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Revision of the genus *Amarygmus* DALMAN, 1823 and related genera. Part LVII.

New species of *Amarygmus*, *Cephalamarygmus* and *Sylvanoplonyx* from the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra with checklist of the species of the genera *Amarygmus*, *Cephalamarygmus*, *Cerysia*, *Sylvanoplonyx* and *Plesiophthalmus* of the Malayan Peninsula and of Sumatra

(Coleoptera: Tenebrinidae, Tenebrioninae, Amarygmini)

Hans J. BREMER

Abstract

Sixteen new species of *Amarygmus* DALMAN 1823, one new species each of *Cephalamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 and *Sylvanoplonyx* BREMER, 2010 from Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra are described and illustrated: *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *acutulus* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *collocatus* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *dimidiatus* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *filiaster* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *haeuseri* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *inditus* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *lepidus* **sp. n.** (Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *neotericus* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus* (*Pyanirygmus*) *proconsul* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *pupillaris* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *rudis* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *tiomanensis* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *tutelar* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *vanus* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *variipes* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *victus* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia), *Cephalamarygmus* *merkli* **sp. n.** (Sumatra, Borneo), *Sylvanoplonyx* *kaboureki* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia).

Additionally, *Amarygmus padangus* GEBIEN, 1927 is illustrated and some annotations on this species are given. Moreover, new illustrations of *Amarygmus steatitis* BREMER, 2005 and *Amarygmus orphanus* BREMER, 2004 are provided.

A checklist of species of *Amarygmus* DALMAN, *Cephalamarygmus* BREMER, 2001, *Cerysia* BREMER 2001, and *Plesiophthalmus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857 from the Malayan Peninsula, Sumatra and adjacent islands with data of their collection is compiled.

Amarygmus fraterculus BREMER, 2002 = *Amarygmus neonatus* BREMER, 2002 [**syn. n.**] (valid name underlined).

Introduction

The Malayan Peninsula is formed by Singapore, Peninsular Malaysia, South Thailand and South Myanmar, and the Greater Sunda Islands by Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. The Malayan Peninsula and the Greater Sunda

Islands are constituting a mutual faunistic area for many families of Coleoptera. Tenebrionidae are a family with an outstanding diversity of genera and species in this area. This is also true for the arboreal Amarygmini. They are by far not as well known as they should be.

Some years ago I started a revision of the genus *Amarygmus* DALMAN, 1823 of the Oriental and Papuan areas. Outgoing from initially known 320 species I now count 717 described species. According to my estimation, about 400 species alone should occur within the area of the Greater Sunda Islands and the Malayan Peninsula at least.

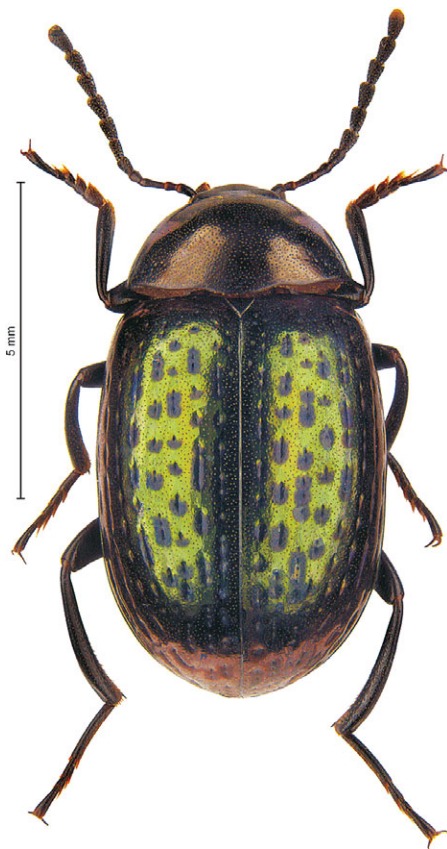


Fig.: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) haeuseri* sp. n. ♂ (see also Fig. 8, page 43). Photograph, prepared by Johannes REIBNITZ, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, using a Leica DFC 480 digital camera on a Leica MZ16 APO microscope

This paper is thought as a compilation of the presently known data on species of the genera *Amarygmus*, DALMAN 1823, *Cephalamarygmus*, BREMER, 2001, *Cerysia*, BREMER, 2004, *Sylvanoplonyx* BREMER, 2010, and *Plesiophthalmus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857 of the Malayan Peninsula and of Sumatra. Additionally, several new species of *Amarygmus*, *Sylvanoplonyx* and *Cephalamarygmus* are described. A similar compilation on species from Java has already been published (BREMER 2007b), a corresponding one for Borneo is in preparation, of which the first paper with descriptions of two new genera near *Amarygmus* (with each one species) and of 47 new species of *Amarygmus* has recently been published (BREMER 2010). Altogether, these publications will constitute a first approach to a joint monography on *Amarygmini* of the whole area which will be enriched by illustrations of the species and by determination keys to genera and species.

In this paper I am describing new species of *Amarygmus*, *Cephalamarygmus* and *Sylvanoplonyx*. Moreover, I am compiling a list of the species of *Amarygmus*, *Cerysia*, *Cephalamarygmus*, *Sylvanoplonyx*, and *Phlesiophthalmus* with collection data of those specimens which I personally checked or determined.

Morphometry

Length corresponds to distance between middle of frontal edge of pronotum and apices of elytra, width to maximum width across elytra, length of elytra to distance between base of scutellum and apices of elytra, length of pronotum to distance between middle of their anterior and posterior edges.

Acronyms of collections

BMNH = Natural History Museum, London, U. K.
 CA = Collection of Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, Osaka, Japan
 CAN = Canadian National Insect Collection, Ottawa, Canada
 CF = Collection René FOUQUÉ, Liberec, Czech Republic
 CFI = Collection of Dr. A.FLOREN, University of Würzburg, after evaluation of the ecology of the species they will finally be deposited in ZSM.
 CG = Collection of Dr. Roland GRIMM, Tübingen, Germany
 CKB = Collection of Karol BOHRN, Bratislava, Slovakia
 CL = Collection of Martin LILLIG, Saarbrücken, Germany
 CLA = Collection of Michael LANGER, Niederwiesa, Germany
 CM = Collection of Prof. Dr. Kimio MASUMOTO, Tokyo, Japan
 CS = Collection of André SKALE, Hof/Saale, Germany
 CZ = Collection of Carsten ZORN, Phoyen, Germany
 HMNH = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
 MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
 NHMB = Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
 NHMG = Musée d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland
 NHMP = National History Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
 NMHUB = Naturkunde Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany
 NSMT = National Science Museum (National History), Tokyo, Japan
 SAM = South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia
 SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
 SSB = Collection of Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, České Budejovice, Czech Republic (which finally will be deposited in the National History Museum of Prague)
 ZMK = Zoologisk Museum, Universitet, Copenhagen, Danmark
 ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany
 ZSMB = Collection of the author (now property of Zoologische Staatssammlung München).

Annotations on and illustrations of formerly described species

During the last 10 years I redescribed and illustrated the majority of formerly described species of the Malayan Peninsula and the Greater Sunda Islands. But concerning *Amarygmus padangus* GEBIEN, 1927, *Amarygmus steatitis* BREMER, 2005 and *Amarygmus orphanus* BREMER, 2004 I have to provide annotations and/or to publish new illustrations.

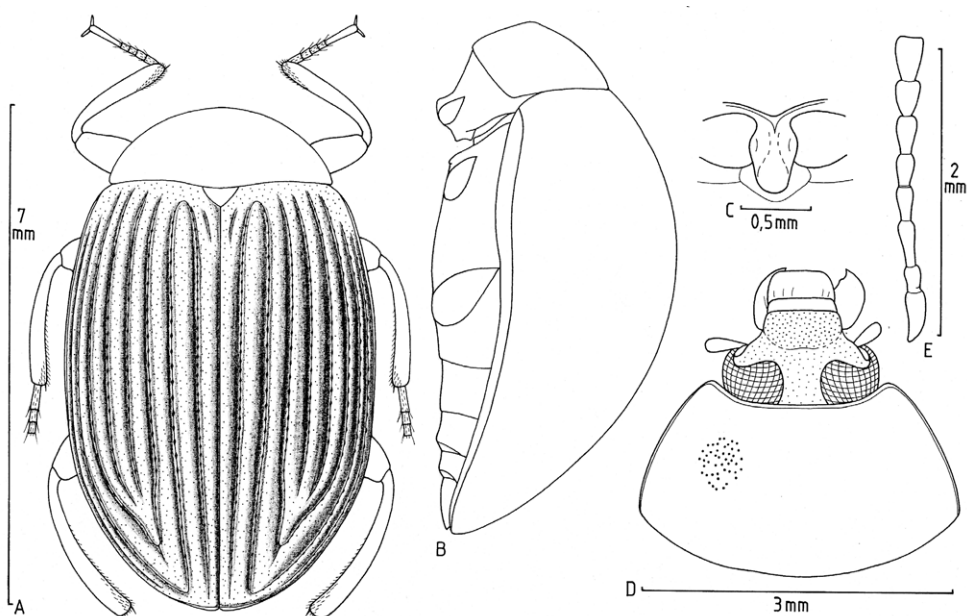


Fig. 1: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) padangus* GEBIEN, 1927: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Prosternal apophysis; **D** Head and pronotum; **E** Antennomeres 1-8.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) padangus* GEBIEN, 1927 (Fig. 1A-E)**

Amarygmus padangus GEBIEN, 1927: 50-51.

Two syntypes exist with the label: Sumatra, Ft. de Kock (JACOBSON), one deposited in NHMB, and one in MNHN. I only could examine the syntype from NHMB more closely, a female. This syntype is devoid of right foreleg, right meso- and metatibiae, metatarsomeres, right antennomeres; the left antennomeres 1-7 are preserved.

An additional specimen from Java (see below) is without antennae.

Diagnosis. Of medium size; oval. Elytra with markedly incised striae and distinctly convex intervals. They are covered with fine, not too densely set punctures. Pronotum with medium-sized, distinct, closely set punctures. Frons of medium width. Pronotum green with intensive iridescence. Elytra with colourful longitudinal stripes which, according to incidence of light, change between green and purple. Legs and underside black. Legs short. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae slightly bent. Metatibiae clearly bent and anteriorly thickened.

Body length: 6.53+6.85 mm. Body width: 3.98+4.14 mm. Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 2.05+2.08; width hind corners/width front corners 1.70+1.86. Elytra: length/width 1.40+1.42; length elytra/length pronotum 3.84+3.89; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.32+1.33.

Antennae. Short. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-7 equals to 14:7 / 9:6 / 16:5½ / 11:6 / 11:7 / 12:9 / 14:10.

The next relative is *A. centesimus* BREMER, 2004 (BREMER 2004a, 42-43, fig. p.79). Both species possess the same size and colourful longitudinal stripes on elytra, but intervals of *A. padangus* on disc are convex (of *A. centesimus* not convex), pronotum of *A. padangus* is less convex transversely than that of *A. centesimus*, and its punctuation is coarser than that of *A. centesimus*; frons of *A. padangus* is wider than that of *A. centesimus*.

Another species with a similar size and with stripes on elytra is *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) viridipes* GEBIEN, 1927 (redescribed and illustrated: BREMER 2004a, 40-42, fig. p.78). This species possesses in females a very wide prosternal apophysis which is apically clearly pointed. This is in contrast to *A. padangus* and *A. centesimus*. Males of *A. viridipes* present markedly prolonged forelegs which males of *A. padangus* do not show.

Material. East Java, Mt. Betali Nat. Park, SW of Melangeari Village, 500 m, 5.VI.1996, JÄKL leg. (1♀ ZSMB).

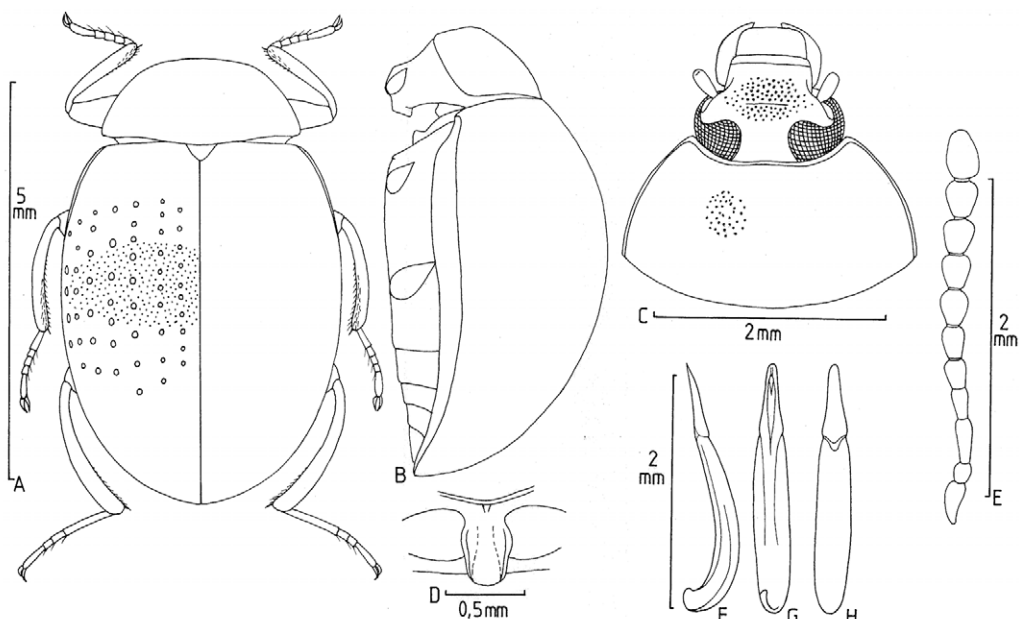


Fig. 2: *Amarygmus (Amargmus) steatitis* BREMER, 2005: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) steatitis* BREMER, 2005**

(Fig. 2 A-H)

Amarygmus steatitis Bremer, 2005: 2005a, 20-21.

Formerly I could not provide an illustration of aedeagus because only the female holotype was known. Recently I could identify a male specimens with the following collecting data: "W. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1000-1500 m, 3.-9.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg." (1 ♂ ZSMB), Therefore, I provide an illustration which includes the aedeagus.

***Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) orphanus* BREMER, 2006**

(Fig. 3A-H)

Amarygmus, Podamarygmus, orphanus BREMER, 2006: 2006c, 45-46.

Previously, I only knew the male holotype from South Sumatra. Recently, I could identify a female specimen from Peninsular Malaysia. Its collecting data are "West Malaysia, Johor, Batu Pahat, Bukit Soga, 1.II.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB)".

Body length 6.05+6.52 mm. Body width: 3.70+4.06 mm. Length/width ratio of elytra 1.27+1.34.

The female of *A. orphanus* is very similar to *A. neotericus* **sp. n.** (described below) by general shape and colouration. The punctures of elytral striae are larger in *A. orphanus* than in *A. neotericus*, the pronotum displays larger punctures which are closer set in *A. neotericus* than in *A. orphanus*, the frons of *A. neotericus* is wider than that of *A. orphanus*, the antennae of *A. neotericus* are shorter than those of *A. orphanus*. The prosternal apophysis is very different between both species as the apophysis of *A. neotericus* is oval and not wide and apically pointed. The prosternal apophysis of *A. orphanus* is very wide and presents apically a sharp angle. I expect that forelegs of males of *A. neotericus* are not prolonged. Those of *A. orphanus* are markedly prolonged.

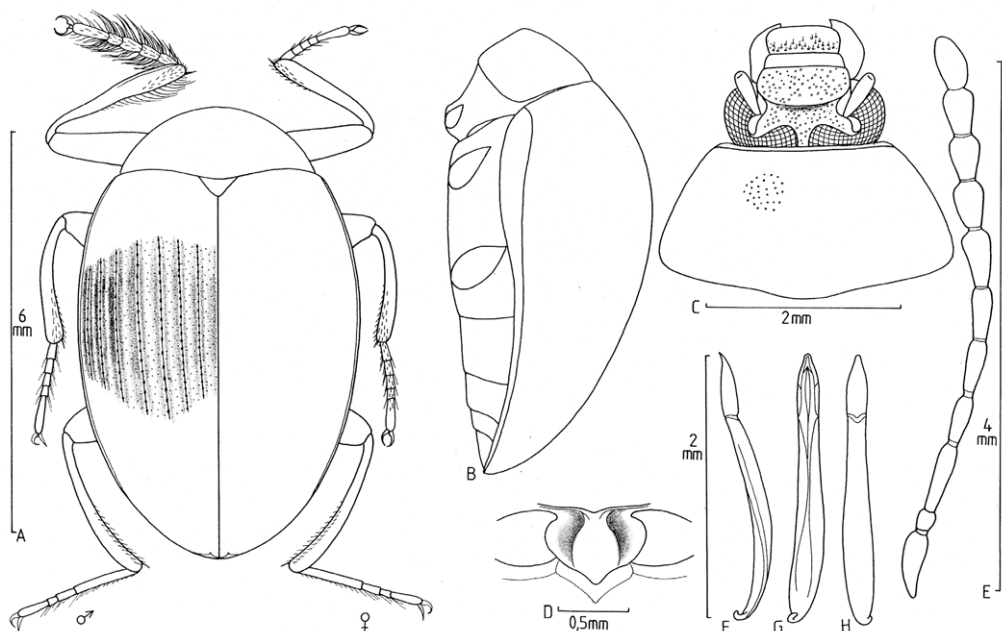


Fig. 3: *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) orphanus* BREMER, 2006: **A** Habitus, legs on left side ♂, right side ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

Descriptions of new species

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) acutulus sp. n.

(Fig. 4A-H)

Holotype: ♂, ZSMB: S. Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, D. HAUCK leg.

Paratype: Dito (1 ♀ CG, 2 ♀ ZSMB) – West Sumatra, Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1998, lgt. Vít KABOUREK (1 sex not determined SSB).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small. Elongate, oval. Markedly convex transversely. With rows of medium-sized punctures on elytra and flat intervals. Frons of medium width and with the same width in both sexes. Antennae not very long, in males slightly longer than in females. Pronotum green, lustrous; elytra dark green, with clear iridescence. Femora and tibiae nearly black, tarsi brown. The antennomere 11 is black (apically somewhat brightened). Protarsomeres 1-3 not widened in the male.

A. acutulus shows some similarity to *Amarygmus praestans* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 32-33) concerning shape, size, length of antennae, width of frons. *A. praestans* is currently known from Sabah and Sarawak. Elytra of *A. praestans* are somewhat wider, and the femora and tibiae are light brown, antennomere 11 is uniformly yellow or light brown (penultimate antennomeres black), the punctures of the elytral rows are smaller.

A. collocatus sp. n. (see below), also from Sumatra, is very similar concerning body shape. This species is larger, its pronotum is coppery with a very weak greenish tinge; there is no iridescence of the upperside, the punctures of the elytral rows are larger, and the frons is narrower.

Description. Body length: 4.05-4.40 mm. Body width: 2.28-2.51 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.81-1.82; width hind corners/width front corners 1.66-1.69. Elytra: length/width 1.47-1.49; length elytra/length pronotum 3.44-3.56; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.29-1.32.

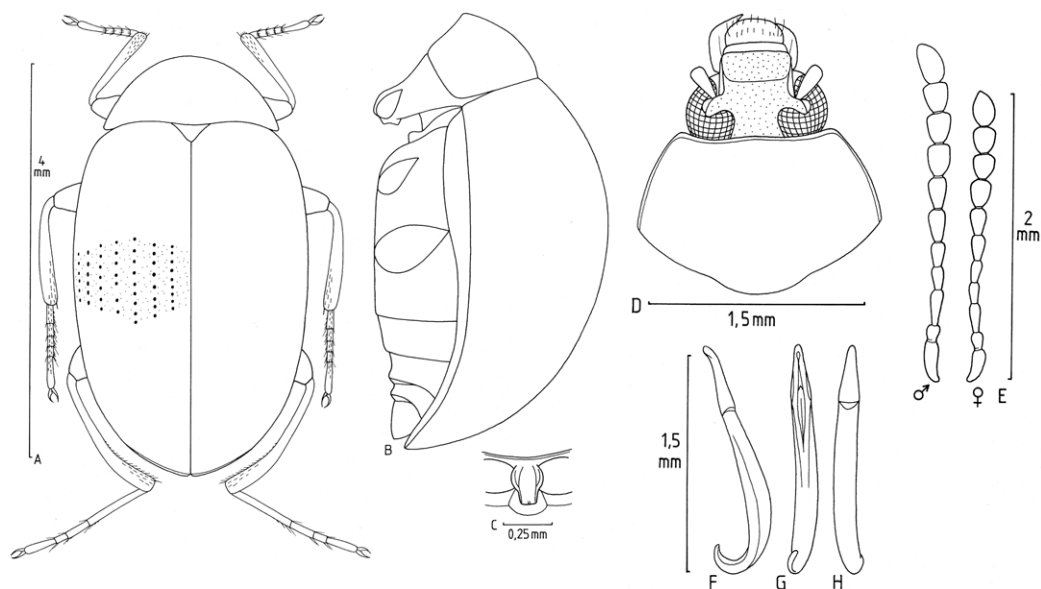


Fig. 4: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) acutulus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Prosternal apophysis; **D** Head and pronotum; **E** Antennae, ♂ and ♀; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

Colouration. See “Diagnosis”, but at day light without magnification the upperside looks uniformly green, lustrous; at artificial illumination and magnification the elytra look rather dark, with slight metallic shimmer. Frons green; genae and clypeus dark brown. Underside brown, somewhat lustrous.

Head. Frons of medium width, in males about as wide as antennomere 3 long, covered with small, shallow punctures which induce an uneven surface. Genae short, anteriorly terminating behind the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture, they are only very slightly raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture markedly and narrowly incised. Clypeus moderately stretched forwards, somewhat convex longitudinally, with small punctures which are somewhat closer set than those on frons. Mentum heart-shaped; lateral margins flat, lustrous, space in between slightly convex transversely, with a median clasp, also lustrous. Underside of neck with a few small punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Markedly convex transversely, moderately convex longitudinally. Widest at base, anteriorly narrowing towards front corners and slightly bent. Hind corners angular, obtuse, front corners rounded. Anterior margin somewhat excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible in hind half. Front and hind corners in lateral view obtuse, front corners rounded, hind corners angular. Surface with tiny scattered punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; impunctate.

Elytra. Somewhat elongate, oval. Markedly convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally. Maximum of width and height at the end of first third. Shoulders slightly exposed towards dorsum. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view very narrowly visible in the hind third. With rows of distinct, medium-sized punctures, distances between punctures on disc about 2 times diameter of a puncture; about 22 punctures in row 4. Intervals on disc flat, laterally slightly convex; covered with extremely tiny, very sparsely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin continuously and narrowly bent upwards. Apophysis relatively narrow; along procoxae somewhat widened and lateral margins clearly raised upwards and thickened; space in between with a median groove; behind procoxae somewhat descending, there with straight, narrowing sides; apically narrowly straight, apically in the middle with a short, slightly lifted keel.

Mesosternum. Hind part with narrowing sides; anterior margin with a shallow excavation in the middle. Otherwise without peculiarities.

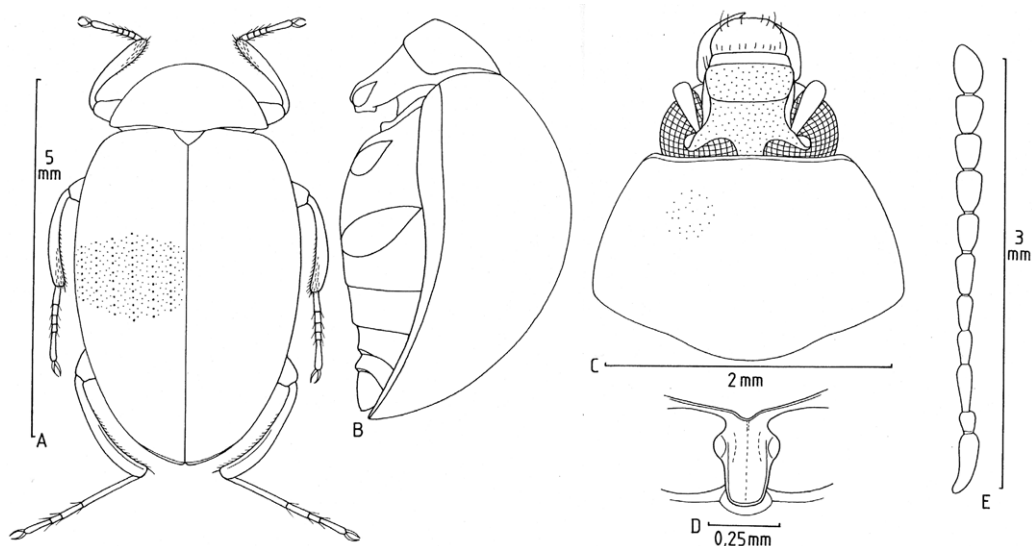


Fig. 5: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) collocatus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae narrowly rounded, bordered. Disc anteriorly with a few small punctures; and aside median line with some recumbent hairs of medium length. Median line narrowly incised in its whole length.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, bordered. In the middle of discs with very short, recumbent hairs. Sternite 5 apicomedianly neither impressed nor excavated in the male.

Antennae. Not very long. Reaching over one third of elytra. The length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 in the male equals to 13:5 / 8:4 / 13:4 / 8:4 / 18:4½ / 11:6 / 11:7½ / 13:8 / 11:8 / 11:8 / 16:8½; in the female to 13:5 / 7:4 / 11:4 / 8:4 / 8:4½ / 10:5 / 11:7 / 11:8 / 10:8 / 10:8 / 16:8½.

Legs. Short. Femora only slightly thickened towards the second third. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae slightly bent. Basal part of metatibiae nearly straight, within apical half slightly incurved; on the back of metatibiae without bristles. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 3:3:3:3:15. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 10:6:4:4:15. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 32:15:5:15.

Etymology: *Acutulus* (Lat.): rather perspicacious.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) collocatus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 5A-E)

Holotype: ♀, ZSMB: W.-Sumatra, Harau Valley, 700 m, VI.-VII.2004, St. JÁKL leg.

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Of medium size. Ovate, elongate. Markedly convex. Elytra with rows of small, distantly set punctures and with flat intervals. Frons relatively narrow. Upperside copper-coloured with a slight greenish tinge of pronotum. Legs brown. Antennae of medium length.

Very similar to *A. assignatus* BREMER, 2010 (pp.168-170) from higher altitudes of Crocker Mountains of Sabah with which it shares the same size, body shape and punctuation of elytra. *A. assignatus* possesses a distinct, brightly bluish-green pronotum which is contrasting to the coppery colouration of elytra; the width of frons is distinctly wider in *A. assignatus* than in *A. collocatus*. *A. assignatus* does not show widened protarsomeres 1-3 in males; it is to be expected that males of *A. collocatus* do not possess widened protarsomeres, too.

Concerning the likewise similar *A. acutulus* sp. n., see description of *A. acutulus* sp. n. (p. 36).

Description: Body length: 5.25 mm. Body width: 2.96 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.69; width hind corners/width front corners 1.64. Elytra: length/width 1.51; length elytra/length pronotum 3.59; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.41.

Colouration. Upperside lustrous, elytra coppery, pronotum coppery with a very weak greenish tinge and a slight sericeous shine. Legs brown. Antennomeres 1-5 brown, 6-11 black (antennomere 11 apically brightened). Underside brown, lustrous, slightly darker brown than femora.

Head. Frons relatively narrow, width approximately equal to length of antennomere 4; frons with a clear distance between anterior margin of eyes and fronto-clypeal suture. Genae very short and narrow, terminating anteriorly distinctly behind the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture; they are only slightly raised. Fronto-clypeal suture nearly straight, incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, very slightly convex transversely. Upperside of head with minute punctures which are somewhat closer set on clypeus than on frons. Mentum relatively large, reversely trapezoidal; with flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between opaque, slightly convex transversely. Underside of neck with small, not too closely positioned punctures. Mandibles on outer surface with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Narrow. Lateral outline following the outline of elytra. Markedly convex transversely, very slightly convex longitudinally. Widest at base; lateral margins clearly narrowing anteriorly, within the hind two thirds with nearly straight margins, within the anterior third slightly bent. Hind corners in dorsal view angular, obtuse; front corners not projecting, allusively rounded. Anterior margin straight. Lateral and anterior margins bordered (with a short interruption in the middle of anterior margin). Lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible only in the hind quarter. Front corners in lateral view angular and with an angle of about 100°, hind corners angular, moderately obtuse. Surface with tiny, distantly set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Elongate, oval. Markedly convex transversely, also distinctly convex longitudinally. Maximum of height and width slightly in front of middle. Shoulders very slightly bossing. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges not visible in dorsal view. Surface with rows of small, round punctures; distances between punctures on disc in row 4 about 3 to 5-times the diameter of a puncture, about 26 punctures in row 4. Intervals everywhere flat, with minute, not very closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin continuously bent upwards. Apophysis not very wide, however, the lateral margins along procoxae are clearly broader than those in front or behind them, and also widened and lifted ventrad; behind procoxae the sides are narrowing and slightly bent; apically rounded.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part excavated in the middle. The lateral margins of hind part are narrowing posteriorly, its middle part is situated somewhat higher than the lateral margins.

Metasternum. Clearly convex transversely and with a translucent median line. Anterior margin between mesocoxae narrowly rounded, bordered; just behind this border there are a few medium-sized punctures. Disc with a few tiny punctures from which medium-sized, recumbent hairs originate.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, narrowly bordered. Inside this border with a few medium-sized punctures. Disc of sternites with sparsely set punctures which just become visible at 50-fold magnification, and with short recumbent hairs which originate from these punctures.

Antennae. Of medium length, reaching nearly over to middle of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 16:6 / 7:5 / 15:5 / 10:5 / 12:6 / 14:7½ / 14:8 / 14:9 / 13:8 / 13:8 / 17:9.

Legs. Short, slender. Femora thickened towards second third. Protibiae slightly bent. Mesotibiae somewhat more bent than protibiae. Metatibiae nearly straight within basal half, thence moderately incurved; back of metatibiae without bristles. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 5:5:5:5:18. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 12:8:7:5:19. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 41:20:9:18.

Etymology: Collocatus (Lat.) colloco, collavi, collocatum = assigned to correct position.

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) dimidiatus sp. n.

(Fig. 6A-E)

Holotype: ♀, SSB: West Malaysia, Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg.

Paratypes: Dito (1 ♀ ZSMB) – West Malaysia, Perak, 14.IV.1996, Taiping, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

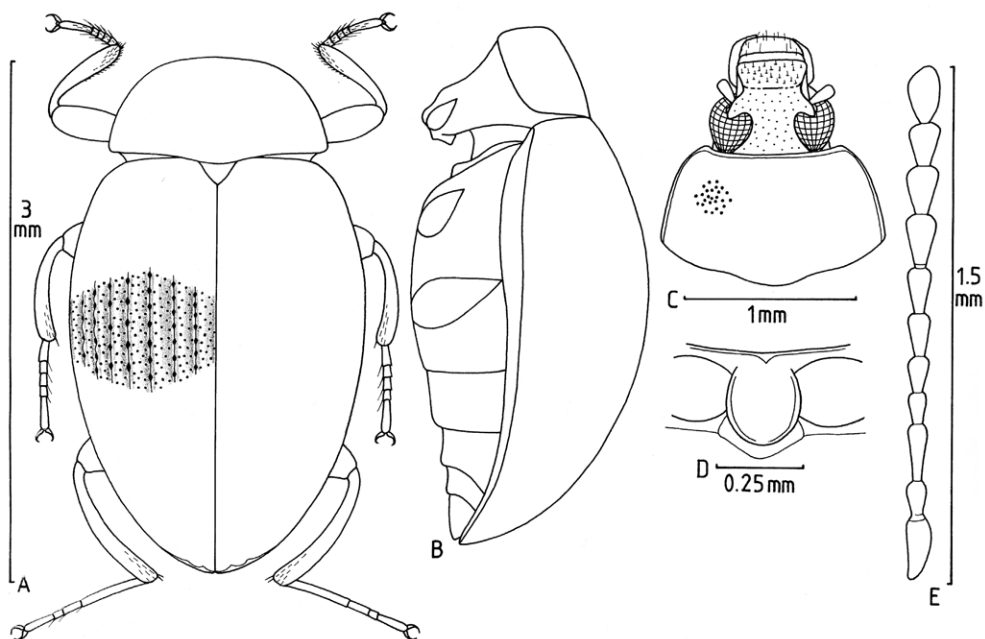


Fig. 6: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) dimidiatus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Diagnosis: Tiny. Oval. Convex transversely and longitudinally. Elytra with markedly incised striae and large punctures; elytral intervals convex with a few distinct punctures. Pronotum with bent sides and the maximum of width at base, with large, coarse punctures. Frons relatively wide. Antennae of medium length. Upperside copper-coloured, legs dark brown.

There are five similarly small species with a relatively wide frons: *A. buechei* BREMER, 2007 (BREMER 2007b, 180-182, from Java), *A. pygmaeus* BREMER, 2010 (BREMER 2010, 229-231), *A. tantillus* BREMER, 2010 (BREMER 2010, 237-239) (both from Sabah), *A. tiomanensis* sp. n. (p.), *Amarygmus victus* sp. n. (p.) (the last two ones from Peninsular Malaysia, they are described in this paper). These species possess either rows of punctures or striae on elytra which are not incised.

Description: Body length 2.68-2.84 mm. Body width: 1.58-1.65 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.88-1.91; width hind corners/width front corners 1.58-1.60. Elytra: length/width 1.34-1.35; length elytra/length pronotum 3.30-3.36; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.29-1.33.

Colouration. Pronotum and frons dark copper-coloured, microreticulated and somewhat darker than elytra, nearly black. Elytra copper-coloured, with slightly colourful reflections. Femora and tibiae dark brown, tarsi brown. Antennomeres 1-4 brown, 5-11 black. Underside brown, lustrous.

Head. Frons relatively wide, wider than lengths of antennomere 3 (like 11:8), with large, shallow punctures. Genae slightly raised upwards, terminating anteriorly at the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture in its middle part distinctly incised, laterally slightly incised. Clypeus slightly stretched forwards, little convex transversely and longitudinally, with large, relatively closely set puncture which are the origin of tiny hairs. Mentum relatively wide, reversely trapezoidal; with flat, lateral margins; space in between slightly convex transversely, lustrous. Underside of neck with large, transversely aligned and fusing punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Markedly convex transversely, less convex longitudinally. Maximum of width at base, narrowing anteriorly and bent. Front and hind corners obtuse. Front corners rounded. Anterior margin slightly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral margins in dorsal view visible. Surface greasily shining because of microreticulation, with large, coarse, irregularly set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; impunctate.

Elytra. Elongate. Oval. Markedly convex transversely, moderately convex longitudinally. Maximum of width and height slightly anterior to middle. Shoulders roundedly converging. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view visible only at shoulders and within apical third. Incised striae with relatively large punctures, they nearly disappear towards apex; distance between punctures in stria 4 on disc about 1-2 times diameter of a puncture; about 20 punctures in stria 4. Intervals clearly convex, also on disc; with small, distinct, not very closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, interrupted in the middle where a wide, short process is directed towards apophysis. Apophysis wide, short; posterior part alike a semi-circle; lateral margins along procoxae narrowly raised upwards, leaving in between them a deep, wide groove with some projecting short hairs.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part excavated in the middle; lateral margins of this hind part opaque, space in between lustrous.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, thickly bordered. Some medium-sized punctures just behind anterior margin. Disc with a few small punctures. Median line very narrowly and shallowly incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, faintly bordered. Sternites nearly impunctate, with a few short, tender, recumbent hairs.

Antennae. Bent backwards reaching over one third of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 8:3 / 4½:2½ / 8:2½ / 4½:2½ / 5:3 / 6:4 / 6:4½ / 6:4½ / 7:4½ / 6:4½ / 9:5.

Legs. Short. Femora towards second third thickened and thence gradually thinned towards apex. Protibiae nearly straight; mesotibiae slightly bent; metatibiae clearly bent. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 2:2:2:2:8. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 5:3:3:2:9. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 17:6½:3:9.

Etymology: Dimidiatus (Lat.): half pint (because of its small size).

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) filiaster sp. n.

(Fig. 7A-H)

Holotype: ♂, ZSMB: Malaysia West, Johor, 20 km NW of Kota Tinggi, Lombong, Muntahak Hill, 600 m, 28.I.-2.II.2005, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg.

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small; narrow, elongate, ovate. Elytra with incised striae and with large punctures within them. Intervals convex. Frons relatively narrow. Legs of medium length. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly widened and prolonged in the male. Metatarsomere 1 about as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 jointly. Upperside metallic brown, lustrous.

A. filiaster is very similar to *A. nepos* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 28; from Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra). The elytra are narrower and longer than elytra of *A. nepos*. The frons is narrower. On elytra the punctures of the rows 1-4 of *A. nepos* are small and well separated from each other or linked by very faint striae, those of *A. filiaster* are large, closely set within clearly incised striae. The intervals 1-4 are flat in *A. nepos*, those in *A. filiaster* are convex. The upperside of *A. nepos* is clearly darker brown and less lustrous than that of *A. filiaster*.

Description: Body length: 4.63 mm. Body width: 2.21 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.68; width hind corners/width front corners 1.68. Elytra: length/width 1.70; length elytra/length pronotum 3.46; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.21.

Colouration. Frons and pronotum greenish brown with iridescence; elytra brownish golden, brilliant. Clypeus brown, metallic. Legs brown. Antennomeres 1-4 dark brown, 5-11 black. Underside brown, except the dark sternites 4+5, lustrous.

Head. Eyes very large, partially circumventing the narrow genae. Frons relatively narrow; width corresponds to length of antennomere 4, with fine punctures. Genae only very slightly raised upwards, anteriorly terminating clearly in front of the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture markedly impressed in the middle and incised, lateral parts invisible. Clypeus only little stretched forwards, slightly convex longitudinally, with fine, sparsely set punctures. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, with flat, lustrous, lateral margins; space in between convex, opaque. Underside of neck with a few small punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

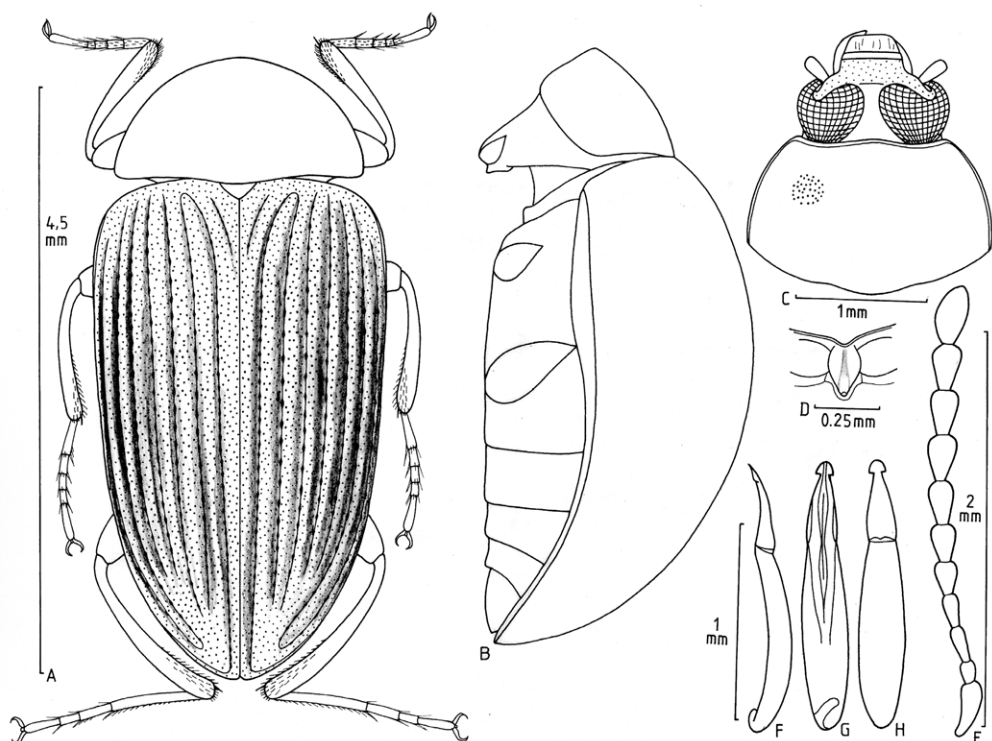


Fig. 7: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) filiaster* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

Pronotum. Relatively narrow. Markedly convex transversely, little convex longitudinally. Widest at base, narrowing anteriorly, bent. Front corners rounded; hind corners very obtuse, more angular. Anterior margin slightly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins bordered; lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible. Front corners in lateral view about rectangular; hind corners roundedly angular, widely obtuse. Surface with small, distinct, relatively closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; impunctate.

Elytra. Oblong, ovate. Markedly convex transversely, convex longitudinally. Maximum of width and height somewhat in front of middle. Shoulders scarcely developed. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view only visible near apex. With markedly incised striae with large, elongate, closely set punctures; about 28 punctures in row 4. Intervals convex, also on disc; with small, distinct, not very closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin continuously bent upwards, in the middle somewhat trough-like retracted towards apophysis. Apophysis narrow, towards level along procoxae ascending, behind procoxae descending (but apex distinctly lifted upwards); lateral margins along procoxae widened and lifted ventrad, space in between with a narrow, deep groove.

Mesosternum. Depressed front part with medium-sized, recumbent hairs. Hind part narrow, its lateral margins are narrowing posteriorly.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Anterior part of metasternum with some medium-sized punctures. Disc nearly impunctate. Median line incised in its posterior two third.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae narrowly ogival, distinctly bordered. Sternites impunctate; sternite 5 apicomedianly with a shallow depression (certainly only in ♂♂).

Antennae. Of medium length; bent backwards overlapping elytra towards the end of first third. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 7:5½ / 5:4 / 9:4 / 6:5 / 9:7½ / 9½:8 / 11:8 / 11:8 / 12:8 / 11½:8 / 16:8.

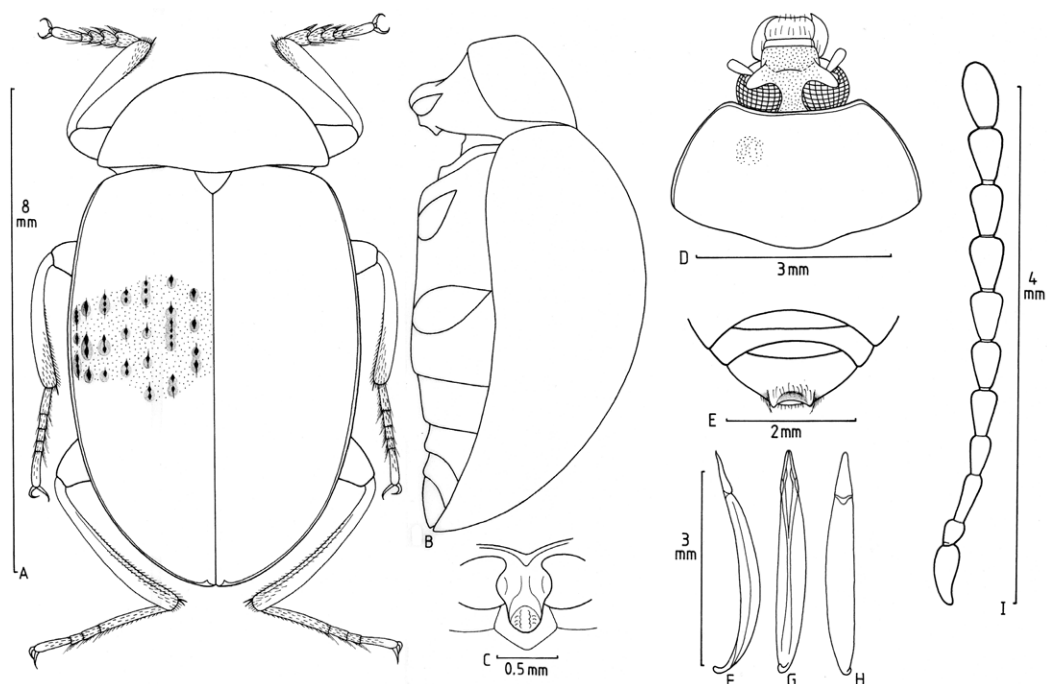


Fig. 8: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) haeuseri* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Prosternal apophysis; **D** Head and pronotum; **E** Sternites 3-5; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus, dorsal view; **I** Antenna.

Legs. Of medium length. Femora moderately widened towards second third. Protibiae straight, on inner sides slightly thickened in apical half and in apical quarter with an area of recumbent, closely set hairs (certainly only in ♂♂); mesotibiae slightly bent, in apical quarter with an area of semi-erect, closely set hairs (certainly only in ♂♂); metatibiae more bent than mesotibiae. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 9:7:6:4:12. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 13:7:6:5:13. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 33:13:7:13.

Etymology: Filiaster (Lat.) = stepson.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) haeuseri* n. sp.**

(Fig. 8A-I and colour photograph on page xx)

Holotype: ♂, SMNS: Malaysia, Pahang, Genting Highlands, Genting Tea Estate, 600 m, 13.-14.IX.2002, leg. C. HÄUSER.

Circumstances of collection: Probably collected at light.

Diagnosis: Of medium size, oval and somewhat elongate, relatively stout. Markedly convex transversely. Elytra filthy green and with rows of large, differently elongate punctures with a violet bottom and a narrow violet halo. Frons not very wide. Antennae of medium length. Protarsomeres 1-3 clearly widened in males. Aedeagus relatively tender. Concerning size, shape and colouration of the punctures of the rows, *A. haeuseri* resembles *A. rivalis* BREMER, 2004 (BREMER 2004a, 48; fig. p.84) from Sumatra. The body of *A. rivalis* is narrower and more elongately oval; meso- and metatibiae are more bent, and protarsomeres 1-3 are not widened in males.

The shape of aedeagus of *A. haeuseri* is nearly identical with that of *A. ertli* BREMER, 2005 (BREMER 2005a, 17-18, fig. 32) from Borneo; this species also displays a violet colouration of the bottom of elytral punctures of the rows (but only a few punctures with a narrow halo), moreover, elytra of *A. ertli* are more lustrous than those of *A. haeuseri*, and protarsomeres 1-3 are not widened in males.

Description: Body length: 8.17 mm. Body width: 4.70 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.84; width hind corners/width front corners 1.88. Elytra: length/width 1.46; length elytra/length pronotum 3.44; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.28.

Colouration. Elytra filthy green, somewhat lustrous (colour of elytral punctures, see "Diagnosis"). Pronotum more or less brown, lateral parts slightly bluish green and iridescent. Frons green; clypeus and genae dark brown. Underside, femora, tibiae dark brown, tarsi brown. Antennomeres 1-4 brown, 5-11 black. Hairs on soles of tarsomeres reddish brown.

Head. Frons not very wide; width narrower than length of antennomere 4 (like 13:16), covered with minute punctures. Genae anteriorly terminating in front of the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture, they are only slightly raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly impressed and moderately incised in the middle. Clypeus moderately stretched forwards, somewhat convex longitudinally, covered with minute punctures which are slightly larger than those of frons. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Convex transversely and longitudinally. Widest at base; narrowing towards front corners and bent. Anterior margin somewhat excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Borders of lateral margins in dorsal view very narrowly visible. Front and hind corners in lateral view slightly obtuse and narrowly rounded. Surface with small, closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; impunctate.

Elytra. Somewhat elongate, but relatively wide. Strongly convex transversely; moderately convex longitudinally. Widest and highest near middle. Shoulders slightly prominent. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view narrowly visible in their whole length. With rows of unconnected, large punctures with elongate form, but differently large size, in the lateral rows the punctures of rows are sometimes very large and impressed; the distances between punctures are mostly large, but on disc some smaller punctures are narrowed and fuse within one larger one; punctures of rows are circumvented by a narrow violet halo. Intervals on disc flat, posterolaterally they are somewhat convex; intervals are covered with distinct punctures which are somewhat smaller than those of pronotum.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, in the middle somewhat retracted towards apophysis and there with a triangular extension. Apophysis of medium width, slightly widened along procoxae, there margins thickened and raised upwards, space in between with a shallow groove; apophysis somewhat descending behind procoxae, apically broadly pointed in the middle, and there with a low keel.

Mesosternum. Hind part excavated in the middle of its anterior margin. Behind excavation there is a bright, smooth area.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Behind anterior border a few inconspicuous punctures; otherwise disc impunctate. Median line allusively incised in the hind half.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, narrowly bordered. Sternites 1-4 impunctate on disc but slightly wrinkled. Sternite 5 apico-medianly markedly excavated and around this depression with some semi-erect hairs.

Antennae. Bent backwards reaching over one third of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 19:11 / 9:8 / 20:8 / 16:9 / 17:11 / 19:12 / 19:13 / 20:13 / 19:13 / 18:13 / 24:13.

Legs. Femora towards second third thickened. Protibiae straight, anteriorly slightly thickened. Meso- and metatibiae moderately bent. Protibiae and mesotibiae on inner side within apical quarter with an area of closely set hairs (certainly only in males). Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly widened and prolonged (certainly only in males). Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 19:11:9:8:30. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 19:13:10:8:30. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 49:15:10:30.

Etymology: Dedicated to the collector, Dr. Christoph HÄUSER, curator of Lepidoptera of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Berlin.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) inditus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 9A-E)

Holotype: ♂, ZSMB: *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 11.-12. III.1997, Ivo JENIŠ leg.

Paratype: dito (1 ♀ ZSMB).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

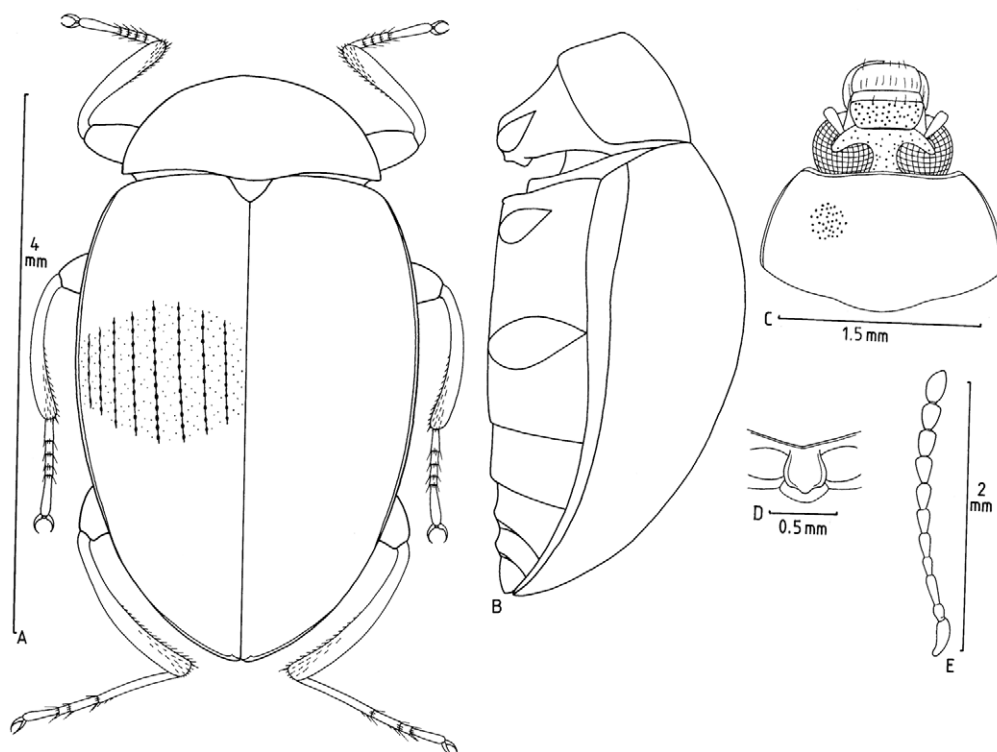


Fig. 9: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) inditus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Diagnosis: Small, slightly elongate, oval. Striae with relatively large punctures on elytra. Elytral intervals on disc slightly convex, laterally markedly convex, with distinct, minute punctures. Maximum of width and height of elytra shortly in front of middle. Frons moderately wide. Antennae moderately long. Protibiae in males do not present a thickening of inner sides of the apical part nor a widening of protarsomeres 1-3. Upperside of holotype dark bronze, of paratype with some iridescence. Legs brown.

Belongs to a group of inconspicuous species with a similar size, shape, with striae on elytra which are difficult to delimitate in females. These species differ only by minor characters, and for a correct determination one should compare the specimens with correctly determined material or with the holotypes. Fortunately, several species display different sexual dimorphisms on forelegs. If males are available it is easy to distinguish our species from *Amarygmus secretus* BREMER, 2002, *A. proventus* BREMER, 2002, *A. singulus* BREMER, 2010, *A. sospes* BREMER, 2007, *A. abortivus* BREMER, 2010, *A. urbanus* BREMER, 2010, and from *A. crenis* BREMER, 2009 because these species present a thickened apical half on inner sides of protibiae in males which our species does not show. *Amarygmus omissus* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 30-32) from the Malayan Peninsula and *A. subtilis* BREMER, 2001 (BREMER 2001b, 99-100, fig. p.106) from Sumatra are also without thickened protibiae in males. *A. subtilis* shows a markedly narrower frons than *A. inditus* and slightly widened protarsomeres 1-3 in males. The very similar *A. omissus* presents a similar size, a similarly wide frons, and a similarly distinct punctuation on pronotum, moreover, the protarsomeres 1-3 are not widened in males; however, the elytra are somewhat shorter (length/width ratio 1.32-1.36:1), the maximum of width and height of elytra is at the end of first third; the metatibiae are more strongly bent than in *A. inditus*; the legs are lighter brown than in *A. inditus*; sternite 5 is apicomedianly strongly impressed in males of *A. omissus*, not so in *A. inditus*.

Description: Body length: 3.89+4.12 mm. Body width: 2.26+2.32 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.92+1.96; width hind corners/width front corners 1.63+1.64. Elytra:

length/width 1.41+1.45; length elytra/length pronotum 3.50+3.73; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.29+1.32.

Colouration. See "Diagnosis". Scutellum reddish brown. Upperside slightly lustrous. Head black, lustrous. Legs brown (tarsi lighter brown). Antennomeres 1-4 brown, 5 darker brown, 6-11 black. Underside brown.

Head. Frons not very wide, about as wide as antennomere 3 long, with small, distinct, not very densely set punctures; frons of the same width in both sexes. Genae somewhat raised upwards, anteriorly terminating at the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture markedly impressed and incised in its middle part. Clypeus stretched forwards, slightly convex transversely, with small, distinct, somewhat closer set punctures than on frons; at 50-fold magnification very tiny hairs become visible which originate from these punctures. Mentum widened towards apex, with somewhat bent sides; lateral margins flat, lustrous, space in between opaque, convex transversely. Underside of neck with large, partially transversely fusing punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Markedly convex transversely, slightly less convex longitudinally. Widest at base; converging anteriorly, bent. Hind corners in dorsal view angular, obtuse; front corners rounded, obtuse. Anterior margin very slightly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered; lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible. Front corners in lateral view with a tendency to be more angular and with an angle of about 100°, hind corners clearly angular and obtuse. Surface with small, distinct, not too closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular, with slightly rounded sides; with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Elongate. Oval. Convex, most distinctly at the maximum of width and height. Shoulders rounded and scarcely prominent. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges very narrowly visible. With slightly incised striae in which medium-sized, round, relatively closely set punctures are incorporated; their distances on disc in stria 4 equal to distance of diameter of a puncture. Intervals slightly convex; with tiny, not very closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin continuously bent upwards, midlength slightly retracted towards apophysis. Apophysis flat, sides broadly rounded, apically slightly prominent towards mesosternum in the middle.

Mesosternum. Hind part short; anterior margin excavated in the middle; lateral margins somewhat lifted towards the space in between.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Anterior part of disc with a few medium-sized punctures, the part behind with minute, relatively closely set punctures with a few short hairs. Median line neither depressed nor incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, narrowly bordered. Sternites impunctate.

Antennae. Of medium length, reaching over 40 percent of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals in the male to 11:5½ / 6:5 / 10:4 / 6½:4 / 9½:5 / 11:5 / 11:5½ / 12:6 / 11:6 / 10:6 / 15:6. In the female the antennae are slightly shorter.

Legs. Short. Femora thickened towards the second third. Protibiae slightly bent. Meso- and metatibiae bent. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 3:3:3:3:15. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 7:5:3:3:16. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 21:9:5:13.

Etymology: Indo, inditus (Lat.) = added.

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) lepidus sp. n.

(Fig. 10A-K)

Holotype: ♂, SMNS: W. Sumatra: Payakumbuh, Harau Vall.; 1000 m; 9.-29.X.1991, leg. A. RIEDEL.

Paratypes: West Sumatra, Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1998, lgt. Vít KABOUREK (1 ♀ HMNH) – Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 3°53'N-102°01'E, 1.IV.1995, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB, immature).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Of medium size. Elongate, oval. Elytra with rows of small punctures, and with flat intervals which bear minute punctures which are the origin of short, recumbent hairs. Short, recumbent hairs also on pronotum, frons and clypeus. Frons relatively narrow. Elytra long. Metatibiae on their back side with clearly visible bristles. Elytra either blue, golden or orange dependent on incidence of light; pronotum green; femora and tibiae dark brown to black. Very long metatarsomere 1.

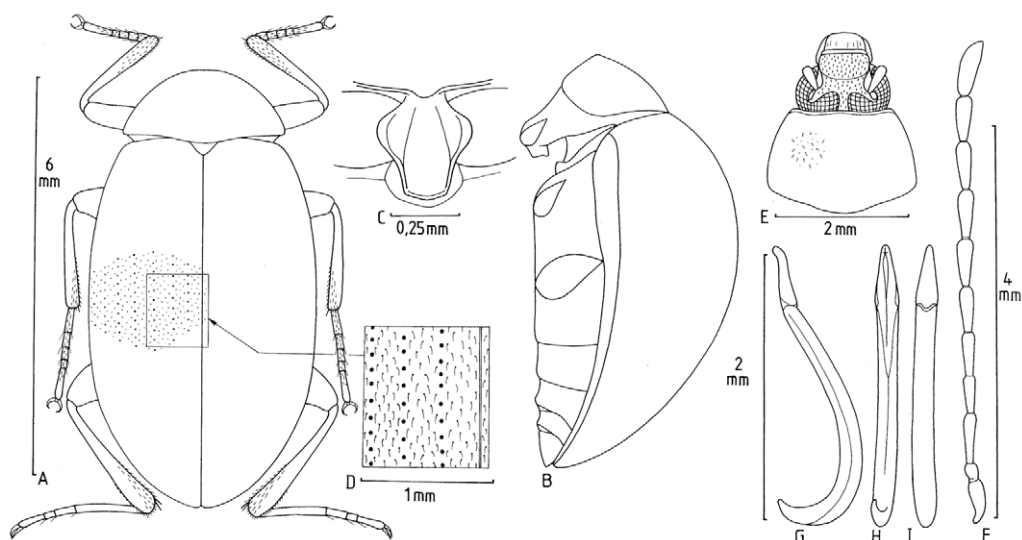


Fig. 10 A-I: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) lepidus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Prosternal apophysis; **D** Magnified section of elytra; **E** Head and pronotum; **F** Antenna; **G** Aedeagus, lateral view; **H** Aedeagus, ventral view; **I** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

A. lepidus is very similar to *A. bryanti* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 20-22), known from Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia, and to *A. tenuis* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 47-49), known from Peninsular Malaysia. These species display rows of small punctures on elytra and short, well visible hairs on intervals; short hairs are also visible on pronotum, frons and clypeus. These species also show a green or blue pronotum and the same colouration of elytra as *A. lepidus*, moreover, in these species there are a relatively narrow frons, long antennae, and bristles on the back of metatibiae. However, *A. bryanti* is on average somewhat smaller (body length 4.85-6.00 mm), the elytra are narrower and they are more narrowing towards apex within the hind half of elytra (see figs. 10J+K); mesotibiae of *A. bryanti* are slightly bent, those of *A. lepidus* are strictly straight. *A. tenuis* is still smaller than *A. bryanti* (body length 3.56+3.62 mm); in *A. tenuis* the femora and tibiae are light brown, in *A. lepidus* they are dark, nearly black.

Description: Body length: 5.18-6.13 mm. Body width: 2.80-3.42 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.68-1.88; width hind corners/width front corners 1.67-1.70. Elytra: length/width 1.51-1.61; length elytra/length pronotum 3.87-4.05; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.35-1.39.

Colouration. See Diagnosis. Underside dark brown.

Head. Frons narrow, narrower than length of antennomeres 2 (like 5.5:9), with minute, not very closely set punctures. Genae small, anteriorly terminating clearly behind the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture; they are only slightly raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture somewhat arched and slightly incised. Clypeus stretched forwards; somewhat convex transversely and longitudinally; punctuation closer than on frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal; with flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between convex, less lustrous. Underside of neck with small, closely set, shallow punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Not very wide. Strongly convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally. Widest at base; narrowing towards front corners and slightly bent. Front corners in dorsal view rounded, hind corners angular, obtuse. Anterior margin straight. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view only visible very narrowly in their posterior quarter. Front corners in lateral view rounded and rectangular, hind corners angular, obtuse. Surface with minute, not too densely set punctures which are the origin of tiny, recumbent hairs (visible at 25-fold magnification).

Scutellum. Triangular; with a few tiny punctures and hairs.

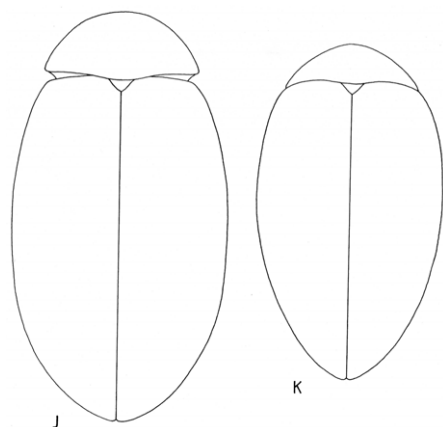


Fig. 10 J-K: **J** Outline of habitus of *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *lepidus* sp. n.; **K** Outline of habitus of *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *bryanti* BREMER, 2002.

Elytra. Elongate, oval. Markedly convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally. Maximum of width and height slightly in front of middle. Shoulders rounded. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view invisible. With rows of small punctures which on disc present distances of 2-3 times diameter of a puncture; about 34 punctures in row 4. Intervals flat, with punctures which are only slightly smaller than those of the rows; these punctures are the origine of tiny, recumbent hairs (visible at 25-fold magnification).

Prosternum. Anterior margin laterally narrowly bent upwards, interrupted in the middle where the apophysis is starting without being separated from the anterior margin. Apophysis not very wide; along procoxae widened and lateral margins thickened and raised upwards; space in between deeply depressed into a relatively wide median groove; behind procoxae the lateral margins are straight, slightly lifted towards the space in between and slightly narrowing; apex broadly pointed.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part deeply excavated in the middle; lateral margins somewhat narrowing towards base, they are lifted towards the space in between..

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, clearly bordered. Disc near median line with medium-sized, recumbent, tender hairs (probably only in males). Anterior part of disc with a few small punctures. Median line somewhat incised within the hind half.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae narrowly ogival, bordered. Discs of sternites with short, recumbent, relatively closely set hairs (probably only in males). Sternite 5 apico-medially neither excavated nor depressed in the male.

Antennae. Very long, reaching over to hind quarter of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 in male equals to 18:8 / 9:6 / 25:7 / 20:7 / 21:7 / 22:7 / 23:8 / 24:8½ / 25:9 / 22:9 / 29:9. Antennae in females slightly shorter.

Legs. Of medium length. Femora slightly thickened towards second third of length. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae straight and allusively thickened in 2/3 of apical inner side. Metatibiae in basal half straight, in apical half slightly incurved; on the back with bristles within apical half. Protarsomeres 1-3 not widened in males. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 6:6:6:6:22. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 16:9:6:5:23. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 50:15:8:24.

Etymology: *Lepidus* (Lat.): gracefulness.

Amarygmus (*Amarygmus*) *neotericus* sp. n.

(Fig. 11A-E)

Holotype: ♀, ZSMB: W. Sumatra, Harau Valley, VI.-VII.2004, St. JÁKL leg.

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small. Oval. Markedly convex. Not very lustrous. Basic colour of upperside green, but pronotum with purple and golden reflections; elytra with golden and purple stripes on intervals 1+2, and purple iridescence on shoulders. Elytra with narrowly incised striae and on disc with flat intervals which are closely punctured. Frons of medium width. Antennae short.

Resembling *A. centesimus* BREMER, 2004 (BREMER 2004a, 42, fig. p.79), but *A. centesimus* is somewhat larger, the upperside is markedly lustrous,

The body shape and the form of elytral striae also resemble those of *A. katoi* MASUMOTO, 1985 (MASUMOTO 1985, 11), but *A. katoi* is markedly larger, and the upperside is distinctly lustrous and without colourful iridescence.

Moreover, the females of *A. (Podamarygmus) orphanus* BREMER, 2006 are very similar to *A. neotericus* sp. n., see checklist, species Nr. 80.

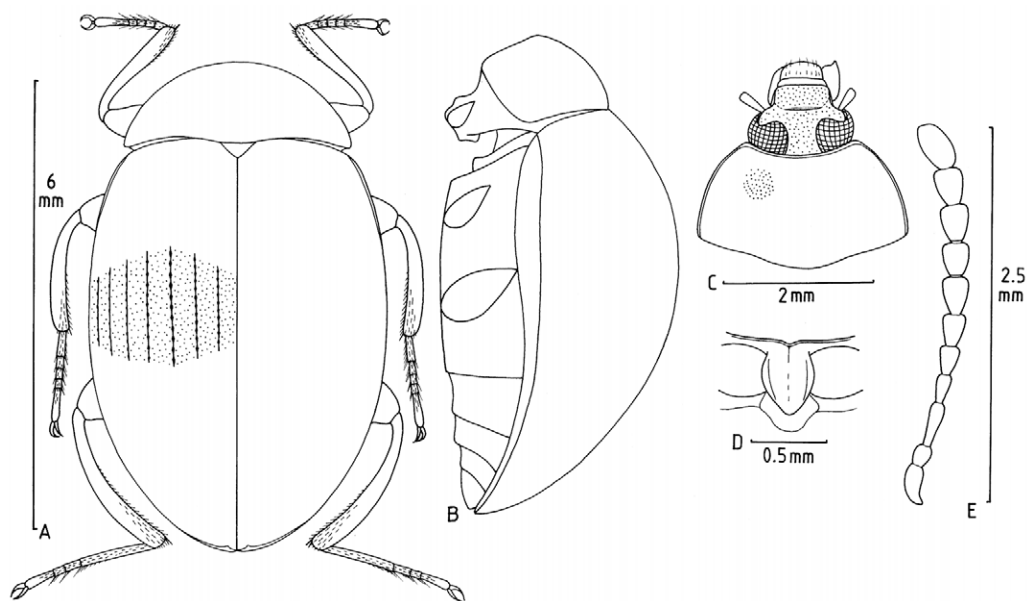


Fig. 11: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) neotericus* sp. n.: Habitus, ♀; B Body, lateral view; C Head and pronotum; D Prosternal apophysis; E Antenna.

Description: Body length: 5.89 mm. Body width: 3.68 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 2.15; width hind corners/width front corners 1.87. Elytra: length/width 1.29; length elytra/length pronotum 3.59; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.29.

Colouration. Basic colour of elytra, pronotum, frons green, reduced lustre; elytral interval 1 golden, interval 2 purple; shoulders reflecting purple. Prosternum more opaque than elytra, reflecting purple. Clypeus, genae dark brown. Underside brown. Legs dark brown. Antennae black.

Head. Frons of medium width, slightly wider than length of antennomere 3 (like 17:15), covered with minute, not very closely set punctures. Genae anteriorly terminating somewhat in front of the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture, they are slightly raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture widely incised only in its middle part. Clypeus stretched forwards, slightly convex transversely and longitudinally; with punctures which are somewhat larger and closer set than those of frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal; with flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between less lustrous and moderately convex transversely. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Wide. Convex transversely, less convex longitudinally. Widest at base, anteriorly somewhat narrowing and bent. Hind corners angular, obtuse. Front corners rounded. Anterior margin moderately excavated. Lateral and anterior corners continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view well visible. Front and hind corners in lateral view with an angle of approximately 110°. Surface with small, distinct, relatively closely set punctures which leave a median, longitudinal space impunctate.

Scutellum. Triangular. With a few minute punctures.

Elytra. Oval. Markedly convex transversely, somewhat less so longitudinally. Maximum of width and height about in the middle. Shoulders slightly prominent. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view narrowly visible in their whole length. With somewhat incised striae which consist of elongate, closely set punctures, they induce a slightly uneven line. Intervals on disc flat, laterally somewhat convex; closely covered with fine, distinct punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, slightly retracted towards apophysis and with a short, narrow, median keel directed towards apophysis. Apophysis approximately oval; posterior to procoxae slightly descending; along procoxae widest and with broad, raised margins, space in between with a median, relatively wide groove.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part excavated in the middle. Lateral margins granulated and contrasting to the smooth median surface.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Behind this border longitudinally wrinkled. Anterior part of disc with a few small punctures, posteriorly with tiny, sparsely set punctures and with tiny, semi-erect hairs. Median line slightly incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, very narrowly bordered. Discs of sternites covered with fine, distantly set punctures. Sternite 5 with some long, posteriorly directed, recumbent hairs.

Antennae. Short, reaching over a quarter of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to $9:7/7:5\frac{1}{2} / 15:5\frac{1}{2} / 8\frac{1}{2}:6 / 9:7 / 10:8\frac{1}{2} / 11:9 / 11:9 / 12:9\frac{1}{2} / 11\frac{1}{2}:9\frac{1}{2} / 17:9\frac{1}{2}$.

Legs. Short. Femora thickened towards second third. Protibiae straight, anteriorly slightly thickened. Mesotibiae moderately bent, somewhat compressed, on inner side within apical half with tender, obliquely projecting hairs of medium length. Metatibiae more bent than mesotibiae, compressed. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as $6:6:6:6:23$. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as $13:9:8:6:23$. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as $34:11:8:22$.

Etymology: Neotericus (Lat.): new and charming.

***Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) proconsul* sp. n.**

(Fig. 12A-H)

Holotype: ♂, HMNH: Nord-Sumatra, Brastagi, 1300 m, 2.VIII.1972, ERBER leg.; *Amarygmus* sp., Dr. Z. KASZAB det. 1980.

Paratype: Sumatra, Si-Rambe, XII.90-III.91[1891], E. MODIGLIANI (1 ♀ ZSM).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Large. Elytra wide and highly convex, widest at the beginning of hind third, with rows of small, densely set punctures. Elytral intervals flat, with small, densely set punctures. Pronotum markedly narrower than base of elytra, with the maximum of width in the middle. Frons very wide. Antennae of medium length. Femora with a club-like bulge between middle and second third, and with a yellowish red ring in front of apex. Metatarsomere 1 much shorter than metatarsomere 4. Protarsomeres 1-3 not widened in males, but soles of protarsomeres 1-4 brush-like pilose in males.

Very similar to *A. (Pyanirygmus) cameronensis* (MASUMOTO, 2001) (MASUMOTO 2001, 66) and *A. (Pyanirygmus) kerleyi* (MASUMOTO, 2001) (dito p.67) with respect to size, body shape, colouration (including the yellowish red ring around femora), and to the markedly bent protibiae. But in *A. proconsul* the punctures of elytral rows are smaller, the punctation of elytral intervals is denser (and therefore there is less lustre on elytra), and the pronotum and upperside of head are much closer punctured than in the both species mentioned above. Moreover, in males of *A. cameronensis* there are long hairs on the front side of profemora (males of *A. kerleyi* and *A. proconsul* lack these long hairs on the front side of profemora).

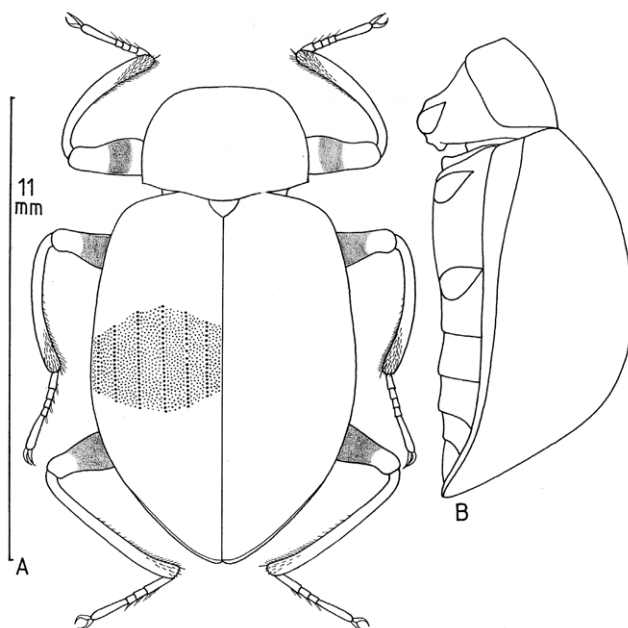


Fig. 12 A-B: *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) proconsul* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂ (shaded areas on femora reddish); **B** Body, lateral view.

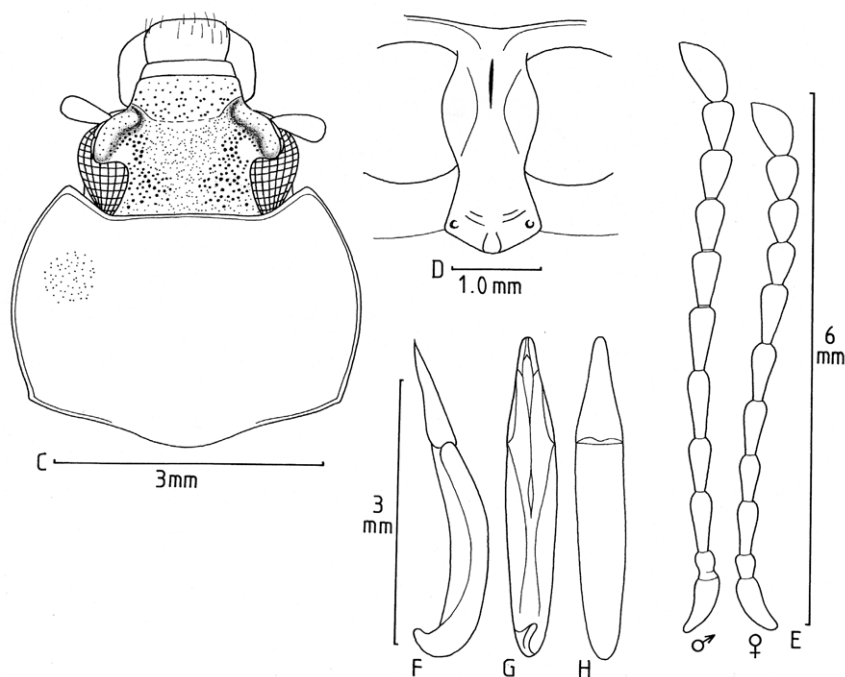


Fig. 12 C-H: *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) proconsul* sp. n.: **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antennae, ♂ and ♀; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

Description: Body length: 10.0+10.2 mm. Body width: 5.73+6.05 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.39+1.44; width hind corners/width front corners 1.44+1.46. Elytra: length/width 1.38+1.40; length elytra/length pronotum 3.06+3.39; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.57+1.65.

Colouration. Upperside brown (with a slight metallic lustre and a greasy shine). Basal part of femora and the apical 10 to 20 percent black, in between yellowish or brownish red; tibiae black; tarsi dark brown. Antennomeres 1-4 dark brown, 5-11 black. Underside dark brown to black.

Head. Frons very wide; covered with closely set punctures of small (in its median part) and relatively large punctures (in its lateral parts). Genae terminating anteriorly in front of the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture; they are strongly raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly impressed in its median part. Clypeus only a little stretched forwards, somewhat convex longitudinally and transversely, less densely punctured than frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, with rounded front corners and flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between opaque, convex, with an uneven surface. Underside of neck with small, relatively densely set punctures. Mandibles on outer surface with a longitudinal groove, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Narrow. Relatively little convex transversely; slightly convex longitudinally. Lateral margins bent with maximum of width in the middle, similarly convergent towards front and hind corners. Hind corners in dorsal view angular, obtuse; front corners somewhat stretched forwards, angular and slightly acute-angled. Anterior margin excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view well visible. Front and hind corners in lateral view angular, front corners rectangular, hind corners obtuse. Surface with minute, closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular, with slightly bent lateral margins, with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Ovate; markedly convex transversely, but also distinctly convex longitudinally. Maximum of height and width posterior to middle of elytra. Shoulders somewhat prominent, but rounded. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view only visible within the hind quarter. Surface with rows of small, closely set punctures. Intervals flat, with minute, closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin bent upwards except midlength where a short, triangular process is directed towards apophysis and, originating from this triangular process, a sharp narrow keel is passing into

apophysis. Apophysis relatively narrow; posterior to procoxae it is just descending to the bottom of prosternum; in the middle of apex a keel is projecting upwards; along procoxae the apophysis is widening but its margins are scarcely lifted ventrad; the space in between is scarcely grooved.

Mesosternum. Hind part narrow transversely, its lateral margins are posteriorly converging; they present a longitudinal groove on each side. Anteriorly it is excavated in the middle.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae widely ogival, bordered. Just behind this border there is a narrow area of small, densely set punctures. Disc with tiny, sparsely set punctures. Median line somewhat impressed in its hind half.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae acute-angled, bordered. Sternites 1-3 with indistinct, longitudinal wrinkles. Sternites 4+5 with tiny, sparse punctures. Sternite 5 apico-medially with a shallow depression in the male.

Antennae. Reaching over one fifth of elytra. In males antennae somewhat longer than in females. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-5 in the male equals to 15:8 / 6½:6½ / 18:7 / 15:7 / 19:7½ / 17:7 / 16:7 / 15:7 / 14:7½ / 14:7½ / 18:7, in the female to 15:8 / 6:6½ / 14½:7 / 13:7 / 15:7½ / 14:7½ / 13:8 / 13:8½ / 12:8½ / 12:8½ / 16:8½.

Legs. Of medium length. Femora with a thin base, club-like thickening towards their second third, then getting thinner towards apical fifth which is characterized by subparallel front and hind margins. Protibiae strongly bent, on inner sides with an area of short, densely set bristles within the apical fifth. Mesotibiae moderately bent, also with an apical area of hairs on inner sides. Metatibiae nearly straight in their basal 60 percent, thence slightly incurved. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 5:5:5:5:21. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-4 as 6:6:5:5:21. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 12:6:6:23.

Etymology: Proconsul (Lat.) = satrap.

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) pupillaris sp. n.

(Fig. 13A-E)

Holotype: sex not determined, ZSMB: Peninsular Malaysia, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 11.-12.III.1997, Ivo JENIŠ leg.

Diagnosis: Tiny, oval, markedly convex transversely. Elytra with rows of medium-sized punctures. Elytral intervals flat and scarcely punctured. Frons very wide. Antennae not very long. Upperside dark green, lustrous; legs yellowish brown.

Belongs to a group of similarly tiny species with elytral row of punctures and relatively wide frons. These are *A. victus* sp. n. (see. p. 52) (Peninsular Malaysia), *A. tiomanensis* sp. n. (see p. 55) (Tioman Island, Peninsular Malaysia), *A. pygmaeus* BREMER, 2010 (pp.229-231) (Sabah); *A. tantillus* Bremer, 2010 (pp.237-239) (Sabah); *A. snizeki* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 39-41) (Sabah).

A. victus is as small as *A. pupillaris* and also shows a wide frons, but frons is not as wide as that of *A. pupillaris*, the punctures of the elytral rows are much smaller, the antennae are shorter.

A. tiomanensis is still smaller than *A. pupillaris*; the frons is as wide as in *A. pupillaris*; the punctures of elytral rows are smaller, the intervals are more closely punctured, the antennae are much shorter.

A. pygmaeus (body length 2.49-2.68 mm) is still smaller than *A. pupillaris*, the shape of elytra is more alike ovate than oval, punctures of elytral rows are as large and the width of frons is as wide as in *A. pupillaris*; the pronotum is black and the elytra are dark blue.

A. tantillus (body length 2.14-2.45 mm) is still smaller than *A. pupillaris*, and in *A. tantillus* the punctures of the elytral rows are larger and connected by lines, the pronotum is coarsely punctured.

Description: Body length: 3.15 mm. Body width: 1.79 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 2.12; width hind corners/width front corners 1.68. Elytra: length/width 1.41; length elytra/length pronotum 3.82; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.28.

Colouration. Upperside markedly lustrous; pronotum and elytra dark green; scutellum brown. Legs yellowish brown. Antennomeres 1-6 yellowish brown, 7-11 black. Underside brown (darker brown than femora).

Head. Frons very wide, approximate as wide as the combined antennomeres 3-5 long; hind part of frons relatively closely punctured with small punctures, main parts of frons with minute, sparsely set punctures.

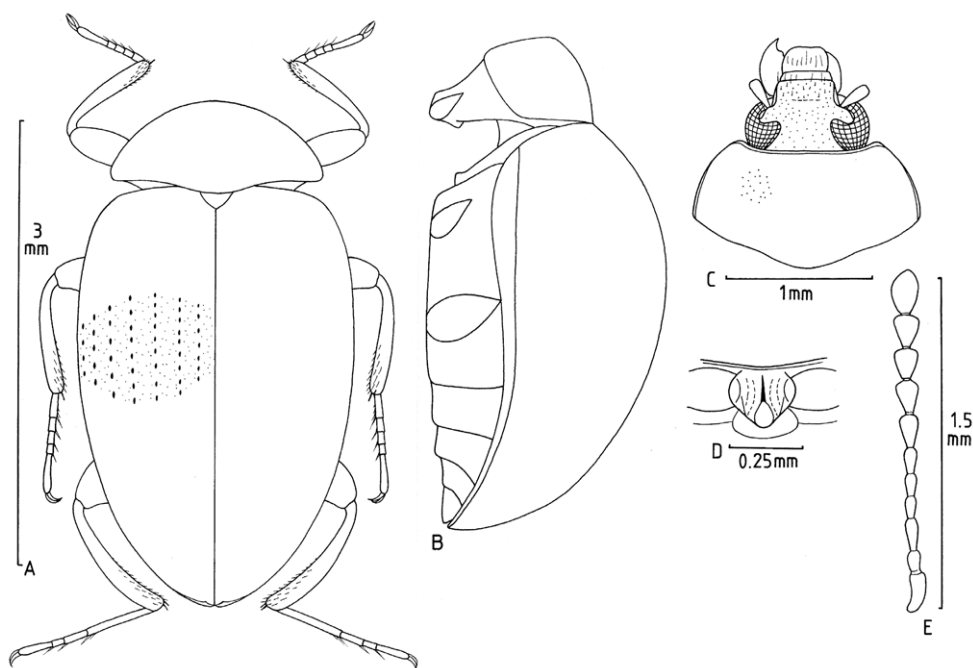


Fig. 13: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) pupillaris* sp. n.: **A** Habitus; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Genae terminating anteriorly slightly in front of the level of median part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture scarcely incised. Clypeus moderately stretched forwards, markedly larger and closer punctured than frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, with flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between also lustrous, slightly convex transversely. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Short. Markedly convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally. Widest at base; narrowing towards front corners, within hind half with straight sides, within front half roundedly convergent. Hind corners slightly obtuse, angular; front corners rounded, obtuse. Anterior margin slightly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible in hind half. Front and hind corners in lateral view rounded, obtuse. Surface with minute, indistinct, sparsely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; impunctate.

Elytra. Elongate, oval. Markedly convex transversely, moderately convex longitudinally. Maximum of height and width about in the middle. Shoulders rounded. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view very narrowly visible behind shoulders. Elytra on disc with rows of medium-sized punctures which are partially linked by tender lines, rows 7+8 as incised striae; distances between punctures on disc in row 4 correspond to 2-4 times diameter of a puncture; about 20 punctures in row 4. Intervals on disc flat, intervals 7+8 somewhat convex; with minute, distantly set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin continuously and narrowly bent upwards. Apophysis between anterior margin and the part along procoxae markedly ascending, and behind procoxae markedly descending; lateral margins along procoxae widened and button-like thickened; space in between with a deep, narrow, median groove; behind procoxae sides are narrowing, terminating in a narrowly rounded apex on a lower level.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part medianly excavated. Hind part on each side sulcated.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Behind anterior margin with a few medium-sized punctures; rest of metasternum with some tiny punctures which just become visible at 50-fold magnification, and with some tiny, recumbent hairs. Median line narrowly incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, bordered. Discs with very tiny, sparsely set punctures.

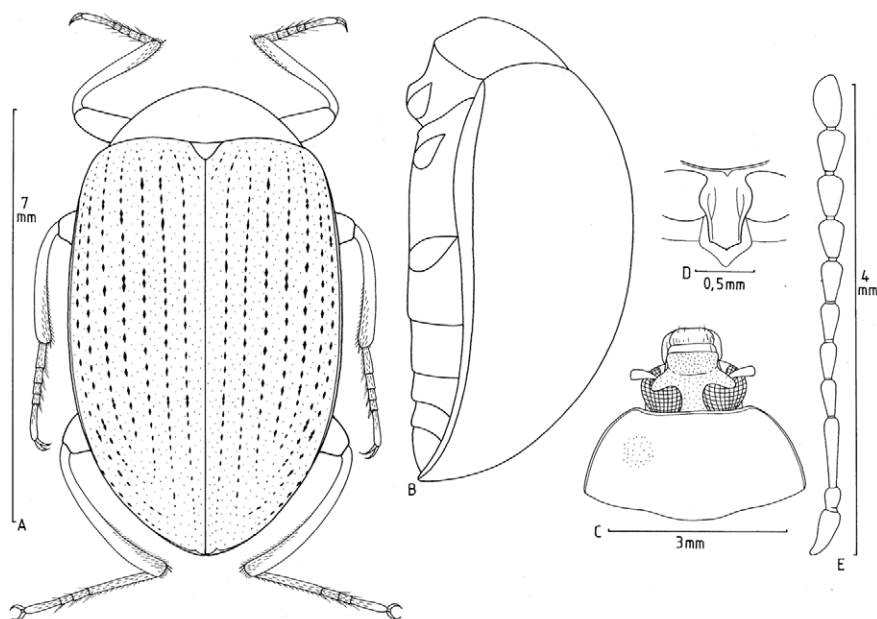


Fig. 14: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) rudis* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Antennae. Not very long, reaching over the first third of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 8:4 / 6:3½ / 7½:3 / 4:3 / 4½:3 / 4½:3½ / 6:4 / 8:5 / 8:5 / 7½:5 / 10:5½.

Legs. Short. Femora thickened towards second third. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae very slightly bent. Metatibiae moderately bent. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 3:3:3:3:15. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 8:5:4:3:13. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 21:7:3:13.

Etymology: Pupillaris (Lat.): adj. of pupillus, ward.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) rudis* sp. n.**

(Fig. 14A-E)

Holotype: ♀, ZSMB: W. Malaysia, Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 1200 m, 18.-22.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg.

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Of medium size; oval. Upperside green, lustrous. Elytra with rows of large, rhombic punctures; elytra relatively long and wide.

A similar size, an analogous rhombic structure of the punctures within elytral rows and a similar colouration of upperside is found in *Amarygmus muluensis* BREMER, 2010 (pp.206-208) from Sarawak. However, in *A. muluensis* the elytra are narrower, the linear punctures on elytra are connected by faint lines and so form striae, the penultimate antennomeres are shorter,

Another species with a similar shape and with rows of punctures on elytra is *Amarygmus communis* BREMER, 2004 (BREMER 2004a, 43-44, fig. p.80) from higher altitudes of Crocker Mountains of Sabah; but the punctures of elytral rows are round, the frons is wider, and *A. communis* is larger (body length 8.80-9.73 mm) than *A. rudis*.

Description: Body length: 7.80 mm. Body width: 4.74 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.68; width hind corners/width front corners 1.85. Elytra: length/width 1.50; length elytra/length pronotum 3.32; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.31.

Colouration. Upperside of body (except scutellum) and frons green, lustrous. Scutellum brown. Clypeus, legs, antennae black. Underside dark brown to black. Femora and tibiae nearly black. Antennae black, apical quarter of antennomere 11 brightened.

Head. Frons not very wide, slightly narrower than length of antennomere 3 (like 18:20), with minute, not very closely set punctures. Genae terminating anteriorly in front of the level of middle part of fronto-clypeal suture; they are raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture moderately impressed and slightly incised in its middle part. Clypeus relatively short, convex longitudinally; punctures minute, closer set than on frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal with a relatively narrow base and markedly diverging sides; lateral margins flat, lustrous, space in between somewhat microreticulated, convex transversely. Underside of neck with small, closely set punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Wide. Convex transversely, only slightly convex longitudinally. Sides widest at base, anteriorly narrowing and bent. Front corners widely rounded. Anterior margin very slightly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view clearly visible. Front corners in lateral view rounded, obtuse, hind corners angular and somewhat less obtuse than front corners. Surface with minute, irregularly and not very closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Relatively long but wide; with clearly prominent shoulders, and with only very slightly bent lateral sides in the middle. Markedly convex transversely, also clearly convex longitudinally. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view narrowly visible except along shoulders. Rows of large, rhombic punctures which become evanescent near apices, about 25 punctures in row 4. Intervals flat, also laterally; with tiny, sparsely set punctures (well visible at 50-fold magnification).

Prosternum. Very short. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, retracted towards apophysis in its middle. Apophysis not very wide, laterally widened along procoxae, narrowing behind procoxae and somewhat descending, apically narrowly rounded; lateral margins along procoxae somewhat raised upwards; space in between with a shallow groove.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part of mesosternum excavated in the middle. Otherwise without peculiarities.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Anterior part of disc with a few small punctures; the other parts with tiny, sparse punctures. Median line incised over the whole length.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, broadly bordered. Discs with minute, shallow punctures.

Antennae. Short. Bent backwards overlapping a quarter of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 20:9 / 9:8 / 20:8 / 15:9 / 15:9 / 15:9½ / 16:10 / 17:11 / 17:11 / 17:11 / 23:12.

Legs. Short. Femora widened towards second third. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae slightly bent, on inner sides with some oblique bristles in apical half. Metatibiae moderately bent, on inner sides with some oblique bristles in apical half. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 6:6:5:5:14. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 9:7:5:4:15. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 26:9:6:15.

Etymology: Rudis (Lat.): uncivilized.

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tiomanensis sp. n.

(Fig. 15A-E)

Holotype: ♀, ZSMB: Malaysia, Pahang, Tioman Is., Kampong Tekek-Kampong Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 400 m, 9.III.1998, leg. D. HAUCK.

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Tiny, elongate, oval, not very wide. Markedly convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally. Elytra with rows of small punctures which are not much larger than punctures of intervals. Intervals flat. Frons very wide; clypeus very short. Antennae very short. Upperside light blue, femora and tibiae dark brown, antennae black.

Very similar in size, width of frons, length of antennae, shape of legs, punctuation of elytra to *Amarygmus pygmaeus* BREMER, 2010 (pp. 229-231) from Sabah. However, the elytra of *A. tiomanensis* are longer (elytral length/width of *A. pygmaeus* 1.24-1.36:1), maximum of width and height of elytra of *A. pygmaeus* approximately are at the level of anterior third.

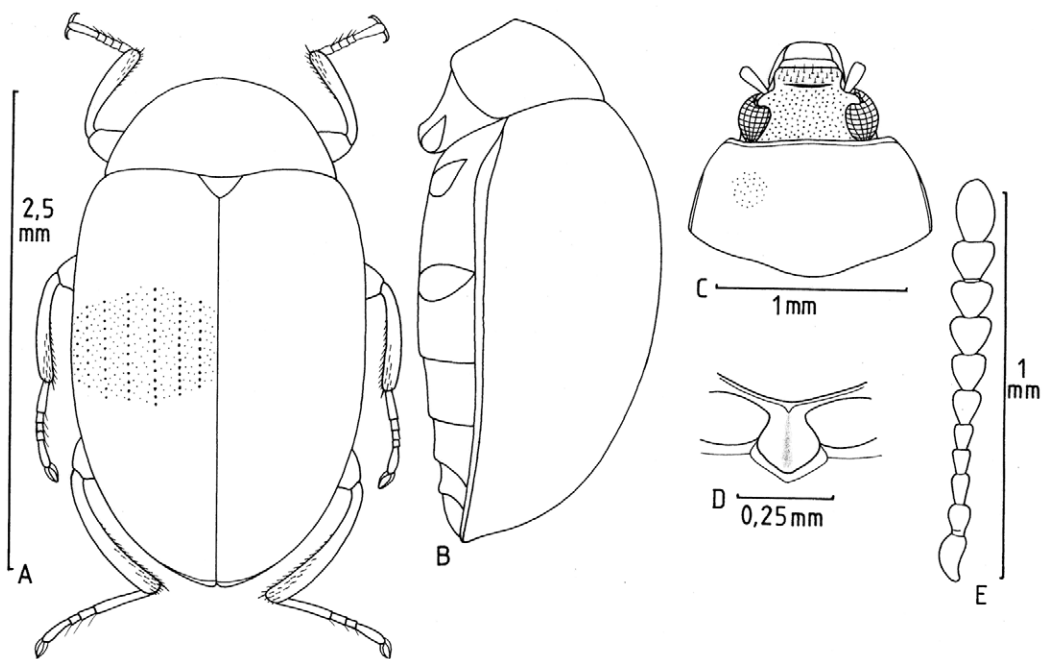


Fig. 15: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tiomanensis* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Another similar species is *Amarygmus renovates* BREMER, 2005 (described as *Amarygmus cameronensis* BREMER, 2002: BREMER 2002a, 22-23; nom. n.: BREMER 2005d, 212) from the Cameron Highlands of Malaysia. It shows approximately the same size, width of frons, shape of legs as *A. tiomanensis*. But in contrast to *A. tiomanensis* the upperside is black, antennae and tibiae are light brown; the elytra are somewhat shorter than those of *A. tiomanensis* (length/width 1.38:1), the punctures of the elytral rows are distinctly larger and less frequent (about 22 in row 4), and the punctures of the rows are markedly larger than the punctures of the elytral intervals.

Also resembling *Amarygmus victus* sp. n., see below.

Description: Body length: 2.45 mm. Body width: 1.52 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.94; width hind corners/width front corners 1.55. Elytra: length/width 1.47; length elytra/length pronotum 3.59; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.26.

Colouration. Upperside light blue, lustrous. Underside, femora, tibiae brown; tarsi light brown. Antennomeres 1-2 brown, 3-11 black.

Head. Frons very wide (about as wide as lengths of antennomeres 9-11 jointly), slightly convex transversely and longitudinally; with fine, not very closely set punctures. Genae well separated from frons by a depression; they are clearly raised upwards; terminating anteriorly slightly in front of the level of the middle of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture clearly incised in the middle, not incised laterally. Clypeus very shortly stretched forwards; the clypeal punctures are somewhat larger than those of frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal with slightly bent sides; lateral margins flat, lustrous; space in between slightly convex transversely. Underside of neck with very large, closely set punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Not very wide. Convex transversely, less convex longitudinally. Sides widest at base, anteriorly slightly narrowing with only little bent margins. Hind corners angular, obtuse; front corners in dorsal view narrowly rounded. Anterior margin very slightly retracted near front corners, posteriorly thence straight. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible in hind half. Front corners in lateral view rectangular, hind corners obtuse. Surface with tiny, distantly set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular, with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Elongate, oval. Markedly convex transversely and somewhat less longitudinally. Maximum of width and height approximately in the middle. Shoulders slightly prominent. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view invisible. Elytra with rows of small punctures; distance between punctures on disc in row 4 about 2-4 times diameter of a puncture, in rows 1-3 somewhat narrower set; about 32 punctures in row 4. Intervals flat, covered with minute, relatively densely set punctures; these punctures are slightly smaller than those of rows.

Prosternum. Anterior margin laterally bent upwards; in the middle with a short process directed towards apophysis which is continued as a blunt keel passing the whole apophysis. Apophysis widest posterior to procoxae.

Mesosternum. Hind part of mesosternum anteriorly excavated in the middle. Lateral margins of hind part rough.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Disc vaulted; anteriorly with some medium-sized, shallow punctures, otherwise impunctate. Median line neither impressed nor incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, faintly bordered. Sternites impunctate.

Antennae. Short; reaching over one quarter of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to $5:3 / 3:2\frac{1}{2} / 5:2\frac{1}{2} / 4:3 / 4:3 / 5:3\frac{3}{4} / 5:5 / 5:5 / 5:5\frac{1}{4} / 5:5\frac{1}{4} / 9:5\frac{1}{4}$.

Legs. Short. Femora thickened towards the second third. Protibiae very slightly bent; mesotibiae moderately bent; metatibiae markedly bent. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as $3:2:2:2:8$. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as $6:4:3:2\frac{1}{2}:8$. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as $11:5:3\frac{1}{2}:10$.

Etymology: Tiomanensis: from Tioman Island.

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tutelarisp. n.

(Fig. 16A-E)

Holotype: ♀, ZSMB: West Malaysia, Tioman Isl., K. Tekek, K. Juara, $2^{\circ}48'N-104^{\circ}11'E$, 400 m, 9.II.1998, leg. David HAUCK.

Paratype: dito (1 ♀ ZSMB).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small; elongate; oval. Elytra with striae and within striae elongate, small punctures; intervals on disc flat, with minute, not very closely set punctures. Upperside uniformly anthracite-coloured (and without a brightened elytral interval 1), femora and tibiae brown, tarsi light brown. Pronotum very short and with minute punctures. Antennae relatively short.

Belongs to a group of similar and related species affine *A. sobrinus* BREMER, 2002 (BREMER 2002a, 41-42) and *A. crenis* BREMER, 2009 (BREMER 2009b, 11-12, fig. p.33) which also occur in Peninsular Malaysia and may easily be confounded with *A. tutelarisp. n.* *A. sobrinus* is smaller than *A. tutelarisp. n.* (body length: 2.55-3.05 mm), its frons is somewhat narrower, the pronotum is as coarsely punctured as the elytral intervals, the interval 1 is brownly brightened.

A. crenis presents about the same size as *A. tutelarisp. n.*, but its pronotum is coarser punctured than that of *A. tutelarisp. n.*, the elytral interval 1 is brownly brightened; the frons is somewhat wider, the elytra are shorter and wider.

Description: Body length: $3.58+3.62$ mm. Body width: $1.98+2.06$ mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length $1.90+1.93$; width hind corners/width front corners $1.52+1.62$. Elytra: length/width $1.43+1.49$; length elytra/length pronotum $3.62+3.80$; maximum length elytra/maximum length pronotum $1.31+1.34$.

Colouration. Upperside except scutellum anthracite-coloured (including elytral interval 1), somewhat lustrous. Scutellum brown. Pro-, meso- and metasternum brown, sternites dark brown. Femora, tibiae brown, tarsi light brown. Antennomeres 1+2 brown, 3-11 black.

Head. Upperside microreticulated. Frons of medium width, slightly wider than length of antennomere 3 (like 9:7), with a few tiny punctures. Genae short, narrow; anteriorly terminating behind the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture; they are slightly raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly incised. Clypeus moderately stretched forwards, slightly convex transversely, with small, not very densely set punctures. Mentum anteriorly markedly widened, with somewhat bent and flat lateral margins; space in between slightly convex transversely. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

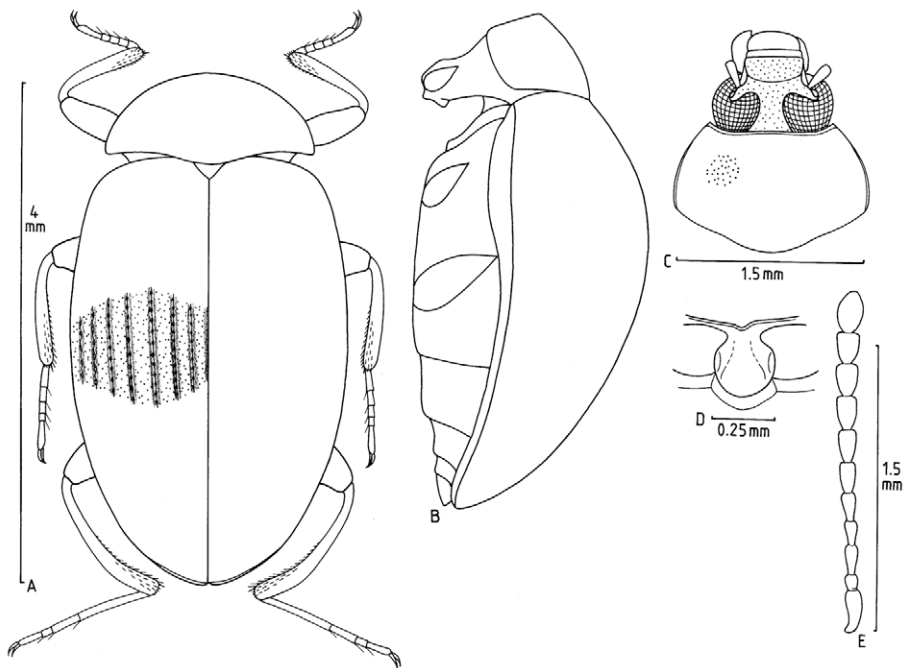


Fig. 16: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tutularis* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

Pronotum. Short. Slightly microreticulated. Distinctly convex transversely, little convex longitudinally. Widest at base, anteriorly narrowing and bent. Hind corners angular, obtuse; front corners rounded. Anterior margin straight. Lateral and anterior margins bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible only in the hind half. Front corners in lateral view angular, obtuse, hind corners rounded, obtuse. Surface with minute, distinctly set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular, with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Elongate, oval. Not microreticulated. Markedly convex transversely, less convex longitudinally. Maximum of width and height at the end of first third. Shoulders slightly prominent. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view narrowly visible only in the hind third. Elytra with distinct, slightly incised striae in which the small, elongate punctures are not very obvious. Intervals on disc flat, latero-posteriorly slightly convex, with minute, distinct, not very closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Short. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, slightly retracted towards apophysis. Apophysis short; apical part as a semi-circle; along procoxae the margins are narrowly bent upwards, space in between with a wide median groove.

Mesosternum. Short. Anterior margin of hind part excavated in the middle. Lateral margins broad and covered with fine tubercles.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Anterior part of disc with a few large punctures; posterior to these large punctures disc with tiny, sparsely set punctures with short, recumbent hairs. Median line slightly incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, bordered. Sternite 1 with a few small punctures; sternites 2+3 impunctate; sternite 4+5 with a few tiny punctures and tiny recumbent hairs.

Antennae. Relatively short, reaching over a quarter of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 10:4 / 5:3½ / 7:3 / 5½:3 / 5½:3 / 6:3¾ / 7½:4½ / 8:5½ / 7:5½ / 6:5½ / 10:6.

Legs. Short. Femora thickened towards second third. Protibiae straight. Mesotibiae slightly bent. Metatibiae in basal half slightly, in apical half distinctly bent. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 3:3:3:3:11. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 8:4:3½:3:11. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 25:10:4:11.

Etymology: Tutularis (Lat.): tutelary.

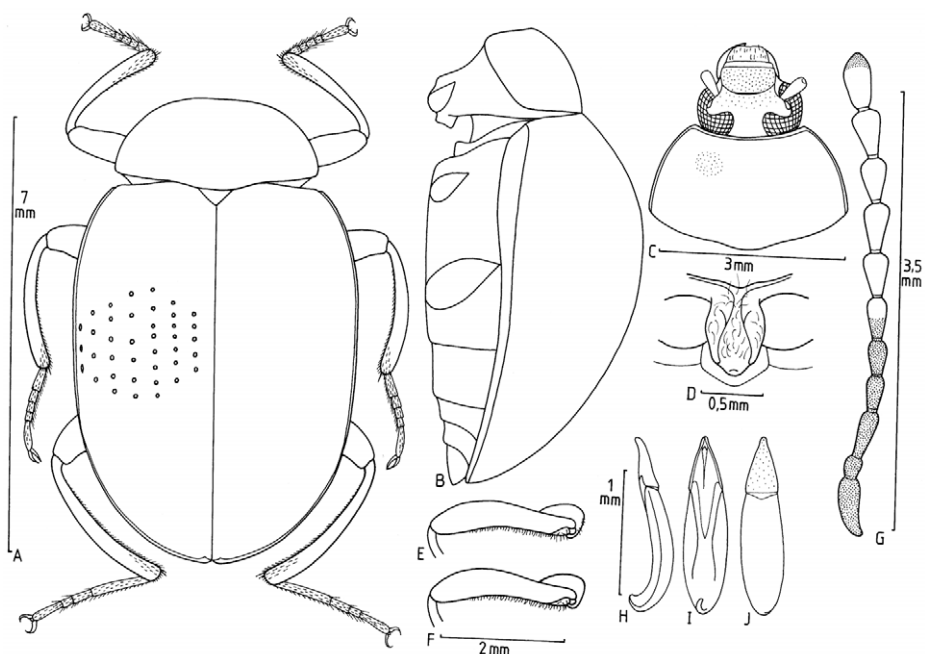


Fig. 17: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) vanus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Mesofemur, ♂; **F** Metafemur, ♂; **G** Antenna (shaddowed areas brown, blank areas black); **H** Aedeagus, lateral view; **I** Aedeagus, ventral view; **J** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) vanus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 17A-J)

Holotype: ♂, ZSMB: West Malaysia; Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997, Ivo JENIŠ leg.

Paratypes: Kinabalu Park [Sabah], 6°5'N-116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest, B11, 20.III.98, A. FLOREN (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Kinabalu Park [Sabah], 6°5'N-116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest, *Dacroides laxa*, 29.III.98, A. FLOREN (1 ♀ CFI) – Pulau Gaya [Sabah], 6°00'89.5 "N-116°01'17.0" E, *Elaeoca pendunculus*, 22.VIII.2009, A. FLOREN (1 ♀ CFI).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Of medium size. Oval. Elytra with rows of large, distantly set punctures. Elytral intervals flat, with sparse, tiny punctures. Frons of medium width. Antennae not very long. Elytra with a brilliantly pink to purple colouration and with blue intervals 7+8, pronotum blue. In males the back sides of meso- and metafemora display a row of short hairs, hairs of medium length also on pro-, meso- and metasternum (only in males). Protarsomeres 1-3 not enlarged in the male.

In size, punctuation of elytra and the bright colouration similar to *Amarygmus consocius* GEBIEN, 1944 (redescribed and illustrated: BREMER 2004a, 19; fig. p.61) which also occurs in Peninsular Malaysia. But in *A. consocius* the pronotum is golden, elytra are somewhat wider, and the frons is markedly narrower.

Beside *A. vanus* sp. n. also *A. consimilis* BREMER, 2005 (BREMER 2005a, 12-13, fig. p.30) and *A. disparilis* BREMER, 2005 (BREMER 2005a, 15-17, fig. 31) present hairs on the back sides of meso- and metafemora and on pro-, meso- and metasternum in males. In contrast to *A. vanus* both species display incised striae on elytra.

Description: Body length: 5.65-7.01 mm. Body width: 3.50-4.29 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.77-1.87; width hind corners/width front corners 1.70-1.71. Elytra: length/width 1.31-1.35; length elytra/length pronotum 3.19-3.21; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.35-1.37.

Colouration. Frons, pronotum blue, slightly lustrous. Clypeus, genae dark brown. Main colour of elytra pink to purple, lustrous, interval 1 with a greenish tinge, near lateral edges blue. Femora, tibiae dark brown; tarsi brown. Antennomeres 1-4 reddish brown, 5 darker brown, 6-11 black. Underside brown. Hairs yellow.

Head. Frons of medium width, wider than length of antennomere 3 (like 24:19). Genae distinctly raised upwards, terminating slightly anterior to the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture distinctly incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, somewhat convex longitudinally. Clypeus with medium-sized, relatively closely set punctures and with short hairs; frons with minute punctures which are more distantly set. Mentum apically widened, lateral margins bent, flat, lucid, space in between slightly convex transversely and also lustrous. Underside of neck covered with densely set punctures of medium size. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Wide, relatively little convex transversely and longitudinally. Widest at base, and anteriorly narrowing and slightly bent. Front corners moderately rounded, hind corners angular, obtuse. Anterior margin distinctly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins continuously bordered; lateral borders in dorsal view well visible in their whole length. Front corners in lateral view rectangular, hind corners obtuse. Surface with small, distinct, irregularly set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; with some minute punctures.

Elytra. Oval. Convex transversely and longitudinally. Maximum of width and height somewhat in front of middle. Shoulders obtuse. Apices of elytra slightly retracted towards median suture. Lateral edges in dorsal view narrowly visible on the frontal two third. With rows of large punctures (punctures of the first two rows somewhat smaller) which become smaller near apex; they are distantly positioned; distance between punctures in row 4 about 2-4 times diameter of a puncture, about 20 punctures in row 4. Elytral intervals with very tiny punctures which become just visible at 50-fold magnification.

Prosternum. Anterior margin continuously and narrowly bent upwards, in its middle a narrow, distinct keel is diverting from this margin and passing the apophysis up to the level of mid of procoxae. Apophysis oval; lateral margins along procoxae narrowly raised ventrad, leaving a shallow median trough between them; in its posterior part there is a median, wide and low keel; surface with disordered hairs of medium length.

Mesosternum. Anterior margin of hind part excavated in the middle. With disordered hairs of medium length.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, broadly bordered. Anterior part of disc with closely set punctures of medium size, hind part with small, closely set punctures. From these punctures semi-erect hairs of medium length originate.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, broadly bordered. Discs with scarcely visible punctures (at 50-fold magnification). Sternite 5 with a few small, recumbent hairs.

Antennae. Short, reaching over one fourth of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 21:9 / 9:8 / 19:7 / 15:8 / 16:9 / 17:9 / 18:10 / 20:10 / 20:11 / 19:11 / 26:11.

Legs. Short. Femora thickened towards second third. Protibiae slightly bent, meso- and metatibiae somewhat more bent than protibiae. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 9:7:5:5:23. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 16:10:7:6:24. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 41:15:10:23.

Etymology: Vanus (Lat.): vain.

Amarygmus (Amarygmus) variipes sp. n.

(Fig. 18A-H)

Holotype: ♂, ZSMB: West Sumatra, Harau Valley, 700 m, VI.-VII.2004, St. JÁKL leg.

Paratype: North Sumatra, Kedah env., 19.IV.1998, lgt. Vít KABOUREK (1 ♂ HMNH).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small. Elytra slightly oval, with rows of relatively large punctures; elytral intervals flat, covered with minute, distinct punctures. Frons of medium width. Middle part of fronto-clypeal suture markedly incised. Clypeus rather short. Antennae of medium length. In males inner sides of protibiae thickened in apical half, and mesotibiae markedly bent in basal half, with nearly an angle towards apical half midlength. Upperside black, lustrous. Femora and tibiae dark brown.

A species with similarly bent mesotibiae in males is *Amarygmus buechei* BREMER, 2007 (BREMER 2007b, 180-182) from Java, but this species is markedly smaller (body length 2.92-3.15 mm), and laterally elytra are more strongly bent.

Amarygmus dryatidis BREMER, 2004 from Peninsular Malaysia (BREMER 2004a, 44-45) which shows nearly the same size as *A. variipes* presents an analogously bent tibia in males, but metatibiae are affected in this species. Moreover, elytra are more bent laterally.

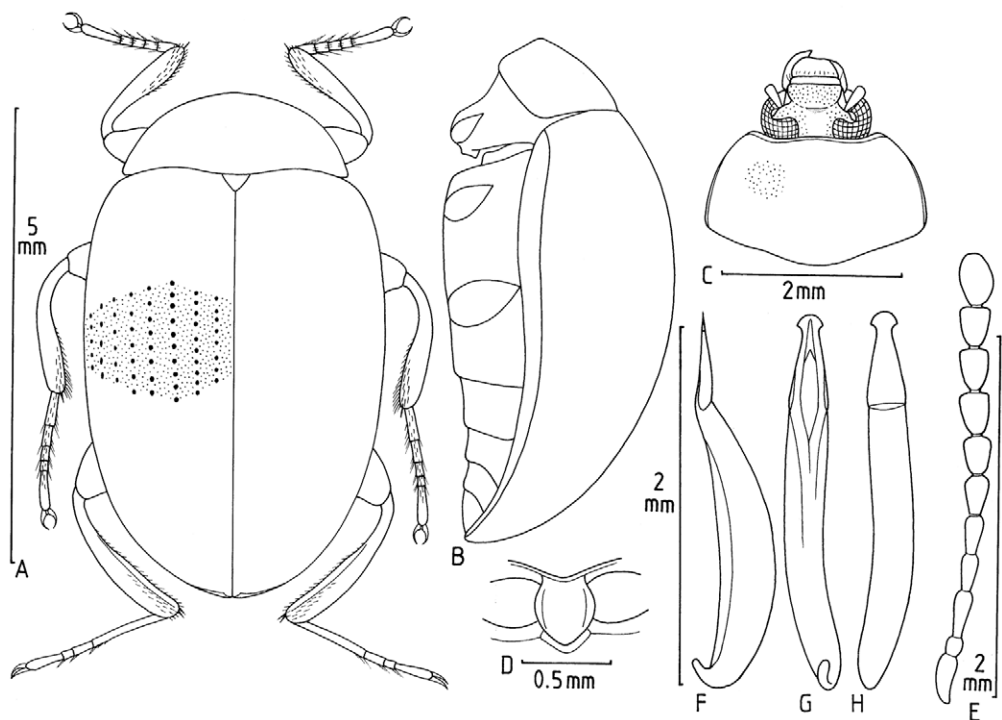


Fig. 18: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) variipes* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♂; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna; **F** Aedeagus, lateral view; **G** Aedeagus, ventral view; **H** Aedeagus dorsal view.

Description: Body length: 4.62+5.33 mm. Body width: 2.88+3.15 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.97+2.00; width hind corners/width front corners 1.80+1.82. Elytra: length/width 1.37+1.40; length elytra/length pronotum 3.56+3.70; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.34+1.35.

Colouration. Upperside including head black, lustrous; scutellum brown. Underside more or less brown, lustrous. Femora and tibiae brown, tarsi light brown. Antennomeres 1-4 brown, 5-11 black, lustrous, antennomere 11 apically brightened.

Head. Frons of medium width; width nearly equal to length of antennomere 3. Genae anteriorly terminating slightly in front of the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture in its middle part strongly incised, laterally scarcely incised. Clypeus relatively short, somewhat convex transversely, with small, relatively closely set punctures and very short hairs; frons with smaller and more sparsely set punctures without hairs. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, with flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between slightly convex and lustrous. Underside of neck with medium-sized, relatively closely set punctures. Mandibles on their outer surface with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Rather wide and short. Convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally. Widest at base, anteriorly narrowing and bent. Hind corners angular, obtuse; front corners rounded. Anterior margin shallowly excavated. Lateral and anterior margins bordered. Lateral borders in dorsal view narrowly visible within the hind 80 percent. Front corners in lateral view rounded and slightly obtuse, hind corners angular, obtuse. Surface with minute, not very closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular. with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Slightly elongate and ovate. Convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally. Widest and highest slightly in front of midlength. Shoulders moderately prominent. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view narrowly visible. Surface with rows of relatively large, round punctures; distances between punctures on disc in row 4 about twice the diameter of a puncture; about 24 punctures in row 4. Intervals flat, with minute, distinct, not very closely set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, midlength this border shortly interrupted. Apophysis oval, widest along procoxae, median space with a shallow, wide depression.

Mesosternum. Hind part short; anterior margin slightly excavated at midlength; on each side with a longitudinal sulcus.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae convex, bordered. Anterior part of apophysis and lateral parts behind anterior margin with irregularly formed, medium-sized, relatively closely set punctures. Disc behind these punctures with tiny, sparsely set punctures. Median line narrowly incised.

Sternites. Apophysis between metacoxae nearly triangular, faintly bordered. Sternite 1 with a few medium-sized punctures. Sternite 2 with faint wrinkles. Sternite 3-5 impunctate. Sternite 5 apicomedianly with a small depression and laterally with large, shallow depressions.

Antennae. Of medium length, reaching over one third of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 13:6½ / 6:5 / 14:4½ / 8½:4½ / 10:5½ / 10:7 / 11:8 / 12:8½ / 12:8½ / 11½:8½ / 15:9.

Legs. Of medium length. Pro-, meso- and metafemora club-like thickened towards their second third, and on the front of profemora and the back of meso- and metafemora with areas of very short, closely set hairs (these hairs certainly only in males). Protibiae straight on outer sides, on inner sides clearly thickened within the apical half (certainly only in males). Mesotibiae markedly bent within basal half, within apical half on outer sides nearly straight and on inner sides widened; showing between basal and apical parts nearly an angle. Metatibiae clearly bent on outer sides, on inner sides within the apical 60 percent somewhat widened and forming edges (certainly only in males). Protarsomeres 1-3 not widened in male. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 9:7:6:5:20. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 16:10:6:6:20. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 32:12:9:19.

Etymology: Variipes: varius (Lat.) diverse, pes (Lat.) foot and leg.

***Amarygmus (Amarygmus) victus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 19A-E)

Holotype: sex not determined, ZSMB: Malaysia, 90 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg.

Paratype: West Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, (WGS84) 04°28'42"N-101°21'40"E, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, alt. 1500-1700 m, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (1 sex not determined CF).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small, elongate, oval, not very wide. Markedly convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally. Elytra with rows of small punctures which are distantly set. Intervals flat. Frons wide; clypeus moderately stretched forwards. Antennae not very long. Upperside light blue. Legs, antennae light brown.

Very similar in shape, colouration of upperside to *Amarygmus tiomanensis* sp. n., but *A. victus* is somewhat larger, legs and antennae are light brown, intervals of elytra are less densely punctured, meso- and metatibiae are less bent, and antennae are longer.

Description: Body length: 3.11+3.34 mm. Body width: 1.79+1.95 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.84+2.00; width hind corners/width front corners 1.54+1.62. Elytra: length/width 1.42+1.47; length elytra/length pronotum 3.58+3.74; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.28+1.31.

Colouration. Upperside lustrous, light blue (at higher magnification dark blue, nearly black). Underside dark brown, somewhat darker brown than femora. Legs and antennae light brown.

Head. Frons relatively wide, about as wide as lengths of 3-5 antennomeres jointly, lustrous, with small, indistinct punctures which are not densely set. Genae slightly raised upwards; anteriorly terminating about at the level of the middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture somewhat arched, slightly incised. Clypeus moderately stretched forwards, lustrous; little convex transversely and longitudinally; punctures somewhat larger and closer than on frons. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, with flat, lustrous sides; space in between slightly convex transversely, also lustrous. Underside of neck strongly microreticulated, with very large, transversely fusing, shallow punctures. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Short. Convex transversely, less so longitudinally. Sides converge anteriorly, bent. Hind corners angular, obtuse; front corners rounded. Anterior margin straight. Lateral and anterior margins

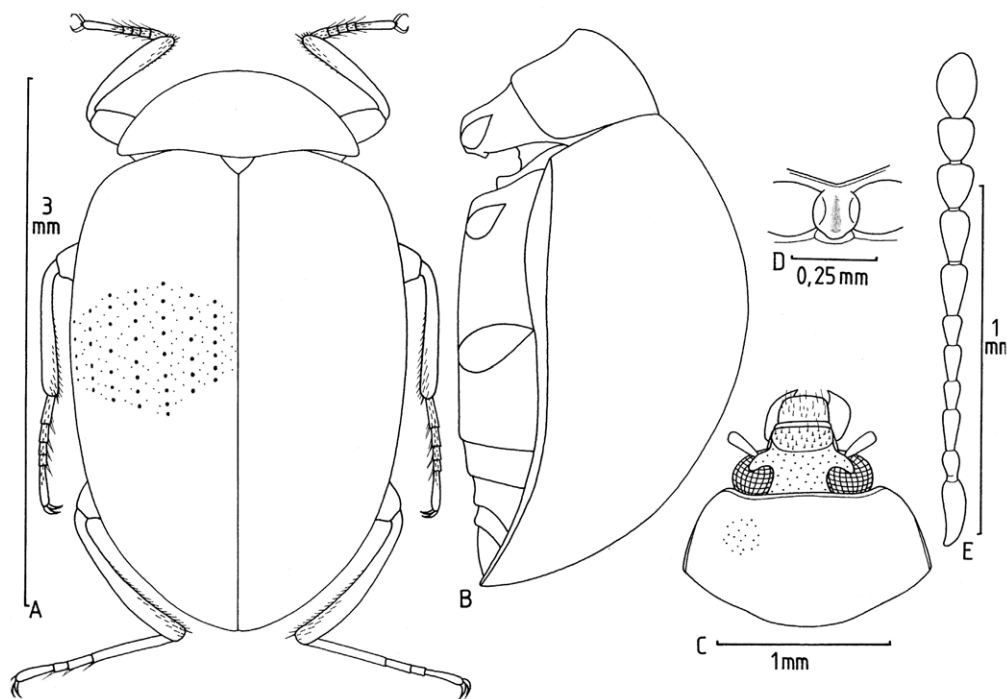


Fig. 19: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) victus* sp. n.: **A** Habitus; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

continuously bordered. Lateral margins in dorsal view narrowly visible in posterior half. Front corners in lateral view rounded, obtuse; hind corners obtuse, angular. Surface with minute, indistinct, irregularly set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular; with a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Elongate, oval; markedly convex transversely and somewhat less so longitudinally. Maximum of width and height somewhat in front of middle. Shoulders slightly prominent. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view invisible. Elytra with rows of small punctures; distance between punctures on disc in row 4 about 3-4 times diameter of a puncture, in row 1 punctures somewhat narrower set; about 23 punctures in row 4. Intervals flat, covered with tiny, distantly set punctures.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, midlength slightly retracted towards apophysis. Apophysis short, vaulted towards procoxae and descended just posterior to procoxae; lateral margins along procoxae markedly and broadly raised upwards; space in between with a deep, median groove.

Mesosternum. Hind part narrow. Its anterior margin deeply excavated in the middle. Lateral margins of hind part narrowly raised upwards; between lateral margins and the central part with a longitudinal sulcus.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Just behind anterior margin disc with a few medium-sized punctures. Rest of metasternum impunctate. Median line narrowly incised.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metasternum ogival, narrowly bordered. Anterior part of sternite 1 with wrinkles. Otherwise sternites impunctate.

Antennae. Reaching over first third of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to $11:4\frac{1}{2} / 6:4 / 7:3 / 5:3\frac{1}{2} / 5\frac{1}{2}:4 / 5\frac{1}{2}:4 / 9:6 / 7\frac{1}{2}:6 / 8:6\frac{1}{2} / 8:6\frac{1}{2} / 12:7\frac{1}{2}$.

Legs. Short. Femora towards second third thickened and thence gradually thinned towards apex. Pro- and mesotibiae straight. Metatibiae in basal half straight, in apical half slightly incurved. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as $5:4:3:2\frac{1}{2}:13$. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as $9:5:5:4:14$. Lengths of metatarsomeres as $24:9:5:14$.

Etymology: Vinco, victus (Lat.): surpass (in size *A. tiomanensis* sp. n.).

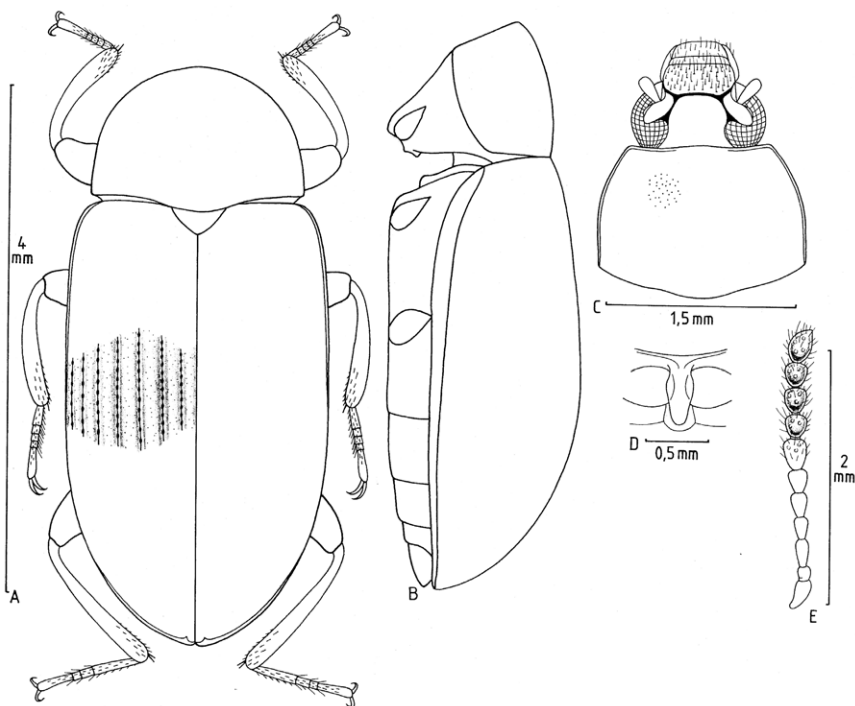


Fig. 20: *Cephalamarygmus merkli* sp. n.: **A** Habitus, ♀; **B** Body, lateral view; **C** Head and pronotum; **D** Prosternal apophysis; **E** Antenna.

***Cephalamarygmus merkli* sp. n.**

(Fig. 20A-E)

Holotype: ♀, HMNH: N.O.Sumatra, Tebing tinggi, Dr. SCHULTHEISS; *Amarygmus*? sp. 1, det. KASZAB.

Paratype: Borneo, XANTUS; *Amarygmus*? sp. 1, det. KASZAB (1 ♀ HMNH).

Circumstances of collection: No information.

Diagnosis: Small. Genae separated from frons by a deep groove. Elytra scarcely convex longitudinally, elytral margins laterally nearly straight, with punctured striae on elytra. Frons relatively wide. Antennae of medium length, antennomeres 8-11 bell-shaped. Metatarsomere 4 as long as metatarsomere 1.

Cephalamarygmus preangerensis (PIC, 1952) is the only other species of *Cephalamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 presently known. This species is clearly convex longitudinally, lateral margins of elytra are bent, frons is narrower, antennomeres 8-11 are not bell-shaped, the shape of pronotum is different. *Cephalamarygmus preangerensis* is frequently found on Java and on Borneo.

Description: Body length: 4.32+4.63 mm. Body width: 2.06+2.30 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.55+1.58; width hind corners/width front corners 1.41+1.46. Elytra: length/width 1.52+1.57; length elytra/length pronotum 3.10+3.19; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.29+1.31.

Colouration. Head and pronotum brown, somewhat lustrous. Elytra in one specimen brown with a violet tinge, in the other one brown with intensively green-golden tinge, lustrous. Underside brown, lustrous. Femora, tibiae brown, tarsi light brown. Antennomeres 1+2 brown, 3-11 black (antennomere 11 apically brightened).

Head. Frons relatively wide, width approximately double the length of antennomere 3; transversely and longitudinally slightly convex, impunctate. Between fronto-clypeal suture and inner edge of eyes with a deep, narrow groove which separates frons from genae. Genae anteriorly terminating somewhat in front of fronto-clypeal suture; they are raised upwards. Fronto-clypeal suture slightly arched, markedly incised. Clypeus stretched forwards, with semi-erect, short hairs originating from small punctures. Between anterior margin

of clypeus and labrum with a narrowly exposed membrane. Mentum reversely trapezoidal; with flat, lustrous lateral margins; space in between opaque, convex transversely. Underside of neck with marked, transverse grooves. Outer surface of mandibles with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid.

Pronotum. Relatively narrow. Convex transversely, with a maximum of convexity in its middle. Sides rounded with a maximum of width slightly behind middle; towards hind corners in one specimen slightly narrowed, in the other one subparallel; towards front corners more narrowed than towards hind corners. Hind corners angular, obtuse; frons corners in dorsal view narrowly rounded, obtuse. Anterior margin straight. Lateral margins narrowly bordered; anterior and posterior margins bordered in their lateral parts. Lateral borders in dorsal view very narrowly visible. Front and hind corners in lateral view angular, obtuse. Surface with tiny punctures, not very densely set.

Scutellum. Triangular, with bent lateral sides. Impunctate.

Elytra. Elongate. Sides between shoulders and hind third nearly straight and very slightly widened posteriorly. Convex transversely: longitudinally between base and hind third nearly flat. Shoulders rounded. Apices mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view clearly exposed in the straight parts of lateral margins. Somewhat incised striae with medium-sized, relatively closely set punctures; punctures of elytral rows become evanescent near apex. Intervals on disc slightly convex, impunctate.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards, in its middle with a triangular process towards apophysis. Apophysis narrow and elongate; slightly widened along procoxae, space in between with a shallow groove; behind procoxae the lateral margins are slightly narrowing towards apex; apex narrowly rounded; surface uneven by tiny tubercles.

Mesosternum. Hind part anteriorly with a marked excavation in the middle; behind this excavation the medium part is somewhat depressed.

Metasternum. Anterior margin between mesocoxae rounded, bordered. Disc of metasternum impunctate.

Sternites. Anterior margin between metacoxae as a semi-circle. Sternites impunctate but with a fine microreticulation.

Antennae. Relatively short, reaching over a quarter of elytra. Antennomeres 8-10 short and bell-shaped. Lengths/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to 11:7 / 6:5 / 11:5½ / 7:5½ / 8½:7 / 9:8 / 12:9½ / 10:9 / 11:9 / 10:9 / 14:9.

Legs. Short. Femora markedly thickened towards their second third. Protibiae clearly bent and anteriorly thickened. Mesotibiae less bent than protibiae. Metatibiae nearly straight. Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 4:3½:3:3:13. Lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 9:4:4.3:14. Lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 15:9:4:15.

Etymology: Dedicated to Dr. Ottó MERKL, Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest, who frequently and generously supported my entomological activities.

***Sylvanoplonyx kabourecki* sp. n.**

(Fig. 21 A-C)

Holotype: ♂, HMNH: Malaysia, Kelantan Prov., Kampong Raja env., 10.-16.IV.1999, lgt. Vít KABOUREK.

Diagnosis: Of medium size, elongate; front sides of profemora are impressed in their apical parts in order to embody bowed protibiae; this impression is edged anteriorly and posteriorly; just in front of apex these edges are suddenly decreasing to the height to the diameter of the femuro-tibial joint. Protibiae are thickening anteriorly, meso- and metatibiae are suddenly bent at midlength (these tibial alterations are probably a character of the males). Elytra with rows of punctures and with faintly coloured stripes. Frons of medium width. Antennae of medium length but with a marked widening of the penultimate five antennomeres. Distance between mesocoxae markedly wide. Protarsomeres 1-3 not widened, but pro- and mesotarsomeres 1-4 with a brush-like pilosity on soles (certainly only in males). Mandibles on their outer sides with a longitudinal sulcus, apically bifid. Base of aedeagus asymmetrical; tip of aedeagus with a slit which does not occur in other genera of Amarygmmini.

The currently monotypical genus *Sylvanoplonyx* BREMER, 2010 is characterized by an elongate habitus and by a step-like descend just in front of apex of profemora. The type species is *Sylvanoplonyx femoralis* BREMER, 2010 from Sabah (Borneo), it is a female.

Sylvanoplonyx femoralis shows the same size as *S. kabourecki* and also rows of elytral punctures. It differs from *S. kabourecki* by more bent sides of elytra, the five penultimate antennomeres are not as clearly

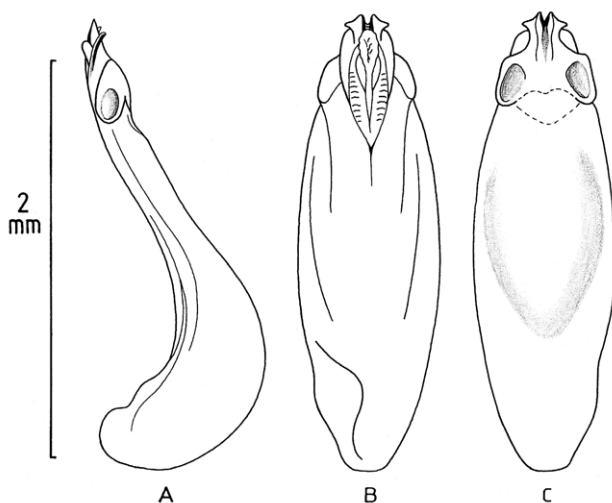


Fig. 21: *Sylvanoplonyx kabourecki* sp. n.: **A** Aedeagus, lateral view; **B**, Aedeagus, ventral view; **C** Aedeagus, dorsal view.

widened as in *S. kabourecki*. Because only a female of *S. femoralis* is known, the sexual dimorphic characters on tibiae which shows *S. kabourecki* cannot be discussed currently.

Description: Body length: 7.01 mm. Body width 3.90 mm.

Ratios. Pronotum: width/length 1.85; width hind corners/width front corners 1.64. Elytra: length/width 1.49; length elytra/length pronotum 3.95; maximum width elytra/maximum width pronotum 1.36.

Colouration. Upperside coppery, lustrous; elytra with faintly yellowish purple stripes which are only found along the rows of punctures. Legs brown. Antennomeres 1-3 brown, 4-11 black.

Head. Frons of medium width, approximately as wide as antennomere 3 long, with small, indistinct, not very closely set punctures. Genae slightly raised upwards, terminating anteriorly clearly in front of the level of middle part of fronto-clypeal suture. Fronto-clypeal suture somewhat impressed in its middle part. Clypeus slightly convex longitudinally, with small, not very closely set punctures which are the origine of tiny hairs. Mentum reversely trapezoidal, laterally with flat, lustrous margins; space in between opaque, slightly convex transversely. Underside of neck with medium-sized, very densely set punctures.

Pronotum. Short. Moderately convex transversely, slightly convex longitudinally. Widest at base, narrowing anteriorly and somewhat bent. Hind corners angular, slightly obtuse; front corners moderately rounded, not prominent. Anterior margin straight. Lateral and anterior margins bordered, lateral borders with a clear inner rim; they are visible in dorsal view. Front and hind corners in lateral view angular, front corners acute-angled, hind ones obtuse. Surface with minute, not very closely set punctures.

Scutellum. Triangular, with slightly rounded sides and a few tiny punctures.

Elytra. Elongate; oval. Convex transversely, somewhat less convex longitudinally. Maximum of height somewhat anterior to middle. Shoulders slightly prominent. Apices of elytra mutually rounded. Lateral edges in dorsal view visible in their whole length. Surface with rows of medium-sized punctures; their distances on disc in row 4 correspond to 2- to 4-times diameter of a puncture. Intervals flat, impunctate.

Prosternum. Anterior margin narrowly bent upwards; midlength with a narrow keel which is passing the whole apophysis. Apophysis ovate; along procoxae its margins are raised upwards, the space in between with a wide, shallow groove (within this groove the median keel is found); apically apophysis is pointed in outlines.

Mesosternum. Hind part of mesosternum markedly wide, its anterior margin is excavated in the middle, the margins of this excavation are broadly raised upwards.

Metasternum. Slightly lustrous. Anterior margin between mesocoxae widely rounded and bordered. Area posterior to the middle part of anterior margin with large, densely set punctures which are the origin of long, yellow, obliquely projecting hairs. Posterior to this punctured area with tiny, spaciouly set punctures; just

along the median line with a few punctures of medium size. Median line impressed and slightly incised in its whole length.

Sternites. Opaque. Anterior margin between metacoxae ogival, bordered. Sternites 1-3 with tiny, not very densely set punctures with tiny hairs. Sternites 4+5 nearly impunctate.

Antennae. Of medium length, reaching over the first quarter of elytra. Length/width ratio of antennomeres 1-11 equals to $9:5\frac{1}{2} / 4\frac{1}{2}:4 / 10\frac{1}{2}:4 / 7:4\frac{1}{2} / 8:5 / 8:6\frac{1}{2} / 9:8 / 9:9 / 9:9 / 8:9 / 10\frac{1}{2}:7\frac{1}{2}$.

Legs. Of medium length. Shape of profemora, see "Diagnosis"; meso- and metafemora are thickened towards their second third and gradually thinned towards apex. Protibiae are club-like widened and somewhat arched within apical 60 percent. Mesotibiae are nearly straight on outer sides within basal 60 percent (with a slight bulge on inner sides), thence markedly incurved on outer sides and widened on inner sides; on insides within apical 20 percent with an area of long, densely set hairs. Metatibiae are nearly straight within basal 40 percent (with a slight bulge on inner sides), thence suddenly incurved but straight beyond this bending on outer sides and widened on inner sides (these alterations on tibiae are probably a sexual character). Lengths of protarsomeres 1-5 as 7:7:7:6:24; lengths of mesotarsomeres 1-5 as 15:7:7:7:25; lengths of metatarsomeres 1-4 as 30:11:8:25.

Etymology: Dedicated to Vít KABOUREK, Zlín, the collector of this remarkable species who kindly donated the holotype to HNMH.

Checklist of *Amarygmus*, *Cephalamarygmus*, *Cerysia*, *Sylvanoplonyx* and *Plesiophthalmus* of the Malayan Peninsula, Sumatra and adjacent Islands

Amarygmus DALMAN, 1823

Amarygmus DALMAN, 1823: 60.

Type species: *Chrysomela micans* FABRICIUS, 1794 (by subsequent designation of GEBIEN, 1920, 410)

1 *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *acutestriatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1896

Dietysus acutestriatus FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 111-112.

Amarygmus acutestriatus (FAIRMAIRE, 1896): GEBIEN 1944, 502.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 9-10, fig. p.54; some additions: BREMER 2005e, 182-183.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, at light, PUCHART L., RUŽIČKA F, HULA V (1 ♀ Coll. PUCHART, Brno) –Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Nord-Sumatra*, Pem.-Siantar, 18 km →Prapat, ≈1000 m, Lichtfang, IV.-IX.1986, DIEHL leg. (1 ♀ SMNS).

Further distribution: Java; Borneo.

2 *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *acutulus* sp. n. (see p. 36)

3 *Amarygmus* (*Amarygmus*) *aeneolus* FAIRMAIRE, 1893

Amarygmus aeneolus FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 58-59.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 12-13, fig. p.56.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Johor Prov., Endau River, Selendeng env., 29.IV.-6.V.93, JENIŠ & ŠTRBA leg. (9 ZSMB) – Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, between K. Baharu & K. Terengganu, 5°38'16"N-102°39'36"E, (WGS84), 16.-19.VII.2001, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (2 CF) – Kelantan, sawmill near Dabong, 5°18'20"N- 101°59'30"E, 23.VII.2001 (WGS84), lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (1 CF) - *Sumatra*: Sumatra, Rég. de Benkoelen, Mme. M. E.

WALSH, 1935 (4 MNHN, 1 ZSMB) – Medan, Bukit Lawang, 11.-12.X.1990, leg. A. RIEDEL (15 SMNS, 2 ZSMB) – *Mentawai Islands*, Salappa, S. Siberut Isl., 50-100 m, VI.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ♂, 3 ♀ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

4 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) aenescens* (FAIRMAIRE, 1896)

Dietyssus aenescens FAIRMAIRE, 1896: 33.

Amarygmus aenescens (FAIRMAIRE, 1896): GEBIEN 1944, 502.

Amarygmus indicus PIC, 1938: 10; [syn.]: BREMER 2003c, 50.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003c, 50-51, fig. p.68.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Tioman Isl., K. Tekek-K. Juara, 400 m., 2°48'N-104°11'E, 9.III.1998, lgt. DAVID HAUPT (6 ♀ SSB, 2 ♀ ZSMB, 1 ♂ ZSMB) (male markedly damaged).

Further distribution. India.

5 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) astudior* BREMER, 2006

Amarygmus astudior BREMER, 2006: 2006b, 16-17; fig. p.27.

Material: *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB).

6 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) barae* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus barae BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 8-9; fig. p.26.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Kelantan, 10 km W of Dabong, Jelawan Jungle, 150-350 m., lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (holotype ♂ SSB).

7 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus)atakensis* BREMER, 2007

marygmus atakensis BREMER, 2007: 2007a, 6-9.

Material: *Nord-Sumatra*, Dairi Merek, 23.IV.1974, DIEHL leg. (holotype ♂ SMNS).

8 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) becvari* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus becvari BREMER. 2002: 2002b, 10-11; fig. p.27.

Material: *West Sumatra*, Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (holotype sex not determined SSB).

9 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) becvarsenioris* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus becvarsenioris BREMER, 2003: 2003c, 62-64; fig. p.77.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1996, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (3 ♀ SSB) – Perak, Pulau Pangor (centr. part of island), 26.-28.1.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S (holotype ♂ SSB; paratypes, 2 ♀ SSB, 2 ♀ ZSMB). Further distribution: Borneo.

10 *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) bedageiensis* PIC, 1951

Amarygmus bedageiensis PIC, 1951: 15.

Amarygmus, s. g. *Podamarygmus*, *bedageiensis* PIC, 1951: BREMER 2006c, 38.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 17-18; fig. p. 19.

Material. *Sumatra*: Bedagei (holotype ♀ MNHN).

Further distribution: Java.

11 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) betongensis* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus betongensis BREMER, 2004: 2004c, 106-107.

Material. *S. Thailand*, Betong, 23.-25.IV.1992, J. HORÁK leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB) – *Nord Sumatra*, Solok Merangir, 10.X.-16.XI.1968, leg. Dr. DIEHL (paratype, 1 ♀ NMHUB).

12 *Amarygmus bicoloriceps* PIC, 1922

Amarygmus bicoloriceps PIC, 1922: 1922a, 11.

Distribution: *Sumatra*.

Annotation: Holotype could not be found yet; description too inadequate for recognition [taxon dubium].

13 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) binotatus* PIC, 1915

Amarygmus binotatus PIC, 1915: 1915c, 23.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 10-12; fig. p.37.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Barisan Benom Mts., K. Ulu Dong, 10-15 km SSE, 17.-23.IV.1997, D. HAUCK leg. (1 ♀ SSB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

14 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) blanchardi* BREMER, 2001

Anacyrus aenescens PIC, 1922: 1922a, 11.

Elixota aenescens (PIC, 1922): GEBIEN 1944, 512.

Amarygmus aenescens (PIC, 1922): BREMER 2001a, 72 [homonym].

Amarygmus blanchardi BREMER, 2001; [nom. n.]: 2001a, 72.

Redescription: BREMER 2003a, 49-51; illustration: BREMER 2004c, 195.

Material. *Sumatra*, Utara, Regenwald, ca. 30 km S Pematangsiantar, ca. 1000 m, 10.I.95, leg. C. ZORN (1 ♂ CZ) – Jambi, Gunung Tujuh b. Pelompek, ca. 1500 m, Primärwald, 10.-13.III.1997, leg. C. et P. ZORN (1 ♂ CZ) – Brastagi, Mt. Sibayak, 1500-2000 m, 20.-26.IV.1998, Vít KABOURAK (1 ♂ HMNH) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 1500 m, 110 km N Kuala Lumpur, 7.-10.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (1 ♀ SSB).

Further distribution: Borneo; Sulawesi.

15 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) borneensis* (GEBIEN, 1920)

Platolenes borneensis GEBIEN, 1920: 402.

Amarygmus borneensis (GEBIEN, 1920): BREMER 2001a, 57.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2002c, 31-32.

Material: *S. Thailand*, Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Vill., Yala Dist., 25.3.-22.4.1993, J. HORÁK leg. (1 SSB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*: Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 3,53°N-102,01°E, 1.IV.1998, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (2 BMNH) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 6.-12.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – dito, but 2100 m, 4.-13.III.1998 (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, 20 km S. of Kampong Ulu Dong, 17.-23.IV.1997, 1500-1900 m. P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: Riau Prov., Bukit Tigapuluh N. P., 0°50'S-102°28'E, 18.-25. I. 2000, D. HAUCK leg. (2 ♂ CL).

Further Distribution: Borneo, Java.

16 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) bruneiensis* PIC, 1915

Amarygmus bruneiensis PIC, 1915: 1915c, 24.

Amarygmus malaccanus PIC, 1922: 1922a, 12; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 86.

Amarygmus malaccanus PIC, 1922 nec *A. bruneiensis* PIC, 1915: BREMER 2009b, 24.

Material: *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 11.-12.III.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (3 ♂ ZSMB, 1 ♂ CG) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Johor, Endau River, Selendeng env., 29.IV.-6.V.92, JENIŠ & ŠTRBA leg. (2 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: Aceh Selatan, Babahrot, 100 m, 1.-13.VIII.1983, J. KLAPPERICH leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – W. Sumatra, Payakumbuh, VIII.1993 (2 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – dito, but X.1993 (2 ♂ ZSMB) – Padang, IX.1995 (1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution: Borneo, Java.

17 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) bryanti* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus bryanti BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 20-22.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Benom Mts., Kampong Dong, 700 m, 3°53'N-102°01'E, 1.IV.1998, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (paratype, 1 NHMB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

18 *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) cameronensis* (MASUMOTO, 2001)

Plesiophthalmus cameronensis MASUMOTO, 2001: 66-67; figs. pp.65,67.

Amarygmus, s. g. *Pyanirygmus*, *cameronensis* (MASUMOTO, 2001): BREMER 2005d, 208.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 27.IV.1993, S. NIRASAWA leg. (holotype ♂ NSMT) – Taiping, III.1978 (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Taiping, VI.1997, WONG leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB).

19 *Amarygmus (Dryadigmus) cechovskyi* BREMER, 2007

Amarygmus, s. g. *Dryadigmus*, *cechovskyi* BREMER, 2007: 2007a, 26-29.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km N Ipoh, 1500 m, Korbu Mt., Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., 5.V.-12.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 1 CA, 1 CM, 1 HMNH, 4 ZSMB).

20 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) centesimus* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus penangus GEBIEN i.l.

Amarygmus centesimus BREMER, 2004: 2004a, 42-43; fig. p.79.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*; Johor Bahru Airport, 1°28'N-103°45'E, 5.V.1995, IVO JENIŠ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 2 ♂ ZSMB) – Johor, Johor Bahru Airport, 14.IV.93, JENIŠ & ŠTRBA leg. (paratypes, 3 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 1200 m, 18.-22.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – 90 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Johor, Batu Pahat, Bukit Soga, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S (paratype, 1 ♂ SSB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Cameron H. L., 27.VII.1988, M. YOSHIDA leg. (1 ♀ CA) – Island of Penang, BAKER; Gb. (i.l.) (1 ♀ BMNH) – Malaysia, Tioman I., Kampong Tekek–K. Juara, 2,48°N-104,11°E, 400 m, 9.III.1998, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (paratype, 1 BMNH) – *South Thailand*, Betong, 23.-24.IV.1992, J. HORÁK leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Vill., Yala Dist., 25.3.-22.IV.1993, J. ŠTRNAD leg. (2 ♀ ZSMB) – *West Sumatra*, Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1998, lgt. VIT KABOUREK (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Lembah Anai Reserve, 14 km SW of Padangpanjang, 3.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (1 ♂ SSB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

21 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) cephalotes* BREMER, 2010

Amarygmus cephalotes BREMER, 2010: 173-174.

Material. – *S. Thailand*, Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Vill., Yala dist., 25.3.-22.4.1992, J. HORÁK (paratype, ZSMB) – *Singapore*, next to Bi., IV.22, C. W. SAUNDERS (1 ♂ BMNH).

Further distribution: Borneo.

22 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) christinae* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus christinae BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 11-12; fig. p.28.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Tioman Isl., 7.-25.II.2000, Kampong Tekek, K. Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 5-295 m, M. ŠTRBA leg. (3 ♂ CKB, 1 ♂ ZSMB, 3 ♀ CKB; 1 ♀ ZSMB) – *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m., 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17. II. 2000; J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB; paratypes, 3 ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution: Borneo.

23 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) cinaediae* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus cinaediae BREMER, 2004: 2004e, 107-109.

Material. *West Sumatra*, Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

24 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) cinctopunctatus* PIC, 1938

Amarygmus cinctopunctatus PIC, 1938: 12.

Platolenes kinabaluensis KULZER, 1951: 556-557.

Amarygmus kinabaluensis (KULZER, 1951): BREMER 2001a, 57; [syn.]: BREMER 2003a, 51-53.

Elixota benakatensis MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003a, 51-53.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997, lgt. OLIVER DULIK (1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2000 m., 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – 90 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Mt. Gerah, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 17-18 miles, 11.III.1976, KAORU WADA leg. (3 CA) – *Sumatra*, Benakat (nursery site), South Sumatra, Indonesia, 1.III.1983, M. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *benakatensis* ♂ NSMT) – Tebing Tinggi, Dr. SCHULTHEISS (1 ♂ ZSM) – Sumatra, 12.IX.84, Th. (1 ♀ ZSM) – Indrapoura, S. Sindang, J. L. WEYERS (1 MNHN) – West Sumatra, Lembah Harau Res., N. of Payakumbuh, IV.1996, local collector (1 SSB) – dito, but 7.IV.1996, S. & J. BEČVÁŘ (2 ♀ SSB) – Soekaranda, H. DOHRN (1 ♂ MNHN) – Aceh Prov., Kutacane, 30.VII.1995, L. KÖTELES leg. 1 ♀ HMNH) – Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J BEZDĚK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Barat, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 22.-25.I.95, leg. C. ZORN (1 ♂ CZ).

Further distribution: Borneo.

25 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) collocatus* sp. n.

(see p. 38)

26 *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) comptulus* BREMER, 2006

Amarygmus, Podamarygmus, comptulus BREMER, 2006: 2006c, 39-41, fig. p.53.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, 1260 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 27.I.-2.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ SSB) – *West Sumatra*, Bukittinggi, 900 m, 10.IV.1998, lgt. VIT KABOUREK (paratypes, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ SSB, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution: Borneo.

27 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) concivis* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus concivis BREMER, 2004: 2004d, 135-136.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito, but D. HAUCK leg. (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

28 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) consocius* GEBIEN, 1944

Amarygmus foveolatus PIC, 1926: 26 [nom. praeocc.].

Amarygmus consocius GEBIEN, 1944: 503 [nom. n.].

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Pahang Prov., Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.3.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – *Singapore*, G. J. SAUNDERS, B.M. 1933-227, 2126, bark (1 ♂ BMNH) – *Sumatra*: S. Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5 km SW Liwa, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Sumatra (1 MNHN). Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 19-20, fig. p.61.

Further Distribution: Borneo.

29 *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) corinthius* (PIC, 1915)

Pyanirygmus corinthius PIC, 1915: 1915b, 9.

Amarygmus, s. g. *Pyanirygmus*, *corinthius* (PIC, 1915): BREMER 2005d, 208.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005d, 213-214.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Cameron Highland, 1967, C. C. CHUA leg. (1 ♀ MNHN) – *Nord Sumatra*, Dolok-Mérangir, III.-IV.1971, Dr. DIEHL leg. (2 ♀ MNHN) – West Sumatra, Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1998, leg. VIT KABOUREK (2 ZSMB) – South. Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.4.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (4 SSB, 1 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

30 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) cornuguttatus* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus cornuguttatus BREMER, 2004: 2004e, 109-111.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Lata Jarom (20 km NE Rauh), Gunung Benom, 350-550 m, 19.-22.II.1995, M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS leg. (holotype ♂ NHMP) – Perak, Taiping, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), 14.IV.1996, lgt. S.

BEČVÁŘ (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB) – Templer Park, N. of Kuala Lumpur, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ lgt. (1 ♂ SSB; 1 ♂ ZSMB; 1 ♀ SSB, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution. Borneo.

31 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) cornunotatus* BREMER, 2006

Amarygmus cornunotatus BREMER, 2006: 2006a, 27-30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Banjaran Bintang; Bukit Berapit (Taiping); 20.-23.2.1997, Ivo JENIŠ leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution. Borneo.

32 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) crenis* BREMER, 2009

Amarygmus crenis BREMER, 2009: 2009b, 11-12, fig. p.33.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 1.-15.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Kg. Bukit Berapit, 18.-19.II.1998, SE of Taiping, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – Kedah, Langkawi Island, N. of Kam. K. Teriang, 15.-17.VI.1995, lgt. S. & E. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – Perak, Ipoh, 11.-12.II.1994, GRIMM & RACHINSKY (2 CG).

33 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) cuprarius* ssp. *cuprarius* (WEBER, 1801)

Helops cuprarius WEBER, 1801: 40-41.

Amarygmus cuprarius (WEBER, 1801): GEBIEN 1911, 577.

Amarygmus iridipennis FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 58; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 87.

Amarygmus callichromus FAIRMAIRE, 1897: 70; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 87.

Amarygmus laosensis PIC, 1922: 1922b, 304 [syn.]: BREMER 2005b, 54-55.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005b, 54-57.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Perak, Lakatt & Pamboo, Juillet-Aout 1895 (8 MNHN) – Malacca, Juillet 1908 (1 MNHN) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (2 SSB) – E. Taiping, 500-800 m, V.VI. 1978, leg. H. KNORR (7 SMNS) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Barapit (Taiping), 20.-23.II.1997, OLIVER DULIK leg. (4 ZSMB) – dito, but Ivo JENIŠ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mts., 20 km S. Kampong Ulu Dong, 1500-1900 m, 17.-23.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ZSMB) – 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2100 m, 4.-13.III.1998 P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (6 ZSMB) – 90 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, 15-18 miles, 11.III.1976, Coll. KAORU SAKAI (1 CA) – *Sumatra*: Penang (holotype of *A. iridipennis* FAIRMAIRE, 1893, MNHN) – Barat, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 21.-25.I.95, leg. C. ZORN (1 CZ) – *Mentawai Islands*: Île Nias (1 MNHN) – S. Siberut, 50-100 m, III.-IV.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ZSMB).

Further Distribution: Nepal, North India, Birma, Thailand, Laos, South China, Japan (Okinawa Isls.), Taiwan, Borneo, Java, Smaller Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, The Philippines, Southern Moluccas).

34 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) dimidiatus* sp. n.

(see p. 39)

35 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) disparilis* BREMER, 2005

Amarygmus disparilis BREMER, 2005: 2005a, 15-17, fig. p.31.

Material. S. *Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 2 ♂ ZSMB) – West Sumatra, South. Hills above Padangpanjang., 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ SSB) – *Mentawai* Isls.: Nias, German Mission (1 ♀ BMNH).

36 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) diversipennis* PIC, 1922

Amarygmus diversipennis PIC, 1922: 1922b, 303.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 12-13; fig. p.38.

Material. S. *Thailand*, Betong, Yala Dist.; Gunung Cang Dun Vill(age); 25.III.-22.IV.1993, J. HORÁK leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, between K. Baharu & K. Terengganu, 5°38'16"N-102°39'36"E (WGS84), 16.-19.VII.2000, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (1 ♂ CF) – Ulu Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, July 27, 1971, R. E. PARROTT (1 ♂ CAN) – *Sumatra*, Bedagei (holotype ♂ MNHN) – Sumatra (1 ♂ MNHN) – Lampung, S. Sumatra, IX. 1999 (1 ♂ CA).

Further distribution: Borneo.

37 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) dohertyi* (PIC, 1915)*Pseudamarygmus dohertyi* PIC, 1915: 1915b: 10.*Amarygmus dohertyi* (PIC, 1915): BREMER 2001a: 57.*Pseudamarygmus semiconvexus* PIC, 1928: 11; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 86.*Amarygmus aurosellatus* GEBIEN, 1927: 53; [syn. partim]: BREMER 2001b, 86.*Pseudamarygmus dohertyi* PIC var. *bruneiensis* PIC, 1928: 9; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 86.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2002a, 3-5.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 7.-9.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (22 ZSMB) – Pahang, Kampong Tahan, 4°23'N-102°24'E, 20.-27.VII.2004, lgt. FOUQUÉ R.&H. (3 CF) – Pahang; 350-550 m, Lata Jarom (20 km NE Raub), Gunung Benom, 19.-22.II.1995, M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS leg. (4 SSB; 1 ZSMB) – Pahang, Tioman Isl., Kampong Tekak, K. Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 5-295 m, 7.-25.III.2000, M. ŠTRBA leg. (27 CKB; 5 ZSMB) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 20.-23.II.1997, I. JENIŠ leg. (21 ZSMB) – Kelantan, 4°105'N-101°28'E, Pust. Sigar, 50 km N Tanah Rata, 2500 ft., 24.-25.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (2 SSB) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (2 SSB) – Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Gombak, 22.VI.-24.VIII.1971, R. E. PARROTT leg. (4 CAN) – *Sumatra*: Aceh-Selatan, Babahrot, 100 m, 28.-30. VII. 1983, J. KLAPPERICH leg. (5 HMNH, 1 ZSMB) – Riau, Bukit Tigapuluh Nat. Park, 0°60'S-102°26'E, 18.-25. I. 2000, D. HAUCK leg. (7 ZSMB) – Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6. IV. 1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – Lampung, Bukit Barisan Selatam Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m., 5 km SW Liwa; 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (13 ZSMB) – Mt. Tanggamces, Lampongs (1 MNHN) – *Mentawai Isls.* Sipora, Sereinu, V.-VI.94, MODIGLIANI (1 MNHN) – Si Oban, IV.-VIII.94, MODIGLIANI (lectotype ♂, paralectotypes, sex not determined, MNHN, 3 MNHN).

Further distribution: Borneo; Thailand.

38 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) doridis* BREMER, 2009*Amarygmus doridis* BREMER, 2009: 2009b, 14-15, fig. p.35.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 6.-12.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Maxwell Hill (Taiping), 18.-19.II.1997, Ivo JENIŠ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

39 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) dryitidis* BREMER, 2004*Amarygmus dryitidis* BREMER, 2004: 2004a, 44-45; fig. p.30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 27.I.-2.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB).

40 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) elegans* BREMER, 2002*Amarygmus elegans* BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 13-14; fig. p.30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 7.-9.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, C. Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 1400-1500 m., 20.-25.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ, J. & S. (paratype, 1 SSB) – Pahang, 30 km E. of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 22.-26.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – dito, but 21.-24.IV.2001 (1 ♂ ZSMB).

Further Distribution: Borneo.

41 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) ellipticus* BREMER, 2002*Amarygmus ellipticus* BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 14-15; fig. p.29.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barasan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m., 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17. II. 2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ♂ ZSMB).

42 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) fasciatus* GEBIEN, 1913*Amarygmus fasciatus* GEBIEN, 1913: 43-44.*Amarygmus luteonotatus* PIC, 1922: 1922b: 303; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 83.*Amarygmus binotatithorax* PIC, 1926: 20; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 83.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 14-15, figs. pp.40-41.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, 350-560 m., Lata Jarom (20 km NE Raub), Gunung Benom, 19.-22.II.1995, M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS leg. (1 SSB) – *Sumatra*, Padang (holotype of *fasciatus* ♂ NHMB) – Sumatra, Fort de Kock,

JACOBSON (1 ♂, 1 ♀ NHMB) – Lebong Tandai, W. Sumatra, 1917, C. J. BROOKS Coll. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ BMNH) – Rég. De Benkoelen, Moea Tenam, Mme. M. E. WALSH, 1935 (1 MNHN) – Aceh, 20 km N. Ronga Ronga, 800 m, 26.II.1998, L. BOCÁK leg. (1 SMNS) – Medan, Bukit Lawang, 11.-12.X. A. RIEDEL leg. (11 SMNS, 2 ZSMB) – W. Sumatra, Lebong Tandai, 1917, C. J. BROOKS Coll. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ BNHM) – *Mentawai Isls.*: Nias (1 ♂ BMNH).

Further distribution: Borneo.

43 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) filiaster* sp. n.

(see p. 41)

44 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) filiulus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus filiulus BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 17-18, fig. p.32.

Material. *S. Thailand*; Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Village, Yala Dist., 25.3.-23.IV.1993, J. HORÁK leg. (holotype ♂ SSB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Kelantan, Cameron Highlands, 15 km NE of Kg. Raia, 8.-11.IV.1997, lgt. D. HAUCK (1 SSB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

45 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) fraterculus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus fraterculus BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 23-25.

Amarygmus neonatus BREMER, 2002: 2002a: 27-28 [syn. n.].

Material. *West Sumatra*, Bukit Lawang, 10.-16.IV.1996, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (holotype of *neonatus*, sex not determined, NHMP) – dito (paratypes, 3 SSB, 1 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

46 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) fulgurans* GEBIEN, 1927

Amarygmus fulgurans GEBIEN, 1927: 54.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003c, 55-56; fig. p.71.

Material. *Sumatra*, Ft. de Kock, JACOBSON (holotype ♀ NHMB) – N. Sumatra, Brastagi, Mt. Sibayak, 1500-2000 m, 20.-26.IV.1998, lgt. VIT KABOUREK (1 ♂ HMNH) – Medan, Env. de Dolok-Baros, 2° semestre 1905 (1 ♀ MNHN).

Further distribution: Java.

47 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) furvus* (GEBIEN, 1927)

Platolenes furvus GEBIEN, 1927, 48-49.

Amarygmus furvus (GEBIEN, 1927): BREMER 2001a, 57.

Platolenes anthracinus GEBIEN, 1927: 49.

Amarygmus anthracinus (GEBIEN, 1927): BREMER, 2001, 73; [syn.]: BREMER 2007a, 32.

Amarygmus donckieri PIC, 1952: 2; [syn.]: BREMER 2001a, 73].

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2007: 2007a, 32-36.

Material. *South Thailand*, Betong, 23.-24.IV.1992, J. HORÁK leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*: Pahang, 350-550 m, Lata Jarom (20 km NE Raub), Gunung Benom, 19.-22. 2 1996, M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS leg. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Pulau Tioman, 2 km S. Kampung Juava, secondary growth, from logs & bracket fungi, 15.III.1995, No. 29, O. MERKL (1 ♂, 2 ♀ HMNH) – Pahang, Pulau Tioman, Kampung Juara, secondary growth, singled from dead trunks at night, no. 58, 17.III.1995, O. MERKL & F. ZILAHY (1 ♀ HMNH) – Pahang, Tioman Isl., 7.-25.II.2000, Kampong Tekek, K. Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 5-295 m, M. ŠTRBA leg. (3 ♂ CKB, 1 ♂ ZSMB; 3 ♀ CKB, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ SSB) – Perak, Kg. Bukit Berapit, S.E. from Taiping, 18.-19.II.1998, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Johor, Lombong 15 km N. Kota Tinggi, 27.-30.VII.1992, leg. R. SCHUH (1 ♀ SSB) – *Singapore*: Singapore, rotten wood, 2/22, C. J. SAUNDERS, B.M.1933-227 (1 ♂ BMNH) – *Sumatra*, Ft. de Kock, JACOBSON; in decaying *Caryot* sp. (lectotype of *furvus*, sex not determined, NHMB) – dito (paralectotypes, 2 ♀ BMNH) – Manna, M. KNAPPERT (lectotype of *anthracinus* ♀ NHMB) – Palembang (1 ♀ MNHN, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Sumatra* (1 ♀ MNHN) – *Sumatra*, Dr. PASTER (1 ♂ ZSM) – Bukit Lawang, 10.-16.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ SSB) – Lampung, Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P., 600 m., 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Lampung, XI-1999 (2 CA) – Payakumbuh, X.95 (1 ♂ ZSMB) – N. O. Sumatra, Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN (1 ♂ NHMB) – Rég. de Benkoelen, Tandjong Sakti, Mme. M. E. WALSH, 1935 (1 ♂ MNHN) – *Sumatra bor.*, Sibolga, II.1991, leg. J. MATEJICEK (2 ♀ HMNH).

48 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) genalis* BREMER, 2009

Amarygmus genalis BREMER, 2009: 2009b, 15-16, fig. p.36.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Pahang, Benom Mts., 300-1000 m, 3°53'N-102°1' E, 15 E of Dong, 24.III.-15.IV.1998, lgt. D. HAUCK (holotype ♂ ZSMB).

Further Distribution. Sabah.

49 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) girardi* BREMER, 2001

Amarygmus niasensis PIC, 1915: 1915d, 24 [homonym].

Amarygmus girardi BREMER, 2001: 2001a, 57 [nom. n.].

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 24-25; fig. p.65.

Material. *Mentawai Isls.*: Gn. Sitoli, Nias, R. MITSCHKE (holotype ♀ MNHN) – Mentawai Inseln, S. Siberut, 50-100 m, III.-IV.2005, St. JÄKL leg. (4 ♂, 10 ♀ ZSMB) – Salappa, S. Siberut Isl., 50-100 m, VI. 2005, St. JÄKL leg. (1 ♂, 3 ♀ ZSMB).

50 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) hassalti* FAIRMAIRE, 1882

Amarygmus hassalti FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 248-249.

Platolenes hassalti (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): KULZER 1951, 547.

Amarygmus hassalti FAIRMAIRE, 1882: BREMER 2001a, 57.

Anacyrus violaceopunctatus PIC, 1924: 29.

Elixota violaceopunctatus (PIC, 1924): GEBIEN 1944, 513.

Amarygmus violaceopunctatus (PIC, 1924): BREMER 2001a, 57; [syn.]: BREMER 2003a, 58.

Platolenes aeneus KULZER, 1951: 553-554.

Amarygmus aeneus (KULZER, 1951): BREMER 2001a, 57 [homonym].

Amarygmus kulzeri BREMER, 2001: [nom. et syn. n.]: BREMER 2001a, 73.

Elixota ohtai MASUMOTO, 1985: 12-13; [syn.]: BREMER 2003a, 58-61.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003a, 58-61.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mt., Mt Korbu, 2000 m., 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Tanah Rata, 1000-1500 m, 2.-9.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 17-18 miles, 11.III.1976, Coll. KAORU (3 CA) – 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 900 m, 20.IV.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ♂ ZSMB) – Selangor, Bukit Kuru, 3500 ft., 17.III.1931, H. M. PENDLEBURY (1 ♂ BMNH) – *Sumatra*: N.O. Sumatra, Tebing Tinggi, Dr. SCHULTHEISS (1 ♂ ZSM) – Soekaranda (H. DOHRN) (1 ♂ MNHN) – Lembah Harau Res., N from Payakumbuh, IV. 1996, local collector (1 SSB) – Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m., 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17. II. 2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

51 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) haeuseri* sp. n.

(see p. 43).

52 *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) ignotus* BREMER, 2006

Amarygmus, s. g. *Podamarygmus*, *ignotus* BREMER, 2006: 2006c, 41-42, fig. p.54.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Johor, Batu Pahat, Bukit Soga, 1.II.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J.& S. (holotype ♂ SSB) – Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB; 1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution. Borneo.

53 *Amarygmus inditus* sp. n.

(see p. 44)

54 *Amarygmus irideus* FAIRMAIRE, 1882

Amarygmus irideus FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 247.

Distribution: Sumatra.

Annotation: The holotype could not be found yet; description inadequate to recognize this species = taxon dubium.

55 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) jasarensis* BREMER, 2004*Amarygmus jasarensis* BREMER, 2004: 2004e, 116-117.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 12.-15.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (holotype ♂ SSB) – dito (paratypes, 3 ♂ SSB; 3 ♂ ZSMB; 1 ♀ SSB; 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, C. Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 14-1500 m, 20.-25.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ, J. & S. (paratype, 1 ♂ SSB) – 20 km E of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 22.-25.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 4°28'N-101°23'E, 2.VIII.1999, leg. HÄUSER (paratype, 1 ♀ SMNS) – Perak, 25 km N Ipoh, 1500 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 5.V.-12.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Kelantan, Kampong Raja, 10.-16.IV.1999, leg. Vít KABOUREK (1 ♀ HMNH).

56 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) jenisi* BREMER, 2004*Amarygmus jenisi* BREMER, 2004: 2004a, 46-47, fig. p.82.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 13.-16.III.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – Pahang, Tanah Rata, Mt. Jasar, Cameron Highlands, 19.-25.VI.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – dito, but 20.-15.I.1995 (1 ♀ SSB) – dito, but 12.-15.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ, J. & S. (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 12.-15.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gun. Jasar, WGS84, 4°28'N-101°21'E, 8.-17.VII.2004, 1400-1700 m, lgt. FOUQUÉ R+H (paratypes, 2 ♀ CF; 1 ♂ ZSMB) – dito, but 1.VII.2001, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (2 CF, 1 ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 26.1.-10.II.2000, J. HORÁK leg. (paratype, 1 SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 13.-15.II.1998, V. TICHÝ leg. (paratype, 1 Coll. TICHÝ, Třeboň, Czech Republic) – 60 km N Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Besar, 1700 m, 20.II.-4.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km N. Ipoh, 1500 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 5.V.-12.V.2001, leg. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratypes, 2 sex not determined ZSMB) – Selangor F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur, Bukit Chesakal, 27.VII.1921, H. M. PENDLEBURY (paratype, 1 sex not determined BMNH).

57 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) katoi* MASUMOTO, 1985*Amarygmus katoi* MASUMOTO, 1985: 11-12.*Amarygmus maiusculus* BREMER, 2004a: 47-48; fig. p.83; [syn.]: BREMER 2005a, 10.

Material. *S.-Thailand*, Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Vill., Yale District, 23.3.-22.IV.1993, J. ŠTRNAD leg. (holotype of *maiusculus* ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, 90 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 sex not determined ZSMB) – Bukit Berapit near K. Kangsar, 25.-28.II.1998, A. KUDRNA, Jr. lgt. (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB) – *Sumatra*, West Sumatra, Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Sabah.

58 *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) kerleyi* (MASUMOTO, 2001)*Plesiophthalmus kerleyi* MASUMOTO, 2001: 67-68, figs. pp. 63,65.*Amarygmus*, s. g. *Pyanirygmus*, *kerleyi* (MASUMOTO, 2001): BREMER 2005d, 208.

Material. *Sumatra*, Riau Prov., Bukit Tigapuluh N. P., 0°50'N-102°26'E, 18.-26.I.2000, D. HAUCK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

59 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) klossi* BLAIR, 1929*Amarygmus klossi* BLAIR, 1929: 86-87.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 26-27; fig. p.66.

Material. *Mentawai Isls.*, Sipora Island [Sipura, 2°12'S-99°40'E], Oct. 1924, C. B. K. and N. S. (holotype ♀ BMNH).

60 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) laevis* (KULZER, 1951)*Platolenes laevis* KULZER, 1951: 554.*Amarygmus laevis* (KULZER, 1951): BREMER 2001a, 57.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003a, 64-65.

Material. *Mentawai Isls.*: S. Siberut Isl., 50-100 m, III.-IV.2006, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Java.

61 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) lepidus* sp. n.

(see p. 46)

62 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) lineae* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus lineae Bremer, 2002: 2002b, 18-19; p.33.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 7.-9. I. 1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 7.-9.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratypes, 3 ♀, 1 ♂ ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1000-1500 m, 2.-9.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – dito, but 22.-26.I.1999 (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umg., 1500-1800 m., 9.-11.IV.97, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Maxwell Hill, 900-1000 m., above Taiping City, 12.-16. I. 1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB) – Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (paratype, 1 ♂ SSB).

63 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) macer* (GEBIEN, 1927)

Platolenes macer GEBIEN, 1927: 49-50.

Amarygmus macer (GEBIEN, 1927): BREMER 2001a, 57.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003a, 65-67.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: 30 km E. of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m., 22.-25.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – 60 km N Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Besar, 1700 m., 20.II-4.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11.-27.II.2000, J. HORÁK leg. (1 SSB, 1 ZSMB) – Pahang, Genting Highlands, Genting Tea Estate, 600-700 m, 12.-13.II.2004, leg. C. HÄUSER (1 SMNS) – *Sumatra*, Fort de Kock, VI.21 (holotype, sex not determined, NHMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ♂ BMNH) – Utara, 20 km S Pematang Sianta, Holzweg, ca 1000 m, 15.-29.II.1996, leg. ZORN (1 ♀ CZ).

Further Distribution: Borneo.

64 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) maculosus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus maculosus BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 21-22; fig. p.35.

Material. *S. Thailand*, Ranong prov., Ranong Hot Springs, 9°56'N-98°40'E, 23.-27.II.1996, P. PRUDEK leg. (paratype, 1 ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m., 3°53'N-102°01'E, 1.IV.1998; DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLATKO leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ ZSMB) – Penang, 17.I.1981, THORE PALM leg. (1 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

65 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) mahunkai* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus mahunkai BREMER, 2003: 2003a, 96-99.

Material. *Thailand*, Kaeng Krachan N. P., Reservoir, under stones, no. 71, 10.II.1994, leg. S. & L. MAHUNKA (holotype ♂ HMNH) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂ HMNH, 1 ♂ ZSMB, 4 ♀ HMNH, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Kaeng Krachan N. P., Reservoir 6, at light, no. 47, 6.II.1994, leg. S. & L. MAHUNKA (paratypes, 4 ♂ HMNH, 2 ♂ ZSMB) – Kaeng Krachan N. P., Camp 9, at light, no. 65, 9.II.1994, leg. S. & L. MAHUNKA (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ HMNH) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 13.-17.II.1997, OLIVER DULÍK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Pahang, Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands, IV.1995, lgt. FATT (1 ♂ SSB) – Pahang, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, Cameron Highlands, 19.-25.VI.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, C. Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 14-1500 m, 20.-25.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S (1 ♀ SSB) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 14.-18.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (4 ♂ ZSMB) – 30 km E of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, 1500 m, 22.-25.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, edge of degraded rain forest, at light, No. 72, 21.III.-2.IV.1995, O. MERKL (4 ♂, 1 ♀ HMNH) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 1 km S Tanah Rata, on Taph Road, montane rain forest, at light, No. 93, 20.III.1995, O. MERKL & I. SZIKOSSY (1 ♂ HMNH) – Ulu Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 24.VIII.1971, R. E. PARROTT (1 CAN) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11.-27.II.2000, J. HORÁK leg. (1 SSB, 1 ZSMB) – Cameron Highl., Tanah Rata, 20.-24.II.1998, A. KUDRNA Jr. lgt. (1 ♂ Coll. ANGELINI, Francavilla Fontana, Italia) – 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 900 m, 20.IV.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB).

66 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) malaccanus* PIC, 1922

Amarygmus malaccanus PIC, 1922: 1922a, 12.

Amarygmus falsosericeus MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 136-137; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2009b, 24-26, fig. p.42.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 20.-23.II.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (8 ♂, 6 ♀ ZSMB) – dito, but 11.-13.III.1997 (3 ♂ ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 14.-18.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 20.IV.-5.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (4 ♂, 5 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km N. of Ipoh, 1500 m, Mt. Korbu, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., 5.V.-12.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – 90 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umgebung, 1500-1800 m, 9.-11.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (4 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Kwala-Kangsar (1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSM) – Johor, Endau-Rompin, Selendang, 1.-4.III.1997, OLIVER DULÍK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – S. *Sumatra*, Benakat, 8.VI.1995, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *falsosericeus* ♂ NSMT) – *Mentawai Isls.*: S. Siberut Isl., 50-100 m, III.-IV.2005, ST. JÁKL leg. (4 ZSMB) – S. Siberut Isls., Salappa, 50-100 m, VI.2005, ST. JÁKL leg. (4 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo; Java; Bali.

67 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) mediofasciatus* PIC, 1938

Amarygmus mediofasciatus PIC, 1938: 9.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 16-17; fig. p.42.

Material. *West Sumatra*, southern hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.IV.1996, Igt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ SSB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Tioman Isl., Kampong Tekek-Kampong Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 9.III.1998, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Java.

68 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) mesotibialis* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus mesotibialis BREMER, 2003: 2003b, 64-65; fig. pp.78,79.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt Korbu, 2000 m, 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Malaysia W., 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet env., 15.IV.2000, leg. M. SNIŽEK (1 ♂ ZSMB) – West Malaysia, 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 900 m, 20.IV.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ♂, 8 ♀ ZSMB) – Malaysia, Tapah, 11.II.1998, D. FARBIÁK Igt. (1 ♂ CKB) – Malaysia, Selangor, Balu Caves, secondary vegetation, swept & singled, No. 112, 3.IV.1995, O. MERKL (1 ♂ HMNH).

Further Distribution: Borneo.

69 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) metallicus* (PERTY, 1831)

Cnodalon metallicum PERTY, 1831: 41.

Amarygmus metallicus (PERTY, 1831): GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE 1832, 102; BREMER 2001b, 87.

Dietysus amplicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1886: in BAERT 1886, 189.

Amarygmus amplicollis (FAIRMAIRE, 1886): GEBIEN 1944, 502; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 87.

Dietysus anthracinus FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 1893a, 60; [syn.]: GEBIEN 1927, 50.

Amarygmus anthracinus (FAIRMAIRE, 1893): GEBIEN 1927, 50; [syn.]: GEBIEN 1927, 50.

Dietysus celebensis PIC, 1915: 1915b, 48.

Amarygmus celebensis (PIC, 1915): GEBIEN 1944, 506; [syn.]: BREMER 2001d, 163.

Dietysus confusus PASCOE, 1866: 486.

Amarygmus confusus (PASCOE, 1866): GEBIEN 1920, 410; [syn.]: Gebien 1920, 410.

Dietysus niger PIC, 1915: 1915b, 48.

Amarygmus niger (PIC, 1915): GEBIEN 1944, 504; [syn.]: BREMER 2001d, 163.

Amarygmus lilligi BREMER, 2001: BREMER 2001a: 72 [nom. n.]; [syn.]: BREMER 2001d, 163.

Dietysus longicrus FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 250.

Amarygmus longicrus (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): GEBIEN 1944, 503; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b: 87.

Dietysus luzonicus FAIRMAIRE, 1886: in BAER: 1886, 189.

Amarygmus luzonicus (FAIRMAIRE, 1886): GEBIEN 1944, 503; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 87.

Dietysus nitidior PIC, 1951: 15.

Amarygmus nitidior (PIC, 1951): BREMER 2001a, 57; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 87.

Dietysus palawanus PIC, 1951: 15.

Amarygmus palawanus (PIC, 1951): BREMER 2001a, 57; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 87.

Redescription: BREMER 2001d, 162-172; illustration: BREMER 2009a, 318.

Material. *South Thailand*, Yala district, Betong, 23.-28.IV.1992, J. HORÁK leg. (9 ZSMB) – S. Thailand, Yala district, Betong, Gunung Cang, Dun Village, 23.III.-22.IV.1993, J. ŠTRNAD leg. (1 ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (4 ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 1200 m, 8.-12.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ZSMB) – Johor, 20 km S. Mersing, Jemaluang, 300 m, 1-14.III.2003, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Gombak, 22.VI.-24.VIII.1971, R. E. PARROTT leg. (8 CAN) – *Sumatra*, District Rawas (holotype of *longicrus* MNHN) – Sumatra Barat, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 21.-25.I.1995, leg. C. ZORN (2 CZ) – *Mentawai Isls.*: S. Siberut Isl., Salappa, 50-100 m, VI.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (3 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Java; Borneo; The Philippines; Sulawesi; northern and central Moluccas.

70 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) micans* (FABRICIUS, 1794)

Chrysomela micans FABRICIUS, 1794: 447.

Amarygmus micans (FABRICIUS, 1794): DALMAN 1823, 60.

Amarygmus fulgiditessellatus BLANCHARD, 1853: 179; [syn.]: GEBIEN 1911, 577.

Amarygmus variicolor FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 59; [syn.]: GEBIEN 1944, 578.

Amarygmus apicalis PIC, 1915: PIC 1915a, 240; [syn.]: BREMER 2005b, 49-50.

Amarygmus reductecupreus PIC, 1952: 2; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 85.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005b, 49-52.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Taiping, IV.79, K. C. LIEW (1 HNMG) – Selangor, Penchala, près Kuala Lumpur, 5. X. 69, R. PILET (1 HNMG) – Perak, Pulau Pangor (central part of the Is.), 26.-28.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S (7 SSB, 2 ZSMB) – *Singapore*: Singapur (2 MNHN) – *Mentawai Isls.*: S. Siberut Isl., 50-100 m, III.-IV.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: Prov. Aceh-Selatan, Babahrot, 100 m., 15.-20.VIII.1983, J. KLAPPERICH leg. (27 HMNH, 2 ZSMB) – Palembang (1 MNHN) – N-Sumatra, Dolok Merangir, VII.-VIII.1981, DIEHL leg. (1 SMNS) – *Mentawai Islands*: Siburut Island, Muara Siburut, I.1991, leg. J. MATEJICEK (8 HMNH, 1 ZSMB) – Nias Island, Ostküste, Lawalo, an Porlingen, 26.IX.1979, ERBER leg. (7 SMNS, 2 ZSMB) – Gunung Sitoli, Nias, I. Z. KANNEGIETER (2 MNHN) – Nias, Sisobahili I., Tankec, ca 14 km v. Gunung Sitoli, Lichte Galerie-artige, Hevea, -Palmen Formationen; Kulturlandschaft, IX.1991, WOLFRAM GUIDETTI LF (1 CLA).

Further distribution: Borneo; Java; Sulawesi; The Philippines; The Moluccas; Mariana Isls. (Pacific); Caroline Isls. (Pacific).

71 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) mitschkei* (PIC, 1938)

Anacyrus mitschkei PIC, 1938: 12-13.

Elixota mitschkei (PIC, 1938): GEBIEN 1944, 513.

Amarygmus mitschkei (PIC, 1938): BREMER 2001a, 57.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2003a, 67-69.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Penang, X. 1983, coll. G. SAMA (1 ♂ SMNS) – 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2000 m, 26.-31. III. 2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – 30 km SE of IPOH, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 900 m, 20.IV.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: Nord-Sumatra, Dolok Merangir, 120 m., Lichtf.; 4.X.1972, ERBER leg. (1 ♀ SMNS) – *Mentawai Isls.*, Nias, Gn. Sitoli, R. MITSCHKE (holotype, sex not determined, MNHN).

Further distribution: Borneo.

72 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) neotericus* sp. n.

(see. p. 48)

73 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) nepos* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus nepos BREMER, 2002: 2002b, 28-30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km N Ipoh, 1500 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 5.V.-12.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 11.-16.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*, Sumatra Jambi, Gunung Tujuh b. Pelompek, ca 1500 m, Primärwald, 10.-13.III.1997, leg. C. et P. ZORN (1 ♂ CZ).

Further Distribution: ?Borneo.

74 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) niasensis* (Pic, 1915)

Pseudamarygmus niasensis Pic, 1915: 1915b, 10.

Amarygmus niasensis (Pic, 1915): BREMER 2001a, 57.

Amarygmus aurosellatus GEBIEN, 1927: 53; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 83.

Amarygmus matsumotoi MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 138; fig. p.157; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 29.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2002a, 11-13.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*; Perak, 25 km NE IPOH, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu; 27.I.-1.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (3 ZSMB) – 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 22.-26.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (1 SSB) – Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, between K. Beharu & K. Terengganu, 5°38'16"N-102°39'36"E, 16.-19.VII.2001, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (1 CF) – Pahang, Gunung Basar, 2.IV.1976, Y. MIYAKE leg. (1 CA) – *West Sumatra*, southern hills above Padangpanjang, 2. -6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (5 SSB, 1 ZSMB) – Barat, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 21.-25.I.1995, leg. C. ZORN (1 CZ) – Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m., 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ZSMB) – S. Sumatra, Benakat, 8.-10.VI.1995, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *matsumotoi* ♂ NSMT) – *Mentawai Isls.*: Ile Nias (holotype of *niasensis* MNHN).

Further distribution: Borneo.

75 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) nigrofasciatus* Pic, 1915

Amarygmus nigrofasciatus Pic, 1915: 1915c, 22.

Redescription: BREMER 2005c, 17-19; illustration: BREMER 2004c, 215.

Material. *West Sumatra*; Bukit Lawang, 10.-16.IV.1996, S. BEČVÁŘ (2 SSB).

Further distribution: Borneo; Sulawesi.

76 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) nigromaculatus* Pic, 1915

Amarygmus nigromaculatus Pic, 1915: 1915c, 22-23.

Redescription: ARDOIN 1967, 1617-1619; illustration: BREMER 2005c, 43.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Kedah, Langkawi Island, N of Kam. K. Teriang, 15.-17.VI.1995, lgt. S. & E. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Kedah, Pulau Langkawi, Datal rainforest, 2.-10.XI.2002, E. HEISS (1 ♀ CG) – Kelantan, Pust, Sigar, 2500 ft., 4°105'N-101°28'E, 50 km N Tanah Rata, 24.-25.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB) – Perak, Taiping, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), 14.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 1500 m, 110 km N Kuala Lumpur, 7.-10.I.1995, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (1 ♂, 3 ♀ SSB).

Further distribution: ?Zanzibar; Borneo.

77 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) nitens* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus nitens BREMER, 2003: 2003b, 56-57, fig. p.72.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 3°53'N-102°01'E, 1.IV.1998, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ BMNH) – Pahang, Tioman Isl., 7.-25.II.2000, Kampong Tekek, K. Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 5-295 m, M. ŠTRBA leg. (2 CKB, 1 ZSMB) – *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDEK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂, 13 ♀ ZSMB) – Bukit Lawang, W from Medan, 10.-11.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB) – *Mentawai Isls.*, S. Siberut Isl., Salappa, 50-100 m, VI.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB).

78 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) nuntius* BREMER, 2010

Amarygmus nuntius BREMER, 2010: 216-218.

Material. *Singapore*, Dr. WILL (holotype ♂ NMHUB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

79 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) omissus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus omissus BREMER, 2002: 2002a: 30-32.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Johor, Gunung Ledang Mt., 2°22'N-102°37'E, 14.-16.I.2000; D. HAUCK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (4 ♀ SSB, 2 ♀ ZSMB).

80 *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) orphanus* BREMER, 2006

Amarygmus, s. g. *Podamarygmus*, *orphanus* BREMER, 2006: 2006c, 45-46; fig. see p. 36 of this paper.

Material. *S. Sumatra*: Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan N. P., 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km S. Liwa, 600 m, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Johor, Batu Pahat, Bukit Soga, 1.II.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB).

81 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) ovoideus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882)

Dietysus ovoideus FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 249.

Amarygmus ovoideus (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): GEBIEN 1944: 504.

Plesiamarygmus ovoideus (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): MASUMOTO 1989a, 314.

Amarygmus, *Plesiamarygmus*, *ovoides* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): BREMER 2001a, 67.

Amarygmus ovoideus (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): [stat. rehabil.]: BREMER 2005d, 205.

Material. *West Sumatra*, Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-5.IV.1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (1 SSB) – *Sumatra Barat*, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 21.-25.I.1995, leg. C. ZORN (1 CZ) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Kelantan, at a roadside, woodyard near Gua Musang (ca 350 m, Route D30), under bark, 1.IV.2009, MASARU NISHIKARA leg. (1 CA).

Further distribution: Borneo; Java.

82 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) padangus* GEBIEN, 1927

Amarygmus padangus GEBIEN, 1927: 50; fig.: p. 34 of this paper.

Material. *Sumatra*, Ft. de Kock, JACOBSON (syntype 1 NHMB, syntype 1 MNHN)

Further distribution: Java.

83 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) peculiaris* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus peculiaris BREMER, 2004: 2004d, 147-148.

Material. *Sumatra*, Prov. Aceh-Selatan, Babahrot, 100 m, 28.-30.VII.1983, J. KLAPPERICH leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ HMNH).

Further distribution: Borneo.

84 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) persimilis* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus persimilis BREMER, 2004: 2004d, 140-141

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (holotype ♂ SSB) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂ SSB, 1 ♂ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

85 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) picitarsis* (FAIRMAIRE, 1882)

Cnodalon aeneum WIEDEMANN, 1821: 154.

Amarygmus aeneus WIEDEMANN, 1821: LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU 1840, 234 [homonym].

Dietysus picitarsis FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 250.

Amarygmus picitarsis (FAIRMAIRE, 1882): GEBIEN 1944, 504; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b: 88.

Amarygmus blaisei PIC, 1923: 21; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b: 88.

Amarygmus aeneus var. *rouyeri* PIC, 1951: 18; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b: 88.

Amarygmus inadai MASUMOTO & AKITA, 2001: 21-22; [syn.]: BREMER 2005b, 58-59.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005b, 58-61.

Material: *S. Thailand*, Yala Dist., Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Village, 25.3.-22.IV.1993, J. ŠTRNAD leg. (6 ZSMB) – Betong, 23.-25.IV.1992, J. HORÁK leg. (13 ZSMB) – Betong, 25.IV.1992, S. BILÝ leg. (2 BMNH) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, 90 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m., 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (13 ZSMB) – 25 km NE Ipoh, 1200 m., Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 27.I.-2.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (10 ZSMB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umg., 1500-1800 m., 9.-11.IV.97, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (4 ZSMB) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mts., 20 km S. Kampong Ulu Dong, 1500-1900 m., 17.-23.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1000-1500 m., 2.-9.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (3 ZSMB) – Taiping, X.1984 (1 ZSMB) – Johor Bahru Airport, 1°28'N-103°45'E, 5.V.1995, IVO JENIŠ leg. (5 ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: E. Sumatra, Riau Prov., Bukit Tigapuluh Nat. Park, 0°50'S-102°26'E, 18.-25.I.2000, D. HAUCK leg. (3 ZSMB) – S. Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5 km SW Liwa, 600 m., 5°4'S-104°4'E, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ZSMB) – Bedagei (2 MNHN) – Sumatra,

Gn. Talamau, Ophir Mts., 17 km E Simpangampal, 21.-25.V.2001, BOLM lgt. (1 SMNS) – Aceh Barat, Umg. Calang, 18.-25.II.1996, leg. C. ZORN (1 CZ) – Barat, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 21.-25.I.1995, leg. C. ZORN (1 CZ) – *Mentawai Isls.*, Nias, Gun. Sitoli, 1898, R. MITSCHKE (1 MNHN) – S. Siberut Isl., 50-100 m, III.-IV.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ZSMB) – S. Siberut Isl., Salappa, 50-100 m, VI.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (8 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Sri Lanka; Japan (Okinawa Isls.); Taiwan; Borneo; Java; Bali; Lombok; Sumbawa.

86 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) pilipes* GEBIEN, 1913

Amarygmus pilipes GEBIEN, 1913: 42-43.

Platolenes pilipes (GEBIEN, 1913): KASZAB 1980, 180.

Amarygmus formosanus PIC, 1915: PIC 1915c, 21; [syn.]: ARDOIN, 1969, 126.

Amarygmus longipilliss PIC, 1922: 1922b, 303; [syn.]: BREMER 2001b, 84.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 20-23; fig. p.44.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 2100 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – dito, but 1200 m, 1.-15.IV.2000 (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Langkawi Island, Kedah, N of Kam, K. Teriang 15.-17.VI.1995, BEČVÁŘ, S. & E. leg. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB, 1 ♂ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Nepal; North India; Birma; Thailand; South China; Laos; Vietnam; Taiwan.

87 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) plagiatus* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus plagiatus BREMER, 2003: 2003a, 57-58; fig. p.73.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Selangor, Fraser's Hill, Umgebung Gap, 900 m, 12.-15.VIII.1993, lgt. SCHUH (1 SMNS) – Pahang, Lata Jarom (20 km NE Raub), Gunung Benom, 350-550 m, 19.-22.II.1995, M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS leg. (1 ♀ SSB) – *West Sumatra*, Lambah Anai Reserve, 14 km SW from Padangpanjang, 3.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ, J. & S. (holotype ♂ SSB) – dito (paratypes, 2 ♀ SSB, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further Distribution: Sarawak.

88 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) postdepressus* PIC, 1938

Amarygmus postdepressus PIC, 1938: 10.

Amarygmus benakatensis MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 133-134; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 29.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2004a, 29-31, figs. pp.69-70.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Taiping, IV.79, K. C. LIEW (3 BMNH, 1 ZSMB) – Perak, Taiping, Bukit Larut, (Maxwell Hill), 14.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – dito, but 16.-17.II.1998 (7 SSB, 2 ZSMB) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 20.-23.II.1997, OLIVER DULIK leg. (3 ZSMB) – dito, but 11.-12.III.1997, DULIK & JENIŠ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Perak, Pangor (centr. part of island), 26.-28.I.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (5 SSB, 2 ZSMB) – 40 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2100 m, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2000 m, 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (4 ♂, 2 ♀ SSB) – *Sumatra*: West Sumatra, Bukit Lawang, 10.-16.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – Southern Hills above Padangpajang, 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (2 ♀ SSB) – Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1998, leg. VÍT KABOUREK (1 ♀ HMNH) – Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Salatan Nat. Park, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (8 ZSMB) – Riau Prov., Bukit Tigapuluh Nat. Park, 0°50'S-102°26'E, 18.-25.I.2000, D. HAUCK leg. (7 ZSMB) – Lampung, S. Sumatra, XI-1999 (2 ♂, 3 ♀ CA) – Siboga, Sumatra (2 ♂ HMNH) – S. Sumatra, Benakat, nursery site, 8.-19.VI.1995, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *benakatensis* ♂ NSMT).

Further distribution: Borneo; Mindanao.

89 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) powanpowanus* MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997

Amarygmus powanpowanus MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 135; fig. p.153.

Amarygmus nemestrinus BREMER, 2006: 2006b, 18-19; fig. p.29; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, N of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (paratypes of *nemestrinus*, 1 SSB, 1 ZSMB) – 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mte., Mt. Korbu, 2000 m, 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *West Sumatra*, Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1996, leg. VÍT KABOUREK (1 SSB) – S. Sumatra, Benakat, 11.-15.IV.1995, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *powanpowanus* ♀ NSMT).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

90 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) powanus* MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997

Amarygmus powanus MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 134; fig. p.153.

Amarygmus malayanus BREMER, 2002a: 25-27; [syn.]. BREMER 2009b, 30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Selangor, lowland rainforest, singled from logs & bracket fungi at night, No. 121, 5.IV.1995, O. MERKL (holotype of *malayanus* ♂ HMNH) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ lgt. (1 SSB) – *West Sumatra*, Bukit Lawang, 10.-16.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 4.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB) – S. Sumatra, Benakat, 2.-13.IX.1994, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *powanus* ♂ NSMT).

Further distribution: Sabah.

91 *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) proconsul* sp. n.

(see p. 50)

92 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) prosternalis* GEBIEN, 1914

Amarygmus prosternalis GEBIEN, 1914, 76.

Material. Ins. Simalur, Urwald, VII. 1913, E. JACOBSON (holotype ♂ NHMB).

93 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) proteus* BREMER, 2010

Amarygmus proteus BREMER, 2010: 227-220.

Material. *Singapore*, Dr. WILL (paratype, 1 ♂ NMHUB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

94 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) proventus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus proventus BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 33-35.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*; Johor Bahru Airport; 1°28'N-103°45'E; 5. V. 1995, IVO JENIŠ leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 12.-15.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♀ SSB) – Perak, Bukit Larut (Taiping), 16.-17.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ SSB) – 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2000 m, 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Sabah, Sarawak.

95 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) puerilis* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus puerilis BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 36-37.

Material. S. Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa; 7.-12.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

96 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) pulchridorsis* FAIRMAIRE, 1893

Amarygmus pulchridorsis FAIRMAIRE, 1893, 57-58.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2007a, 40-43.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, F. M. S., Batang, Padang, Jor Camp 1000 ft., 2.I.1925, H. M. PENDLEBURY (1 BMNH) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997, lgt. OLIVER DULIK (1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 27.I.-2.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*, Pakkat (NE Barus), 600 m, 18.IX.72, ERBER leg. (1 ♂ SMNS) – Bukit Lawang, W. from Medan, 10.-11.IV.1996, S. BEČVÁŘ lgt. (2 ♂ SSB) – S. Sumatra, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km SW Liwa, 600 m, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (3 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Borneo.

97 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) pupillaris* sp. n.

(see p. 52)

98 *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) pyrenis* BREMER, 2006

Amarygmus, s. g. *Podamarygmus*, *pyrenis* BREMER, 2006: 2006c, 46-47, fig. p.58.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan N. P., 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km S Liwa, 600 m, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

99 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) recordativus* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus recordativus BREMER, 2004: 2004d, 141-143.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km N Ipoh, 1500 m, Korbu Mt., Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., 5.V.-12.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umg., 1500-1800 m, 9.-11.IV.97, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Kelantan, Cameron Highlands, 15 km NE Kanoona Rata, 9.-11.IV.1997, leg. D. HAUCK (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11.-27.II.2000, J. HORÁK leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, Cameron Highlands, 19.-25.VI.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (2 ♂ SSB, 1 ♂ ZSMB, 1 ♀ SSB, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500-1700 m, 1.-13.II.2003, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg. (1 ♂ Coll. PACHOLÁTKO, Brno, Czech Republic) – Pahang, Tioman Isls., Kampong Tekek-K. Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 5-295 m, M. ŠTRBA leg. (1 ♀ SSB).

100 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) reinwardti* BREMER, 2001

Amarygmus reinwardti BREMER, 2001: 2001b, 96-97; fig. p.105.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m., 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17. II. 2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

101 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) renovatus* BREMER, 2005

Amarygmus cameronensis BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 22-23 [nec *Amarygmus*, s. g. *Pyanirygmus*, *cameronensis* (MASUMOTO, 2001).

Amarygmus renovatus BREMER, 2005; [nom. n.]: 2005d, 212.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 12.-15.II.1998, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (holotype SSB).

102 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) rivalis* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus rivalis BREMER, 2004: 2004a, 48-49; fig. p.84.

Material. *Nord Sumatra*, Dolok Merangir, III.-IV.1971, Dr. DIEHL leg. (holotype ♂ ZSM) – Dolok-Mérangir, 27.-30.VIII.1972, E. WEINREICH (paratype, 1 ♀ MNHN) – dito, 20.IX.1972 (paratype, 1 ♀ MNHN).

103 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) rudis* sp. n.

(see p. 54)

104 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sanguinans* FAIRMAIRE, 1893

Amarygmus sanguinans FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 60.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 25-27; fig. pp.47-48.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, betw. K. Baharu & K. Terengganu, 5°38'16"N-102°39'36"E, (WGS84), 16.-19.VII.2000, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (5 CF) – Sel., Meranti, 28.VI.1928, Ex. F.M.S.Museum, B.M. 1955-354 (1 ♀ BMNH) – Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 6.-12.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Pulau Pangkor, central part of island, 26.-28.I.1995, S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. leg. (1 SSB) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit, 20.-23.II.1997, OLIVER DULIK leg. (3 ♀ ZSMB) – dito, but IVO JENÍŠ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Taiping, Bukit Larut (Maxwell Hill), 14.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (2 SSB) – Kelantan, 50 km N of Tanah Rata, Pust Sigar, 4°105'N-101°28'E, 2500 ft., 24.-25.I.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – 10 km W. Dabong, Jelawang Jungle, 150-350 m, 2.VII.1995, S. & E. BEČVÁŘ lgt. (2 SSB) – *West Sumatra*, Lembah Harau Res., N. of Payakumbuh, 7.IV.1996, lgt. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (5 SSB) – *Sumatra* (1 NHMB).

Further distribution: Borneo, Java.

105 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sarawakensis* BREMER, 2010

Amarygmus sarawakensis BREMER, 2010: 233-235.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Tioman Islands, Kampong Tekek-Kampong Juara, 2°48'N-104°11'E, 205 m,

7.-23.II.2000, M. ŠTRBA leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ ZSMB) – N of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (paratype, 1 SSB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

106 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) secernens* BREMER, 2007

Amarygmus secernens BREMER, 2007: 2007a, 18-20.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, 30 km SE of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 900 m, 20.IV-4.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 1200 m, 18.-22.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – *W. Sumatra*, Mt. Sanggut, Landai env., VII.2004, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB).

107 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) selatanus* (MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997)

Elixota selatana MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 132; fig. p.152.

Amarygmus selatanus (MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997); [comb. n.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Amarygmus bellulus BREMER, 2003: 2003a, 86-89; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Amarygmus bellulus ssp. *diehli* BREMER, 2003: 2003a, 91-93; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Material. *S. Thailand*, Yala Distr., Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Vill. 25.III.-22.IV.1993, J. SCHNEIDER leg. (holotype of *bellulus* ♂ SSB) – *S. Sumatra*, Benakat, nursery site, 9.II.1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *selatanus* ♀ NSMT) – Dolok Merangir, VII.1981, DIEHL leg. (holotype of *bellulus* ssp. *diehli* ♂ SMNS) – dito (paratype ♀ ZSMB) – Dolok Merangir, at light, 19.-26.III.1984, leg. G. HANGAY (1 ♀ HMNH) – Aceh, Alas Tal, Ketambe, ca. 30 km NW Kutacane, 21-25.I.95, leg. C. Zorn (1 CZ) – Bengkulu, 20 km südl. Muko Muko, Urwald, 20 m, Lichtfang, 16.VIII.91, ERBER (1 ♀ SMNS).

Further Distribution: Borneo.

108 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) semiaeneus* BLAIR, 1929

Amarygmus semiaeneus BLAIR, 1929: 1929a, 86.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005a, 10-12; fig. p.29.

Material. *Mentawai Isls.*, H. H. KARNY, Mentawai, 18.X.1924 (lectotype ♂ BMNH) – dito (paralectotype ♂ BMNH) – *S. Siberut Isls.*, 50-100 m, III.-IV.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – *S. Siberut Isls.*, Salappa, 50-100 m, VI.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Sipura*, X.1924 (1 ♂, 2 ♀ BMNH).

109 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sericeus* GEBIEN, 1927

Amarygmus sericeus GEBIEN, 1927: 51-52.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2002c, 35-36, fig. p.41.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah, foothill of Gunung Beremban, degraded rainforest, beneath bark, No. 99, 29.III.1995, O. MERKL & G. CSORBA (1 HMNH) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1000-1500 m., 2.-9.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (4 ZSMB) – dito, but 1500 m., 14.-18.III.1998 (6 ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Gn. Jasar, 12.-15.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 4300-5000 ft., 16.VII.1938, H.M. PENDLEBURY coll. (1 BMNH) – dito, but at light, 4800 ft. 2.V.1931 (3 BMNH) – Cameron Highlands, G. Jasar, 5.500 ft., 15.VII.1938, H. M. PENDLEBURY (1 BMNH) – Cameron Highlands, Ginting Kial, 5000 ft., H. M. PENDLEBURY coll. (1 BMNH) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 20.II.-3.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, Ringlet env., 15.IV.2000, M. SNIŽEK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – 60 km N. Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Besar, 1700 m., 20.II.-4.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (12 ZSMB) – 90 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m., 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umg., 1500-1800 m., 9.-11.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (3 ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: Medan (syntypes of *sericeus* NHMB) – Brastagi, 76 km S from Medan, 30.3.-1.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (5 SSB, 1 ZSMB) – West Sumatra, Southern Hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 SSB) – Lake Toba, 3.IV.1997, N. KANIE leg. (7 CA, 2 ZSMB).

Further distribution: Java.

110 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) silvester* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus silvester BREMER, 2004: 2004e, 122-123.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km N Ipoh, Korbu Mt., Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., 1500 m., 5.V.-12.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts, Mt. Korbu, 1200 m, 27.I.-2.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Tanah Rata, 13.-17.II.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 14.-18.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratypes, 5 ♀ ZSMB) –

Perak, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 13.-17.II.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 26.I-10.II.2000, J. HORÁK leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ SSB) – Pahang, C. Highlands, Tanah Rata, 20.-25.I.1995, Gn. Jasar, 14-1500 m, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S (1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1800-1900 m, 23.-24.I.1999, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*, Aceh, 20 km S. of Blangkeieren Kedah, 1700 m, 4.-8.III.1998, L. BOČÁK lgt. (1 ♂ SMNS).

Further distribution: Sabah.

111 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sobrinus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus sobrinus BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 41-42.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Tioman, Kampong Tekek – K. Juara, 9.III.1998, 2°48'N-104°11'E, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (holotype sex not determined NHMP) – dito (paratype, 1 sex not determined ZSMB) – Selangor, N of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (paratype, 1 sex not determined SSB) – N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (1 SSB) – Perak, Maxwell Hill, above Taiping City, 900-1000 m, 12.-16.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J & S. (1 ♀ SSB) – *Thailand*: Chumphon Prov., Pha To Env., 9°48'N-98°47'E, 1.-20. III. 1996, leg. K. MAJER (paratypes, 1 SMNS, 1 ZSMB, sex not determined) – *Sumatra*, Bukittinggi env., 900 m, 10.IV.1998, lgt. Vít KABOUREK (1 SSB).

Further distribution: South India, Sabah.

112 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) solakensis* PIC, 1951

Amarygmus solakensis PIC, 1951: 15.

Material. Tiji-Solak (syntypes, 3 MNHN) [I do not know where Tiji-Solak is situated; ?Sumatra].

113 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) soror* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus soror BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 44.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

114 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sospes* BREMER 2007

Amarygmus sospes BREMER, 2007: 2007b, 178-180.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Selangor, Batu Caves, secondary vegetation, swept & singled, 3.IV.1995, O. MERKL leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ HMNH) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 9.II.1994, R. GRIMM (1 ♀ CG) – Perak, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 1200 m, 18.-22.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km N Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 1500 m, 5.-12.V.2001, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – N of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (1 ♀ SSB).

Further distribution: Java; Sabah; Sarawak.

115 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) splendidulus* (FABRICIUS, 1801)

Chrysomela splendidula FABRICIUS, 1801: 440.

Amarygmus splendidulus (FABRICIUS, 1801): GEBIEN 1906: 226.

Amarygmus multicolor FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 248; [syn.]: GEBIEN 1944, 504.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 2005b, 52-54.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Selangor, Penchala près Kuala Lumpur, 8.IX.69, R. PILET (2 NHMG) – Johor, Batu Pahat, Bukit Soga, 1.2.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (1 SSB) – Johor Endeau Riv., Selendeng env., 29.IV.-6.V.93, JENIŠ & ŠTRBA leg. (3 ZSMB) – Johor, Johor Bahru Airport, 5.V.1995, IVO JENIŠ leg. (38 ZSMB) – Ipoh, 20.VIII.73, G. MINET (1 MNHN) – Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1.VIII.74, G. MINET (1 MNHN) – Malaysia, Kg. Pasir, 19.VIII.73, G. MINET (1 MNHN) – Perak, 25 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2100 m, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (8 ZSMB) – dito, but 27.I.-2.II.1999, 1200 m (2 ZSMB) – 90 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (8 ZSMB) – *S. Thailand*, Chumphon Prov., Pha To env., 9°48'N-98°47'E, 1.-20. III.1996, leg. K. MAJER (2 SMNS, 1 ZSMB) – dito, but 27.III.-14.IV.1996, P. PRUDEK leg. (1 SSB) – ca 10 km E. Khao Lak, 08°39'06"N-98°17'22"E, Ton Chong Fak Waterfall, 3.VIII.2007, leg. A. SKALE (6 CS) – ca 8 km S. Khao Lak, 8°36'36"N-98°14'61"E, Plantage, Merlin Resort, 30.7.-11.VIII.2007, leg. A. SKALE (3 CS) – *Sumatra*: Sumatra (holotype of *splendidula* ZMK) – North Sumatra, Pematangsiantar, 20.-21.V.1991, JIŘÍ MORAVEC leg. (1 NHMB) – Aceh, 20 km N of Ronga Ronga, 800 m, 26.II.1998, L. BOČÁK lgt. (1 SMNS) – Langkat, in Baumpilzen: Polyporaceae, 24.9.1972, ERBER leg. (3 SMNS) – N.O. Sumatra, Tebing-tinggi, Dr. SCHULTHEISS (1 ZSM) – Bengkulu, 20 km südlich Muko Muko, 20 m, Urwald,

Lichtfang, 16.VIII.90, ERBER (2 SMNS) – West Sumatra, Pelompek, (Kerinci), 13.-15.V.1991, Jiří MORAVEC leg. (34 HNMB) – Riau Prov., Bukit Tigapuluh N. P., 0°50'S-102°E, 18.-25.I.2000, D. HAUCK leg. (1 CL) – Bedagei (4 MNHN) – Siboga, X.90.-III.91, E. MODIGLIANI (1 MNHN) – Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ZSMB) – *Mentawai Isls.*, I. Nias, Kalim Bungo, 1896, R. MITSCHKE (2 MNHN) – Nias, Centraal Nias, Lahago, 4.II.-1.III.1896, I. Z. KANNEGIERER (3 MNHN).

Further distribution: Java; Borneo.

116 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) steatitis* BREMER, 2005

Amarygmus steatitis BREMER, 2005: 2005a, 20-21; fig.: see p. 35.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Kelantan, Cameron Highlands, 15 km NE Kamoona Rata, 9.-11.IV.1997, leg. D. HAUCK (holotype ♀ ZSMB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands Tanah Rata, 1000-1500 m, 3.-9.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB, without antennae) – *Nord-Sumatra*, Umg. P.-Siantar, 1.VII.1991, DIEHL (1 ♀ SMNS).

117 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) straumanni* BREMER, 2001

Amarygmus straumanni BREMER, 2001: 2001c, 4-5, fig. p.10.

Material. *Singapore* (paratypes, 5 BMNH).

Further distribution: Sarawak; Sabah.

118 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) subtilis* BREMER, 2001

Amarygmus subtilis BREMER, 2001: 2001b, 99; fig. p.106.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park, 5°4'S-104°4'E, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – West Sumatra, Southern hills above Padangpanjang, 2.-6.IV.1996, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ SSB).

119 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sumatraselatanus* MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997

Amarygmus sumatraselatanus MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 135-136. fig. p.157.

Amarygmus iugus BREMER, 2004: 2004d, 136-138; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, N. of Kuala Lumpur, Templer Park, 10.-11.II.1998, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (holotype of *iugus* ♂ SSB) – dito (paratypes of *iugus*, 4 ♂ SSB; 4 ♂ ZSMB; 3 ♀ SSB; 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Maxwell Hill above Taiping City, 500-1000 m, 12.-16.I.1995, leg. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (paratype 1 ♀ SSB) – Perak, Pulau Pangor (centr. part of island) 26.-28.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (paratypes of *iugus*, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ SSB; 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Pulau Pangkor, 4°14'53"N-100°33'06"E, 5.-8.VII.2001, alt. 0-300 m, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (1 ♂ CF) – Perak, Pulau Pangkor. centr. part of island, 25.-28.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ j. & s. (1 ♂ SSB; 1 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Taiping, 11.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ j. & s. (7 SSB; 1 ZSMB) – Pahang, Tioman Island, Mt. Kajang, W. slope, 23.-25.XI.1998, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Johor, Kota Tinggi env., 9.V.1993, JENIŠ & ŠTRBA leg. (1 ♀ SSB) – *S. Sumatra*, Benakat, nursery site, 7.III.1983, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *sumatraselatanus* ♂ NSMT) – Aceh, Alas Tal, Ketambe, ca. 30 km NW Kutacane, 21-25.I.95, leg. C. ZORN (1 ♂ CZ).

120 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sumatrensis* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus sumatrensis BREMER, 2004: 2004e, 123-125.

Material. *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park; 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB).

121 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) sundaensis* BREMER, 2001

Amarygmus diversepunctatus PIC, 1938: 12 [nec *A. diversepunctatus* PIC, 1922].

Amarygmus sundaensis BREMER, 2001: 2001a, 71.

Redescription and illustration: BREMER 20014a, 38-39; fig. p.76.

Material. *Thailand*, Chumphon Prov., Pha To env.; 9°48'N-98°47'E, 14.-21.III.1996, P. PRUDEK leg. (1 ♂ SSB) – dito, but 1.-11.V.1998, P. PRUDEK & R. ŠIGUT leg. (1 ♀ SSB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Johor, 40 km NE Johor Bahru, 500 m, Muntanak Mt., Kota Tingi Waterfalls, 13.-15.V.2001, leg. P. ČECHOVSKÝ (1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Sumatra*: Bedagei int., Sumatra, I. Z. KANNEGIERER (holotype of *diversepunctatus* Pic MNHN).

Further distribution: Sabah.

122 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tanahensis* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus tanahensis BREMER, 2004: 2004e, 125-126.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 14.-18.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ (holotype ♂ ZSMB) (immature) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11.-27.II.2000, J. HORÁK leg. (1 ♀ SSB).

Annotation: The colour of upperside in mature specimens is black; black are also legs and antennae.

123 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tenuestriatus* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus tenuestriatus BREMER, 2003: 2003b, 61-62; fig. p.76.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, 30 km NE Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa; Mt. Korbu, 2000 m, 26.-31.III.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (holotype ♀ ZSMB).

124 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tenuis* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus tenuis BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 47-49.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Benom Mts. [3°50'N-102°6'E], 15 km E. Kompong Dong, 700 m, 1.IV.1996, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg. (holotype sex not determined NHMP) – Tana Negara Nat. P. HQ., 22.-25.II.1998, V. ČEMPIREK leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB).

Further distribution: Sarawak.

125 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tiomanensis* sp. n.

(see p. 55).

126 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tricolor* FAIRMAIRE, 1888

Amarygmus tricolor FAIRMAIRE, 1888: 191-192; BREMER 2005a, 6-8; fig. p.27.

Amarygmus yukae MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 137; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 29.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*: Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Maxwell Hill (Taiping), 18.-19.II.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 20.-23.II.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (23 ZSMB) – dito, but 16.-17.II.1998; lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ (3 SSB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 27. I.-2.II.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 11.-16.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, Kwala-Kangsar, GRUBAUER (2 ZSM) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 18.-21.III.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg. (11 ZSMB) – dito, but 19.-22.II.1995, M. ŠTRBA & R. HERGOVITS lgt. (1 SSB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umgebung, 1500-1800 m, 9.-11.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (2 ZSMB) – *S. Sumatra*, Benakat, collected from dead tree, *Swietenia macrophylla* (Meliaceae), 7.VI.1995, H. MAKIHARA leg. (holotype of *yukae* ♂ NSMT) – Barat, Umg. Padang Panjang, 700-1000 m, 21.-25.I.1995, leg. C. ZORN (2 ♀ CZ).

Further Distribution. Borneo.

127 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tutelarís* sp. n.

(see p. 57).

128 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) vanus* sp. n.

(see p. 59).

129 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) variipes* sp. n.

(see p. 60).

130 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) venustus* BREMER, 2002

Amarygmus venustus BREMER, 2002: 2002a, 49-51.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, Banjaran Bintang, Bukit Berapit (Taiping), 20.-23.II.1997, IVO JENIŠ leg (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratype, 1 ZSMB) – Perak, Maxwell Hill, 900-1000 m, above Taiping City, 12.-16.I.1995, lgt. S. BEČVÁŘ J. & S. (1 SSB) – Pahang, Banjaran Benom, Lata Jarom, 6.-8.III.1997 (paratype, 1 ZSMB) – Pahang, Benom Mts., 15 km E. of Dong, 300-1000 m, 3°53'N-102°01'E, 24.III.-15.IV.1998, lgt. D. HAUCK (2 ZSMB) – Perak, L. C. DOHERTY (paratypes, 3 BMNH) – Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 27.I.-2.II.1999 P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (paratype, 1 ZSMB) – Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Ladang Pandtak Umg., 1500-1800 m, 6-11.IV.1997, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Pahang, 30 km N of Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 20.II.-3.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ

leg. (1 ♀ SSB) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gun. Jasar, Tanah Rata, 4°28'42"N-101°21'40"E, alt. 1500-1700 m, 1.VII.2001, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (2 CF) – Terengganu, Kapong Bintang, between K. Baharu & K. Terengganu, 5°38'16"N-102°39'36"E, 16.-19.VII.2001, lgt. R. FOUQUÉ & H. BARLOVÁ (3 CF, 2 ZSMB) – *S. Sumatra*, Lampung Prov., Bukit Barisan Selatan Nat. Park; 5°4'S-104°4'E, 600 m, 5 km SW Liwa, 7.-17.II.2000, J. BEZDĚK leg. (1 ♂ SMNS) – Palembang (1 MNHN) – *Mentawai Isls.*, Si Oban, IV-VIII.94, MODIGLIANI (1 ♂ MNHN).

131 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) versicolor* BREMER, 2009

Amarygmus versicolor BREMER, 2009: 2009b, 22-24; fig. p.41.

Material. *Mentawai Isls.*, S. Siberut Isl., Salappa, 50-100 m, VI.2005, St. JÁKL leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – dito (paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ZSMB).

132 *Amarygmus vethi* GEBIEN, 1914

Amarygmus vethi GEBIEN, 1914: 75

Material. Simeulue Is. [2°35'N-96°00'E]. The holotype could not be found yet; description is too inadequate to recognize this species; taxon dubium.

133 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) victus* sp. n.

(see p. 62)

134 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) violaceus* PIC, 1915

Amarygmus violaceus PIC, 1915: 1915a, 240.

Material. Sumatra (1 sex not determined ZSMB).

Further distribution: Java, Sabah.

135 *Amarygmus (Podamarygmus) viridipes* GEBIEN, 1927

Amarygmus viridipes GEBIEN, 1927: 51.

Podamarygmus alternans CARTER, 1928: 287.

Amarygmus alternans (CARTER, 1928): BREMER 2001a: 69; [syn.]: BREMER 2004a, 40.

Amarygmus, s. g. *Podamarygmus*, *viridipes* GEBIEN, 1927; [stat. n.]: BREMER 2006c, 37-38.

Amarygmus pseudopicitarsis MASUMOTO & MAKIHARA, 1997: 132-133; fig. p.152; [syn.]: BREMER 2009b, 30. Redescription and annotations on types: BREMER 2004a, 40-41; fig. p.78.

Material. *Thailand mer.*, Betong, 5°45'N-101°05'E, IV.1992, J. HORÁK leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Kuala Lumpur (syntype of *Podamarygmus alternans* CARTER SAM) – Penang (syntype of *Podamarygmus alternans* ♂ BMNH) – Johor, Endau River, Selendang env., 29.IV.-6.V.93, JENIŠ & ŠTRBA leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Tanjong Rambutan, ca. 20 km NE of Ipoh, leg. M. JUST (1 ♂ SSB) – *Sumatra*, Ft. de Kock, JACOBSON (holotype of *viridipes* ♀ NHMB) – *S. Sumatra*, Benakat, nursery site, 14.III.1983, H. MAKIHARA (holotype of *pseudopicitarsis* ♂ NSMT).

Further distribution: Sarawak, Sabah.

136 *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) visendus* BREMER, 2007

Amarygmus, s. g. *Pyanirygmus*, *visendus* BREMER, 2007: 2007a, 23-26.

Material. *Thailand mer.*, Sai Buri, 6.42 N-101.37 E, IV.1993, J. HORÁK leg. (paratype, 1 ♂ ZSMB).

137 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) v-rufum* GEBIEN, 1927

Amarygmus v-rufum GEBIEN, 1927: 52-53.

Annotations and illustration: BREMER 2005c, 28; fig. p.50.

Material. *Sumatra*, Fort de Kock, JACOBSON (syntype, 1 ♀ NHMB).

138 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) weberi* BREMER, 2004

Amarygmus weberi BREMER, 2004: 2004d, 143-145.

Material. *West Sumatra*, Lembah Anai Reserve, 3.IV.1996, 14 km SW from Padangpanjang, lgt. S. BECVÁR J. & S. (holotype ♂ SSB) – dito (paratypes, 2 ♂ SSB, 2 ♂ ZSMB, 2 ♀ SSB, 3 ♀ ZSMB).

139 *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) yalaensis* BREMER, 2003

Amarygmus yalaensis BREMER, 2003: 2003a, 101-103.

Material. *S. Thailand*, Betong, Gunung Cang Dun Vill., Yala Dist., 25.III.-22.IV.1993, ŠTRNAD leg. (holotype ♂ ZSMB) – *Peninsular Malaysia*, Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Korbu, 2100 m, 4.-13.III.1998, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♀ ZSMB).

***Cephalamarygmus* BREMER, 2001**

Cephalamarygmus BREMER, 2001: 2001b, 92-93.

Type species: *Amarygmus preangerensis* PIC, 1952.

1 *Cephalamarygmus preangerensis* (PIC, 1952)

Amarygmus preangerensis PIC, 1952: 3.

Cephalamarygmus preangerensis (PIC, 1952): BREMER 2001b, 92-94; fig.: BREMER 2010, 148.

Redescription: BREMER 2001, 92-94.

Material. *Sumatra*, Palembang (2 MNHN).

Further distribution: Java; Borneo.

2 *Cephalamarygmus merkli* sp. n.

(see p. 64).

***Cerysia* BREMER, 2001**

Cerysia, subgenus of *Amarygmus* DALMAN, 1823: BREMER 2001a, 68.

Cerysia [genus n.]: BREMER 2004: 2004b, 8-9,

Type of the genus: *Elixota laevicornis* BLAIR, 1929.

Two species of this genus occur: *Cerysia celebensis* (BLAIR, 1929) (from Sulawesi, Borneo) and *Cerysia laevicornis* (BLAIR, 1929) (from Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo). *Cerysia laevicornis* (BLAIR, 1929) displays myrmecophilic habits. It is found together with *Oecophila smaragdina* FABRICIUS, 1775 (Formicoidea) on trunks at night (observation of Dr. GRIMM: BREMER 2010, 141).

1 *Cerysia laevicornis* (BLAIR, 1929)

Elixota laevicornis BLAIR, 1929: 1929b, 244.

Amarygmus, s. g. *Cerysia, laevicornis* (BLAIR, 1929): BREMER 2001a, 68

Cerysia laevicornis (BLAIR, 1929); [stat. n.]: BREMER 2004b, 8-9.

Material. *Peninsular Malaysia*, 90 km NE of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Mt. Gerah, 1900 m, 1.-17.IV.2000, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ZSMB) – Kuala Lumpur, 22.IV.1935 (1 BMNH) – Kuala Lumpur, Gardens, Coll. H. M. PENDLEBURY, 8.II.1930 (1 BMNH) – *Singapore*, H. N. RIDLEY (syntype, 1 BMNH).

Further distribution: Borneo.

***Sylvanoplonyx* BREMER, 2010**

Sylvanoplonyx BREMER, 2010: 157-158.

Type species: *Sylvanoplonyx femoralis* BREMER, 2010: 157-158, fig. p.150.

***Sylvanoplonyx kabourecki* sp. n.**

(see p. 65).

***Plesiophthalmus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857**

Plesiophthalmus MOTSCHULSKY, 1857: 34.

Cyriogeton PASCOE, 1871: 350; [syn.]: MASUMOTO 1989b, 536.

Type species of *Plesiophthalmus*: *Plesiophthalmus nigrocyaneus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857.

Type species of *Cyriogeton*: *Cyriogeton insigne* PASCOE, 1871.

Annotation. This is a genus with numerous species in the Oriental and Eastern Palaearctic regions. Only three species has been described from the Malayan Peninsula yet, one from Sumatra. One more species has been described as *Plesiophthalmus* from the Malayan Peninsula. I transferred this species from *Plesiophthalmus* to *Amarygmus*, s. g. *Pyanirygmus*: see *Amarygmus*, *Pyanirygmus*, *cameronensis* (MASUMOTO, 2001), see p. 70.

1 *Plesiophthalmus cuccodoroi* MASUMOTO, 2001

Plesiophthalmus cuccodoroi MASUMOTO, 2001: 70-71; figs. pp.61,65.

Material. Sumatra, Sitahoan, IV.1981, DIEHL leg. (holotype ♂ NHMG).

2 *Plesiophthalmus evae* MASUMOTO, 2000

Plesiophthalmus evae MASUMOTO, 2000: 154-156; figs. pp.147,155.

Material. W. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, IV.1994, FATT leg. (holotype ♂ NHMP).

3 *Plesiophthalmus nakanei* MASUMOTO, 1991

Plesiophthalmus nakanei MASUMOTO, 1991: 27-29, figs. pp.13, 21.

Material. Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanahrata, 14.I.1980, H. DETANI leg. (holotype ♂ NSMT) – Malaysia, 19 miles from Tapah, 3.IV.1976, Y. MIYAKE (paratype 1 NSMT) – Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 1500-1700 m, 1.-13.II.2003, P. PACHOLÁTKO leg. (1 ♂, 1 ♀ Coll. Pacholátka, Brno, 1 ♀ ZSMB) – Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet, 1200m, 18.-22.I.1999, P. ČECHOVSKÝ leg. (1 ♂ ZSMB) – Perak, Cameron Highlands, I. 1985, leg. WONG (1 ♀ SMNS).

4 *Plesiophthalmus tsugeae* MASUMOTO, 2000

Plesiophthalmus tsugeae MASUMOTO, 2000: 156-157, figs. 147,155.

Material. West Malaysia, Perak, Maxwell Hill, Bukit Larut, Taiping env., III.-IV.1995 (holotype ♂ NHMP).

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Zusammenfassung

Sechzehn neue Arten der Gattung *Amarygmus* DALMAN, 1823 und je eine neue Art der Gattungen *Cephalamarygmus* BREMER, 2001 und *Sylvanoplonyx* BREMER, 2010 (Col., Tenebrionidae, Amarygmni) werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) acutulus* sp. n. (Sumatra), *Amarygmus (Ama-*

rygmus collocatus **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) dimidiatus* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) filiaster* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) haeuseri* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) inditus* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) lepidus* **sp. n.** (Sumatra, Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) neotericus* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus (Pyanirygmus) proconsul* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) pupillaris* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) rudis* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tiomanensis* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) tutularis* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) vanus* **sp. n.** (Malaysia Sabah), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) variipes* **sp. n.** (Sumatra), *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) victus* **sp. n.** (Malaysia), *Cephalamarygmus merkli* **sp. n.** (Sumatra, Borneo), *Sylvanoplonyx kabourecki* **sp. n.** (Peninsular Malaysia).

Zusätzlich werden einige Angaben zu *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) padangus* GEBIEN, 1927 gemacht, und diese Art wird abgebildet. Außerdem werden verbesserte Abbildungen von *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) steatitis* BREMER, 2005 und *Amarygmus (Amarygmus) orphanus* BREMER, 2004 geliefert.

Die auf der Malayischen Halbinsel und auf Sumatra vorkommenden Arten der Gattungen *Amarygmus* DALMAN, 1823, *Cephalamarygmus* BREMER, 2001, *Cerysia* BREMER, 2001 und *Plesiophthalmus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857 werden einschliesslich ihrer Fundorte gelistet.

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