUA PHAN, Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 7.4. – 25.5.2010, 20°12'N 104°01'E, 1500–1900 m, leg. C. Holzschuh (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 17.5.–3.6.2007 (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but leg. M. Brancucci (9 exs.: NMB); ibidem, but, ~ 1750 m, leg. V. Kubán (11 exs.: NMB); ibidem, but 3.–30.IV.2014, 1300–1900 m (4 ♂♂: NMW); same locality, but “103°59'E 20°13'N, 30 km S Xam Neua, alt. 2000 m, 15.5.2004, leg. P. Kresl” (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 373): The species is at present known only from the type locality in northern Laos.

Eucibdelus fangshuohui sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “VIETNAM: Lai Chau Prov., VI-2020, leg. local collector” (NMNS). – **Paratypes** (6 exs.): same data as holotype (1 ♂, 1 ♀: FSHC; 1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “N-Vietnam, Yen Bai Pr., Yen Bai env., June 2016, leg. local collector” (1 ♂: NME); “VIETNAM, Lào Cai: ca. 5km SE Sapa village, 1500 m, 26 May – 3 Jun 1999, A Lathrop. ROM 992022, edge of forest/field, 22°18'56"N 103°49'35"E” (1 ♂: ROM).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 7): 15.6–16.8 mm long (7.9–9.2 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black with inconspicuous metallic brassy to coppery hue, head with anterior margin rather bright reddish, lateral and ventrolateral portion very dark reddish, anterior and posterior pronotal margins narrowly obscurely reddish, pronotal hypomeron black but along lateral lines very narrowly brightly reddish; labrum reddish; mandibles reddish, distal part of medial margin, including margin of mandibular dentation narrowly blackish; palpi reddish; antennae reddish with segments 9–10 markedly darker, almost black; elytra black but with deflexed lateral portion reddish; surface with slight metallic sheen; pubescence black, with conspicuous patches of silvery pubescence laterally at midlength and less distinct patches of golden pubescence at about shoulders; abdominal tergites mostly black but with reddish paratergites, posterior margins of tergites III–VI narrowly but sharply delimited, rather bright reddish, posterior margins of tergites VII and VIII more broadly reddish; legs reddish, majority of ventral faces of femora black, tarsi markedly darker than tibiae.

Head trapezoid, 1.05–1.07 times as wide as long, tempora markedly narrowed posteriad, 1.14–1.25 times as long as rather large, distinctly protruding eyes; surface densely punctate, punctures contiguous on vertex, with visible but narrow interstices posteriorly, with narrow T-shaped impunctate line on vertex and frons; antennae with segments 4–8 markedly oblong, 9 and 10 about as long as wide, 11 barely longer than 9; pronotum rather narrow, 1.15–1.24 times as long as wide, widest at about anterior third, narrowed toward base in almost straight line, toward rounded, ear-like anterior angles in short and shallow concave arc; dorsal surface with punctation similar to that in anterior half of head, with inconspicuous indication of unevenness, with very narrow and short impunctate midline in posterior half; scutellum with shallow triangular depression, finely and densely punctate; elytra very finely and densely punctate, pubescence rather long, but integument underneath still well visible; tergites III–VI each with pair of shallow and broad depressions at base, without oblique accessory lines; tergites III–VII exceedingly

finely and rather densely punctate, with dense, short-meshed microsculpture, thus quite matt, tergite VIII with punctuation more distinct, without microsculpture.

Aedeagus (Figs. 115–118) similar to that of *E. laosensis*, but in lateral view, apical half of paramere somewhat distant from median lobe; paramere (Fig. 118) hardly widened toward apex, hardly emarginate; with a dense cluster of peg setae, becoming more loosely arranged and much less numerous with distance from apex.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is very similar to *E. laosensis*, from which it differs mostly by the presence of golden humeral pubescence and the different aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 373): The species is at present known only from two localities in N-Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of Fang-Shuo Hu, young staphylinid go-to guy from Taiwan and co-author of three new species in this paper. He is one of a growing number of young knowledgeable and extremely co-operative coleopterists, that give hope for the future of staphylinid research.

***Eucibdelus uenoi* HAYASHI**

Eucibdelus (s.str.) *uenoi* HAYASHI 2021: 114.

TYPE MATERIAL: Not studied, but the species is so distinctive that a correct interpretation is possible by the original description. In addition, the material studied was in part collected at the type locality.

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 10): 15.0–17.2 mm long (8.3–9.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum matt, reddish brown, blackened to variable extent, rarely completely black, black parts usually with weak metallic sheen; elytra reddish brown, broadly blackened around scutellum, with short and comparatively sparse, hardly variegated silvery to pale golden pubescence in anterior half; abdominal tergites reddish brown, with large black medial spot, which is confined to basal depressions on tergites III–VI; mouthparts pale brown to reddish brown, mandibles with tips and medial margin in distal half black; antennae reddish brown, paler yellowish brown proximally and becoming gradually darker brown distally; legs yellowish brown to pale reddish brown, femora blackened in basal third to basal half.

Head trapezoid in males, suborbicular to rounded quadrangular in females, 1.04–1.10 times as wide as long, eyes distinctly protruding in males, less so in females, tempora 1.24–1.28 times as long as eyes in males, 1.5–1.6 in females; punctuation on dorsal surface coarse and very dense, punctures contiguous, in places forming short rugae, on vertex with a very small shiny spot; antennae with segments 4–8 oblong, 9–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.17–1.25 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in distinct concave arc, anterior angles rounded but quite well-marked; punctuation as coarse and dense as on head, without any indication of an impunctate midline; scutellum with dense but rather shallow punctuation, reaching well to margins, with distinct isodiametrical microsculpture; elytra rather broad and variably long, distinctly widened posteriad, suture slightly longer or slightly shorter than pronotum along midline; punctuation very fine and dense, in places even appearing slightly asperate; abdominal tergites extremely finely punctate, punctuation less dense than on elytra, with distinct but fine short-meshed microsculpture; abdominal tergites IV–VI with oblique accessory lines; female tergite X (Fig. 310) very characteristic, with very narrow apical portion and broad base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 123–126); inner sack with a large and strongly sclerotized apical structure; paramere (Fig. 126) with very broad, asymmetrically extended apex.

DIAGNOSIS: Among the species with slender protibiae and matt fore body, *E. uenoi* is, in addition to the very peculiar aedeagus, characterized by the lack of an impunctate pronotal midline, and by yellow elytra with a dark scutellar patch. It is virtually identical externally to *E. zimmermannae* but differs in the presence of oblique accessory lines on tergites IV–VI.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

L A O S: HUA PHAN: Mt. Phu Pan, 17.V.–3.VI.2007 1500–1900 m, 20°12.3'N 104°01'E, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, but 7.IV.–25.V.2010 (2 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but 3.–30.IV.2014, 1300–1900 m (3 ♂♂: NMW); ibidem, 17.V.–3.VI.2007, leg. V. Kuban (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMB); ibidem, but, leg. Brancucci (1 ♂: NMB); same locality, but “20°15'N 104°02'E, 1500–2000m, 2.IV.–11.V.2001, leg. D. Hauck” (1 ♂: CSMNB); same locality, but “103°59'E 20°13'N, 30 km S Xam Neua, alt. 2000 m, 15.5.2004, leg. P. Kresl” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW).

VIETNAM: “VIETNAM: Lai Chau Prov., VI-2020, leg. local collector” (1 ♀: FSHC).

C H I N A: GUANGXI: “Mt. Dawangling, Jiangxi-zhen, 16.–29.V.2014, at light, leg. Wang” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 373): The species is at present known from northern Laos and southern China (Guangxi).

Eucibdelus zimmermannae sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat. P. \ 21°12'44.1"N 94°00'15.1", 1930 m, 2.6.2010, at light, leg. Schillhammer (181)” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (22 exs.): same data as holotype (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: NMW); “MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat. P. \ 21°12'10.9"N 94°01'47.6"E, 2390 m, 9.6.2010, at light, leg. Schillhammer (192)” (1 ♂: NMW); “Burma, Mt. Victoria, Chin hills, 2400–2800m, IV.38, leg. G. Heinrich \ Brit. Mus. 1951–337” (6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: BMNH; 1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, but “2200m” [no collector mentioned] (1 ♂: BMNH); “MYANMAR (Burma) Prov. Chin / Chin Hills, Umg. Kanpetlet, Natmataung [Natmataung] N.P. (NF), 23.VI.2008, leg. Michael Langer \ E 093°57' N 21°13', H = ca. 1500 m” (5 ♀♀: CGO); “MYANMAR (Burma) Prov. Chin / Chin Hills, Avocado Plantage, 30.VI. – 1.VII.2008, leg. Michael Langer \ N21°23'34.7" E93°52'29.4" N = 1914 m (NF)” (1 ♂: CGO).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 11): 19.0–21.4 mm long (10.0–11.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum reddish brown to dark brown and even partly blackish, elytra usually paler than head and pronotum, blackish with weak metallic sheen along scutellum and anterior half of suture, and with a darker indistinct area laterally; abdomen black to reddish brown, in the latter case somewhat darker in basal depressions; antennae reddish to reddish yellow in proximal half, becoming darker in distal half; legs reddish yellow, basal halves of femora dark brown to black; elytra with silvery pubescence in anterior 3/5, with dark pubescence in posterior 2/5, with a tiny darker patch on each side at about anterior third laterally behind shoulders; pubescence of tergites difficult to interpret (depending on viewing angle), tergite IV with a smaller, tergites V and VI with a larger median patch of silvery pubescence, tergite VII in posterior two thirds and VIII entirely silvery pubescent.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.01–1.07 times as wide as long, eyes markedly protruding, tempora almost subparallel behind eyes, regularly convex toward neck, 1.22–1.33 times as long as eyes in male, 1.44–1.47 in females; surface very densely and very coarsely punctate, punctural grooves forming longitudinal rugae in anterior half, frons slightly to more distinctly uneven, often with pair of variably large and variably deep depressions between eyes, without or with very indistinct indication of an impunctate midline; antennae with segments 4–7 distinctly and segment 8 weakly oblong, 9–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.21–1.26 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, distinctly narrowed toward base in concave arc; surface as densely and as coarsely punctate as on head, without impunctate midline; scutellum very densely, rather finely punctate, with distinct and dense microsculpture; elytra long, suture about as long as pronotum along midline in males, longer in females, distinctly widened posteriad; exceedingly finely and densely punctate, also in basal depressions; abdominal tergites very finely and densely punctate, with distinct, short-meshed microsculpture on entire tergites III–IV, on remaining

tergites much weaker medially; female tergite X (Fig. 311) moderately sclerotized, broadly triangular, broadly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 127–130) long and slender, almost symmetrical, paramere covering almost entire median lobe except for the very apico-lateral parts; paramere (Fig. 130) with a small number of minute peg setae arranged in a quite irregular row along lateral margin.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species does not appreciably differ from *E. uenoi* but has a strikingly different aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 373): The species is at present known only from Natmataung (Mt. Victoria) in the Chin Hills, Myanmar.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to my colleague Dominique Zimmermann, curator of the Hymenoptera section at the NMW, who joined me on this trip and who provided the light tent by means of which this new species was collected.

Eucibdelus flavipennis HE, SCHILLHAMMER & LI

Eucibdelus flavipennis HE, SCHILLHAMMER & LI 2021: 595.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: CHINA: Yunnan: Dali prefecture, Dali City, Yinqiao Town, Panqu Village, 25.72653N, 100.11113E, 2156 m, light traps, 8.VII.2019, coll. Hu Li” (IZ-CAS). – **Paratypes** (98 exs.): same data as holotype (2 ♂♂: IZ-CAS); 24 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀: CHINA: Yunnan: 18 km SW Baoshan, 2100 m, 16.–19.V.2003, leg. S. Murzin (35 CSMNB, 10 NMW); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: CHINA: Yunnan: Weishan mt., 1800–2500 m, 25.10N 100.21E, 22.–25.VI.1992, leg. V. Kubán (5 NMB, 1 NMW).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 12): 15.5–20.4 mm long (8.3–11.7 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black brown to dark brown, rarely reddish brown, in places with slight brassy sheen; elytra reddish-brown to yellowish brown, markedly paler than head and pronotum, with weakly developed and variably extended dark brown patches; elytral pubescence silvery, or dark reddish brown on dark patches of integument; abdomen black, with paratergites yellowish brown and posterior margins of each tergite narrowly reddish brown; visible tergites 1–4 with silvery to pale golden pubescence along midline and basally laterad of accessory lines; almost entire surface of visible tergites 5 and 6 pubescent; maxillary and labial palpi dark brunneous; antennae dark brown with proximal two or three segments somewhat paler; legs dark brown, with proximal half of femora usually distinctly darker, almost black.

Head slightly trapezoid to rounded quadrangular, widest at eyes, tempora gradually narrowed posteriad, almost parallel in female, with obtusely rounded posterior angles, nearly straight at base, almost as long as wide to inconspicuously wider than long (ratio 1.01–1.04); eyes large and strongly protruding, distinctly shorter than tempora (ratio temple:eye = 1.16–1.47); punctation on dorsal surface of head very dense, coarse, punctural grooves becoming larger, more oblong and with strigose interspaces in anterior half; impunctate midline usually indicated as a short shiny area; antennae moderately long, first 5 segments distinctly longer than wide; segments 6 to 10 distinctly dilated apicad, gradually becoming shorter towards apex; last segment subfusiform; pronotum slender, distinctly longer than wide (ratio 1.13–1.21), distinctly narrower than head (ratio 0.72–0.80), widest at anterior third, gradually narrowed posteriad in concave arc, hind angles rounded but well discernible; punctation and pubescence almost as in posterior half of head; impunctate midline only vaguely present in posterior third of pronotal length; surface slightly elevated in posterior third of midline; chaetotaxy consists of four pairs of macrosetae; scutellum finely punctate and setose on entire surface; elytra long and wide, quite distinctly dilated posteriad; elytral length vaguely longer along suture (ratio 1.04–1.11), considerably longer (ratio 1.66–1.77) along sides than pronotum along midline; surface slightly uneven, suture usually elevated immediately behind scutellum and with shallow depression lateral of elevated

sutural portion; punctation exceedingly fine and dense, hardly visible on slightly granulose surface; abdominal tergites III–VI with pairs of shallow medio-basal depressions; tergite VIII with apex almost truncate, feebly emarginate medially; female tergite X (Fig. 312) with small, well sclerotized apical portion in shape of an arrow-head, narrowly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 131–134) with median lobe strongly bent toward paramere; paramere (Fig. 134) slender, distinctly curved, with two short, dense, apically connected clusters of peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is characterized by the very slender antennae. From *E. hamulus* it differs in the almost unicolored pale elytra, from *E. dalatensis* in the uniform golden pubescence (except for the small dark patches).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: YUNNAN: Mts. 20 km SW Baoshan, 2400 m, 23.–25.V.2004, leg. S. Murzin & I. Shokhin (9 exs.: CSMNB; 2 exs.: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is at present known from a rather confined area in southern Yunnan, China.

Eucibdelus hamulus sp.n.

Eucibdelus varius: SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109 (partim).

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Sichuan, Emeishan [Fairy Peak Monastery], 160km SSW Chengdu \ 1700 m, at light, 21.6.1994 (3a), leg. Schillhammer” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (60 exs.): same data as holotype (2 ♂♂: NMW); “CHINA: Sichuan, Emeishan, 160km SSW Chengdu \ 2400-1700 m, 21.6.1994, leg. Ji (2b)” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: Sichuan, Emeishan, 160km SSW Chengdu \ 1700-1530-1700 m, 22.6.1994, leg. Ji (4d)” (2 ♀♀: NMW); “CHINA - Sichuan, Emeishan, VI.1992” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA, Prov. SICHUAN, Straße zwischen XINGXIU und XIAOJIN, Umg. Wolong, 1950 m, I. A. Puchner, 24.VII.-4.VIII.2006” (1 ♂: NMW); “China, N-Sichuan, 6.V.-12.VII, Micang Shan, 1435-1570m, DABA env., 32°40'N 106°56'E, Jaroslav Turna leg., 2006” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: N-Sichuan, 5.-6.6., Micang Shan, Daba, 1300-1400 m, 32°40'N 106°55'E, 2007, leg. J. Turna” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: Sichuan prov., Mianning env., 2760 m, Ling Shan mts., 4.-9.VII.2010, leg. S. Murzin” (2 ♂♂: CSMNB); “CHINA: SE Sichuan [Chongqing], Jinfo Shan, 29°01'N 107°14'E, 1750 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. A. Smetana [C 69] \ 1998 China Expedition J. Farkač, D. Král, J. Schneider & A. Smetana” (1 ♂: NSMT); “China, SW-Shaanxi, for. Park, LIPING, 32°47'N 106°40'E, Micang Shan, 1500-1600 m, Jatua leg., 19.V.-5.VII.2014” (1 ♀: NMW); “China centr. Sichuan Prov., 10km S from Siping, 21.VI.2005, Ivo Jeniš leg.” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China: Sichuan Prov., Wolong National Nature Reserve, Namasi vill., 2150 m, 23.6.2014, 31°01'28" N 103°09'40"E \ shrubs in close stream valley, along stream bank, above small water dam, side valley, J. Hájek & J. Růžicka leg.” (1 ♂: NMP); “YUNNAN, 1800-2500 m, 25.10N 100.21E, WEISHAN mt., 22-25/6.92, Vít Kúbaň leg.” (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: NMB); “YUNNAN, 30May-3Jun, JIZU Mts., 1993, 25.58N 100.21E, Bolm lgt., 2800m” (1 ♂: NMB); “YUNNAN, 2800-3000 m, 25.12N 100.24E, WEIBAOSHAN mts. 29-30/6.92, Vít Kúbaň leg.” (2 ♂♂: NMB; 1 ♂: NMW); “China N-YUNNAN, 27°08'N 100°14'E, Yulongshan mts., 2900-3500 m, BAISHUI vill., lgt. D. Král, 7-12/7°90” (1 ♀: NMB); “China: W-Sichuan, Daxue Shan, 40 km W Mianning, ~ 2750m, 28°34'N 102°00'E, 7.-8.VII., leg. Siniaev & Plutenko” (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: CSMNB; 1 ♂: NMW); “CHINA: W-Yunnan, mts. 60 km E Tengchong, 2300 m, 14.-19.V.2006, S. Murzin & I. Shokhin” (3 ♂♂: CSMNB); “CHINA: Yunnan, W coast of Lugu lake, 2820-3000 m, 30.-31.VII.2005, leg. S. Murzin (12: CSMNB, 2: NMW); “♂ \ N. E. BURMA, Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4-8/6 1934, R. Malaise \ Schwedische Indien-Burma-Expedition 1934 \ varius Fauv. \ ex coll. Scheerpeltz” (4 ♂♂: NMW); same label data, but “6115 [6119, 6120 resp.] E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073683 [000073684, 000073685 resp.]” (3 ♂♂: RMS); ibidem, but “3-7/5 1934 \ 6113 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073694” (1 ♀: RMS); ibidem, but “13/5 1934 \ 6117 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073690” (1 ♂: RMS); ibidem, but 25/5 1934 \ 6122 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073693” (1 ♀: RMS); “China: Yunnan Prov., Lushui Co., Gaoligong Mts., Luisahé vill., Hájek, Hrušová, Král, Růžicka & Sommer lgt., 10.vii.2019 \ river valley, mixed forest, on vegetation; in dead wood and fungi; 25°58.3-7'N 98°44.4-45.3'E, 2135-2450m” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 13): 12.0–20.5 mm long (7.7–10.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Black to dark reddish brown, latter usually with blackish disc of head and pronotum; elytra either very dark reddish brown (almost black) with paler reddish transverse band at midlength bearing silvery pubescence, or reddish brown with distinctly darker circum-scutellar portion and

posterior third, rarely entirely reddish brown; abdominal tergites reddish brown with black discs or entirely black, rarely with reddish brown color more extensive; with silvery pubescence in basal depressions of tergites III–VI and more scantily laterally, as well as on entire tergite VIII; mandibles reddish testaceous, distal half and medial margin black; antennae reddish brown, becoming darker distad; legs brown to dark reddish brown, with femora usually darker than tibiae, tarsi also somewhat darker than tibiae, at least at base.

Head variably shaped, trapezoid, rounded quadrangular or even almost orbicular, in most cases inconspicuously wider than long (ratio 1.00–1.04, exceptionally 1.09); eyes strongly protruding in males, less so in females; dorsal surface densely and very coarsely punctate, punctures longitudinally confluent near fronto-clypeus, with variably long and narrow impunctate midline that is widened on frons into kind of rhomboid shiny patch; eyes rather small, tempora rounded or narrowed more straightly, 1.15–1.30 times as long as eyes in small specimens, 1.30–1.45 in large specimens; antennae moderately long and slender, length of segments slightly variable, usually segments 4–7 distinctly oblong, 8 weakly oblong, 9 and 10 about as long as wide, or 10 slightly transverse; pronotum 1.11–1.25 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, anterior angles well-marked; dorsal surface slightly uneven, densely and coarsely punctate, with narrow impunctate midline, that sometimes becomes very indistinct, often with pair of slightly elevated, shiny impunctate patches halfway between midline and lateral margin at about midlength; scutellum very densely, finely slightly asperately punctate but still with fine and quite distinct microsculpture between punctures; elytra long, suture distinctly longer than pronotum along midline, rarely as long, exceedingly finely and densely punctate; abdominal tergites also very finely and densely punctate, with distinct, short-meshed microsculpture between punctures; female tergite X (Fig. 313) very broad but short apical portion well sclerotized, narrow, of vaguely pentagonal shape, rather inconspicuously connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 135–139) very characteristic; paramere (Fig. 139) strongly curved, with apex in lateral view in shape of a short hook bent toward median lobe.

DIAGNOSIS: The species somewhat resembles *E. kambaitiensis* but differs in the less shiny fore body due to denser punctation and a less pronounced impunctate midline of the pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is wide-spread in southwestern China (SW-Shaanxi, Sichuan, Chongqing, Yunnan) and also occurs in the bordering area of Kachin State in northern Myanmar.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the Latin word *hamulus* (meaning “little hook”), as a noun in apposition. It refers to the hooked apex of the paramere.

Eucibdelus gaoligong sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “China, Yunnan Prov., Gaoligongshan mts., 90km W of Baoshan, 26.-28.5.1995, leg. S. Becvar” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (35 exs.): same data as holotype (14 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China-Yunnan, 14.-21.6., 100km W Baoshan, 1993, Gaoligongshan Nat. Res., E. Jendek & O Sausa leg.” (2 ♀♀: NMW); “CHINA: W-Yunnan, mts. 60 km E Tengchong, 2300 m, 14.-19.V.2006, S. Murzin & I. Shokhin” (12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: CSMNB, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China: Yunnan Prov., Lushui Co., Gaoligong Mts., Luisahé vill., Hájek, Hrůšová, Král, Růžička & Sommer lgt., 10.vii.2019 \ river valley, mixed forest, on vegetation; in dead wood and fungi; 25°58.3-7'N 98°44.4-45.3'E, 2135-2450m” (1 ♂: NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 14): 11.0–15.0 mm long (6.8–8.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black, shining, with variably distinct greenish metallic hue, head often with inconspicuous, obscurely reddish portions; labrum and mandibles reddish testaceous, latter with tips and medial margin narrowly blackish, palpi pale reddish brown; elytra paler to darker brown, with rather distinct blackish patch in basal depression and along scutellum, with indistinct dark patches behind shoulders and along sides at about midlength; abdominal tergites

black with reddish paratergites and broadly reddish posterior margins of tergites, sometimes tergites predominantly reddish with only medial portions (basal depressions) black; antennae pale reddish brown with outer 3–4 segments darker reddish brown; legs pale brownish, femora somewhat darker at base.

Head trapezoid in males, rounded quadrangular in female, inconspicuously wider than long (ratio 1.01–1.06), eyes strongly protruding in males, a little less so the female, tempora 1.12–1.30 times as long as eyes in male, 1.46 in female; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, with narrow but distinct impunctate midline, reaching from vertex (where it is widened) to clypeus; antennae long and slender, segments 4–8 distinctly oblong, segment 9 weakly oblong (as long as wide in very small specimens), segment 10 as long as wide; pronotum 1.15–1.30 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc, front angles completely rounded; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate in posterior half, with less dense and much shallower punctation in anterior half and with larger interstices antero-medially, thus very shiny; with four macrosetae on each side; scutellum densely but finely punctate, interstices with distinct short-meshed to almost isodiametrical microsculpture; elytra relatively long, suture about as long as pronotum along midline; surface very finely and densely punctate, pubescence rather short and less distinctly variegated, more golden yellowish, with a broad but rather inconspicuous silvery transverse band at about midlength; abdominal tergites with silvery pubescence also less conspicuous, quite regularly distributed, subtomentose patches in basal depressions appearing a bit dense but, as on elytra, setae more yellowish than silvery, thus less obvious; female tergite X (Fig. 314) not very broad but rather long, apical portion moderately sclerotized, narrowly triangular with pointed apex, very inconspicuously connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 143–145) long and slender; paramere (Fig. 145) also very slender, only weakly bent to left side.

DIAGNOSIS: The species differs from *E. varius* in the narrower head and pronotum, relatively longer elytra, and the much less conspicuous silvery pubescence; from *E. laosensis*, it differs in the shinier pronotum with less angulate front angles, from *E. uenoi* in the shinier head and pronotum and presence of an impunctate midline, from *E. kambaitiensis* reliably only by the shape of the aedeagus

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is at present known only Gaoligong Shan in western Yunnan, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name is a noun in apposition and is named after Gaoligong Shan, the long mountain range separating Kachin State in Myanmar from Yunnan Province in China.

Eucibdelus kambaitiensis sp.n.

Eucibdelus varius: SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109 (partim).

Holotype ♂: “N. E. BURMA, Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 17/5 1934, R. Malaise \ *Eucibdelus varius* Fauv. \ 6123 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073692” (RMS). – **Paratypes** (16 exs.): same data as holotype, but “6125 E91 \ NHRS-JLKB 000073691 (RMS); 1 ♂: ibidem, but “3/5 1934 \ 6112 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073689” (1 ♀: RMS); ibidem, but 12/5 1934 \ 6127 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073695” (RMS); 1 ♀: ibidem, but 23/5 1934 \ 6118 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073687” (1 ♀: RMS); ibidem, but 4-8/6 1934 \ 6121 [6124 resp.] E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073686 [000073688 resp.]” (2 ♂♂: RMS); ibidem, but 15/5 1934, 2000 m \ 6116 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073681” (1 ♀: RMS); ibidem, but 21/5 1934, 2000 m \ 6114 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073682” (1 ♂: RMS); 1 ♂: ibidem, but 1/6 1934, 2000 m \ 6126 E91 + \ NHRS-JLKB 000073680” (RMS); “N. E. BURMA, Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 28/5 1934, R. Malaise \ Schwedische Indien-Burma-Expedition 1934 \ *varius* Fauv. \ ex coll. Scheerpeltz” (1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but “4-8/6 1934” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but “22/6 1934” (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but “1800 m, 11/6 1934” (1 ♀: NMW).

DIAGNOSIS (Habitus: Fig. 15): The species hardly differs from *E. gaoligong* externally, except for a somewhat coarser punctuation of the pronotum. Female tergite X (Fig. 315) also similar to that of *E. gaoligong*, but with apical portion somewhat broader and somewhat less densely setose.

Aedeagus (Figs. 146–148) broader than in the previous species, paramere (Fig. 148) broader, in ventral view covering most of the median lobe.

From the sympatric *E. hamulus* it differs in the shinier fore body due to wider interspaces of punctuation and more pronounced impunctate midline on head and pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is at present known only from the type locality in northern Myanmar.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality, a small town at the Myanmar-China border in Kachin State, Myanmar. It is also spelled “Kanpaikti, Kan Pike Ti or Kanpaiti”.

Eucibdelus emawensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “MYANMAR (Burma) Prov. Kachin State, Camp im Wald, Straße von Kanphant nach Mt. Emaw Bum, 25.V.2006, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann, S. Löffler \ Nachtfang, 2440 m, N 26°09'388" E 098°30'535"[sic!]" (NMW). – **Paratypes** (6 exs.): same data as holotype (2 ♂♂: CGO; 1 ♂: NMW); “MYANMAR (Burma) Prov. Kachin State, Mt. Emaw Bum nach Kanphant, 28.V.2006, leg. M. Langer, S. Naumann, S. Löffler \ Waldcamp - Holzmeiler, H=2358 m, N 26°09'232" E 098°31'164"[sic!]" (2 ♂♂: CGO; 1 ♂: NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 16): 11.5–15.3 mm long (7.2–8.3 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum shiny, usually black dorsally with slight metallic greenish sheen, reddish ventrally, sometimes reddish color extending onto dorsal face, resulting in red neck and reddish pronotum with two black longitudinal bands; scutellum dark reddish; elytra pale brown to pale reddish brown, variably blackened around scutellum and along anterior half of suture, in addition, often with two black spots behind shoulders and along lateral margins; with rather short and moderately dense silvery to pale golden pubescence, distributed all over elytral surface; abdominal tergites III–VI black with broadly reddish lateral and posterior margins and paratergites, tergite VII black in anterior half, reddish in posterior half, tergite VIII almost entirely reddish; mandibles reddish testaceous with tips and medial margin in distal half black; antennae pale reddish, becoming inconspicuously darker distally; legs entirely reddish to reddish yellow.

Head trapezoid, 1.02–1.04 times as wide as long, eyes distinctly protruding, tempora 1.36–1.52 times as long as eyes; dorsal surface coarsely punctate but with distinct interstices, resulting in rather shiny appearance, with rather large impunctate or sparsely punctate spot on vertex, rarely with short impunctate midline, frontoclypeus with narrow impunctate strip behind anterior margin; punctural interstices of head with weak but well recognizable, wavy microsculpture; antennae long and slender, segments 4–8 oblong, 9–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.20–1.23 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in concave arc, anterior angles completely rounded or cut off; dorsal surface with punctuation similar to that of head but somewhat finer, very shiny due to distinct interstices between punctures, especially along anterior margin; with impunctate midline; scutellum moderately densely punctate, with short-meshed, wavy microsculpture, along margins without punctuation and microsculpture; elytra distinctly widened posteriad, rather long in larger specimens with suture longer than pronotum along midline, comparatively shorter in smaller specimens with suture even somewhat shorter than pronotum along midline; punctuation extremely fine, moderately dense, hardly visible due to fine and dense, wrinkled microsculpture; abdominal tergites also with extremely fine punctuation as on elytra, with fine but distinct short-meshed microsculpture.

Aedeagus (Figs. 140–142) quite different from all other species of this group: paramere (Fig. 142) broad almost completely covering median lobe in ventral view, peg setae small and weakly pigmented.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Among the lighter colored species of this group, *E. emawensis* may be recognized by the shiny fore body, especially in the anterior portion of the pronotum.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality (Emaw Bum), a mountain in northern Myanmar close to the border with China.

Eucibdelus sauteri BERNHAUER

Eucibdelus sauteri BERNHAUER 1943: 180.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “Takao \ Formosa Sauter \ *Eucibdelus Sauteri* Brnh. Typ. un. \ *Sauteri* Brnh. Typus un. *Eucibdelus* [red label] \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer collection \ [QR code] BMNHINS 3048962 Field Museum pinned” (FMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 17): 15.0–19.5 mm (8.2–9.7 mm, abdomen excluded). Rather matt species; head and pronotum dorsally black, with faint greenish metallic hue, ventral face of head and pronotal hypomeron bright reddish; scutellum black, with narrow reddish margin; elytra entirely pale brown to pale reddish brown; abdominal tergites reddish brown with dark brown basal depressions on tergites III–V(VI) in males, in females almost completely dark brown to blackish, with broadly reddish posterior margins and paratergites; mandibles reddish testaceous with tips and medial margin narrowly blackish, palpi pale reddish brown, antennae reddish brown, becoming inconspicuously darker distad, legs pale reddish brown to yellowish brown.

Head about as long as wide ($L/W=0.97\text{--}1.01$), weakly trapezoid in males, subcircular to rounded quadrangular in females; tempora 1.18–1.35 times as long as distinctly protruding eyes; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous, forming short rugae, particularly in anterior half, on vertex often with a slightly elevated, very small impunctate spot; antennae moderately long, segments 4–6 oblong, 7 inconspicuously oblong, 8–10 about as long as wide, 10 sometimes inconspicuously wider than long; pronotum 1.24–1.30 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in concave arc, anterior corners completely rounded or rarely marked by a small angle; punctuation as in posterior half of head, with weak and narrow indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half; pubescence of head and pronotum short, golden, slightly variegated; scutellum densely, moderately coarsely punctate, with moderately broad but sharply delimited impunctate lateral margin, with weak microsculpture between punctures; elytra rather long, moderately to more distinctly widened posteriad, suture almost as long as pronotum along midline; punctuation fine, very dense, except for basal depression, where punctuation being sparse and surface thus more shining than matt remainder of elytra; pubescence rather short, pale golden, variegated, covering almost entire elytra except darker around scutellum, at about midlength of suture and laterally, and behind shoulders, but all areas except around scutellum are difficult to detect; abdominal tergites with golden pubescence medially and laterally, and mixed golden and dark in basal depressions on tergites III–VI, tergites VII–VIII entirely covered by golden pubescence, female tergite X (Fig. 316) with rather narrow, pentagonal apical portion and very narrow base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 107–110) with median lobe slender, rod-like, almost symmetrical; paramere (Fig. 110) almost as long as median lobe, apex truncate or very weakly emarginate.

DIAGNOSIS: Among the species from Taiwan, *E. sauteri* may be easily recognized by the contrasting color of predominantly dark head and pronotum and reddish elytra.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

T A I W A N: PINGTUNG: Mt. Dahan, 13.IV.2007, leg. Y.-L. Lin (1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, but Chunri To., 13.V.2014, leg. Uika Ong (1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 13.V.2012 (1 ♂: FSHC); ibidem, but Forest Trail 25k, Chunri To., 1200 m, 27.IV.2019, leg. Y.C. Hsiao (1 ♂, 2 ♀: FSHC); ibidem, but Chun-jih, 15.V.2019, leg. Y.-T. Chung (2 ♂♂: FSHC); ibidem, but 12.IV.2019, 1350 m (1 ♂: FSHC); Hsiaokueihu, forest road, 1.V.1998, leg. W.I. Chou [NMNS ENT 6001-3069] (2 ♂♂: NMNS); TAICHUNG CITY: Heping Dist., Daxue Mt. 33k., 19.V.–9.VI.2018, FIT, leg. Y.H. Ho (1 ♀: FSHC); Heping Dist., Xinjiayang, 24.2476°N 121.2286°E, 1760 m, leg. 7.VI.2019, light trap, leg. B.H. Ho (1 ♂: FSHC); Lishan, 22.VI.1976, leg. H. Makihara (1 ♀: CHK); TAITUNG: Siyang Yang, 1300 m, 7.VII.2005, leg. C.-F. Lee (1 ♂: NMW; unspecified number: TARI); Haiduan, Xiama, 650 m, 7.III.2018, leg. Wen-I Chou (2 ♂♂: CHK); NANTOU: Meifeng, 26.–30.VI.2006, leg. C.-F. Lee (1 ♂: NMW; unspecified number: TARI); Tsuifeng, 21.VII.1988, leg. S. Nomura (1 ♂, 1 ♀: CHK; 1 ♂: NMW); Mt. Kuangtoshan, 25.V.1985, leg. M. Yagi (1 ♂: CHK); KAOHSIUNG: Tengji, 24.V.2005, leg. C.-F. Lee (unspecified number: TARI).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is at present known only from the island of Taiwan.

Eucibdelus ishigakiensis HAYASHI

Eucibdelus (*Nudeucibdelus*) *ishigakiensis* HAYASHI 1997a: 30.

TYPE MATERIAL STUDIED: **Paratypes** (1 ♂, 1 ♀): “Mt. Omotodake, Is. Ishigakijima, 13.III.1993, K. Matsumoto” (NMW).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 18) based on the two paratypes mentioned above: 13.0 (male) – 15.0 (female) mm long (6.8–7.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Slender, rather matt species; head and pronotum reddish testaceous, with black lines and markings, those on head difficult to discern, on pronotum along anterior margin and side and two narrow lines along midline; elytra entirely pale reddish brown; scutellum black-brown with broad reddish margin; abdominal tergites pale reddish brown, blackish in basal depressions on tergites III–VI, obscured at base of tergite VII; antennae pale reddish brown at base, becoming gradually darker from segment 6 distad, mandibles reddish testaceous with black tips, mouthparts pale reddish brown, legs entirely yellowish brown to reddish brown.

Head inconspicuously longer than wide (ratio 1.01–1.03), trapezoid in male, subovoid in female, eyes rather large and protruding, tempora only 1.11 (male)–1.18 (female) times as long as eyes; dorsal surface with very dense and coarse, almost areolate punctation, punctural grooves forming short rugae, without impunctate midline; clypeus behind anterior margin also punctate and somewhat creased; antennae with segments 4–7 oblong, segment 7 moderately so, 8–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.26–1.27 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in concave arc; front angles completely rounded or with very weak indication of an angle; punctation as on head but with extremely narrow, almost complete impunctate midline; elytra rather long, suture about as long as pronotum along midline, moderately dilated posteriad; punctation dense, rather fine, also covering basal depression; pubescence short, rust red, with patches of golden pubescence at shoulders, sides at about midlength and in posterolateral angles; scutellum with dense, almost asperate punctation, margins narrowly impunctate, with fine short-meshed to isodiametrical microsculpture in between; abdominal tergites with variegated golden pubescence in middle and basal depressions, becoming much sparser laterally; with dense and distinct isodiametrical microsculpture; female tergite X (Fig. 317) with apical portion short and broad, boomerang-shaped.

Aedeagus (Figs. 119–122) slender, almost symmetrical; paramere (Fig. 122) almost as long as median lobe with deeply emarginate apex.

DIAGNOSIS: The species may be easily recognized by the conspicuous color pattern and the oblong head.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 374): The species is at present known only from Ishigaki-jima in the Ryukyu archipelago, Japan.

Eucibdelus ater species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: very large species with almost *Rhyncocheilus*-like appearance and markedly oblong head, antennal segments 8–10 strongly transverse and strongly asymmetrical with sharply triangular cross-section, protibiae as broad as protarsi, median lobe of aedeagus with subapical (dorso-)lateral projections. *Eucibdelus hoi* has been tentatively placed in this group.

Eucibdelus ater sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Sichuan, Gongga Shan, 6.VII.1999, Hailuoguo Glacier Park, above Camp 2, ca. 2800 m, ca. 29°35'N 102°00'E” (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 19): 18.8 mm long (10.3 mm, abdomen excluded). Entirely black, elytra with weak bronze metallic hue, humeral gibbosities indistinctly reddish brown, mandibles dark reddish testaceous with portion along dorso-lateral furrow black; labrum black with lateral margins narrowly dark reddish; antennal segments black with bases narrowly obscurely reddish.

Head slightly oblong (ratio about 1.1), tempora regularly convex, distinctly widened behind eyes, 1.77 times as long as small eyes; dorsal surface densely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous, anterior margin of clypeus narrowly impunctate but matt due to microsculpture; antennae with segments 4–6 slightly oblong, 7 as long as wide, 8–10 transverse, strongly asymmetrical, segment 11 about as long as 8–10 combined, distal constricted half distinctly bent; pronotum 1.12 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, lateral outline shortly concave in anterior third and more distinctly so in posterior half; dorsal surface quite uneven, with several depressions in anterior third and in front of posterior margin; punctuation as strong and as dense as on head; scutellum with punctuation as dense and almost as strong as on pronotum, with deep triangular depression in center; elytra very densely but finely punctate; elytral pubescence difficult to interpret but generally dark with two indistinct tufts of silvery pubescence mediolaterally on disc slightly behind midlength and laterally behind shoulders, with a few golden setae on humeral gibbosities; abdominal tergites III–VII with a pair of broad and shallow basal depressions but without any trace of accessory lines; tergites III–VI with predominantly dark pubescence but with a mixture of a few silvery and golden setae along posterior margin and laterally, tergites VII and VIII with a broad band of silvery pubescence in anterior 4/5; legs with protibiae about as broad as protarsi, mid and hind tibiae inconspicuously bisinuate.

Aedeagus (Figs. 149–151) huge, median lobe laterally with characteristic subapical, lobe-like, dorsad directed extensions on both sides (Fig. 150); paramere (Fig. 151) broad, almost entirely covering median lobe in ventral view, with a dense cluster of numerous peg setae.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is unique because of its huge size and dark appearance. For separation from the similarly large and related *E. major*, see the respective section below.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 375): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named *ater* (Latin for “dark”), because of its overall black color.

Euclidelus major sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Shaanxi 1999, Qinling Shan, Taibaishan range, Houzhenzi env., 1900m, 33°53'N 107°49'E, 1.-12.8., leg. Siniaev & Plutenko” (CSMNB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 20): 18.2 mm long (10.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Head black dorsally, reddish ventrally, a narrow strip along anterior margin of clypeus and around antennal sockets reddish; labrum black, laterally obscurely reddish; mandibles reddish testaceous; palpi bright reddish; antennae reddish brown, proximal segments somewhat paler than distal segments, segment 1 blackened dorsally, segment 11 also darker in places; pronotum black, deflexed lateral portion and narrow portion of hypomeron along lateral margin reddish; elytra dark brown to black-brown, hypomera broadly bright reddish, posterior margin, suture and shoulders narrowly more obscurely reddish; abdominal tergites black, posterior margins broadly and paratergites partly, obscurely reddish; legs dark reddish brown, femora and protibiae partly darker.

Head slightly oblong (ratio 1.06), tempora subparallel, 1.43 times as long as distinctly protruding eyes; in front of base with pair of oblique, longitudinal, shallow depressions and with additional small depressions on frons; dorsal surface densely punctate, punctures almost areolate, punctural grooves contiguous, forming short longitudinal rugae on vertex; antennae quite slender, segments 4 and 5 markedly oblong, 6 slightly oblong, 7 as long as wide, 8–10 transverse, subserrate, 11 almost as long as 8–10 combined; pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide, widest in anterior fourth, dorsal surface as densely and coarsely punctate as head, rather uneven, with several shallow, irregular depressions, with a lateral depression in anterior fourth, superior marginal line may be seen from above in that place; scutellum densely and coarsely punctate but punctural grooves shallower than on head and pronotum; elytra very densely and very finely punctate; elytral pubescence golden brown anteriorly and posteriorly, with a very broad transverse band of silvery pubescence and a pair of indistinct spots of black pubescence near suture; abdominal tergites without accessory lines at base, tergites III–VI with pair of large shallow basal depressions bearing dark pubescence, laterally and almost entire tergites VII and VIII with pubescence of mixed golden and silvery hairs; legs with protibiae about as broad as protarsi, mid and hind tibiae inconspicuously bisinuate.

Aedeagus (Figs. 152–154) similar to that of *E. ater* but with longer paramere and different apex of median lobe in lateral view; paramere (Fig. 154) with similar arrangement and number of peg setae as in the previous species.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is closely related to *E. ater* based on the very similar shape of the aedeagus. Externally, the species differs markedly in the lighter color, reddish ventral face of the head, reddish pronotal and elytral hypomera, and extensive silvery elytral pubescence.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 375): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the species refers to its large size. Together with the previous species they are among the largest species of the genus.

Euclidelus hoi SCHILLHAMMER & HU sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “TAIWAN: Taichung City, Daxue Mt. 33k, Heping District [in brackets in Chinese characters, 33k], 19.V.2018-09.VI.2018, by FIT leg. Y. H. Ho” (NMNS). – **Paratypes** (14 exs.): same data as holotype (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: FSHC; 1 ♂: NMW); “TAIWAN: Pingtung Co. Dahan Mt. [in brackets in Chinese characters] Chunri Township, ca. 1400 m, 26-V-2019 leg. Y.C. Chiu” (1 ♂: NMW; 2 ♀♀: FSHC); “TAIWAN: Pingtung Co. Chunjih, Tahanshan [in brackets in Chinese characters] 1400 m, 2021, V-15 Leg. Yi-Ting Chung, CCCC” (2 ♀♀: TARI; 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but “light trap, VI-12” (1 ♀: FSHC); “Mt. Dahan, Taitang [?] Taiwan, 19. Jun. 2019, M. Matsumura leg.”

(1 ♀: CHK); "TAIWAN, Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area, Datong township, Yilan County, [several characters in Japanese], 30.VI.2015, J. Yamasako leg." (1 ♂: CHK).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 21): 14–18 mm long (8.0–9.9 mm, abdomen excluded). Entire body bright orange red, vertex of head with a pair of large but very indistinct brownish spots (sometimes recognizable only by the presence of black pubescence), 5–7 distal antennal segments blackish, pronotum with a variably sized pair of longitudinal black stripes on both sides along midline and an additional small spot laterally, abdominal tergites III–VII with black spots in basal depressions, those on tergites III and VII rather small.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.03–1.09 times as long as wide, widest above strongly protruding eyes, much narrower above tempora, thus appearing markedly oblong; tempora subparallel, 1.3–1.35 times as long as eyes in males, 1.5 times in the single available (large) female; dorsal surface with very dense and rather coarse punctation, punctural grooves partly confluent, with very narrow and variably developed shiny line along middle; antennae with segments 4–6 markedly oblong, 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 slightly transverse and markedly asymmetrical, 11 about as long as 9–10 combined or inconspicuously longer; pubescence short, golden but also with large parts with short black pubescence on frons and in posterior half; pronotum narrow, 1.13–1.17 times as long as wide, widest at anterior angles, markedly narrowed toward base, rarely subparallel in anterior half or even slightly convergent toward anterior angles, lateral outline concave in front of posterior angles; dorsal surface with punctation similar to that on head, with an indistinct indication of a narrow impunctate midline in posterior half; pubescence as on head, black pubescence primarily on dark spots but also in anterior third; scutellum with shallow depression, punctation very dense almost as strong as on head and pronotum, reaching to very margin; elytra finely, densely punctate, punctures separated by about a puncture diameter but hardly visible due to irregular microsculpture on interstices; pubescence golden and black, latter around scutellum and broadly along anterior two thirds along suture, and as smaller lateral spots; abdominal tergites III–VII with pairs of basal depression, without accessory lines; punctation fine and dense, quite uniform, surface between punctures with transverse microreticulation of waves medially, more short-meshed laterally; pubescence golden, with larger spots of black pubescence in depressions of tergites V and VI, with very sparse or without black pubescence in depression of remaining tergites; protibiae as broad as protarsi in males, broader than protarsi and more swollen in females; female tergite X (Fig. 318) with apical portion broad, medially emarginate, rather densely setose but with wide asetose median line.

Aedeagus (Figs. 155–156) appearing symmetrical, with very characteristic apical portion of median lobe, which is distinctly widened subapically at about level of parameral apex, and then extended into a narrow, spatula-like apical piece; paramere slender, with apex resting in median furrow of median lobe; underside not studied but obviously without or with very indistinct peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is habitually similar to the preceding two species but differs at once by the orange-red color of the body.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 375): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of Yu-Hsiang Ho, specialist in Latridiidae and Histeridae, who collected the type series of this beautiful species.

Eucibdelus oviceps species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: rather large species with elytral patches distinct, antennal segments 8–10 strongly transverse and strongly

asymmetrical but with outline somewhat less sharp-edged compared to the previous species group, protibiae as broad as protarsi, aedeagus simple, female tergite X “two-segmented”.

***Eucibdelus oviceps* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “KUATUN, FUKIEN, China, 14.5.46, leg. Tschung Sen” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (11 exs.): same locality data as holotype, but “9.5.46” (2 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but “1.V.1946 [CNC 1805108]” (1 ♂: CNC); “Kuatun (2300m), 27.40 n.Br. 117.40 ö.L., J. Klapperich, 13.5.1938 (Fukien)” (2 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but “13.6.1938” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: S-Zhejiang, 31.5.2010, Caoyutang, for. Park, 1100-1300m, 27°55'N 119°39'E, leg. J. Turna” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: W-Zhejiang, 7.-17.6., Jiulong Shan, 600-700 m, 28°22'N 118°51'E, 2008, leg. J. Turna” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: FUJIAN Prov., 28.v.2018, Wuyishan Mts. NNR, Taoyuanyu valley, 27°43.7'N, 117°42.8'E, 575 m \ river valley, mixed forest + bamboo, J. Hájek, D. Král, J. Růžicka & L. Sekerka lgt.” (1 ♂: NMP; 1 ♂: NMW); almost identical label data as before, but “28.v. + 2.vi.2018” (1 ♀: NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 22): 13.0–19.0 mm long (7.4–9.2 mm, abdomen excluded). Rather matt; head black, very often with postero-lateral corners of tempora and ventral face obscurely reddish to various extent, anterior margin of frons narrowly reddish; pronotum black with anterior and posterior margin narrowly reddish, lateral margin broadly and hypomera entirely reddish; scutellum dark brown to black, with broad reddish margins; elytra reddish brown with a large dark brown to blackish stripe along scutellum and anterior 2/3 of suture and also almost entire lateral portion, leaving a V-shaped reddish brown stripe on disc of elytra, sutural stripe narrowly and posterior margin more broadly reddish; abdominal tergites III–VI dark brown to black with anterior margin very narrowly and posterior margin broadly bright reddish, paratergites reddish but darkened to various extent in posterior half; tergite VII variably reddish to dark brown, dark color usually confined to anterior portion and to some extent laterally; tergite VIII obscurely reddish with darker sides; sternites in general darker than tergites; mouth-parts bright reddish; antennae with proximal 6–8 antennomeres reddish, at least segment 9 and 10 blackish, segment 11 either entirely reddish or black with reddish distal half; legs reddish testaceous, with femora darkened to various extent.

Head ovoid, 1.01–1.05 times as long as wide, tempora distinctly convex, bulging, 1.21–1.25 (in one specimen 1.45) times as long as eyes; dorsal surface exceedingly densely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous, near frons often with a very small, irregular shiny patch; antennae with segments 4–5 slightly oblong, 6 inconspicuously oblong, 7 about as long as wide, 8 as long as wide or inconspicuously transverse, 9–10 moderately transverse, 11 about as long as 8–10 combined; pronotum short, shorter than head, 1.05–1.13 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in slight concave arc; dorsal surface with punctuation as strong and dense as on head; head and pronotum with conspicuous golden pubescence; scutellum with dense and coarse punctuation, narrow margins with less dense punctuation, thus somewhat shiny; elytra exceedingly densely and very finely punctate, with a large lateral patch of silvery pubescence in anterior two thirds, dense and distinctly visible in middle third, reaching almost to suture and, more sparingly, toward shoulders, remaining portion with dark pubescence; suture a bit shorter than pronotum along midline; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of distinct depressions at base, depressions with black subtomentose pubescence; pairs of oblique accessory lines almost lacking; with golden pubescence at posterior margins and bordering black subtomentose patches and with patches of silvery pubescence laterally; tergite VII almost entirely covered by golden pubescence except for small latero-basal patch of silvery pubescence (as in many other species, interpretation of this character depends on the viewing angle); tergite VIII with golden pubescence in anterior half and black pubescence in posterior half; protibiae broad, as broad as tarsi, cross section oval, outer margin forming a rather sharp edge at least in distal half; female tergite X (Fig. 319) with broad, orbicular, well pigmented apical portion, bearing very fine setae, and narrowly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 157–159) rather simple, slightly asymmetrical with paramere bent slightly to the left; paramere (Fig. 159) rather slender, with subtruncate apex, with a dense cluster of numerous peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species resembles members of the *E. gracilis* group and some species of the *E. varius* group, particularly in coloration of elytra but differs primarily by the transverse penultimate antennal segments, the ovoid head, and from all species of those two groups except *E. gracilis* and *E. graciloides* by the broad protibiae.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 375): The species is at present known from Fujian and Zhejiang provinces in Southeast China.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the ovoid head shape.

Eucibdelus chungii SCHILLHAMMER & HU sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “TAIWAN: Pingtung Co., Chunjih, Tahanshan [Chinese characters], 1400 m, light trap, 2021, VI-02, Leg. Yi-Ting CHUNG, CCCC” (TARI). – **Paratypes** (25 exs.): same data as holotype (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: TARI; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); same data as holotype, but “2021, VI-12” (5 ♂♂: TARI; 2 ♂♂: NMW); same data as holotype, but “1350 m, 2022, VII-21” (1 ♀: TARI); same locality as holotype, but 19.V.2015 (1 ♀: TARI); same locality as holotype, but 15.VI.2019 (1 ♂: TARI); same locality as holotype, but 18.V.2020 (1 ♀: NMW); “TAIWAN: Pingtung Co., Dahan Mt. 25k, [Chinese characters], Chunri Township, 25-VI-2016, leg. Y. C. Chiu” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: FSHC); “Taiwan: Chiayi, Alishan [Chinese characters], 29.V.2016, leg. B.-X. Guo” (1 ♂: TARI); “TAIWAN: Taitung Co., Lijia [Chinese characters], Beinan To. 14-VI-2011, leg. Uika Ong (collected from the flowers)” (1 ♀: NMNS); “Mailiru, Taiwan, 6.V.1983, N. Ito” (1 ♀: CHK); “TAIWAN, Fenchihu, 1400 m, 30.IV.1977, J.U.S. Klapperich \ CNC 1805-107” (1 ♀: CNC).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 25): 13.2–16.8 mm long (7.3–8.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black, latter with small stripe of deflexed portion along superior lateral line ferruginous red; labrum dark brown to blackish with medial and lateral part of each lobe broadly reddish in females, darker and with narrower reddish portions in males; mandibles reddish testaceous; palpi reddish, segment 2 of maxillary palpi with an indistinct dark brown band; antennae with segments 2–5 reddish, segment 1 darkened to various extent, usually proximal 2/3 darkened dorsally, segments 6 and 7 usually reddish in proximal half blackish in distal half, segments 8–11 black, but last segment usually with dark reddish tip; elytra dark reddish, broadly black around scutellum and postero-laterally, black color around scutellum often extending along suture to almost posterior margin, hypomera completely and broadly orange red; abdomen black, paratergites of segments III–VI reddish in anterior half, tergites VI and VII often obscurely reddish medio-posteriorly; legs with femora dark brown to black, tibiae and protarsi reddish to dark reddish, mid and hind tarsi usually darker than respective tibiae.

Head about as long as wide, almost as wide above tempora than above eyes, tempora broadly rounded, distinctly widened behind eyes, 1.12–1.20 times as long as distinctly protruding eyes; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctural grooves partly confluent on frons, forming longitudinal rugae, frons with pair of shallow depressions, clypeus impunctate and shiny, separated from frons by a blunt transverse suture, clypeus at somewhat lower level than frons; antennae with segments 4 and 5 distinctly oblong, 6 weakly oblong, 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 markedly transverse and asymmetrical, 11 almost as long as 8–10 combined in male, slightly shorter in female; pronotum 1.07–1.10 times as long as wide, widest at about midlength or very slightly in front of midlength, markedly narrowed toward base in concave arc, more slightly narrowed anteriorly in almost straight line; dorsal surface as densely and coarsely punctate as head, often with indication of a narrow impunctate midline, usually only in posterior half and vanishing far from posterior margin but also very often only with an impunctate patch in posterior third; scutellum with shallow depression, with punctuation much finer, less deep and less

dense than on pronotum; elytra very finely and densely punctate, also with very fine traces of microsculpture; abdominal tergites III–VII each with a pair of depressions at base and with oblique accessory lines, depressions shallower and accessory lines shorter on tergite VII; punctuation very dense, stronger than on elytra; with silvery pubescence antero-laterally, with subtomentose black pubescence in depressions and rust-red to golden reddish pubescence around depression and along posterior margin; protibiae of female distinctly broader and more bloated than those of male; female tergite X (Fig. 321) with apical portion well pigmented, with numerous marginal setae, narrowly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 160–162) similar to that of *E. oviceps*; paramere (Fig. 162) more distinctly narrowed toward truncate or even slightly notched apex, peg setae similarly arranged as in previous species but even more numerous.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species hardly differs from *E. oviceps*. It may be separated by the shape of the aedeagus, the female tergite X and by the shape of the paramere.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 375): The species is at present known only from the island of Taiwan, where it is probably endemic.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of Li-Ting Chung, amateur entomologist, who collected the major part of the type series.

Eucibdelus tamdaoensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “N Vietnam, Tam Dao, 18.V.1995, local collector” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (9 exs.): “VIETNAM: Tam Dao, 80 km N of Hanoi, prov. Vinh phu, 900 m, 20.4.1986” (1 ♂: SMNS); “Vietnam, Tam Dao, 17.-21.5.1990, Jan Horák legit (1 ♂: NMP; 1 ♀: NMW); “VIETNAM: Vinh Phuc pr. Tam Dao, 5.-11.6.1985, J. Picak leg.” (1 ♀: NMP); “Vietnam: Tam-Dao NP, Tam-Dao env., 8-18.V.2012, 900-1200 m, N21°27'38" E105°38'28", E. Jendek leg. \ CNC 1805114” (1 ♂: CNC); same data, but “CNC 1805115” (1 ♀: CNC); ibidem, but “13.-26.VI.2011 \ CNC 1805116” (1 ♀: CNC); “N-Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong N.P., N20°21'10" E105°35'00", 24.-28.iv.2012, 440 m, E. Jendek leg. \ CNC 1805110” (1 ♀: NMW); same data, but “CNC 1805111” (1 ♀: CNC).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 23–24): 14.7–16.0 mm long (7.6–8.1 mm, abdomen excluded). The species resembles *E. oviceps* in most characters but differs as follows: coloration with more pronounced sexual dimorphism, females generally lighter with broader reddish portions of head and pronotum, entirely reddish antennae, or almost entire fore body reddish; antennomeres distinctly shorter, with segments 8–10 markedly transverse; tergites III–VI with well-developed accessory lines, even tergite VII with short indication of accessory lines; basal depressions on tergites III–VI with much coarser punctuation; female tergite X (Fig. 320) very different from those of the preceding two species; apical portion large, triangular with slightly rounded sides, broadly connected to bas, setae as fine as in *E. oviceps*.

Measurements: head 1.00–1.03 times as long as wide, tempora 1.25–1.35 times as long as eyes, pronotum 1.06–1.08 times as long as wide.

Aedeagus (Figs. 163–165) similar to that of the preceding two species but paramere even narrower (Fig. 165) and much less closely attached to median lobe; peg setae numerous but less densely arranged.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 375): The species is at present known only from the type locality in North Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality, Tam Dao, a mountain range northwest of Hanoi and type locality of numerous beetle species.

Eucibdelus feae species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: small to moderately large species with distinct elytral patches, antennal segments 8–10 moderately transverse and moderately asymmetrical, protibiae as broad as protarsi, abdominal tergites III–VI with variably distinctly oblique accessory lines of variable length, sometimes quite short; aedeagus simple, female tergite X “two-segmented”. Some species show a pronounced sexual color dimorphism, and some have slightly to markedly bulging tempora.

Eucibdelus feae FAUVEL

Eucibdelus feae FAUVEL 1895: 247.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Lectotype** ♂: “Carin Chebá, 900–1100. m, L. Fea V XII.88 \ Syntypus *Eucibdelus feae* Fauvel 1895 \ Museo Civico di Genova” (MNG). – **Paralectotypes** (8 exs. with identical locality label data): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNG); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (IRSNB).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 31): 10.6–12.9 mm long (5.7–6.4 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum predominantly black, anterior margin of head narrowly bright reddish, deflexed portion and margins of pronotum often narrowly and obscurely reddish, head of females sometimes partly reddish but with black dorsal disc; scutellum black with very narrow reddish margins; elytra darker or brighter reddish testaceous, with an ill-delimited darker patch of variable extension laterally, sometimes almost entire elytra dark brown with reddish base, suture and posterior margin; abdominal tergites black; posterior margins very narrowly, very obscurely reddish; labrum bright reddish; antennae with segments 1 and 2 bright reddish yellow, segments 3–5(6) darker reddish, remaining segments dark brown to blackish, last segment with paler tip; legs black, profemora partly and protibiae almost entirely bright reddish.

Head rounded quadrangular, inconspicuously wider than long (ratio 1.03–1.04), widest above moderately protruding eyes, dorsal surface densely and rather coarsely punctate, punctural grooves almost contiguous, without any indication of an impunctate midline but with a narrow transverse impunctate band along anterior margin; tempora subparallel, 1.32–1.37 times as long as eyes in males, 1.60 times in the single measured female; antennae short, segment 4 weakly oblong, segment 5 as long as wide or inconspicuously oblong, segments 8–10 distinctly wider than long, segment 11 as long as or a bit longer than 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.06–1.12 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, anterior angles completely rounded; punctation as coarse and as dense as on head, with a short and narrow impunctate midline in posterior half; with three macrosetae; scutellum with similar punctation as on head and pronotum; elytra along sides markedly longer than pronotum along midline (ratio 1.45), densely and rather finely punctate; elytral pubescence somewhat similar to the pattern in the *E. gracilis* group; abdominal tergites III–VI with transverse basal depression and pairs of distinct, slightly oblique accessory lines, with moderately coarse punctation, very dense in depressions, becoming somewhat sparser toward posterior margin; pubescence difficult to interpret because appearance changes depending on angle of light but generally with a pair of dark subtomentose patches and dense silvery pubescence on tergites III–VI, with sparse golden pubescence near posterior margin of tergites III–V, with a broad band of dense silvery pubescence in anterior two thirds of tergite VII and black pubescence posteriorly, with a narrow anterior band of silvery pubescence on tergite VIII; protibia strongly dilated, distally broader than protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 324) well pigmented, oblong oval, setae very fine.

Aedeagus (Figs. 169–171) simple, slender, median lobe in lateral view with side facing paramere straight, apex pointed; paramere (Fig. 171) bent to the left, apex markedly notched; peg setae loosely arranged, extending to almost midlength of paramere.

DIAGNOSIS: Because of the scarcity of material of many members of this group, and due to the fact that this species is represented only by the very old type material, it is difficult to tell if the color would be the same in fresh specimens. Due to the fact, that other members of this group look very similar, the only means for positive identification of this species is the shape of the aedeagus and, to some extent, the shape of the female tergite X.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 376): The species is at present known only from the type locality in northern Kayin State, Myanmar. The record from northern Myanmar (SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109) is based on a misidentification and refers to *E. chapmani*.

***Eucibdelus pseudofeae* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “Maymyo V.10, H.L. Andrewes \ *Eucibdelus* feae \ M.Cameron. Bequest. B.M. 1955-147.” (BMNH).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 32): 13.7 mm long (7.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black anterior margin of frons, and anterior and posterior margin of pronotum narrowly obscurely reddish, dark portions with faint metallic hue; elytra bright reddish brown to orange red, laterally with a somewhat darker “shade” at midlength; abdominal segments black, posterior margins of tergites III–V and VII narrowly, that of tergite VIII somewhat more broadly, obscurely reddish; labrum and palpi reddish yellow, mandibles somewhat darker reddish; antennae with segments 1 and 2 reddish, 3–6 a bit darker reddish brown, 7–10 black, 11 with proximal half black and distal half reddish; anterior and middle legs reddish with femora at base and medial faces of tibiae darker brown, hind legs black, lateral faces of tibiae reddish.

Head suborbicular, inconspicuously longer than wide (ratio 1.02), tempora almost regularly convex, 1.46 times as long as moderately protruding eyes; dorsal surface very densely and coarsely punctate, narrow reddish transverse strip at anterior margin impunctate; antennae short, segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, segments 8–10 distinctly transverse, segment 11 almost as long as 8–10 combined; pronotum 1.11 as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in almost straight line, anterior angles completely rounded; dorsal surface with punctation as coarse and dense as on head, with an indistinct and short indication of a midline in posterior half; head and pronotum with rather long golden pubescence; scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, punctures shallower than those of head and pronotum; elytra with very dense and fine punctation, with golden yellow pubescence that appears a bit paler, more silvery medio-laterally; abdominal tergites III–VI with transverse basal depression and pairs of oblique accessory lines; entire surface densely and moderately coarsely punctate, punctation somewhat coarser in basal depressions; with silvery pubescence baso-laterally and golden pubescence medially on tergites III–VI, with black subtomtose patches medially on tergites V and VI, tergites VII and VIII with broad basal band of silvery pubescence, black pubescence posteriorly; protibiae of male as broad as protarsi.

Aedeagus (Figs. 172–174) slender, similar to that of *E. feae*; median lobe in lateral view with side facing paramere almost straight, apex pointed; paramere (Fig. 174) slightly bent to left side, apex rounded, peg setae more numerous, more densely arranged than in *E. feae*.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is very similar to *E. feae* but differs in the larger body size, the suborbicular head, shorter antennae, more uniformly reddish colored elytra, less obvious amount of silvery pubescence on the fore body, and the shape of the aedeagus. However, since only one specimen of this species is known, it is impossible to tell the variability range of these characters and how much the colors have faded due to age of the specimen, especially concerning the elytra.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 376): The species is at present known only from the type locality, nowadays known as Pyin-Oo-Lwin, in Shan State, Myanmar, a famous hill station during British colonial times.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the species refers to the close similarity with *E. feae*.

***Eucibdelus luridipennis* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “N-LAOS: 20 km NW Louang Namtha, 21°09.2'N 101°18.7'E, 900 – 1100 m, 5.-30.V.1997, leg. C. Holzschuh [97-704]” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (16 exs.): same data as holotype (1 ♀: NMW); “LAOS: Houa Phan Prov., Phu Loei Nat. Park, Ban Sakok, 20°10'N 103°12'E, ca. 1100 m, 23.-26.V.2001, D. Hauck lgt.” (6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: CSMNB, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); “NE-LAOS: Hua Phan Province, 25 km SE Viengxai, Ban Kangpabang, 14.-18.V.2001, leg. D. Hauck” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “NE-LAOS: Hua Phan Provinz, Muanghiam, thermal springs, 20°07'N 103°22'E, 680 m, leg. C. Holzschuh, 15.-16.V.2007” (1 ♀: NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 26–27): 10.0–14.0 mm long (5.8–7.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head, pronotum black, elytra orange red, scutellum black with dark reddish margin, abdomen black with posterior margins and part of paratergites of segments III–V obscurely reddish brown, antennae with proximal 5 or 6 segments reddish, remaining segments black, last segment with variably extensive reddish tip; legs black, protibiae and protarsi reddish, profemora to variable extent dark reddish, meso- and metatarsi with black basal tarsomeres, becoming gradually more reddish distad. Female: Entire head and pronotum as well as fore and hind legs bright reddish, otherwise as in male.

Head rounded quadrangular, about as wide as long, tempora subparallel or very slightly widened behind eyes, 1.30–1.65 times as long as eyes, larger specimens usually with longer temples; surface uniformly, densely, moderately coarsely punctate, not forming any rugae, a small strip along anterior margin of clypeus impunctate; antennae rather short, segments 4 and 5 inconspicuously oblong, 6 and 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 weakly to more distinctly transverse, segment 11 slightly longer than 9 and 10 combined in male, as long as 9 and 10 combined in female; pronotum 1.03–1.10 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc, dorsal surface almost regularly convex, with punctation as on head, with inconspicuous to more distinct indication of an impunctate midline in posterior third or posterior half; head and pronotum with silvery (male) or golden (female) pubescence; scutellum with punctation as dense as on head and pronotum but slightly finer; elytra densely and finely punctate, pubescence golden but with small patches of blackish pubescence next to suture and laterally in posterior half; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of basal depressions, tergites III–V with distinct but short, oblique accessory lines at base; tergites III–V with golden subtomentose pubescence in middle that, however, appears black in depressions when viewed perpendicularly from above, and with silvery pubescence laterally, tergite VI mostly with black pubescence centrally and silvery pubescence laterally, VII with silvery pubescence in anterior 3/5 and black pubescence in posterior 2/5, VIII with silvery pubescence in anterior 2/5 and black pubescence in posterior 3/5; posterior margin of tergite VIII with shallow median notch; female tergite X (Fig. 322) with apical portion almost perfectly pentagonal, narrowly connected to base, marginal setae very fine.

Aedeagus (Figs. 175–178) with median lob shorter than paramere, in lateral view, side facing paramere curved, apex rounded; paramere (Fig. 178) with peg setae similar in number and arrangement as in *E. pseudofeae*.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is almost identical to *E. pseudofeae* and *E. horaki*. It differs from *E. horaki* by the slightly larger body size and from both by the shape of the aedeagus. Female tergite X similar to that of *E. horaki* but slightly larger and with slightly longer apical piece.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 376): The species is known from several places in northern Laos.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the light color of the elytra, *luridus*, -a, -um (Latin adjective) meaning “pale”.

***Eucibdelus horaki* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “NW-THAILAND, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po \ 9.-16.5.1991, 1600-2000 m, leg. J. Horak” (NMW).

– **Paratypes** (30 exs.): same data as holotype (5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: NMW); same locality, but “17.-23.5.1991” (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); same locality, but “30.4.-4.5.1991” (4 ♀♀: NMW); same locality, but “8.-18.5.1992” (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: NMW); same locality, but 17.-23.4.1991, leg. L. Dembicky (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “NW-THAILAND 23.-31.5. Mae Hong Son 1992 Ban Si Lang 1200m J. Horak leg.” (1 ♀: NMW); “N-Thailand, Nan, Lom Sak – Dan Sai, 17.-19.5.1993, Pacholatko & Dembicky” (1 ♂: NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 28–29): 9.2–13.3 mm long (4.5–6.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head, pronotum black, elytra orange red, scutellum black with dark reddish margin, abdomen black, sometimes posterior margins of tergites narrowly, obscurely, weakly delimited reddish, paratergites of segments III–V often with a very small posterior portion obscurely reddish, antennae with proximal 2–6 segments reddish or reddish brown, remaining segments black, last segment with variably extensive reddish tip; legs black, protibiae and protarsi reddish, profemora to variable extent dark reddish, meso- and metatarsi with black basal tarsomeres, becoming gradually more reddish distad, meso- and metatibiae often with reddish outer faces, in those cases also meso- and metatarsi to variable extent reddish. Female: Head and pronotum reddish, usually with extensive dark disc so that only margin remaining reddish, rarely completely reddish; fore and hind legs bright reddish but mesotarsi always darker than mesotibiae; hind legs as in male.

Head rounded quadrangular, hardly wider than long; eyes moderately large, tempora subparallel to slightly convex, 1.33–1.48 times as long as eyes; surface densely, moderately coarsely punctate, some punctures almost confluent, forming some indistinct rugae, a small strip along anterior margin of clypeus impunctate; antennae rather short, segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, 5–7 about as long as wide, 8–10 weakly to more distinctly transverse, segment 11 as long as 9 and 10 combined in male, slightly longer in female; pronotum 1.07–1.16 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc, dorsal surface almost regularly convex, with punctuation as on head, with indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half; head and pronotum with silvery (male) or golden (female) pubescence; scutellum with punctuation as dense as on head and pronotum but slightly finer; elytra densely and finely punctate, pubescence golden but with small patches of blackish pubescence next to tip of scutellum, next to suture in posterior half and two small patches laterally, one each in anterior and posterior half; abdominal tergites III–VI with transverse basal depressions, tergites III–VI with distinct but short, oblique accessory lines at base; tergites III–V with darker (male) or brighter and more extensive (female) golden subtomtose pubescence in middle that in male appears markedly darker antero-medially when viewed perpendicular from above, and with silvery pubescence antero-laterally, tergite VI mostly with black pubescence centrally and silvery pubescence laterally, VII with silvery pubescence in anterior 3/5 and black pubescence in posterior 2/5, VIII with silvery pubescence in anterior half and black pubescence in posterior half; posterior margin of tergite VIII with shallow median notch which may be indistinct or lacking in most females; female tergite X (Fig. 323).

Aedeagus (Figs. 179–182) similar to that of *E. luridipennis* in ventral view but in lateral view, side of median lobe facing paramere very uneven due to ridges, resembling some of species of the *E. argentipennis* group; paramere (Fig. 182) almost identical to that of *E. luridipennis*.

DIAGNOSIS: See respective section under *E. luridipennis*.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 376): The species is at present known only from northern Thailand.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of Jan Horák, Czech expert in Mordellidae, who collected most of the type specimens.

***Eucibdelus hoabinhensis* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “Hoa Binh Tonkin de Cooman \ Typus \ *Eucibdelus* sp. det. Schillhammer 2019” (NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 30): 9.5 mm long (5.3 mm, abdomen excluded). The species is almost identical externally to *E. pseudofeae* but differs as follows: pubescence on head, pronotum and medial portions of abdominal tergites III–VI more silvery than golden, eyes somewhat larger (tempora 1.38 times as long as eyes), pronotum less oblong (1.04 times as long as wide).

Aedeagus (Figs. 166–168) much smaller than that of *E. pseudofeae*, median lobe in lateral view with apex more rounded and with distinct subapical extension toward paramere; paramere (Fig. 168) distinctly more narrowed apicad.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 376): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality.

***Eucibdelus yunnanensis* HAYASHI**

Eucibdelus (*Pareucibdelus*) *yunnanensis* HAYASHI 1998: 36.

TYPE MATERIAL: The type material has not been studied. The identity of the species was interpreted from the illustrations of the original description. Type locality: Yunnan, Dongchuan, 26.07°N 103.14°E, 1500–3200 m.

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 34): 10.5–13.5 mm long (5.1–6.3 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Fore body black, anterior margin of clypeus narrowly reddish, deflexed portion of pronotum narrowly reddish testaceous, elytral hypomeron broadly, sharply delimited, bright reddish, suture and posterior margin of elytra narrowly, obscurely reddish; abdominal segments black to black brown, tergites VII–VIII reddish with small blackish patches antero-laterally, rarely black with a small reddish spot on disc of tergite VII; paratergites reddish, partly blackish in posterior half of segments IV–VI; antennae mostly with segments 2–6 reddish, segment 1 to large extent and segments 7–10 black, segment 11 with black proximal half and dark reddish distal half; legs reddish, femora dark brown. Female: Coloration similar to that of male but labrum yellowish, ventral face of head entirely or to a large extent reddish, clypeus more extensively reddish, shoulders more extensively and brighter reddish, legs also with femora bright yellowish red, antennae with segments 1–7 reddish.

Head inconspicuously longer than wide (ratio 1.02–1.03), rarely as long as wide or even inconspicuously wider than long; widest above rather distinctly protruding eyes; tempora subparallel to weakly convex, 1.2–1.3 times as long as eyes; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, on vertex and frons punctural grooves partly longitudinally confluent; anterior portion of clypeus narrowly impunctate and shiny, except for row of setae along anterior margin; antennae of male with segments 4 and 5 slightly oblong, 6 about as long as wide, 8–10 distinctly transverse, 11 about as long as 8–10 combined; antennae of female generally shorter, segment 5 as long as wide, segment 11 shorter, about as long as 9–10 combined; pronotum 1.09–1.12 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in slight concave arc; punctuation as on head, with narrow and indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half, in one specimen somewhat more distinct; elytra along sides much longer than pronotum (about 1.6

times), with dense and very fine punctation; with broad transverse band of silvery pubescence, circumscutellar area and a broad portion along posterior margin appearing dark; abdominal tergites III–VI with pairs of distinct oblique accessory lines and distinct transverse depression between them, with dense and fine punctation on entire tergite and with distinct short-meshed to isodiametrical micro-reticulation between punctures in anterior half of tergites; protibiae as wide as protarsi, a bit broader in females than in males; female tergite X (Fig. 325) with apical portion hardly longer than wide.

Aedeagus (Figs. 187–190) similar to that of *E. chinensis* but median lobe in lateral view with more distinctly curved outline of side facing paramere and less acutely pointed apex; paramere (Fig. 190) more abruptly narrowed toward more acute tip, peg setae similar in number and density but cluster hardly divided basad.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is related and similar in appearance to *E. feae* but differs in slightly broader build, generally darker coloration of elytra with broader band of silvery pubescence, slightly larger eyes, more oblong pronotum and more pronounced sexual dimorphism in color and proportions of antennal segments. It is almost identical externally to *E. chapmani* – for distinguishing the two species see “Diagnosis” of *E. chapmani* below.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: YUNNAN: Lijiang, 26°53'N 100°18'E, 1800 m, 23.VI.–21.VII.1992, leg. E. Jendek (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); same data, but leg. S. Becvar (2 ♀♀: NMW); SICHUAN: E Xichang, 2250 m, pine forest, 16.–19.VI.2004, leg. R. Fabbri (1 ♂: CSMNB); Moxi env., Hailuoguo valley, Gonghe vill., 1715 m, 29°37'27"N 102°06'28"E, 17.–21.VI.2014, at light in front of hotel, ruderals and gardens close to margin of mixed forest, leg. J. Hájek, J. Růžicka & M. Tkoč (1 ♀: NMP).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known only from two localities each in Yunnan and Sichuan, China.

Eucibdelus chapmani BERNHAUER

Eucibdelus chapmani BERNHAUER 1933: 49.

Eucibdelus feae: SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109 (misidentification).

TYPE MATERIAL: *E. chapmani*: **Holotype** ♀: “Yunnan-sen [Kunming], Chine, Coll. J. Chapman \ Chapmani Brnh. Typus \ Chapmani Brnh. Typus unic. Eucibdelus \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer Collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087773 Field Museum Pinned” (FMNH).

Three specimens (deposited in the MHNG: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) with identical locality data have been erroneously provided with paratype labels.

DIAGNOSIS (Habitus: Fig. 35): Externally, the species is almost identical to *E. yunnanensis* but differs as follows: suture less distinctly reddish, posterior margin of elytra even more narrowly and somewhat less brightly and sharply delimited reddish.

Measurements: 11.0–13.3 mm long (5.5–6.7 mm, abdomen excluded); head usually 1.04–1.05 times as long as wide, in a very small male exceptionally only 0.97 times; tempora 1.45–1.55 times as long as eyes in normal sized and larger specimens, 1.12–1.28 times in smaller specimens; pronotum 1.10–1.16 times as long as wide; female tergite X (Figs. 326–327) with apical pigmented portion markedly oblong, base narrower.

Aedeagus (Figs. 191–193) similar to that of *E. yunnanensis* but median lobe in lateral view with subapex more sharply protruding toward paramere and nearly straight before apical tooth; paramere (Fig. 193) distinctly slenderer, apical portion flame-shaped.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: YUNNAN: “Yunnan fou \ M.Cameron Bequest B.M. 1955-147” (1 ♀: BMNH); Dali Zhou, Weishan Co., Weibaoshan, w slope, 2000–2800 m, 25°11' N 100°24' E, 25.–28.VI.1992, leg. V. Kuban (1 ♂: NMB); Dali

Zhou, Weishan Co., Weibaoshan, 2700–3000 m, 30.VI.–17.VII.1993, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♀: NMW); Dali, 1600–2000 m, 5.–8.VII.1990, leg. L. & M. Bocak. (1 ♂: NMB); Dali, 16.VI.1993, leg. S. Bečvář (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); Dali, Cang Shan, east slope, 25°42'N 100°08'E, 21.VI.1992, leg. V. Kubán (4 ♀♀: NMB; 1 ♀: NMW); same locality, but 25°38'N 100°09'E, 6.VI.1993, leg. Bolm (1 ♀: NMB); 15 km N Lijiang, 2600–2800 m, 6.VII.1994, leg. H. Schillhammer [15] (1 ♀: NMW).

M Y A N M A R: KACHIN STATE: Kambaiti, 2000 m, 12.–17.VI.1934, leg. R. Malaise (1 ♀: RMS; 1 ♀: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known only from Yunnan Province in China, where it is seemingly more widely distributed, and from northern Myanmar at the very border with China. The range partly overlaps with that of *E. yunnanensis*.

Eucibdelus gratus CAMERON

Eucibdelus gratus CAMERON 1932: 221.

Eucibdelus (*Pareucibdelus*) *gratus*: HAYASHI 1998: 40.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “Chandkhira, Sylhet. \ *E. gratus* Type Cam. \ Type \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147 \ *Eucibdelus* (*Pareucibdelus*) *gratus* CAMERON Det. Y. HAYASHI 1998” (BMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 33): 12.0 mm long (6.1 mm, abdomen excluded). **NOTE:** The single type specimen lacks both antennae (except for the first two segments of the right antenna) and the left tibia and tarsus. Head and pronotum black, anterior margin of clypeus obscurely reddish; labrum, mandibles and first two segments of antennae reddish; scutellum black, narrow impunctate margin reddish; elytra with slightly more than anterior half dark reddish, remaining posterior portion black, except for narrowly reddish posterior margin and suture, hypomera bright orange red; abdominal tergites black, posterior margin of segments III and IV narrowly reddish testaceous; legs black, protibiae and protarsi bright reddish, mesotibiae partly dark reddish laterally, meso- and metatarsi partly dark reddish to reddish brown.

Head about as long as wide, rounded quadrangular, tempora subparallel, 1.3 times as long as eyes; dorsal surface densely and rather coarsely punctate, punctures almost contiguous, becoming somewhat less dense toward anterior margin, with an indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in anterior half; pronotum slightly oblong (ratio 1.06), widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in very slightly convex arc; punctation as dense and coarse as on head, with an indistinct impunctate midline; scutellum with dense and very coarse, almost contiguous punctation and long golden pubescence; elytra very finely and densely punctate, punctation becoming finer and less dense toward posterior margin; pubescence golden at base, silvery laterally at midlength and along suture, interrupted by two pairs of patches of dark pubescence, one near scutellum and another one at midlength of suture; abdominal tergites III–VI with distinct basal depression, laterally delimited by distinct oblique accessory lines, latter somewhat less distinct and shorter on tergite VI; densely punctate, punctation coarse in anterior half, particularly in basal depressions, becoming less coarse posteriorly; tergites III–V with variegated silvery and golden pubescence, silvery anteriorly, golden posteriorly, in depressions appearing darker but that may be caused by a different viewing angle, tergite VI with black pubescence and a narrow stripe of silvery pubescence at base, tergite VII with silvery pubescence in anterior 2/3 and black pubescence in posterior third.

Aedeagus (Figs. 194–197) similar to that of *E. chapmani* in ventral view, in lateral view, subapical portion that is bent toward paramere more rounded; paramere (Fig. 197) even more slender, tongue-shaped.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species hardly differs from *E. feae* and *E. pseudofeae*, except for the bicolored elytra of the male.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known only from the type locality in Northeast India (Assam). Sylhet is nowadays located in Bangladesh, Chandkhira lies close to the border on the Indian side.

Eucibdelus chinensis BERNHAUER

Eucibdelus chinensis BERNHAUER 1933: 50.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: "Tatsienlu-Kiulung China Em. Reitter [original label cut in two] \ chinensis Brh. Typ. unic. \ chinensis Brnh. Typus unic. Eucibdelus \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087774 FIELD MUSEUM pinned" (FMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 36): 13.5–16.2 mm long (6.5–8.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Head black, anterior margin rather narrowly bright reddish, either with a narrow, obscure reddish stripe laterally along tempora (male), or ventral face completely reddish, sharply delimited along tempora against black dorsal face (female); pronotum black, all margins, including hypomeron, either narrowly (male) or more broadly (female), sharply delimited, bright reddish; elytra black, deflexed portion and shoulders copiously, posterior margin and suture narrowly bright reddish (no sexual dimorphism); dark portions of fore body with slight metallic sheen; scutellum black with reddish margins; abdominal tergite III predominantly reddish, with basal depression and a small lateral spot black, tergite IV similar but with distinctly more extensive black parts, tergites V and VI black with reddish posterior margin and base, tergite VII reddish, narrowly black along anterior margin, tergites VIII–X almost entirely reddish, paratergites of all segments reddish; antennae reddish with segments 7–10 or 8–10 black, segment 11 either entirely reddish or with proximal half black, in the paratype from Jiangxi, tergites VII and VIII much darker than in the other specimens; labrum black with broad reddish margin in male, entirely reddish in females; mandibles and palpi bright reddish, legs reddish, femora to various extent dark brown, sometimes only profemora dark brown proximally.

Head ovoid to subovoid, 1.02–1.03 times as long as wide, widest above eyes in males with tempora shallowly convex, tempora more distinctly convex and widened in females, above tempora as wide as above eyes, 1.25 (male) – 1.4 (female) times as long as moderately protruding eyes; dorsal surface of head densely and rather coarsely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous; antennae with segments 4 and 5 weakly oblong, 8–10 distinctly transverse, 11 about as long as 8–10 combined in male, slightly longer than 9 and 10 combined in female; pronotum 1.05 (female) – 1.12 (male) times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in slightly concave arc or almost straight line, punctation as on head but with extremely narrow and indistinct indication (less than a puncture diameter) of an impunctate midline in posterior half; elytra markedly longer than pronotum along midline, suture shorter than pronotum along midline, about as long as pronotal width; extremely densely punctate in anterior half, slightly less dense in posterior half, punctures finer than on head and pronotum, narrow interstices finely wrinkled; with a transverse band of silvery pubescence at about midlength; labrum of male shorter than that of female; protibia and protarsi of female much broader than that of male; female tergite X (Fig. 328) with cup-shaped apical portion, well pigmented, narrowly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 183–186) with median lobe shorter than paramere, side facing paramere shortly bent toward paramere at apex; paramere (Fig. 186) with kind of flame-shaped apical portion, bent to left side, peg setae numerous, rather densely arranged, cluster roughly divided basad.

DIAGNOSIS: Males are almost identical externally to those of *E. chapmani* and *E. yunnanensis*, but so far its known distribution does not overlap with that of the other two species. Females show more extensive reddish parts.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: SICHUAN: "CHINA: Sichuan, Chingchenhou mts., 70km W Chengdu, 1500 m, 15.-20.VI.2005, leg. S. & V. Murzin" (1 ♂: CSMNB); SE-Sichuan, Huangjing forest park, 28°14'N 105°46'E, 1180 m, 30.V.–12.VI.2018, leg. Jatua (1 ♀: NMW); NE-Sichuan, rd. Wanyuan-Chenkou, pass 20 km NE Wanyuan, 32.2N 108.2E, ~1500 m, 22.VI.2000, leg. J. Turna (1 ♀: CHK); HUBEI: W-Hubei, 20.–21.6.2003, Muyuping S env., 31.45°N 110.4°E, ca. 1300 m, leg. J. Turna (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 18.V.2004 (1 ♀: NMW); SHAANXI: Xunyangba, 1.–3.VII.2005, Ivo Jeniš leg. (1 ♀: NMW); JIANGXI: Jinggang Shan, 500–600 m, 1 June 1998, S. Kazantsev leg." (1 ♂: FMNH).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known from Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi and Jiangxi provinces of China.

Eucibdelus kochi BERNHAUER

Eucibdelus kochi BERNHAUER 1939b: 596.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: "Tienmushan N.W. China Rtt. \ B \ mir unbekannt desideratus \ Kochi Brmh. Typus unic. don. C. Koch \ Kochi Brnh. Typus unic. Eucibdelus \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer Collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087788 Field Museum Pinned" (FMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 37): 9.7–12.3 mm long (5.2–6.6 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, rather matt; anterior margin of clypeus and a narrow portion around antennal sockets usually obscurely reddish testaceous, rarely head completely black; antennae with segments 1–3, rarely also 4 reddish, segments 1 and 3 usually darkened dorsally, segment 11 often dark reddish; mandibles and mouthparts reddish; labrum dark brown to blackish with broad reddish margin; hypomera of pronotum and elytra reddish, latter bright reddish; scutellum with dark reddish margin; posterior margins of abdominal segments narrowly, obscurely reddish, that of tergites III and IV a bit brighter; legs black or dark brown, tarsi reddish, tips of femora often dark reddish, tibiae often reddish to large extent, particularly protibiae. Female: Color almost as in male but tempora or large portion of ventral face of head dark reddish, antennae with segments 1–5 and 11 reddish; reddish color of pronotal hypomeron narrowly extending beyond lateral line onto lateral face of pronotum; reddish portion on elytral hypomeron a bit broader; legs generally brighter.

Head about as long as wide (l/w ratio: 0.98–1.03), tempora slightly (small specimens) to markedly (larger specimens) widened behind eyes, weakly to distinctly convex, 1.27–1.34 times as long as eyes, 1.12 in a very small male; dorsal surface very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures contiguous; without any indication of an impunctate midline; antennae with segment 4 moderately oblong, penultimate segments moderately transverse, segment 11 a bit longer than 9–10 combined in male, about as long in female; pronotum 1.05–1.09 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in almost straight line, shortly concave in front of hind angles; punctuation as on head, rarely with narrow and indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in posterior third; scutellum as densely and coarsely punctate as head and pronotum; elytra exceedingly densely punctate, punctuation much finer than on head and pronotum but somewhat coarser than in many other *Eucibdelus* species; elytral pubescence short, dark, with a more conspicuous lateral patch of silvery pubescence at midlength and another somewhat less conspicuous at shoulders; extension of silvery pubescence slightly variable; abdominal tergites III–V with transverse basal depression, laterally delimited by oblique accessory lines, depression on tergite VI less pronounced, accessory lines only indicated by an indistinct fold; punctuation very dense and moderately strong, surface between punctures with faint wavy microsculpture; pubescence black, silvery laterally on tergites III–VI and basal half of VII and basal fifth of VIII, with some golden setae towards posterior margin on tergites III–VI; female tergite X (Fig. 329) with apical portion slender, triangular, rather densely setose, broadly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 198–201) generally similar to that of *E. feae* but median lobe with a distinct narrow extension at apex pointing toward paramere; paramere (Fig. 201) with slightly emarginate apex.

DIAGNOSIS: This and the following two species are characterized by the dilated, convex tempora where the head is almost or exactly as wide as above eye level. *Eucibdelus kochi* hardly differs from *E. hunanensis* externally. It may be separated with certainty only by the aedeagus and the female tergite X. From *E. emeishanus* it differs in the generally darker coloration.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: FUJIAN: Guadun vill., 2300 m, 27.40°N 117.40°E, 26.V.1938, leg. J. Klapperich (2 ♂♂: NMW); ibidem, but 2.VI.1938 (1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, but 4.VI.1938 (2 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but 17.VI.1938 (1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 15.VI.46, leg. Tschung Sen (1 ♀: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known from two places in south-eastern China: Zhejiang, Fujian

Eucibdelus hunanensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA Hunan SE, Guidong env., 26.04N 113.56E, 26-31.V.1994” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (19 exs.): same data as holotype (8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: NMW); “CHINA Jiangxi W, Jinggang Shan, Ciping env., 2-4.VI.1994” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: Jiangxi, Jinggang Shan, 500-600 m, 1 June 1998, S. Kazantsev leg. \ Field Museum ex collection of H.G. Nelson \ [QR code] FMNHINS 4087794” (1 ♀: FMNH).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 38): 11.0–15.8 mm long (5.6–7.4 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, rather matt; mouthparts reddish testaceous; labrum black with dark reddish margins; antennae black, usually with segments 1–4 (very rarely 1–5) reddish, segments 1 and 4 often partly darkened dorsally, rarely only segments 2 and 3 reddish, sometimes segment 11 with reddish distal half; elytra with hypomera sharply delimited bright reddish, reddish color confined to hypomera; abdominal tergites of males black, with posterior margins usually narrowly, obscurely reddish, rarely reddish color more obviously brighter; females with tergites III and IV usually with reddish color distinctly more extensive, sometimes predominantly reddish, posterior margins of remaining tergites more broadly reddish medially, tergite VII often with a dark reddish spot in posterior half; fore legs reddish, profemora dark brown with reddish distal tip, remaining legs darker but tibiae often lighter laterally, legs of females on average often paler than those of males.

Head about as long as wide (l/w ratio: 0.95–1.04), eyes distinctly protruding, tempora about 1.2 times as long as eyes, in one very large female 1.35 times, slightly to markedly widened behind eyes, subparallel to convex; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures contiguous; without any indication of an impunctate midline; antennae with segment 4 hardly oblong, slightly more distinctly oblong in larger specimens, penultimate segments moderately transverse, segment 11 almost as long as 8–10 combined in male, inconspicuously shorter in female and smaller specimens in general; pronotum 1.02–1.06 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in almost straight line; punctuation as on head, usually with a very narrow indication of an impunctate midline in posterior third or even half; scutellum as densely punctate as head and pronotum but punctures slightly smaller; elytral punctuation and pubescence hardly differing from that of *E. kochi*; abdominal tergites hardly differing from those of *E. kochi* but with golden pubescence even sparser; female tergite X (Fig. 330) with apical portion well pigmented, shortly triangular with irregularly subtruncate tip, densely setose.

Aedeagus (Figs. 202–205) similar to that of *E. chinensis* but median lobe broader in lateral view, paramere (Fig. 205) with more evenly convex outline and differently arranged peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: See respective section under *E. kochi*.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known from one locality each in Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after Hunan Province in China, where the type locality is situated.

***Eucibdelus emeishanus* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “CHINA, Sichuan, Emei Shan, 1100-800m, 29.VII.1992, leg. C. Holzschuh” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (6 exs.): “CHINA centr. Sichuan prov., 10 km S from Siping, 21.-21. [sic!] VI.2005, Ivo Jeniš leg.” (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); “China: Sichuan, Qingchenhou mts, 70 km W Chengdu, 1435 m, 9.-14.VII.2004, S. Murzin” (1 ♀; CSMNB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 39): 11.5–13.9 mm long (6.6–7.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, rather matt; mouthparts reddish; labrum black with dark red margins; antennae with proximal 3–5 segments reddish; elytra black with a weak coppery sheen, hypomera reddish but less sharply delimited, reddish color extending dorsad in anterior half to include at least shoulders, rarely occupying a larger portion of dorsal surface; abdominal tergites III–V with posterior margin sharply delimited reddish, less so on remaining tergites; legs dark brown, protibiae reddish laterally. Female: Colored as male but with labrum and margins of pronotum reddish, reddish color usually more extensive on elytra, abdominal tergites with reddish color of posterior margins often markedly extended anteriorly, resulting in a red mid-longitudinal stripe.

Head about as long as wide (l/w ratio: 0.96–1.02), tempora about 1.09–1.13 (males) or 1.25–1.26 (females) times as long as eyes, markedly widened behind eyes, convex; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures contiguous; without any indication of an impunctate midline; antennae with segment 4 hardly oblong, penultimate segments distinctly transverse, segment 11 as long as or slightly longer than 8–10 combined; pronotum 1.01–1.09 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc; dorsal surface somewhat flattened; punctation as on head, usually with a very narrow indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half; scutellum as densely punctate as head and pronotum but punctures markedly smaller; elytral punctation and pubescence hardly differing from that of the previous two species but silvery pubescence less extensive; abdominal tergites with basal depression on tergite VI very shallow, pubescence of tergites as in *E. hunanensis*; female tergite X (Fig. 331) with very small and short apical portion, margin densely setose.

Aedeagus (Figs. 206–209) with median lobe asymmetrically extended into small lateral processes at apex (not visible in the figures), left process a bit larger than right one; paramere (Fig. 209) with truncate apex, peg setae densely arranged close to apical margin.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is very similar to *E. kochi* and *E. hunanensis* but differs in the more extensive reddish color of the elytra and the more distinctly transverse penultimate antennal segments.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 377): The species is at present known a few places in central Sichuan, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality, Emei Shan, a place from where many species of beetles have been described or are awaiting description.

***Eucibdelus depressicornis* species group**

This group differs from the previous only in the shape of the last antennal segment, which is bilaterally depressed instead of constricted around its entire circumference.

Euclidelus depressicornis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "N Vietnam, Tam Dao, 18.V.1995, local collector" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 40): 12.0 mm long (5.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black, a narrow strip along anterior margin of clypeus dark red; mandibles, palpi and antennae reddish, antennomeres 9 and 10 inconspicuously darker; labrum reddish, each lobe with a dark brown spot in center; elytra black with weak metallic hue, deflexed lateral portion broadly and posterior margin very narrowly reddish; abdominal tergites black, posterior margins and parts of paratergites obscurely reddish, posterior margins of tergites VII and VIII more broadly reddish to reddish brown, tergite VII with an indistinct, medio-posterior, dark reddish spot; legs reddish, bases of femora darker brownish, also very bases of tibiae a bit darker.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.03 times as wide as long; tempora almost parallel for short distance behind eyes, then regularly convex toward base, 1.15 times as long as eyes, latter quite distinctly protruding; surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctures mostly contiguous, with a very few very small, extremely shiny spots on vertex, narrow strip along anterior margin impunctate; antennae with segment 4 distinctly oblong, 5 weakly oblong, 6 about as long as wide, 8–10 moderately transverse, asymmetrical, 11 longer than 9 and 10 combined, not constricted all around but distal half broadly flattened/depressed on two sides; pronotum about as long as wide, widest in anterior third, about as wide as head above tempora; punctuation identical to that on head; both head and pronotum with short pubescence, dark in center, silvery in marginal areas; scutellum with very dense punctuation, punctural grooves partly confluent, with very narrow impunctate and shiny margin; elytra densely and moderately strongly punctate, pubescence dark with two transverse bands of silvery pubescence, the one at about midlength with a pair of dark patches close to suture; abdominal tergites III–VI with basal transverse depression, laterally bordered by short but distinct oblique accessory lines; punctuation very dense and coarse in anterior half, much finer and much less dense in posterior half of tergites III–VI but also on tergites VII–VIII but coarse punctuation in anterior half less coarse than on tergites III–VI; pubescence on tergites III–V dark in middle, golden toward posterior margin, silvery laterally, tergite VI without golden pubescence posteriorly, tergite VII with narrow band of silvery pubescence anteriorly, broad band of golden pubescence extended slightly beyond midlength, remaining posterior portion with dark pubescence, tergite VIII with silvery pubescence in anterior third, remaining part of tergite with dark pubescence; protibiae slightly broader than protarsi.

Aedeagus (Figs. 210–213) slender compared to those of the other species in this group; paramere (Fig. 213) very slender, peg setae moderately dense, irregularly arranged.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species resembles members of the *E. feae* group but stands out because of the bilaterally depressed last antennal segment.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the bilaterally depressed distal half of the last antennal segment.

Euclidelus argentipennis species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: small to moderately large species, ventral face of head (often also lateral and part of dorsal faces) with dense and distinct isodiametrical microsculpture, elytra without patches, with broad uninterrupted areas of long and dense silvery pubescence, antennal segments 8–10 moderately to strongly transverse

and asymmetrical, protibiae as broad as protarsi, aedeagus with shape of paramere highly variable, female tergite X “two-segmented”. Sexual dimorphism pronounced though degree varies among species.

Eucibdelus argentipennis BERNHAUER

Eucibdelus argentipennis BERNHAUER 1933: 50.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: “Kiulung China Rtrr \ argentipennis Brh. Typ. Un \ argentipennis Bernh. Typus unic. Eucibdelus \ M.Bernhauer Collection Chicago NHMus \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087772 FIELD MUSEUM pinned” (FMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 41–43): 10.8–14.9 mm long (6.0–7.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Fore body black, ventral face of head with broad red band laterally, anterior margin of clypeus very narrowly reddish; pronotal hypomera bright reddish, sometimes with short reddish stripe at anterior angle; deflexed parts of elytra broadly, sharply delimited bright reddish yellow, posterior margin very narrowly reddish yellow; mandibles black with narrow reddish stripe laterally, labrum black; antennae black, with segments 3–5 entirely and bases of 1 and 2 reddish, in dark specimens also segments 3–5 black with red bases; mesoventrite and metaventrite mostly black; abdomen black, posterior margins of tergites III–VI narrowly, that of VII and VIII slightly broader reddish; legs with dark brown femora and reddish tibiae and tarsi, in very dark specimens sometimes tips of tibiae and protarsi somewhat darker. Female: Coloration similar to that of male but labrum red, antennal segments 1–6 usually completely reddish, rarely scapus with a dark patch dorsally; ventral face of head completely reddish, lateral portion of pronotum more broadly reddish, red color not confined to hypomeron, prosternum, mesoventrite and lateral part of metaventrite reddish, posterior margins of abdominal tergites more broadly reddish, also parts of sternites reddish, legs somewhat paler.

Head 1.08–1.14 times as long as wide, usually slightly more oblong in females, tempora convex, rarely even slightly widened behind eyes, 1.61–1.77 times as long as eyes, which are slightly more prominent in males than in females; dorsal surface densely punctate, punctures usually coarse and almost contiguous, forming indistinct longitudinal rugae on vertex, in one smaller specimens with slightly less dense punctation and microreticulated interspaces; in front of neck with a pair of shallow, oblique furrows; ventral face of head finely, uniformly not densely punctate, entire surface with distinct and dense isodiametrical microsculpture; female antennae with segments 4 and 5 slightly oblong, 6 and 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 transverse, male antennae shorter with segment 4 very slightly oblong or as long as wide, 7–10 transverse, 11 about as long as 9 and 10 combined in females and small males, slightly longer in larger males; pronotum 1.12–1.21 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third; surface quite uneven, with several depressions and slight gibbosities between depressions, top of gibbosities usually with less dense punctation and thus more shining, females with two pairs of admedian depressions in posterior half, anterior pair of these depressions often indistinct in males; punctation as strong and dense as on head, with very indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in females, more distinct in males; head and pronotum with short golden pubescence, with a few interspersed silvery setae; scutellum finely and densely punctate, with rather conspicuous golden pubescence; elytra with integument weakly metallic brassy greenish or black, very finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, pubescence long and silvery; abdominal tergites III–VII with pairs of shallow depressions at base, those on tergite VII rather indistinct, without any trace of oblique accessory lines; pubescence fine and dense, mixed golden and silvery, with black subtomentose patches in basal depressions, which are very scant on tergite VII; surface between punctures with dense and rather distinct, short-meshed microsculpture; protibiae and protarsi of females markedly broader than those of males, tibiae in both sexes as wide as tarsi; female tergite X

(Figs. 332–333) with apical piece oblong, usually with stronger pigmentation in proximal half, margin densely setose, narrowly connected to base.

Aedeagus (Figs. 214–217) in lateral view with median lobe widened apicad, with subapical carinae appearing almost straight; paramere with apical portion slightly widened, hardly longer than median lobe and bent toward it, peg setae (Fig. 217) loosely arranged.

DIAGNOSIS: Among the species of this group, *E. argentipennis* may be recognized by the uneven surface of head and pronotum, oblique furrows in posterior portion of head, last antennal segment shorter than 8–10 combined and normal styli of sternite IX. It is very similar to *E. furcatus* and *E. kalabi*, from which it may be separated mainly by the shape of the aedeagus and female tergite X. From *E. heishuiensis* and *E. daliangshanus* it may be separated by the more oblong head.

NOTE: The species varies extremely in body size. Figs. 41–42 show the two extremes. A similar variability might be expected in most species of this group or even the genus.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: “China – S Sichuan, 7.VII.1998, 27.38N 102.48E, 10km SW Butuo, cultural steppe, Jaroslav Turna leg.” (1 ♂: NMW); YUNNAN: “CHINA: Yunnan, Pass 50 m W from Judian, 10.-13.6.2005, Ivo Jeniš lgt.” (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); “China, Yunnan prov., 1.-19.7.1992, Heishui, 35 km N Lijiang, 27.13N 100.19E, lgt. S. Becvar” (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 18.6.-4.7.2003 (1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, but 1.-19.7.1992, leg. Jendek (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China, Yunnan 1993, 50 km N Lijiang, 24.-29.6., Yulongshan Nat. Res., leg. E. Jendek & O. Sausa” (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China: NW-Yunnan, Yulongxueshan NP, near Beishui, ca. 30 km N Lijiang \ 2900 – 3200 m, 1.-11.7.1994, leg. Schillhammer (17)” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 7.-18.7.1994, leg. Holzschuh (1 ♀: NMW); “Yunnan, 23.-24.Jun, Yulong Mts. 1993, 27.00N 100.12E, Bolm lgt., 3200m” (1 ♀: NMB); “China, Yunnan, Dali Zhou, Huadianba, 2800 m, 22.-24.VII.1993, leg. C. Holzschuh” (1 ♀: NMW); “China: NW-Yunnan, mts. E Zhongdian, 3400 – 3700 m, 5.-14.VI.2006, S. Murzin & I. Shokhin” (1 ♂: CSMNB); “China – Yunnan Yanmen 13.6.-23.6.2005, lgt. E. Kucera” (1 ♂: CSMNB); “China NW Yunnan Hengduanshan – Yanmen, 3300m, 28.00.484N 98.50.201E, 15.6.2005, M. Janata” (1 ♂: NMW); “China NW Yunnan Haba Shan – Haba, 3200 m, 27.22.543N 100.96.032E, 2.7.2005, M. Janata leg.” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NSMT); ibidem, but 4000 m, 27.22.264N 100.04.287E, 3.7.2005 (1 ♂: NSMT).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from Sichuan and Yunnan provinces, China.

Eucibdelus terminicornis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA – SICHUAN, Jintang env. – Tcho nin, 22.6. - 26.6.2011, lgt. E. Kučera” (NMW). – **Paratype** ♂: same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 46): 15.6–15.9 mm long (8.0–8.1 mm, abdomen excluded). The species is almost identical to *E. argentipennis* externally but differs in the larger body size, generally more robust build with on average slightly broader head (1.08–1.10 times as long as wide), smaller eyes (tempora 1.76–1.82 times as long as eyes) but particularly by the large last antennal segment, which is about as long as segments 8–10 combined.

Aedeagus (Figs. 218–221) similar to that of *E. argentipennis* but markedly larger; in lateral view, subapical carinae of median lobe bisinuate; paramere (Fig. 221) similar to that of *E. argentipennis* but peg setae more numerous and more densely arranged.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from the type locality in central Sichuan, China, some 40 km NNE of Chengdu (provided the interpretation of that rudimentary label is correct), where it occurs at a rather low elevation compared to its congeners.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the species refers to the last antennal segment.

Eucibdelus kalabi sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "CHINA: W-Sichuan, 2500m, road Sabdê-Jiulong, WUOUNA (40km NNE Jiulong), J. Kaláb leg., 21.VI.1994, region of Picea forest" (NMW). – **Paratypes**: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 49): 10.2–12.0 mm long (6.1–6.4 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, rather matt, elytra with slight greenish-metallic hue; mandibles, except for mandibular furrow, antennal segments 2–6 reddish, segment 11 brownish, a narrow lateral strip of labrum, a narrow strip of ventral face of head near tempora, pronotal hypomeron and narrow portion of adjacent dorsolateral part, deflexed portion of elytra, tips of pro- and mesofemora, tibiae and tarsi reddish, posterior margin of abdominal segments very narrowly and obscurely reddish to reddish brown. Female: Same as male but labrum, anterior margin of clypeus, entire ventral face of head, a much broader portion of dorsolateral part of pronotum, and entire legs reddish; antennae slightly paler.

Head subovoid, 1.10–1.13 times as long as wide in males, 1.16 in female; tempora almost regularly convex, 1.40–1.65 times as long as eyes in males, 1.78 in female; dorsal face with pair of shallow, round interocular depressions, and with a pair of shallow, longitudinal, slightly oblique depressions in front of posterior margin; punctation on dorsal face dense, coarse, punctures contiguous in some places, with indication of a very narrow impunctate midline on vertex; antennal segment 4 slightly oblong, 5 about as long as wide, remaining segments getting increasingly more transverse distad, last segment a bit longer than 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.17–1.24 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in irregularly concave arc, generally, lateral outline quite irregular; dorsal surface rather uneven, with several shallow depression and corresponding slight gibbositities; punctation dense as coarse as on head, with inconspicuous and short indication of an impunctate midline in males, with almost complete but very narrow midline in the female specimen; scutellum with shallow depression, as densely and nearly as coarsely punctate as pronotum but with narrow and shining, impunctate lateral margin; elytra finely and densely punctate, with a more or less distinct transverse depression at medial half of posterior margin; with dense and long, wavy, silvery pubescence, with a few small spots of dark pubescence, especially at suture in posterior half, along posterior margin and at shoulders; abdominal tergites III–VII with pair of depressions at base, that on tergite VII smaller and shallower than those of anterior four tergites; without accessory lines; pubescence rather scant, without patches of subtomentose pubescence, setae mostly silvery and golden; protibiae of male about as wide as protarsi, protibia of female distinctly wider than protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 335).

Aedeagus (Figs. 230–233) with paramere closely attached to median lobe; apex of paramere truncate, markedly notched, peg setae nit very numerous, rather loosely arranged (Fig. 233).

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is almost identical to *E. argentipennis*, but the aedeagus is completely different and rather points towards a relationship with *E. griseus* and *E. daliangshanus*. From *E. griseus* it differs in the longer elytral pubescence and from *E. daliangshanus* in the slightly more oblong head.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of Jaroslav Kaláb, collector of the species.

Eucibdelus heishuiensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "CHINA: YUNNAN 1.-19.VII. HEISHUI, 35km N Lijiang 27°13'N 100°19'E. Jendek leg. 1992" (NMW). – **Paratypes** (17 exs.): 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (NMW); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: "China: Yunnan, 50km N Lijiang, Yulongshan Nat. Res., 24.-29.VI.1993, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša" (NMW); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: same locality as holotype, but "18.VI.-4.VII.1993, leg. S. Bečvář" (NMW); 1 ♀: "China: Yunnan, ca. 30km N Lijiang,

Yulongxueshan NP nr. Baishui, 2900–3200 m, 7.–11.VII.1994, leg. Schillhammer [17]” (NMW); 1 ♂: “China - Yunnan prov., Dali - W env., 19.vi.1997, M. Trýzna et O. Šafranek lgt.” (NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 47–48): 10.7–13.3 mm long (5.5–6.9 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, moderately shining, antennae with segments 1–3 black with narrowly reddish bases, segments 4 and 5 reddish, 5 often becoming darker distally, remaining segments black; pronotal hypomera very narrowly reddish, darker posteriorly, brighter near anterior angles; hypomera of elytra broadly reddish yellow; legs black, outer faces of tibiae dark reddish, tarsi dark reddish brown. Female: Black, labrum and anterior margin of clypeus, including distinct band around antennal sockets, reddish, ventral faces of head and neck reddish, hypomera and sides of pronotum very broadly reddish; antennae with six proximal segments reddish, becoming darker reddish brown distad; abdominal tergites reddish but with larger dark brown portions in and around basal depressions; sternites reddish laterally; legs entirely bright reddish.

Head weakly trapezoid in males, often almost ovoid in females, 1.02–1.05 times as long as wide; tempora rounded, 1.43–1.52 times as long as eyes in males, 1.54–1.60 in females; dorsal surface densely and coarsely punctate, punctural grooves almost contiguous, partly longitudinally confluent on frons, with indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in anterior third; antennae sexually dimorphic, male with segment 4 weakly oblong, 5 as long as wide, female with segments 4–5 markedly oblong, 6 about as long as wide, 11 slightly shorter than 9–10 combined; pronotum slender, 1.20–1.28 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, rather uneven, especially in front of base with a shallow but distinct pair of depressions; punctuation as on head, with a narrow impunctate midline in posterior half, that appears slightly elevated between pair of basal depressions; both head and pronotum with short, scant silvery or golden pubescence; scutellum with dense but very shallow punctation, punctures often hardly discernible; with dense, short-meshed microsculpture; elytra with broad transverse band of silvery pubescence at about midlength, also around shoulders with silvery pubescence, remaining parts with dark pubescence; abdomen slender in males, markedly broader in females, abdominal tergites III–VII with distinct pair of basal depressions in males, females with rather indistinct depressions on tergite VII, all tergites without oblique accessory lines; tergites densely and very finely punctate and distinctly micro-reticulate in anterior two thirds, less so in posterior third which is more shining; protibiae as broad as protibiae and with dense microsculpture in both sexes, more slender in males than in females; female tergite X (Fig. 334).

Aedeagus (Figs. 234–237) very similar to that of *E. argentipennis* but paramere markedly longer than median lobe, broader and with different number and arrangement of peg setae (Fig. 237).

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species hardly differs from *E. argentipennis* but has a shorter head. It is also very similar to *E. daliangshanus* – see respective section under that species.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from the forested slopes of Yulongxueshan in Yunnan Province, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality, Heishui, a settlement north of Lijiang at the foot of Yulongxueshan.

Euclidelus furcatus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Yunnan 1993, 50 km N Lijiang, 24.–26.6., Yulongshan Nat. Res., leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša” (NMW). – **Paratypes**: same data as holotype (1 ♀: NMW); “China – Yunnan, Baishui 27°N 100°12E, 10.6.–17.6.1998, leg. E. Kučera” (1 ♂: CHK).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 50–51): 12.9–13.0 mm long (6.3–6.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, rather matt; head and pronotum with indistinct blueish sheen, elytra with slight metallic hue, appearing somewhat brassy-greenish; labrum black, palpi dark brown, mandibles

reddish testaceous with black lateral portion; antennae black, bases of segments 2–4 and entire segment 5 reddish; pronotum with narrow hypomera reddish, elytra obscurely reddish at shoulders, deflexed lateral portion almost entirely yellowish, posterior margin very narrowly yellowish; abdominal tergites with posterior margins narrowly, obscurely reddish on tergites III–VI, a bit broader on tergite VII, entire tergite VIII dark brown; paratergites III–VI reddish in anterior half, blackish in posterior half, entirely reddish on remaining segments; legs reddish with pro- and metafemora dark brown to black brown, mesofemora darker reddish than mesotibiae. Female: Labrum and palpi reddish to yellowish red, ventral face of head reddish, lateral portion of pronotum next to superior lateral line also more distinctly reddish, although narrowly so, legs entirely bright red, abdomen generally somewhat paler and with a dark reddish median spot on tergites VII–VIII.

Head elliptic to ovoid, 1.08 (male) – 1.11 (female) times as long as wide; eyes rather small, tempora regularly convex, 1.43 (male) – 1.60 (female) times as long as eyes, somewhat more distinctly narrowed toward neck in female; dorsal surface densely and rather coarsely punctate, slightly elevated vertex with a small impunctate, shiny area; antennae slightly sexually dimorphic, male with segment 4 weakly oblong, 5 about as long as wide, remaining segments becoming increasingly transverse, segment 11 slightly longer than 9–10 combined; female with segment 4 more distinctly oblong, 5 weakly oblong, 11 about as long as 9–10 combined; pronotum 1.23–1.24 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third; surface somewhat uneven, punctuation similar to that on head, with a rather distinct, although very narrow, impunctate midline; head and pronotum with short silvery pubescence with a few interspersed golden setae; scutellum as densely and coarsely punctate as pronotum, with a small triangular spot antero-medially with indistinct and very shallow punctuation and with distinct isodiametrical microsculpture; elytra exceedingly densely punctate, punctuation finer than on head and pronotum; pubescence dense, silvery; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of depressions at base, without accessory lines, even tergite VII with pair of shallow depression and slight gibbosity in between; punctuation very fine, rather dense; surface with distinct microreticulation, short-meshed medially, becoming more or less isodiametrical laterally; protarsi of female somewhat broader than those of male; protibia of male about as wide as protarsi, that of female much broader than in male, broader than protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 336)

Aedeagus (Figs. 238–240) with subapical carinae of median lobe slightly extending toward paramere at very apex; paramere deeply bifurcate, peg setae on underside (not figured) not numerous but densely arranged at apex of each lobe.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is very similar to *E. argentipennis* and *E. kalabi*, but head and pronotum show a faint blueish hue, which is not present in the other two species. However, a reliable identification is possible only by means of the aedeagus or the female tergite X.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name refers to the bifurcate paramere of the aedeagus.

Eucibdelus tibetanus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA, E – Tibet, Bomi -W env., 14.7.92, 29°53′/95°44′, 2700m, L.+R. Businský lgt \ ex coll. M. Dvořák, National Museum Prague, Czech Republic” (NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 54): 12.5 mm long (6.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, rather matt; lateral margins of pronotal and elytral hypomera obscurely reddish; mandibles reddish with latero-basal half black, proximal third of antennal segment 2 and bases of segments 4 and 5 narrowly reddish, legs black to blackish brown, distal halves of protibiae paler brownish, claws reddish, procoxae reddish medially.

Head ovoid, 1.08 times as long as wide, widest above eyes, tempora narrowed toward base in almost regular but weakly convex arc, 1.75 times as long as weakly protruding eyes; dorsal surface of head very densely punctate, punctures mostly contiguous, with a weak indication of a short impunctate midline on vertex, anterior portion of clypeus glabrous; with a pair of shallow interocular depressions; antennae with segment 4 weakly oblong, 5 even more weakly oblong, 6 about as long as wide, 7–10 weakly transverse, segment 11 about as long as 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, widest slightly anterior of midlength, narrowed toward base in very shallow concave arc; punctuation as on head, with a very narrow impunctate midline in anterior half; scutellum with shallow depression, densely punctate, size of punctures as on pronotum but shallower, elevated basal portion of scutellum quite uneven; elytra finely and very densely punctate, with long and dense, variegated, silvery pubescence; abdominal tergites III–VII with pairs of depressions at base, without indication of accessory lines; all tergites densely, exceedingly finely punctate, density decreasing toward posterior margin, particularly on tergites VI–VIII; surface between punctures with dense, short-meshed microreticulation; depressions with dark, almost subtomentose pubescence that is narrowly bordered by reddish/golden pubescence, lateral parts of tergites with silvery pubescence.

Aedeagus (Figs. 241–244) with subapical carinae of median lobe strongly sinuate, in lateral view sharply bending toward paramere at very apex; apex of paramere deeply emarginate, with peg setae densely arranged at each lobe (Fig. 244)

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is similar to most species of the group with long elytral pubescence and normal styli of sternite IX but differs, in addition to the very characteristic aedeagus, in the very weak oblique furrows in posterior portion of head.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is known only from the type locality (Bomê), within the southern, more forested part of Tibet, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the Tibet Autonomous Region, where it was collected.

Eucibdelus montanus COIFFAIT

Eucibdelus montanus COIFFAIT 1977: 239.

Eucibdelus tibialis COIFFAIT 1977: 240 **syn.n.**

Eucibdelus montanus: **Holotype** ♂: “Gogona, 3100 m, 10.-12.6. \ Nat.-Hist.Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 \ HOLOTYPE \ *Eucibdelus montanus* H. Coiffait 1976” (NMB).

Eucibdelus tibialis: **Holotype** ♀: “Gogona, 3100 m, 10.-12.6. \ Nat.-Hist.Museum Basel – Bhutan Expedition 1972 \ HOLOTYPE \ *Eucibdelus tibialis* H. Coiffait 1976” (NMB).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 60–61): male 10.5 mm long (6.1 mm, abdomen excluded), female 14.5 mm long (7.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Rather matt. Male: Black, head and pronotum with very weak metallic brassy to blueish hue, elytra with weak blueish/greenish metallic hue, ventral face of head and pronotal hypomera sharply delimited, reddish, elytra with narrow stripe on hypomera and posterior margin less sharply delimited, obscurely reddish; abdomen black; antennae black with base of segment 2 and entire segments 3–6 reddish; labrum black, palpi predominantly black, mandibles black with reddish medial margins; legs black, femora and tibiae with reddish longitudinal stripe, tarsi obscurely reddish. Female: Head and pronotum dorsally mostly black with slight brassy metallic hue, elytra with more distinct greenish metallic hue than in male; reddish color on ventral face of head, along frons and lateral portions of pronotum, as well as on elytra, distinctly more extensive than in male, partly extending onto dorsal face; abdomen with reddish paratergites, and variably extensive reddish

portions medio-posteriorly on tergites VI–VIII; antennae black, with segments 1–3 bright reddish, 4–6 obscurely reddish; labrum, palpi and mandibles reddish; legs entirely bright reddish.

Head ovoid to subovoid, 1.01 (male) – 1.03 times (female) as long as wide, widest above eyes, in females almost as wide above tempora as above eyes; tempora 1.60 (male) – 1.73 (female) times as long as eyes, distinctly convex and slightly widened behind eyes in females, narrowed behind eyes in weakly convex arc in the male specimen; dorsal surface with pair of shallow interocular depressions, more distinct in male than in females; very densely and rather coarsely punctate, narrow interstices with faint microsculpture in posterior half, with short and narrow indication of an impunctate midline on vertex; antennae also sexually dimorphic: male with segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, 5 and 6 as long as wide, 8–10 distinctly transverse; female with segments 4–5 moderately oblong, 6–7 about as long as wide, 8–10 moderately transverse; segment 11 markedly longer than 9–10 combined in male, about as long as 9–10 in female; labrum with short-meshed microreticulation; pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide in male, 1.15 in female; widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc; dorsally somewhat flattened along midlength, almost appearing somewhat uneven; punctuation and microsculpture as on head, with indistinct indication of an impunctate midline, more distinct in male; head and pronotum with short golden pubescence, with a few interspersed silvery setae; scutellum with very shallow depression, with variably dense, shallow punctuation, with short-meshed to isodiametric microsculpture between punctures, thus very matt; elytra along sides 1.5–1.6 times as long as pronotum along midline; very finely and densely punctate and pubescent, only around humeral gibbositities with somewhat sparser punctuation; pubescence variegated, mostly golden but turning more silvery laterally at midlength; abdominal tergites exceedingly finely, moderately densely punctate, tergites III–VI without accessory lines, with pairs of shallow depressions bearing black subtomentose pubescence; with golden pubescence around depressions and silvery pubescence laterally; female tergite X (Fig. 343) almost identical to that of *E. griseus*, clearly two-segmented, apical piece small, transverse, setae in the only female broken off but obviously not very numerous.

Aedeagus (Figs. 260–262); median lobe with rounded apex; paramere (Fig. 262) broad in basal half, rather abruptly narrowed toward very acute tip, peg setae irregularly and moderately densely arranged along broad median strip.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is very similar to *E. argentipennis* but has a markedly different aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from the type locality in Bhutan.

Eucibdelus holzschuhi sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “BHUTAN: Paro District, Chiley-La [Chele-La], 3000–3500 m, 10.-13.7.1990, leg. C. Holzschuh (001)” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (5 exs.): same data as holotype (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “BHUTAN: Thimpu District, östl. E Dochu-La, 2400m, Menchunang [Menchuna], 7.7.1988, leg. Holzschuh (B810)” (1 ♀: NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 62–63): Male 10.1–12.0 mm long (5.7–6.2 mm, abdomen excluded), female 13.6–16.1 mm long (7.3–7.6 mm, abdomen excluded). Coloration very similar to that of *E. montanus* but differing as follows: male with antennae with only segments 4 and 5 reddish to reddish brown and even those becoming somewhat darker in distal half; reddish color on ventral face of head in lateral view only at base of head, deflexed portion of elytra with reddish color darker to almost inconspicuous, reddish yellow band of posterior margin extremely narrow; coloration of females more or less as in *E. montanus*.

Head variably shaped, slightly oblong to slightly wider than long (ratio length : width = 0.95–1.03:1), always slightly longer than wide in females; tempora 1.37–1.48 times as long as eyes in males, 1.63–1.69 in females; eyes rather strongly protruding, tempora narrowed toward base in variably convex arc, in one female even slightly widened behind eyes; head of males with very shallow indications of depressions between eyes and with tiny gibbosities behind them, one specimen (with short head) with more pronounced uneven surface; dorsal surface with dense and coarse punctation, sometimes with a very indistinct indication of an impunctate midline on vertex, in one slightly less densely punctate (and thus slightly shinier) female even with an almost complete impunctate midline; antennae and labrum as in *E. montanus*; pronotum 1.17–1.22 times as long as wide in males, 1.11–1.12 in females, surface with punctation and uneven appearance as on head, of the two females one has a rather matt head while the other has quite shining puncture interstices; with a narrow but almost complete impunctate midline, in the matt female the midline is indistinct and interrupted; pubescence of head and pronotum short, silvery to golden; scutellum with distinct depression, punctures shallow but rather large and very dense; elytra very densely and very finely punctate, punctures hardly discernible in the quite dense, somewhat creased surface sculpture; pubescence rather long, variegated, golden with a broad medio-lateral silvery portion becoming narrower towards and almost reaching suture; abdominal tergites with pairs of shallow basal depressions on tergites III–VII in males, III–VI in females, without accessory lines; punctation fine, rather sparse in males, dense in females, without patches of subtomentose pubescence in depressions, surface between punctures with dense and distinct, short-meshed microreticulation; female tergite X (Fig. 342) with apical piece very large and broad, broadly connected to basal piece, apical margin broadly subtruncate, bearing numerous setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 263–266); median lobe with subacute apex; paramere (Fig. 266) less abruptly narrowed and less acutely tipped than in *E. montanus*, peg setae similarly arranged.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is almost identical to *E. montanus* but differs in a, on average, slightly broader head; the male has a more distinct, although narrow, yellowish hind margin of elytra; the female has a completely different female tergite X.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 378): The species is at present known only from two localities in Bhutan.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to my friend and companion on several field trips to China and Laos, Carolus Holzschuh, an outstanding expert on Cerambycidae.

Eucibdelus stenocephalus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “Sichuan, Dechang env., Ma Sang Ping [10 km S from Siping], 27°12'53"N 102°16'40.5"E, 20.–21.6.2005, I. Jeniš lgt.” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (66 exs.): same data as holotype (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: NMW); “CHINA: NW Hunan, Zhang Jia Jie NP, 1400–1600 m, 15.–17.7.1992, leg. Holzschuh (203)” (12 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀: NMW); CHINA: Sichuan, rd. Wenchuan–Songpan, betw. Beidingguan and Minjiangxiang, 2500 m, 31.V.–7.VI.2006, leg. A. Puchner (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: Sichuan, Ling Shan mts. E Mianning, 2500–3300 m, 14.–18.VII.2009, leg. S. Murzin” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: CSMNB); “CHINA: S-Sichuan 1999 Ya’an Prefecture, Shimian Co. Xiaoxiang Ling, Pass zw. Shimian u. Ganluo, 27 km SE Shimian, 29°03'N 102°31'E, 2450 m, Quellsumpf, Bachufer, 8.VII., leg. M. Schülke” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “CHINA: W-Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Gongga Shan, 2800 m, 14. – 19. 06. 1999, 29° 41' N 101° 58' E, leg. Siniaev & A. Plutenko” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “16.–18.7.2006; China, Gongga Shan, Camp No 3, Hailuoguo [sic!] Glacier Park, T. Tichý, 2600–3200m, Sichuan [vertically]” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “China 7.92, Gongga Shan Moxi” (1 ♂: NMW); “China: Sichuan, Emeishan, 160 km SSW Chengdu, 1700–1530–1700 m \ 22.6.1994 (4c), leg. Holzschuh” (2 ♀♀: NMW); “CHINA Sichuan, Emeishan, Leidongping, 2500 m, 17.–19.VII.1996, 29°32'N 103°21'E \ collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač and P. Kabátek” (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NSMT); “China c., Sichuan m. 1999, Pass Xiahe – Hongxi; Ta Yan Pint, 17.–25.5., Dr. Vlad. Beneš lgt., 3000 m” (1 ♀: NMP); “China c., Sichuan m., Baoguo, Emei Co., 29.7.–3.8.1994, Dr. Vlad. Beneš lgt.” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMP); “China c., Sichuan m. 1999, Pass Xiahe – Hongxi; Ta Yan Pint, 17.–25.5., Dr. Vlad. Beneš lgt., 3000 m” (1 ♀: NMP); “CHINA: Sichuan, Gongga-Shan, Hailuoguo, Lake above Camp 2, 2750 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 4.VII.1998, A. Smetana [C74] \ 1998 China Expedition J. Farkač, D. Král, J.

Schneider & A. Smetana" (7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: NSMT; 1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but "for. above Camp 2, 2800 m, 5.VII.1998 [C75]" (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: NSMT); ibidem, but "in front of Glacier 1, 2850, 7.VII.1998 [C76]" (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NSMT).

Additional material: "CHINA: Yunnan, pass 50 km W from Judian, 10.-13.VI.2005, I. Jeniš lgt." (1 ♀: NMW); "YUNNAN, 23.-24.JUN YULONG Mts., 1993, 27.00N 100.12E BOLM lgt. 3200m" (1 ♀: NMB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 52–53): 8.0–12.7 mm long (5.0–6.4 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, matt; head with a broad reddish band on tempora reaching from eye to neck, and along gular sutures; mandibles reddish with a narrow black strip laterally in basal half, labrum black with narrow reddish margins, antennae reddish with proximal 1 or 2 segments black, 3 or 4 distal segments dark brown to black; pronotum with hypomera, lateral line and a narrow strip dorsad from lateral line reddish; mesoventrite largely reddish; metaventrite laterally and adjacent portion of metepisternum narrowly reddish yellow; elytral hypomera reddish but reddish color usually not or hardly reaching lateral edge; abdominal segments with paratergites and adjacent parts of sternites reddish in anterior 2/3; legs reddish, with dark brown to almost black femora. Female: Coloration similar to that of male but ventral face of head and labrum entirely reddish; anterior margin of clypeus reddish; antennae with only 2 or 3 penultimate segments darker brown; pronotum with a more extensive lateral portion reddish, elytral hypomera more broadly reddish, reddish color always reaching lateral edge; paratergites of abdominal segments entirely reddish, posterior margins of tergites III–VI narrowly reddish, those of tergites VII and VIII more broadly reddish; legs entirely bright reddish.

Head ovoid, 1.08–1.17 times as long as wide, slightly more oblong in females than in males; tempora regularly convex, 1.4–1.5 times as long as moderately protruding eyes in male, 1.6 in females; surface densely, rather finely punctate, narrow interstices with distinct microsculpture, often with a narrow and indistinct indication of an impunctate midline, which is difficult to see because of the matt surface; with a pair of shallow interocular depressions; antennae with segment 4 markedly oblong, 5 weakly oblong, 6 and 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 weakly to markedly transverse, 11 about as long as 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.21–1.26 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength; dorsal surface rather uneven due to several shallow admedian depressions, a roundish pair basally, a pair of longitudinal depressions at midlength; punctation and microsculpture as on head, with a very narrow and indistinct indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half; head and pronotum with short golden and silvery pubescence; scutellum densely punctate, punctures rather large but shallow, hardly visible within dense microsculpture; elytra finely and densely punctate, pubescence dense and long, with a broad, irregular, transverse silvery band at midlength in males, occupying almost entire anterior 2/3 in females, remaining pubescence dark or golden; abdominal tergites III–VII with pair of basal depressions but without accessory lines, depressions on tergite VII much weaker than those on anterior tergites; punctation dense, exceedingly fine, hardly visible due to very distinct short-meshed to almost isodiametrical microsculpture; protibiae about as broad as protarsi in males, broader than protarsi in females; styli of tergite IX very broad, oar-like in males, less broad in females; female tergite X (Figs. 337, 338) clearly two-segmented, apical piece very small, transverse, with hardly any connection to basal piece; apical margin with a few setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 245–248, 252, 254) short, rather broad, in lateral view, subapical carinae forming a forceps-like structure (Fig. 252); paramere (Fig. 254) slightly asymmetrical, broad, with truncate apex, peg rather densely arranged in an apical, almost divided cluster.

DIAGNOSIS: Within the *E. argentipennis* group, the species may be recognized by the very broad styli of sternite IX. From *E. latestylus*, which also has these broad styli, it differs in the narrower head with weakly convex tempora.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is with certainty known only from Sichuan Province in China. The two females from Yunnan Province, which are not included in the type series, require confirmation by male specimens.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name is a combination of the Greek words στενός (narrow) and κεφαλή (head).

Eucibdelus latestylus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “China - Sichuan Emei Shan, VI.1992” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (78 exs.): Same data as holotype (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China: Sichuan, 160 km S Chengdu, Emei Shan, 2500 m, 22.-24.6.1991, leg. Holzschuh & Ji (196)” (3 ♀♀: NMW); ibidem, but “2400-1700 m, 21.6.1994 (2), leg. Schillhammer” (1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, but “2800 m, 15.-16.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocák lgt.” (2 ♀♀: NSMT); ibidem, but “4.-7.7.93, 1800-3100 m, leg. Z. Jindra” (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NSMT; 2 ♂♂: NMW); ibidem, but “2100-2300 m, Thunder-cave, 9.-12.VII.1995, leg. Heinz” (1 ♀: NSMT); ibidem, but “Leidongping, 2500 m, 17.-19.VII.1996, 29°32'N 103°21'E C67 \ collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač and P. Kabátek” (2 ♀♀: NSMT, 1 ♀: NMW); “China. C Sichuan, Emei Shan, 24.-26.6.1995, Štěpáň leg.” (2 ♀♀: NMP); ibidem, but “1700-3000 m, 3.7.VII.1993, leg. M. Trýzna” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMP); “China. Cent Sichuan, Baoguo, Emei Co., 29.7.-3.8.94. Beneš” (1 ♂: NMP); “China. Cent Sichuan, Baoguo, Emei Co., 29.7.-3.8.94. Beneš” (1 ♂: NMP); “China centr. Sichuan prov., 10 km S from Siping, 21.VI.2005, I. Jeniš leg.” (1 ♂: NMW); “China: Sichuan, rd. Pingwu-Nanping, Beima Fengxijia env., 1770 m, 29.V.5.VI.2006, leg. A. Puchner” (1 ♂: NMW); “China: Sichuan, Pass 15km S from Liziping, 20-21.VI.2005, Ivo Jeniš lgt.” (1 ♂: NMW); “Balang, 7.-8.1934, Wassuland \ W.Szechuan, China, Sankiangkou, leg. Friedrich” (5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); “China/NW-Sichuan, 103.40/32.30 Songpan 2000m 13.-17.VII.1990, Jiří Kolibač leg.” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NSMT; 2 ♂♂: NMW); “China: W-Sichuan, Ya'an Pref., Tianquan Co., W Erlangshan pass, 2780 m, 21.VI.1999, 29.51.27N 102.15.47E, leg. A. Pütz, sifted” (1 ♀: CPE); “China: Sichuan prov., Tonghua env., 1900-2000 m, 8.VIII.2001, leg. S. Murzin” (1 ♂: CSMNB); “China 7.92, Gongga Shan Moxi” (2 ♀♀: NMW); “China: W Sichuan, Gonggashan, route Camp 2 – Camp 3, 2600-2900 m, 23.VII.1994, K.W.Anton” (1 ♂: NSMT); ibidem, but “route Camp 3 – glacier, Moxi river, 3300 m, 22.VII.1994” (1 ♀: NSMT); “W Sichuan, 3-6.VII.1994 29.35N 102.00E, 2900-3200m Gonggashan Hailuoguo, lgt. J. Farkač & D. Král” (2 ♀♀: NSMT); “China: Sichuan Gonggashan, Hailuoguo, lake above Camp 2, 2750 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 5.VII.1998, leg. A. Smetana [C74] \ 1998 China expedition J. Farkač, D. Král, J. Schneider & A. Smetana” (1 ♀: NSMT); ibidem, but “for. above Camp 2, 2800 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 5.VII.1998, leg. A. Smetana [C75]” (1 ♂: NSMT); ibidem, but “in front of glacier 1, 2850 m, 7.VII.1998 [C 76]” (1 ♂: NSMT); ibidem, but “above Camp 3, 3000 m, 6.VII.1996 [C52] \ collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač & P. Kabátek” (1 ♀: NSMT); ibidem, but “[C53]” (1 ♂: NSMT); ibidem, but “7.VII.1996 [C54]” (2 ♂♂: NSMT, NMW); “China: W-Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Gongga Shan, W. Moxi, 3200 m, 20.-21.07.1999, 29°34'N 101°59'E, leg. Siniaev & A. Plutenko” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “China: W-Sichuan, 15 km W Kangding, Rte. 138, 3250 m, 29°57'N 102°54'E, 19.VII.1998 A. Smetana [C86] \ 1998 China expedition J. Farkač, D. Král, J. Schneider & A. Smetana” (1 ♂: NSMT); “China SW Sichuan, Sabde, 30°22'N 102°16'E, 3400 m, 6.7.2001, M. Janata leg.” (1 ♂: NMW); “16.-18.7.2006; China, Gongga Shan, Camp No 3, Hailuoguo [sic!] Glacier Park, T. Tichý, 2600-3200m, Sichuan [vertically]” (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: CSMNB); “China: S-Sichuan, Sunjiangshan, 20 km S Xichang, 2500-2900 m, 20.-22.VII.2005, leg. S. Murzin” (1 ♂: CSMNB); “China: Sichuan, Erlang Shan, 2250 m, 23.-27.VI.2009, leg. S. Murzin” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “China, S-Sichuan, 27.VII. Daliang Shan Mts., 1997, road Laibu – Meigu, pass 15km NE Meigu, 28°25'N 103°17'E, Jaroslav Turna leg.” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “China: Sichuan Pr., Kilang Snow Mts. VII.13-20.1990, 2100-2700 m, S. Kazantsev leg. \ Field Museum ex collection of H.G. Nelson \ [QR code] FMNHINS 4087793” (1 ♂: FMNH); “China: NW Hunan, Zhang Jia Jie NP, 1400-1600 m, 15.-17.7.1992, leg. Holzschuh (203)” (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); “China, W-Hubei, Shennongjia Co., Yanzi Pass, 31°43'/110°28', 2200 m, 23.-26.6.1995, L.+R. Businský leg.” (1 ♂: NMP); “China, W Hubei, 21.-24.6., Dashennongjia mts., 31.5N 110.3E, 2500-3000m, Jaroslav Turna leg. 2001” (1 ♂: NMW); “China occ., Hubei, Dashennongjia massif, 28.6.-3.7.1995, 31°24'-27°/110°176'-20', L. & R. Businský legit” (1 ♀: NMP); “China occ., Hubei, Dashennongjia massif, 28.6.-3.7.1995, 31°24'-27°/110°176'-20', L. & R. Businský legit” (1 ♀: NMP); “China, Yunnan prov., 1.-19.7.1992, Heishou, 35 km N Lijiang, 27.13N 100.19E, leg. Jendek” (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 8.6.-4.7.1993, lgt. S. Becvar (1 ♀: NMW); “China, Yunnan 1993, 50 km N Lijiang, 24.-29.6., Yulongshan Nat. Res., leg. E. Jendek & O. Sausa” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 57–58): 11.0–14.9 mm long (5.4–7.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, rather matt; antennae with segment 1 black, 2 reddish with dark brown distal half, 3–5 or 3–6 reddish, 7–11 blackish, 11 often reddish toward tip; mandibles with reddish tip; pronotal hypomeron reddish, along lateral margin of elytra with narrow, obscurely reddish band; legs pale reddish brown with dark brown to black femora, medial half of procoxae reddish.

Female: Antennae with segment 1 reddish or at most with a diffuse brownish shadow; labrum reddish; ventral face of head reddish testaceous; entire sides of pronotum broadly reddish; elytral hypomera much paler reddish, broad anteriorly, becoming gradually narrower toward posterior margin; posterior margin of abdominal segments markedly reddish, more narrowly anteriorly, becoming broader posteriorly; legs a bit paler than those of males, femora brown.

Head variably shaped, suborbicular to rounded subquadrangular to even almost ovoid, 1.01–1.06 times as long as wide in males, 1.08–1.11 in females; dorsal surface matt, very densely, rather coarsely punctate; narrow, almost ridge-like interstices forming short longitudinal rugae on vertex, especially in females, with narrow and short indication of impunctate midline on vertex; with two pairs of depressions, roundish interocular, and oblong and slightly oblique in front of base, dorsal surface thus appearing somewhat uneven; eyes moderately protruding, tempora regularly convex, 1.11–1.38 times as long as eyes in males, 1.57–1.62 in females; antennae short in males, segment 4 slightly oblong, 5 about as long as wide, segments 8–10 strongly transverse and asymmetrical, 11 about as long as 8–10 combined in males; antennae in females somewhat less short, segments 4 and 5 slightly oblong, 8–10 less strongly transverse than in males, 11 longer than 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.20–1.28 times as long as wide, widest at about midlength or in front of it; surface very uneven, with several pairs of depressions along midline, roundish in front of base and anteriorly, longitudinal in middle, midline slightly gibbose between posterior depressions, in addition with several depressions laterally, punctation and microsculpture as on head, rarely with a very short and indistinct indication of an impunctate midline; head and pronotum with short silvery pubescence, with a few interspersed golden setae; scutellum with broad and shallow depression, finely punctate but punctures hardly visible due to strong microsculpture; elytra very finely and densely punctate, with rather long silvery pubescence; abdominal tergites III–VII with pairs of basal depressions, without oblique accessory lines, with short silvery pubescence and two pairs of partly confluent black, submentose pubescence in basal depressions; styli of tergite IX in both sexes very broad, paddle-shaped, male protibiae about as broad as protarsi, female protibiae distinctly broader, broader than protarsi; female tergite X (Figs. 340–341) distinctly two-segmented, apical piece strongly pigmented, apex truncate or slightly convex, with numerous setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 256–259); median lobe in lateral view with subapical carinae forming a blunt extension toward paramere; paramere (Fig. 259) slightly narrowed toward rounded tip, markedly longer than and distinctly bent toward median lobe; peg setae numerous, rather loosely and irregularly arranged, occupying a large area of apical portion of paramere.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is similar to *E. terminicornis* with which it also shares the long terminal segment of antennae but differs in the much smaller size and the broad styli of sternite IX. From *E. stenocephalus* with which it shares the broad styli of sternite IX, it differs in the broader head with more distinctly convex tempora.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is wide-spread in Sichuan and Yunnan provinces, and also known from one locality each in Hunan and Hubei provinces, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet (Latin) refers to the very broad styli of the male tergite IX.

Eucibdelus longiceps sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “China, Sichuan prov., 27.VI. – 3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval lgt. \ Liziping env., near Shimian, 200 km SW of Ya'an” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (2 exs.): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 55–56): 11.2–12.2 mm long (5.5–6.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, matt; antennal segments 2–7 reddish, 8–11 dark brown, mandibles except for black mandibular furrow, a narrow strip of ventral face of head near tempora, pronotal hypomeron and

narrow portion of adjacent dorsolateral part, deflexed portion of elytra, tips of pro- and mesofemora, tibiae and tarsi reddish. Female: Mandibles and labrum entirely reddish, antennae with segments 1–7 bright reddish, 8 dark reddish, 9 and 10 brown, 11 with brown proximal half and paler brown to reddish distal half; ventral face of head and part of tempora entirely reddish, as well as broad lateral portion of pronotum, abdominal tergites including paratergites reddish to reddish brown, disc of tergites to variable extent brown to dark brown, tergite VIII almost entirely reddish; legs entirely reddish.

Head ovoid, 1.13–1.18 times as long as wide, tempora regularly but weakly convex, 1.48 times as long as eyes in male, 1.69–1.74 in females; dorsal surface very densely punctate, punctures almost contiguous, interstices with microsculpture which is very distinct in males, less distinct and only in posterior half in females, females thus a bit less matt; male with very shallow interocular depressions; antennae of male with segment 4 slightly oblong, 5 about as long as wide, remaining segments getting increasingly more transverse distad, last segment about as long as 9 and 10 combined; antennae of female somewhat longer, segments 4 and 5 oblong, 6 and 7 about as long as wide, 11 slightly longer than 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide; elytra with moderately long pubescence; abdominal tergites finely and moderately densely punctate in male, slightly more densely punctate in female; tergites III–VI with pair of basal depressions very shallow in male, more distinct in females; female tergite X (Fig. 339) almost unsegmented, membranous lateral portion separating segments very small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 249–251, 253, 255) similar to that of *E. stenocephalus* but median lobe in lateral view with less narrow, forceps-like subapical structure; paramere (Fig. 255) with slightly notched apical margin, peg setae arranged in two separate clusters.

DIAGNOSIS: Within the *E. argentipennis* group, the species is easily recognized by the small size, narrow head and styli of sternite IX not unusually broad.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species name refers to the unusually long and slender head, a character shared with *E. stenocephalus*.

Eucibdelus daliangshanus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “China: Sichuan mer., Daliang Shan mts., pass Xichang – Meigu vill. \ 12–14 June 1998 Zhaojue vill. env. Zd. Jindra & M. Trýzna lgt.” (CSMNB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 45): 13.6 mm long (7.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, matt; ventral portion of tempora with longitudinal red strip, base and medial margin of mandibles, and bases of antennal segments 2–5 reddish, palpi brown, pronotal hypomera reddish, elytral hypomera entirely reddish yellow, posterior margin narrowly yellowish, tibiae and tarsi reddish; posterior margins of abdominal segments narrowly, obscurely reddish.

Head suborbicular quadrangular, 1.03 times as long as wide, tempora convex, 1.6 times as long as eyes; dorsal surface of head rather uneven, very densely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous, forming indistinct, longitudinal rugae on vertex, with a pair of oblique, shallow furrow-like depressions at base; antennae rather short, segment 4 very weakly oblong, 5 as long as wide, 7–10 distinctly transverse, 11 rather short, about as long as 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide; surface very uneven and with punctation similar to that on head, often with short and narrow indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half, impunctate area rather matt due to microsculpture, with several more or less deep depressions along midline; scutellum densely punctate, with a shallow depression; elytra almost quadrate, rather finely and very densely punctate; pubescence dark but with a silvery pubescent portion

that occupies most of the lateral portion and extends mediad in several branches; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of shallow depression at base, without oblique accessory lines, even tergite VII with an indistinct pair of depressions at base; protibiae as broad as protarsi.

Aedeagus (Figs. 222–225) similar to that of *E. griseus* but markedly larger; paramere (Fig. 225) of almost identical shape as that of *E. griseus* but peg setae in markedly different arrangement.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species resembles *E. heishuiensis* but differs in the larger body size, paler tibiae and shorter last antennal segment.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after Daliang mountain in southern Sichuan.

Eucibdelus griseus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “China: Sichuan, Jiuzhaigou – Nanping, 9.-10.7.2011, leg. E. Kučera” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (7 exs.): same data as holotype (1 ♂, 1 ♀: NMW; 1 ♀: CKS); “China - North Sechuan, Nanping, 9.6.-11.6.2000, leg. E. Kučera” (1 ♂: CSMNB; 1 ♂: NMW); “China – Shaanxi prov., 21-23 June 1998, Qin Ling Shan Mts. \ road Baoji – Taibai vill., pass 48 km S Baoji, Zd. Jindra lgt.” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “China: W-Hubei (Daba Shan), creek valley 11 km NW Muyuping, 31°30'N 110°22'E, 1960 m, 18.VII.2001, leg. M. Schülke [C01-17] \ creek valley, mixed deciduous forest (sifted) [C01-17]” (1 ♂: CSMNB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 44): 13.2–15.0 mm long (6.8–7.3 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, rather matt; medial margin of mandibles and bases of antennal segments 2–4 reddish, on antennomere 2 often more extensive, palpi and elytral hypomera reddish yellow, tibiae and tarsi reddish; posterior margins of abdominal segments narrowly reddish, becoming gradually slightly more broadly reddish posteriad. Female: Labrum, antennal segments 1–4 entirely reddish or segment 1 partly darkened, elytra with shoulders obscurely reddish, abdominal tergites dark brown with variably broadly reddish central portions, legs entirely reddish.

Head rounded quadrangular, about as long as wide to inconspicuously longer than wide (ratio 1.01–1.03 in males, 1.03–1.05 in females), tempora convex, 1.5 times as long as eyes in males, 1.29–1.35 times in females; surface of head very densely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous, forming indistinct, longitudinal and oblique rugae on vertex, rarely with an inconspicuous and very narrow indication of an impunctate midline; antennae rather short, segment 4 very weakly oblong, 5 as long as wide, 7–10 (males) or 8–10 (females) distinctly transverse, 11 about as long as 9 and 10 combined or slightly longer; pronotum 1.13–1.19 times as long as wide, slightly more oblong in females than in males, widest at about midlength; surface with punctation similar to that on head, often with short and narrow indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half, impunctate area rather matt due to microsculpture, with a pair of shallow depressions in front of posterior margin, surface thus appearing somewhat uneven; scutellum densely punctate, with a shallow depression; elytra almost quadrate, rather finely and very densely punctate; with a broad but not very well delimited transverse band of silvery pubescence at about midlength, that at certain viewing angles shows a faint golden-yellowish tinge; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of shallow depression at base, without oblique accessory lines, even tergite VII with an indistinct pair of depressions at base; protibiae as broad as protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 344) almost identical to that of *E. montanus*.

Aedeagus (Figs. 226–229) similar to that of *E. daliangshanus* but slightly smaller; paramere (Fig. 229) with peg setae arranged in shape of a transverse apical band.

DIAGNOSIS: Within the *E. argentipennis* group, the species is characterized by the rather short pubescence, which is similar to that of the members of the *E. griseipennis* group. It differs from the latter by the characteristic isodiametrical microsculpture on the ventral face of the head.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 379): The species is distributed in Central China, from the very North of Sichuan, through southern Shaanxi, westward to western Hubei.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet (Latin) means “light grey”, and refers to the color of the elytral pubescence, which at certain angles of view may appear light greyish. It also refers to the external similarity with *E. griseipennis*.

***Eucibdelus birmanus* species group**

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: small and slender species, with narrow, trapezoidal to ovoid head, elytral patches indistinct, antennal segments 8–10 weakly transverse and weakly asymmetrical, protibiae as broad as protarsi, female tergite X “two-segmented” but apical piece weakly delimited, marginal setae very fine. All species with at least short oblique accessory lines at the base of abdominal tergites III–V. The species show a pronounced sexual dimorphism in the color of the appendages.

***Eucibdelus birmanus* CAMERON**

Eucibdelus birmanus CAMERON 1932: 223; SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109 (misidentification).

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: “Type \ 64523 \ Birmah, Ruby M^{es} \ Doherty \ Fry Coll. 1905 100 \ *Eucibdelus birmanus* Cam. Type” (BMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 66): 11.2 mm long (5.8 mm, abdomen excluded). Female: Black, fore body with faint metallic brassy hue; head with ventral face reddish, pronotum laterally broadly bright reddish, in lateral view, border between reddish and black parts formed by a straight line leading from hind angle straight anteriorly; scutellum black; elytra with hypomera broadly orange red, red part becoming gradually narrower posteriorly; abdominal tergites III–VI black to black brown, with posterior margin narrowly reddish, tergites VII and VIII entirely reddish testaceous; legs entirely bright reddish.

Head (Fig. 366) oblong ovoid, 1.07 times as long as wide, eyes rather small, tempora 1.5 times as long as eyes, narrowed toward neck in very shallow convex arc, not forming any hind angle; dorsal surface rather densely punctate but with distinct and shiny interspaces, on vertex and frons somewhat less dense along midline, and punctural grooves becoming more oblong in shape (Fig. 366); antennae with segments 4 and 5 markedly oblong, segments 8–10 distinctly transverse, 11 about as long as 9–10 combined; pronotum 1.16 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, punctuation similar to that on head but somewhat less dense, with indistinct indication of an impunctate midline (Fig. 369); both head and pronotum without microsculpture, except for posterior third of head where faint traces of wavy microsculpture can be discerned; elytra densely and finely punctate, pubescence moderately dense and moderately long, integument underneath clearly visible, pubescence golden, at mid-length with a lateral patch of more silvery pubescence; abdominal tergites III–VI with distinct basal depression, laterally bordered by sharp oblique accessory line, with dense and rather coarse punctuation in depressions, which is becoming much finer and less dense toward posterior margin; tergites VII and VIII uniformly, finely and moderately densely punctate; anterior 2/3 of tergites III–V with silvery pubescence laterally, with golden pubescence in posterior 1/3 and toward accessory lines, tergites VI–VII with silvery pubescence in anterior 1/3 and blackish pubescence in posterior 2/3, anterior band of

silvery pubescence broader on tergite VIII; female tergite X (Fig. 346) with apical piece broad, sub-pentagonal, almost shaped like an arrow head.

Male unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: With only the single female type known at present, the species may be separated from the similar looking *E. pseudobirmanus* and *E. malaisei* by the entirely reddish abdominal segments VII and VIII, and, to some extent by the somewhat denser punctation in the posterior half of the head.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

Eucibdelus pseudobirmanus SCHEERPELTZ

Eucibdelus pseudobirmanus SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 247.

Eucibdelus birmanus: SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109 (partim).

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "N.E. BURMA, Kambaiti, 1800 m, 7/6.1934 Malaise \ Holotypus \ Type *Eucibdelus pseudobirmanus* O. Scheerpeltz \ *Eucibdelus pseudobirmanus* nov.spec. det. Scheerpeltz 1941 \ 6132 E91 + \ NHRS-JKLB 000073676" (RMS).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 67–68): 9.5–9.7 mm long (4.6–5.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Entirely black, fore body with indistinct brassy hue; elytra with hypomera becoming somewhat less dark than disc along lateral margin, posterior margins of abdominal tergites narrowly, obscurely reddish; antennae reddish, 3 outer segments darkened; legs black, profemora with reddish distal half, protibiae reddish with blackened medial faces. Female: Head with tempora, frons, clypeus and ventral face reddish, pronotum with all margins variably broadly reddish, scutellum reddish testaceous; elytra with hypomera broadly orange red; abdominal tergites with posterior margin distinctly and sharply delimited, rather bright reddish, segments III–IV almost entirely reddish testaceous, with variably large dark spots in basal depressions, segments VII–VIII almost entirely dark reddish testaceous, segment VII sometimes with a darker transverse band in posterior half.

Head usually oblong ovoid, rarely as long as broad or even inconspicuously wider than long (ratio length/width 0.98–1.07), eyes 1.15–1.30 times as long as tempora (ratio increases with size of specimen), tempora weakly to more distinctly but regularly convex; dorsal surface rather densely punctate but with distinct and shiny interspaces, on vertex somewhat less dense (Fig. 368); strength of punctation slightly variable; antennae with segments 4 and 5 markedly oblong, segments 8–10 distinctly transverse, last segment a bit longer than 9 and 10 combined in male, about as long as 9 and 10 in females; pronotum 1.13–1.15 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, punctation similar to that on head, density of punctation hardly changing almost to anterior margin (Fig. 371); head with traces of vermicular, wavy microsculpture in posterior fourth; elytra densely and finely punctate, pubescence moderately dense and moderately long, integument underneath clearly visible, pubescence golden, at mid-length with a lateral patch of more silvery pubescence; abdominal tergites III–VI with distinct basal depression, laterally bordered by sharp oblique accessory line, even tergite VII with an indication of shallow, oblique, basal depressions, particularly in males; anterior 2/3 of tergites III–IV with silvery pubescence, with golden pubescence in posterior 1/3, in depressions with subtomentose pubescence of darker color (color shifts from blackish to golden depending on viewing angle); tergites V–VII with silvery pubescence in anterior 2/3 and blackish pubescence in posterior 1/3; female tergite X virtually identical to that of *E. malaisei*.

Aedeagus (Figs. 267–270) with median lobe in lateral view bent toward paramere in regular arc, apex broadly rounded; paramere (Fig. 270) very slender, peg setae rather densely arranged in subapical, irregular cluster, occupying about half length of apical portion of paramere.

DIAGNOSIS: The species differs from *E. birmanus* in the reddish scutellum and the more extensive reddish portions on tergites III–V. However, since only one single specimen is known from *E. birmanus*, these differences might be obscured by variability when more material becomes available.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

M Y A N M A R: KACHIN STATE: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 6.VI.1934, leg. R. Malaise (1 ♀: RMS); ibidem, 1800 m, 7.VI.1934, leg. R. Malaise (1 ♀: NMW); ibidem, but 2000 m, 11.VI.1934, leg. R. Malaise (1 ♀: NMW). All specimens have been identified as *E. birmanus* by Scheerpeltz.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is at present known only from northern Myanmar (Kachin State).

***Eucibdelus malaisei* SCHEERPELTZ**

Eucibdelus malaisei SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 248.

Eucibdelus birmanus: SCHEERPELTZ 1965: 109 (partim).

Holotype ♂: “N.E. BURMA, Kambaiti, 7000 ft, 4-8/6.1934 R. Malaise \ Holotypus \ Type *Eucibdelus malaisei* O. Scheerpeltz \ *Eucibdelus malaisei* nov.spec. det. Scheerpeltz 1941 \ 6133 E91 + \ NHRS-JKLB 000073675” (RMS).

DIAGNOSIS (Habitus: Figs. 69–70): 9.5–10.1 mm long (4.9–5.3 mm, abdomen excluded). The species is almost identical externally to *E. pseudobirmanus*. The major difference is in the punctuation of head (Fig. 367) and pronotum (Fig. 370): generally less dense, anterior third or fourth of pronotum with very sparse and fine punctuation. In addition, it lacks the slight brassy hue on head and pronotum. In females, tergites III and IV are entirely black with narrow reddish posterior margin. Female tergite X (Fig. 347) with apical narrower and longer than in *E. birmanus*, rounded triangular.

Aedeagus (Figs. 271–275); median lobe in lateral view with outline facing paramere distinctly angulate; paramere (Figs. 274–275) broader than in *E. pseudobirmanus*, apex variably distinctly pointed, peg setae almost as in *E. pseudobirmanus* but showing very vague indication of separation into two clusters.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

M Y A N M A R: KACHIN STATE: Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 4.–5.VI.1934, leg. R. Malaise (1 ♀: RMS); ibidem, but 7.VI.1934 (1 ♀: RMS). Both specimens have been identified as *E. birmanus* by Scheerpeltz.

C H I N A: YUNNAN: Gaoligongshan, 100 km W Baoshan, 14.–21.VI.1993, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša (1 ♂: NMW); Gaoligongshan, 90 km W Baoshan, 26.–28.V.1995, leg. S. Bečvář (1 ♂, 5 ♀ ♀: NMW); Gaoligongshan, Pass SW Baoshan, 4.–8.VI.2005, leg. I. Jeniš (1 ♂: NMW); 50 km N Lijiang, Yulongshan Nature Reserve, 24.–29.VI.1993, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša (1 ♀: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is at present known from northern Myanmar (Kachin State) and from western Yunnan Province in China.

***Eucibdelus rufobasalis* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “NE-Laos: prov. Hua Phan, Ban Saluei, Phou Pan, 11.4. – 15.5.2012, 20°12'N 104°01'E, 1300-1900 m, leg. Holzschuh” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (9 exs.): same data as holotype (2 ♀ ♀: NMW); same locality, but “1500-1900 m, 23.4.-15.5.2002” (1 ♂: NMW); same data as holotype, but “13.5.-6.7.2013” (1 ♂: NMW); same locality, but “20°15'N 104°02'E, 1500-2000 m, 2.IV.-11.V.2001, leg. D. Hauck” (1 ♂: CSMNB); same locality but “103°59'E 20°13'N, 30 km S Xam Neua, alt. 2000 m, 15.5.2004, leg. P. Kresl” (2 ♂ ♂: NMW); “same locality, but, “1340-1870 m, 20°12'-13.5'N 103°59.5'-104°01'E, 2.-22.vi.2011, Vít. Kubáň & Lao coll. leg.” (1 ♂: NMP); “Laos-NE, Xieng Khouan prov., 19°38.20'N 103°20.20'E, Phonsavan (30km NE), Phou Sane Mt., 10.-30.v.2009, ~ 1400-1600 m, V. Kubáň leg. \ primary mountain forest, et [sic] light + individual collecting, Laos 2009 Expedition, National Museum Prague, Czech Republic” (1 ♀: NMP).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 64–65): 10.7–13.2 mm long (4.8–5.7 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head and pronotum black, labrum dark reddish, usually with a brown central spot, palpi pale reddish, antennae reddish, usually with segments 9 and 10 darker, brown; scutellum black with obscurely reddish margin; elytra black, base narrowly to more broadly reddish to yellowish red, deflexed lateral portion broadly reddish anteriorly, becoming distinctly narrower posteriad; abdominal tergites black, paratergites reddish in anterior third. Female: Head and pronotum mostly reddish but usually with a large medial portion brown; scutellum reddish; abdominal tergites III and VII, and paratergites of all segments reddish, posterior margins of tergites IV–VI obscurely to more rightly reddish, remaining body parts as in male. Legs pale reddish in both sexes.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.00–1.07 times as wide as long; eyes rather large, tempora 1.15–1.30 times as long as eyes; dorsal surface coarsely punctate, punctation dense with narrow but still discernible interstices; antennae short, segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, 5–7 about as long as wide, 8–10 distinctly transverse; pronotum 1.10–1.16 times as long as wide, widest slightly in front of midlength, narrowed toward base in almost straight line, regularly convex toward anterior margin; punctation as on head but becoming somewhat finer posteriad, with an indication of a narrow impunctate line in posterior half; elytra densely and finely punctate, rather matt due to somewhat wrinkly microsculpture; elytral pubescence rather long, yellowish silvery, except for some spots with dark pubescence, including a large postero-lateral, a small sutural and a small antero-lateral spot; abdominal tergites III–VI with transverse basal depression, with short accessory lines, that may become rather indistinct; tergites III–VI with lateral tufts of silvery pubescence, with pair of dark subtomentose pubescence medially, tergite VII with transverse band of silvery pubescence in basal 2/3, with lateral tufts on tergite VIII; protibiae about as broad as protarsi in male, markedly broader and less flat in females; female tergite X (Fig. 345) with large, triangular apical piece.

Aedeagus (Figs. 276–279) with median distinctly shorter than paramere; paramere (Fig. 279) with peg setae arranged in two irregular clusters.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is similar to the other members of the group but even males with entirely reddish legs and a rather broad reddish base of elytra; females with head and pronotum predominantly reddish.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the markedly reddish base of the elytra.

Eucibdelus japonicus species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: large species with elytral patches indistinct, elytral pubescence short, antennal segments 8–10 transverse, clearly asymmetrical, distinctly triangular in cross-section, protibiae as broad as protarsi, abdominal tergites III–VI without oblique accessory lines, aedeagus almost symmetrical, paramere firmly attached to median lobe and with peg setae arranged along apical margin, female tergite X indistinctly “two-segmented”, marginal setae rather stout. Sexual dimorphism inconspicuous.

Eucibdelus japonicus SHARP

Eucibdelus japonicus SHARP 1874: 29.

Eucibdelus (*Pareucibdelus*) *japonicus*: HAYASHI 1997a: 29.

Eucibdelus aokii DVORAK 1956: 30; HAYASHI 1997a: 35.

Eucibdelus chujoi DVORAK 1956: 32; HAYASHI 1997a: 36.

Eucibdelus verae DVORAK 1956: 33; HAYASHI 1997a: 36.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "Type [round label with red margin] \ Japan G.Lewis \ Sharp Coll. 1905-313. \ *Eucibdelus japonicus* Type DS." (BMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 71): 13.8–17.0 mm long (7.0–8.3 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Black, moderately shiny; ventral face of head often with an obscurely reddish stripe laterally; labrum black or black-brown, sometimes with obscurely reddish margins; mandibles and palpi reddish; antennae black, usually proximal 2 (rarely 3) segments dark reddish, segment 1 often partly darkened, segment 11 sometimes very dark reddish; pronotum black, with reddish hypomera and often also narrow adjacent strip of deflexed lateral portion reddish, reddish color frequently spilling over onto extended anterior edges to some extent; elytra black to dark brown, with faint metallic hue, entire deflexed portion and part of shoulder reddish, posterior margin and suture narrowly reddish, rarely posterior margin and suture black; abdomen black, in paler specimens with posterior margins and paratergites to various extent obscurely to bright reddish, in that case segments VII and VIII with extensive reddish portions; legs reddish with (at least in part) darker femora. Female: Coloration mostly as in male but usually with entirely reddish ventral face of head and greater number of proximal antennal segments reddish; legs reddish, with profemora somewhat darkened.

Head suborbicular to rounded quadrangular, about as long as wide to slightly oblong (ratio 1.02–1.05); tempora subparallel to regularly convex, 1.4–1.6 times as long as moderately protruding eyes; dorsal surface densely, moderately coarsely punctate, vertex a bit more shiny due to somewhat larger interstices, anterior margin of clypeus impunctate; antennae with segments 4 and 5 markedly oblong, 6 slightly oblong, 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 weakly transverse, distinctly asymmetrical, 11 slightly longer than 9–10 combined; pronotum 1.08–1.11 times as long as wide, widest at anterior angles; anterior angles distinctly produced like round ledges, dorsal surface with punctation as on head, with narrow and almost complete impunctate midline, which is slightly widened on front of base, ledges at anterior angles impunctate; scutellum with shallow depression, finely and densely punctate, interstices with dense and rather distinct, short-meshed microreticulation; elytra finely, very densely punctate but punctures difficult to see due to very dense and irregular, creased microsculpture; with silvery pubescence in anterior three fourths, with large, triangular spots of dark pubescence at posterior angles; abdominal tergites III–VI or III–VII with pair of basal depressions, without oblique accessory lines; surface moderately densely punctate, with silvery pubescence laterally and darker pubescence in depressions on tergites III–VI, tergite VII with silvery pubescence in basal half, tergite VIII with narrow band of silvery pubescence along anterior margin; protibia as broad as protarsi in male, slightly broader and more robust in female; female tergite X (Fig. 348).

Aedeagus (Figs. 280–282) almost symmetrical, median lobe with broad and truncate apical portion, slightly dilated in front of parameral apex, paramere short, broad, dilated toward truncate apex.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is easily recognized by the shape of the pronotum, which is broader anteriorly than posteriorly with protruding front angles.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

J A P A N: "Japan", without any further detail (12 exs.: BMNH); TOKYO: Tokyo env., III.-V.1925 (1 ♂: NMW); Tokyo, 10.VI.1934 (1 ♂: SEMC); KYOTO: Mt. Daihi, 24.VI.1951 (2 ♂♂: NMW); NIIGATA: Mt. Myoko, 28.VII.1952 (1 ♂: NMW); Akiyama, 26.VII.2003, leg. H. Nomura (1 ♂: CHK); GUNMA: Numata, 19.V.1952, leg. T. Takei (2 ♀♀: NMW); Warabidaira, Kurafuchi-Mura, 26.VII.1984, leg. K. Wada (1 ♀: SEMC); Nikko Distr., Ohsawa, 800 m, 11.–15.VIII.1980, leg. P. Hammond, at light (3 ♂♂: BMNH); NARA: Mt. Kasuga, 12.VI.1952 (1 ♂: NMW); Ohdaigahara, 26.VI.1981, leg. S. Naomi (1 ♂: SEMC); Kitamatagawa, Kawakami-mura, 25.VI.2005, leg. Y. Hayashi (1 ♀: CHK); YAMANASHI: Minamikoma Co., Minobu Town, Shimobe, 5.IX.2015, leg. M. Miyashita (3 ♀♀: NMW); TOTTORI: Mt. Daisen, 11.VII.1951, leg. S. Shibana (1 ♂: NMW); ibidem, 10.VII.1954, leg. M. Chūjō (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: NMW); NAGANO: Mt. Asama, 16.VIII.1985, leg. Y. Kiyoyama (1 ♂: CHK).

DISTRIBUTION (not mapped): The species has been recorded from all major islands of Japan, except Hokkaido. It is also known from Hongdo Island in South Korea (YUH et al. 1985: 247).

Eucibdelus griseipennis species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: moderately large species with variable but usually less distinct elytral patches and with short to moderately long elytral pubescence, antennal segments 8–10 transverse, strongly asymmetrical, protibiae as broad as protarsi, abdominal tergites III–VI without oblique accessory lines; aedeagus almost symmetrical, in most species distinctly widened apicad, apex of paramere truncate or distinctly notched, female tergite X indistinctly “two-segmented”, basically similar to that of the *E. japonicus* group. Sexual dimorphism weakly developed and mostly concerns the leg color.

Eucibdelus griseipennis (FAIRMAIRE)

Staphylinus griseipennis FAIRMAIRE 1889: 10; NEWTON 2015: 13.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Syntype** ♂: “Moupin \ griseipennis, type Fairm. \ Ex-Typis \ Ri.Sc.N.B. 17.479, Coll. et Det. A. Fauvel” (IRSNB). – There are three more syntypes in MNHN.

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Figs. 72–73): 10.2–15.8 mm long (6.0–8.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, margins of pronotum very narrowly, obscurely reddish, elytra with hypomera broadly reddish yellow, including humeral protuberances, posterior margin moderately broadly and along suture and scutellum narrowly reddish; abdominal tergites with posterior margin moderately broadly reddish, paratergites reddish but with dark portion in posterior half of segments V–VII; labrum black with broadly reddish margins, mandibles and palpi reddish, antennae with segments 1–7 reddish, remaining segments black but segment 11 with reddish tip; legs reddish with markedly darker femora.

Head somewhat elliptical, 1.03–1.08 times as long as wide in small and average sized specimens, 1.11–1.12 in large specimens, widest above distinctly protruding eyes; tempora 1.18–1.38 times as long as eyes in small and average sized specimens, 1.53–1.58 in large specimens, regularly convex; dorsal surface without any irregularities but often with a pair of very shallow interocular depressions, very densely punctate, rarely with an indication of a very short and indistinct impunctate midline on vertex; antennae with segments 4 and 5 oblong, segments 6 and 7 about as long as wide, 8–10 moderately transverse, segment 11 about as long as 8–10 combined; pronotum slender, 1.13–1.20 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, with a depression next to anterior angles, which usually appear slightly ear-shaped, and with a pair of shallow depressions medially in front of posterior margin; dorsal surface with punctation similar to that of head; both head and pronotum with short golden pubescence; scutellum with dense but rather shallow punctation; elytra very densely, finely punctate, with dense mostly dark pubescence and with broad, badly delimited, transverse band of silvery or slightly golden pubescence at about midlength, extending somewhat toward shoulders; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of basal depressions but without oblique accessory lines, tergite VII also with pair of depressions but much less deep; punctation very fine and dense, pubescence golden in depressions more silvery laterally; protibiae moderately broad and as broad as protarsi in males, markedly broader and slightly wider than protarsi in females; female tergite X (Fig. 349) with apical piece connected to base without discernible border. Apex densely setose, setae rather stout.

Aedeagus (Figs. 283–286) with median lobe simple, rod-like, weakly dilated apicad; paramere (Fig. 286) slender, as long as median lobe, apex distinctly bent toward median lobe, apical margin deeply emarginate, with a few peg setae on each lobe.

DIAGNOSIS: The species may be separated from the other species of this group by the very short elytral pubescence. The pubescence of the fore body appears light grey with a pale yellowish hue (as opposed to silvery in the other species). In addition, it differs from *E. circumcinctus* and *E. micangshanus* in the more rounded anterior pronotal angles. From the habitually similar *E. pseudofreyi* it differs in slightly larger body size and more shiny fore body.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: Emei Shan, 1530–1700 m, 22.VI.1994, leg. L. Ji [4d] (5 exs.: NMW); ibidem, but leg. C. Holzschuh [4c] (85 exs.: NMW); ibidem, but 1700–2400 m, 21.VI.1994, leg. L. Ji [2b] (3 exs.: NMW); ibidem, but 1400 m, 28.VI.1991, leg. Holzschuh & Ji [108] (6 ♂♂, 1 ♀: NMW); Emeishan, 130 km S Chengdu, 1000–2600 m, 20.VII.2006, leg. T. Tichý (1 ♀: CSMNB); 10 km S Siping, 21.VI.2005, leg. I. Jeniš (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: NMW); 110 km W Chengdu, Dayi Pr., Dafeishui Forest, 22.VI.1993, leg. Z. Jindra (1 ♀: NMW); 70 km W Chengdu, Dayi Pr., Jiulonggou, 23.–27.VI.1993, leg. M. Trýzna (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: NMW); Qingchenhou mts., 70 km W Chengdu, 1435 m, 9.–14.VII.2004, leg. S. Murzin (1 ♂: CSMNB); 22 km NE Baoxing, Dengchigou Monastery, 13.VI.2014, 1650–1800 m, 30°32.1–33.2'N 102°56.4–7'E, leg. J. Hájek, J. Růžicka & M. Tkoč (1 ♂: NMP); “Chin TsenSan vill. (700 m) 70 km NW of CHendu [sic], China: 19.VI.2009, A. Gorodinski leg.” (1 ♀: CHK); “XilinShan Mts (3100 m), Dayi C. region, NW of Chengdu, N. Sichuan, China: 28.VI.2009, A. Gorodinski leg.” (1 ♀: CHK); HUBEI: W-Hubei, Dalaoshan For. Park, 31.05°N 110.95°E, 9.–10.VI.2004 leg. J. Turna (1 ♂: NMW); SHAANXI: Xunyangba, 1.–3.VII.2005, Ivo Jeniš leg. (1 ♂: NMW).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is currently known from Sichuan, Shaanxi and Hubei provinces, China. The distributional range is similar to that of *E. griseus* but extends further south in Sichuan. On Emei Shan, it is one of the most common *Eucibdelus* species in the flowers of *Castanopsis*.

Eucibdelus circumcinctus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: N-Sichuan, 11.–12.6. Micang Shan, Daba, 1300–1450 m, 32°40'N 106°55'E, 2008, leg. J. Turna” (NMW). – **Paratypes** (5 exs.): “China, W-Hubei, 20.V. ~5 km S Lücongpo, 30.8N 110.25E Jaroslav Turna leg. 2008” (1 ♂: NMW); “China: W-Hubei, 27.6.–11.7. 2003, rd. Badong – Yesanguan, Tiechanghuhang, pitfall traps, 30.75N 110.3E, ca. 1300 m, leg. J. Turna” (1 ♀: NMW); “CHINA: Guizhou, Leishan Co., SE Kaili, NE Leishan, Leigong Shan, E-slope, 1700–1800 m, 14.–24.6.2001 \ env. of pass between Leishan and Fangxiang, 26°22.74'N 108°12.99'E, leg. Schillhammer (7)” (1 ♂: NMW); “CHINA: Sichuan, Qingchenhou mts., 70km W Chengdu, 1400 m, 13.–18.VII.2004, S. Murzin” (1 ♀: CSMNB); “CHINA: Sichuan, Qingchenhou mts., 70km W Chengdu, 1400 m, 15.–20.VI.2005, S. Murzin” (1 ♀: CSMNB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 76): 14.7–16.6 mm long (7.2–8.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head black, labrum black with small lateral portion reddish, antennae with segments 1–7 reddish, 8–11 dark brown to black; pronotum black, hypomeron partly obscurely reddish; elytra black with base, humeral gibbosity and posterior margin narrowly bright reddish, hypomera broadly yellowish red; abdomen black, posterior margin of tergites VII and VIII very narrowly very obscurely reddish brown; legs yellowish red, femora proximally darkened to variable extent. Female: Almost same color as male but ventral face of head reddish; last segment of antennae partly reddish, labrum entirely reddish, pronotum with entire hypomeron and narrow portion of dorsal face along lateral margin reddish. Fore body rather matt in both sexes.

Head subovoid, slightly longer than wide (ratio 1.03–1.06), tempora almost regularly convex, 1.45–1.50 (males) times as long as eyes, 1.65 in the female specimen; dorsally with pair of very shallow interocular depressions, densely and coarsely punctate, punctural grooves contiguous, forming short rugae on vertex; antennae rather short, segment 4 markedly oblong, 5 very slightly oblong, 6–7 about as long as wide, 8–10 transverse and slightly asymmetrical, 11 as long as 9 and 10 combined in males, somewhat longer in female; pronotum distinctly longer than wide (ratio 1.13–1.21), widest in subparallel anterior half, slightly narrowed toward base in almost straight line; punctation as dense and strong as on head, with almost complete but very narrow impunctate midline; pubescence of head and pronotum short, pale golden and silvery (depending on angle of light); scutellum with dense, moderately strong punctation; elytra with very dense

and fine punctation, with a broad transverse band of silvery pubescence; abdominal tergites III–VII with pair of basal depression bearing dark pubescence but without basal accessory lines, laterally with small tufts of silvery pubescence, which is a bit more extensive on tergite VII and covers anterior half of tergite VIII; protibiae rather slender but still as broad as protarsi which are less wide than in most other species; female tergite X (Fig. 351) of similar build as *E. griseipennis* but larger and apical setae less densely concentrated at tip.

Aedeagus (Figs. 290–293) nearly symmetrical, median lobe broadly truncate at apex; paramere (Fig. 293) subparallel-sided with truncate or even slightly emarginate apex, peg setae very small, situated in two irregular rows along apical margin.

DIAGNOSIS: The species differs from the previous in the longer silvery pubescence of elytra, from the habitually similar *E. chinensis* in the lack of oblique accessory lines on the tergites.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is at present known from Sichuan, Hubei and Guizhou provinces, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the species is a combination of the Latin words *circum* (round) and *cinctus* (belted) and refers to the reddish “framed” elytra.

Eucibdelus micangshanus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: N-Sichuan, 11.-12.6. Micang Shan, Daba, 1300-1450 m, 32°40'N 106°55'E, 2008, leg. J. Turna” (NMW).

DIAGNOSIS (Habitus: Fig. 77): Externally, the species is almost identical to *E. circumcinctus* but is less matt due to more distinct puncture interstices.

Aedeagus (Figs. 294–297) similar to that of *E. circumcinctus* but slightly smaller and with median lobe less distinctly widened apicad; paramere (Fig. 297) shorter than in the previous species, with a similar arrangement of peg setae.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 380): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality.

Eucibdelus shibatai HAYASHI

Eucibdelus (*Pareucibdelus*) *shibatai* HAYASHI 1998: 33.

TYPE MATERIAL: The type material was not available for study, but the species was easy to interpret from the description.

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 78): 10.8–14.3 mm long (6.2–7.8 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head and pronotum black; labrum black with reddish semi-membranous margins; antennae reddish, at least segment 3 partly darkened, usually segments 1–3 at least partly black, segments 8–11 black; elytra black with metallic greenish to brassy hue, entire deflexed parts reddish to reddish yellow, posterior margin very narrowly reddish; abdominal tergites black; legs variably colored, usually reddish with femora and medial faces of tibiae dark brown to black, rarely all tibiae reddish or mid and hind tibiae almost completely black, protibiae always predominantly reddish. Female: Labrum reddish, antennae completely reddish, with segments 8–10 indistinctly darkened; ventral face of head and pronotal hypomera reddish, one female even with red mesepisternum, abdominal tergites with posterior margins and paratergites reddish, and with variably sized reddish medio-basal spot on tergites III–VII; legs either entirely reddish or with all tibiae reddish and femora darker brownish.

Head suborbicular to rounded quadrangular, 1.03–1.13 times as long as wide, tempora subparallel behind eyes, then narrowed toward neck in regular convex arc, 1.35–1.38 (males) or 1.48–1.50 (females) times as long as strongly protruding eyes; dorsal surface densely, rather coarsely punctate, interstices very narrow, shiny, becoming a bit wider at clypeus, anterior margin narrowly impunctate; shape of labrum sexually dimorphic, that of male only weakly produced anteriad, that of female markedly produced anteriad; antennae with segments 4 and 5 oblong, 6 about as long as wide, 8–10 moderately transverse, asymmetrical, segment 11 almost as long as 8–10 combined, in one female only slightly longer than 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide, widest in anterior half at about level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in concave arc; distinctly narrower than head; punctation as on head but with distinct and well defined impunctate midline in posterior two thirds or posterior half, that is sometimes widened posteriorly, sometimes not reaching posterior margin; pubescence on head and pronotum rather short, brownish to silvery; scutellum with shallow depression, densely, moderately coarsely punctate; elytra finely and densely punctate, punctures difficult to see due to irregular microsculpture; pubescence golden to silvery, latter forming an oblique band, broad laterally, becoming narrower toward sutural angle; abdominal tergites III–VII with pair of basal depressions and without accessory lines, depressions on tergite VII much less distinct than those of III–VI; punctation very fine, moderately dense, almost uniform, surface in between with dense and distinct short-meshed microreticulation, pubescence dark to golden (depending on viewing angle) in depressions, silvery on remaining surface of tergites III–VII, tergites VI–VIII with broad band of golden pubescence in posterior half; protibiae as broad as protarsi in males, much broader than protarsi in females; female tergite X (Fig. 352) similar to that of the other species in this group but discal setae somewhat bigger.

Aedeagus (Figs. 287–289) with median lobe similar to that of *E. circumcinctus*; paramere (Fig. 289) less parallel, widened in middle, peg setae irregularly arranged in two clusters.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

T A I W A N: HUALIEN: Pilusengmu – Tayuling, 8.VI.1996, leg. W.I. Chou [NMNS ENT 6001-4583] (1 ♂: NMNS); ibidem, but [NMNS ENT 6001-4620] (1 ♂: NMNS); ibidem, but [NMNS ENT 6001-4582] (1 ♀: NMW); NANTOU: Jenai Meifeng, 10.VI.1999 leg. W.T. Tang, mercury light [NMNS ENT 3243-536] (1 ♀: NMNS); ILAN: Ssuyuan, 28.IV.2009, leg. M.-H. Tsou (2 ♂♂: TARI; 1 ♂: NMW); Datong township, Taipingshan National Forest Recreation Area, 30.VI.2015, leg. J. Yamasako (1 ♀: CHK); TAITUNG: Haiduan, Liyuan, 2.VI.2016, leg. N. Ohbayashi (1 ♂: CHK).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 381): The species is at present known only from the island of Taiwan.

Eucibdelus ruficauda SCHILLHAMMER & HU sp.n.

Holotype ♀: “TAIWAN: Nantou Co., Tatajia [loc. In Chinese characters], Xinyi To. (alt. 2695 m); VI-2017 leg. S. T. Yeh By MLT set in the *Tsuga chinensis* forest” (NMNS). – **Paratype** ♀: same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 79): 11.0–13.1 mm long (5.5–6.6 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, rather shiny, except head which is quite matt; ventral face of head red, reddish color shortly extending onto dorsal side at base, anterior margin at clypeus narrowly, sharply delimited reddish; labrum black, narrowly reddish along medial and lateral margin of each lobe; mandibles and palpi reddish; antennae entirely reddish brown; pronotum black, hypomera and deflexed lateral portion broadly reddish anteriorly, becoming narrower posteriorly, reddish color markedly spilling over onto dorsal face at anterior angles; scutellum black with narrow reddish margins; elytra pale reddish brown to reddish testaceous, with dark brown or blackish patches around scutellum and in postero-lateral angles; abdomen black, segments VII and VIII, and genital segment entirely reddish; legs reddish, pro- and mesofemora partly, metafemora completely black or black brown.

Head ovoid, 1.11–1.12 times as long as wide, widest above moderately protruding eyes; tempora regularly convex, 1.90–1.95 times as long as very small eyes; dorsal surface somewhat irregular between eyes, punctation dense but punctures not contiguous, moderately coarse, on vertex irregularly distributed and with many gaps between punctures; clypeus along anterior margin impunctate and slightly elevated; surface between punctures with dense, short-meshed to wavy but rather ill-defined microreticulation; antennae with segments 4–6 markedly oblong, 7 slightly oblong 8 about as long as wide, 9–10 slightly transverse and asymmetrical, 11 a bit longer than 9 and 10 combined; pronotum 1.15–1.17 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third; punctation similar to that on head, with distinct but not well delimited impunctate midline in posterior half; microreticulation much less distinct than on head, pronotum thus more shiny; ground pubescence of head and pronotum short, inconspicuous; scutellum finely and densely punctate, matt due to distinct microreticulation; elytra densely and rather finely punctate, punctures hardly visible within dense microsculpture of fine irregular creases; pubescence dark, with a broad patch of silvery pubescence laterally at midlength; elytral pubescence generally rather inconspicuous; abdominal tergites III–VI with transverse basal depression that is hardly interrupted in middle, and without any indication of accessory lines, even tergite VII with a shallow basal depression; surface with extremely fine, almost microscopic punctation and fine black pubescence with scanty silvery pubescence in middle and laterally; punctation and pubescence very slightly denser on tergites VII–VIII; surface matt due to dense and distinct but fine, microreticulation; protibiae broader than protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 353) almost identical to that of *E. shibatai*.

Male: unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is easily recognized by the sharply bicolored abdomen.

NOTE: Since no male specimen is known as yet, the species group assignment is tentative and is mainly based on the shape of the female tergite X.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 381): The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet, a noun in apposition, is derived from the Latin words *rufus*, -a, -um (red) and *cauda*, -ae (tail) and refers to the red abdominal segments VII–VIII.

Eucibdelus freyi species group

The species group is characterized by the following combination of characters: small to moderately large species with elytral patches weakly contrasting and with short elytral pubescence, antennal segments 8–10 weakly transverse, variably strongly asymmetrical, protibiae as broad as protarsi, aedeagus distinctly asymmetrical, peg setae of paramere very small and weakly pigmented, female tergite X indistinctly “two-segmented”, basically similar to that of the previous two species groups. Sexual dimorphism weakly developed.

Eucibdelus freyi BERNHAUER

Eucibdelus freyi BERNHAUER 1939b: 595.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: “Tienmuschan N.W.China Rtt. \ C [red hand-written letter] \ unbekannt desideratus \ Freyi Brnh. Typus unic. don. C. Koch \ Freyi Brnh Typus unic. *Eucibdelus* \ Chicago NHMus M.Bernhauer Collection \ [QR Code] FMNHINS 4087775 FIELD MUSEUM pinned” (FMNH).

REDESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 74): 7.8 mm long (4.4 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head and pronotum black; labrum dark brown with broad, dark reddish yellow margin; mandibles and palpi reddish yellow; antennae with segments 1–7 and 11 reddish yellow, 8–10 black; elytra black, deflexed portion completely, posterior margin narrowly yellowish; abdomen black, posterior margins of tergites very dark reddish to reddish brown; legs reddish yellow.

Head inconspicuously longer than wide (ratio 1.02), tempora subparallel for short distance behind eyes, regularly convex toward neck, slightly longer than markedly protruding eyes (ratio 1.09); vertex slightly elevated, a pair of very shallow depressions behind antennal insertions; dorsal surface with very dense but flat umbilicate punctation; antennae short, segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, 5 as long as wide, subsequent segments increasingly wider than long, 8–10 markedly transverse and asymmetrical, segment 11 almost as long as 8–10 combined; pronotum 1.19 times as long as wide, widest in subparallel anterior half, weakly narrowed toward base in almost straight line; surface with punctation similar to that on head but with small shiny patches in anterior half and a narrow to more distinct impunctate midline in posterior half; head and pronotum with short, rather dark pubescence that turns more silvery on the sides; scutellum densely but finely punctate, with shallow depression; elytra densely and finely punctate, surface between punctures finely wrinkled; pubescence dark but with several bands and patches of silvery pubescence; abdominal tergites III–VI with pairs of depressions at base, with pairs of short and oblique accessory lines, which are very short on tergite VI, also depression is very shallow on tergite VI; punctation very fine and not very dense, pubescence rather long but scanty, dark medially, silvery laterally on tergites III–VI, in anterior half of tergite VII. Male protibiae quite slender, slightly wider than protarsi.

Aedeagus (Figs. 298–300) small, paramere asymmetrically widened at apex; peg setae (not illustrated) few, tiny, weakly pigmented.

Female unknown.

REMARK: The redescription is based on the single male holotype. According to Liang Tang (pers. comm.), there is more material in the collection of Shanghai Normal University, but that was not available for study. A photograph of an additional male provided by Liang Tang didn't show any differences from the type specimen. However, the pubescence and punctation was in part judged from that photograph, because the specimen is in better condition. The additional faunistic data and possible additions to the variability, also of other species treated herein, will be published separately by Liang Tang and his team of students in the future.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 381): The species is at present known only from the type locality, Tianmushan in Zhejiang Province, China.

Eucibdelus pseudofreyi sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "China: W-Hubei, 27.6.-11.7. 2003, rd. Badong – Yesanguan, Tiechanghuhang, pitfall traps, 30.75N 110.3E, ca. 1300 m, leg. J. Turna" (NMW). – **Paratypes** (7 exs.): same data as holotype (3 ♂♂: NMW); "China 7.92, Gongga Shan Moxi" (1 ♂: NMW); "CHINA: Sichuan, Emeishan, 160km SSW Chengdu \ 1700 – 1000 m, 23.6.1994 (5), leg. Schillhammer" (3 ♀♀: NMW); "CHINA: Sichuan, Qingchenhou mts., 70km W Chengdu, 1400 m, 15.-20.VI.2005, leg. S. & V. Murzin" (3 ♂♂: CSMNB; 1 ♂: NMW) ibidem, but "21.-25.VI.2005, S. Murzin" (1 ♂: CSMNB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 75): 11.7–12.8 mm long (5.8–6.3 mm, abdomen excluded). Male: Head and pronotum black, head with narrowly reddish anterior margin of clypeus; pronotum with posterior margin narrowly obscurely reddish; labrum dark brown with obscurely reddish margins; mandibles and palpi reddish yellow; antennae with segments 1–7(8) reddish yellow, 8(9)–10 black, 11 black becoming variably reddish distally; elytra black, anteriorly to variable extent dark reddish, sometimes only the shoulders yellowish to reddish; deflexed portion completely, posterior margin narrowly yellowish, suture very narrowly reddish; abdominal tergites black with anterior and posterior margins moderately broadly reddish, tergite VII with variably large mediobasal reddish spot, tergite VIII with yellowish anterior half and dark reddish posterior half; paratergites of segments III–VII yellowish with dark brown posterior halves; legs

reddish yellow. Female: As males but with labrum entirely brownish yellow, remaining body generally darker, especially abdominal tergites with darker anterior and posterior margins.

Head slightly oblong, usually 1.05–1.07 times as long as wide but in one small male with head about as long as wide; tempora regularly convex but subparallel for short distance behind eyes, 1.32–1.38 times as long as markedly protruding eyes (1.26 in the small male); punctuation dense, flat umbilicate; antennae with segment 4 markedly, 5 slightly oblong, 6 about as long as wide, 8–10 transverse, asymmetrical, 11 about as long as 8–10 combined; pronotum 1.13–1.17 times as long as wide, widest at about midlength or slightly in front of it, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc, toward anterior angle in variable ways, either in almost straight line or slightly sinuate; dorsal surface with punctuation as on head, in most specimens without any indication of an impunctate midline; head and pronotum with very short, dark pubescence that turns silvery in places laterally; scutellum densely and finely punctate but with broad impunctate margin; elytra very densely but rather finely punctate; pubescence short, dark but with large, badly delimited, silvery patch laterally; abdominal tergites III–VI with pairs of shallow basal depressions, without accessory lines; pubescence of tergites III–VI silvery at base and sides and with pair of patches of dark subtomtose pubescence medially, tergites VII and VIII with silvery pubescence in anterior half; male protibiae slender, about as wide as protarsi, female protibiae broader and thicker, distinctly wider than protarsi; female tergite X (Fig. 350) almost identical to that of *E. griseipennis* but setae somewhat less stout.

Aedeagus (Figs. 301–304) similar to that of *E. freyi* but larger with paramere clearly distant from median lob apically; paramere (Fig. 304) even more asymmetrical widened at apex, peg setae small and weakly pigmented as in *E. freyi*.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is very similar to *E. freyi* but larger and with slenderer antennae. In addition, it differs by the lack of oblique accessory lines on tergites III–VI. There might also be differences in coloration but sexual dimorphism of *E. freyi* has not been assessed as yet. It is also very similar to *E. griseipennis* but on average smaller, with less shiny head and pronotum due to denser punctuation.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 381): The species is at present known only from one locality each in Sichuan and Hubei provinces of China.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the close resemblance with *E. freyi*.

Species not belonging to *Eucibdelus*

“*Eucibdelus*” *bicolor* FAUVEL

Eucibdelus bicolor FAUVEL 1895: 248.

TYPE MATERIAL: 3 syntypes: “Carin Chebá, 900–1100. m, L. Fea V XII.88 \ bicolor Fvl. \ Ex-Typis \ Ri.Sc.N.B. 17.479, Coll. et Det. A. Fauvel” (1 ♂, 1 ♀: MNG; 1 ♂: IRSNB).

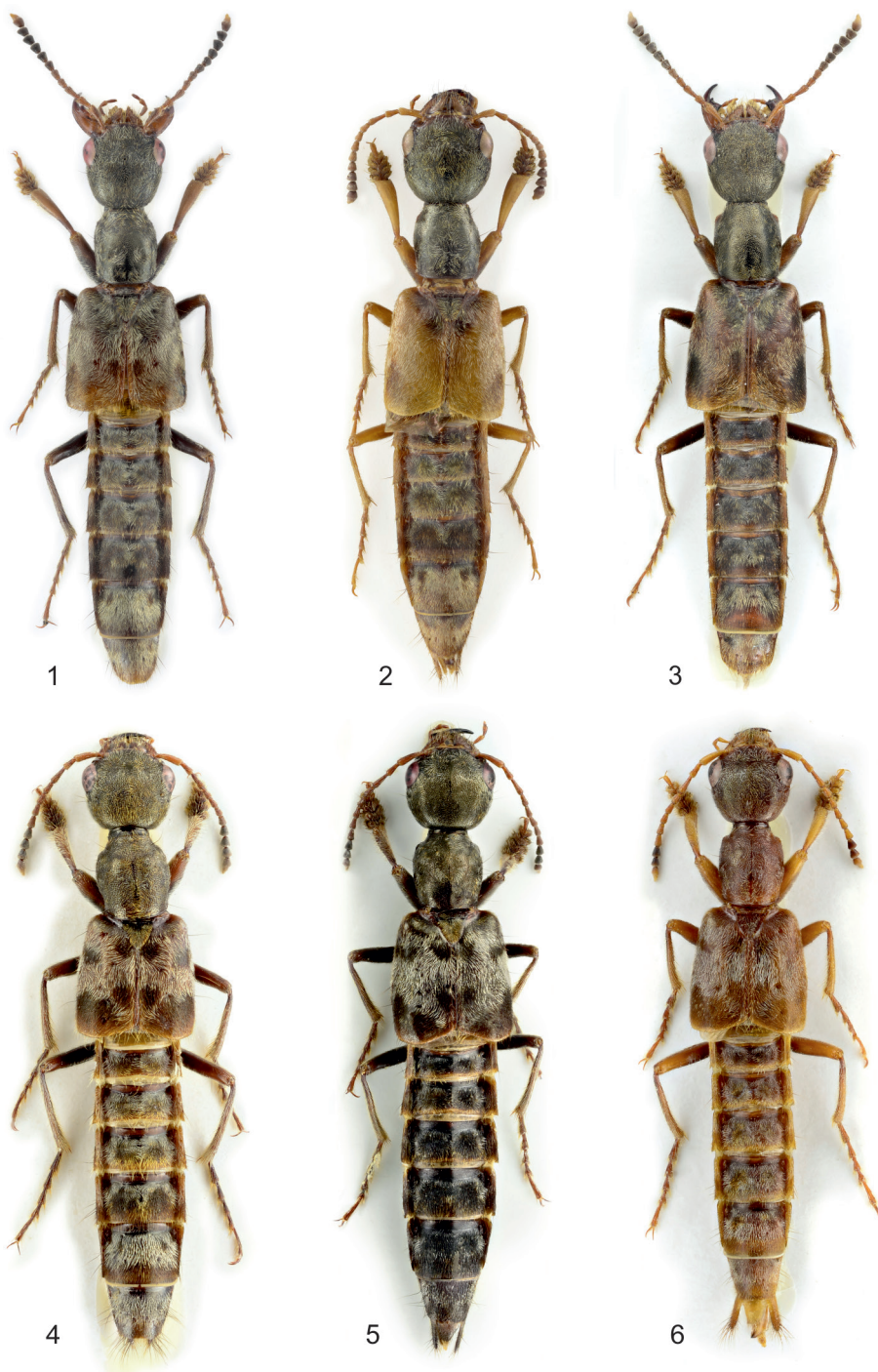
The species does not have the characteristic mandibular dentation of the left mandible with only a bicuspid molar but bears an additional incisivus. In addition, the last antennomere is simple, without any indication of a constriction.

Several small, enigmatic (mostly as yet undescribed) genera (also including *Paraphytolinus* HAYASHI, 1999 *Menoedius* FAUVEL, 1903) in the *Eucibdelus* lineage require revision at the generic level. Until this is accomplished, *E. bicolor* is not formally moved to another genus.

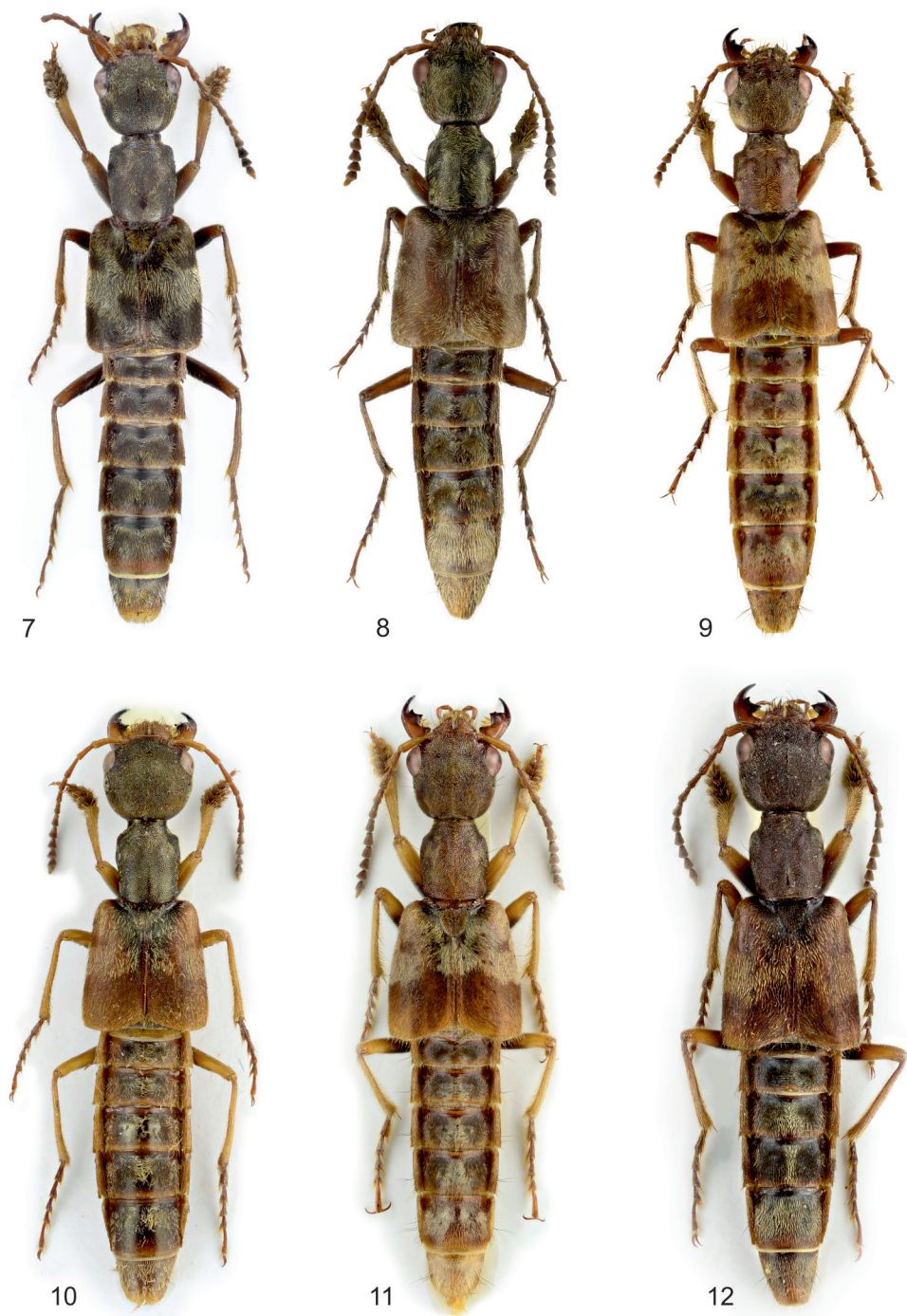
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

T H A I L A N D: TAK: Umphang Distr., Mae Chan/ Mae Klong confluence, Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, 300 m, 15°30'N 98°48'E, 27.IV.-26.V.1988, leg. M. Brendell (1 ♀: BMNH).

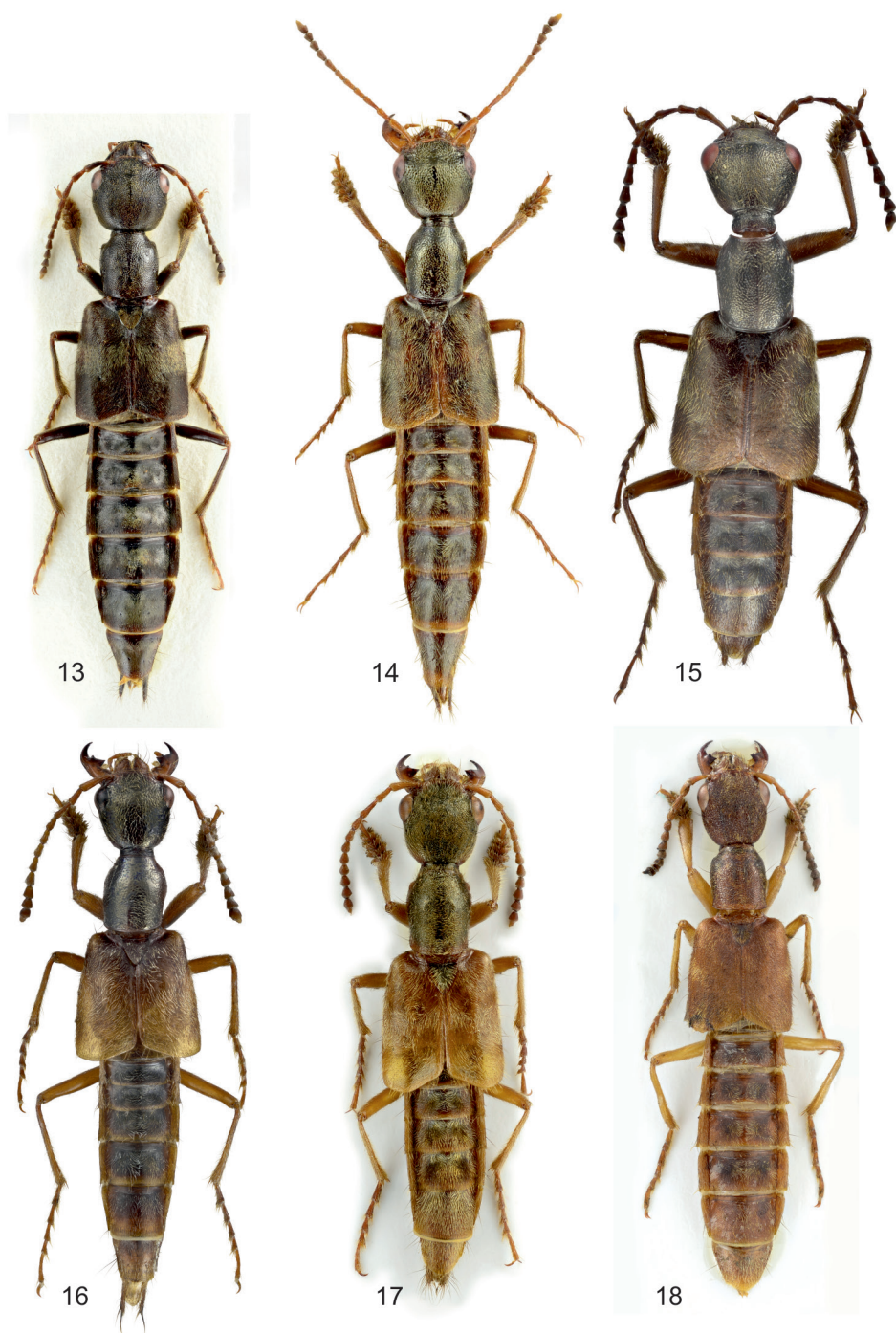
DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 381): The species is currently known only from Myanmar and Thailand.



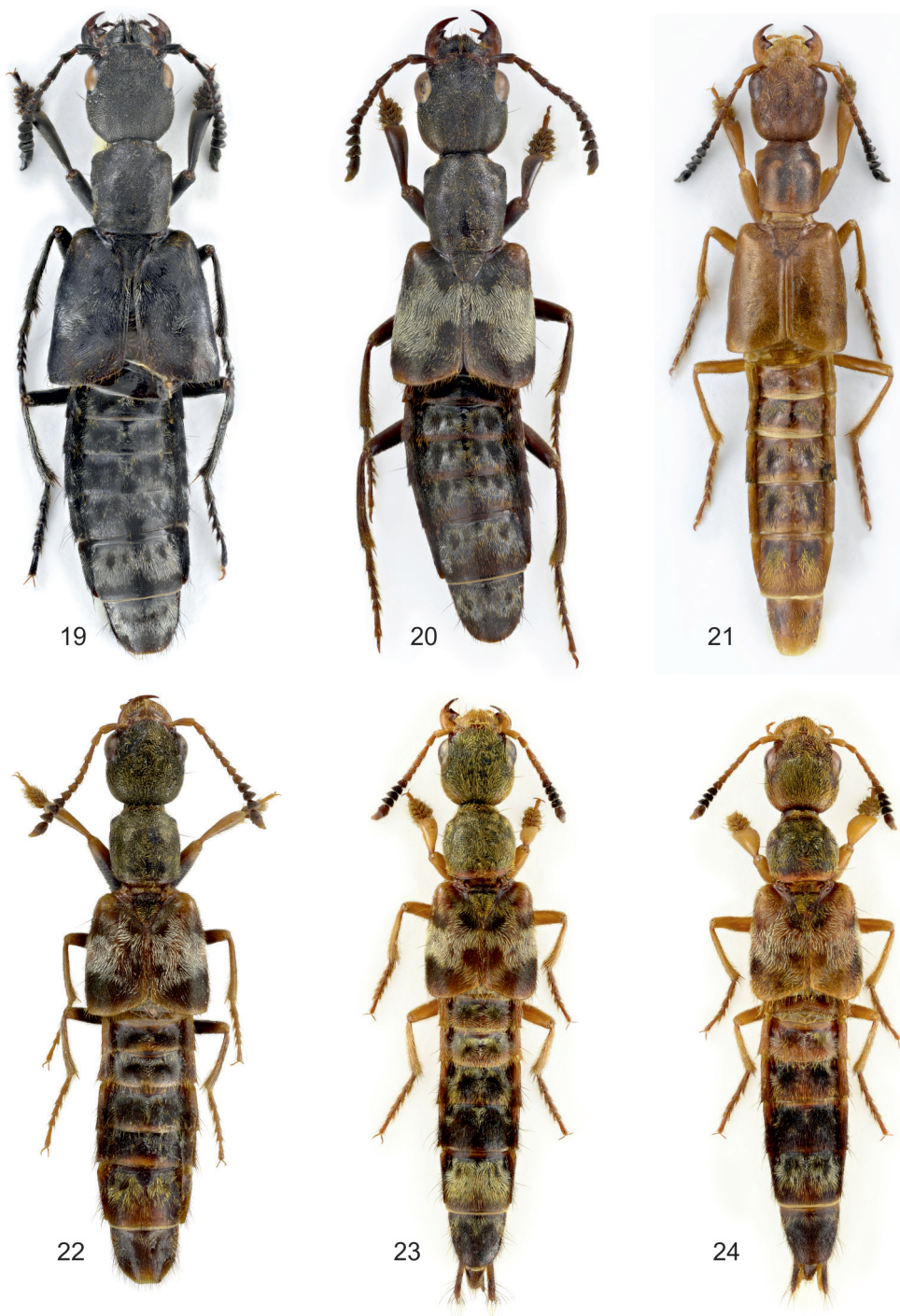
Figs. 1–6: Habitus of 1 *Eucibdelus gracilis*, dark specimen, 2) same, paler specimen, 3) *E. graciloides*, 4) *E. varius*, 5) *E. laosensis* female, 6) *E. laosensis* male. Not to scale.



Figs. 7–12: Habitus of 7) *Eucibdelus fangshuohui*, 8) *E. angusticeps*, 9) *E. dalatensis*, 10) *E. uenoi*, 11) *E. zimmermannae*, 12) *E. flavipennis*. Not to scale.



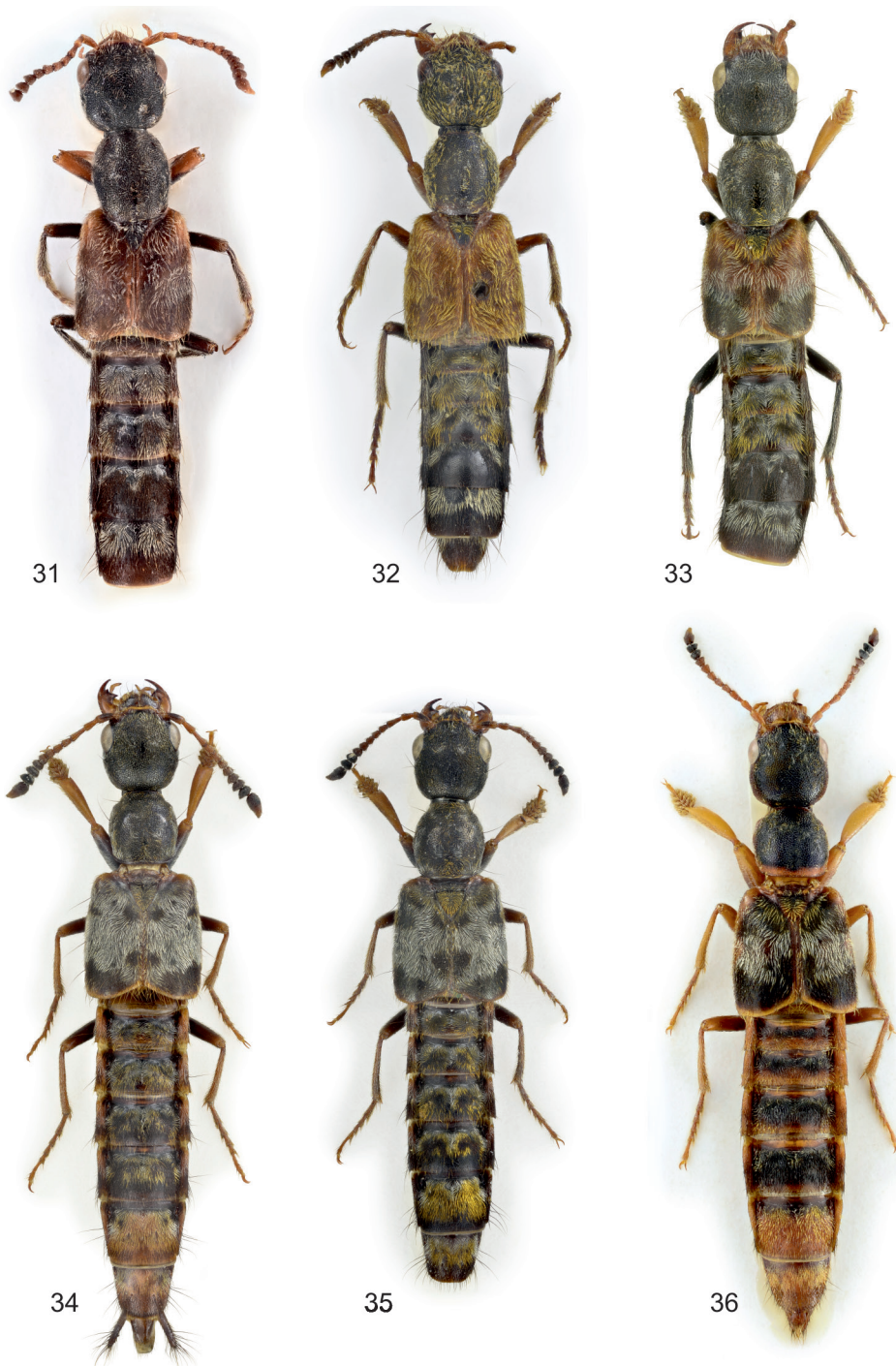
Figs. 13–18: 13) Habitus of 13) *Eucibdelus hamulus*, 14) *E. gaoligong*, 15) *E. kambaitiensis*, 16) *E. emawensis*, 17) *E. sauteri*, 18) *E. ishigakiensis*. Not to scale.



Figs. 19–24: Habitus of 19) *Eucibdelus ater*, 20) *E. major*, 21) *E. hoi*, 22) *E. oviceps*, 23) *E. tamdaoensis* male, 24) *E. tamdaoensis* female. Not to scale.



Figs. 25–30: Habitus of 25) *Eucibdelus chungii*, 26) *E. luridipennis* male, 27) *E. luridipennis* female, 28) *E. horaki* male, 29) *E. horaki* female, 30) *E. hoabinhensis*. Not to scale.



Figs. 31–36: Habitus of 31) *Eucibdelus feae*, 32) *E. pseudofeae*, 33) *E. gratus*, 34) *E. yunnanensis*, 35) *E. chapmani*, 36) *E. chinensis*. Not to scale.



Figs. 37–42: Habitus of 37) *Eucibdelus kochi*, 38) *E. hunanensis*, 39) *E. emeishanus*, 40) *E. depressicornis*, 41–42) *E. argentipennis*: large male (41), small male (42). Figs. 37–40 not to scale.



Figs. 43–48: Habitus of 43) *Eucibdelus argentipennis* female, 44) *E. griseus*, 45) *E. daliangshanus*, 46) *E. terminicornis*, 47) *E. heishuiensis* male, 48) *E. heishuiensis* female. Not to scale.



Figs. 49–54: Habitus of 49) *Eucibdelus kalabi*, 50) *E. furcatus* male, 51) *E. furcatus* female, 52) *E. stenocephalus* male, 53) *E. stenocephalus* female, 54) *E. tibetanus*. Not to scale.



Figs. 55–58: Habitus of 55–56) *Eucibdelus longiceps* and 57–58) *E. latestylus*: 55) male, 56) female, 57) male, 58) female.

Fig. 59: *Eucibdelus latestylus* female: stylus of sternite IX. Not to scale.



60



62



64



61

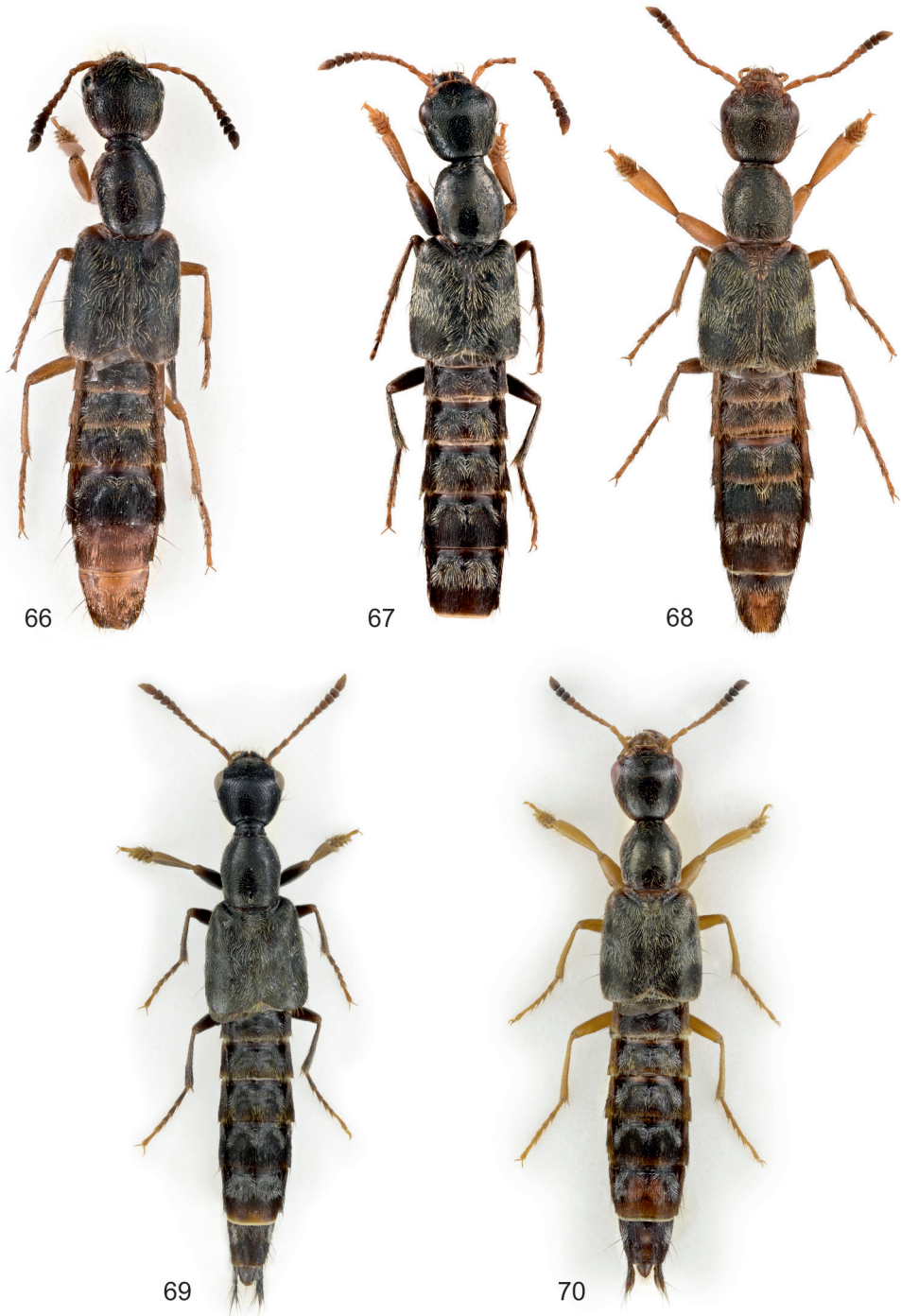


63



65

Figs. 60–65: Habitus of 60) *Eucibdelus montanus* male, 61) *E. montanus* female, 62) *E. holzschuhi* male, 63) *E. holzschuhi* female, 64) *E. rufobasalis* male, 65) same, female. Not to scale.



Figs. 66–70: Habitus of 66) *Eucibdelus birmanus* female (holotype), 67) *E. pseudobirmanus* male (holotype), 68) *E. pseudobirmanus* female, 69) *E. malaisei* male, 70) *E. malaisei* female. Not to scale.



71



72



73



74



75

Figs. 71–75: Habitus of 71) *Eucibdelus japonicus*, 72) *E. griseipennis* male, 73) *E. griseipennis* female, 74) *E. freyi* (holotype), 75) *E. pseudofreyi*. Not to scale.



Figs. 76–79: Habitus of 76) *Eucibdelus circumcinctus*, 77) *E. micangshanus*, 78) *E. shibatai*, 79) *E. ruficauda*. Not to scale.



Figs. 80–88: Aedeagus of 80–85) *Eucibdelus gracilis* and 86–88) *E. graciloides*: 80–84) specimens from Nepal, 85) holotype of *E. bhutanicus*; ventral view (80, 82, 86), lateral view (81, 83, 87), paramere (84–85, 88).



Figs. 89–96: Aedeagus of *Eucibdelus varius*: 89–90) type locality, 91–96) Laos; ventral view (89, 91, 93, 95), lateral view (90, 92, 94, 96).



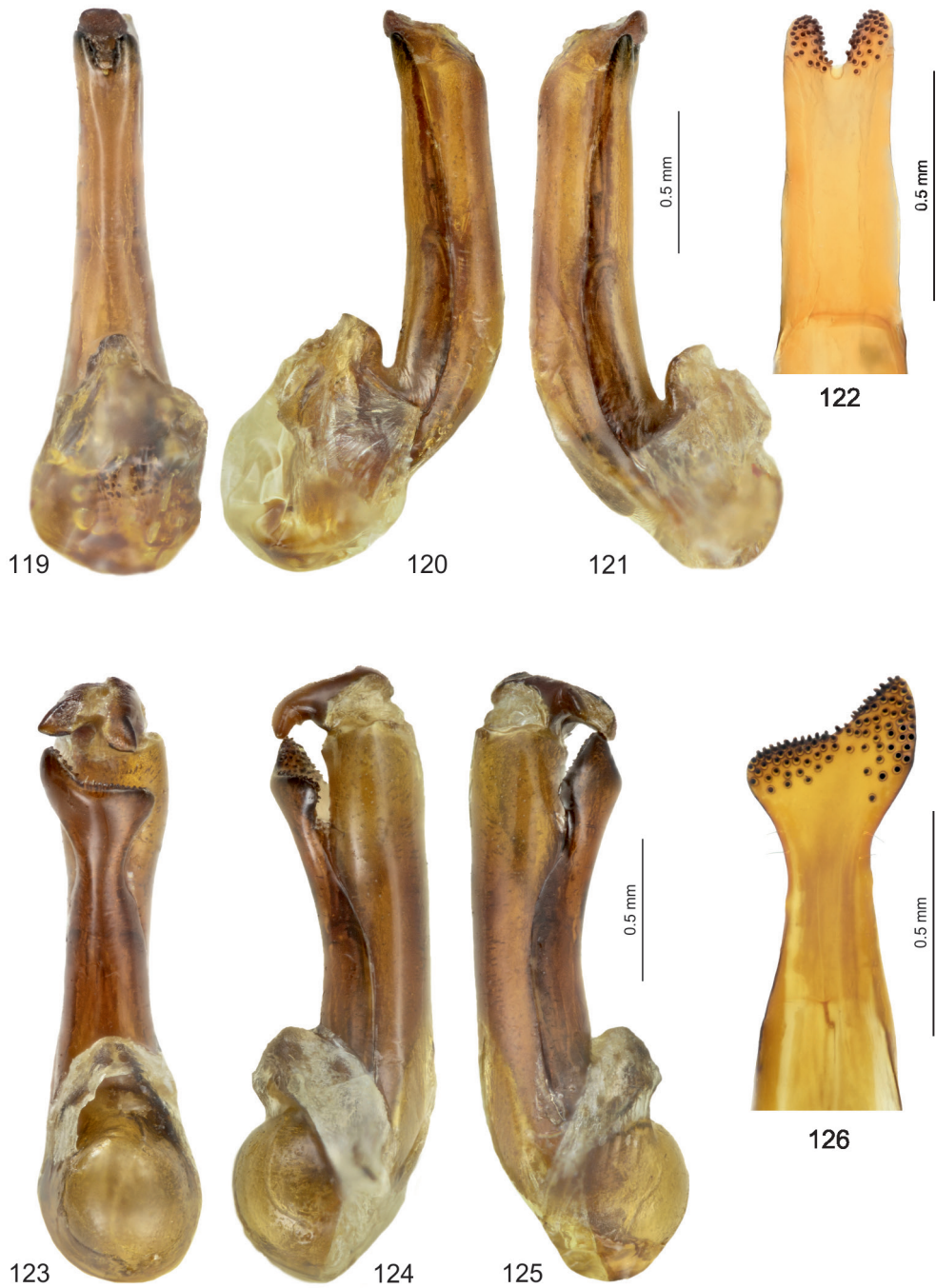
Figs. 97–102: Aedeagus of 97–99) *Eucibdelus varius* (Laos) and 100–102) *E. angusticeps*; ventral view (100), lateral view (101), paramere (97–99, 102).



Figs. 103–110: Aedeagus of 103–106) *Eucibdelus dالاتensis* and 107–110) *E. sauteri*; ventral view (103, 107), lateral view (104–105, 108–109), paramere (106, 110).



Figs. 111–118: Aedeagus of 111–114) *Eucibdelus laosensis* and 115–118) *E. fangshuohui*; ventral view (111, 115), lateral view (112–113, 116–117), paramere (114, 118).



Figs. 119–126: Aedeagus of 119–122) *Eucibdelus ishigakiensis* and 123–126) *E. uenoi*; ventral view (119, 123), lateral view (120–121, 124–125), paramere (122, 126).



Figs. 127–134: Aedeagus of 127–130) *Eucibdelus zimmermannae* and 131–134) *E. flavipennis*; ventral view (127, 131), lateral view (128–129, 132–133), paramere (130, 134).



Figs. 135–142: Aedeagus of 135–139) *Eucibdelus hamulus* (135, 137, 139: China, 136, 138: Myanmar) and 140–142) *E. emawensis*; ventral view (135–136, 140), lateral view (137–138, 141), paramere (139, 142).



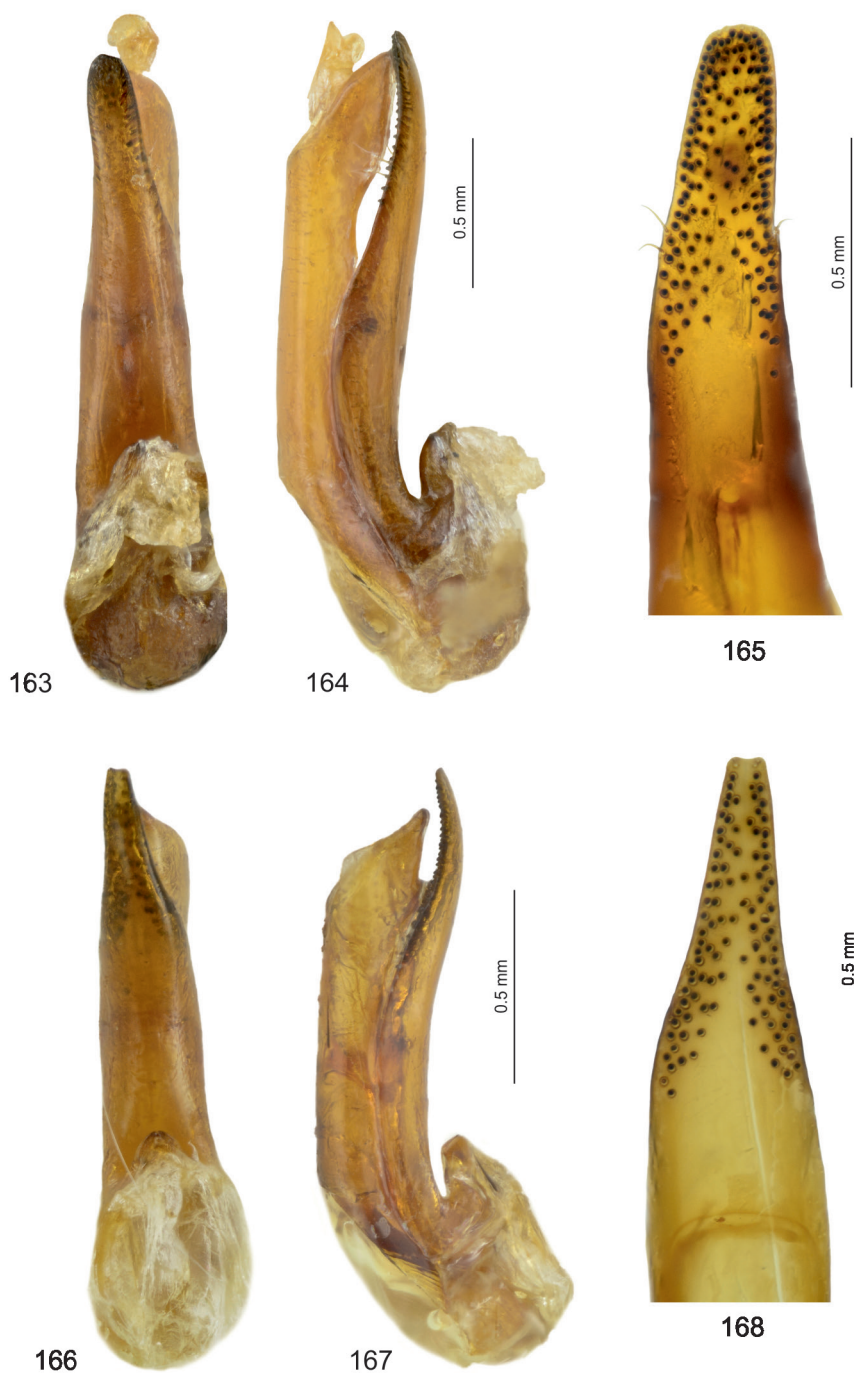
Figs. 143–148: Aedeagus of 143–145) *Eucibdelus gaoligong* and 146–148) *E. kambaitiensis*; ventral view (143, 146), lateral view (144, 147), paramere (145, 148).



Figs. 149–154: Aedeagus of 149–151) *Eucibdelus ater* and 152–154) *E. major*; ventral view (149, 152), lateral view (150, 153), paramere (151, 154).



Figs. 155–162: Aedeagus of 155–156) *Eucibdelus hoi* and 157–159) *E. oviceps*, 160–162) *E. chungii*; ventral view (155, 157, 160), lateral view (156, 158, 161), paramere (159, 162).



Figs. 163–168: Aedeagus of 163–165) *Eucibdelus tamdaoensis* and 166–168) *E. hoabinhensis*; ventral view (163, 166), lateral view (164, 167), paramere (165, 168).



Figs. 169–174: Aedeagus of 169–171) *Eucibdelus feae* and 172–174) *E. pseudofeae*; ventral view (169, 172), lateral view (170, 173), paramere (171, 174).



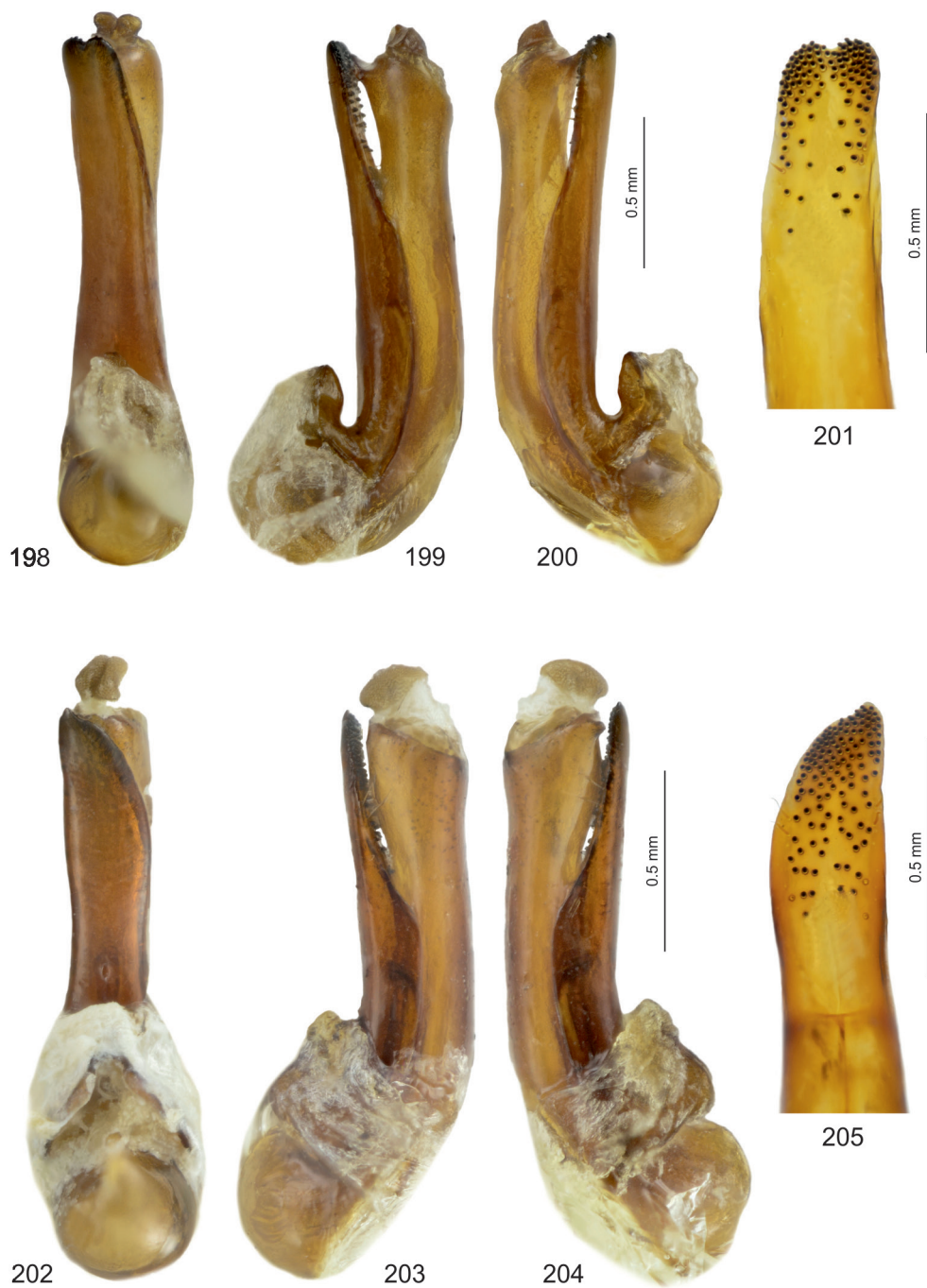
Figs. 175–182: Aedeagus of 175–178) *Eucibdelus luridipennis* and 179–182) *E. horaki*; ventral view (175, 179), lateral view (176–177, 180–181), paramere (178, 182).



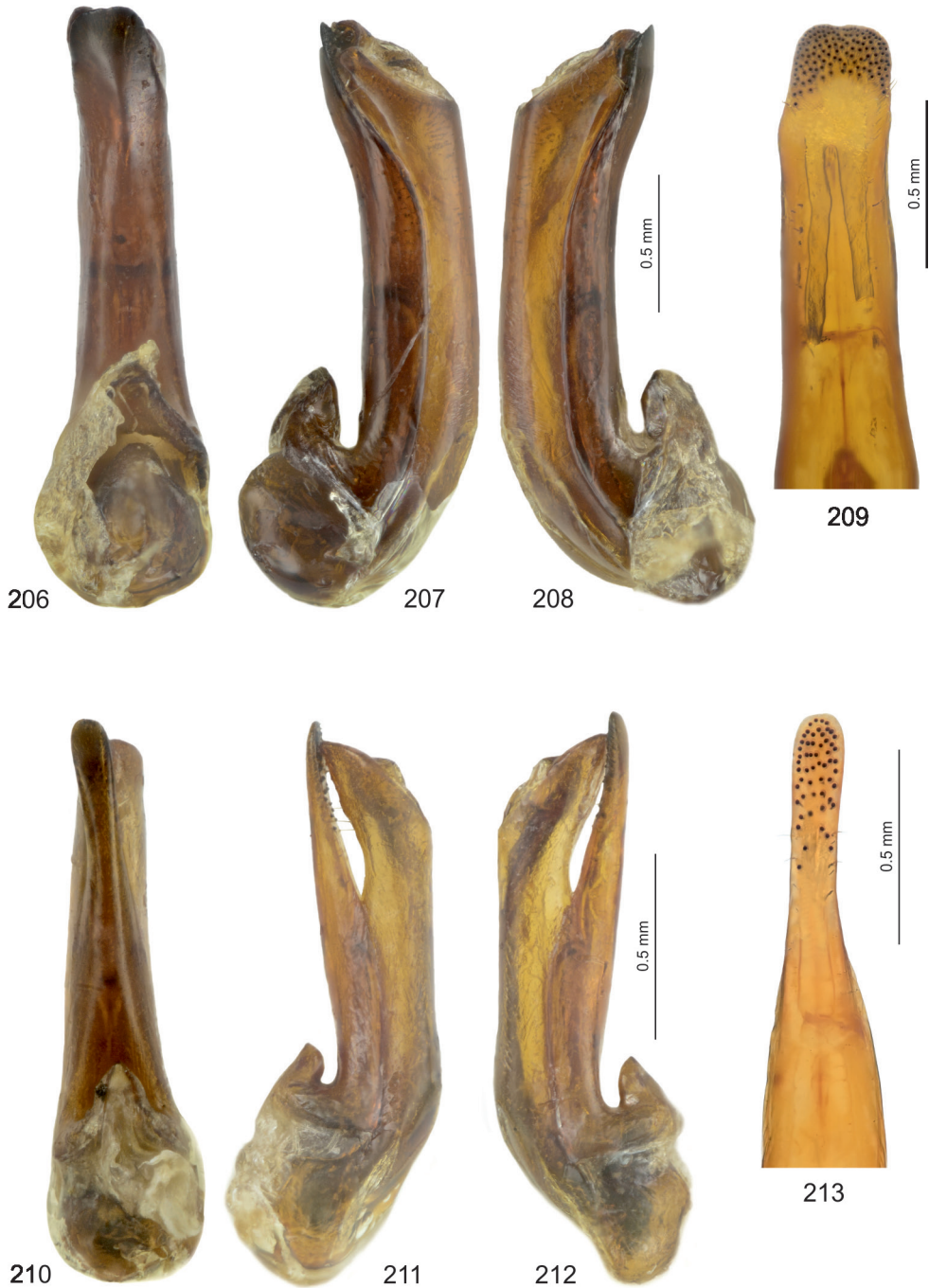
Figs. 183–190: Aedeagus of 183–186) *Eucibdelus chinensis*, and 187–190) *E. yunnanensis*; ventral view (183, 187), lateral view (184–185, 188–189), paramere (186, 190).



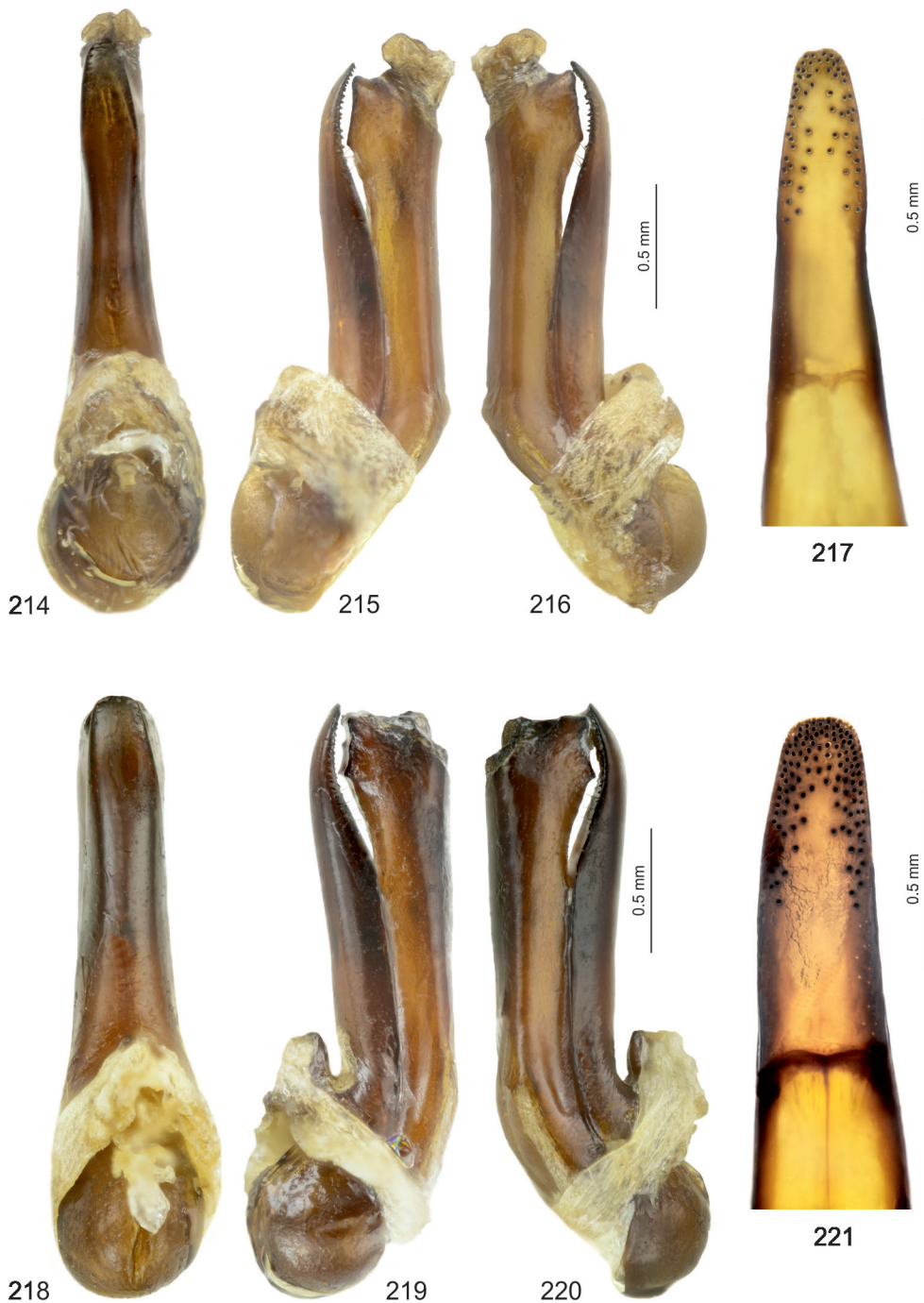
Figs. 191–197: Aedeagus of 191–193) *Eucibdelus chapmani* and 194–197) *E. gratus*; ventral view (191, 194), lateral view (192, 195–196), paramere (193, 197).



Figs. 198–205: Aedeagus of 198–201) *Eucibdelus kochi* and 202–205) *E. hunanensis*; ventral view (198, 202), lateral view (199–200, 203–204), paramere (201, 205).



Figs. 206–213: Aedeagus of 206–209) *Eucibdelus emeishanus* and 210–213) *E. depressicornis*; ventral view (206, 210), lateral view (207–208, 211–212), paramere (209, 213).



Figs. 214–221: Aedeagus of 214–217) *Eucibdelus argentipennis* and 218–221) *E. terminicornis*; ventral view (214, 218), lateral view (215–216, 219–220), paramere (217, 221).



Figs. 222–229: Aedeagus of 222–225) *Eucibdelus daliangshanus* and 226–229) *E. griseus*; ventral view (222, 226), lateral view (223–224, 227–228), paramere (225, 229).



Figs. 230–237: Aedeagus of 230–233) *Eucibdelus kalabi* and 234–237) *E. heishuiensis*; ventral view (230, 234), lateral view (231–232, 235–236), paramere (233, 237).



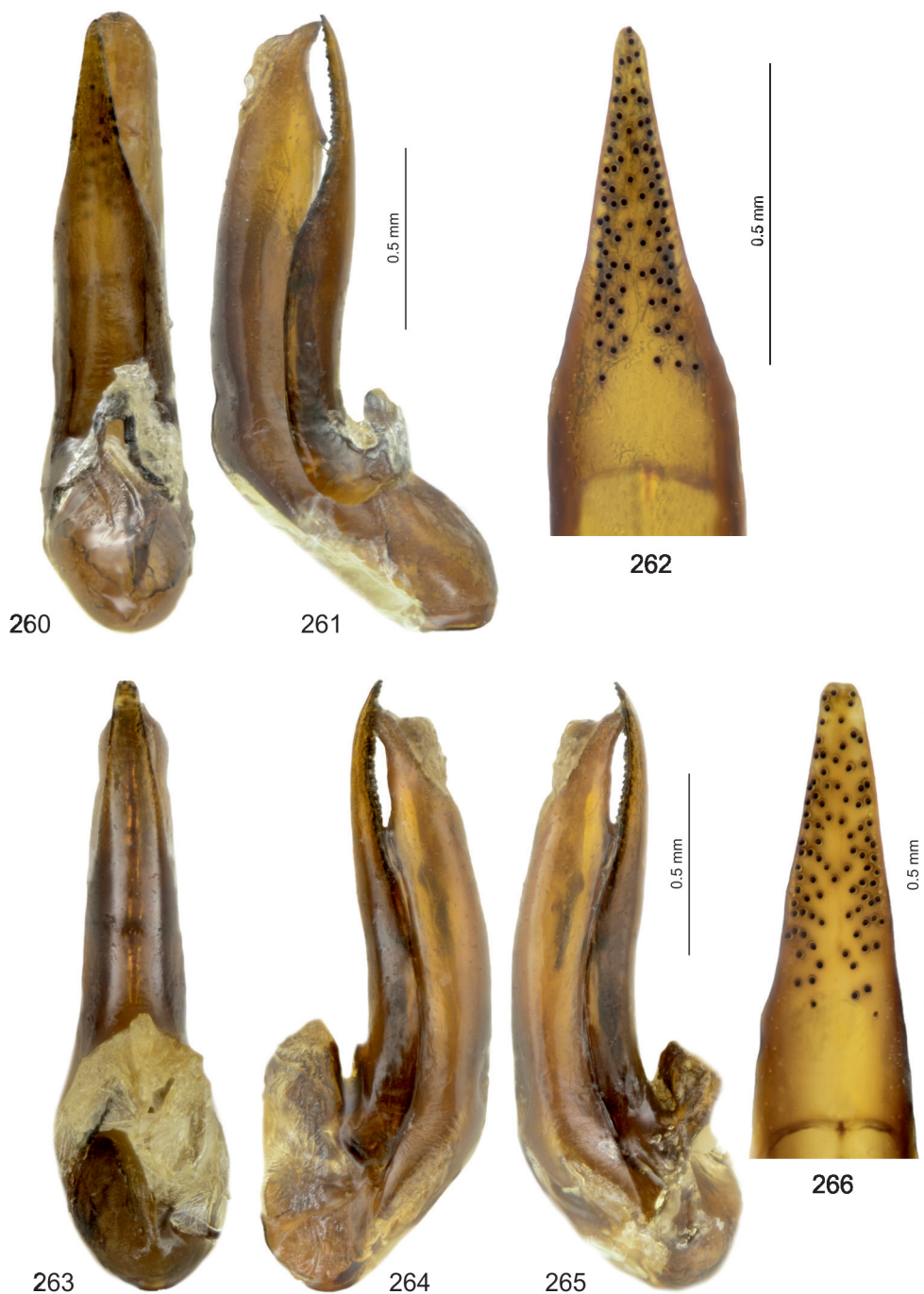
Figs. 238–244: Aedeagus of 238–240) *Eucibdelus furcatus*, and 241–244) *E. tibetanus*; ventral view (238, 241), lateral view (239–240, 242–243), paramere (244).



Figs. 245–251: Aedeagus of 245–248) *Eucibdelus stenocephalus*, and 249–251) *E. longiceps*; ventral view (245, 246, 249), lateral view (247, 248, 250, 251).



Figs. 252–259: Aedeagus of 252, 254) *Eucibdelus stenocephalus*, and 253, 255) *E. longiceps* and 256–259) *E. latestylus*; ventral view (256), lateral view (257–258), apex of median lobe in lateral view (252–253) paramere (254–255, 259).



Figs. 260–266: Aedeagus of 260–262) *Eucibdelus montanus*, and 263–266) *E. holzschuhi*; ventral view (260, 263), lateral view (261, 264–265), paramere (262, 266).



Figs. 267–275: Aedeagus of 267–270) *Eucibdelus pseudobirmanus*, and 271–275) *E. malaisei*; ventral view (267, 271), lateral view (268, 269, 272, 273), paramere (270, 274, 275).



Figs. 276–282: Aedeagus of 276–279) *Eucibdelus rufobasalis*, and 280–282) *E. japonicus*; ventral view (276, 280), lateral view (277–278, 281), paramere (279, 282).



Figs. 283–289: Aedeagus of 283–286) *Eucibdelus griseipennis*, and 287–289) *E. shibatai*; ventral view (283, 287), lateral view (284–285, 288), paramere (286, 289).



Figs. 290–297: Aedeagus of 290–293) *Eucibdelus circumcinctus*, and 294–297) *E. micangshanus*; ventral view (290, 294), lateral view (291–292, 295–296), paramere (293, 297).



Figs. 298–304: Aedeagus of 298–300) *Eucibdelus freyi*, and 301–304) *E. pseudofreyi*; ventral view (298, 301), lateral view (299–300, 302–303), paramere (304).

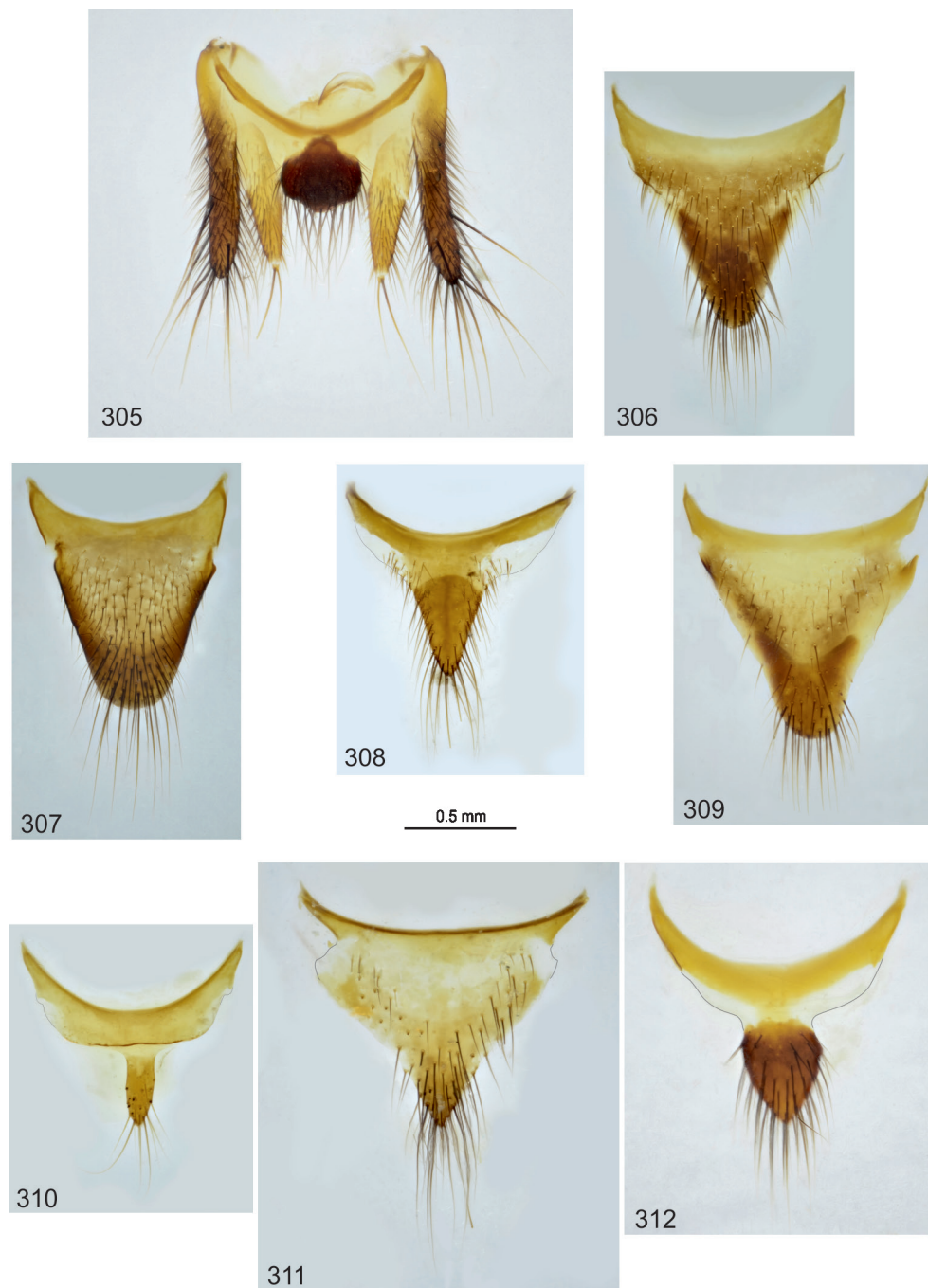
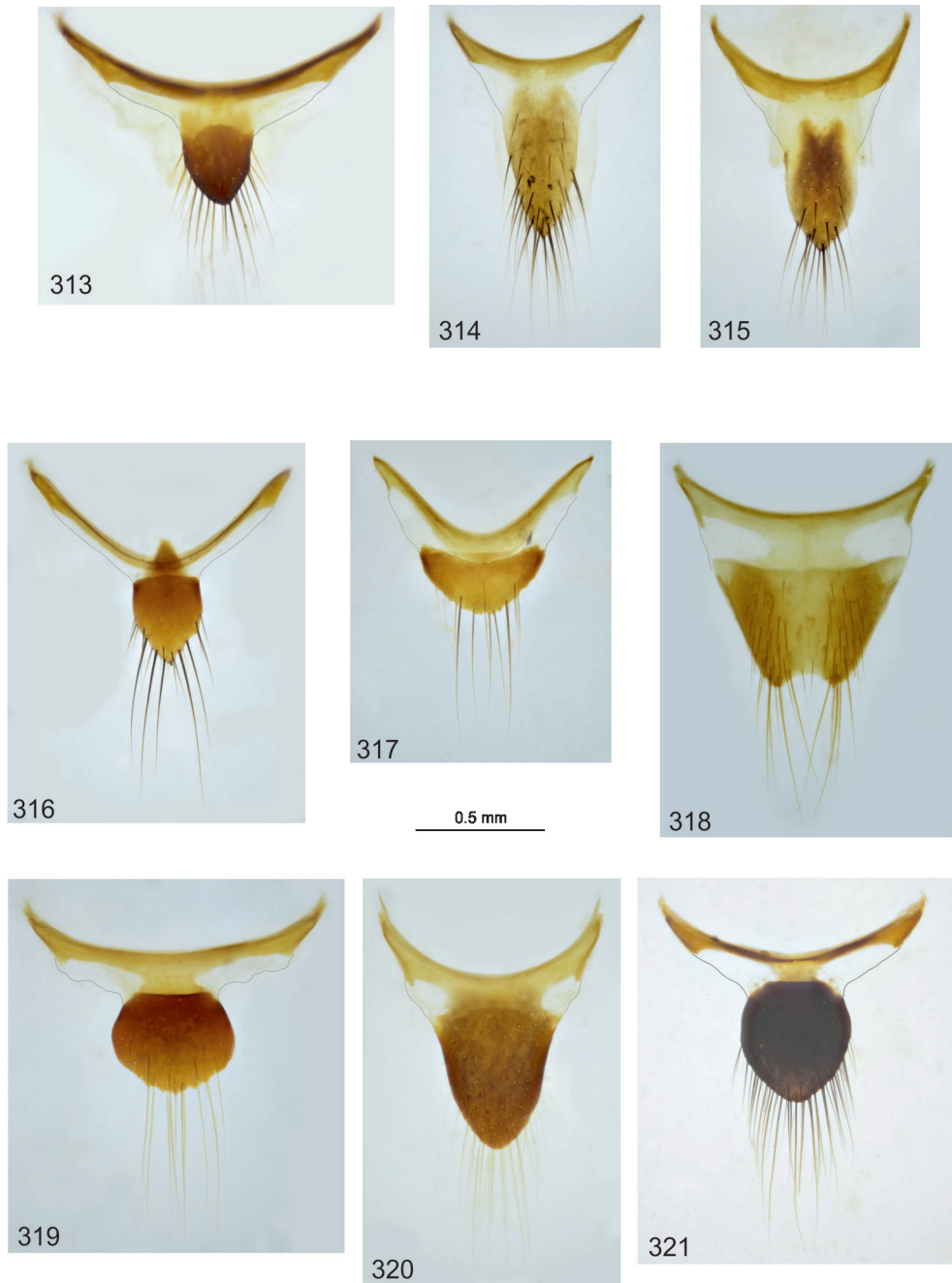


Fig. 305: Female genital segment of *Eucibdelus gracilis*.

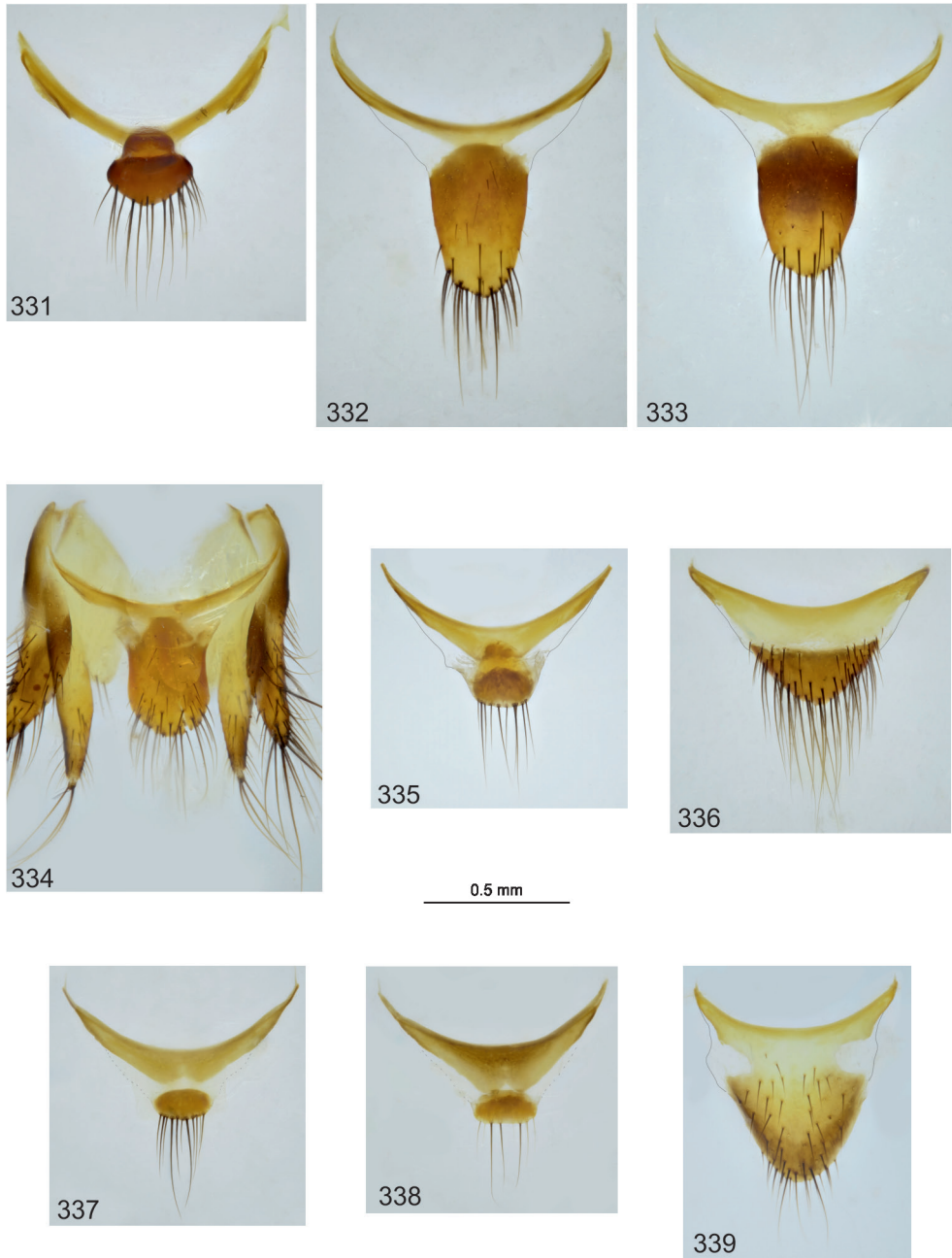
Figs. 306–312: Female tergite X of 306) *Eucibdelus varius*, 307) *E. laosensis*, 308) *E. angusticeps*, 309) *E. dalatensis*, 310) *E. uenoi*, 311) *E. zimmermannae*, 312) *E. flavipennis*.



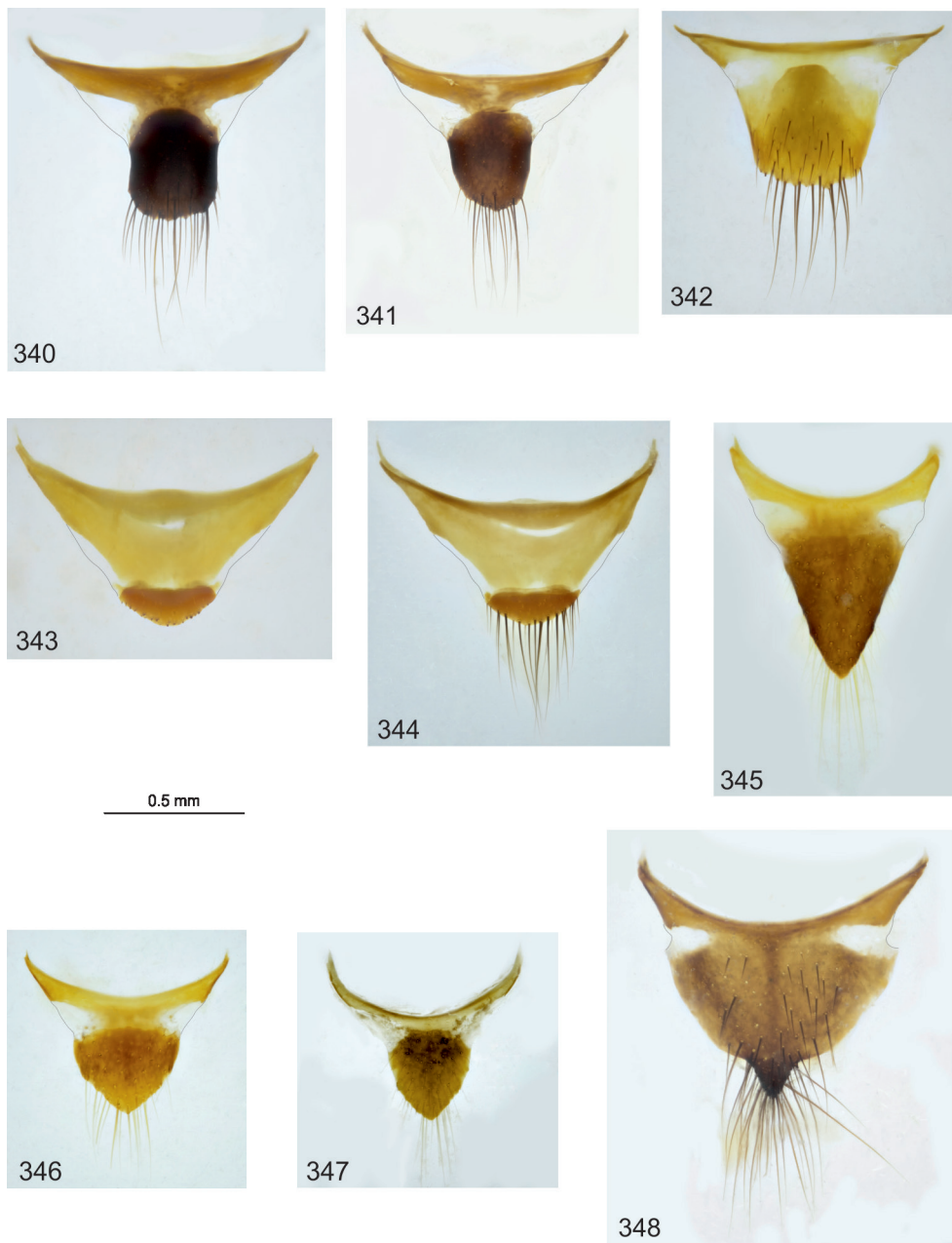
Figs. 313–321: Female tergite X of 313) *Eucibdelus hamulus*, 314) *E. gaoligong*, 315) *E. kambaitiensis*, 316) *E. sauteri*, 317) *E. ishigakiensis*, 318) *E. hoi*, 319) *E. oviceps*, 320) *E. tamdaoensis*, 321) *E. chungii*.



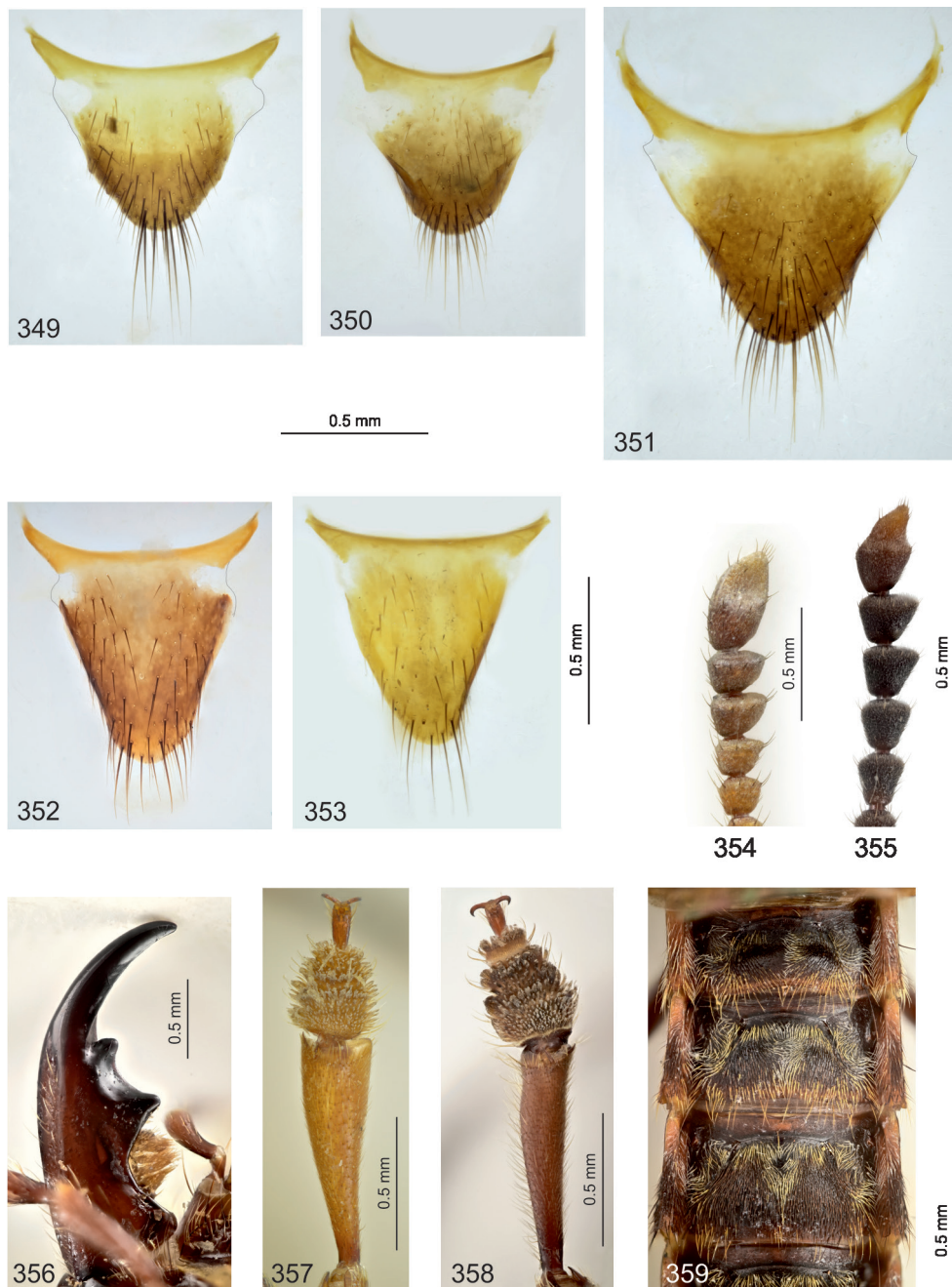
Figs. 322–330: Female tergite X of 322) *Eucibdelus luridipennis*, 323) *E. horaki*, 324) *E. feae*, 325) *E. yunnanensis*, 326) *E. chapmani*, 327) same, holotype, 328) *E. chinensis*, 329) *E. kochi*, 330) *E. hunanensis*.



Figs. 331–339: Female tergite X of 331) *Eucibdelus emeishanus*, 332) *E. argentipennis*, 333) same, holotype, 334) *E. heishuiensis* (including entire genital segment), 335) *E. kalabi*, 336) *E. furcatus*, 337) *E. stenocephalus* (Zhangjiajie), 338) same (Siping), 339) *E. longiceps*.

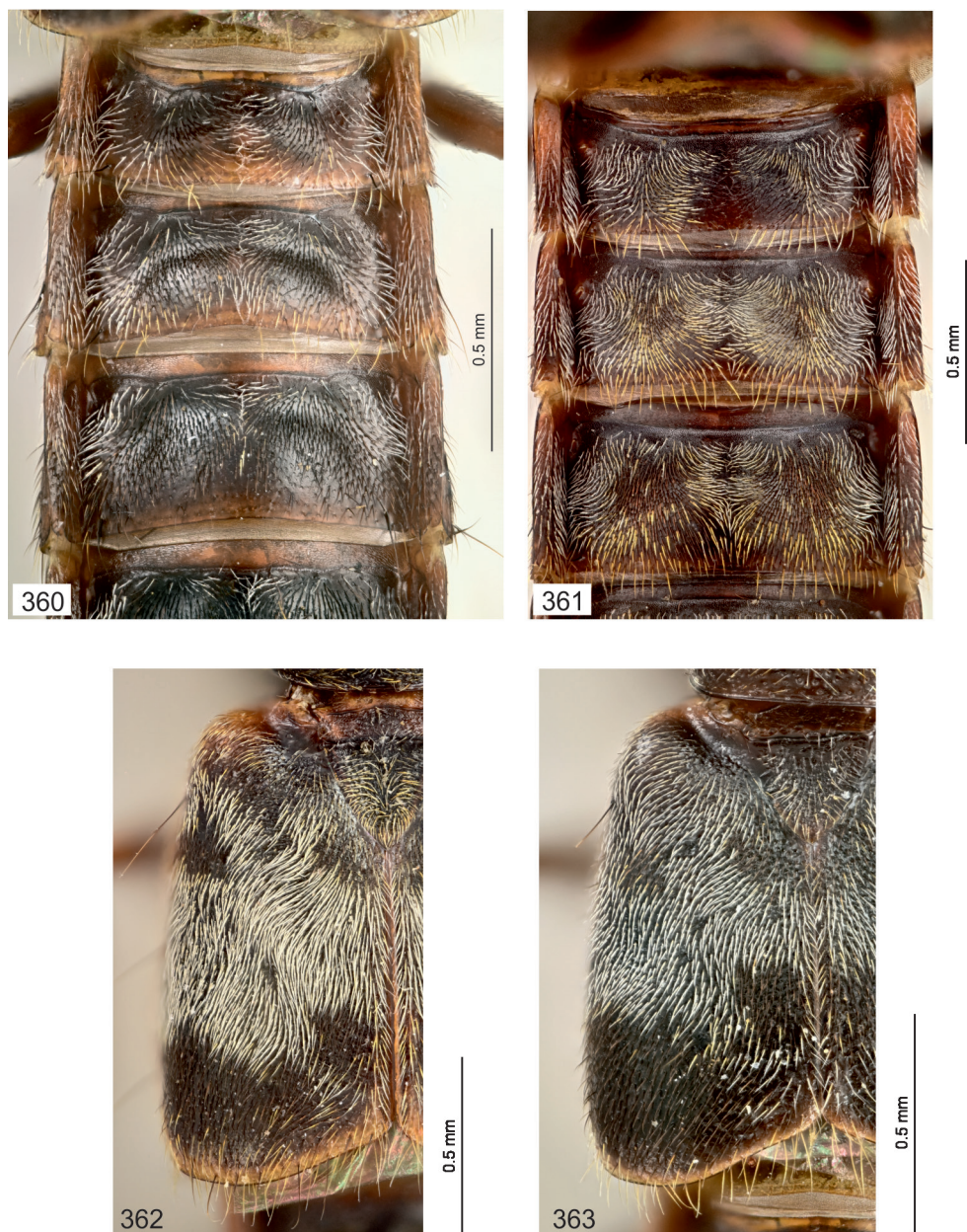


Figs. 340–348: Female tergite X of 340) *Eucibdelus latestylus* (Gonggashan), 341) same (Yulongshan), 342) *E. holzschuhi*, 343) *E. montanus*, 344) *E. griseus*, 345) *E. rufobasalis*, 346) *E. birmanus* (holotype), 347) *E. malaisei*, 348) *E. japonicus*.

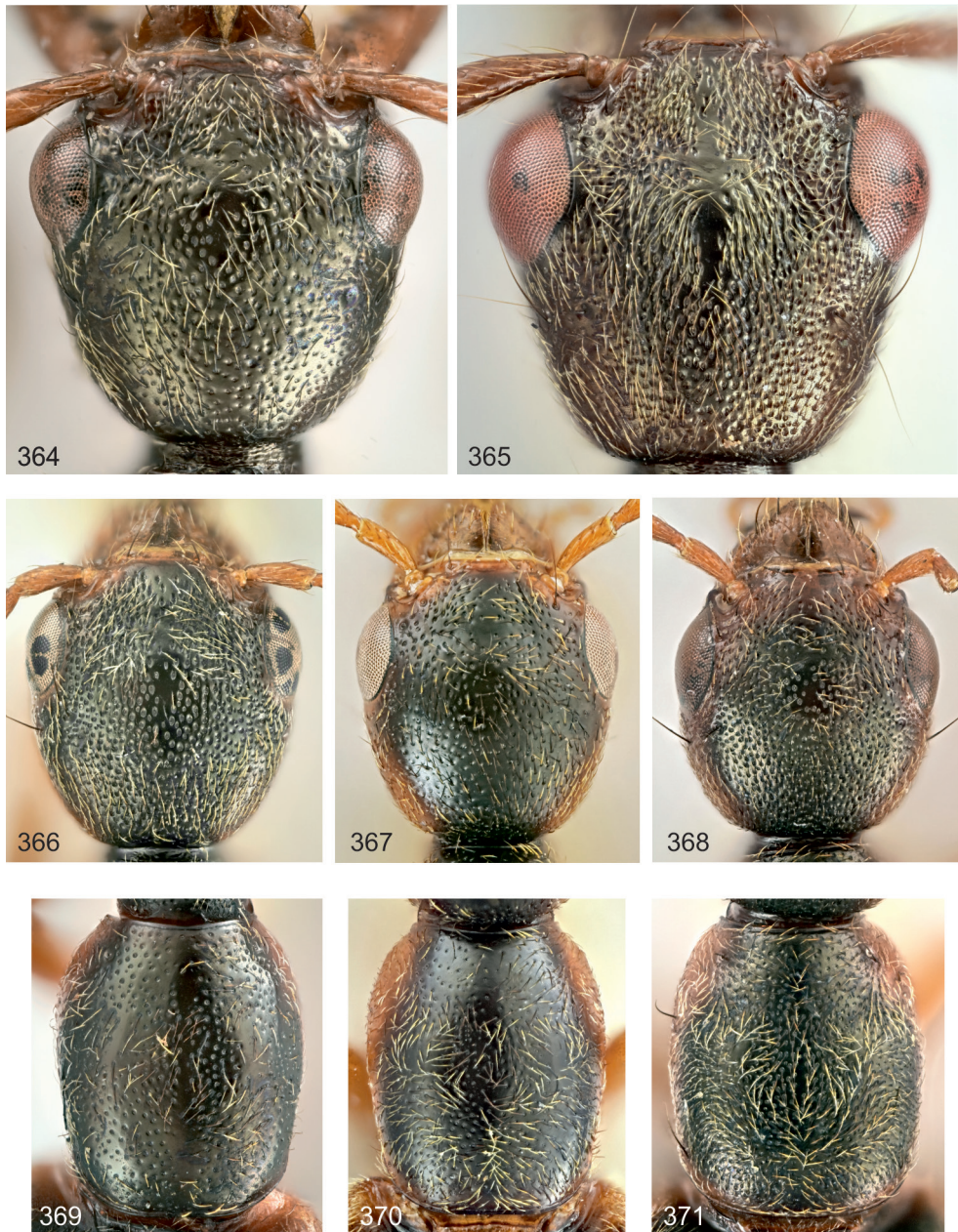


Figs. 349–359: Female tergite X of 349) *Eucibdelus griseipennis*, 350) *E. pseudofreyi*, 351) *E. circumcinctus*, 352) *E. shibatai*, and 353) *E. ruficauda*.

Figs. 354–359: Antennomeres 7–11 (354–355), left mandible (356), protibia (357–358), and abdomen, showing accessory lines (359): 354) *Eucibdelus depressicornis*, 355) *E. gracilis*, 356) *E. varius*, 357) *E. gracilis*, 358) *E. varius*, 359) *E. yunnanensis*.



Figs. 360–363: Abdomen (360–361), left elytron (362–363): 360) *Eucibdelus hunanensis*, showing accessory lines, 361) *E. griseipennis*, without accessory lines, 362) *E. yunnanensis*, and 363) *E. hunanensis*.



Figs. 364–371: Head, dorsal view (364–368), and pronotum of female (369–371): 364) *Eucibdelus emawensis*, 365) *E. gaoligong*, 366) *E. birmanus* female (holotype), 367) *E. malaisei*, female, 368) *E. pseudobirmanus*, female, 369) *E. birmanus* (holotype), 370) *E. malaisei*, and 371) *E. pseudobirmanus*. Not to scale.

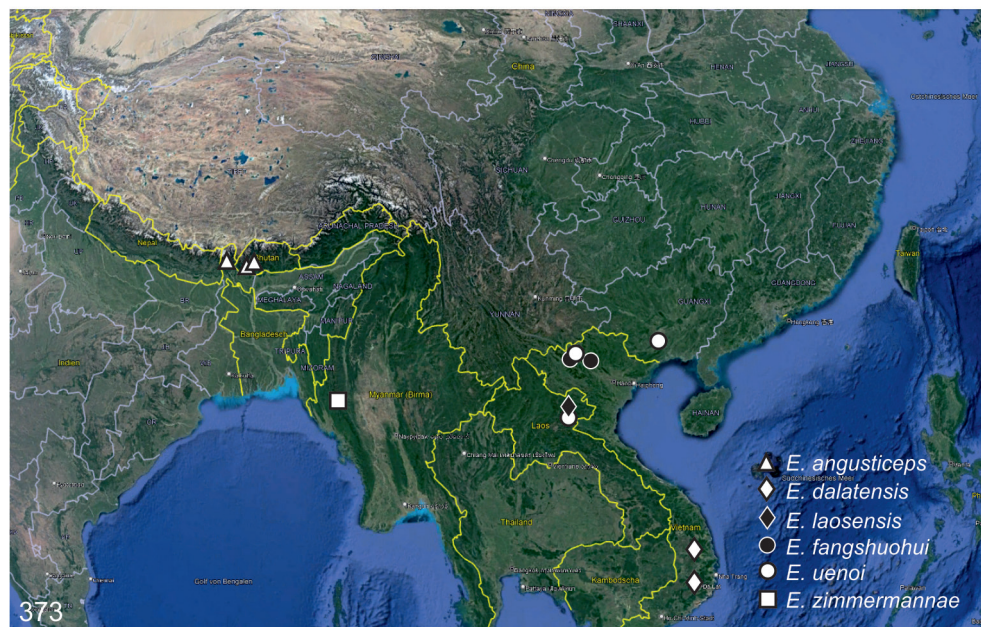


Fig. 372: Distribution of *Eucibdelus gracilis*, *E. graciloides*, *E. varius*.

Fig. 373: Distribution of *Eucibdelus angusticeps*, *E. daltensis*, *E. laosensis*, *E. fangshuohui*, *E. uenoi*, *E. zimmermannae*.



Fig. 374: Distribution of *Eucibdelus flavipennis*, *E. hamulus*, *E. gaoligong*, *E. kambaitiensis*, *E. emawensis*, *E. sauteri*, *E. ishigakiensis*.

Fig. 375: Distribution of *Eucibdelus ater*, *E. major*, *E. hoi*, *E. oviceps*, *E. chungi*, *E. tamdaoensis*.

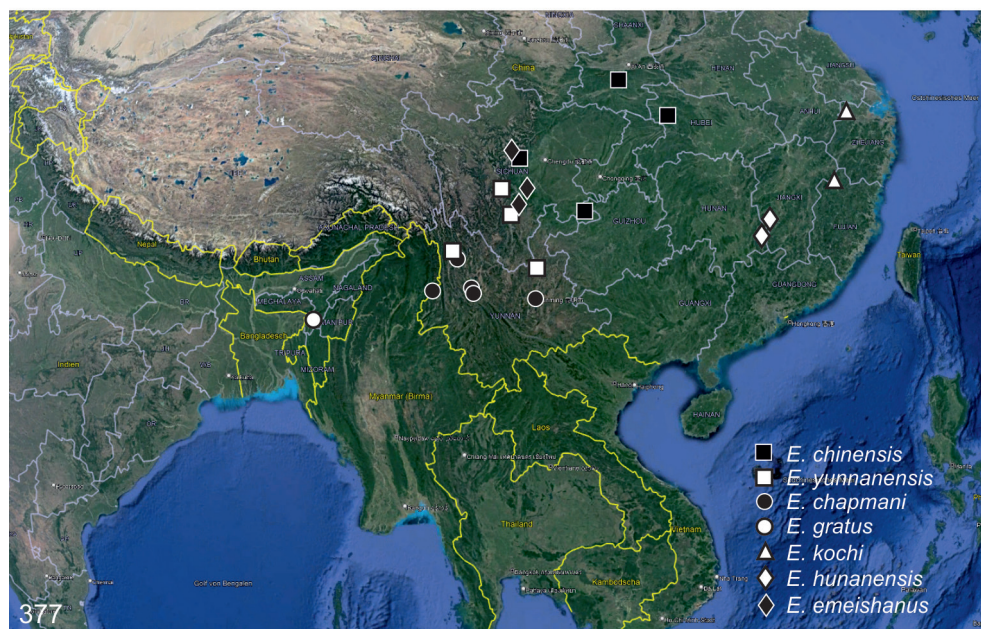
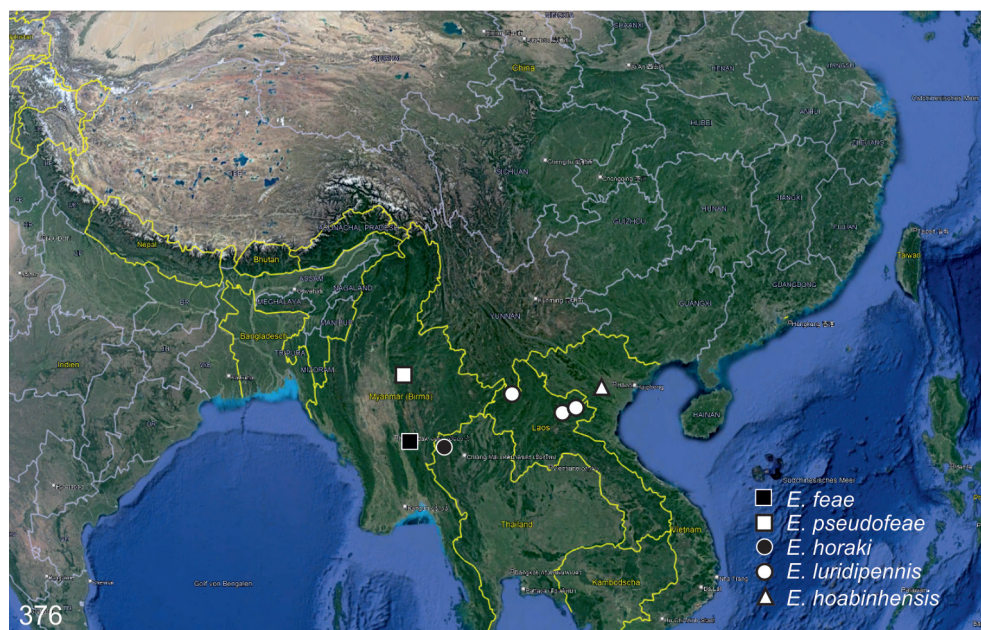


Fig. 376: Distribution of *Eucibdelus feae*, *E. pseudofeae*, *E. horaki*, *E. luridipennis*, *E. hoabinhensis*.

Fig. 377: Distribution of *Eucibdelus chinensis*, *E. yunnanensis*, *E. chapmani*, *E. gratus*, *E. kochi*, *E. hunanensis*, *E. emeishanus*.



Fig. 378: Distribution of *Eucibdelus depressicornis*, *E. argentipennis*, *E. terminicornis*, *E. kalabi*, *E. heishuiensis*, *E. montanus*, *E. holzschuhi*.

Fig. 379: Distribution of *Eucibdelus furcatus*, *E. tibetanus*, *E. stenocephalus*, *E. latestylus*, *E. longiceps*, *E. daliangshanus*, *E. griseus*.

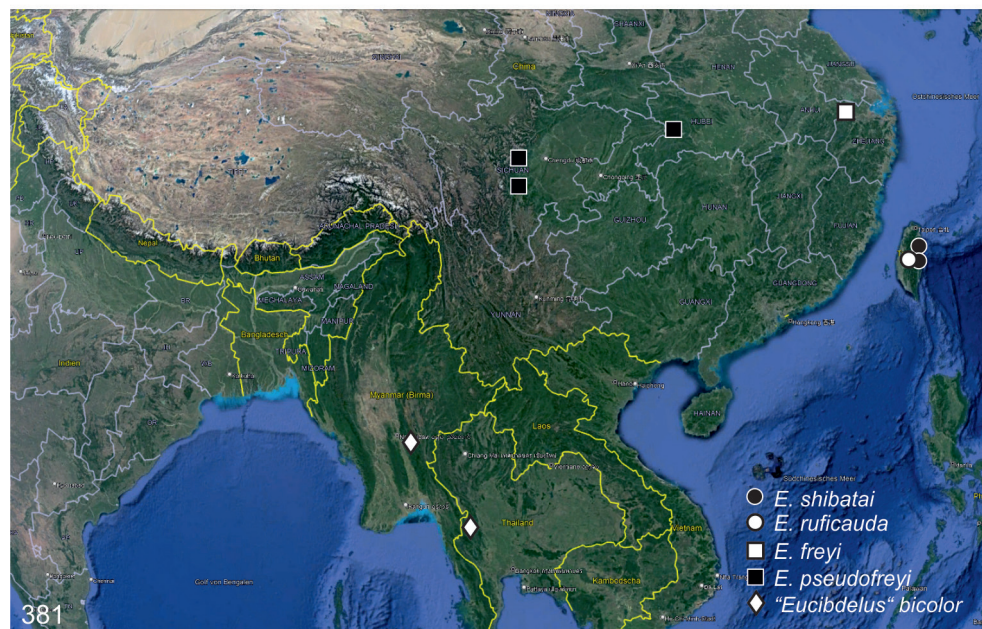
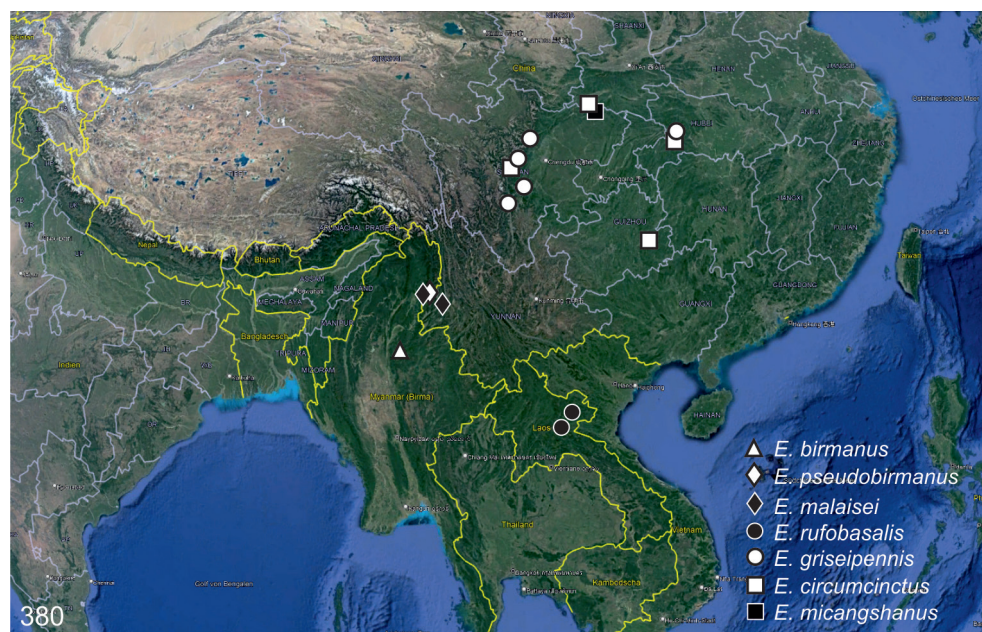


Fig. 380: Distribution of *Eucibdelus birmanus*, *E. pseudobirmanus*, *E. malaisei*, *E. rufobasalis*, *E. griseipennis*, *E. circumcinctus*, *E. micangshanus*.

Fig. 381: Distribution of *Eucibdelus shibatai*, *E. ruficauda*, *E. freyi*, *E. pseudofreyi*, *"E." bicolor*.

Zusammenfassung

Die Gattung *Eucibdelus* KRAATZ, 1859 aus der Subtribus Staphylinina (Coleoptera: Staphylininae) wird revidiert. Sechzig Arten werden berücksichtigt, 37 davon sind neu für die Wissenschaft: *E. ater* (China), *E. chungii* (Taiwan), *E. circumcinctus* (China), *E. dalatensis* (Vietnam), *E. daliangshanus* (China), *E. depressicornis* (Vietnam), *E. emawensis* (Myanmar), *E. emeishanus* (China), *E. fangshuohui* (Vietnam), *E. furcatus* (China), *E. gaoligong* (China), *E. graciloides* (Indien), *E. griseus* (China), *E. hamulus* (China, Myanmar), *E. heishuiensis* (China), *E. hoabinhensis* (Vietnam), *E. hoi* (Taiwan), *E. holzschuhi* (Bhutan), *E. horaki* (Thailand), *E. hunanensis* (China), *E. kalabi* (China), *E. kambaitiensis* (Myanmar), *E. latestylus* (China), *E. longiceps* (China), *E. luridipennis* (Laos), *E. major* (China), *E. micangshanus* (China), *E. oviceps* (China), *E. pseudofeae* (Myanmar), *E. pseudofreyi* (China), *E. ruficauda* (Taiwan), *E. rufobasalis* (Laos), *E. stenocephalus* (China), *E. tamdaoensis* (Vietnam), *E. terminicornis* (China), *E. tibetanus* (China), *E. zimmermannae* (Myanmar). Neun neue Synonyme werden vorgeschlagen: *Eucibdelus gracilis* KRAATZ, 1859 (= *E. stevensi* CAMERON, 1932 syn.n., *E. hoebarthi* BERNHAUER, 1933 syn.n., *E. bhutanicus* COIFFAIT, 1977 syn.n., *E. milkensis* COIFFAIT, 1984 syn.n.); *E. varius* FAUVEL, 1895 (= *E. maderi* BERNHAUER, 1939 syn.n., *E. orientalis* HAYASHI, 1997 syn.n., *E. orientalis* ssp. *yoshitomii* HAYASHI, 2021 syn.n.); *E. angusticeps* BERNHAUER, 1920 (= *E. elegans* COIFFAIT, 1977 syn.n.); *E. montanus* COIFFAIT, 1977 (= *E. tibialis* COIFFAIT, 1977 syn.n.).

References

- BERNHAEUER, M. 1920: Neue Staphyliniden des indo-malayischen Gebietes, 16. Beitrag. – Archiv für Naturgeschichte (A) 84: 177–188.
- BERNHAEUER, M. 1933: Neues aus der Staphylinidenfauna China's. – Entomologisches Nachrichtenblatt (Troppau) 7: 39–54.
- BERNHAEUER, M. 1939a: Zur Staphylinidenfauna von China und Japan (10. Beitrag). – Entomologisches Nachrichtenblatt (Troppau) 12 (2): 97–109.
- BERNHAEUER, M. 1939b: Neuheiten der chinesischen Staphylinidenfauna (Col.) (12. Beitrag). – Mitteilungen der Münchner Entomologischen Gesellschaft 29 (4): 585–602.
- BERNHAEUER, M. 1943: Neuheiten der palaearktischen Staphylinidenfauna (Zugleich 15. Beitrag zur japanisch-chinesischen Fauna). – Mitteilungen der Münchner Entomologischen Gesellschaft 33 (1): 169–188.
- CAMERON, M. 1932: The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Coleoptera – Staphylinidae, Vol. III. – London: Taylor & Francis, XIII + 443 pp., 4 pls.
- COIFFAIT, H. 1977: Ergebnisse der Bhutan-Expedition 1972 des Naturhistorischen Museums in Basel. Coleoptera: Fam. Staphylinidae Subfam. Xantholininae et Staphylininae. – Entomologica Basiliensia 2: 205–242.
- COIFFAIT, H. 1982: Contribution à la connaissance des Staphylinides de l'Himalaya (Nepal, Ladakh, Cachemire). – Senckenbergiana biologica 62 (1–3): 21–179.
- COIFFAIT, H. 1984: Contribution à la connaissance des Staphylinides de l'Himalaya. – Annales de la Société entomologique de France (N.S.) 20 (4): 373–387.
- DVORAK, R. 1956: Les représentants japonais du genre *Eucibdelus* Kr. – Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Mulhouse 1956: 29–33.
- FAIRMAIRE, L. 1889: Coléoptères de l'intérieur de la Chine, 5. partie (1). – Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 6 (9): 5–84.

- FAUVEL, A. 1895: Staphylinides nouveaux de l'Inde et de la Malaisie. – *Revue d'Entomologie* 14: 180–286.
- HAYASHI, Y. 1997a: Studies on Staphylinidae from Japan, VI. A new species and two new subgenera of the genus *Eucibdelus* Kraatz from Japan. – *The Entomological Review of Japan* 52 (1): 25–37.
- HAYASHI, Y. 1997b: Notes on the *Eucibdelus* group of the Staphylinidae (Col.) from Asia, 1. A review for subgenera of the genus *Eucibdelus* Kraatz. – *Entomological Review of Japan* 52 (2): 103–110.
- HAYASHI, Y. 1998: Notes on the *Eucibdelus* group of the Staphylinidae from Asia, 2. Descriptions of two new species of *Eucibdelus* (*Pareucibdelus*) from Southeast Asia and a redescription of *Eucibdelus gratus* Cameron. – *Entomological Review of Japan* 53 (1): 33–42.
- HAYASHI, Y. 2021: *Eucibdelus* Kraatz (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinina) from Laos, with descriptions of two new species and a new subspecies. – *Elytra, New Series* 11 (Supplement): 113–122.
- HE, L., SCHILLHAMMER, H. & LI, X. 2021: A new species of the genus *Eucibdelus* Kraatz, 1859 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) from Yunnan, China. – *Zootaxa* 4969 (3): 594–600. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4969.3.12>
- HERMAN, L. 2001: Catalog of the Staphylinidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). 1758 to the end of the second millennium. VI. Staphylinine Group (part 3). Staphylininae: Staphylinini (Quediina, Staphylinina, Tanygnathinina, Xanthopygina), Xantholinini. – *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 265: v + 3021–3839.
- KRAATZ, H. 1859: Die Staphylinen-Fauna von Ostindien, insbesondere der Insel Ceylon. – *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 25: 1–193, 3 pls.
- NEWTON, A.F. 2015: New nomenclatural and taxonomic acts, and comments: Staphylinidae: pp. 9–15. – In Löbl, I. & Löbl, D. (eds.): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Vol. 2. Hydrophiloidea – Staphylinioidea*. Revised and updated edition. – Leiden: Brill, xxvi + 1702 pp. [printed in two parts: pp. i–xxvi + 1–900, pp. 901–1702]
- SCHEERPELTZ, O. 1965: Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schwedischen Expedition 1934 nach Indien und Burma. Coleoptera Staphylinidae. – *Arkiv för Zoologi* 17 (2): 93–371.
- SCHEERPELTZ, O. 1976: Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse Entomologischer Aufsammlungen in Nepal. – *Khumbu Himal* 5: 77–173.
- SCHILLHAMMER, H. 2004: New records, synonyms and nomenclatorial changes in the tribe Staphylinini (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). – *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Ser. B*, 105: 319–325.
- SHARP, D. 1874: The Staphylinidae of Japan. – *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1874 (1): 1–103.
- YUH, Y.-H., PAIK, W.H., KWON, Y.J. & LEE, S.-M. 1985: Check list of rove beetles from Korea. – *Insecta Koreana, Series* 5: 223–255.

Dr. Harald SCHILLHAMMER

Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, A – 1010 Wien, Austria (harald.schillhammer@nhm-wien.ac.at)