

New data, new species, and two new genera of Aleocharinae from the Oriental Region (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)*

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Abstract

Seventeen tribes (Hygronomini, Leucocraspedini, Pronomaeini, Gyrophaenini, Placusini, Homalotini, Diestotini, Bolitocharini, Falagriini, Pronomaeini, Sahlbergiini, Athetini, Lomechusini, Pygostenini, Thamiaraeini, Oxypodini, Aleocharini), 37 genera (*Hygrochara*, *Leucocraspedum*, *Myllaena*, *Pronomaea*, *Gyrophaena*, *Brachida*, *Pseudoligota*, *Placusa*, *Neosilusa*, *Stenomastax*, *Neomalota*, *Coenonica*, *Diestota*, *Pseudatheta*, *Falagria*, *Malayloeblius*, *Ischnopoda*, *Gnypeta*, *Isotodolera*, *Outachyusa*, *Gastropaga*, *Irianmerinx*, *Atheta*, *Pelioptera*, *Myrmedonota*, *Tetrabothrus*, *Orphnebius*, *Drusilla*, *Zyras*, *Micropolemon*, *Doryloxenus*, *Mimacrotona*, *Medeterusa*, *Amarochara*, *Eloschara*, *Pseudoplandria*, *Aleochara*) and 111 species are recognized. Two genera, *Irianmerinx* **n. gen.**, of the *Athetini* and *Eloschara* **n. gen.** of the *Aleocharini*, and 52 species, are described as new to science: *Hygrochara sumatrensis* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum moluccanum* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum alularum* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum diuremnense* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum bormense* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum fakfakense* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum nalcaense* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum paniaense* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum riedeli* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum asymmetricum* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum muliense* **n. sp.**, *Leucocraspedum mimopapuanum* **n. sp.**, *Myllaena sumatrensis* **n. sp.**, *Myllaena temburongensis* **n. sp.**, *Myllaena pilae* **n. sp.**, *Pseudoligota muliensis* **n. sp.**, *Neosilusa rougemonti* **n. sp.**, *Stenomastax molucchicola* **n. sp.**, *Stenomastax thaigigatheca* **n. sp.**, *Stenomastax thaifuscicollis* **n. sp.**, *Coenonica angkhangensis* **n. sp.**, *Coenonica fuscotibialis* **n. sp.**, *Coenonica antesulcata* **n. sp.**, *Pseudatheta moluccana* **n. sp.**, *Pseudatheta pahangensis* **n. sp.**, *Falagria (Myrmeccephalus) moluccana* **n. sp.**, *Gnypeta moluccana* **n. sp.**, *Gnypeta halmaherensis* **n. sp.**, *Gastropaga moluccana* **n. sp.**, *Gastropaga malaydecipiens* **n. sp.**, *Irianmerinx nabirensis* **n. sp.**, *Atheta (Microdota) thainigra* **n. sp.**, *Atheta (Dimetrota) nepalotoides* **n. sp.**, *Pelioptera mo-*

lucchensis **n. sp.**, *Pelioptera rougemonti* **n. sp.**, *Tetrabothrus neoguineensis* **n. sp.**, *Orphnebius hartmanni* **n. sp.**, *Orphnebius malaypusillus* **n. sp.**, *Drusilla thai* **n. sp.**, *Drusilla calicis* **n. sp.**, *Drusilla thaifuscicollis* **n. sp.**, *Zyras (Zyras) inversus* **n. sp.**, *Zyras (Zyras) thainiger* **n. sp.**, *Zyras (Rhynchodonia) asciaferus* **n. sp.**, *Zyras (Diaulaconia) lecoqi* **n. sp.**, *Zyras (Diaulaconia) cambocompressicornis* **n. sp.**, *Zyras (Glossacantha) hagiangensis* **n. sp.**, *Micropolemon sumatrensis* **n. sp.**, *Medeterusa moluccensis* **n. sp.**, *Eloschara singaporensis* **n. sp.**, *Aleochara (Aleochara) thaitactilis* **n. sp.**, *Aleochara (Xenochara) takuapensis* **n. sp.** All new species and the new genera are illustrated and compared with similar species or genera. *Zyras subgeminus* is the new name for *Zyras parageminus* Pace, 2010 (not *Z. parageminus* Pace, 1988). *Ischnopoda apicipennis* (Cameron, 1939), is the new combination for *Tachyusa apicipennis* Cameron, 1939. The hitherto unpublished aedeagus of *Doryloxenus groveri* Kistner & Jacobson, 1975, is illustrated.

Key words: Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, taxonomy, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia

Introduction

The Oriental fauna of the subfamily Aleocharinae is still little known. Since the BERNHAUER's (1914, 1915a, 1915b, 1916) publications, those of CAMERON (1918, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1950), and present author (PACE 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2000, 2002, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c, 2003d, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2005a, 2005b, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d, 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2008d, 2008e, 2008f, 2008g, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010a, 2010b; PACE et al. 2009) numerous papers have been published

*271th "Contribution to the knowledge of Aleocharinae".

on the fauna of the area. Recent scientific research has resulted in the discovery of further new taxa which are described and illustrated here. The discovery of two new species belonging to two new genera, which are described below together with 53 other new species, shows that more research on the Aleocharinae of the Oriental region is needed to increase our knowledge of the biodiversity of this geographical area. The great diversity of the Aleocharinae fauna results in part from changes in the natural environment that began some 23 million years ago and due microhabitat specializations as manifested by differentiation of the mouth structures and tarsal formula.

Material and methods

The specimens examined were submitted to me for study by Matthias Hartmann of the Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Dr. James F. Cornell of Charlotte, N.C., U.S.A, Guillaume de Rougemont from London, Michael Schülke from Berlin and Dr. Alexey V. Shavrin of the Daugavpils University, Latvia and Prof. Jean-Claude Lecoq, Santeny, France.

The taxonomic study of the species from Oriental region, compared with those of other zoogeographic regions, presents serious problems that are best resolved through examination of the characters of the aedeagus, the spermatheca, and the shape of the ligula and of the maxillae. Both male and female specimens were dissected and the genital and oral structures mounted in Canada balsam (on small transparent plastic strips beneath the specimen). The genital and oral structures were studied using a compound microscope and drawn by means of eyepiece reticule. The habitus of the new species were photographed by using a digital Canon Power Shot A610, 5.0 mega pixel camera. All the figures were modified and arranged in plates using Adobe Photoshop software.

The species described here are clearly recognizable, mainly through the illustrations of habitus, aedeagus and spermatheca. For this reason the descriptions are brief, and limited; only other traits, such as the reticulation and the granulation which are difficult to illustrate are described. However in the case of the subfamily Aleocharinae, a very accurate and long description does not always enable accurate identification of the

various species. Illustrations of the aedeagus and/or spermatheca, together with the habitus, are needed in addition to the description in order to positively identify species in this group. Details such as those of the proportions of the pronotum are omitted from the description because these are obvious from the photograph of the habitus.

Acronyms

Acronyms for Museum and private collections are used as follows:

- NME - Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt
- NHML - Natural History Museum in London
- MNHUB- Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin
- ISBD - Institute of Systematic Biology, Daugavpils University (Daugavpils, Latvia)
- IRSCB - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles
- FMNHC - Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
- SDEI - Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Münchenberg
- CSCH - private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin
- CROU - private collection Guillaume de Rougemont, London
- CLEQ - private collection Prof. Jean-Claude Lecoq, Santeny, France
- CCOR - private collection Dr. James F. Cornell of Charlotte, N.C., U.S.A,

List of the species, grouped in tribes, with descriptions

HYGRONOMINI Thomson, 1859

Hygrochara sumatrensis n. sp. (Figs 1 and 54–56)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Aceh prov., Ke-dahm 1330 m, Gunung Leuser national park, 03°58'49 "N 097°15'14"E, 18.I.2011, R. Cibuļskis leg. (ISBD).

Description. Length 2.7 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, head and free abdominal 3–5 tergites brown, pygidium yellowish-red, antennae brown with the two

basal antennomeres yellowish-red, extremities of the antennae lost, legs yellow. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to sixth longer than broad, remaining antennomeres lost. Reticulation of the fore-body absent, that of the abdomen superficial. Puncturation of the fore-body fine, very dense and superficial, that of the abdomen evanescent and close. The head bears a deep discal fovea. Median sulcus of the pronotum superficial. Abdomen with three basal transverse sulci. Aedeagus: figs 54–55, sixth free urotergite of the male: fig. 56.

Comparative notes. In the color and the shape of the body, the new species is similar to *H. kinabaluensis* Pace, 2007 from Borneo, but in the new species the the apex of aedeagus is very narrow in ventral view, while in *H. kinabaluensis* it is very broad. The long internal tubule of the aedeagus of the new species is absent in the aedeagus of *H. kinabaluensis* and the “crista apicalis” is absent in the aedeagus of the new species, but very developed in *H. kinabaluensis*.

LEUCOCRASPEDINI Fenyés, 1821

Leucocraspedum vietnamense Pace, 2004

Leucocraspedum vietnamense Pace, 2004a: 196

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Viet Nam N (Na Nang) 160 km NNW Hanoi, 150–200 m, Env. of Na Hang, 1–14.VI.1996, J. Roma & A. Napolov leg. (CCOR); 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Viet Nam N (Na Nang) 160 km NNW Hanoi, 150–200 m, Env. of Na Hang, 1–14.VI.1996, J. Roma & A. Napolov leg. (CCOR).

Distribution: Vietnam.

Leucocraspedum moluccanum n. sp. (Figs 2 and 57)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 13–14.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 150 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Description. Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, three basal fourths of the fifth free tergite and sixth brown, antennae yellowish-red, with the two basal antennomeres yellow, the tenth and the eleventh brown,

legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Head reclined under the pronotum, artificially raised in the photograph. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth longer than broad, seventh to tenth transverse. Head, pronotum and abdomen devoid of reticulation, that of the elytra evident. Granulation of the head fine, close and superficial, that of pronotum and elytra fine, close and salient, that of the abdomen fine and evanescent, only to the posterior margin of every free urotergites salient. Abdominal sulci absent. Aedeagus: fig. 57.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species is gigantic, about 0.57 mm, with an internal whip-like structure. Another species, *L. flagelliferum* Pace, 2004 from Sulawesi, shares these two characters, but the aedeagus is only 0.37 mm long. The new species is distinguished by the absence of hollow near her “crista apicalis”, which in *L. flagelliferum* is deep, by the short whip-like inner structure, and not leaning from the apical orifice, while it is externally very long in *L. flagelliferum* and with the preapical ventral profile sinuate, while in *L. flagelliferum* is rectilinear.

Leucocraspedum alularum n. sp. (Figs 3 and 58–59)

Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Paniai Mulia (N), to Dowome, 2200–2250 m, 8.VII.1994, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.7 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, abdomen reddish, antennae yellowish-brown with the four basal antennomeres yellow and the eleventh brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than the first, third as long as the second, fourth to seventh longer than broad, eighth and ninth as long as broad, tenth transverse. Head, pronotum and abdomen devoid of reticulation, that of the elytra superficial. Granulation of the pronotum superficial, that of the pronotum indistinct, that of elytra and abdomen close and salient. Aedeagus: figs 58–59.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species is sinuous on the ventral side as is the aedeagus of *L. nepalense* Pace, 1989 from Nepal, but much less so. The aedeagus of the new species also bears two triangular lateral laminae, which are absent in the aedeagus of *L. nepalense*.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the presence of wing-like expansions of the aedeagus.

Leucocraspedum diuremnense n. sp. (Figs 4 and 60–61)

Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya Diuremna, 1900–2100 m, 9–11.IX.1992, A. Riedel leg. (CSCH)

Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, same origin (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, abdomen brown with the posterior margin of the free tergites 1–4 and pygidium reddish, antennae yellowish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow and the eleventh brown, legs yellow. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth longer than broad, fifth and sixth as long as broad, seventh to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body absent, except on the elytra on which it is evident. Granulation of head and abdomen close and salient, that of pronotum and elytra close and superficial. Aedeagus: fig. 60, spermatheca fig. 61.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *L. nepalense* Pace, 1989 from Nepal. The proximal bulb of the spermatheca is spherical and of analogous size but the distal bulb of the spermatheca is narrow and cylindrical in the new species, globular that of *L. nepalense*. The aedeagus of the new species is rectilinear ventrally, bisinuate in *L. nepalense*.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the toponym Diuremna.

Leucocraspedum bormense n. sp. (Figs 5 and 62–63)

Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, Borne, 13–18.VIII.1992, A. Riedel leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, same origin; 1 ♀, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Vogelkop-Halbinsel, Prov. Manokwari, Minyambou, 1500–1900 m, 13.IV.1993, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.7 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, head and pronotum reddish, antennae yellowish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow and the eleventh brown, legs reddish. Second antennomere longer than the first, third as long as the second, fourth to seventh longer than broad, eighth as long as

broad, ninth and tenth transverse. Reticulation evident only on the elytra. Granulation of head, elytra and abdomen salient, that of the pronotum indistinct. Aedeagus: fig. 62; spermatheca: fig. 63.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species is similar in shape to that of *L. phatoense* Pace, 2004 from Thailand. It is distinguished by the distal bulb of the spermatheca being symmetrical and with a deep umbilicus, while that of *L. phatoense* is asymmetrical with a short umbilicus. The proximal bulb of the spermatheca is evident in the new species, indistinct in *L. phatoense*.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the toponym Borne.

Leucocraspedum fakfakense n. sp. (Figs 6 and 64)

Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Fakfak Prov., ca. 20 km W Timika, SP 7, 30 m, 8–11.I.1996, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB)

Description. Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, pronotum yellow, pygidium reddish, antennae yellow with seventh to eleventh antennomeres yellowish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to sixth longer than broad, seventh as long as broad, eighth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body absent, except on the elytra on which it is superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum indistinct. Granulation of the elytra fine and evident, that of the abdomen close and clearly visible. Aedeagus: fig. 64.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species is similar in shape to that of *L. ousseti* Pace, 1990 from Philippines. It is distinguished by the “crista apicalis” being low and projecting upwardly, unlike in *L. ousseti*. The long internal whip-like structure of the aedeagus of the new species is absent in the aedeagus of *L. ousseti*.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the toponym Fakfak.

Leucocraspedum nalcaense n. sp. (Figs 7 and 65)

Holotype ♀, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, Nalca, 1900–2100 m, 8.IX.1992, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.8 mm. Body shiny, brown, antennae yellowish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, eleventh brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth and fifth longer than broad, sixth and seventh as long as broad, eighth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body absent except on the elytra on which it is evident. Granulation of head and pronotum fine and superficial, that of elytra and abdomen salient. Spermatheca: fig. 65.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species has shape similar to that of *L. osellai* Pace, 1984 from Thailand. It is distinguished for the deep umbilicus of the distal bulb of the same spermatheca, absent in *L. osellai*.

Etymology. The new species takes name from the toponym Nalca.

Leucocraspedum paniaense n. sp. (Figs 8 and 66)

Holotype ♀, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Paniai Mulia, S Wuyuneeri, 1900–2000 m, 6–7.VII.1994, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, antennae yellowish-brown with antennomeres nine to eleven brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth longer than broad, fifth and sixth as long as broad, seventh to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the elytra strong, absent on the rest of the body. Granulation of head and pronotum fine and superficial, that of elytra and abdomen close, fine and salient. Spermatheca: fig. 66.

Comparative notes. The new species is similar to *L. nalcaense* n. sp. also from Irian Jaya described above in the shape of the distal bulb of the spermatheca. It is evidently distinguished in the proximal part of the spermatheca being longer than that of *L. nalcaense*.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the toponym Paniai.

Leucocraspedum riedeli n. sp. (Figs 9 and 67)

Holotype ♀, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, Nalca, 1900–2100 m, 8.IX.1992, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.1 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae yellowish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow and the three terminal brown, legs

yellowish-red. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth longer than broad, fifth as long as broad, sixth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Granulation of the body close, fine and superficial. Spermatheca: fig. 67.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species is in shape and dimensions similar to that of *L. nepalense* Pace, 1989 from Nepal. It is distinguished by the very deep umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca, in *L. nepalense* shallower, and by the short intermediary portion between distal and proximal bulb of the spermatheca, which is long in *L. nepalense*. The elytra of the new species are as long as the pronotum, those of *L. nepalense* shorter than the pronotum.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to its collector A. Riedel.

Leucocraspedum asymmetricum n. sp. (Figs 10 and 68)

Holotype ♀, Malaysia, Cameron Highl., Gn. Jasar, 1400–1600 m, 6.IV.1990, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.1 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, abdomen reddish-brown, antennae brown with the basal antennomere and antennomeres 3–7 yellowish-brown, eighth to eleventh brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Head and abdomen devoid of reticulation, that of pronotum and elytra very superficial. Granulation of head and pronotum very evanescent, that of elytra and abdomen salient. Spermatheca: fig. 68.

Comparative notes. The asymmetrical shape of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is also observed in the distal bulb of the spermatheca of *L. phatoense* Pace, 2004 from Thailand, but the length of the spermatheca of the new species is almost half that of *L. phatoense*. The spermatheca of the new species is much arched, while that of *L. phatoense* is almost rectilinear. The umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is triangular, while it is half-elliptical in *L. phatoense*.

Etymology. The new species takes name from the asymmetrical shape of the distal bulb of its spermatheca.

Leucocraspedum muliense n. sp. (Figs 11 and 69)

Holotype ♀, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Paniai Mulia, S Wuyuneeri, 1900–2000 m, 6–7.VII.1994, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, pygidium yellowish-red, antennae yellowish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, eleventh brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse. Very superficial reticulation on the elytra, absent on the rest of the body. Granulation of head and elytra superficial, that of pronotum and abdomen salient. Spermatheca: fig. 69.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species has a shape and dimensions similar to that of *L. papuanum* Pace, 2000 also from New Guinea. It is distinguished by the proximal bulb of the spermatheca being not dilated, while in *L. papuanum* the proximal bulb of the spermatheca is broad. The eleventh antennomere of the new species is as long as the three united preceding antennomeres, while in *L. papuanum* the eleventh is as long as the eight preceding united antennomeres. The spermatheca of the new species has a shape and dimensions similar to that of *L. papuanum* Pace, 2000 also from New Guinea. It differs in the proximal bulb of the spermatheca being not dilated, while in *L. papuanum* the proximal bulb of the spermatheca is broad.

Etymology. The new species derives its name from the toponym Mulia.

Leucocraspedum mimopapuanum n. sp. (Figs 12 and 70)

Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Prov. Jayawijaya, Anggruk, 1200–1500 m, 23.IX.1992, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB)

Paratype: 1 ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Paniai Mulia (N), to Dowome, 2200–2250 m, 8.VII.1994, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.1 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-brown, head brown, antennae yellowish-red with the three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere as long as the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to sixth longer than broad, seventh to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head fine and close. Granulation of

the pronotum close and very superficial, that of elytra and abdomen evident. Aedeagus: fig. 70.

Comparative notes. The new species has a very long eleventh antennomere, as in *L. papuanum* Pace, 2000 also from New Guinea. It is distinguished by the strongly hollow aedeagus near the “crista apicalis”, while in *L. papuanum* the aedeagus is not hollow near the “crista apicalis” and the “crista proximalis” is very tangent in the aedeagus of the new species, scarcely so in the aedeagus of *L. papuanum*.

Etymology. The new species takes name of “Imitator of *L. papuanum*” from the great length of the eleventh antennomere present in both the species.

PRONOMAEINI Mulsant & Rey, 1873

Myllaena yaorum Pace, 1992

Myllaena yaorum Pace, 1992: 230

1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Thailand.

Myllaena sumatrensis n. sp. (Figs 13 and 71)

Holotype ♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Aceh, prov. Gunung Leuser national park, 03°58'49 “N 097°15'14”E, 18.I.2011, R. Cibułskis leg. (ISBD).

Description. Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, black, antennae black with the two basal antennomeres brown (seventh to eleventh antennomeres lost), legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth longer than broad, fifth as long as broad, sixth a little transverse, remaining antennomeres lost. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the fore-body very fine and very dense. Granulation of the abdomen close and salient. Spermatheca: fig. 71.

Comparative notes. The long shape of the spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *M. bhutanicola* Pace, 1993 from Bhutan, but it is evidently longer, 0.09 mm, than that of *M. bhutanicola*, 0.05 mm long. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is moreover devoid of an umbilicus, which is present, in distal bulb of the spermatheca of *M. bhutanicola*.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

Myllaena temburongensis n. sp. (Figs 14 and 72)

Holotype ♀, Borneo, Brunei, Temburong, Kuala Belalong KBFSC, 16.II.1995, Borcherding leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.27 mm. Body a little shiny, brown, pygidium reddish, antennae lost, legs yellow. Body covered with recumbent silky pubescence. Long lateral bristles on the abdomen. Spermatheca: fig. 72.

Comparative notes. In the spermatheca wound in coils, the new species is similar to *M. metaxifera* Pace, 2009 from New Guinea. It is distinguished by the very ample coils of the spermatheca and their reduced number, while in *M. metaxifera* the coils are narrow and numerous.

Etymology. The new species derives its name from the toponym Temburong.

Myllaena pilae n. sp. (Figs 15 and 73)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny, brown, elytra and fourth free tergite blackish-brown, antennae yellowish-brown with apical half of eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth and fifth longer than broad, sixth to ninth as long as broad, tenth transverse. Body entirely covered with silky pubescence. Long marginal bristles on the abdomen. Mesotibiae with short external median bristle. Spermatheca: fig. 73.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *M. nitidula* Kraatz, 1849 from Sri Lanka, of which I have examined the type series of six specimens labelled “Ceylon, J. Nietner, *Myllaena nitidula* Kr.” (SDEI). The new species is distinguished by the spherical and deep umbilicus, not being conical and little developed as in *M. nitidula*, and by the proximal portion wound in coils, while the proximal portion of the spermatheca of *M. nitidula* is not wound in coils. The antennomeres six to ten of *M. nitidula* are much longer than broad, those of the new species are as long as broad.

Etymology. The name means the special form of spermatheca.

Pronomaea thaxteri Bernhauer 1915

Pronomaea thaxteri Bernhauer, 1915: 148; Cameron 1939: 31; Pace 1986: 141.

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU); 1 ♀, Thailand, Chiang Dao, 26.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU); 1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Mae Salong, 23.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU); Indonesia, Java isl., Java Barat prov., Bogor N env. Curug, 10–12.I.2011, R. Cibułskis leg. (ISBD).

Distribution: India, Sumatra, Malaysia, Bali, Thailand, Borneo, Sabah, Philippines, China, Celebes, Singapore.

GYROPHAENINI Kraatz, 1856

Gyrophaena appendiculata Motschulsky, 1858

Gyrophaena appendiculata Motschulsky, 1858: 228

Gyrophaena (Acanthophaena) appendiculata; Cameron 1939: 60

1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Vietnam, Hagiang Prov., Hagiang, Bon Lai resort, 22°48'646"N 104°58'406"E, 151 m, 21.V.2009, ex UV light, A. Mudge leg. (CCOR).

Distribution: India, Malaysia, Philippines, China (Hong Kong). I have examined the type series.

Brachida indica Pace, 1993

Brachida indica Pace, 1993b: 133

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: India.

Pseudoligota affinis Cameron, 1939

Pseudoligota affinis Cameron, 1939: 147

1 ♂ and 6 ♀ ♀, Malaysia, Pahang-Tamang Neg., Kuala Tahan, 4.III.1995, Heiss & Perner leg. (CSCH).

Distribution: India.

Note. The typical series was illustrated by ASHE (1984).

Pseudoligota muliensis n. sp. (Figs 16 and 74–75)

Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Paniai Mulia (N), to Dowome, 2200–2250 m, 8.VII.1994, A. Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny, brown, antennae yellow with the eleventh antennomere brown, legs yellowish-red. Second antennomere as long as the first, third shorter than the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum very superficial, that of the abdomen absent.

Puncturation of head almost indistinct. Granulation of the pronotum close and salient, that of elytra and abdomen coarse, fine and superficial. Aedeagus: fig. 74–75.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *P. affinis* Cameron, 1939 from India but its apical portion is much narrower and more curved to the apex than in *P. affinis*.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

PLACUSINI Mulsant & Rey, 1871

***Placusa (Placusa) acuminata* Kraatz, 1859**

Placusa (Placusa) acuminata Kraatz, 1859: 43

1 ♂, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Bestagi, 1665 m, 03°12'57"N 098°31'35"E, 13.I.2011, R. Cibulskis leg. (ISBD).

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Singapore, New Guinea and Giava.

Note. The determination is confirmed by comparison with the specimens from Sri Lanka of the type series which I have examined.

***Placusa (Placusa) subacuminata* Pace, 2004**

Placusa (Placusa) subacuminata Pace, 2004d: 259

1 ♀, Thailand, Phang-nga Prov., Takuapa distr., 10 km N Khao Lak, 08°39.722'N 98°17.027'E, 25.VIII.2010, A. Skale leg. (NME).

Distribution: Thailand.

HOMALOTINI Heer, 1839

***Neosilusa moultoni* Cameron, 1920**

Neosilusa moultoni Cameron, 1920: 233; Pace, 1992: 235; Pace, 1998: 142
Plagiusa moultoni: Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926: 540

1 ♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m, 03°40'59"N 098°04'22"E, 3.II.2011, R. Cibulskis leg. (ISBD).

Distribution. Singapore, Thailand, China, Vietnam.

***Neosilusa rougemonti* n. sp.** (Figs 17 and 75–77)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratypes: 15 specimens, same origin (CROU).

Description. Length 2.9–3 mm. Body shiny, reddish, abdomen yellowish-red, antennae reddish with the eleventh antennomere yellowish-red, legs reddish. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Sec-

ond antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to seventh longer than broad, eighth as long as broad, ninth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head and pronotum very dense, that of the pronotum denser on the anterior half than on posterior, that of the abdomen sparse. Pronotum with two posterior median small fossae and on each side with a marginal lateral sulcus from midlength of the pronotum to the posterior up to a deep little fossa near the posterior angle. Superficial puncturation in the bottom of the two basal transverse sulci of the abdomen, on the sulci third and fourth with strong, close, elongate puncturation. The sides of the abdomen bear long bristles. Aedeagus: figs 75–76, spermatheca fig. 77.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species has a long ventral appendix. The aedeagus of *N. smetanai* Pace, 1989 from Nepal also has a ventral bristle, but very short appendix. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species is strongly curved to the ventral side, that of *N. smetanai* is not curved. The tenth antennomere of the new species is transverse whereas that of *N. smetanai* is longer than broad.

Etymologie: The new species is dedicated to its collector, our colleague, the staphylinid specialist Guillaume de Rougemont (par Londiniers/France).

***Stenomastax cribrum* (Fauvel, 1878)**

Thectura cribrum Fauvel, 1878: 297

Stenomastax cribrum: Cameron, 1939: 171

2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, Malaysia, Cape Rachada, 2°24'33.21"N 101°51'14.44"E, 18.I–6.II.2009, ex humus, S.W. Loth leg. (CCOR).

Distribution: India, Singapore, Sumatra, Philippines and New Guinea.

***Stenomastax variventris* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Homalota variventris Kraatz, 1859: 34.

Stenomastax variventris Cameron, 1939: 177.

18 specimens, Malaysia, Cape Rachada, 2°24'37.14"N 101°51'04.82"E, 18.I–6.II.2009, humus under fallen tree, S.W. Loth leg. (CCOR).

Distribution: Reunion, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Vietnam, Borneo and Philippines.

***Stenomastax platygaster* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Homalota platygaster Kraatz, 1859: 33

Stenomastax platygaster: Cameron, 1939: 172; Pace, 1992: 120

1 ♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m., 03°40'59"N

098°04'22"E, 13.II.2011, R. Cibulskis, V. Vahruševs & D. Volkov leg. (ISBD); 5 specimens, Malaysia, Cape Rachada, 2°24'37.14"N 101°51'04.82"E, 18.I-6.II.2009, ex humus, S.W. Loth leg. (CCOR); 1 specimen, Malaysia, Cape Rachada, 2°24'33.21"N 101°51'14.44"E, 18.I-6.II.2009, ex humus, S.W. Loth leg. (CCOR).

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Vietnam, Bali, Bengal, Australia.

Stenomastax nigrescens (Fauvel, 1905)

Homalota nigrescens Fauvel, 1905: 147

Stenomastax nigrescens Cameron, 1939: 170

1 ♂, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m., 03°40'59"N 098°04'22"E, 13.II.2011, R. Cibulskis, V. Vahruševs & D. Volkov leg. (ISBD); 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m., 03°40'59"N 098°04'22"E, 4.II.2011, R. Cibulskis leg. (ISBD).

Distribution: Nepal, Bengal, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Vietnam.

Stenomastax parallela Cameron, 1941

Stenomastax parallela Cameron, 1941: 400

1 ♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m., 03°40'59"N 098°04'22"E, 3.II.2011, R. Cibulskis, V. Vahruševs & D. Volkov leg. (ISBD).

Distribution: Philippines.

***Stenomastax molucchicola* n. sp.** (Figs 18 and 78–80)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, N Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo, S env, Tilope vill., 18 km SW Ohama, 120 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, edge of primary lowland forest, under rotten bark, 16.IX.2007, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Description. Length 2.21 mm. Body shiny, brown, head and fourth abd base of fifth free abdominal tergites black, elytra yellowish-brown with latera and posterior marggins brown, antennae brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third as long as the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum evident, that of elytra and abdomen superficial. Punctuation of the head close and evident, sparse on the frons. Granulation of pronotum and abdomen close and superficial,

that of the elytra close and salient. Aedeagus: figs. 78–79, sixth free urotergite of the male: fig. 80.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the posterior margin of the sixth free tergite of the male, the new species is similar to *S. platygaster* (Kraatz, 1859) which is widespread from Sri Lanka to the Philippines and Australia, of which I have examined the type series (SDEI). The new species is distinguished by the very broad and slightly sinuate median lobe of the sixth free tergite of the male, while in *S. platygaster* the median lobe of the sixth free urotergite of the male is narrow, with arched posterior margin. The aedeagus of the new species is sinuate in the ventral preapical region, in *S. platygaster* the same is arched. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species in ventral view is broad, but very narrow in *S. platygaster*.

Etymology. The name of the new species means "Inhabitant of the Moluccas."

***Stenomastax thaigigatheca* n. sp.** (Figs 19 and 81–83)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, same origin(CROU); 1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Mae Salong, 23.X.2010, G. de Rougemont (CROU).

Description. Length 3 mm. Body shiny, blackish-brown, abdomen and antennae brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to seventh longer than broad, eighth to tenth as long as broad. Reticulation of the anterior half of the head and elytra evident, that of pronotum and abdomen strong, that of the posterior half of the head superficial. Punctuation of the head fine and evanescent. Granulation of the pronotum close and superficial, that of elytra and of the two basal free tergites salient, that of the tergites 4–6 superficial. Head with small median discal sulcus. The pronotum bears a broad and deep median sulcus. Sides of the abdomen and median and posterior tibiae with long erect bristles. Aedeagus: figs 81–82; spermatheca: fig. 83.

Comparative notes. In the habitus, size and shape of the spermatheca and in some characters of the aedeagus, the new species is similar to *S. divisionis* Pace, 2003 from Malaysia. It is distinguished by the apex of the aedeagus being not separated in two broad lobes as in *S. divisionis*, by the short internal basal structures

of the distal bulb of the spermatheca and by the strong reticulation of the abdomen. In *S. divisionis* the internal basal structures of the distal bulb of the spermatheca are long and the reticulation of the abdomen is superficial.

Etymology. The specific name means “Thai giant spermatheca”.

***Stenomastax thaifuscicollis* n. sp.** (Figs 20 and 84)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (CROU)

Description. Length 2.3 mm. Head and pronotum opaque, elytra a slightly opaque, abdomen shiny. Body brown, base of abdomen and pygidium reddish, antennae with the two basal antennomeres brown and the eleventh yellowish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and abdomen strong, that of pronotum and elytra evident. Puncturation of the head indistinct. Granulation of pronotum and elytra evident, that of the abdomen superficial, but on the fifth free tergite salient and close. Head with a discal median depression, a fine sulcus in the background. Pronotum with a broad median depression extending from the anterior to the posterior margin. No long lateral bristles of the abdomen. Spermatheca: fig. 84.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the spermatheca the new species is similar to *S. variventris* (Kraatz, 1859) from Sri Lanka, the Mascarene islands, Vietnam and the Philippines, of which I have examined the type series of 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ labelled “Ceylan, J. Nietner, *Homalota variventris* Kr.” (MNHUB). The spermatheca of the new species has long basal internal structures of the distal bulb (short in *S. variventris*) and the proximal portion is wound in narrow coils, while in *S. variventris* the coils are ample.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “Thai dark pronotum”.

Neomalota cingulata Cameron, 1920

Neomalota cingulata Cameron, 1920: 245

4 specimens, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo.

Coenonica ming Pace, 1993

Coenonica ming Pace, 1993: 80

1 ♀, Thailand, Chiang Dao, 26.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: China.

Coenonica varicornis (Kraatz, 1859)

Leptusa varicornis Kraatz, 1859: 13

Coenonica varicornis; Cameron, 1939: 161

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Mae Salong, 23.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Note. I have examined the type series.

Coenonica absurda Pace, 1998

Coenonica absurda Pace, 1998a: 183

1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: China.

***Coenonica angkhangensis* n. sp.** (Figs 21 and 85–86)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 2.27 mm. Head and pronotum opaque, elytra shiny, abdomen very shiny. Body brown, posterior margin of the three basal free abdominal tergites and pygidium reddish, antennae blackish-brown with apical half of eleventh segment brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head strong only on the disc, absent on elytra, that of the abdomen superficial, on the fifth free urotergite of the male evanescent and very transverse. Puncturation of the head very dense, but on the disc sparse. Puncturation of the pronotum very dense. Granulation of the elytra close and superficial, that of the abdomen close, but sparse on the fifth free urotergite. Aedeagus: fig. 85–86.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *C. loebliana* Pace, 1989 from Nepal. It is distinguished by the apex of the aedeagus, which in ventral view is narrow over a long extent, in *C. loebliana* apex of the aedeagus narrow for short extent. The posterior margin of the sixth free urotergite of the male is linear in the new species, serrate in *C. loebliana*.

Etymology. The new species takes name from the toponym Angkhang.

Coenonica fuscotibialis n. sp. (Figs 22 and 87)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (CROU).

Description. Length 2.5 mm. Head and pronotum opaque, elytra slightly opaque, abdomen shiny. Body brown, antennae brown with the third basal antennomere yellowish-red, legs yellowish-brown with tibiae brown. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region, in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the fore-body strong, that of the abdomen irregular and polygonal, superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum indistinct, that of the elytra close and very superficial. Granulation of the abdomen close, but on free tergites 4–5 sparse. Spermatheca: fig. 87.

Comparative notes. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is as long as that of *C. rufiventris* Cameron, 1943 from Borneo, of which I have examined the femal holotype labelled “Borneo, Mt. Pais, *C. rufiventris* Cam., Type” (NHML). The spermatheca of the new species has the distal bulb notably broader than in *C. rufiventris*, with proximal portion also broad, while this is narrow in *C. rufiventris*. Antennomeres four to nine of the new species are very transverse, those of *C. rufiventris* are a slightly transverse. The fore-body of *C. rufiventris* is covered with strong granulation, which is absent on the fore-body of the new species.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “With the dark tibiae.”

Coenonica antesulcata n. sp. (Figs 23 and 88)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 2.3 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head brown, free abdominal tergites four and five brown, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region, in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third as long as the second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head strong, close and deep, that of the elytra sparse and irregularly distributed. Granulation of the pronotum close and salient, that of the abdomen very dense, but on the fifth free tergite

less close. The head bears a median longitudinal discal fovea. Pronotum with an anterior median sulcus and two long posterior median sulci united to the posterior as in the letter U. Spermatheca: fig. 88.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *C. angusticollis* Cameron, 1920 from Singapore and Philippines, of which I have examined 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ of the type series the holotype of which is labelled “Singapore, Sembawang, Dr Cameron, *Coenonica angusticollis* Cam., Type.” (NMHNL). The new species is distinguished by the broader spermatheca, with proximal portion short, while it is long in *C. angusticollis*. The anterior median sulcus of the pronotum of the new species is not present on the pronotum of *C. angusticollis*.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “with anterior sulcus”, because the pronotum has an anterior median sulcus.

DIESTOTINI Mulsant & Rey, 1871

Diestota testacea (Kraatz, 1859)

Bolitochara testacea Kraatz, 1859: 17

Diestota testacea: Fauvel, 1906: 86; Cameron, 1939: 164; Pace, 1984: 15
1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 18 km SW Oham, 16.IX.2007, edge of primary forest, under rotten bark, 120 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 1 ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, central Weda Selatan distr. Wai-roro vill., 10 km W, Gunung Benteng mt., 150–450 m, 19.IX.2007, prim. rain forest river valley, small clearing beaten, 0°12'20.19"N 127°48'44.87"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 5 specimens, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Aceh prov., Kedambe, 400 m., 03°40'48"N 097°39'40"E, 16.I.2011, R. Cibulskis, V. Vahruševs & D. Volkov leg. (ISBD); 5 specimens, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m., 03°40'59"N 098°04'22"E, 3.II.2011, R. Cibulskis leg. (ISBD); 1 specimen, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Tangkahan, Gunung Leuser nat. park, 100 m., 03°40'59"N 098°04'22"E, 4.II.2011, R. Cibulskis leg. (ISBD); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Malaysia, Cape Rachada, 2°24'37.14"N 101°51'04.82"E, 18.I–6.II.2009, humus under fallen tree, S.W. Loth leg. (CCOR); 2 ♀♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU);

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Mae Salong, 23.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Mascarene, Seychelles, India, Giava, Philippines, New Guinea.

BOLITOCARINI Mannerheim, 1830

Pseudatheta moluccana n. sp. (Figs 24 and 89-91)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, central Weda Selatan distr. Wairoro vill., 10 km W, Gunung Benteng mt., 150–450 m, 19.IX.2007, prim. rain forest river valley, small clearing beaten, 0°12'20.19"N 127°48'44.87"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, same origin (NME).

Description. Length 1.69 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head reddish, three posterior quarters of the elytra and fourth free urotergite black, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of the third yellow, apex of the eleventh reddish, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth as long as wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Head and pronotum devoid of reticulation, that of the elytra evident, that of the abdomen superficial. Puncturation of the head close and evident. Granulation of pronotum and elytra close, fine and salient, that of the abdomen fine and superficial, arranged in transverse rows on the fifth free urotergite. On each elytra there is a strong very salient sutural granule distanced from the internal posterior angle. Sixth free tergite of the male with broad and rounded median longitudinal relief. Aedeagus: fig. 89; sixth free urotergite of the male: fig. 90; spermatheca: fig. 91.

Comparative notes. In the presence of a ventral laminar appendix of the aedeagus, the new species is comparable to *P. elegans* Cameron, 1920 from Singapore, of which I have examined six specimens of the type series, the holotype of which is labelled "Mandai, Singapore, Fungus, Dr. Cameron, *Pseudatheta elegans* Cam., Type" (NHML). The ventral blade of the aedeagus of the new species has parallel sides, while that of *P. elegans* are strongly convergent towards the apex. The distal bulb of the spermatheca is very long in the new species, short in *P. elegans*. The posterior median incision of the sixth free tergite of the male is broad in the new species (fig. 90), very narrow in *P. elegans*.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

Pseudatheta pahangensis n. sp. (Figs 25 and 92)

Holotype ♀, Malaysia, Pahang-Tamang Neg., Kuala Tahan, 4.III.1995, Heiss & Perner leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 1.2 mm. Body slightly shiny, yellowish-red, three posterior fourths of the elytra brown, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of the third yellow, eleventh reddish, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region, in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth very transverse. Reticulation of the head superficial, that of pronotum and elytra absent, that of the abdomen strong. Puncturation of the fore-body close and evident. Granulation of the abdomen faintly evident. Spermatheca: fig. 92.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *P. elegans* Cameron, 1920 from Singapore, of which I have examined six specimens of the type series, the holotype of which is labelled "Mandai, Singapore, Fungus, Dr Cameron, *Pseudatheta elegans* Cam., Type." (NHML). The spermatheca of the new species has the proximal portion very broad, while that of *P. elegans* is narrow.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

FALAGRIINI Mulsant & Rey, 1873

Falagria (Falagria) vicina Cameron, 1939

Falagria (Falagria) vicina Cameron, 1939: 244

7 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Licht+Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: India, Andamane, Bali, Hong Kong.

Falagria (Myrmecocephalus) javanica Cameron, 1939

Falagria (Stenagria) javanica Cameron, 1939: 4

6 specimens, Thailand, Phang-nga Prov., Takuapa distr., 10 km N Khao Ak Ton, Chongfa Waterfall, 08°39.22'N 98°17.027'E, 28.VIII.2010, A. Skale leg. (NME)

Distribution: Java, Bali, Celebes, Sumatra.

Note. These specimens were compared with the types.

Falagria (Myrmecocephalus) derougemonti Pace, 1984

Falagria (Stenagria) derougemonti Pace, 1984: 437

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU)

Distribution: Burma, Thailand.

Falagria (*Myrmecocephalus*) *seminitens* Cameron, 1933
Falagria (*Stenagria*) *seminitens* Cameron, 1933: 356

1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU); 1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Mae Salong, 23.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Borneo, Malaysia, Java, Bali, Taiwan.

Note. The ♂ holotype, which I have examined, is labelled: “B.N. Borneo, nr. Kinabalu Tesson Bok Pass, 18.3.1929, *F. seminitens* Cam. Type” (NHML).

Falagria (*Myrmecocephalus*) *moluccana* n. sp. (Figs 26 and 93–94)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 13–14.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 150 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15 km SW Oham, 20.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 190 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 1 ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Wairoro vill., 10 km W, 18–20.IX.2007, primary rain forest, river valley, beaten, 150–450 m, 0°12'20.19"N 127°48'44"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Description. Length 2.7 mm. Body shiny, brown, elytra and second free abdominal tergite reddish-brown, first free tergite of the male yellow, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red and the three apical reddish, legs reddish-brown with base of the femora yellow, tibiae and tarsi reddish. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth longer than broad. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, that of the abdomen very superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum very fine, very dense and evanescent. Granulation of elytra and abdomen fine, close and superficial. Pronotum with a deep median sulcus. Two basal transverse sulci of the abdomen without puncturation in the bottom. Aedeagus: figs 93–94.

Comparative notes. The new species has an internal and external structure of the aedeagus and oblique temples as in *F. javanica* Cameron, 1939 from Java and Bali, of which I have examined the holotype ♀ labelled “Java, Preanger, Telagawarna, Mt. Poentiak, 1480 ms,

39.III.1938, *F. javanica* Cam., Type” (NHML) and males and females from Bali (NHML). The aedeagus of the new species in ventral view is brusquely sinuate, while in *F. javanica* the ventral outline of the aedeagus is nearly rectilinear. The internal whip-like structure of the aedeagus of the new species is thin and strongly delivous from the apical orifice, that of *F. javanica* is strong and only slightly delivous the apical orifice. The basal bulb of the aedeagus of the new species is spheric-albut in ventral view, elliptic and elongate in *F. javanica*.
Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

SAHLBERGIINI Kistner, 1993

Malayloeblius *sausai* Hlaváč & Maruyama, 2004

Malayloeblius sausai Hlaváč & Maruyama, 2004: 197

1 ♂, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Licht+Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Malaysia.

ATHETINI Casey, 1910

Ischnopoda *apicipennis* (Cameron, 1939) comb. n.

Tachyusa apicipennis Cameron, 1939: 266

1 ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, central Weda Selatan distr. Wairoro vill., 10 km W, Gunung Benteng mt., 150–450 m, 18.IX.2007, prim. rain forest river valley, UV-light, 0°12'20.19"N 127°48'44.87"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Thailand, Lampang, at light, 18.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: India, Thailand.

Ischnopoda *philippinensis* Pace, 2005

Ischnopoda philippinensis Pace, 2005d: 18

1 ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 13–14.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 150 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Distribution: Philippines.

Gnypeta *modesta* Bernhauer, 1915

Gnypeta (s. str.) *modesta* Bernhauer, 1915: 239 Pace, 1984: 441; Pace, 2000: 42

1 ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, central Weda Selatan distr. Wairoro vill., 10 km W, Gunung Benteng mt., 150–450 m, 18–19.IX.2007, primary rain forest,

UV-light, river valley, 0°12'20.19"N 127°48'44.87"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Sumatra, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, China.

Note. I have examined the type series.

***Gnypeta moluccana* n. sp.** (Figs 27 and 95–96)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15 km SW Oham, 20.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 190 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Paratype: 1 ♂, same origin (NME).

Description. Length 2.1 mm. Body slightly shiny, brown, free abdominal tergites four and five black, elytra yellow with a transverse brown band extending from one side to the other of the elytra and a brown longitudinal sutural band extending from the scutellum to the internal posterior angle; antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of the third yellowish-red, free tergites four and five reddish, legs yellow. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth longer than broad. Reticulation of head and pronotum evident, that of elytra and abdomen superficial. Puncturation of the head close and very evanescent, that of the pronotum indistinct. Granulation of elytra and abdomen close and very superficial. Aedeagus: figs 95–96.

Comparative notes. The new species has the pronotum transverse like that of *G. modesta* Bernhauer, 1915 which is widespread in the East, and of which I have examined the ♂ holotype labelled "Sumatra, Palembang, Mt. Knappert, *modesta* Brnh. Typus" (FMNHC). The pronotum of the new species is much more transverse than that of *G. modesta*. The ventral preapical profile of the aedeagus of the new species is arched ventrally, that of *G. modesta* is arched dorsally. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species is acute in ventral view, that of *G. modesta* broadly arched to a semicircle.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

***Gnypeta halmaherensis* n. sp.** (Figs 28 and 97)

Holotype ♀, Indonesia, N Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo, S env, Tilope vill.,

18 km SW Ohama, 0°13'58.16"N 127°54'27.18"E, plantations, UV light 9.IX.2007, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Description. Length 3 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, base and posterior margin of the elytra yellow, free third and fourth abdominal tergites brown, antennae reddish-brown with the three basal antennomeres and the eleventh yellow, legs yellow, femora brown. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to seventh longer than broad, eighth to tenth as long as broad. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the fore-body close and deep, that of the abdomen close and superficial. Spermatheca: fig. 97.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *G. modesta* Bernhauer, 1915 from Sumatra, of which I have examined the male holotype and a female paratype labelled "Sumatra, Palembang, M. Knappert, *modesta* Brnh" (FMNHC). The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is broader than that of *G. modesta*, with broad umbilicus, while that of *G. modesta* is narrow. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is slender and short, that of *G. modesta* strong and broad. The eleventh antennomere of the new species is as long as the two preceding antennomeres together, that of *G. modesta* is as long as the three preceding antennomeres together.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species, the Island of Halmahera.

***Isotodolera rougemonti* Pace, 2008**

Isotodolera rougemonti Pace, 2008g: 10

3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 13–14.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 150 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 1 ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 9.IX.2007, plantations, UV light, 0°13'58.16"N 127°54'27.18"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME); 1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Vietnam.

Outachyusa velox (Cameron, 1939)

Brachyusa velox Cameron, 1939: 273

Outachyusa velox; Pace, 2006: 346

2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 13–14.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 150 m, 0°14'46.74»N 127°52'38.19»E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Distribution: India, Nepal.

Outachyusa chinensis Pace, 1998

Outachyusa chinensis Pace, 1998b: 417

1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: China.

***Gastropaga moluccana* n. sp.** (Figs 29 and 98)

Holotype ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15–18 km SW Oham, 13–14.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 150 m, 0°14'46.74»N 127°52'38.19»E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Description. Length 2.27 mm. Body shiny, yellow, head and base of free urotergites four and five brown, pronotum reddish-brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third as long as the second, fourth to sixth as long as broad, seventh to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body absent, except on elytra on which it is superficial. Puncturation of the head close and very evanescent. Granulation of pronotum and abdomen close and salient, that of the elytra close, fine and superficial. The abdomen bears a single basal transverse sulcus. Spermatheca: fig. 98.

Comparative notes. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is wound in spiral like that of *G. bakeri* Bernhauer, 1915 from Philippines, of which I have examined two female of the type series of which the holotype is labelled “Los Baños, Baker, *Gastropaga bakeri* Brnh. Typus” (FMNHC). The spermatheca of the new species however has a single tightly wound coil, that of *G. bakeri* shows two ample coils. The pronotum of the new species is less transverse than that of *G. bakeri* with width/length ratio of 1.2, that of *G. bakeri* with a ratio of 1.6.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

***Gastropaga malaydecepiens* n. sp.** (Figs 30 and 99)

Holotype ♀, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Licht+Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same origin (NME).

Description. Length 1.8 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres and the eleventh yellow, legs yellow. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head close, fine and superficial, that of the pronotum fine and evident. Granulation of the elytra fine and evanescent, that of the abdomen close and evident. Spermatheca: fig. 99.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species has the proximal portion wound in a coil as in *G. bakeri* Bernhauer, 1915 from Philippines, of which I have examined two female of the type series of which the holotype is labelled “Los Baños, Baker, *Gastropaga bakeri* Brnh. Typus” (FMNHC). The proximal coil of the spermatheca of the new species is narrower than those of the two specimens of *G. bakeri*. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species has a deep umbilicus, that of *G. bakeri* is without an umbilicus. The body of the new species is entirely yellowish-red, that of *G. bakeri* reddish with the abdomen brown.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “Malay deceiver” from the Latin *decepiens* = deceiver. This refers the size and color being similar to species of the genus *Platyola*, but the ligula and the shape of the spermatheca are those of *Gastropaga*.

***Irianmerinx* n. gen.** (Figs 31 and 100-104)

Diagnosis. Habitus of *Myrmedonota* Cameron, 1920 but internal lobe of the maxilla wide and with long teeth. For this reason the new genus must be attributed to the Athetini rather than to the Lomechusini to which *Myrmedonota* belongs. The entire ligula and lateral bristles of the body are superficial resemblances to *Myrmedonota*.

Description. In facies resembling *Myrmedonota* Cameron, 1920; abdomen fusiform (Fig. 31). Head narrower than the thorax, transversely sub-orbicular, neck moderate, about a fourth as broad as the head; eyes large, longer than the post-ocular region of head. Antennae

moderate in length, the penultimate joints transverse. Labrum transverse, slightly arcuately emarginate in front, the angles rounded. Mandibles moderate, acutely pointed, the right with a small sharp tooth at the middle of the inner edge. Outer lobe of maxilla as broad as the inner and extending beyond it, membranous at apex and covered with short hairs; inner lobe broad, acute, near the apex with ten slender spines, and behind these densely ciliate, as in Fig. 103. Maxillary palpi with the first joint very small, second slightly thickened towards the apex, third a little longer but much thicker, fourth subulate (Fig. 103). Mentum transverse, trapezoidal, the anterior sixth rectilinear (Fig. 104). Labial palpi rather short, the first joint a little narrowed towards the apex, which is obliquely truncate, second shorter than the first, third narrower than the second. Ligula narrow and elongate, the apex simple, rounded at apex (Fig. 102). Paraglossae feeble (Fig. 102). Pronotum transverse, convex, the pronotal epipleura visible in lateral view. Mesosternum not keeled throughout, its process very broad and extending nearly the middle length of the mesocoxae, its apex truncate and meeting the short, truncate metasternal process, the mesocoxae widely separated. Elytra not emarginate postero-externally. Abdomen gradually narrowed from base to apex, the first visible tergite transversely impressed. Sides of the abdomen and pronotum with long bristles. Legs moderate, tibiae not spiny. Tarsal formula 4-5-5; metatarsi with the first joint as long as the two following joints together. Claws slightly curved. Aedeagus: Figs 100-101.

Type species: *Irianmerinx nabirensis* n. sp.

Etymology. The name of the new genus means “Irian bristles”, from the Greek «μήριγγος» = «bristle», alluding to the long lateral bristles of the body.

***Irianmerinx nabirensis* n. sp.** (Figs 31 and 100-104)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Nabire area, Rd. Nabire-Ilaga, 54 km, 3°29'517"S 135°43'913"E, 750 m, X.1997, flight interc. trap, M. Balke leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny, blackish-brown, antennae brown with apex of the eleventh antennomere yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red with femora brown. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation.

Granulation of the head sparse and superficial, that of the pronotum evident, that of the elytra a little dense and salient, that of the abdomen absent, except that on the posterior margin of all free tergites and two median granules on the fifth free tergite of the male. Aedeagus: figs 100-101.

Etymology. The new species takes name from the toponym Nabire.

Atheta (Acrotona) paedida (Erichson, 1840)

Homalota paedida Erichson, 1840: 917

Atheta (Acrotona) paedida; Pace 1984: 265

16 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawe, Umg. Hotel Beryaya, Licht-Eklektor, 7-22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME); 2 ♀♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Sumatera Utara prov., Toba Lake, Samosir isl., Tuk Tuk, 31.I.2011, R. Cibułskis leg. (ISBD); 1 ♀, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Aceh prov., Kedahm 1330 m, Gunung Leuser national park, 03°58'49 "N 097°15'14"E, 18.I.2011, R. Cibułskis leg. (ISBD).

Distribution: Madagascar, Mascarene islands, Andaman, India, China, Malaysia, Philippines.

Atheta (Acrotona) annuliventris (Kraatz, 1859)

Homalota annuliventris Kraatz, 1859: 40

Atheta (Acrotona) annuliventris: Cameron 1939: 408

1 ♀, Thailand, Lampang, at light, 18.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: India, Singapore, Cambodia, Taiwan, China.

Atheta (Acrotona) vicaria (Kraatz, 1859)

3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU); 1 ♀, Singapore, Central Catchment Area, NNEE Soon Swamp Forest, 22.IV.1997, Blacklight, Hendrich leg. (CSCH).

Distribution: Mascarene islands, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Japan, China.

Atheta (Acrotona) nana (Kraatz, 1859)

Homalota nana Kraatz, 1859: 36

Atheta (Datomicra) nana; Cameon, 1939: 387

1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Malaysia, Langkawe, Umg. Hotel Beryaya, Licht-Eklektor, 7-22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India.

Note. The spermatheca and aedeagus are smaller than those of the specimens of the type series of 16 specimens from Sri Lanka which I have seen.

***Atheta (Acrotona) bilinea* Pace, 2003**

Atheta (Acrotona) bilinea Pace, 2003e: 56

6 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawe, Umg. Hotel Beryaya, Rinderdung, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME); 2 ♀ ♀, Malaysia, Langkawe, Umg. Hotel Beryaya, Elephanthemist, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Malaysia.

***Atheta (Acrotona) irregularis* Pace, 1984**

Atheta (Acrotona) irregularis Pace, 1984b: 445

1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Burma.

***Atheta (Microdota) thainigra* n. sp.** (Figs 32 and 105–106)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 2.5 mm. Body shiny, black, antennae black with the two basal antennomeres brown. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head superficial, that of the pronotum very evanescent, that of the elytra evident, that of the abdomen clearly visible and slightly transverse. Puncturation of the head very superficial, the punctures of the pronotum close and evanescent. Granulation of the elytra close, fine and superficial, that of the abdomen fairly dense and salient. Aedeagus: figs 105–106

Comparative notes. The habitus and the aedeagus of the new species are similar to those of *A. placita* Cameron, 1939 from India, of which I have examined the type series of 3 ♂ ♂ labelled “Ghum, Tiger Hill, 8.500–10.000 ft., V–VI.1931, Dr Cameron, *Atheta placita* Cam.” (NHML). The new species is distinguished by the being pronotum black, while in *A. placita* is yellowish-red, by the aedeagus which is smaller with internal plates short, while in *A. placita* they are long. The head of the new species is superficially reticulate, while in *A. placita* it is strongly reticulate. Pronotum without a median sulcus in the new species, with median sulcus in *A. placita*.

Etymology. The specific name means “Black Thai”.

***Atheta (Dimetrota) nepalotoides* n. sp.** (Figs 33 and 107)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 4.8 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and free abdominal tergites three to six black, elytra brown except for the yellowish-red base, antennae black with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth to tenth slightly transverse, eleventh as long as the three preceding antennomeres together. Reticulation of head and elytra evident, that of pronotum and abdomen strong. Granulation of head, pronotum and elytra close and salient, that of the two free basal tergites salient and fairly close, that of free tergites three to five composed of a few granules on all free tergites. Spermatheca: fig. 107.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the spermatheca the new species is similar to *A. reitteriana* Bernhauer, 1938 from China, India and Japan. It is distinguished by the short umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca, which in *A. reitteriana* is very deep, and by the proximal portion of the spermatheca being shorter than the middle portion, while it is as long as the middle portion in *A. reitteriana*. The pronotum of *A. reitteriana* is brown, that of the new species yellowish-red.

Etymology. In habitus and the shape of the ligula, this new species appears to belong to the genus *Nepalota* Pace, 1987 from Nepal and China. Hence the specific epithet which means “image of *Nepalota*”.

***Pelioptera abdita* Pace, 2009**

Pelioptera abdita Pace, 2009: 280

1 ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15 km SW Oham, 20.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 190 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Distribution: New Guinea.

***Pelioptera yunnanensis* Pace, 1993**

Pelioptera yunnanensis Pace, 1993: 110

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: China.

***Pelioptera micans* Kraatz, 1857**

Pelioptera micans Kraatz, 1857: 56; Cameron, 1939: 415

Homalota exasperata Kraatz, 1859: 32

Pelioptera exasperata; Cameron, 1939: 418

Geostiba exasperata: Sawada, 1977: 206

1 ♀, Singapore, Central Catchment Area, NNEE Soon Swamp Forest, 22.IV.1997, Blacklight, Hendrich leg. (CSCH).

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Singapore, Thailand, China.

Note. I have examined the type series of *P. exasperata* (Kraatz, 1859), which is a synonym of *P. micans*.

***Pelioptera sagadensis* Pace, 1990**

Pelioptera sagadensis Pace, 1990: 94

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Philippines, New Guinea.

***Pelioptera mimarborum* Pace, 2000**

Pelioptera mimarborum Pace, 2000b: 143

1 ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, central Weda Selatan distr. Wairoro vill., 10 km W, Gunung Benteng mt., 150–450 m, 18–19.IX.2007, primary rain forest, UV-light, river valley, 0°12'29.19"N 127°46'44.87"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Distribution: New Guinea.

***Pelioptera molucchensis* n. sp.** (Figs 34 and 108–110)

Holotype ♂, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera, Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill., 15 km SW Oham, 20.IX.2007, primary lowland forest, UV light, 190 m, 0°14'46.74"N 127°52'38.19"E, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (NME).

Description. Length 2.27 mm. Body shiny, brown, head and free abdominal tergites four and base of the five black, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres reddish, legs yellow. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head evident, that of the pronotum absent, that of the elytra superficial and that of the abdomen very transverse and clearly visible. Puncturation of the head very superficial. Granulation of the pronotum close, fine and evident, that of the elytra very dense and salient, that of the abdomen fine, close and salient, but on the fifth

free tergite very sparse. There are two small posterior median granules on the fifth free tergite of the male. Aedeagus: figs 108–109; spermatheca: fig. 110.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the spermatheca and of the aedeagus and in the presence of two median granules on the fifth free tergite of the male, the new species is similar to *P. vanstallei* Pace, 2004 from Sulawesi. It is distinguished by the apex of the aedeagus being longer than that of *P. vanstallei*, by the proximal portion of the spermatheca being broadly curved and by the umbilicus of the narrow distal bulb of the spermatheca. In *P. vanstallei* the apex of the aedeagus is short, the proximal portion of the spermatheca is narrowly curved and the umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca is broad.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

***Pelioptera rougemonti* n. sp.** (Figs 35 and 111–113)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, same origin (CROU).

Description. Length 1.8 mm. Body shiny, black, including the antennae, legs yellowish-brown. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Head devoid of reticulation, that of the pronotum and abdomen evident, that of the elytra very superficial. Granulation of the head close, but in front of the disc changes from sparse to very sparse, that of pronotum and elytra close and very superficial, that of the abdomen salient. Free abdominal tergites one and two of the male with a strong median relief, the fifth free tergite of the male with an arched transverse median fold, with a sharp margin. Aedeagus: figs 111–112; spermatheca: fig. 113.

Comparative notes. The minuscule spermatheca of the new species is also observed in *P. demangorum* Pace, 1990 from the Philippines. The new species is distinguished by the proximal portion of the spermatheca being short and not wound in five ample coils as *P. demangorum*. The head of the new species lacks reticulation, while it present even though superficial on the head of *P. demangorum*.

Etymologie: The new species is dedicated to its collector, our colleague, the staphylinid specialist Guillaume de Rougemont (par Londiniers/France).

LOMECHUSINI Fleming, 1821

Myrmedonota borneensis Pace, 2008

Myrmedonota borneensis Pace, 2008a: 153

1 ♀, Malaysia, Langkawe, Umg. Hotel Beryaya, Licht-Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Borneo.

Tetrabothis indicus Cameron, 1939

Tetrabothis indicus Cameron, 1939: 459

1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Bengal.

Note. I have examined the male holotype labelled “Samsing, 1800, Kelimpong, Bengal, XII.1933, Bala-want Singh, in soil under elephant dung, *Tetrabothis indicus* Cam., Type” (NHML).

Tetrabothis neoguineensis n. sp. (Figs 36 and 114)

Holotype ♀, Indonesia, W-Papua, vic. Kalmana, road 18 km NE, 53°31'11"S 133°40'15"E, 50–80 m, 21–25. II.2011, A. Skale leg. (NME).

Paratype: 1 ♀, Indonesia, W-Papua, 130 km SE Kalmana, Omba (=Yamor) river, 1020 km from coast, 4°05'49"S 134°54'09"E, 10–20 m, 9–11.II.2011, A. Skale leg. (NME).

Description. Length 5.5 mm. Body shiny, reddish, head, elytra, median portion of free abdominal tergites three and four blackish-brown, antennae reddish with basal antennomere brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes enormous. Antennae clavate (fig. 36). Spermatheca fig. 114.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is similar to *T. nepalensis* Pace, 1992 from Nepal, but the eyes of the new species are enormous, those of *T. nepalensis* reduced. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is distinguished in having two chambers of which the proximal is more developed and longer than the distal one which is spherical. In *T. nepalensis* the two chambers of the distal bulb of the spermatheca are of equal size. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species has eight narrow sinuosities, that of *T. nepalensis* have three narrow sinuosities and larger ones.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species, the island of New Guinea.

Orphnebius hartmanni n. sp. (Figs 37 and 115–116)

Holotype ♀, Malaysia, Langkawe, Umg. Hotel Beryaya, Licht-Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (NME).

Description. Length 3.3 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head brown, antennae and legs reddish. Eyes enormous, fig. 37. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head slightly evident and sparse. Granulation of the pronotum fine, sparse and little evident, that of the elytra fine, sparse and salient. Free abdominal tergites bare and concave, the fifth free tergite covered with close and strong puncturation on the basal three quarters, with seven strong marginal granules on the posterior quarter. Spermatheca of the holotype: fig. 115, spermatheca of the paratype: fig. 116.

Comparative notes. In this new species the head is wider than the pronotum as in *O. borneanus* Pace, 2007 from Borneo, but the spermatheca is very different. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is longer than broad, while it is spherical in *O. borneanus*. The proximal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is smaller than the distal bulb, while in *O. borneanus* it is larger than that distal one. The intermediary portion of the spermatheca of the new species is internally striped and broad, that of *O. borneanus* not striped and very narrow. The head of the new species is brown, that of *O. borneanus* is reddish.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the Matthias Hartmann of the Naturkundemuseum of Erfurt who submitted to me for study this and many other new species.

Orphnebius malaypusillus n. sp. (Figs 38 and 117)

Holotype ♀, Malaya, Umg. Hotel Beriaya, Licht-Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Description. Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head reddish-brown, antennae and legs yellowish-red. Eyes enormous. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, sixth to fourth transverse, remaining antennomeres lost. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head sparse and evident, absent on the mid-longitudinal band. Granulation of pronotum and elytra sparse and salient. Abdomen bare with free tergites concave, only the fifth free

tergite with strong puncturation on the basal half, the posterior half bears two long median protruberances between which there are scattered long salient granules. Spermatheca fig. 117.

Comparative notes. The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *O. laetus* Pace, 1986 from Borneo. It differs in being shorter and in the umbilicus which is deeper than the distal bulb of the spermatheca, with the proximal portion simple and not serpentine as in *O. laetus*. The eyes of the new species are enormous, those of *O. laetus* are shorter than the post-ocular region in dorsal view.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “Malay tiny” from the Latin “pusillus” = tiny.

***Drusilla thai* n. sp.** (Figs 39 and 118-119)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same origin (CROU).

Description. Length 4.5 mm. Body shiny, black, abdomen reddish-brown with free urotergites four to six black, antennae blackish-brown with basal antennomere yellowish-red, legs yellow, anterior femora yellowish-brown, middle and posterior femora black with the base yellow. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to sixth longer than broad, seventh to tenth as long as broad. Reticulation of the head very superficial, that of pronotum and elytra absent, that of the first two free abdominal tergites very transverse and very evanescent, remaining free tergites without reticulation. Puncturation of the head close and superficial, absent on the longitudinal median band, that of pronotum and elytra evident. Free tergites bare, with strong punctures to the posterior margin of each. Base of the fifth free tergite with iridescent reflex. Forehead with a tuft of bristles on an oval relief. Pronotum with posterior median depression broad and a superficial median anterior sulcus confluent posteriorly with the depression. Aedeagus: figs 118–119.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the aedeagus and the colour of the body, the new species is similar to *O. kinabaluensis* Pace, 1986 from Borneo. It differs in having a posterior median depression of the pronotum and not shallow median sulcus as in *O. kinabaluensis*,

and for the more elongate aedeagus unlike the short thick one of *O. kinabaluensis*, and with a long internal structure of the aedeagus, which is short in *O. kinabaluensis*. Along the anterior margin of the pronotum of the new species bears of strong punctures, which are absent in *O. kinabaluensis*.

Etymology. The new species takes name from the Thai, the principal ethnic group of Thailand.

***Drusilla calicis* n. sp.** (Figs 40 and 120–122)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratypus: 2 ♀♀, same origin (CROU).

Description. Length 5.3 mm. Body shiny, black, base of the elytra and the two basal free abdominal tergites yellowish-red, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of the third yellowish-red, legs yellow with anterior and middle knees brown. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to ninth longer than broad, tenth as long as broad. Reticulation of the fore-body evident, that of the abdomen very transverse, that of the bottom of the two basal transverse sulci strong and regular. Puncturation of the fore-body close and strong, that of the abdomen close and evident. Aedeagus: figs 120–121; spermatheca: fig. 122.

Comparative notes. The habitus of the new species is similar to that of *D. luzonica* (Bernhauer, 1927) from the Philippines, of which I have examined the female holotype. The new species has a pronotum longer than that of *D. luzonica* and a very different spermatheca. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is wound in a skein, which is lacking in *D. luzonica*. The male of *D. luzonica* is not known.

Etymology. The name of this new species alludes to the chalice-shaped distal bulb of the spermatheca.

***Drusilla thaifuscicollis* n. sp.** (Figs 41 and 123–124)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 3 mm. Body shiny, but pronotum very opaque. Body brown, abdomen yellowish-red, second to fourth free abdominal tergites with a posterior reddish-brown band, antennae reddish with basal antennomere brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter

than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to tenth longer than broad. Reticulation of the head evident, that of the pronotum forming regular and strong mesh, less dense on the anterior half. Elytra and abdomen without reticulation. Granulation of the head fine and salient, that of the elytra fine and close. Free tergites bare with two median punctures on each one, the fifth free tergite of the male with strong and coarse elongate punctures on the posterior half. Aedeagus: figs 123–124.

Comparative notes. In the opaque pronotum, the new species is comparable to *D. rubricollis* (Cameron, 1939) from India, of which I have examined the male holotype labelled “Haldwani Dist., Kumaon, India H.G.C., *Astilbus rubricollis* Bernh. n. sp., *Astilbus rubricollis* Cam. Type” (NHML). In ventral view, the aedeagus of *D. rubricollis* shows a triangular preapical expansion on either side, which is absent in the aedeagus of the new species. The proximal bulb of the aedeagus of *D. rubricollis* is longer than the distal portion, while in the new species it is shorter. The pronotum of *D. rubricollis* is reddish, that of the new species brown. The first basal antennomere is brown in the new species, reddish in *D. rubricollis*.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “Thai dark pronotum”.

Zyras (Sinozyras) pygmaeus Pace, 1999

Zyras (Sinozyras) pygmaeus Pace, 1999: 684

1 ♂, Cambodia, Bos Knor, Kam Pong Cham Prov., au sol culture de riz, 6–8.VIII.2008 (CLEQ).

Distribution: China.

Zyras (Zyras) alboantennatus Pace, 1984

Zyras (Zyras) alboantennatus Pace, 1984: 460

2 ♂♂, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Aceh prov., Kedambe, 400 m., 03°40'48"N 097°39'40"E, 16.I.2011, R. Cibułskis leg. (ISBD); 1 ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Burma.

Zyras (Zyras) benenensis Pace, 2001

Zyras (Zyras) benenensis Pace, 2001: 196

1 ♀, Viet Nam N (Na Nang) 160 km NNW Hanoi, 150–200 m, Env. of Na Hang, 1–14.VI.1996, J. Roma & A. Napolov leg. (CCOR); 1 ♀, Viet Nam N (Na Nang) 160 km NNW Hanoi, 150–200 m, Env. of Na Hang, 1–14.VI.1996, J. Roma & A. Napolov leg. (CCOR).

Distribution: Vietnam.

Zyras (Zyras) subgeminus Pace, 2010 nom. n.

Zyras (Zyras) parageminus Pace, 2010: 319, nec *Z. (Zyras) parageminus* Pace, 1988: 335

5 ♀♀, Vietnam, Prov. Ninh Binh, 140 m, Cuc Phuong NP, 20–24.III.2010, 20°14.579'N 105°43.071'E, T. Ihle leg. (NME); 1 ♀, Vietnam, P: Lao Cai Fan Si Pan, Sapa, 2000 m, 22°19.574'N 103°45.434'E, 16.III.2010, T. Ihle leg. (NME).

Distribution: Sumatra.

Zyras (Zyras) inversus n. sp. (Figs 42 and 125)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (CROU).

Description. Length 6 mm. Body shiny, head, pronotum and pygidium black, elytra brown with lateral areas reddish-brown, abdomen yellowish-red, except the black pygidium, antennae black with the two basal antennomeres and base of third yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth and fifth longer than broad, sixth and seventh as long as broad, eighth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Punctuation of the head composed of a few punctures near the eyes, absent on a broad longitudinal median band. Punctuation of the pronotum strong and grouped in three, four or five punctures that leave broad areas impunctate. Punctuation of the elytra strong, deep and rather close. Abdomen devoid of punctuation, except for a few isolated punctures, but the base of all free tergites strongly punctate, the fifth free tergite with fine, deep and sparse punctuation. Pronotum with deep posterior median fovea. Spermatheca: fig. 125.

Comparative notes. In the colour of the reddish-brown abdomen with black pygidium, the new species is comparable to *Z. geminus* (Kraatz, 1859) from Sri Lanka, of which I have examined the type series of 2 male labelled “Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz, *Myrmedonia gemina* m.” (SDEI). The new species differs in the black pronotum which in *Z. geminus* is yellowish-red, and covered with strong grouped points, while in *Z. geminus* the pronotum is covered with granulation.

Etymology. The new species is called “inverted” in reference the yellowish-red color of the abdomen with black pygidium. In most *Zyras* species the pygidium is yellowish-red and the rest of the abdomen partly brown or black.

Zyras (Zyras) thainiger n. sp. (Figs 43 and 126)

Holotype ♀, Thailand, Doi Mae Salong, 23.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Description. Length 5.7 mm. Body shiny, black, antennae black with the two basal antennomeres brown with base yellowish-red, eleventh yellow with base narrowly brown, legs yellow, anterior femora black, middle and posterior black with yellow base. Eyes shorter than the post-ocular region, in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to eighth longer than broad, ninth as long as broad, tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head fine, sparse and superficial, that of the pronotum fine and irregularly distributed leaving impunctate areas, absent also on the longitudinal median band of the disk. Puncturation of the elytra close and strong. Abdomen with some evident punctures aligned transversally. Pronotum with a deep posterior median fovea. Spermatheca: fig. 126.

Comparative notes. With its black body, the new species is comparable to *Z. pindarae* (Champion, 1921) from India, but the femora are black in *Z. pindarae*, black with yellow base in the new species.

Etymology. The name of the new species means “Thai black”.

Zyras (Rhynchodonia) rufithorax Cameron, 1930

Zyras rufithorax Cameron, 1930: 158

42 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Licht+Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand.

Note. This series was determined on basis of my examination of the type series of 2 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ labelled “Malay Peninsula nr. Jitra, Catchement Area, 8–10. April.1928, *Zyras rufithorax* Cam., Type” (NHML).

Zyras (Rhynchodonia) asciaferus n. sp. (Figs 44 and 127–128)

Holotype ♂, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Licht+Eklektor, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Description. Length 11 mm. Body shiny, head of the male opaque. Body yellowish-red, head blackish-brown, elytra reddish, antennae and legs yellowish-

red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Antennae slightly laterally compressed. Second antennomere shorter than the first, little visible, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth as long as broad. Reticulation of the head strong, that of the pronotum clearly visible, but absent on the disk, that of elytra and abdomen evident. Puncturation of the head sparse and evident, that of pronotum and elytra strong and close, that of the abdomen close and evident. Pronotum with median sulcus. Second free abdominal tergite of the male with two lateral spines and a short median spine near the posterior margin, third free tergite of the male with a strong and very salient basal median protuberance, fifth free tergite of the male with a very salient posterior median spine. Aedeagus: figs 127–128.

Comparative notes. The dorsal axe-shaped appendix of the tangent structure of the aedeagus of the new species is also present in *Z. rougemonti* Pace, 1984 from Burma, but in the new species it is much more developed. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species is not incised in ventral view, while in *Z. rougemonti* it is.

Etymology. The specific epithet means “Axe bearer” alluding to the axe-shaped dorsal appendix of the protruding structure of the aedeagus.

Zyras (Diaulaconia) vietnamicola Pace, 2004

Zyras (Diaulaconia) vietnamicola Pace, 2004: 198

1 ♂, Vietnam, Prov. Ninh Binh, 140 m, Cuc Phuong NP, 20–24.III.2010, 20°14.579'N 105°43.071'E, T. Ihle leg. (NME).

Distribution: Species already known from Vietnam.

Zyras (Diaulaconia) lecoqi n. sp. (Figs 45 and 129–130)

Holotype ♂, Cambodge, Bos Khnor, Kampong Cham Prov., au sol, culture de riz, 6–8.VIII.2008 (CLEQ)

Description. Length 12.12 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, head and free urotergites three to six brown, antennae reddish-brown, legs reddish. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Antennomeres three to eleven laterally compressed. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head strong, but to the sides become superficial to absent, that of pronotum and elytra absent, that of the abdomen alone present on the fifth free tergite of the male on which it is superficial. Puncturation of the pronotum

strong, umbelicate, absent on three areas: on the longitudinal anterior median line and two to every side of the longitudinal median line on the posterior half of the pronotum. Puncturation of the elytra strong and close, that of the abdomen close and irregularly distributed. Fifth free tergite of the male with a posterior median fold flattened to a U-shape, sixth free tergite of the male with a tooth to pm other side of the posterior margin. Aedeagus: figs 129–130.

Comparative notes. In the shape of the aedeagus, the new species is similar to *Z. compressicornis* Fauvel, 1905 from Java, of which I have examined specimens of the type series (IRSNB). The new species differs in the apical ventral copulatory piece of the aedeagus being broadly curved, whereas it is rectilinear in *Z. compressicornis*, and in the two dorsal pieces being slightly curved, while in *Z. compressicornis* they are strongly arched.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to our colleague Prof. Jean-Claude Lecoq from Santeny, France, a well known researcher of the Staphylinidae of Madagascar, who submitted it to me for study.

***Zyras (Diaulaconia) cambocompressicornis* n. sp.**

(Figs 46 and 131–132)

Holotype ♂, Cambodia, 15 km SE Tuol Kruos, 100 m, 11°11'48"N 104°E, 20–28.XII.1999, M. & S. Murzin leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 6.7 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and elytra reddish-brown, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres and the eleventh yellowish-red. Eyes enormous. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth very transverse and laterally compressed. Reticulation of the head strong, that of the pronotum very transverse and evident, that of the elytra very transverse, oblique and strong, but absent on areas without puncturation, that of the abdomen superficial. Puncturation of the head strong, sparse on the disc, that of the pronotum strong and grouped on the longitudinal median band, absent on the anterior two thirds and on sides of the longitudinal median band. Puncturation of the elytra close and strong, that of the abdomen sparse. Posterior margin of the third free tergite of the male sinuate, fifth free tergite of the male with a very salient posterior median fold posteriorly. Aedeagus: figs 131–132.

Comparative notes. The new species is similar to *Z. compressicornis* Fauvel, 1905 from Java, of which I have examined specimens of the type series (IRSNB). The aedeagus of the new species has a broad ventral apical short style 0.1 mm long, that of *Z. compressicornis* is 0.34 mm long. The distal extremity of the external copulatory pieces of the aedeagus of the new species is cut to semicircle on the internal side, in *Z. compressicornis* not cut, but arched to the outside.

Etymology. The name of this new species means “Cambodian *compressicornis*”.

***Zyras (Glossacantha) hagiangensis* n. sp.**

(Figs 47 and 133)

Holotype ♀, Vietnam, Hagiang Prov., Hagiang, Bon Lai resort, 22°48'646"N 104°58'406"E, 151 m, 21.V.2009, ex UV light, A. Mudge leg. (FMNHC).

Description. Length 4.15 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head reddish, elytra yellowish-brown, free abdominal tergites four and five and pygidium brown, antennae and legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Antennae not laterally compressed. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth as long as broad, fifth and sixth a little transverse, seventh to tenth transverse. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, that of the abdomen very transverse and evident. Granulation of the fore-body close and very salient, that of the abdomen close and superficial, but on the free tergites four and five very sparse. Pronotum with a deep depression on either side. Spermatheca: fig. 133.

Comparative notes. The pronotum of the new species is more transverse than that of *Z. bicarinulatus* Pace, 2001 from India. The eyes of the new species are less developed than those of *Z. bicarinulatus*. The spermatheca of the new species is not very arched as it is in *Z. bicarinulatus*.

Etymology. The new species takes name from the toponym Hagiang.

PYGOSTENINI Fauvel, 1899

***Micropolemon sumatrensis* n. sp.** (Figs 48 and 134–135)

Holotype ♀, Indonesia, W Sumatra, Bukittinggi Pulu-puh, 1400–1500 m, 19.X.1991, Riedel leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.1 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head, elytra and antennae reddish-brown, eleventh anten-

nomere yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head close, very fine and evident, that of the pronotum almost indistinct, that of the abdomen fine, close and evident. Granulation of the elytra very fine and superficial. Pronotum with a narrow median sulcus on the anterior half, broadening to a triangle posteriorly, fig. 135. Aedeagus: fig. 134; pronotum: fig. 135.

Comparative notes. In the presence of a median sulcus of the pronotum this new species is similar to *M. malayensis* Kistner & Jacobson, 1975 from Selangor, of which the aedeagus and spermatheca are not known. It is distinguished by the pronotum being more transverse of that of *M. malayensis* and on the basis of the sketch given by Kistner & Jacobson, the median sulcus of the pronotum is narrow on the half anterior and broad to triangle posteriorly, fig. 135, while in *M. malayensis* the median sulcus of the pronotum is uniform in width (fig. 136).

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species, the Indonesian island Sumatra.

Doryloxenus groveri Jacobson & Kistner, 1979
(Figs 49 and 138–139)

Doryloxenus groveri Jacobson & Kistner, 1975: 192
1 ♂, Indonesia, W Sumatra, Bukittinggi Batang Pulu-
puh, 1400–1500 m, 19.X.1991, Riedel leg. (CSCH).

Distribution: Already known from Selangor, West Malaysia, **new for Sumatra.**

THAMIARAEINI Fenyés, 1921

Mimacrotona hartmanni Pace, 2009

Mimacrotona hartmanni Pace, 2009: 282

1 ♂, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Nabire area, Rd. Nabire-
Ilaga, 54 km, 3°29'517"S 135°43'913"E, 750 m,
X.1997, flight interc. trap, M. Balke leg. (CSCH).

Distribution: New Guinea.

Mimacrotona obscura Pace, 2008

Mimacrotona obscura Pace, 2008: 164

1 ♀, Thailand, Chumphon Prov., Pha To env., 9°48'N
98°47'E, 1–12.III.1996, P. Prudet leg. (CSCH).

Distribution: Sabah.

Medeterusa molucchensis n. sp. (Figs 50 and 137)

Holotype ♀, Indonesia, N-Molucca Isl., Halmahera,
Central Weda Selatan, distr. Loleo S, env. Tilope vill.,

15–18 km SW Oham, 11.IX.2007, limestone cave, sedi-
ment, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg. (NME).

DESCRIPTION. Length 1.3 mm. Body shiny, yellow-
ish-red, head, elytra and fourth free abdominal tergite
brown, antennae brown with the two basal antenno-
meres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes longer than the post-
ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as
long as the first, third shorter than the second, fourth to
tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head very super-
ficial, that of the pronotum evident, that of the elytra
evanescent, lacking abdomen. Puncturation of the head
close and very superficial, that of the pronotum close
and evanescent. Granulation of the elytra close and sa-
lient, that of the abdomen very superficial, but near the
posterior margin of all free tergites there are elongate
granules. Spermatheca: fig. 137.

COMPARATIVE NOTES. In the colour of the body and
the shape of the spermatheca, this new species is more
similar to *M. minima* Pace, 1987 from Nepal, that to
M. papuensis Pace, 2009 from New Guinea. The new
species differs from *M. minima* by the distal bulb of the
spermatheca being less developed, with a deep apical
umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca, in *M.*
minima it is less deep and by the median portion of the
spermatheca being less flexed than in *M. minima*, with
the proximal bulb of the spermatheca little developed,
while in *M. minima* is strongly developed.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

OXYPODINI Thomson, 1859

Amarochara wrasei Assing, 2002

Amarochara wrasei Assing, 2002: 182

11 specimens, Thailand, Doi Angkhang, 24.X.2010, G.
de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

DISTRIBUTION: China.

ALEOCHARINI Fleming, 1821

Eloschara n. gen. (Figs 51 and 140–144)

Diagnosis. The new genus is attributed to the tribe
Aleocharini on the basis of the 5–5–5 tarsal formula
and for the labial palpi being 4-jointed and maxillary
palpi 5-jointed. The habitus and above all the antennae
are similar to the genus *Verteprorogatio* Kistner, 2004

from Sri Lanka. This genus, nevertheless, presents a tarsal formula of 4–5–5 and is attributed to the tribe Lomechusini. In its tarsal formula and habitus, the new genus is apparently similar to the genus *Aspidobactrus* Sharp, 1888 from Japan. This genus, nevertheless, belongs to the tribe Oxypodini because of the 3-jointed labial palpi and 4-jointed maxillary palpi.

Description. In facies resembling *Verteprorogatio* Kistner, 2004; **abdomen conical** (Fig. 51). **Head** narrower than the thorax, transversely sub-orbicular, neck indistinct; eyes as long as the basal antennomere. Antennae spindle-shaped and moderate in length. Labrum transverse, slightly curvedly emarginate in front, the angles rounded. Mandibles moderate, acutely pointed, the right with a small sharp tooth at the middle of the inner edge. Outer lobe of maxilla broader than the inner lobe and extending beyond it, membranous at apex and covered with long hairs; inner lobe short, broad, acute, near the apex with six slender spines, and behind these densely ciliate, as in Fig. 143. Maxillary palpi with the first joint very small, second thickened towards the apex, third much longer than the second, fourth subulate, fifth small (Fig. 143). Mentum very transverse, trapezoidal, the anterior base to sixth a little arched (Fig. 144). Labial palpi rather short, the first joint a little narrowed towards the apex, which is obliquely truncate, second shorter than the first, third narrower than the second, fourth small (Fig. 142). Ligula broad and a little elongate, the apex obscurely incised (Fig. 142). Paraglossae feeble (Fig. 142). Pronotum very transverse, convex, the pronotal epipleurae not visible in lateral view. Mesosternum not keeled throughout, its process very broad and not extending to mid-length of the mesocoxae, its apex truncate, metasternal process truncate, the mesocoxae widely separate. Elytra not emarginate postero-laterally. Abdomen strongly narrowed from base to apex, the visible tergites not transversely impressed. Legs short, slightly compressed. Tarsal formula 5–5–5. Claws slightly curved. Aedeagus: Figs 140–141.

Type species: *Eloschara singaporensis* n. sp.

Etymology. The name of the new genus means “That is remained well in swamp”, from ancient Greek language «έλος» = « Swamp » and «χαίρειν» = « What it is found well». The new genus has been gathered in marshy forest.

Eloschara singaporensis n. sp. (Figs 51 and 140–144)

Holotype ♂, Singapore, Nee Soon Swamp Forest, small path n. pipeline, 21–28.IV.1997, flight interception trap, Balke & Hendrich leg. (MNHUB).

Description. Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, sides of the pronotum reddish, antennae reddish with the two basal antennomeres yellow and spindle-shaped, slightly laterally compressed, legs yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the first basal antennomere. Body devoid of reticulation. Head and pronotum devoid of reticulation. Granulation of the elytra fine and sparse. Abdomen bare, except a line of granules near the posterior margin of all free tergites. The elytra and abdomen bear long bristle. Aedeagus: figs 140–141.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

Pseudoplandria osellaiana Pace, 1984

Pseudoplandria osellaiana Pace, 1984c: 488

1 ♂, Thailand, Doi Angkhong, 24.X.2010, G. de Rougemont leg. (CROU).

Distribution: Thailand.

Aleochara (Aleochara) curtula (Goeze, 1777)

Staphylinus curtulus Goeze, 1777: 730

Aleochara (s. str.) *curtula*; Bernhauer, 1901: 448

8 specimens, Indonesia, Sumatra isl., Aceh prov., Ke-dahm 1330 m, Gunung Leuser national park, 03°58'49"N 097°15'14"E, 18.I.2011, R. Cibulskis leg. (ISBD).

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, China.

Aleochara (Aleochara) thaitactilis n. sp.

(Figs 52 and 145–146)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Phang-nga Prov., Takuapa distr., Khao Lak, 08°37.623'N 98°15.091'E, 23.VIII–2.IX.2010, A. Skale leg. (NME).

Description. Length 6 mm. Body shiny, black, antennae black with the two basal antennomeres brown, legs reddish. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth very transverse. The body devoid of reticulation. Punctuation of head and abdomen evident and close, that of the pronotum close and fine. Granulation of the elytra close and salient. Pronotum with four discal punctures arranged in a square and on either side of the base a salient carina

outdistanced by the other by a broad median interval. Aedeagus: figs 145–146.

Comparative notes. In the pluri-lobate posterior margin of the sixth free abdominal tergite of the male, the new species is comparable to *A. brunneiventris* Kraatz, 1859 from India, of which I have examined the male holotype labelled “Ind. port., Helfer, coll. Kraatz, *Aleochara brunneiventris* Kr.” (SDEI). The new species differs in the posterior margin of the sixth free tergite of the male with a broad median lobe and on either side with short spine and a long lateal spine, and in the fourth free tergite being uniformly punctate and not with an impunctate mid-longitudinal median band as in *A. brunneiventris*. The pronotum of the new species has two basal lateral carinae which are absent on the pronotum of *A. brunneiventris*. The aedeagus of the new species has 5 strong internal pieces, those of the aedeagus of *A. brunneiventris* are 4 in number and slender.

Etymology. Because this new species has 5 pieces of the aedeagus arranged as in the fingers of human hand, it is named “tactile Thai”.

***Aleochara (Xenochara) puberula* Klug, 1833**

Aleochara puberula Klug, 1833: 139

Aleochara (Xenochara) puberula; Klimaszewski & Jansen, 1993: 72; Pace, 1998: 155

6 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Rinderdung, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Cosmopolitan species.

***Aleochara (Xenochara) cambodgensis* Pace, 2008**

Aleochara (Xenochara) cambodgensis Pace, 2008e: 204

8 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Rinderdung, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Cambodia.

***Aleochara (Xenochara) punctiventris* Kraatz, 1859**

Aleochara (Xenochara) punctiventris Kraatz, 1859: 18

2 ♀♀, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Rinderdung, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Bali, Borneo, China.

***Aleochara (Xenochara) asiatica* Kraatz, 1859**

Aleochara asiatica Kraatz, 1859

Aleochara (Isochara) asiatica; Cameron, 1939: 644

14 specimens, Malaysia, Langkawi, Umg. Hotel Berjaya, Rinderdung, 7–22.XI.2009, U. Schmidt leg. (NME).

Distribution: Southeastern Asia.

***Aleochara (Xenochara) takuapensis* n. sp.**

(Figs 52 and 147–148)

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Phang-nga Prov., Takuapa distr., Khao Lak, 08°37.623'N 98°15.091'E, 50 m, 23.VIII–2.IX.2010, A. Skale leg. (NME).

Description. Length 6 mm. Body shiny, brown, abdomen iridescent, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and base of third yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the post-ocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first, third longer than the second, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head, pronotum and abdomen close and evident. Granulation of the elytra very dense and salient. Pronotum with four small discal punctures arranged in a square. Sixth free tergite of the male with deep posterior margin excavated in an arc. Aedeagus: fig. 147–148.

Comparative notes. The aedeagus of the new species is narrow and long like that of *A. rutilipennis* Kraatz, 1859 from Sri Lanka, of which I have examined the male holotype labelled “Ceylon, J. Nietner, coll. Kraatz, *Aleochara rutilipennis* Kr.” (SDEI). The elytra of this holotype are lost. This new species differs from *A. rutilipennis* in the presence of four superficial discal punctures disposed in a square, which do not exist in *A. rutilipennis* and in the sixth free tergite of the male being deeply emarginate, while it is only slightly so in *A. rutilipennis*. The aedeagus of the new species has the ventral profile sinuate, while in *A. rutilipennis* the ventral profile of the aedeagus is arched. The internal pieces of the aedeagus of the new species are slender, those of the aedeagus of *A. rutilipennis* strong.

Etymology. The name refers to the origin of the species.

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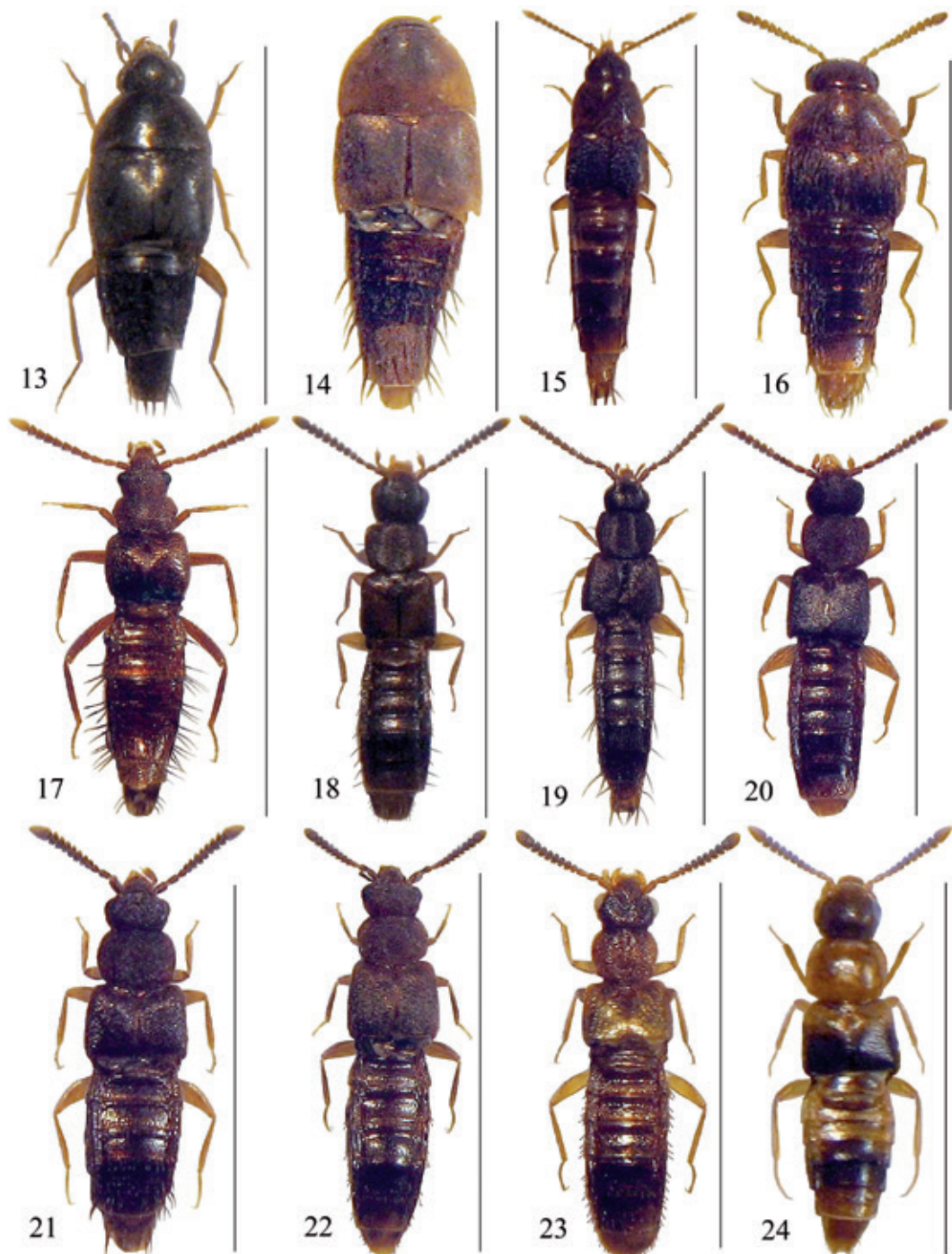
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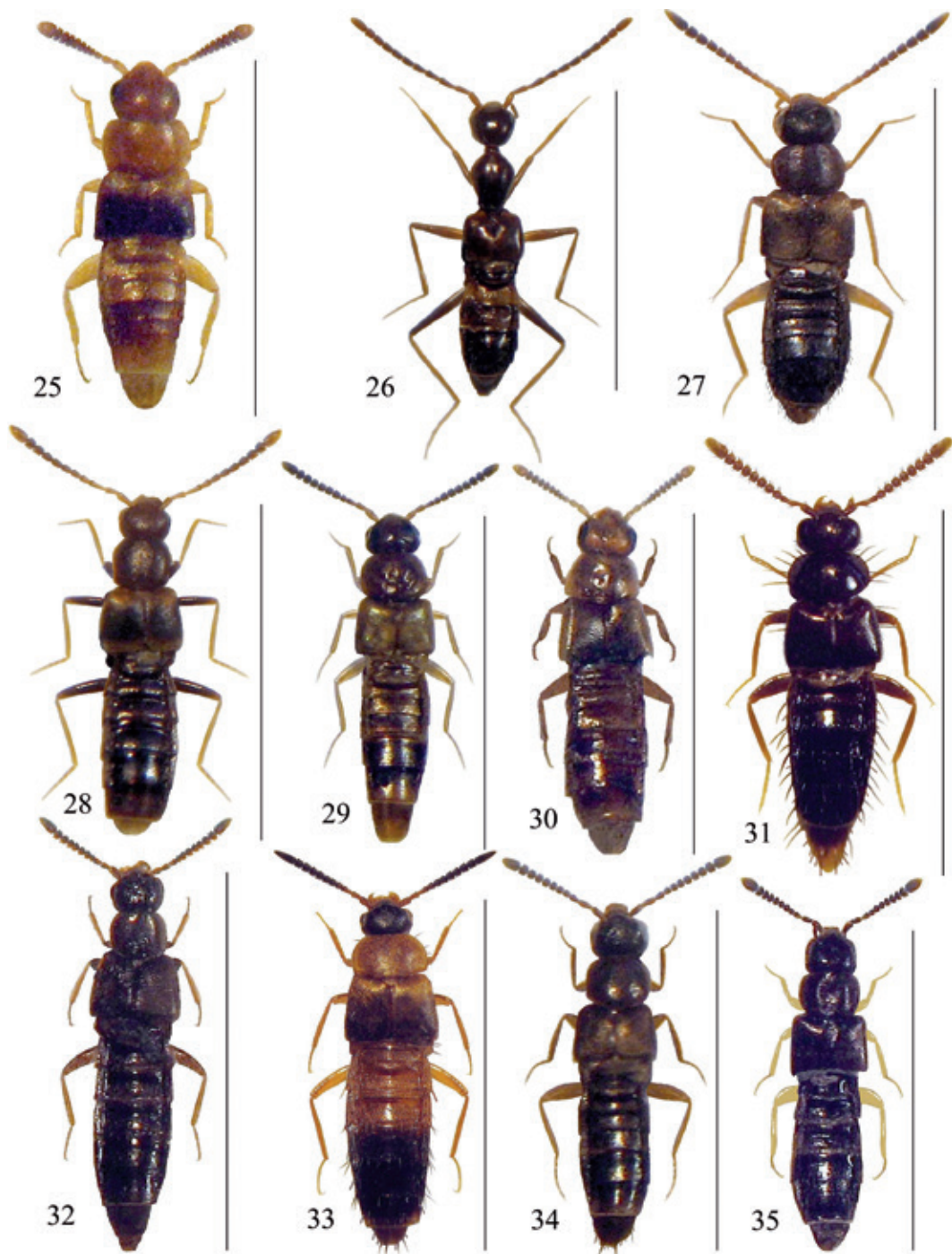
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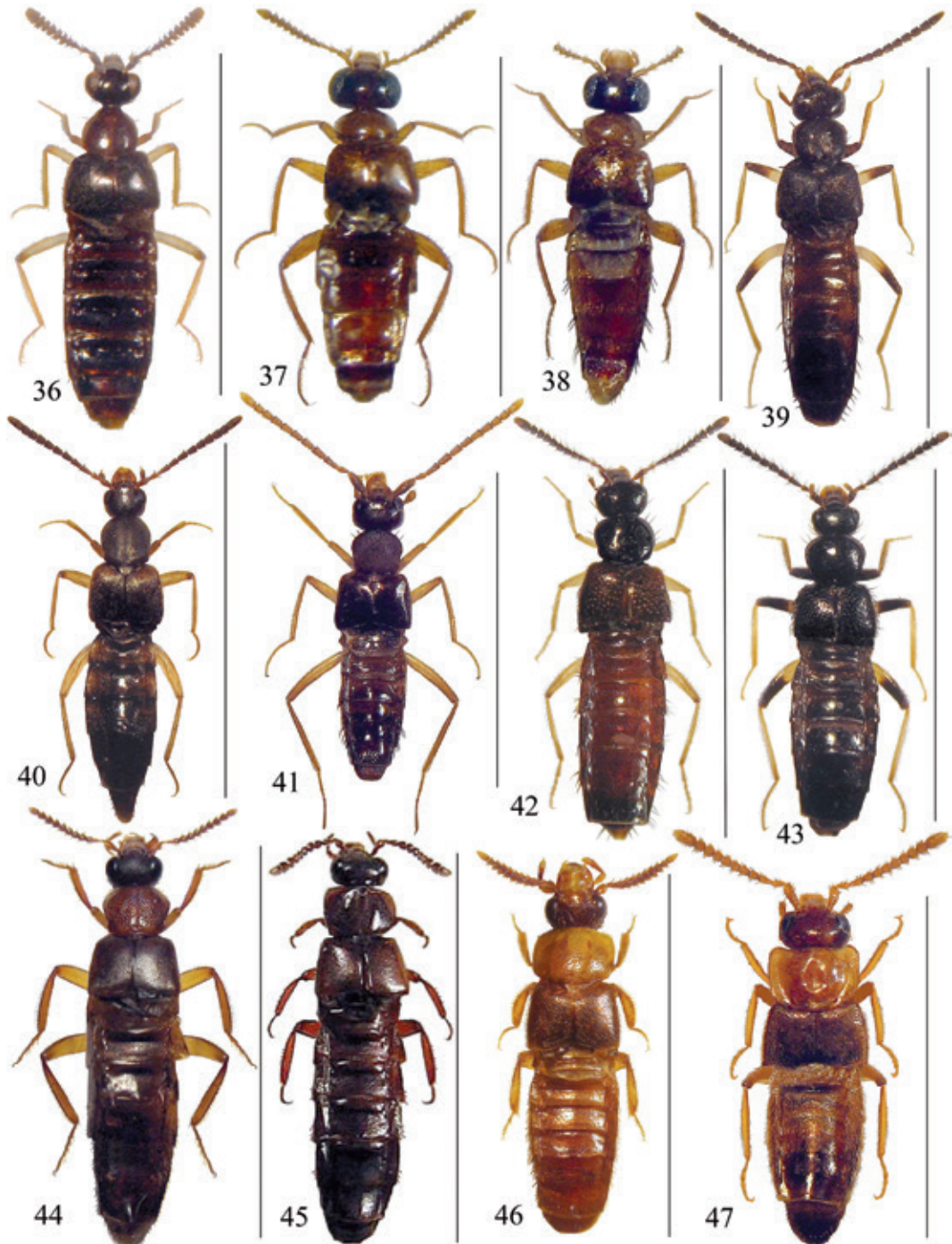
Figs 1–12. Habitus of: *Hygrochara sumatrensis* n. sp.: 1; *Leucocraspedum moluccanum* n. sp.: 2; *Leucocraspedum alularum* n. sp.: 3; *Leucocraspedum diuremnense* n. sp.: 4; *Leucocraspedum bormense* n. sp.: 5; *Leucocraspedum fakfakense* n. sp.: 6; *Leucocraspedum nalcaense* n. sp.: 7; *Leucocraspedum paniaense* n. sp.: 8; *Leucocraspedum riedeli* n. sp.: 9; *Leucocraspedum asymmetricum* n. sp.: 10; *Leucocraspedum muliense* n. sp.: 11; *Leucocraspedum mimopapuanum* n. sp.: 12. Scale bars: fig. 1: 2.7 mm; fig. 2: 2.4 mm; fig. 3: 2.7 mm; fig. 4: 2.4 mm; fig. 5: 2.7 mm; figs. 6: 2.4 mm; fig. 7: 2.8 mm; fig. 8: 2.5 mm; fig. 9: 2.1 mm; fig. 10: 2.1 mm; fig. 11: 1.6 mm; fig. 12: 2.1 mm.



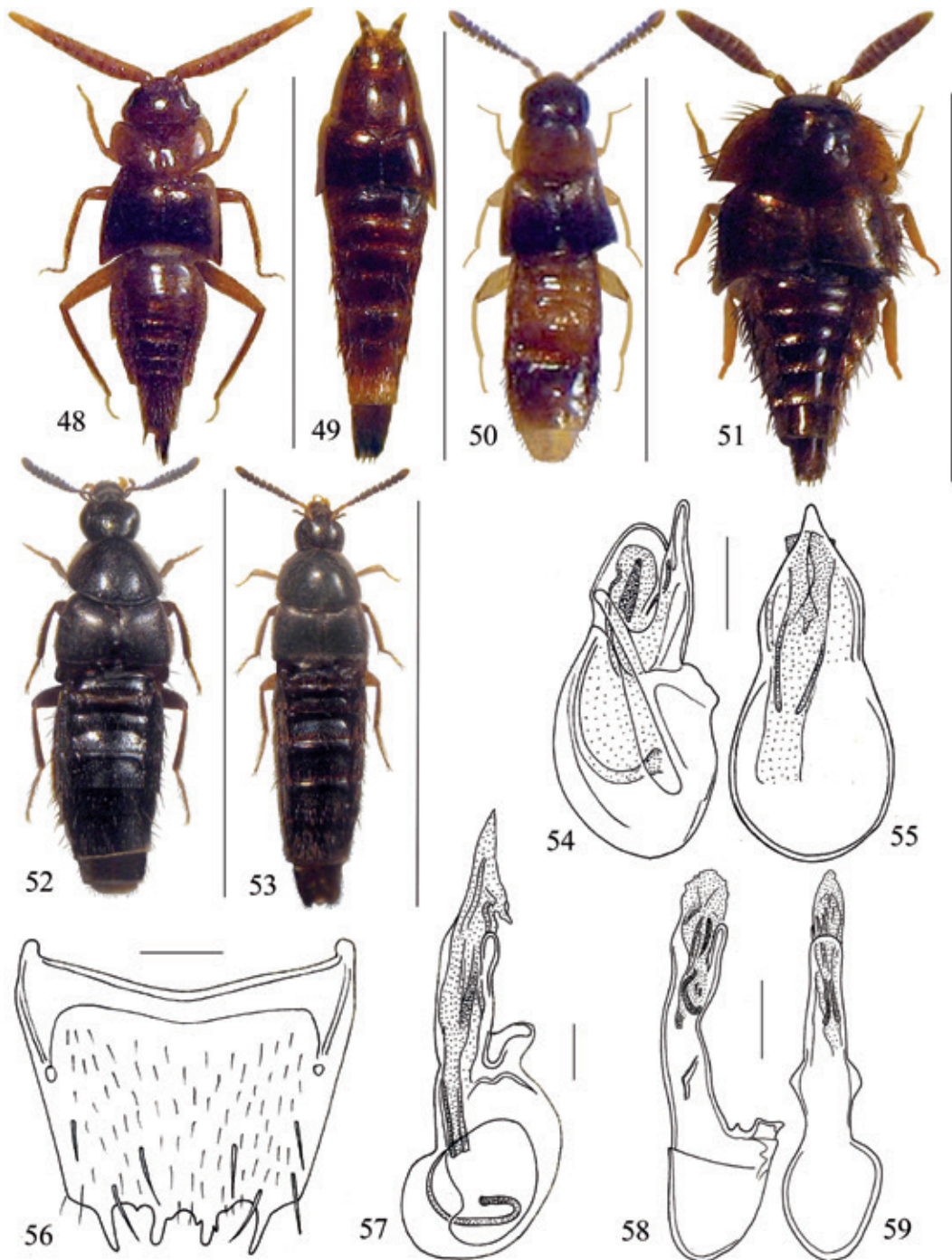
Figs 13–24. Habitus of: *Myllaena sumatrensis* n. sp.: 13; *Myllaena temburongensis* n. sp.: 14; *Myllaena pilae* n. sp.: 15; *Pseudoligota muliensis* n. sp.: 16; *Neosilusa rougemonti* n. sp.: 17; *Stenomastax molucchicola* n. sp.: 18; *Stenomastax thaigigatheca* n. sp.: 19; *Stenomastax thaifuscicollis* n. sp.: 20; *Coenonica angkhangensis* n. sp.: 21; *Coenonica fuscotibialis* n. sp.: 22; *Coenonica antesulcata* n. sp.: 23; *Pseudatheta moluccana* n. sp.: 24. Scale bars: fig. 13: 2.4 mm; fig. 14: 2.2 mm; fig. 15: 2.5 mm; fig. 16: 1.6 mm; fig. 17: 2.9 mm; fig. 18: 3 mm; fig. 19: 2.3 mm; fig. 20: 2.3 mm; fig. 21: 2.2 mm; fig. 22: 2.5 mm; fig. 23: 2.3 mm; fig. 24: 1.6 mm.



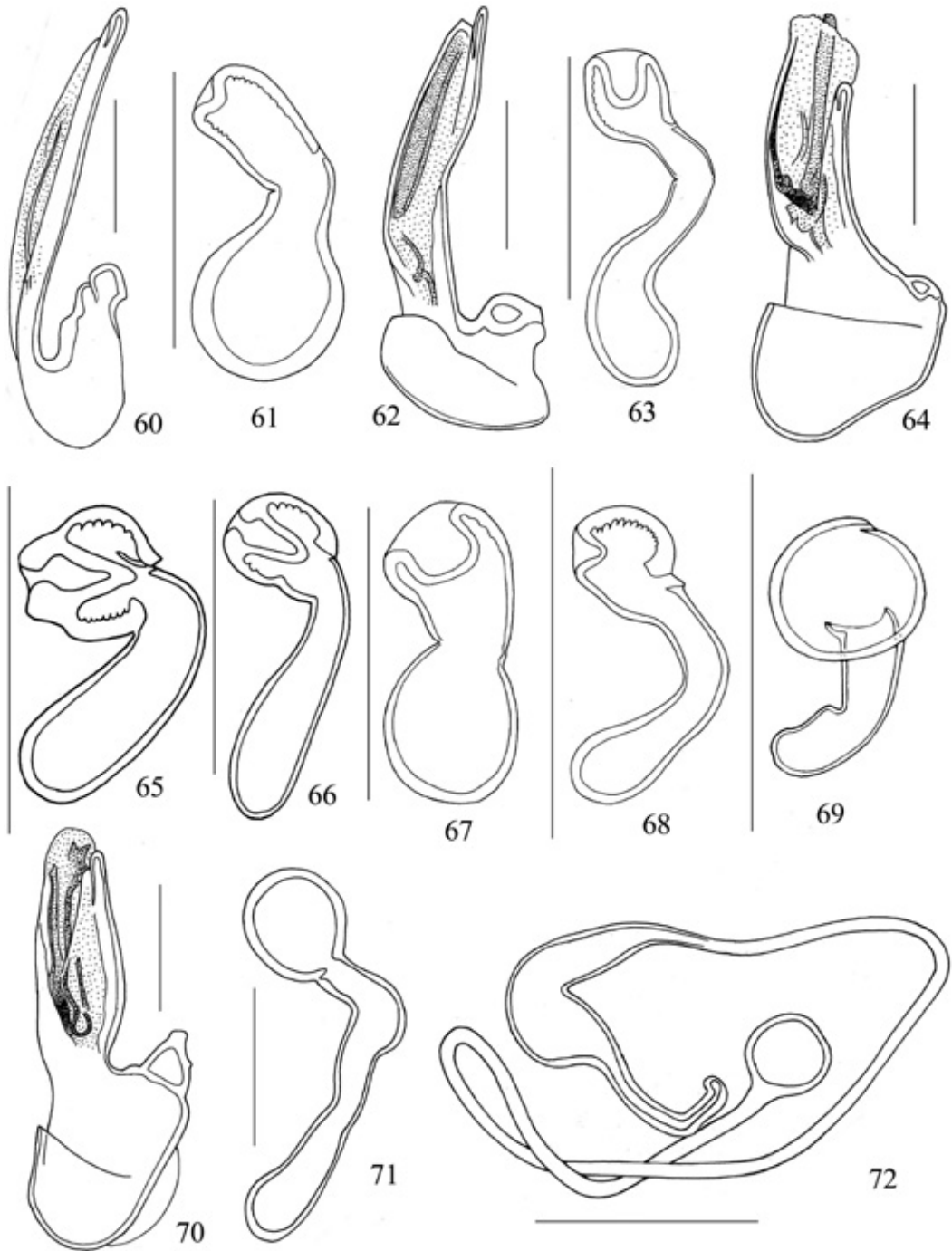
Figs 25–35. Habitus of: *Pseudatheta pahangensis* n. sp.: 25; *Falagria (Myrmecocephalus) moluccana* n. sp.: 26; *Gnypeta moluccana* n. sp.: 27; *Gnypeta halmaherensis* n. sp.: 28; *Gastropaga moluccana* n. sp.: 29; *Gastropaga malaydecipiens* n. sp.: 30; *Irianmerinx nabirensis* n. sp.: 31; *Atheta (Microdota) thainigra* n. sp.: 32; *Atheta (Dimetrota) nepalotoides* n. sp.: 33; *Pelioptera moluccensis* n. sp.: 34; *Pelioptera rougemonti* n. sp.: 35. Scale bars: fig. 25: 1.2 mm; fig. 26: 2.7 mm; fig. 27: 2.1 mm; fig. 28: 2.5 mm; fig. 29: 2.2 mm; figs. 30: 1.8 mm; fig. 31: 2.5 mm; fig. 32: 2.5 mm; fig. 33: 4.8 mm; fig. 34: 2.2 mm; fig. 35: 1.8 mm



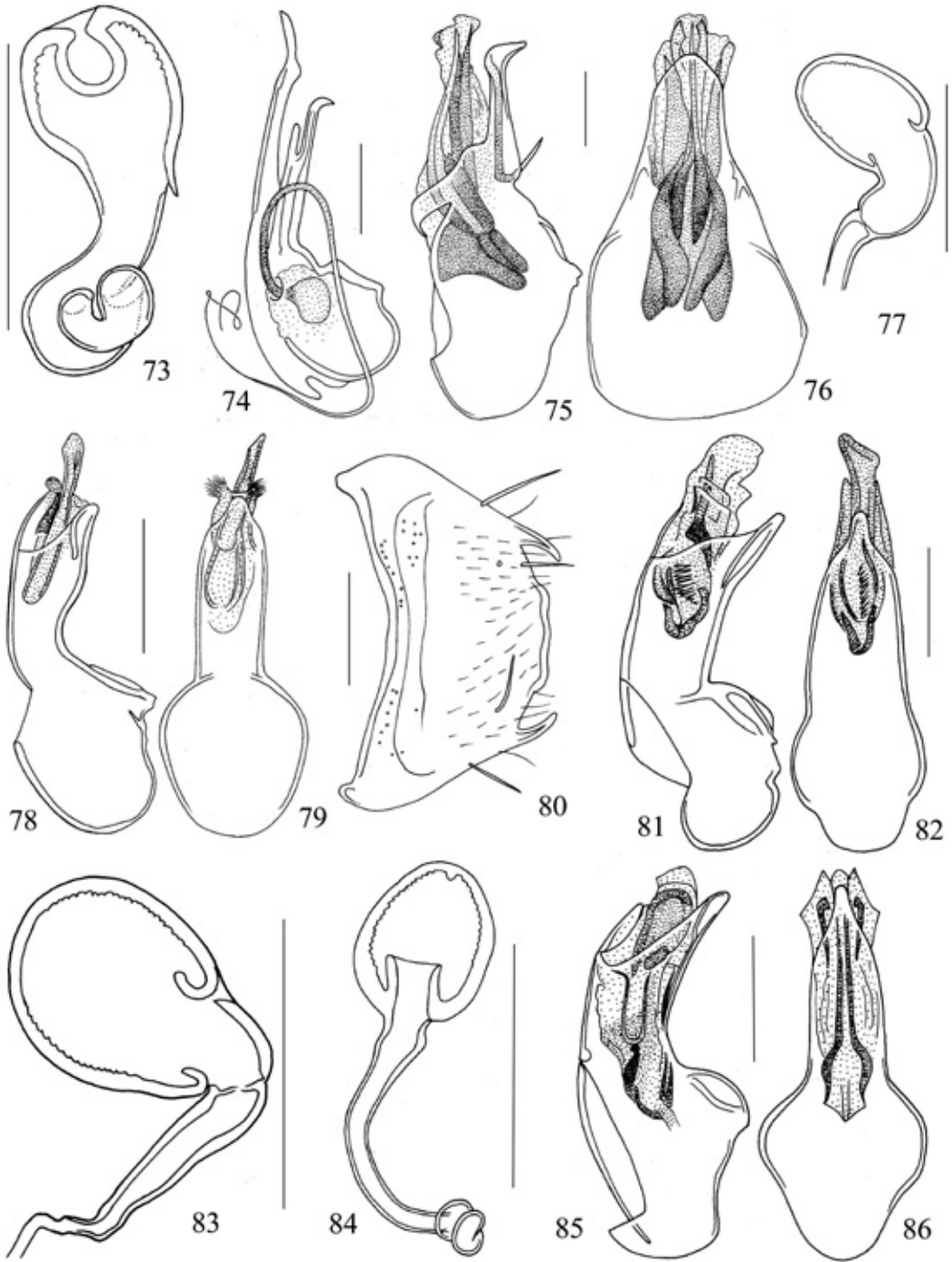
Figs 36–47. Habitus of: *Tetrabothrus neoguineensis* n. sp.: 36; *Orphnebius hartmanni* n. sp.: 37; *Orphnebius malaypusillus* n. sp.: 38; *Drusilla thai* n. sp.: 39; *Drusilla calicis* n. sp.: 40; *Drusilla thaifuscicollis* n. sp.: 41; *Zyras (Zyras) inversus* n. sp.: 42; *Zyras (Zyras) thainiger* n. sp.: 43; *Zyras (Rhynchodonia) asciaferus* n. sp.: 44; *Zyras (Diaulaconia) lecoqi* n. sp.: 45; *Zyras (Diaulaconia) cambocompressicornis* n. sp.: 46; *Zyras (Glossacantha) hagiangensis* n. sp.: 47. Scale bars: fig. 36: 5.5 mm; fig. 37: 3.3 mm; fig. 38: 2.4 mm; fig. 39: 4.5 mm; fig. 40: 5.3 mm; figs. 41: 3 mm; fig. 42: 6 mm; fig. 43: 5.7 mm; fig. 44: 11 mm; fig. 45: 12.1 mm; fig. 46: 6.7 mm; fig. 47: 4.1 mm.



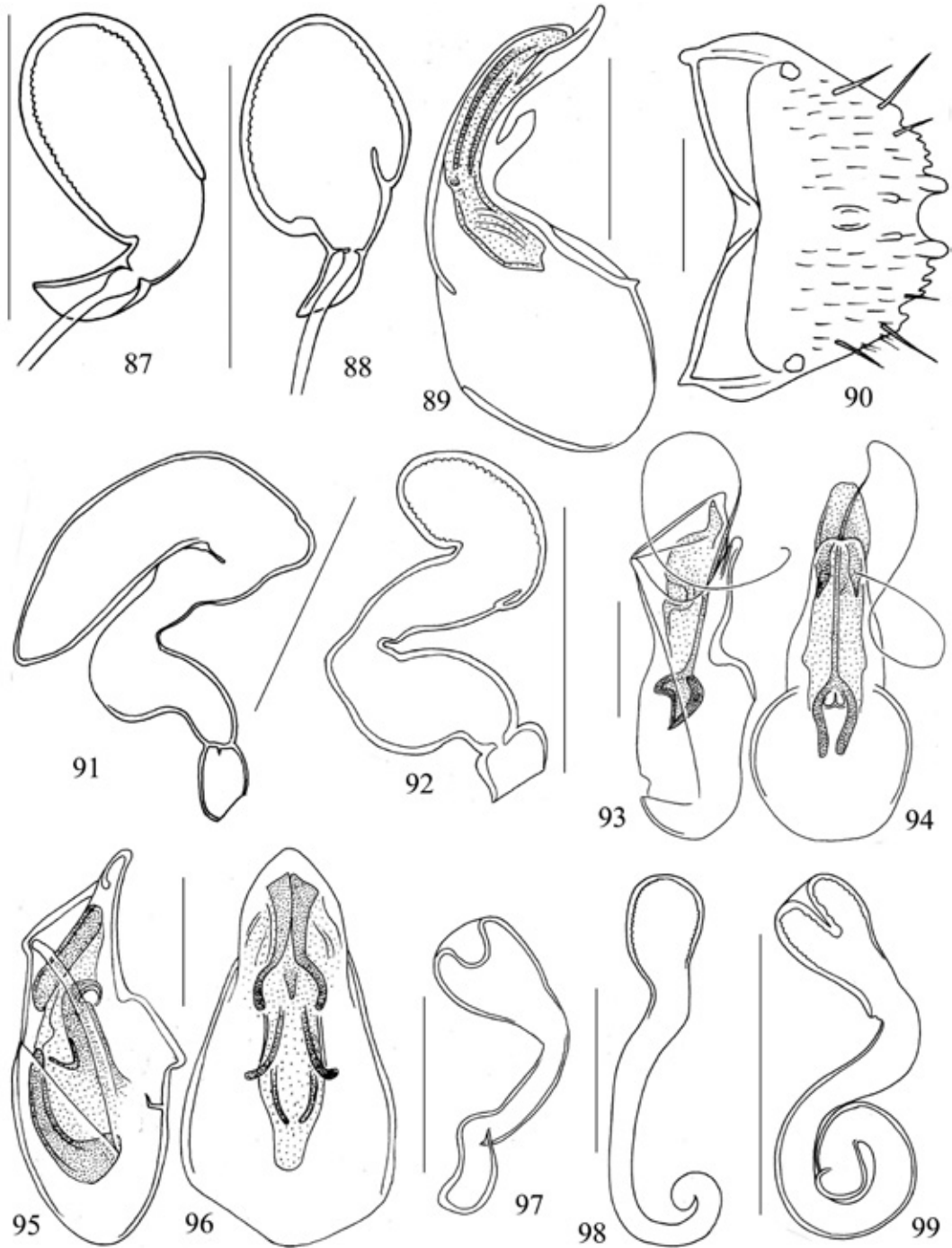
Figs 48–59. Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views and sixth free urotergum of the ♂. *Micropolemon sumatrensis* n. sp.: 48; *Doryloxenus groveri* Kistner & Jacobson: 49; *Medeterusa molucchensis* n. sp.: 50; *Eloschara singaporensis* n. sp.: 51; *Aleochara (Aleochara) thaitactilis* n. sp.: 52; *Aleochara (Xenochara) takuapensis* n. sp.: 53; 54–56: *Hygrochara sumatrensis* n. sp.; 57: *Leucocraspedum moluccanum* n. sp.; 58–59: *Leucocraspedum alularum* n. sp. Scale bars: fig. 48: 2.1 mm; fig. 49: 2.3 mm; fig. 50: 1.3 mm; fig. 51: 2.4 mm; fig. 52: 6 mm; figs. 53: 6 mm. Other scale bars: 0.1 mm.



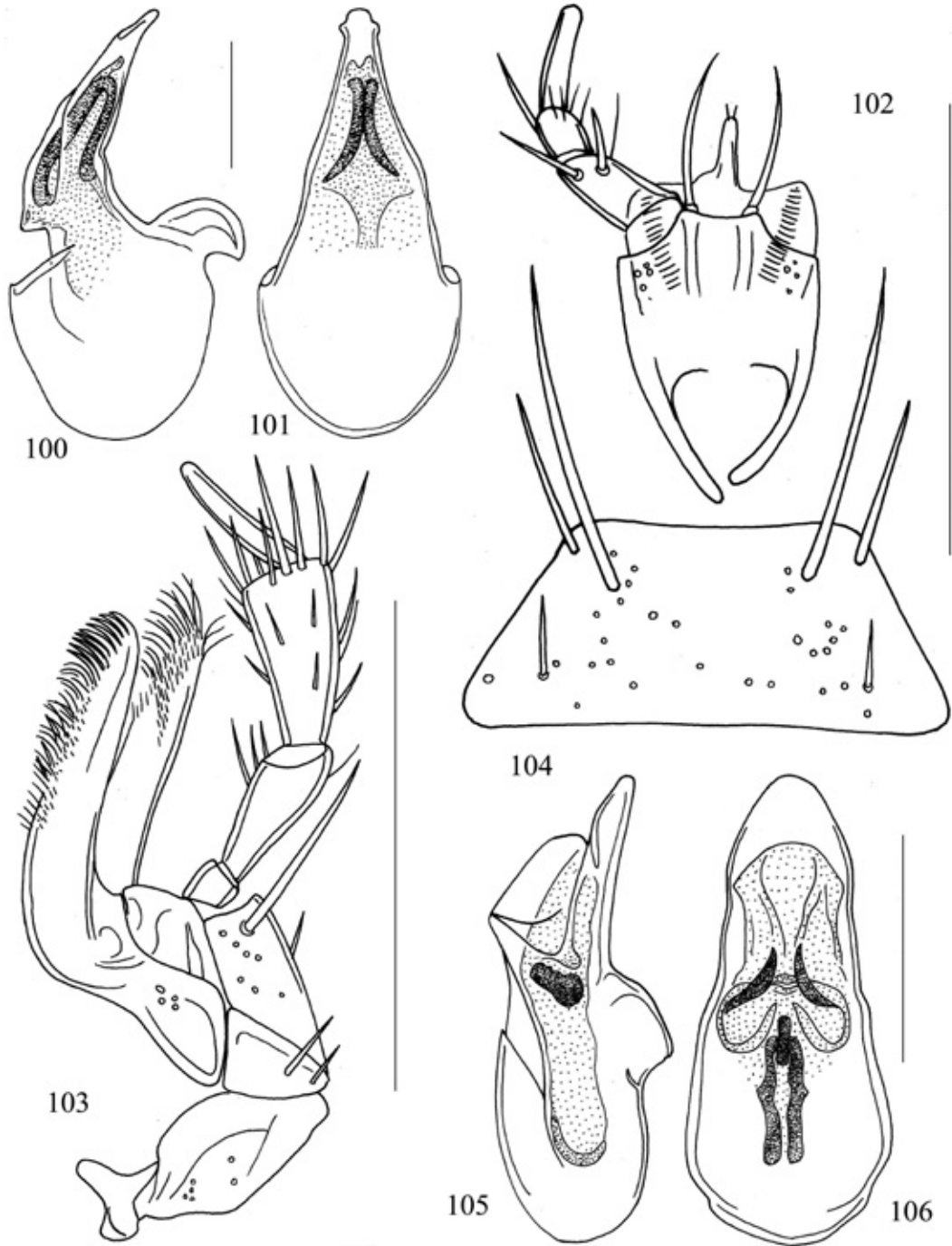
Figs 60–72. Aedeagus in lateral view and spermatheca. 60–61: *Leucocraspedum diuremense* n. sp.; 62–63: *Leucocraspedum bormense* n. sp.; 64: *Leucocraspedum fakfakense* n. sp.; 65: *Leucocraspedum nalcaense* n. sp.; 66: *Leucocraspedum paniaense* n. sp.; 67: *Leucocraspedum riedeli* n. sp.; 68: *Leucocraspedum asymmetricum* n. sp.; 69: *Leucocraspedum muliense* n. sp.; 70: *Leucocraspedum mimopapuanum* n. sp.; 71: *Myllaena sumatrensis* n. sp.; 72: *Myllaena temburongensis* n. sp.



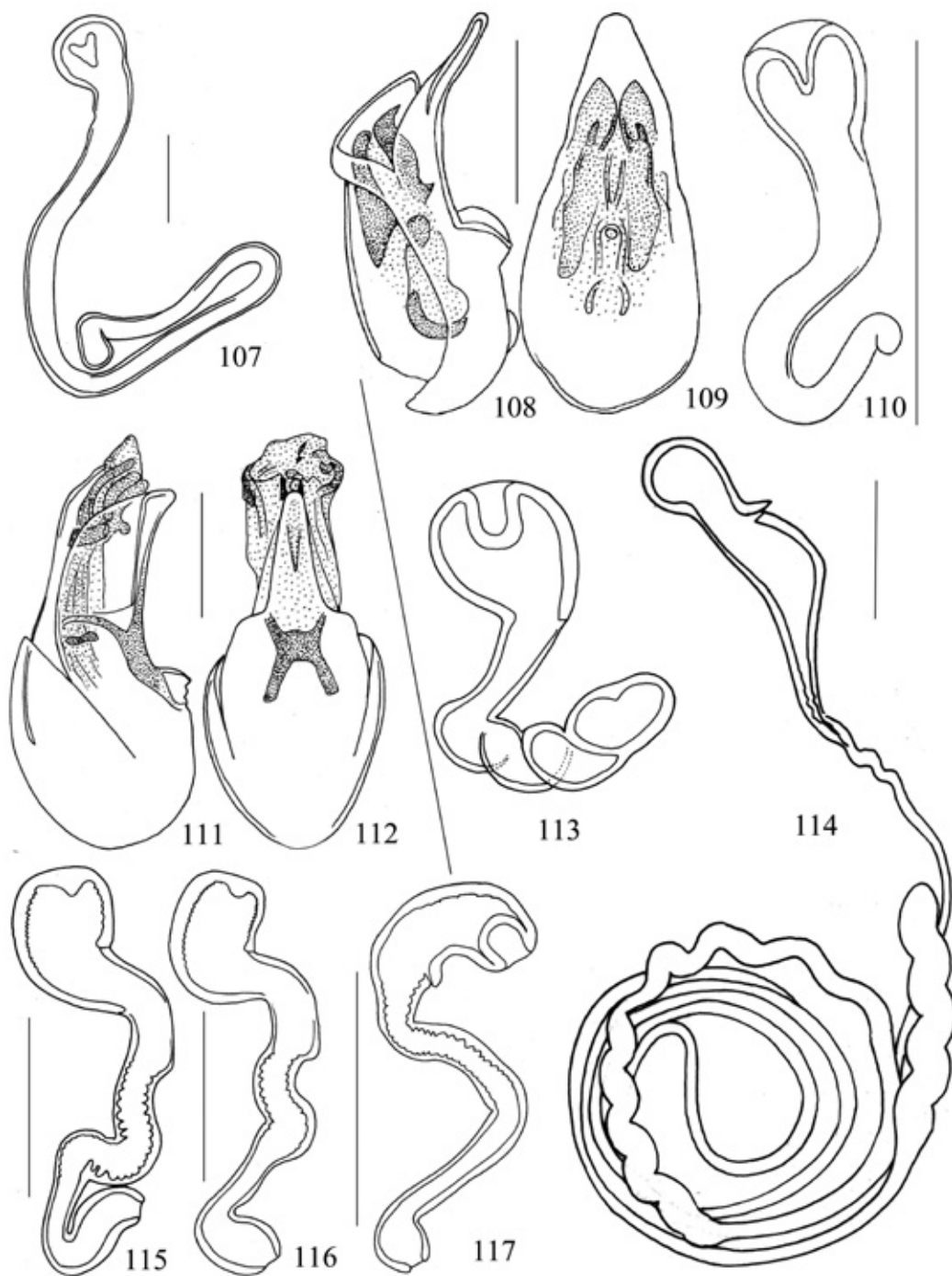
Figs 73–86. Spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, and sixth free urotergum of the ♂. 73: *Myllaena pilae* n. sp.; 74: *Pseudoligota muliensis* n. sp.; 75–77: *Neosilusa rougemonti* n. sp.; 78–80: *Stenomastax molucchicola* n. sp.; 81–83: *Stenomastax thaigigatheca* n. sp.; 84: *Stenomastax thaifuscicollis* n. sp.; 85–86: *Coenonica angkhangensis* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



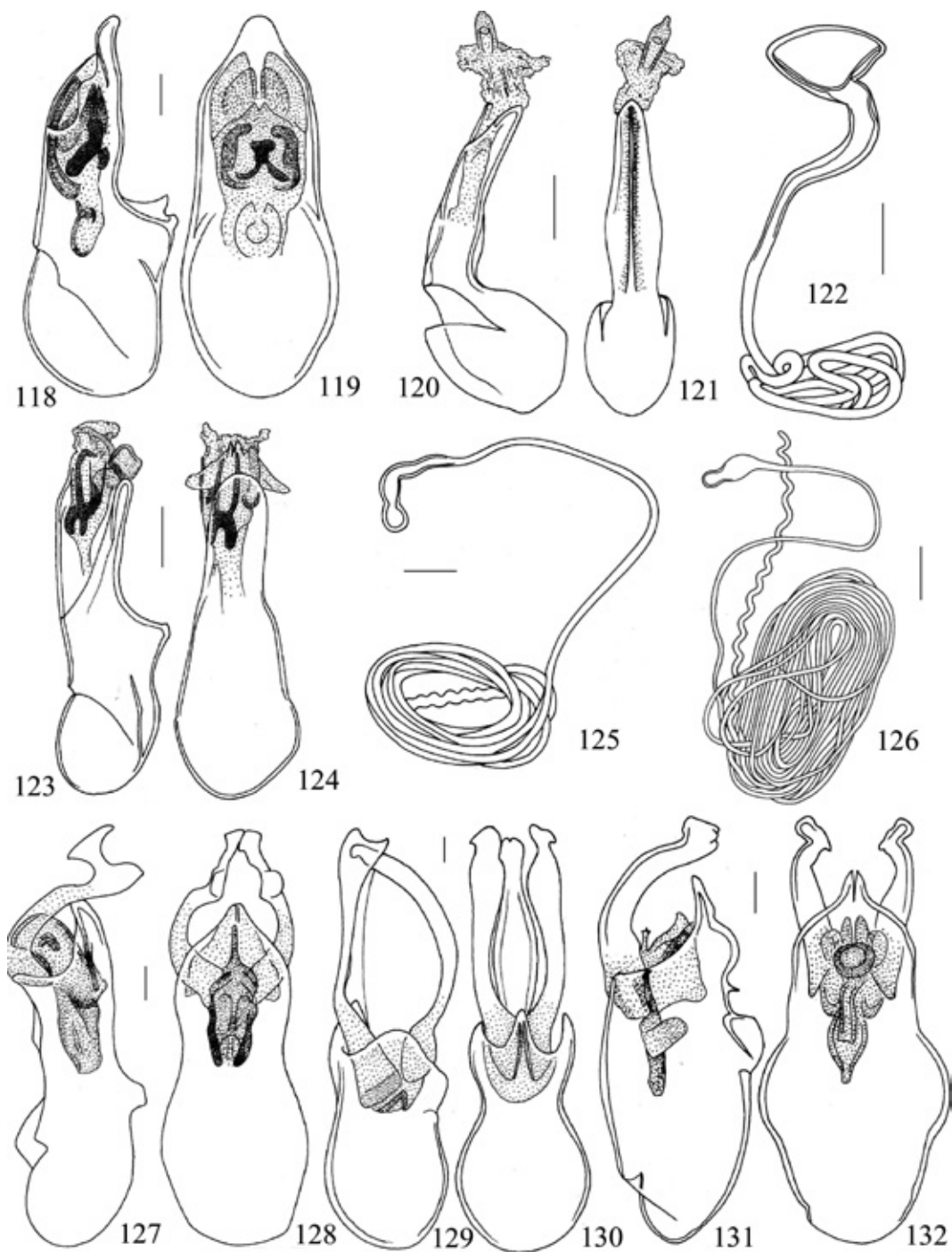
Figs 87–99. Spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, and sixth free urotergum of the ♂. 87: *Coenonica fuscotibialis* n. sp.; 88: *Coenonica antesulcata* n. sp.; 89–91: *Pseudatheta moluccana* n. sp.; 92: *Pseudatheta pahangensis* n. sp.; 93–94: *Falagria (Myrmecocephalus) moluccana* n. sp.; 95–96: *Gnypeta moluccana* n. sp.; 97: *Gnypeta halmaherensis* n. sp.; 98: *Gastropaga moluccana* n. sp.; 99: *Gastropaga malaydecipiens* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



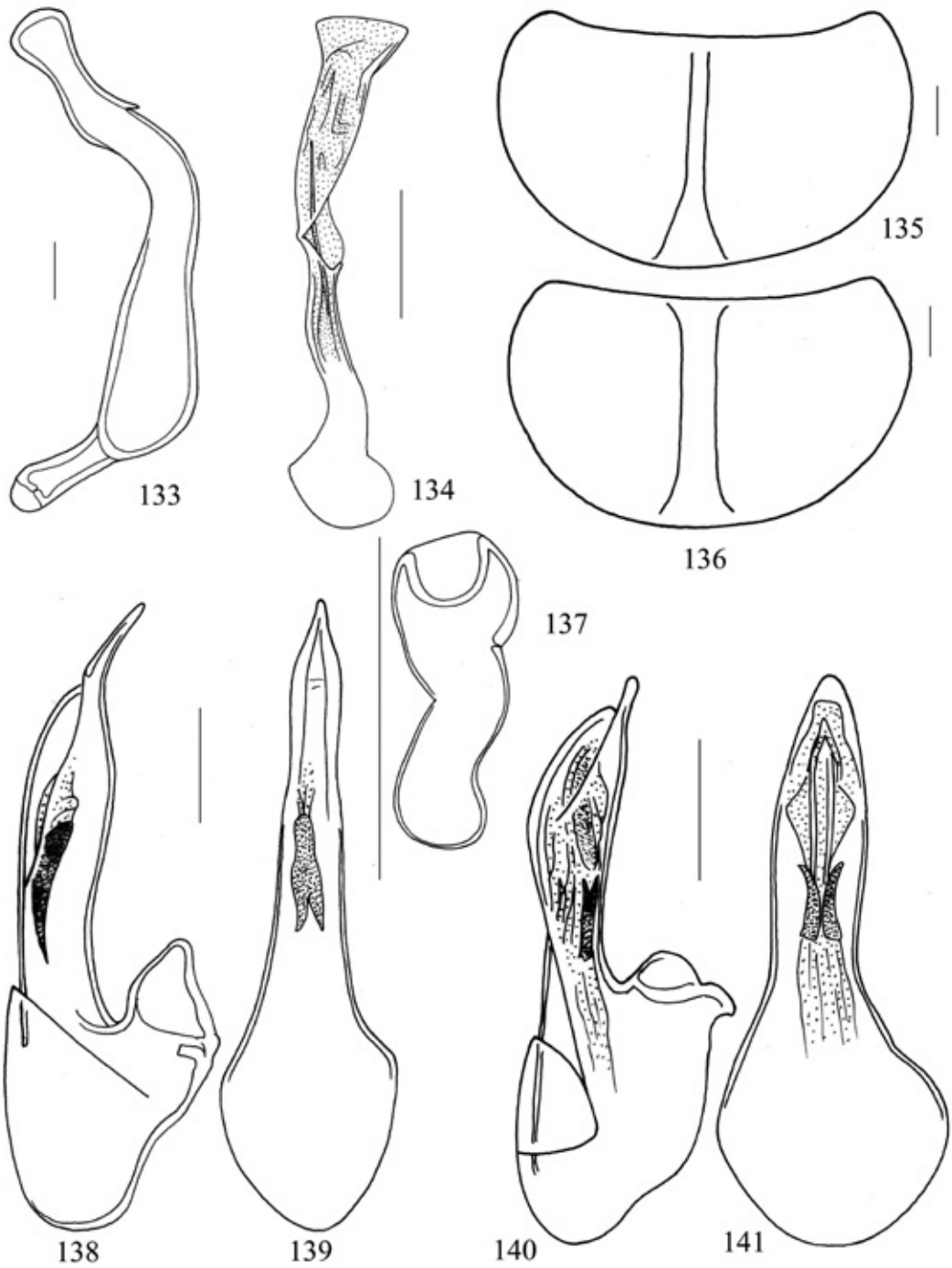
Figs 100–106. Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, labium with labial palpus, maxilla with maxillary palpus and mentum. 100–104: *Irianmerinx nabi-*
rensis n. sp.; 105–106: *Atheta (Microdota) thainigra* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



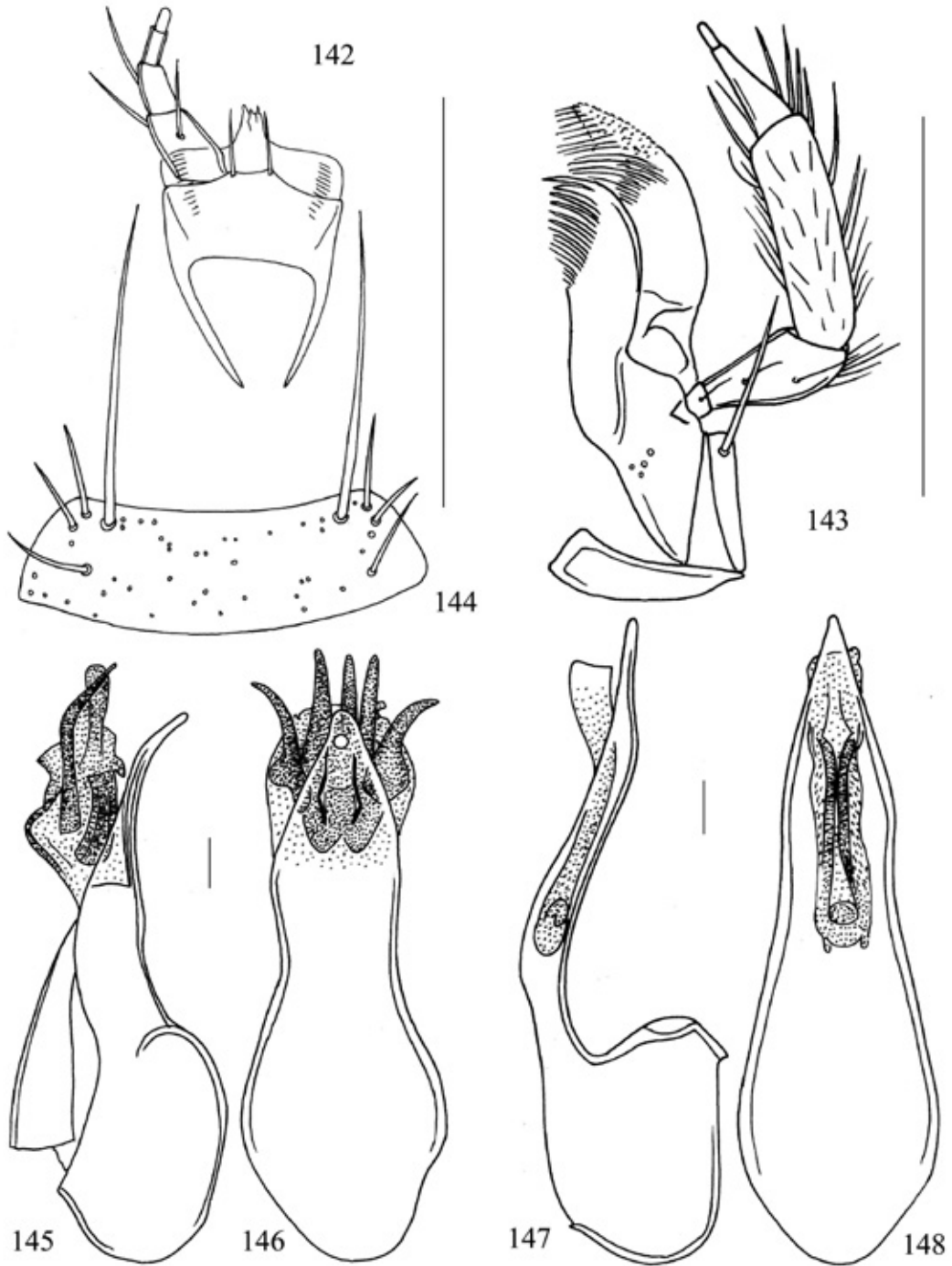
Figs 107–117. Spermatheca and aedeagus in lateral and ventral views. 107: *Atheta (Dimetrota) nepalotoides* n. sp.; 108–110: *Pelioptera molucchensis* n. sp.; 111–113: *Pelioptera rougemonti* n. sp.; 114: *Tetrabothrus neoguineensis* n. sp.; 115–116: *Orphnebius hartmanni* n. sp.; 117: *Orphnebius malaypusillus* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 118–132. Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views and spermatheca. 118–119: *Drusilla thai* n. sp.; 120–122: *Drusilla calicis* n. sp.; 123–124: *Drusilla thajuscicollis* n. sp.; 125: *Zyras (Zyras) inversus* n. sp.; 126: *Zyras (Zyras) thainiger* n. sp.; 127–128: *Zyras (Rhynchodonia) asciaferus* n. sp.; 129–130: *Zyras (Diaulaconia) lecoqi* n. sp.; 131–132: *Zyras (Diaulaconia) cambocompressicornis* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 133–141. Spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views and pronotum. 133: *Zyras (Glossacantha) hagiangensis* n. sp.; 134–135: *Micropolemon sumatrensis* n. sp.; 136 and 138–139: *Doryloxenus groveri* Kistner & Jacobson (pronotum according to Kistner & Jacobson, 1975, aedeagus unpublished); 137: *Medeterusa moluchensis* n. sp.; 140–141: *Eloschara singaporensis* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 142–148. Labium with labial palpus, maxilla with maxillary palpus, mentum and aedeagus in lateral and ventral views. 142–144: *Eloschara singaporensis* n. sp.; 145–146: *Aleochara (Aleochara) thaitactilis* n. sp.; 147–148: *Aleochara (Xenochara) takuapensis* n. sp. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

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