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Taxonomic and faunistic notes on Oriental Galerucinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

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Abstract. New taxonomical changes and faunistic records on Oriental Galerucinae are presented. *Leptarthra aenea* Laboissière, 1926 is synonymized with *Palaeosastra gracilicornis* Jacoby, 1906, based on the examination of type material. *Haplosomoides indica* Takizawa, 1985 is transferred to the genus *Hoplosaenidea* (comb. nov.). For the reason of homonymy following new names are proposed: *Paleosepharia medvedevi* nom. nov. (for *P. marginata* Medvedev, 2001, nec *P. marginata* Mohamedsaid, 1996); *Monolepta satoana* nom. nov. (for *M. satoi* Medvedev, 1997, nec *M. satoi* Kimoto & Takizawa, 1983); *M. granmoluccana* nom. nov. (for *M. obscuricornis* Medvedev, 2007, nec *M. obscuricornis* Medvedev, 2005); *M. olegi* nom. nov. (for *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 2005, nec *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985); *M. laysi* ssp. *levmedvedevi* nom. nov. (for *M. laysi* ssp. *fulvescens* Medvedev, 2005, nec *M. fulvescens* Medvedev, 2005). The males of *Paranoides meeki* Vachon, 1976, and *Monolepta tiomanensis* Mohamedsaid, 1999, originally known from females only, are described. *Vietoluperus alleculoides* Medvedev & Dang Dap, 1981 is recorded for the first time from India and Laos, *Xenoda vittata* Medvedev, 2004 from Thailand, and both *Agetocera carinicornis* Chen, 1964 and *Hoplosaenidea aerosa* (Laboissière, 1933) from Laos. Male genitalia and other important characters are pictured for most of the species.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, faunistics, synonymy, new combination, homonymy, new names, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Oriental Region

INTRODUCTION

Oriental Galerucinae still belongs to an unsufficiently known groups. Most of the genera badly need a modern taxonomic revision. Many species are known from only one or several specimens and localities. Poorly known distribution usually corresponds to the stage of taxonomical knowledge.

During an ongoing longterm study of Oriental Galerucinae a numerous material from both private and institutional collections was examined, including many primary types. The taxonomic studies devoted to the genera *Hoplasoma* Jacoby, 1884, *Mimastra* Baly, 1865, *Agetocera* Hope, 1840 or *Hesperopenna* Medvedev & Dang Dap, 1981, will be published separately. Some nomenclatorial changes and faunistic records found during my determination of various material are summarized in the presented paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material is housed in the following collections:

BMNH - The Natural History Museum (former British Museum), London, Great Britain (Sharon Shute);

CNC - Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (Laurent LeSage);

HNHM – Hungary, Budapest, Hungarian Natural History Museum (Otto Merkl);

ISNB - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Pol Limbourg);

JBBC - Jan Bezděk collection, Brno, Czech Republic;

MNHN - Muséum Nationale d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Nicole Berti);

NHMB - Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Michel Brancucci);

NMPC - National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);

SMNS - Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (Wolfgang Schawaller);

SMTD - Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany (Olaf Jäger);

ZMUH - Zoologisches Institut und Museum, Universität von Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany (Hans Riefenstahl, Kai Schütte).

Exact label data are cited for type material. A forward slash (/) separates different lines and a double slash (//) different labels of data. Additional remarks are in square brackets: [p] – preceding data are printed, [h] – preceding data are handwritten, and [w] – white label.

Paranoides meeki Vachon, 1976

(Figs 1-4, 22)

Paranoides meeki Vachon, 1976, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 81: 94 (Type locality: Brit N. Guinea: Owgarra).

Type material. Holotype (female), labelled: „Owgarra / B. N. Guinea / Meek. [w, p] // Muséum Paris / 1952 / Coll R Oberthur [w, p] // HOLOTYPE [red label, p] // Paranoides / meeki m. / IV-1975 [h] / A. Vachon – det. [w, p]" (in MNHN).

Additional material examined. PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe prov., Wao valley, 1200 m, 25.vii.2001, without the name of collector (1/1 in JBCB).

Distribution. Papua New Guinea (Vachon 1976, this paper).

Comments. Described based on a sigle female and since the original description it has never mentioned in the literature. I have one pair of this species at disposal, thus the males can be described.

Description of male. The body length of the male is 13.0 mm (the length of the second female is the same as in holotype: 13.5 mm). Male is very similar to female in most respects but the sexual dimorphism is marked. Males can be distinguished by the shape of the first tarsal segment of each tarsi (enlarged with slightly rounded lateral sides in males, relatively slender with straight divergent sides in female – protarsi of both male and female as in Figs 2-3) and by the shape of the last ventrite (with wide subsemicircular incision in male - Fig 4, entire in female). Aedeagus as in Fig. 1.

Leptoxena eximea Baly, 1888

(Figs 5, 23)

Leptoxena eximea Baly, 1888, J. Linn. Soc. Zool., 20: 186 (Type locality: Andaman Islands).
Leptoxena eximia: Weise 1924: 83 (cat.); Maulik 1936: 91; Wilcox 1971: 57 (cat.).

Type material. Not examined.

Additional material examined. ANDAMAN ISLANDS: Andaman Isl., without additional data (2/2 in NMPC, 1/0 in JBCB).

Distribution. Endemic to Andaman Islands (Baly 1888, Maulik 1936, this paper).

Comments. Poorly known species. Aedeagus is pictured for the first time (Fig. 5).

Arthrotus hijau Mohamedsaid, 2001

(Figs 6, 24)

Arthrotus hijau Mohamedsaid, 2001, Serangga, 6: 234 (Type locality: Malaysia, Pahang, Tanah Rata); Mohamedsaid 2004: 76 (cat.).

Type material. Not examined.

Additional material examined. MALAYSIA: Pahang prov., 35 km SEE of Ipoh, Cameron highlands, Tanah Rata, 1500 m, 4°28´N 101°23´E, 21.-24.2001, M. Říha leg. (7/3 in JBCB); Pahang prov., Cameron highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11.-27.ii.2000, J. Horák leg. (2/2 in JBCB).

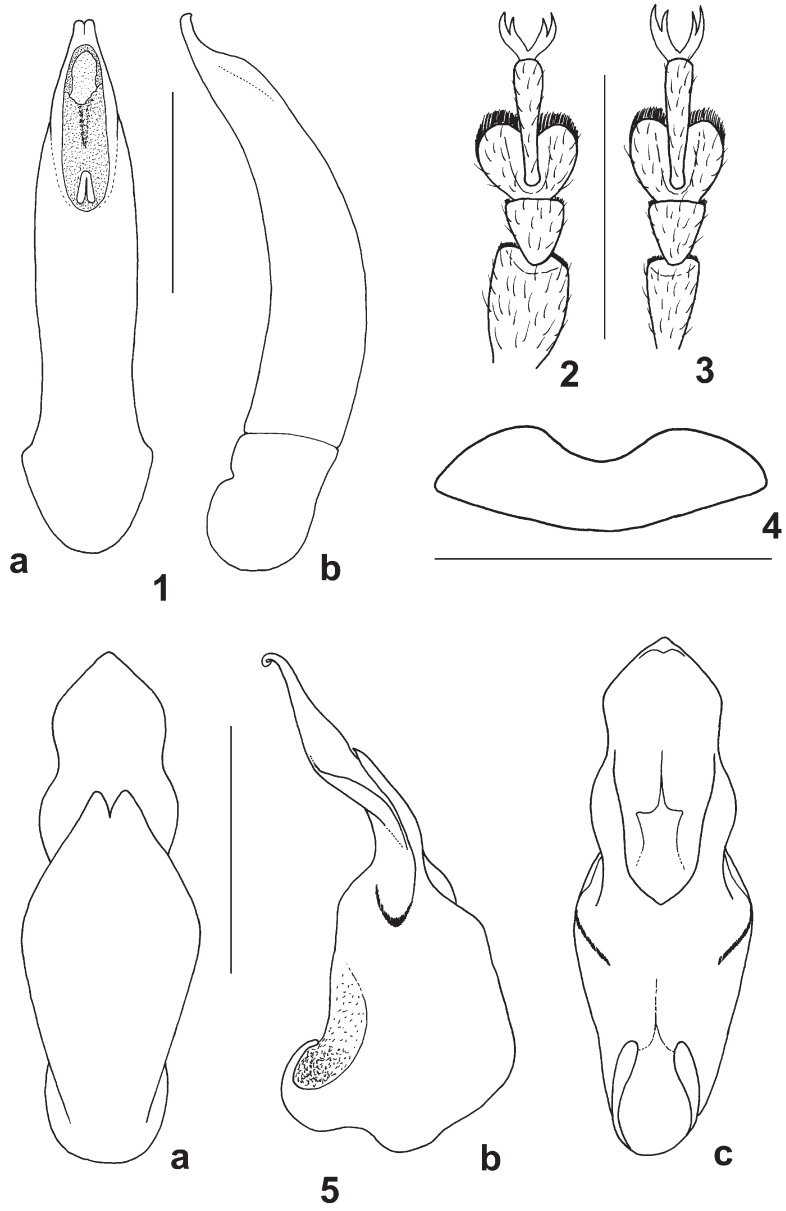
Distribution. Until now recorded only from Cameron highlands, Malaysia (Mohamedsaid 2001, this paper).

Comments. The aedeagus (Fig. 6) was not pictured in the original description.

Meristata jayarami (Vazirani, 1970)

(Figs 7, 25)

Merista jayarami Vazirani, 1970, Rec. Zool. Surv. India 64(1966): 111 (Type locality: Kameng Div., Bomko).



1-4 *Paranoides meeki*: 1 – aedeagus (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view), 2 – protarsus of male, 3 – protarsus of female, 4 – last ventrite of male. 5. Aedeagus of *Leptoxena eximea* (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view, c – ventral view). Scales: 1 mm for Fig. 5, 2 mm for Figs 1-3, 4 mm for Fig. 4

Type material. Not examined.

Additional material examined. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Dirang vicinity, 1500-1800 m, 1.-10.vi.2004, R. Businský leg. (1/0 in JBCB).

Distribution. India: Arunachal Pradesh (Vazirani 1970, this paper).

Comments. Poorly known species, never mentioned in the literature since the original description. Aedeagus as in Fig. 7.

Agetocera carinicornis Chen, 1964

(Figs 8, 26)

Agetocera carinicornis Chen, 1964, Acta Ent. Sinica, 13: 205 (in Chinese), 210 (in English) (Type locality: Yunnan); Yang et al. 2001: 106 (key), 110.

Type material. Not examined.

Additional material examined. LAOS: Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., 20°13´N 103°59´E, 1300-2000 m, 6.-18.v.2004, J. Bezděk leg. (5/4 in JBCB); same data, P. Kresl leg. (1/0 in JBCB); same data, F. & L. Kantner leg. (1/1 in JBCB).

Distribution. China (Yunnan). Newly recorded from Laos.

Comments. Until now known only from two males (holotype and paratype). These two males differ from each other in the coloration. Holotype has reddish brown head and pronotum with frontoclypeus and two large spots on vertex black, while head and pronotum in paratype are bluish-black (Chen 1964, Yang et al. 2001). Based on the coloration of holotype this species is included to the group with pale head pronotum in the key of Chinese *Agetocera* by Yang et al. (2001). However, all the specimens collected in Laos have bluish black head and pronotum as the paratype. Aedeagus as in Fig. 8.

Palaeosastra gracilicornis Jacoby, 1906

(Figs 9-12, 27)

Palaeosastra gracilicornis Jacoby, 1906, Entomologist, 39: 3 (Type locality: Owgarra, New Guinea); Weise 1924: 135 (cat.); Wilcox 1973: 447 (cat.).

Leptarthra aenea Laboissière, 1926, Encycl.Ent. (B), 1: 61 (Type locality: Nouvelle-Guinée hollandaise: Mont Arfak); Wilcox 1971: 212 (cat.). **syn. nov.**

Type material. *Palaeosastra gracilicornis*. Syntype (unsexed), labelled: „Type / H. T. [round white label with red collar, p] // Owgarra. / A S Meek. [w, p] // Palaeosastra / gracilicornis / Jac. [blue label, h]“ (in BMNH).

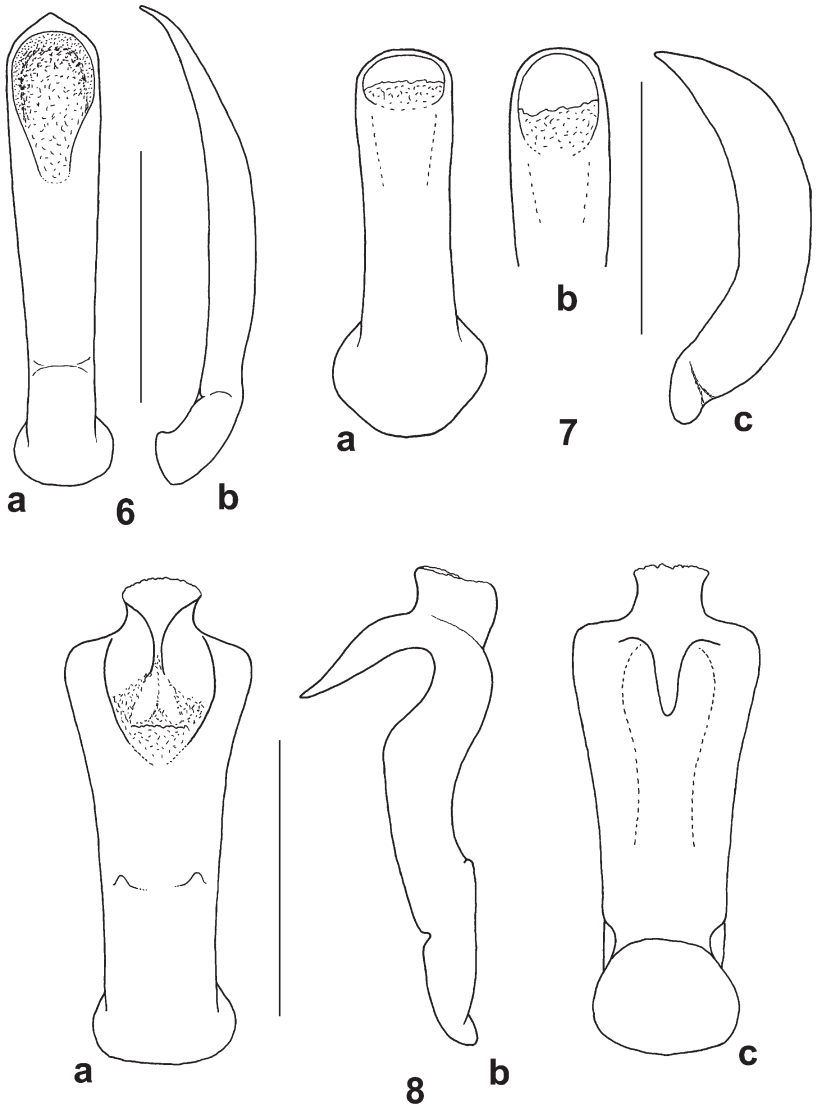
Leptarthra aenea. Holotype (female), labelled: “Arfak. [w, h] // TYPE [w, red letter, p] // Leptarthra / aenea / m. [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p] // Le Moult vend. / via Reinbek / Eing. Nr. 1, 1957 [w, p]“ (in ZMUH).

Additional material examined. PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Aroa Fl., E. Weiske leg. (1 spec. unsexed in SMTD); Cromwell Mts., Komba env., without additional data (1/1 in NMPC). INSUFFICIENT LOCALITY: „Nova Guinea“, without additional data (1 unsexed in NMPC); without any labels (6 spec. unsexed in NMPC, 2 spec. unsexed in JBCB).

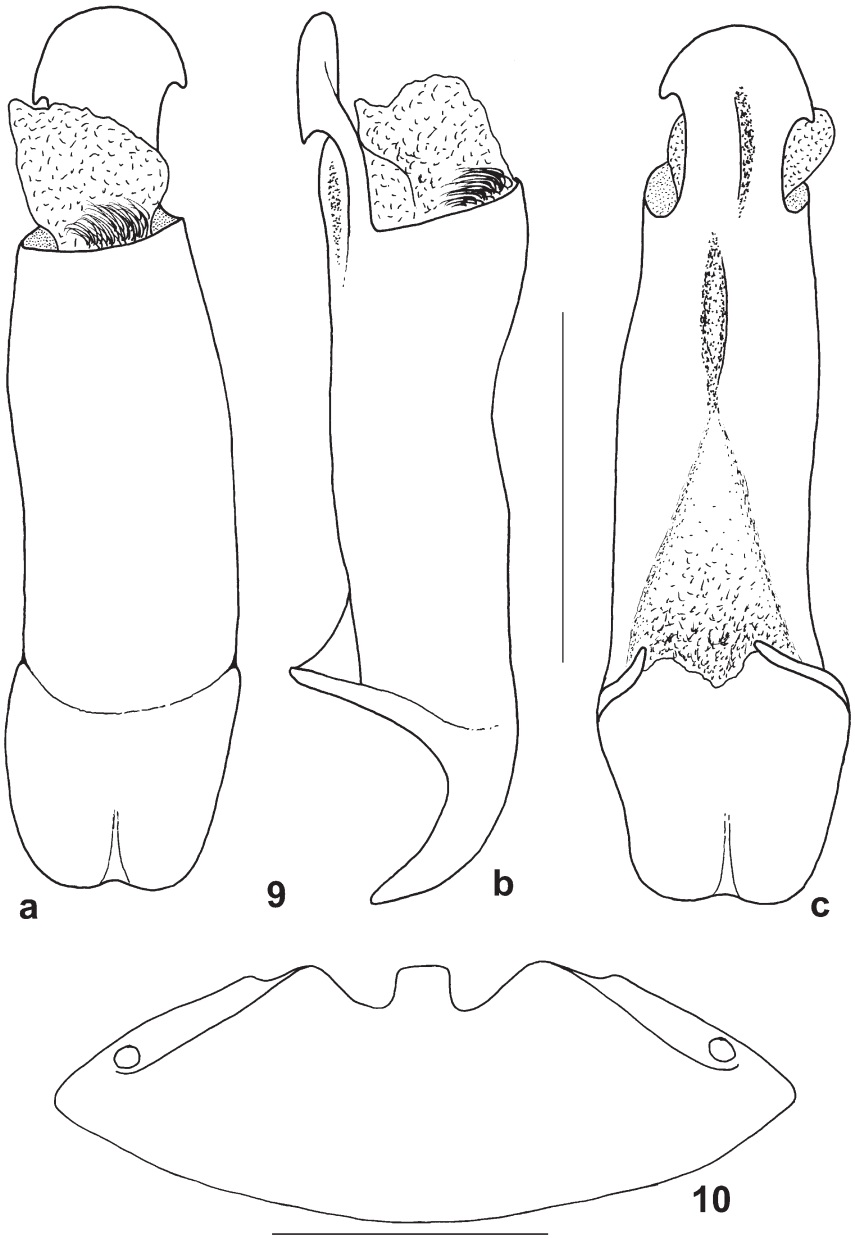
Distribution. Papua New Guinea (Jacoby 1906, Laboissière 1926, this paper).

Comments. The examination of the type material of *Palaeosastra gracilicornis* and *Leptarthra aenea* proved that both species are conspecific and synonymized here.

The colour of elytra is variable from pale brown (sometimes with slight metallic tint) to dark brown with distinct green metallic tint. However, the palest specimens seem to be bleached by the influence of light.

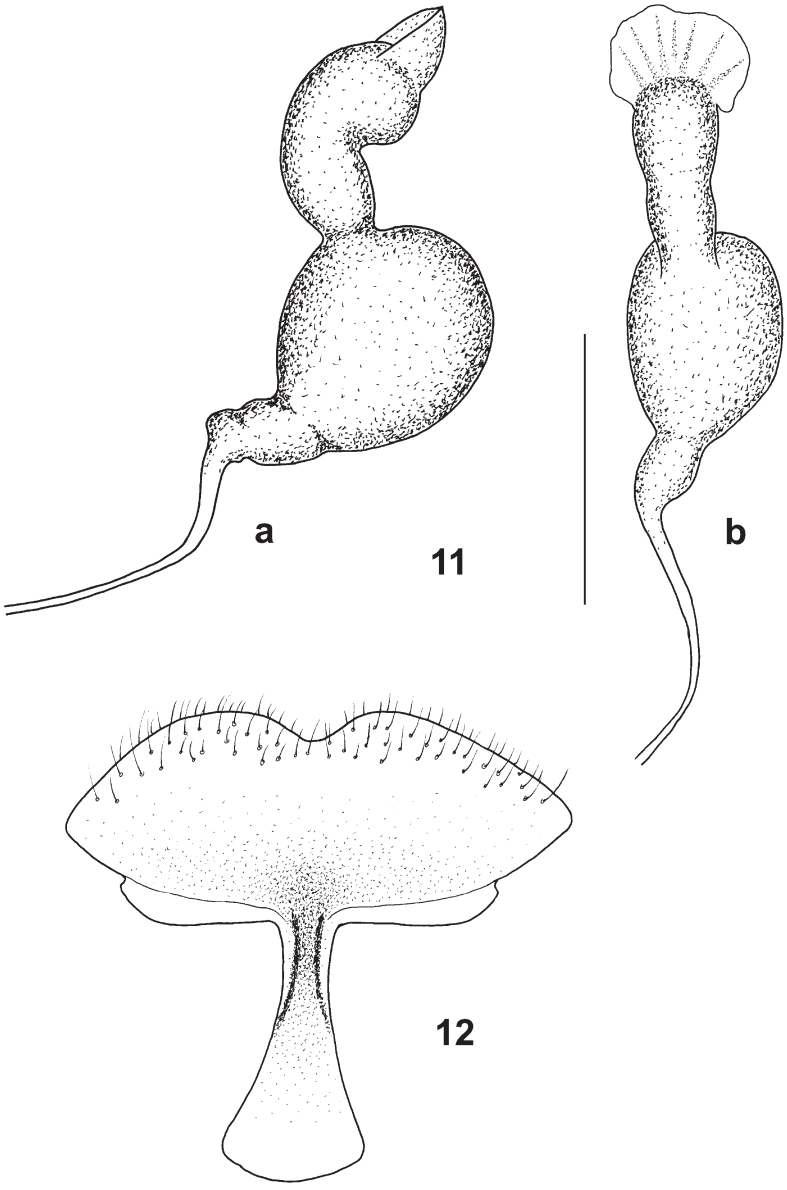


6-8. Aedeagus: 6 - *Arthrotus hijau* (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view), 7 – *Meristata jayarami* (a – dorsal view, b – detail of apex in dorsal view, c – lateral view), 8 – *Agetocera carinicornis* (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view, c – ventral view). Scales: 1 mm for Fig. 6, 2 mm for Figs 7-8



9-10. *Palaeosastra gracilicornis*: 9 – aedeagus (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view, c – ventral view), 10 – pygidium of female. Scales: 2 mm

The aedeagus is very distinct and incommutable (Fig. 9), apex widely rounded with a hook on each side. Apex of female pygidium deeply incised with proceeded short central plate (Fig. 10). Spermatheca as in Fig 11. Cornu terminated by very unusual fan with several indistinct ribs. Tignum as in Fig 12.



11-12. *Palaeosastra gracilicornis*: 11 – spermatheca (a – lateral view, b – back view), 12 – tignum and sternite VIII. Scales: 0.5 mm for Fig. 11, 1 mm for Fig. 12

Kumbornia tuberculata Mohamedsaid, 2006

Kumbornia tuberculata Mohamedsaid, 2006, Entomol. Zeitschr., 116: 17 (Type locality: Malaysia, Sabah, Kinabalu Park Headquarters).

Type material. Not examined.

Additional material examined. MALAYSIA: Sarawak, Gunong Mulu N. P., Camp 4, Mulu, 1780 m, 5.i.1978, low montane forest, actinic light, J. D. Holloway et.al. leg. (RGS Exped. 1977-1978) (1/0 in BMNH).

Distribution. Malaysia: Sabah (Mohamedsaid 2006), Sarawak (this paper).

Comments. *Kumbornia tuberculata* has been described recently from one male. The second specimen was found in an unidentified material deposited in BMNH.

Hemygascelis longicollis Jacoby, 1896
(Figs 13, 15, 28)

Hemygascelis longicollis Jacoby, 1896, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 40: 278 (Type locality: Kanara, S. Bombay); Weise 1924: 132 (cat.); Maulik 1936: 289; Wilcox 1973: 481 (cat.).

Type material. Syntype (male), labelled: „Type / H. T. [round white label with red collar, p] // Kanara [w, p] // Jacoby Coll. / 1909-28a [w, p] // Hapolosoma [sic!] / longicollis / Jac. [blue label, h]“ (in BMNH).

Additional material examined. INDIA: Kerala prov., 15 km SW of Munnar, Kallar valley, 1250 m, 1.-9.v.1997, R. Peša leg. (1/0 in JBCB).

Distribution. India: Karnataka (Jacoby 1896, Maulik 1936), Tamil Nadu (Maulik 1936), Kerala (this paper).

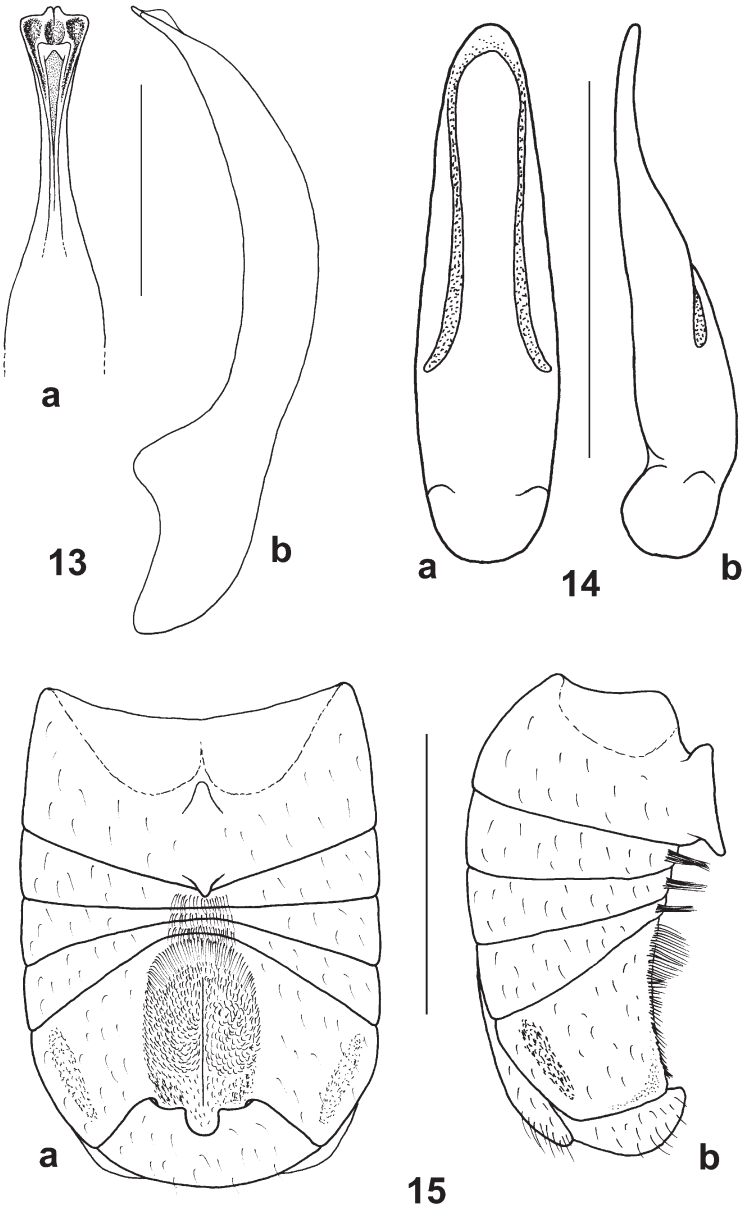
Comments. Very distinct species known only from South India, characterised by very long pronotum. Male abdomen has a deep cavity on the last ventrite covered with very dense short hairs and longer hairs on anterior margin of the cavity. The transverse rows of long hairs are also in the middle of the ventrites 2-4. The middles of both anterior and posterior margins of the first ventrite have a tooth-like projection (Fig. 15). Aedeagus is pictured for the first time (Fig. 13).

Vietoluperus alleculoides Medvedev et Dang Dap, 1981
(Fig. 29)

Vietoluperus alleculoides Medvedev et Dang Dap, 1981, Ent. Obozr., 60: 632 (Type locality: [Khatcen prov., mountains N of Khazang]); Medvedev 1983: 147 (host plant); Kimoto 1989: 184.

Type material. Paratype (unsexed), labelled: „ВЬЕТНАМ горы NO / КОН-КУОНГ 400m [p] / 23.iv. [h] 1962 г. Кабаков [w, p] [= Vietnam, mountains NO of Kon Kuong, 400m, 23.iv.1962, Kabakov leg.] // Paratypus [red label, p] // Vietoluperus / alleculoides / L. Medv. et D-Dap [red label, h] // Vietoluperus / alleculoides / L. Medv. et D-Dap [h] / L. N. Medvedev det. 19 [p] 88 [w, h]“ (in SMNS).

Additional material examined. INDIA: Meghalaya, SW of Sohra, 29°14´N 91°40´E, 800-1000 m, v.2005, C. L. Peša leg. (0/3 in JBCB). LAOS: Hua Phan prov.,



13-14. Aedeagus (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view): 13 – *Hemygascelis longicollis*, 14 – *Monolepta tiomanensis*. 15. Abdomen of male of *Hemgascelis longicollis* (a – ventral view, b – lateral view). Scales: 1 mm for Figs 13-14, 2 mm for Fig. 15

Phu Loei N. P., Ban Sakok, 20°10´N 103°12´E, 23.-26.v.2001, J. Bezděk leg. (0/2 in JBCB); Hua Phan prov., Ban Kangpabong, 25 km SE of Vieng Xai (by road), 20°19´N 104°25´E, 14.-18.v.2001, J. Bezděk leg. (0/1 in JBCB); Bolikhamxai prov., 8 km NE of Ban Nape, 18°21´N 105°08´E, 600 m, 1.-18.v.2001, C. L. Peša leg. (0/2 in JBCB); same data, P. Pacholátko leg. (0/1 in JBCB); Phongsali prov., 10 km SE of Boun Tai, 1100-1300 m, 16.-25.v.2004, Lao collector leg. (1/0 in JBCB).

Distribution. Vietnam. Newly recorded from Laos and India.

Comments. As mentioned in the original description (Medvedev & Dang Dap 1981), the coloration is very variable, from completely brown to completely black, pronotum or both head and pronotum often reddish. Medvedev (1983) reported the host plants as Urticaceae sp. The drawing of aedeagus is not presented because it is damaged in the only available male.

Monolepta laysi ssp. *levmedvedevi* nom. nov.

Monolepta laysi ssp. *fulvescens* Medvedev, 2005a, Ent. Basil. Coll. Frey, 27: 265 (nec *Monolepta fulvescens* Medvedev, 2005a, Ent. Basil. Coll. Frey, 27: 273).

Comments. *Monolepta laysi* ssp. *fulvescens* Medvedev, 2005 from Luzon is primary homonym of *M. fulvescens* Medvedev, 2005 from Mindanao, described in the same paper. The new name *M. laysi* ssp. *levmedvedevi* is proposed.

Monolepta olegi nom. nov.

Monolepta kabakovi Medvedev, 2005b, Ent. Basil. Coll. Frey, 27: 290 (nec *Monolepta kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985, Ent. Obozr., 64: 375).

Comments. *Monolepta kabakovi* Medvedev, 2005 from Vietnam proved to be a primary homonym of *M. kabakovi* Medvedev, 1985 from Afghanistan. In honour of its collector Oleg N. Kabakov the new name *M. olegi* is proposed for the Vietnamese species.

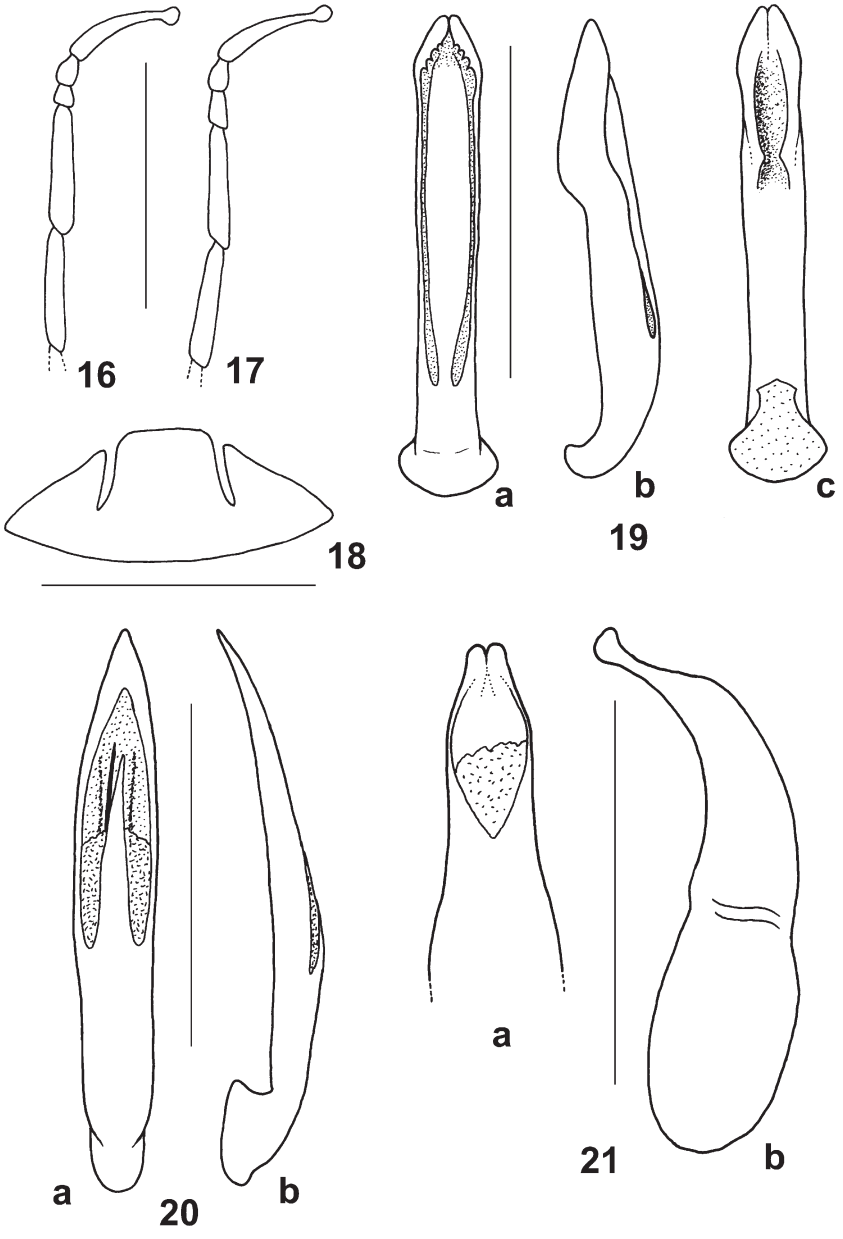
Monolepta satoana nom. nov.

Monolepta satoi Medvedev, 1997, Jpn. J. Syst. Ent., 3: 99 (nec *Monolepta satoi* Kimoto & Takizawa, 1983, Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. (Ser. A), 9: 89).

Comments. *Monolepta satoi* Medvedev, 1997 from Luzon (Philippines) is a primary homonym of *M. satoi* Kimoto & Takizawa, 1983 from Nepal. The new name *M. satoana* is proposed for the species from Luzon.

Monolepta granmoluccana nom. nov.

Monolepta obscuricornis Medvedev, 2007, Euroas. Ent. J., 6: 436 (nec *Monolepta obscuricornis* Medvedev, 2005a, Ent. Basil. Coll. Frey, 27: 268).



16-18. *Monolepta tiomanensis*: 16 – basal antennomeres of male, 17 – basal antennomeres of female, 18 – last ventrite of male. 19-21. Aedeagus: 19 – *Hoplosaenidea aerosa* (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view, c – ventral view), 20 – *Hoplosaenidea indica* (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view), 21 – *Xenoda vittata* (a – dorsal view, b – lateral view). Scales: 1 mm

Comments. Since the name *Monolepta obscuricornis* Medvedev, 2007 (from Philippines: Mindanao) is preoccupied by *M. obscuricornis* Medvedev, 2005 (from Philippines: Bohol, Panay), a replacement name is required. The new name *M. granmoluccana* is derived from the old Spanish name of the Mindanao Island: Gran Moluccas.

Monolepta tiomanensis Mohamedsaid, 1999

(Figs 14, 16-18, 30)

Monolepta tiomanensis Mohamedsaid, 1999, Raffles Bull. Zool., Suppl. 6: 247 (Type locality: Pulau Tioman, Pahang, Malaysia); Mohamedsaid 2004: 111 (cat.).

Type material. Paratype (female), labelled: „PAHANG: Pulau Tioman / 27 – 31 Ogon 91 / Yusof, J´dla & Mahbob [w, p] // PARATYPE [p] / Monolepta / tiomanensis n. sp. [h] / des. Mohamedsaid 199 [p] 7 [white label with red margins, h]“ (in BMNH).

Additional material examined. MALAYSIA: Tioman Isl., Kampung Tekek, 4.-26.ii.2000, R. Hergovits leg. (0/2 in JBCB); Tioman Isl., Kampung Tekek, 10-600 m, jungle track, 23.-28.ii.2007, V. Hula, L. Purchart & F. Růžička leg. (2/4 in JBCB).

Distribution. Probably endemic to Tioman Island (Mohamedsaid 1999, this paper).

Comments. Described from females only (Mohamedsaid 1999). Recently collected females are somewhat longer than it is mentioned in the original description, body length of females is ranging 4.5-6.1 mm. Because new material collected in Tioman Island includes also two males, the sexual dimorphism is shortly described.

Description of male. The comparison of males and females shows the standard sexual dimorphism known in the genus *Monolepta*. Body length of males is 4.4-5.0 mm. The last ventrite of male has a typical pair of relatively long incisions (Fig. 18) (last ventrite entire in females). The third antennomere of male is distinctly shorter then the second one while both antennomeres are equal in length in female (Figs 16-17). In other respects I did not find any differencies between males and females. Aedeagus as in Fig. 14.

Paleosepharia medvedevi nom. nov.

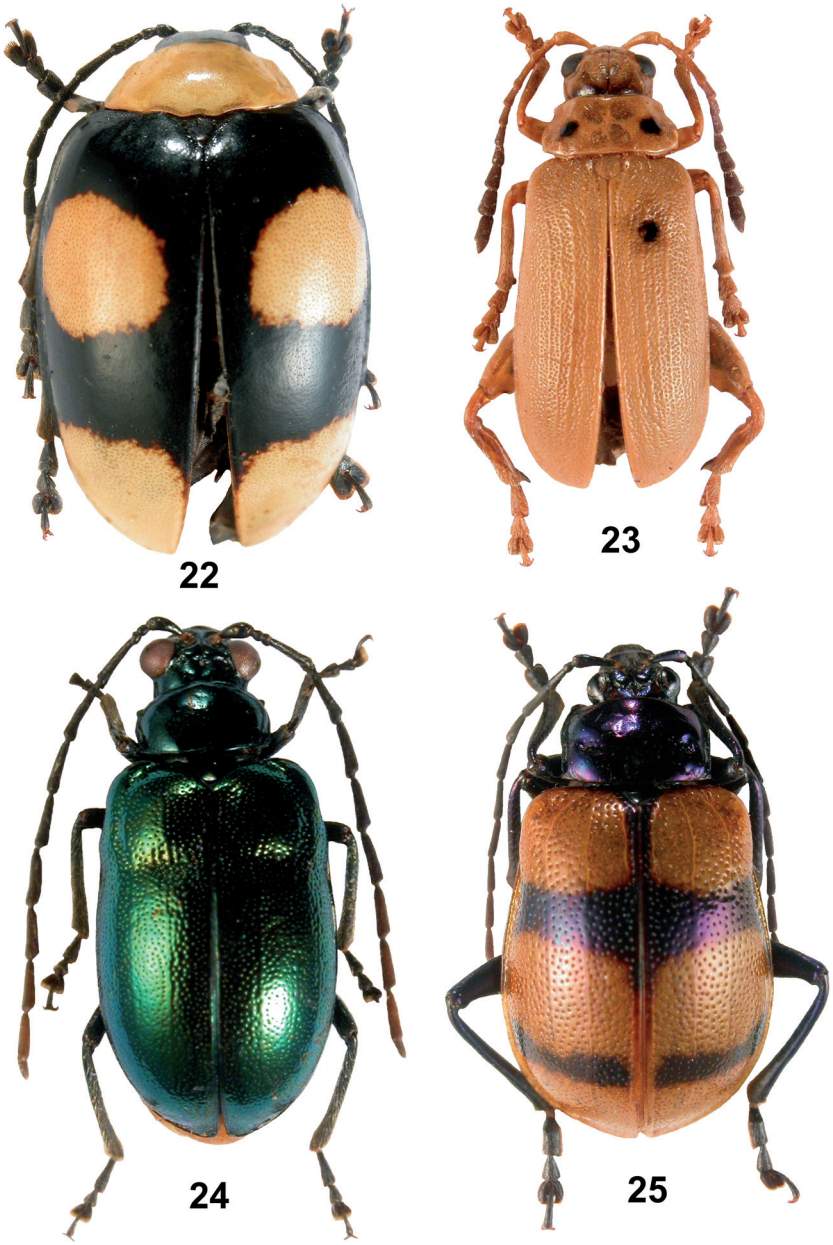
Paleosepharia marginata Medvedev, 2001, Ent. Basil., 23: 175 (nec *Paleosepharia marginata* Mohamedsaid, 1996, Serangga, 1: 14).

Comments. Since the name *Paleosepharia marginata* Medvedev, 2001 (from Thailand) is a primary homonym of *P. marginata* Mohamedsaid, 1996 (from Peninsular Malaysia) a replacement name is necessary. The name *P. medvedevi* nom. nov. is proposed.

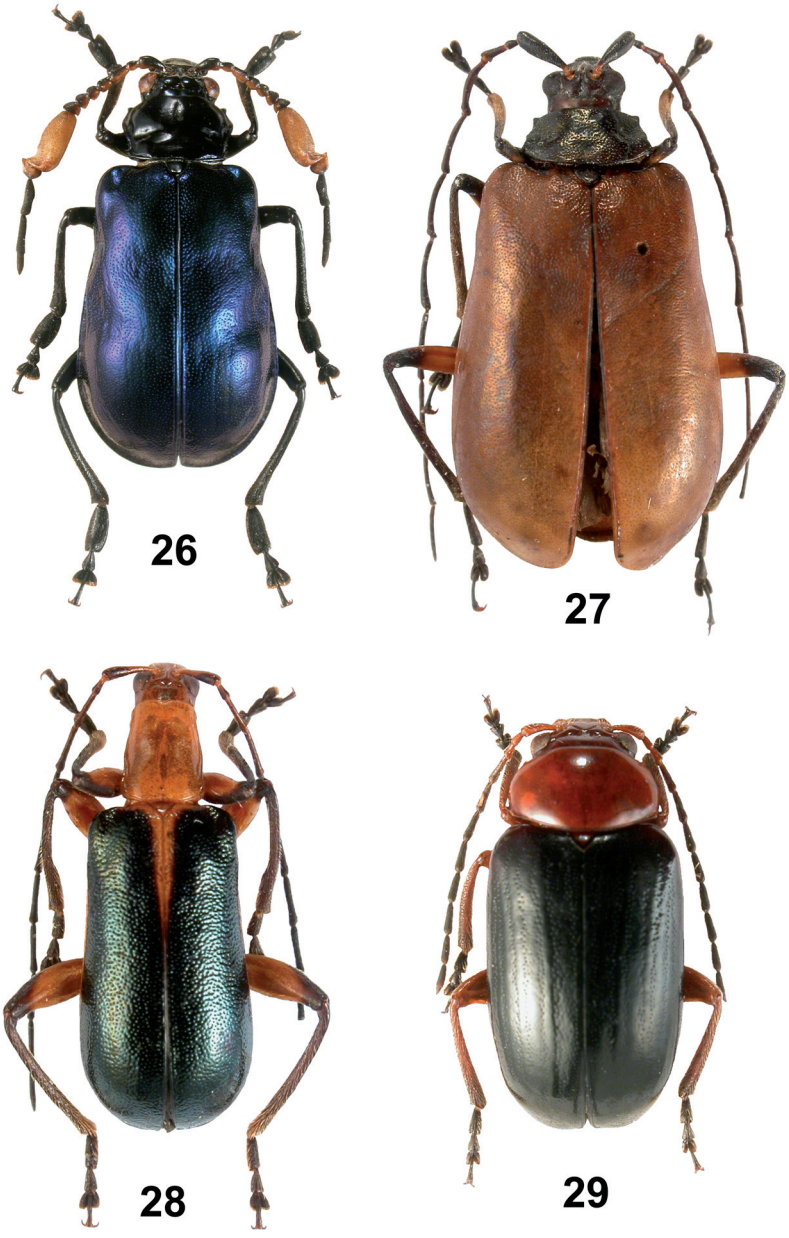
Hoplosaenidea aerosa (Laboissière, 1933)

(Figs 19, 31)

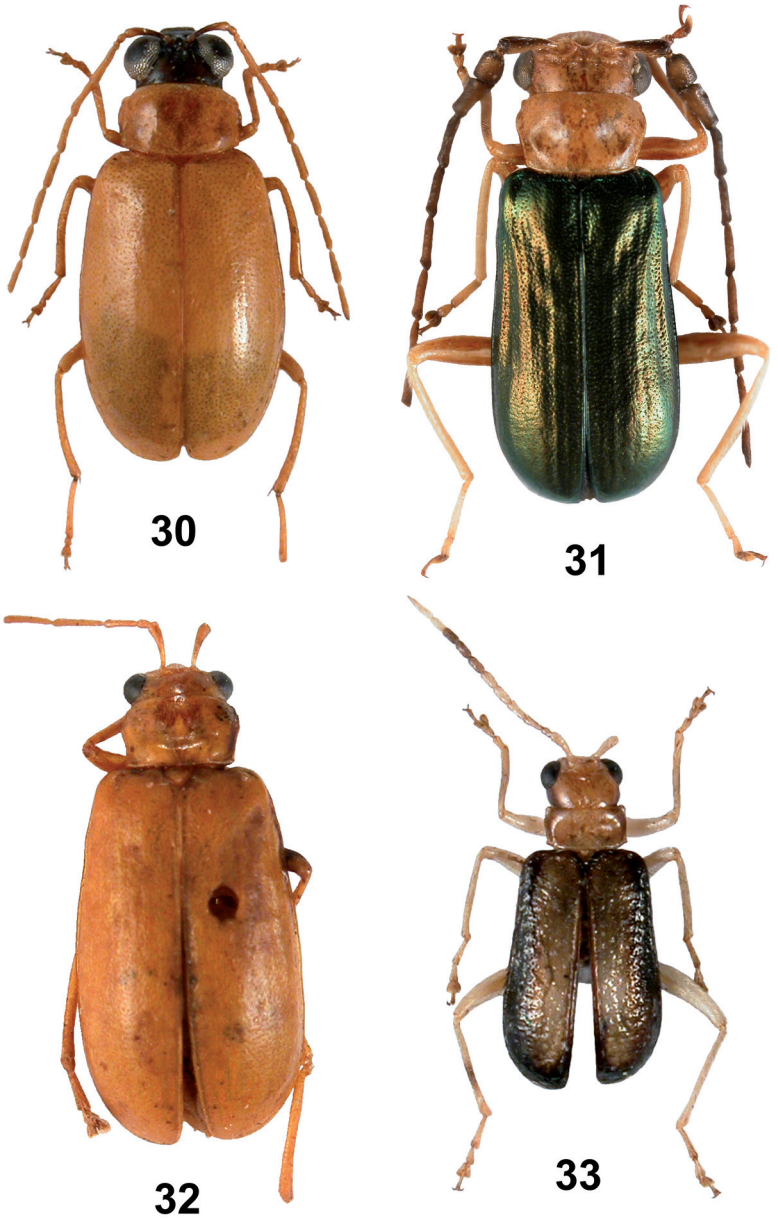
Diaphaenidea aerosa Laboissière, 1933, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 102: 62 (Type locality: Yunnan: Yunnan Se; Pe yen Tsin); Wilcox 1973: 645 (cat.).
Haplosaenidea [sic!] *aerosa*: Gressitt & Kimoto 1963: 667.



22-25. Habitus: 22 – *Paranoides meeki* (male, 13.00 mm), 23 – *Leptoxena eximea* (male, 8.65 mm), 24 – *Arthrotus hijau* (male, 7.15 mm), 25 – *Meristata jayarami* (male, 10.90 mm)



26-29. Habitus: 26 - *Agetocera carinicornis* (male, 11.40 mm), 27 – *Palaeosastra gracilicornis* (female, 18.80 mm), 28 – *Hemygascelis longicollis* (male, 8.25 mm), 29 – *Vietoluperus alleculoides* (male, 7.10 mm)



30-33. Habitus: 30 – *Monolepta tiomanensis* (male, 5.00 mm), 31 – *Hoplosaenidea aerosa* (male, 6.20 mm), 32 – *Hoplosaenidea indica* (male, holotype, 6.70 mm), 33 – *Xenoda vittata* (female, 3.50 mm)

Type material. 1 syntype (male), labelled: „Yunnan / Sen [w, h] // TYPE [red letters, p] / ♂ [w, h] // Diaphaenidea / aerosa m. [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [p] / 1927 [w, h] // Le Moult vend. / via Reinbek / Eing. Nr. 1, 1957 [w, p]“ (in ZMUH); 1 syntype (male), labelled: „♂ [w, p] // Coll. R. I Sc. N. B. / China [yellow label, p] // Pe Yen Tsin / Yunnan / Coll. de Touzalin [w, p, stuck on previous label] // Diaphaenidea / aerosa ♂ m. / var. 1933 [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [w, p] // TYPE [pink label, p]“ (in ISNB); 1 syntype (male), labelled: „Museum Paris / Yunnan / S.-O 24°N / Pe-Yen-Tsin / (Mine de Sel, / (Père Siméon Ten) / P. Guerry 1924 [w, p] // Octobre [w, p] // TYPE [red letters, w, p] // Muséum Paris [p] / Collection / Générale [w, h] // Diaphaenidea / aerosa m. [h] / V. Laboissière -- Dét. [p] / 1927 [w, h]“ (in MNHN).

Additional material examined. LAOS: Phongsali prov., Phongsali env., 1300-1500 m, 1.-15.v.2004, Lao collector leg. (4/0 in JBCB); Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., 20°13´N 103°59´E, 6.-18.iv.2004, J. Bezděk leg. (1/0 in JBCB).

Distribution. China: Yunnan (Laboissière 1933), Kiangsi, Fukien, ? Kweichow (Gressitt & Kimoto 1963). New species for Laos.

Comments. Species well characterised by the head with a deep cavity in male and extended antennomeres 3 and 4 (see drawings in the original description). Aedeagus is pictured for the first time (Fig. 19).

Hoplosaenidea indica (Takizawa, 1985), comb. nov.

(Figs 20, 32)

Haplosomoides indica Takizawa, 1985, Kontyu, 53: 573 (Type locality: Cinchona, Anamalai Hills, S. India); Takizawa 1987: 40.
Trichomimastra indica: Medvedev 2000: 31.

Type material. Holotype (male), labelled: „Cinchona, 3500´ / Anamalai Hills., S. India [p] / VI, [h] 196 [p] 6 [h] , P. S. Nathan [w, p] // Haplosomoides / indica n. sp. [black letters, h] / Holotype [red letters, h] / Det. H. Takizawa [w, p] // HOLOTYPE / CNC No. [p] 20622 [red label, h]“ (in CNC); 1 paratype (female), labelled: „Cinchona, S. INDIA / Anamalai Hills. / 3500´ [p] V- [h] 19 [p] 66 [h] / P. S. Nathan [w, p] // Haplosomoides / indica n. sp. [h] / Det. H. Takizawa [w, p] // PARATYPE / CNC No. [p] 20622 [yellow label, h]“ (in CNC).

Additional material examined. No additional material examined.

Distribution. India: Tamil Nadu, Kerala (Takizawa 1985, 1987).

Comments. The examination of holotype proved that elytrae are not carinate, anterior coxal cavities are closed and hind tibiae are terminated with spine. Thus, *Haplosomoides indica* is transferred to the genus *Hoplosaenidea*. Aedeagus as in Fig. 20.

Xenoda (*Xenodania*) *vittata* Medvedev, 2004

(Figs 21, 33)

Xenoda (*Xenodania*) *vittata* Medvedev, 2004, Ent. Basil. 26: 343 (Type locality: Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 3°53´E 102°01´N).

Type material. Holotype (male), labelled: „W MALAYSIA; PAHANG; / Benom Mts.; 3,53N 102,01E; / 15km E Kampong Dong; / 24.iii.-15.iv.1998; 300-1000m; / Dembický & Pacholátko leg. [w, p] // HOLOTYPUS / Xenoda / (Xenodania) / vittata / L. Medvedev [red label, p]“ (in NHMB).

Additional material examined. MALAYSIA: Pahang prov., 30 km NE of Raub, Lata Lembik, 3°56´N 101°38´E, 200-400 m, 22.iv.-15.v.2002, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg. (1/1 in JBCB). THAILAND: Trang prov., Khao Pu-Khao Ya N. P., Pak Yam waterfall, 21.ix.2004, M. Földvári, Orosz A. & Papp L. leg. (1/0 in HNHM).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Medvedev 2004, this paper). New species for Thailand.

Comments. The drawing of aedeagus in the original description is poor and simplified. The tip of aedeagus is not cutted but terminated with two very small bulbs separated by short incision (Fig. 21).

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