

Study of the genus *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858. Part 4 - species from the Oriental Region (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae)

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Abstract. The following 45 new species are described, illustrated and compared with similar species: *Orphinus* (*Falsoorphinus*) *coratensis* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*Orphinus*) *amicus* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *axanensis* sp. nov. (Vietnam); *O.* (*O.*) *benomensis* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *bezarki* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *bocaki* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Lombok); *O.* (*O.*) *cechovskyi* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *chiangmaiensis* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *chuphonensis* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *culex* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *davidi* sp. nov. (Laos); *O.* (*O.*) *exemplaris* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *ipohensis* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *janhoraki* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *jendeki* sp. nov. (Vietnam); *O.* (*O.*) *kalimantanus* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Kalimantan); *O.* (*O.*) *karnakeranus* sp. nov. (India); *O.* (*O.*) *kubani* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *limaensis* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Sumatra); *O.* (*O.*) *loeiensis* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *lonavalaensis* sp. nov. (India); *O.* (*O.*) *macacae* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *madhyaensis* sp. nov. (India); *O.* (*O.*) *mareki* sp. nov. (Laos); *O.* (*O.*) *novaki* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *obsoletus* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *opulentus* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Sumatra, Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *polisensis* sp. nov. (Philippines: Luzon); *O.* (*O.*) *rakovici* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *ratufae* sp. nov. (India); *O.* (*O.*) *reverentinus* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *riauensis* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Sumatra); *O.* (*O.*) *rukmanae* sp. nov. (Philippines: Mindanao); *O.* (*O.*) *semauensis* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Semau I.); *O.* (*O.*) *skalei* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Moluccas); *O.* (*O.*) *smetanai* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Sumatra); *O.* (*O.*) *snizeki* sp. nov. (Indonesia: Borneo); *O.* (*O.*) *svihlai* sp. nov. (Myanmar); *O.* (*O.*) *tamdaoensis* sp. nov. (Vietnam); *O.* (*O.*) *tamilensis* sp. nov. (India); *O.* (*Picorphinus*) *tenebrosus* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *ululati* sp. nov. (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *viator* sp. nov. (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *yvonae* sp. nov. (Myanmar); *O.* (*O.*) *zbyneki* sp. nov. (India). The following species are newly recorded: *Orphinus* (*Orphinus*) *bezdeki* Háva & Kadej, 2016 (India: Madhya Pradesh); *O.* (*O.*) *barriesi* Herrmann & Háva, 2020 (Malaysia); *O.* (*O.*) *curtus* Háva, 2012 (Indonesia: Siberut I.); *O.* (*O.*) *jakli* Háva, 2017 (Indonesia: Sulawesi); *O.* (*O.*) *minor* Arrow, 1915 (Myanmar); *O.* (*O.*) *rihai* Háva, 2015 (Thailand); *O.* (*O.*) *tonkineus* Pic, 1922 (Laos); *O.* (*Picorphinus*) *guernei* Pic, 1916 (Vietnam).

INTRODUCTION

The dermestid genus *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858 currently contains 145 species worldwide (Háva 2015, 2020, 2021b,c). In the present article are described 45 new species and 8 species newly recorded recently collected in Malaysia, India, Philippines, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia. The article is a continuation of a series of previous taxonomical articles about *Orphinus* species from Oriental Region (Háva 2008, 2012a-b, 2013 a-b, 2015a-c, 2016a-d, 2017a-d, 2018, 2020, 2021a-d, Háva & Herrmann 2020, Háva & Kadej 2014, 2016, Herrmann & Háva 2014, 2015, 2018, 2020, Kadej & Háva 2015, Kadej et al. 2015, Háva 2004, Kitano 2013, Kitano & Háva 2012, 2013).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

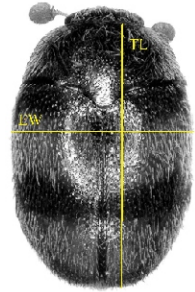
The size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus, the following measurements were made:

TL total length - linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.

EW elytral width - maximum linear transverse distance.

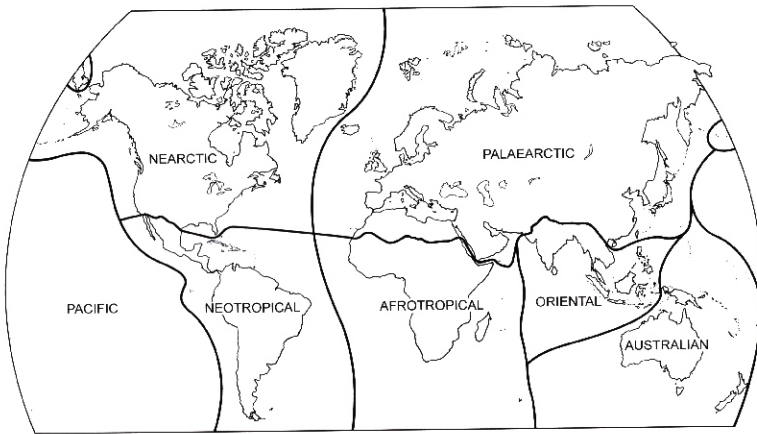
The following collections codes is used:

- HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
- JHAC Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection,
Jiří Háva, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic;
- NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
- NMPC National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.



Specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with the text as follows: "HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] name of taxon sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2021".

Nomenclature and systematic in this paper follow Háva (2015).
Geographic Regions follow the Palaeartic Catalogue (Map. 1).



Map. 1. The limits of the geographic Regions.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858

| Subgenus/region | AF | AU | NE | NT | OR | PA |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Curtorphinus</i> | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Falsoorphinus</i> | | | | | 6 | 13 |
| <i>Orphinus</i> | 26 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 49 | 29 |
| <i>Picorphinus</i> | | | | | 1 | |

Distribution of species in Regions (not included here described new taxa): AF - Afrotropical, AU - Australian, NE - Nearctic, NT - Neotropical, OR - Oriental, PA - Palaeartic.

SPECIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines species were recently described by Háva (2015c, 2016d, 2017c, 2018).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) polisensis* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-4)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Philippines, Luzon, Mountain prov., Sagada, Mt. Polis, ca. 1700 m, Bagnen, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum dark brown and elytra brown with light brown apical part, shiny (Figs. 1-2), dark brown on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae light brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennomere large and circular (Fig. 3). Pronotum dark brown, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setation. Scutellum dark brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra brown with light brown apical part, finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown to black, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brownish-black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 4).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) fulvipes* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1838) but differs from it by the structure of terminal antennomere, male genitalia and light brown, elytral apex.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Mount Polis.



Figs. 1-4. *Orphinus (Orphinus) polisensis* sp. nov.: 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 3- antenna of male; 4- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) rukmaneeae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5-8)

Type material. Holotype (♂): [Philippines], N Mindanao, Dausalan, Boettcher, 2.ii.1915, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum brown and

elytra brown with dark orange-brown apical part, shiny (Figs. 5-6), dark brown on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with white microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae light brown with white setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennomere large and slightly triangular (Fig. 7). Pronotum dark brown, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setation. Scutellum dark brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra brown with orange-brown apical part, finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white setation; without fasciae. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium brown, with white setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brown, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 8).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) luzonicus* Háva, 2012, but differs from it by the arrangement black elytral spots, small terminal antennomere and structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my friend and colleague Anita Rukmane (Latvia), specialist in Curculionidae (Coleoptera).



Figs. 5-8. *Orphinus (Orphinus) rukmanee* sp. nov.: 5- habitus, dorsal aspect; 6- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 7- antenna of male; 8- male genitalia.

SPECIES FROM INDIA

The Indian species were recently described by Háva & Kadej (2016), Háva (2016a) and Herrmann & Háva (2018).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) bezdeki* Háva & Kadej, 2016**

Material examined: „India, Madhya Pradesh, hilly area near town, south of Jabalpur, leg. Gy. Topál“ / „No. 275, beaten material, 29.iii.1967“, 3 spec., (2 HNHM, 1 JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from India: Maharashtra, new to Madhya Pradesh.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) lonavalaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 9-11)

Type material. Holotype (♂): India W, Maharashtra state, 4 km S of Lonavala, Bhushi dam env., 500 m, 12-15.x.2005, J. Bezděk lgt., (JHAC). Paratype (1 ♂): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.0-2.1 mm, EW 1.2-1.3 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, matt, elytra without spots (Fig. 9), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 10). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, coarsely punctate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with short, yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with black, long setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 11).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species visually similar to *O. (O.) minor* Arrow, 1915 (= *horni* Pic, 1927) and *O. (O.) pedestris* Motschulsky, 1858, but differs from them by the structure of antennae (terminal antennomere oval) and by male genitalia, (*O. minor* - terminal antennomere flat and circular). *O. (O.) minor* Arrow, 1915 similar to *O. (O.) pedestris* Motschulsky, 1858 but differs from it by the structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Lonavala city.



Figs. 9-11. *Orphinus (Orphinus) lonavalaensis* sp. nov.: 9-habitus, dorsal aspect; 10-antenna of male; 11-male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) karnakeranus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12-15)

Type material. Holotype (♂): S India, Kerala State, Kallar env., 30 km NE of Trivandrum vall.riv. Kallar, 7705E 0845N, ca 300-500 m, 7-13.v.1999, Kejval & Trýzna lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀): the same data as holotype (JHAC); (3 ♀♀): S India, Karnataka State, Coorg distr., NE of Virajpet, 7550E 1213N, ca 500 m, 4-8.vi.1999, Kejval & Trýzna lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.6 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra black and reddish, shiny, each elytron with yellow fasciae (Figs. 12-13), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular and small (Fig. 14). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum shiny, black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow and brown setation; yellow setation forming narrower, transverse fasciae; elytra clack with reddish apical part covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, coarsely punctate, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 15).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.0-2.3 mm, EW 1.3-1.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) apicalis* Pic, 1918 but differs from it by the missing reddish anterior, elytral spot and by structure of antennae and by male genitalia. And similar to *O. (O.) tonkineus* Pic, 1922 but differs from it by the small terminal antennomere.

Etymology. Toponymic, name *karnakeranus* combined after the names of Kerala State and Karnataka State.



Figs. 12-15. *Orphinus (Orphinus) karnakeranus* sp. nov.: 12- habitus, dorsal aspect; 13- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 14- antenna of male; 15- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) zbyneki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 16-19)

Type material. Holotype (♂): India, Maharashtra, E of Malahabeshwar, E of Panchgani, table land, env., 73°49'E 17°55'N, 1280 m, 6.vi.2006, Z. Kejval lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♀): the same data but 1350 m, 30.iv.2000, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body parallel and oval, TL 2.4 mm, EW 1.3 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra black and orange, matt (Figs. 16-17), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment small, circular (Fig. 18). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron with orange fasciae covered by long, yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs dark brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown, with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 19).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.3-2.4 mm, EW 1.2-1.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) mediojunctus* Pic, 1938 and *O. (O.) changdoi* Kadej & Kitano, 2010 but differs from them by the colour form of elytral spots, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of the new species Zbyněk Kejval (Czech Republic), specialist in Anthicidae (Coleoptera).



Figs. 16-19. *Orphinus (Orphinus) zbyneki* sp. nov.: 16-habitus, dorsal aspect; 17-elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 18-antenna of male; 19-male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) tamilensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 20-23)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „S. India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km S of Kotagiri, near Kunchappanai, alt. 900 m, beated from blossom tree“ / „13-20.v.1994, 76°56'E 11°22'N, Z. Kejval + R. Sauer lgt.“, (JHAC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♀): the same data but 7-22.v.2000, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).

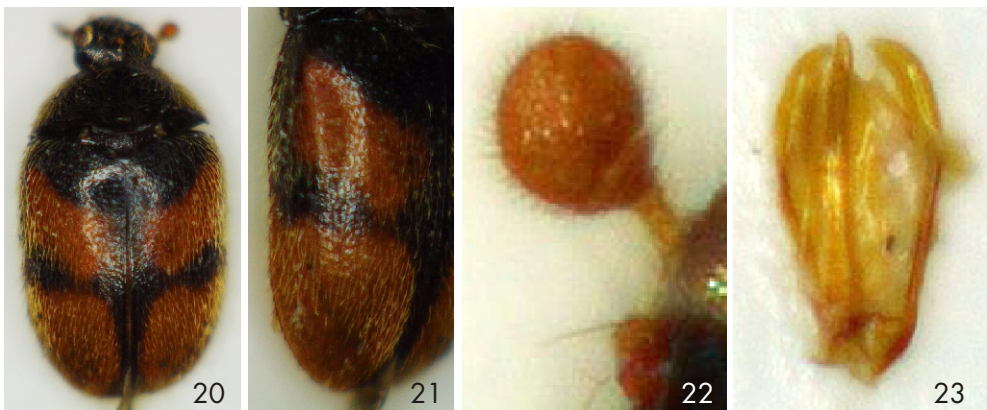
Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra black and orange, shiny (Figs. 20-21), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment small, circular (Fig. 22). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron with orange fasciae covered by long, yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs dark brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown, with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 23).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.8-2.1 mm, EW 1.2-1.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) zbyneki* sp. nov. but differs from it by the colour form of elytral fasciae, oval and shiny body, structure of antennae and by male genitalia, from similar species *O. (O.) bezdeki* Háva & Kadej, 2016 differs by the small terminal antennomere and by structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Tamil Nadu State.



Figs. 20-23. *Orphinus (Orphinus) tamilensis* sp. nov.: 20- habitus, dorsal aspect; 21- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 22- antenna of male; 23- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) ratufae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 24-27)

Type material. Holotype (♂): India, Maharashtra, Ghorbandar, 12.2.1922, Pertold lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown, elytra lightly brown with dark brown spots, shiny (Figs. 24-25), dark brown on venter. Head finely punctate with short, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment large, flat and oval (Fig. 26). Pronotum dark brown, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with short, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum dark brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent white and brown setation; each elytron with median dark brown spot covered by brown setation. Epipleuron dark brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs light brown with white setation. Mesosternum slightly coarse punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium dark brown, with white setation. Visible abdominal ventrites dark brown, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 27).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) bezdeki* Háva & Kadej, 2016 but differs from it by the structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Named according to the Indian endemic animal *Ratufa indica* (Erxleben, 1777), (Animal: Scuridae: Ratufinae).



Figs. 24-27. *Orphinus (Orphinus) ratufae* sp. nov.: 24- habitus, dorsal aspect; 25- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 26- antenna of male; 27- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) madhyaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 28-31)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „India, Madhya Pradesh, hilly area near town, south of Jabalpur, leg. Gy. Topál“ / „No. 275, beaten material, 29.iii.1967“, (HNHM). Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (HNHM, JHAC).

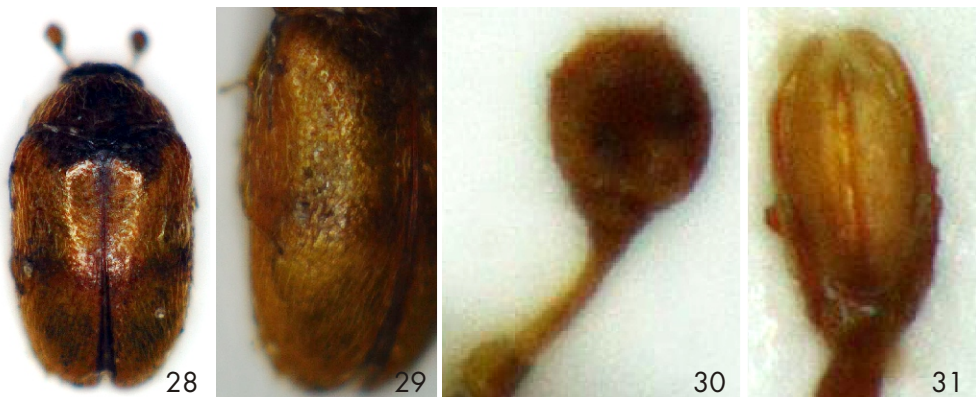
Description. Male. Body parallel oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown, elytra lightly brown with dark brown spots, shiny (Figs. 28-29), dark brown on venter. Head finely punctate with short, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment large, flat and circular (Fig. 30). Pronotum dark brown, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with short, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum dark brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent white and brown setation; each elytron with median dark brown spot covered by brown setation. Epipleuron dark brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs light brown with white setation. Mesosternum slightly coarse punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium dark brown, with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites dark brown, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 31).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.8-2.2 mm, EW 1.1 -1.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) bezdeki* Háva & Kadej, 2016 and to *O. (O.) ratufoae* sp. nov. but differs from them by the parallel body form, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Madhya Pradesh.



Figs. 28-31. *Orphinus (Orphinus) madhyaensis* sp. nov.: 28- habitus, dorsal aspect; 29- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 30-antenna of male; 31- male genitalia.

SPECIES FROM LAOS

The Laotic species were recently described by Háva (2017d), Kadej & Háva (2015) and Kitano & Háva (2012).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) tonkineus* Pic, 1922**

Material examined: Laos north, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, asl. 750 m, 21°07.5'N 101°21.0'E, 13-24.5.1997, E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Vietnam, new to Laos.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) davidi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 32-34)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Laos NE, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt., 20°15'N 104°02'E, 1500-2000 m, 2.4.-11.5.2001, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body parallel and oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Fig. 32), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, grey setation. Palpi black; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 33). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, black setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent black setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, black setation. Legs brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 34).



Figs. 32-34. *Orphinus (Orphinus) davidi* sp. nov.: 32-habitus, dorsal aspect; 33-antenna of male; 34- male genitalia.

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.8-2.0 mm, EW 1.1 -1.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally very similar to *O. (O.) tambdaensis* sp. nov., but differs from it by the structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of new species David Hauck, after its first name (Czech Republic).

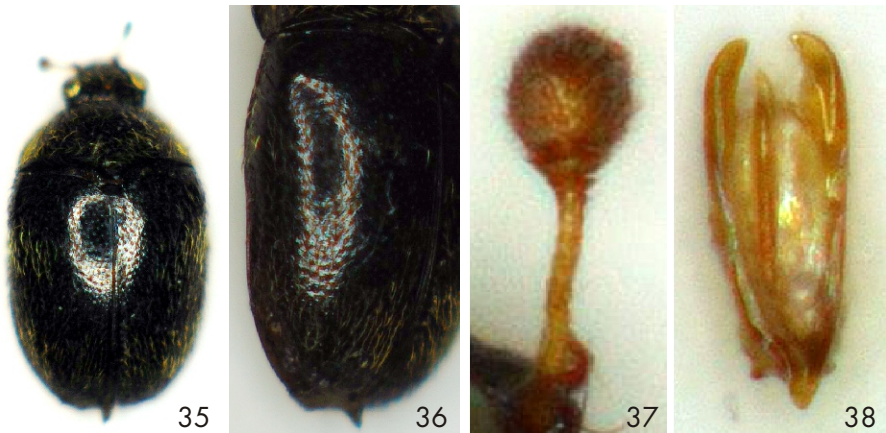
***Orphinus (Orphinus) mareki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 35-38)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Lao, Bolikhamsay Prov., Phou Khao Kouay NBCA, Tad Leuk Waterfall, 280m / swept and beaten, 11-12.v.1998, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny, each elytron black with fasciae from yellow setation (Figs. 35-36), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 37). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent black and yellow setation; yellow setation forming one transverse fasciae in anterior half and one apical spot reached to sutura. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs black with yellow setation, tarsomeres brown. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 38).

Female. Unknown.



Figs. 35-38. *Orphinus (Orphinus) mareki* sp. nov.: 35-habitus, dorsal aspect; 36-elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 37- antenna of male; 38- male genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) loeiensis* sp. nov., but differs from it by the small terminal antennomere, by presence of elytral apical spot and by structure of male

genitalia, from similar species *O. (O.) tonkineus* Pic, 1922 differs by the missing reddish apical part of elytra.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to and my friend Jaroslav Marek (Czech Republic), specialist in Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

SPECIES FROM VIETNAM

The Vietnamese species were recently not described.

Orphinus (Picorpinus) guernei Pic, 1916

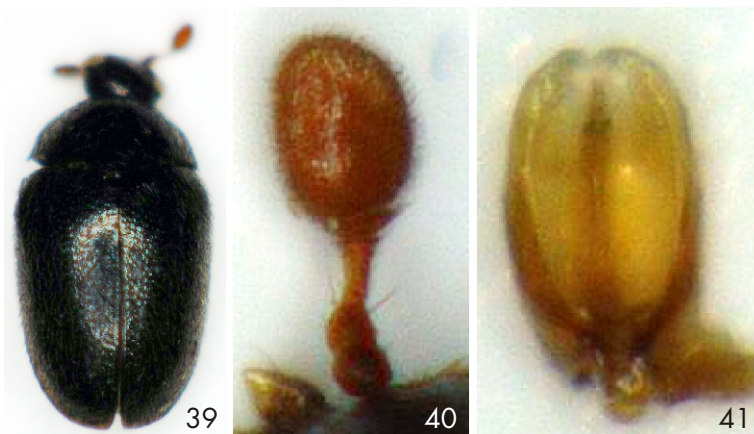
Material examined: C-Vietnam, Tua Thien Hue Prov., Bach Ma Nat. Park, 1350 m, 16°2'N 107°85'E, 23.v.2014, local collector, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Sri Lanka, new to Vietnam.

Orphinus (Orphinus) tamdaoensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 39-41)

Type material. Holotype (♂): N Vietnam, Tam Dao N.P., 75 km NW Hanoi, 15.v.-16.vi.1991, E. Jendek lgt., (JHAC).



Figs. 39-41. *Orphinus (Orphinus) tamdaoensis* sp. nov.: 39- habitus, dorsal aspect; 40- antenna of male; 41- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body parallel and oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Fig. 39), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, grey setation. Palpi black; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 40). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, black setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent black setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, black setation. Legs brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, black setation. Pygidium black, with black setation.

Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, black setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 41).

Female. Unknown.

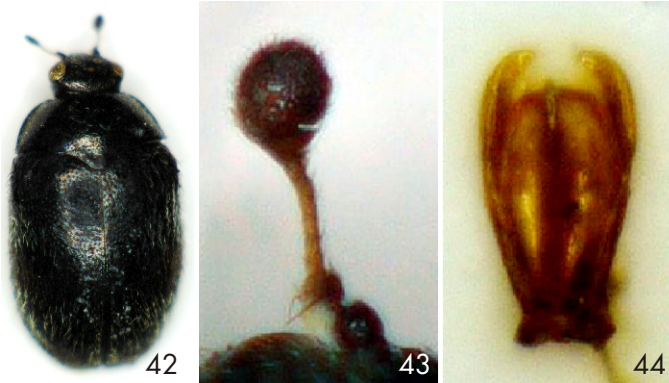
Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) davidi* sp. nov., but differs from it by the structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Tam Dao National Reserve.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) axanensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 42-44)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Vietnam, Quang Nam, Tay Giang, Axan Mt., 1300 m, 07.2017, local collector lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body parallel and oval, TL 2.3 mm, EW 1.5 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny, each elytron black with fasciae from white setation (Fig. 42), black on venter. Head finely punctate with short, recumbent, white setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 43). Pronotum black, finely punctate, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white and black setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs black with white setation, tarsomeres dark brown. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium black, with white setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 44).



Figs. 42-44. *Orphinus (Orphinus) axanensis* sp. nov.: 42- habitus, dorsal aspect; 43- antenna of male; 44- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (Falsoorphinus) ovalis* Arrow, 1915 and *O. (F.) pseudoovalis* Háva, 2004, but differs from them by the small, circular terminal antennomere and male genitalia, similar species is also *O. (O.) luzonicus* Háva, 2012, new species differs from it by the structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Axan Mt.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) jendeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 45-47)

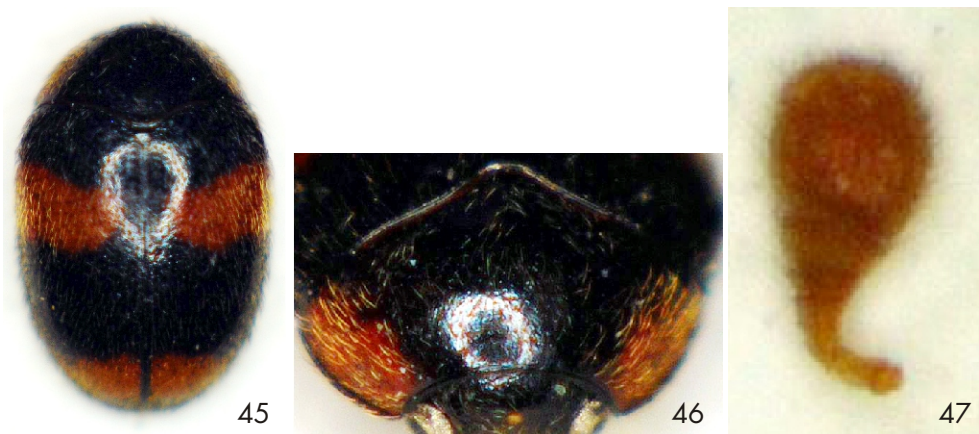
Type material. Holotype (♀): N-Vietnam, Chua Huong (Huong Son), 60 km SW Hanoi, 26-29.iv.1991, E. Jendek lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Female. Body oval, TL 2.4 mm, EW 1.6 mm. Head and scutellum black, pronotum black and orange, elytra black and orange, shiny (Fig. 45), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 47). Pronotum black, with orange lateral parts (Fig. 46), disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent yellow and black setation; each elytron with one orange, transversal spot in anterior half and one posterior spot reaching to suture covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron orange, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) horaki* Kitano & Háva, 2013, but differs from it by the colour of pronotum (Fig. 46), form of elytral spots and by structure of terminal antennomere.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my friend and collector of the new species Eduard Jendek (Slovakia), specialist in Buprestidae (Coleoptera).



Figs. 45-47. *Orphinus (Orphinus) jendeki* sp. nov.: 45-habitus, dorsal aspect; 46-pronotum; 47-antenna of female.

SPECIES FROM THAILAND

The Thailand species were recently described by Háva (2015b), Herrmann & Háva (2014) and Kitano & Háva (2013).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) rihai* Háva, 2015**

Material examined: NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr., Soppong pai, 1500 m, 7-12.5.1996, J. Horák lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Thailand: Loei Prov., new locality data.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) loeiensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 48-51)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Thailand NE, Loei prov., Phu Kradung NP, 1300 m, 11-15.5.1999, M. Říha lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny, each elytron black with fasciae from yellow setation (Figs. 48-49), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 50). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent black and yellow setation; yellow setation forming one transverse fasciae in anterior half and one apical spot reached to sutura. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs black with yellow setation, tarsomeres brown. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 51).



Figs. 48-51. *Orphinus (Orphinus) loeiensis* sp. nov.: 48-habitus, dorsal aspect; 49- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 50- antenna of male; 51- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) mareki* sp. nov., but differs from it by the presence of small apical spot, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Loei province.

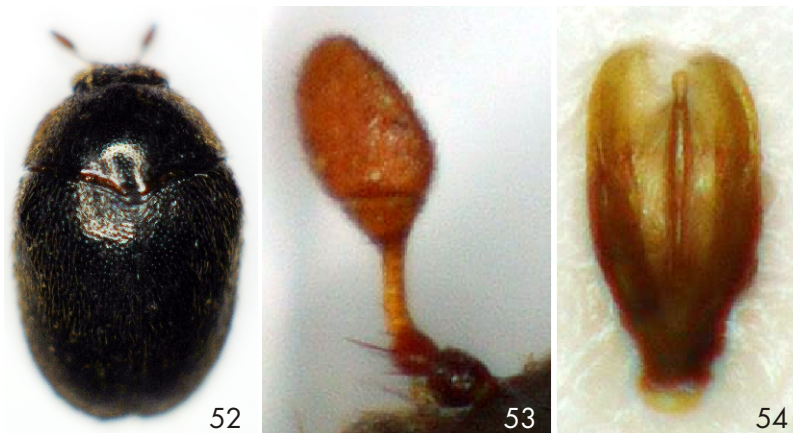
***Orphinus (Picorpinus) tenebrosus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 52-54)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600 m, 8-17.v.1992, S. Bílý lgt“, (JHAC). Paratypes (1 ♀): Thailand NW, Mae Hong Son, pass Soppong-Pai, 20 km from Soppong, 29.iv.-17.v.2007, P. Viktora lgt., (JHAC); (2 ♀♀): Thailand NE, Loei prov., Phu Kradung NP, 1300 m, 11-15.v.1999, M. Říha lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.5 mm, EW 1.7 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Fig. 52), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 53). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs dark brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 54).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.5-2.7 mm, EW 1.7-1.8 mm.



Figs. 52-54. *Orphinus (Picorpinus) tenebrosus* sp. nov.: 52-habitus, dorsal aspect; 53-antenna of male; 54-male genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) lubosi* Háva, 2015, *O. (O.) snizeki* sp. nov., *O. (O.) davidi* sp. nov., *O. (O.) opulentus* sp. nov. and *Orphinus (Picorpinus) guernei* Pic, 1916, but differs from them by the structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. The name *tenebrosus* is taken from Latin (it means „dark“).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) janhoraki* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 55-57)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 8-18.v.1992, J. Horák lgt“, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Fig. 55), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 56). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs dark brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 57).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) lubosi* Háva, 2015 and *O. (P.) tenebrosus* sp. nov., but differs from them by the structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.



Figs. 55-57. *Orphinus (Orphinus) janhoraki* sp. nov.: 55-habitus, dorsal aspect; 56-antenna of male; 57- male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my friend Jan Horák (Czech Republic), specialist in Mordellidae (Coleoptera).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) chuphonensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 58-60)

Type material. Holotype (♀): Thailand, Chuphon prov., Pha To env., 27.iii.-14.iv.1996, P. Průdek lgt., (JHAC). Paratype (1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).

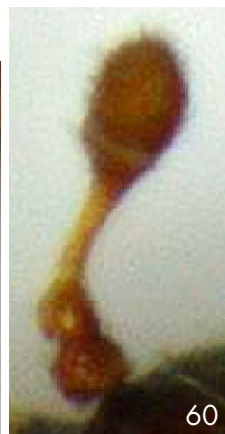
Description. Female. Body oval, TL 1.9 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head black with large brown spot, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brown, shiny (Fig. 58), brown on venter. Head bicolorous, finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation (Fig. 59). Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 60). Pronotum brown, finely punctate, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow setation. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with grey setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium brown with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brown, with short, recumbent, yellow setation.

Male. Unknown.

Variability. Body TL 1.7 mm, EW 1.7-1.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to previous black species, but differs by the brown body cuticle; new species is similar to *O. (O.) riavensis* sp. nov., but differs from it by the broadest body form, bicolorous head and by structure of antennae.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Chuphon province.



Figs. 58-60. *Orphinus (Orphinus) chuphonensis* sp. nov.: 58-habitus, dorsal aspect; 59-head; 60-antenna of female.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) kubani* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 61-63)

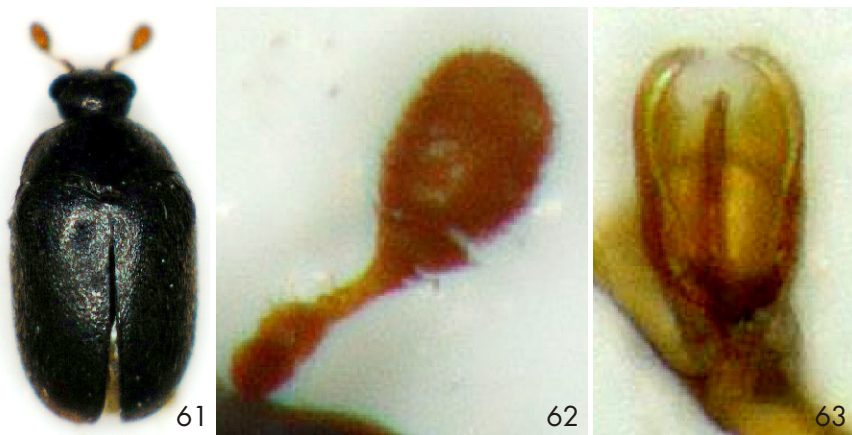
Type material. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Soppong, 1550 m, 10-13.5.1993, Vít Kubáň lgt., (NHMB). Paratypes (1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, 1400 m, 1-15.v.1998, Vít Kubáň lgt., (NHMB); (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, 1700 m, 25.iv.-7.v.1996, S. Bílý lgt., (2 NHMB, 1 JHAC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Doi Suthep, 19-22.4.1991, S. Bílý lgt., (NHMB); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Doi Suthep mt., 1.v.1996, S. Bílý lgt., (NHMB); (3 ♂♂): Thailand NE, Loei prov., Phu Kradung NP, 1300 m, 11-15.5.1999, M. Říha lgt., (JHAC); (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Doi Suthep, 19-23.4.1991, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC); (25 spec.): Thailand, Soppong-Pai, 1800 m, 1-6.5.1991, Pacholátko leg., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body parallel and oval, TL 1.5 mm, EW 0.9 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Fig. 61), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, grey setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 62). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, black setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent black setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, black setation. Legs brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 63).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.4-1.5 mm, EW 0.8-0.9 mm, some specimens have a dark brown-black cuticle.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) davidi* sp. nov., but differs from it by very small body form, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.



Figs. 61-63. *Orphinus (Orphinus) kubani* sp. nov.: 61 - habitus, dorsal aspect; 62 - antenna of male; 63 - male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to Czech coleopterist Vít Kubáň (Czech Republic), specialist in Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) bezarki* sp. nov.**

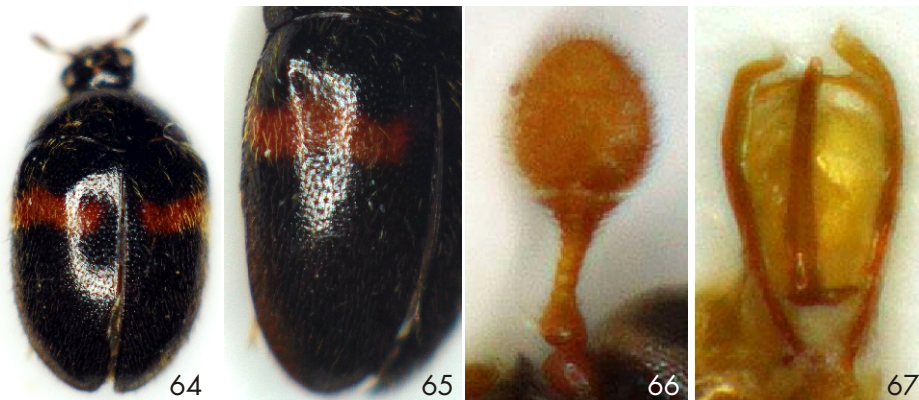
(Figs. 64-67)

Type material. Holotype (♂): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr., Soppong pai, 1500 m, 7-12.5.1996, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂): the same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, 1700 m, 25.iv-7.v.1996, S. Bílý lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♀): „NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 30.iv-4.v.1991, J. Horák lgt“, (JHAC); (2 ♀♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, 1400 m, 1-15.v.1998, Vít Kubáň lgt., (NHMB); (11 spec.): Thailand, Soppong-Pai, 1800 m, 1-6.5.1991, Pacholátka leg., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.5 mm, EW 1.7 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and reddish, shiny (Figs. 64-65), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 66). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown and yellow setation; each elytron with one reddish, narrow, transverse fascia in anterior half, covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown to black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 67).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.1-2.7 mm, EW 1.7-1.9 mm.



Figs. 64-67. *Orphinus (Orphinus) bezarki* sp. nov.: 64- habitus, dorsal aspect; 65- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 66- antenna of male; 67- male genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) horaki* Kitano & Háva, 2013, but differs from it by the missing apical elytral colour spot, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my friend and colleague Larry G. Bezark (U.S.A.).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) chiangmaiensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 68-71)

Type material. Holotype (♂): NW Thailand, Chiang Mai distr., Doi-Pui vill., 1600 m, 2-6.5.1996, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.3 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra dark brown, shiny, each elytron brown with apical reddish cuticular spot (Figs. 68-69), dark brown on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae light brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 70). Pronotum brown, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron with reddish small spot in apical part, reached to sutura, covered by yellow setation, and yellow setation forming on each elytron in anterior part one transverse, narrow fasciae. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium brown, with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brown, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 71).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) abrae* Háva, 2015, but differs from it by the present elytral, apical, small spot, structure of antennae and by male genitalia, from *O. (O.) horaki* Kitano & Háva, 2013 differs by the largest elytral, apical spot, missing anterior spot, by structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Chiang Mai district.



Figs. 68-71. *Orphinus (Orphinus) chiangmaiensis* sp. nov.: 68- habitus, dorsal aspect; 69- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 70-antenna of male; 71- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Falsoorphinus) coratensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 72-75)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Thailand, Corat [= Nakhon Ratchasima city], 15.iii.1994“, (JHAC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).

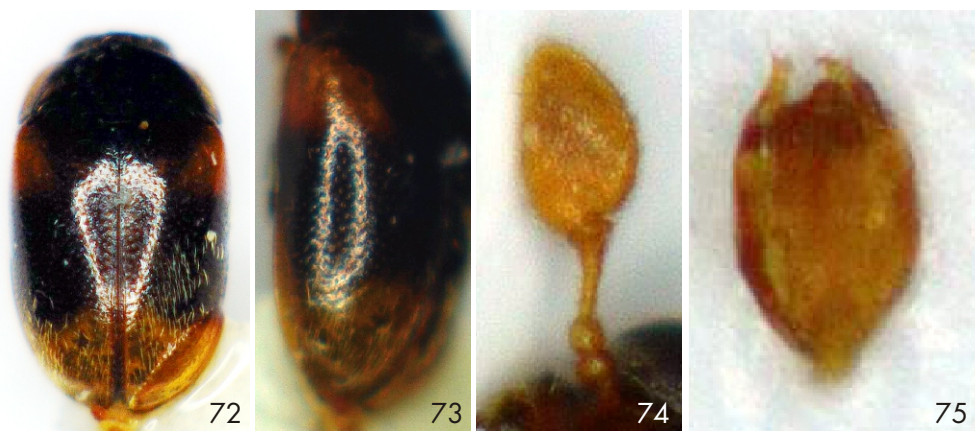
Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brownish-black, shiny, each elytron brown with orange fasciae (Figs. 72-73), dark brownish-black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment longly triangular (Fig. 74). Pronotum brownish-black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white setation; each elytron with one humeral, triangular, orange fascia and apical orange part. Epipleuron orange, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium dark brown with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brownish-black, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 75).

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Body TL 1.5-1.8 mm, EW 0.8-1.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (F.) yeti* Háva, 2008 and to *O. (F.) turnai* sp. nov., but differs from them by the arrangement of elytral spots, by structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Corat city.



Figs. 72-75. *Orphinus (Falsoorphinus) coratensis* sp. nov.: 72- habitus, dorsal aspect; 73- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 74- antenna of male; 75- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) obsoletus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 76-77)

Type material. Holotype (♀): Thailand N, Mae Hong Son, 1000 m, 16-23.6.1993, J. Schneider lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Female. Body oval, TL 1.7 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra dark brown, shiny, dark brown on venter (Fig. 76). Head finely punctate with very short, brown setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 77). Pronotum black, finely punctate with very short, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with very short, individual brown setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown, individual setae. Legs brown with brown setation. Mesosternum finally punctate laterally, otherwise very finely punctate, covered by very short, brown, recumbent setation. Pygidium dark brown, with short brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites dark brown, with short, recumbent, brown setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) kubani* sp. nov. and *O. (O.) pulupulu* Háva, 2017 but differs from them by the shine body and by structure of terminal antennomere.

Etymology. The name *obsoletus* is taken from Latin (*obsoleto*).



Figs. 76-77. *Orphinus (Orphinus) obsoletus* sp. nov.: 76a-b-habitus, dorsal aspect; 77-antenna of female.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) exemplaris* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 78-81)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 8-18.v.1992, J. Horák lgt“, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.9 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and orange, shiny (Figs. 78-79), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 80). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, grey setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron with two transverse, orange fasciae, one narrow in anterior half, second broad in posterior half, both covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, grey setation. Legs brown with grey setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, grey setation. Pygidium black, with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 81).



Figs. 78-81. *Orphinus (Orphinus) exemplaris* sp. nov.: 78- habitus, dorsal aspect; 79- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 80-antenna of male; 81- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) horaki* Kitano & Háva, 2013 and to *O. (O.) bezarki* sp. nov, but differs from them by the arrangement of elytral spots, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. The name *exemplaris* is taken from Latin (it means „transcribed“).

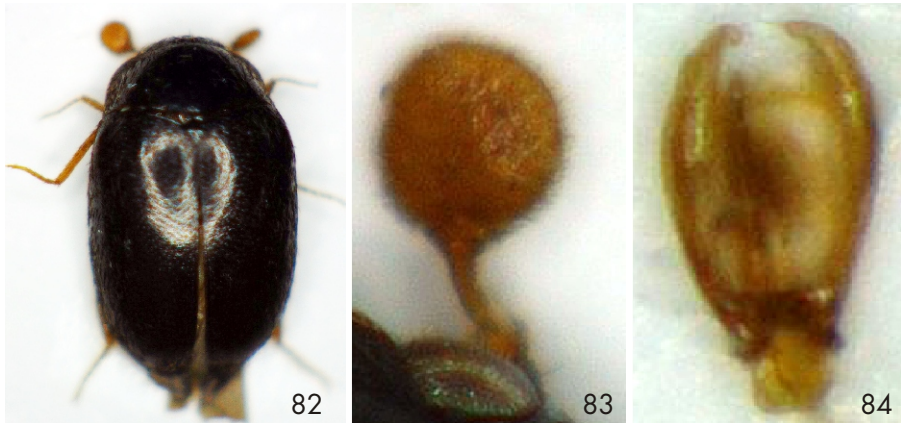
***Orphinus (Orphinus) viator* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 82-84)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai prov., Ban San Pakia, 1400 m, 1-15.v.1998, Vit Kubáň lgt., (NHMB). Paratypes (2 ♂, 4 ♀): the same data as holotype, (4 NHMB, 2 JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.2 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra castaneous, shiny (Fig. 82), castaneous on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae.

Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment large, circular (Fig. 83). Pronotum castaneous, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron castaneous, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium castaneous, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites castaneous, with short, recumbent, black setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 84).



Figs. 82-84. *Orphinus (Orphinus) viator* sp. nov.: 82-habitus, dorsal aspect; 83-antenna of male; 84-male genitalia.

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.2-2.9 mm, EW 1.4-1.8 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) fulvipes* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838) and to *O. (O.) beali* Herrman, Háva & Zhang, 2011, but differs from them by the shiny body, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. The name *viator* is taken from Latin (traveller).

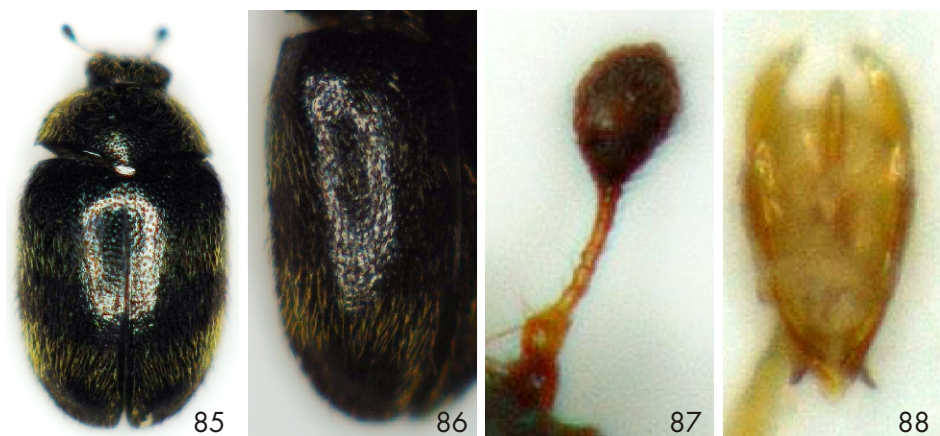
***Orphinus (Orphinus) reverentinus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 85-88)

Type material. Holotype (♂): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr., Soppong-pai, 1500 m, 7-12.5.1996, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (3 ♀♀): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son distr., Ban Si Lang, 1200 m, 1-8.v.1992, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♀): NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, pass Soppong-Pai, 20 km from Soppong, 29.4.-17.5.2007, P. Viktora lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Female. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.3 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny, each elytron black with black and yellow fasciae from setation (Figs. 85-86), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal

segment very small, oval (Fig. 87). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown and yellow setation; yellow setation forming fasciae. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 88).



Figs. 85-88. *Orphinus (Orphinus) reverentinus* sp. nov.: 85- habitus, dorsal aspect; 86- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 87- antenna of male; 88- male genitalia.

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.1-2.5 mm, EW 1.3-1.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) tabitha* Arrow, 1915, but differs from it by the elytral spots formed by setation, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. The name *reverentinus* is taken from Latin (respect).

SPECIES FROM MYANMAR

The Myanmar (= Burmese) species were recently described by Háva (2013a).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) minor* Arrow, 1915**

Material examined: „Tenasserim, coll. Helfer, Mus. Pragae“, 2 ♂♂, J. Háva det., (NMPC, JHAC).

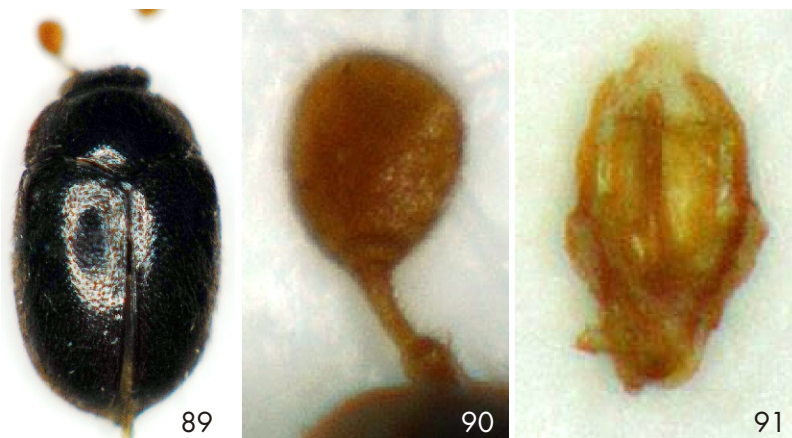
Distribution. Species known from India, Sri Lanka, new to Myanmar.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) yvonae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 89-91)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Tenasserim, Mus. Pragae, coll. Helfer“, (NMPC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (2 NMPC, 1 JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra castaneous, shiny (Fig. 89), castaneous on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment large, circular (Fig. 90). Pronotum castaneous, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron castaneous, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium castaneous, with black setation. Visible abdominal ventrites castaneous, with short, recumbent, black setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 91).



Figs. 89-91. *Orphinus (Orphinus) yvonae* sp. nov.: 89-habitus, dorsal aspect; 90-antenna of male; 91-male genitalia.

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.7-1.8 mm, EW 1.1-1.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species belongs to the fulvipes species complex, externally similar to *O. (O.) fulvipes* (Guérin-Méneville, 1838), *O. (O.) beali* Herrman, Háva & Zhang, 2011 and *O. (O.) viator* sp. nov. but differs from them by the structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

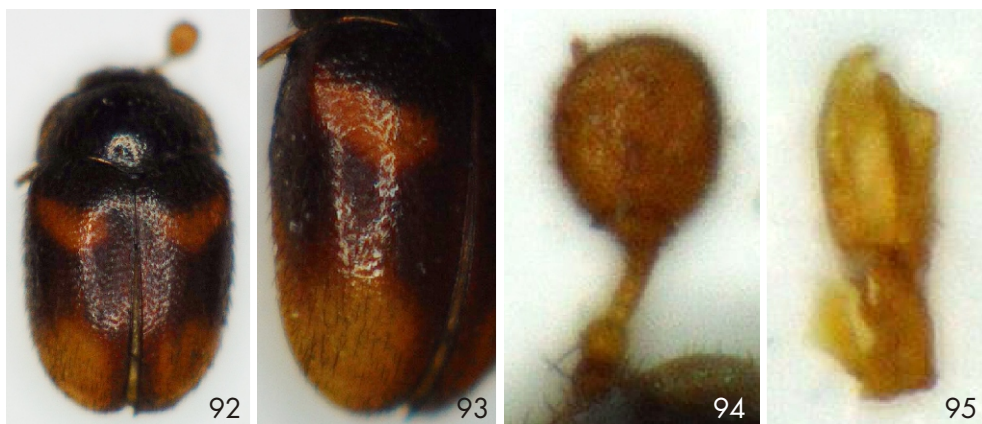
Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my stepmother Yvona Elznicová (Prague, Czech Republic).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) svihlai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 92-95)

Type material. Holotype (♂): „Tenasserim, Mus. Pragae, coll. Helfer“, (NMPC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (3 NMPC, 2 JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.7 mm, EW 1.1 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum brown, elytra brown and orange spots, shiny (Figs. 92-93), black on venter. Head finely punctate with short, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with brown setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 94). Pronotum brown, disc finely punctate with brown setation, densely foveolate posteriorly with recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron with one orange spot in anterior half and one large spot apically. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brown, with short, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 95), missing one paramere.



Figs. 92-95. *Orphinus (Orphinus) svihlai* sp. nov.: 92-habitus, dorsal aspect; 93-habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 94-antenna of male; 95-male genitalia.

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.7-2.1 mm, EW 1.0-1.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) jurciceki* Háva, 2013, but differs from it by the arrangement of elytral spots, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated in memoriam to Czech entomologist Vladimír Švihla (* 1952-†2015), specialist in Oedemeridae (Coleoptera).

SPECIES FROM INDONESIA

The Indonesian species were recently described by Háva (2012b, 2016c, 2017a,b, d), Herrmann & Háva (2020).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) curtus* Háva, 2012**

Material examined: Indonesia, West Sumatra, Mentawai Isls, Siberut Isl., Bojakan, 150 m, v.2004, S. Jákl lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species is described from Sumatra, new to Siberut I.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) jakli* Háva, 2017**

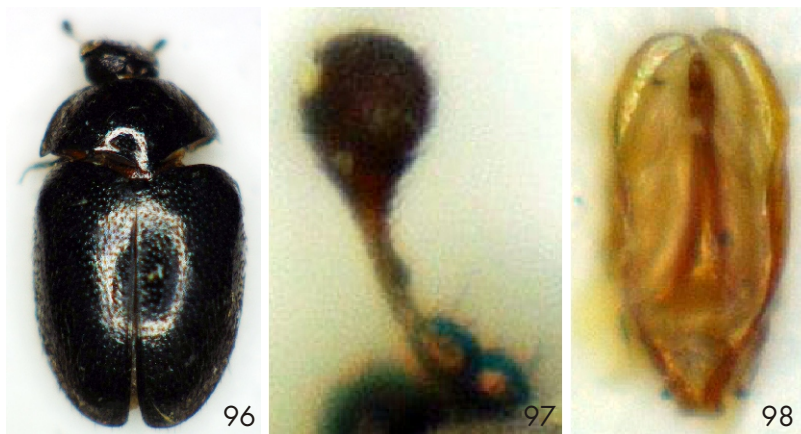
Material examined: Indon.: C Sulawesi, 4.5 km NE Tentena, 01°44'S 120°40'E, 800 m, 5.1.1995, Haft leg., 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Distribution. Species known from Moluccas: Buru Is., new for Sulawesi.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) snizeki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 96-98)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Borneo, Sabah, route Ranau-Tambunan, 30.iv.1999, M. Snížek lgt., (JHAC).



Figs. 96-98. *Orphinus (Orphinus) snizeki* sp. nov.: 96-habitus, dorsal aspect; 97-antenna of male; 98-male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.5 mm, EW 1.6 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Fig. 96), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 97). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs dark brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally,

otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 98).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) davidi* sp. nov. and *O. (P.) tenebrosus* sp. nov., but differs from them by the large body form, small terminal antennomere and by structure of male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of new species Miroslav Snížek (České Budějovice, Czech Republic).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) riauensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 99-101)

Type material. Holotype (♂): IND: E Sumatra, Riau prov., Bukit Tigapulun N. P., 0°50'S 102°26'E, 18-25.i.2000, J. Bezděk lgt., (JHAC).



Figs. 99-101. *Orphinus (Orphinus) riauensis* sp. nov.: 99- habitus, dorsal aspect; 100- antenna of male; 101- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.3 mm, EW 0.9 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brown, shiny (Fig. 99), brown on venter. Head unicolorous, finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 100). Pronotum brown, finely punctate, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow setation. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with grey setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium brown with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brown, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 101).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) chuphoensis* sp. nov., but differs from it by the structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Riau province.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) bocaki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 102-105)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Indonesia, Lombok Is., Sapit-Sembalun Blumbang, 14-16.Feb.1994, 900-1500 m, Bolm lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC).



Figs. 102-105. *Orphinus (Orphinus) bocaki* sp. nov.: 102- habitus, dorsal aspect; 103- habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 104- antenna of male; 105- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.2 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, shiny (Figs. 102-103), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment triangular (Fig. 104). Pronotum black, finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark black, with yellow setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 105).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 2.2-2.3 mm, EW 1.4-1.5 mm.

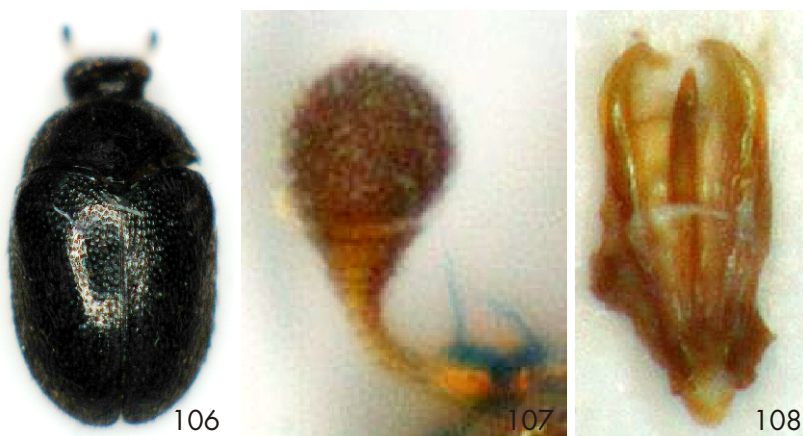
Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) haemorrhoidalis* Motschulsky, 1858, but differs from it by the finely punctured pronotum and elytra, missing apical elytral spot, by structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my very good friend Ladislav Bocák (Czech Republic), specialist in Lycidae (Coleoptera).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) opulentus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 106-108)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Sumatra S, Lampung prov., Bukit Barisan, Selatan NP, 5 km SW Lima, 7-17.2.2000, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W., Perak, 25 km NE of Ipoh, 1200 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts., Korbu Mt., 27.i.-2.ii.1999, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC).



Figs. 106-108. *Orphinus (Orphinus) opulentus* sp. nov.: 106- habitus, dorsal aspect; 107- antenna of male; 108- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, matt (Fig. 106), black on venter. Head coarsely punctate with long, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae dark brown with black setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular, small (Fig. 107). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent brown setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs dark brown with brown setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with long, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 108).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) snizeki* sp. nov., but differs from it by the structure of terminal antennomere and male genitalia.

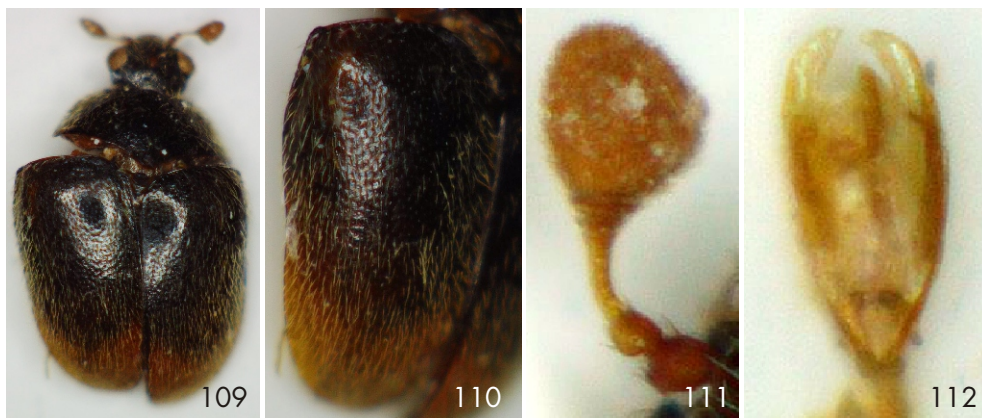
Etymology. The name *opulentus* is taken from Latin (wealthy).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) smetanai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 109-112)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mts., Kampong Ulu Dong 10-15 km SSE, 17-23.iv.1997, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC). Paratype (♀): „Sumatra, Bandar P., Modigliani, 1891“, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.6 mm, EW 1.8 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and orange, shiny (Figs. 109-110), black and brown on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, grey setation. Palpi dark brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 111). Pronotum narrow, black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, grey setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent grey and yellow setation; each elytron black with orange apical part covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, grey setation. Legs brown with grey setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, grey setation. Pygidium dark brown, with grey setation. Abdominal visible ventrite I dark brown, ventrites II-V light brown, with short, recumbent, grey setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 112).



Figs. 109-112. *Orphinus (Orphinus) smetanai* sp. nov.: 109- habitus, dorsal aspect; 110- habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 111- antenna of male; 112- male genitalia.

Female. Body TL 2.7 mm, EW 1.8 mm. Similar to male but differs from it by the orange-brownish pronotum and small terminal antennomere.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) kadeji* Herrmann & Háva, 2014, but differs from it by large form of body, missing humeral spot, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated memoriam to my very good friend Aleš Smetana (*1931-†2021), specialist in Staphylinidae (Coleoptera).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) kalimantanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 113-116)

Type material. Holotype (♂): S Kalimantan, Kandagan distr., Loksado 17 km NE, 800 m, 3-22.9.1997, S. Jaki lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (3 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.8 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and orange, shiny (Figs. 113-114), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 115). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white, brown setation and yellow setation; each elytron black with apical orange part covered by yellow setation, white setation forming one transverse, narrow fasciae in anterior half. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium brown, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 116).



Figs. 113-116. *Orphinus (Orphinus) kalimantanus* sp. nov.: 113- habitus, dorsal aspect; 114- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 115- antenna of male; 116- male genitalia.

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.7-2.4 mm, EW 1.1-1.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species very similar to *O. (O.) tonkineus* Pic, 1922, *O. (O.) siberutensis* Háva, 2021 and *O. (O.) barriesi* Herrmann & Háva, 2020, but differs from them by the structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

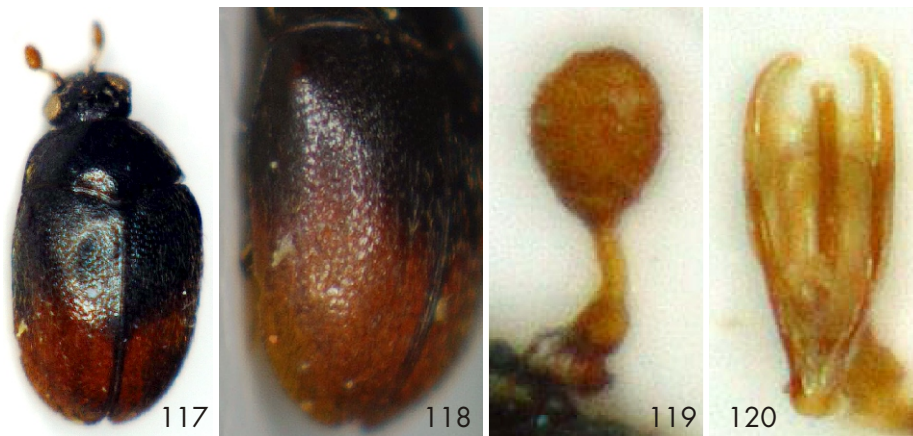
Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Kalimantan Island.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) limaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 117-120)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Sumatra S, Lampung prov., Bukit Barisan, Selatan NP, 5 km SW Lima, 7-17.2.2000, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.6 mm, EW 1.0 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and brown, matt (Figs. 117-118), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 119). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent yellow setation, anterior half black, posterior half brown on each elytron. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 120).



Figs. 117-120. *Orphinus (Orphinus) limaensis* sp. nov.: 117- habitus, dorsal aspect; 118- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 119- antenna of male; 120- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) kalimantanus* sp. nov, but differs from it by missing fasciae from white setation, by elytral colour, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Lima City.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) semauensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 121-125)

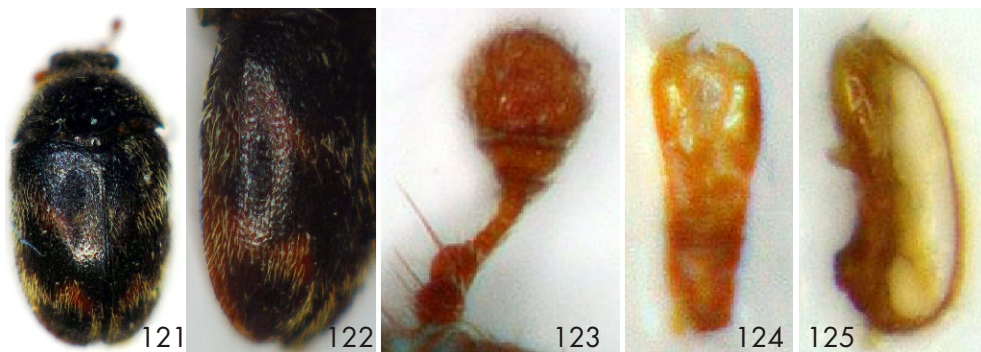
Type material. Holotype (♂): „Pulo Semau, Aprile 1889, Loria“ [Semau Island, Lesser Sunda], (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body parallel and oval, TL 2.0 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and reddish, matt (Figs. 121-122), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 123). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra coarsely punctate near humeri, finely otherwise; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white and brown setation; each elytron with two reddish, transverse fasciae covered by white setation, other part covered by brown setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs dark brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium dark brown with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Figs. 124-125).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) jakli* Háva, 2017 and to *O. (O.) dembickyi* Háva, 2015, but differs from them by the elongate body form, by arrangement of elytral spots, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Semau Island.



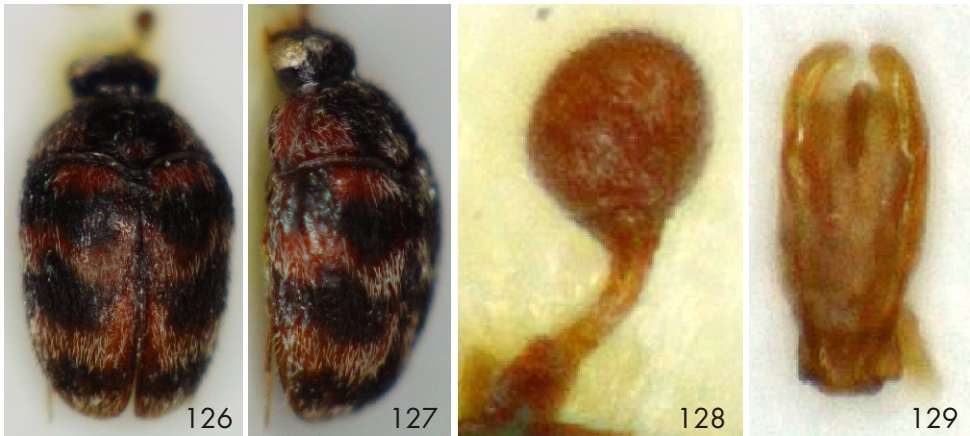
Figs. 121-125. *Orphinus (Orphinus) semauensis* sp. nov.: 121- habitus, dorsal aspect; 122- habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 123- antenna of male; 124- male genitalia, dorsal; 125- male genitalia, lateral.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) skalei* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 126-129)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Indonesia, N-Molukken, Bacan, 10 km E Labuha, 120 m, 0°38'07''N 127°34'46''E, 14.i.2006, leg. A. Skale UWP + platange LF, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.7 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, scutellum black, pronotum, elytra black and reddish, matt (Figs. 126-127), black and dark brown on venter. Head finely punctate with short, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11

antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 128). Pronotum discally black, finely punctate with brown setation, posteriorly reddish, densely foveolate with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white and brown setation; each elytron with three transverse, narrow, reddish fasciae and apical spot covered by white setation, other part covered by brown setation. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by long, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium dark brown, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites dark brown, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 129).



Figs. 126-129. *Orphinus (Orphinus) skalei* sp. nov.: 126- habitus, dorsal aspect; 127- habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 128- antenna of male; 129- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally very similar to *O. (O.) jakli* Háva, 2017, but differs from it by the elytral colour spots, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of the new species Andre Skale (Germany).

SPECIES FROM MALAYSIA

The Malaysian species were recently described by Háva (2013b) and Herrmann & Háva (2015).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) barriesi* Herrmann & Háva, 2020** (Figs. 130-131)

Material examined: Malaysia, W Perak, 30 km SE of Ipoh, 900 m, Cameron Highland, Ringlet, 18-22.i.1999, P. Čechovský lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 05°53'N, 102°01'E, 1.4.1998, D. Hauck lgt., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC).

Remarks. The species is described from Sumatra according one female, holotype specimen. Male specimen differs by the structure of antennae, body length 1.7-1.9 mm. The species very similar to *O. (O.) kalimantanus* sp. nov.

Distribution. Species known from Indonesia: Sumatra, new to Malaysia.



Figs. 130-131. *Orphinus (Orphinus) barriesi* Herrmann & Háva, 2020: 130- antenna of male; 131- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) ululalati* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 132-135)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia W., Kelantan, 30 km NW of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt., 800-1000 m, Kampong Sungai Om, 27.v.-19.vi.2011, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC). Paratype (1 ♀): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.9 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, scutellum black, pronotum orange, elytra black and orange, shiny (Figs. 132-133), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 134). Pronotum orange, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra black finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron covered by brown setation, with one small posterior orange spot reached to sutura covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs dark brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium dark brown with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites dark brown to black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 135).

Female. Body TL 2.2 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Similar externally to male, but differs by small, circular antennomere.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) smetanai* sp. nov., but differs from it by the small form of body, structure of terminal antennomere and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Ulu Lalat Mt.



Figs. 132-135. *Orphinus (Orphinus) ululalati* sp. nov.: 132- habitus, dorsal aspect; 133- habitus, dorso-lateral aspect; 134-antenna of male; 135-male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) amicus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 136-139)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia NW, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 16-19.i.2006, P. Viktora lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 22-26.i.1999, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♀): Malaysia W, Perak, 40 km SE of Ipoh, 900 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Ringlet, 29.iii.-15.iv.2004, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Malaysia, Pahang, Camroon Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11-27.iii.2000, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Malaysia W, Johor, 40 km N of Kota Tinggi, Kampong Ulu Sedili env., 23-28.iii.2004, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): Malaysia W, Pahang Baniaran, Benom Mts., K. Ulu Dono 10-15 km SSE, 17-23.iv.1997, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC); (5 ♂♂): Malaysia W, Pahang, 35 km SEE Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 4°28'N 101°23'E, 21-24.iv.2001, M. Říha lgt., (JHAC).

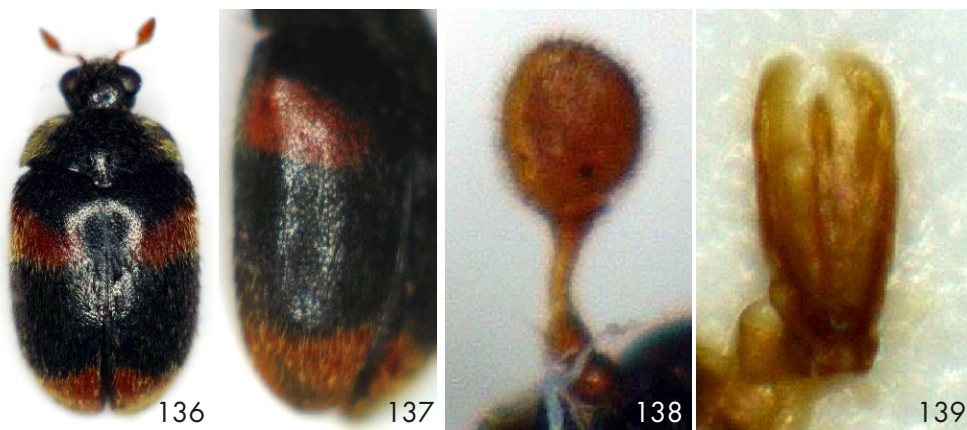
Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.2 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and orange-reddish, matt (Figs. 136-137), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, grey setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 138). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, grey setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent grey and brown setation; each elytron black with one orange-reddish anterior spot and apical orange-reddish part covered by grey setation. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, grey setation. Legs dark brown with grey setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, grey setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, grey setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 139).

Female. Similar to male but differs by small terminal antennomere.

Variability. Body TL 1.8-2.6 mm, EW 1.2-1.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally similar to *O. (O.) jurciceki* Háva, 2013, but differs from it by the dark pronotum, by arrangement of elytral spots, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. The name *amicus* is taken from Latin (friend).



Figs. 136-139. *Orphinus (Orphinus) amicus* sp. nov.: 136- habitus, dorsal aspect; 137- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 138- antenna of male; 139- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) rakovici* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 140-142)

Type material. Holotype (♀): Malaysia, Pahang, Camroon Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1600 m, 11-27.ii.2000, J. Horák lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.5 mm, EW 1.6 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and orange-reddish, matt (Figs. 140-141), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 142). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent yellow and brown setation; each elytron black with one orange-reddish anterior spot and apical orange-reddish part covered by yellow setation. Epipleuron orange, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs dark brown with grey setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, yellow setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) amicus* sp. nov., but differs from it by the structure of terminal antennomere and by arrangement of elytral spots.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my very good friend Miloslav Rakovič (Czech Republic), specialist in Aphodiinae (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).



Figs. 140-142. *Orphinus (Orphinus) rakovici* sp. nov.: 140- habitus, dorsal aspect; 141- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 142- antenna of female.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) novaki* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 143-145)

Type material. Holotype (♀): Malaysia S, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 03°53'N 102°01'E, 1.4.1998, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Female. Body oval, TL 1.9 mm, EW 1.2 mm. Head, scutellum dark brown, pronotum orange, elytra black and orange, shiny, brown on venter (Figs. 143-144). Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 145). Pronotum orange, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent yellow and brown setation, each elytron with one broad, orange, anterior spot and orange apical part covered by short yellow setation. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium dark brown, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites dark brown, with short, recumbent, yellow setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species externally very similar to *O. (F.) barthelemyi* Kadej, Aston, Háva & Herrmann, 2015, but differs from it by the circular terminal antennomere and by arrangement of elytral spots.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to my very good friend Vladimír Novák (Czech Republic), specialist in Alleculinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae).



Figs. 143-145. *Orphinus (Orphinus) novaki* sp. nov.: 143- habitus, dorsal aspect; 144- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 145-antenna of female.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) ipohensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 146-149)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia W., Perak, 30 km SE of Ipoh, 900 m, Cameron Highland, Ringlet, 18-22.i.1999, P. Čechovský lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (JHAC); (1 ♂): Malaysia, Perak, Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa Mts, Korbu, 6-12.v.2001, M. Říha lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.1 mm, EW 1.5 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and brown, matt (Figs. 146-147), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment triangular (Fig. 148). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, yellow setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent yellow setation, anterior part black, posteriorly brown on each elytron. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, yellow setation. Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, yellow setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 149).

Female. Unknown.

Variability. Body TL 1.8-2.1 mm, EW 1.2-1.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) haemorrhoidalis* Motschulsky, 1858, *O. (O.) convexus* Pic, 1956 and to *O. (O.) bocaki* sp. nov., but differs from them by the arrangement of elytral spot, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Ipoh.

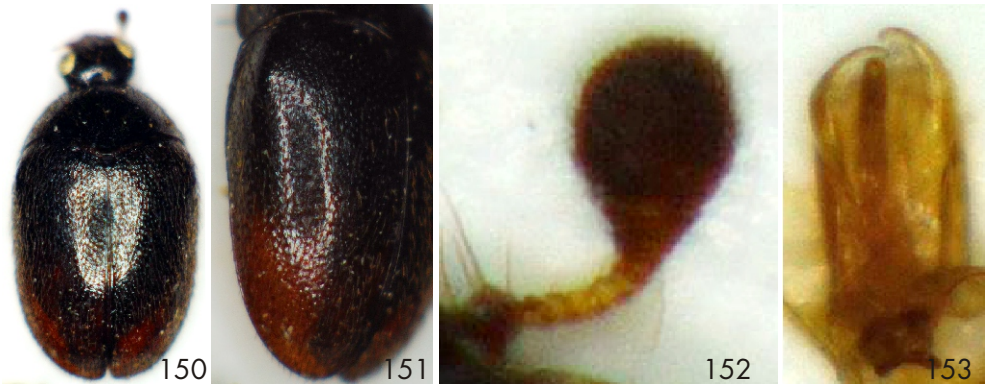


Figs. 146-149. *Orphinus (Orphinus) ipohensis* sp. nov.: 141- habitus, dorsal aspect; 142- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 143- antenna of male; 144- male genitalia.

***Orphinus (Orphinus) macacae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 150-153)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia S, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 03°53'N 102°01'E, 1.4.1998, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC). Paratype (1 ♂): the same data as holotype, (JHAC).



Figs. 150-153. *Orphinus (Orphinus) macacae* sp. nov.: 150- habitus, dorsal aspect; 151- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 152- antenna of male; 153- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.6 mm, EW 1.6 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and brown, matt (Figs. 150-151), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, yellow setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 152). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, brown setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with short, recumbent brown setation, anterior part black, posteriorly brown on each elytron. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation.

Legs brown with yellow setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, brown setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, brown setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 153).

Female. Unknown.

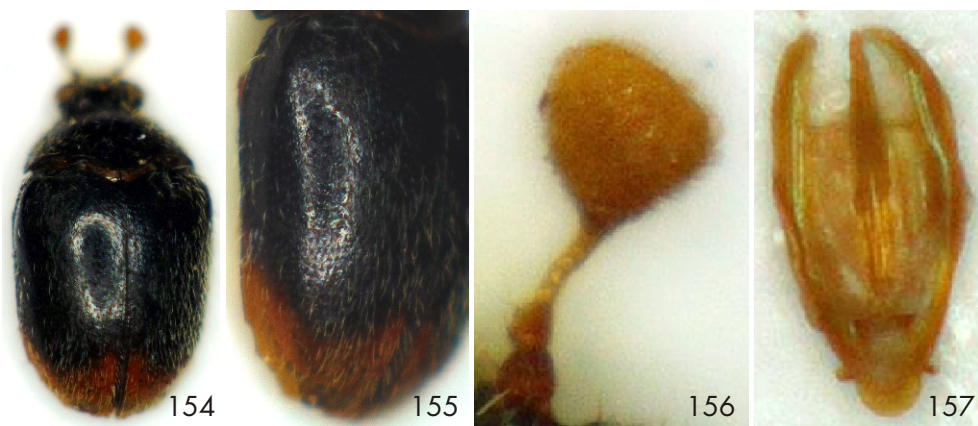
Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) ipohensis* sp. nov., but differs from it by the arrangement of elytral spot, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Named after monkey - *Macaca* (Primates: Cercopithecidae).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) cechovskyi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 154-157)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia W., Johor, 40 km N of Kota Tinggi, Kampong Ulu Sedili env., 23-28.iii.2004, P. Cechovský lgt., (JHAC). Paratypes (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (JHAC); (2 ♂♂): Malaysia, W, Pahang Baniaran, Benom Mts., K. Ulu Dono, 10-15 km SSE, 17-23.iv.1997, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).



Figs. 154-157. *Orphinus (Orphinus) cechovskyi* sp. nov.: 154- habitus, dorsal aspect; 155- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 156- antenna of male; 157- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.0 mm, EW 1.4 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and brown, matt (Figs. 154-155), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 156). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white setation, anterior part black, posteriorly brown on each elytron. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 157).

Female. Unknown.

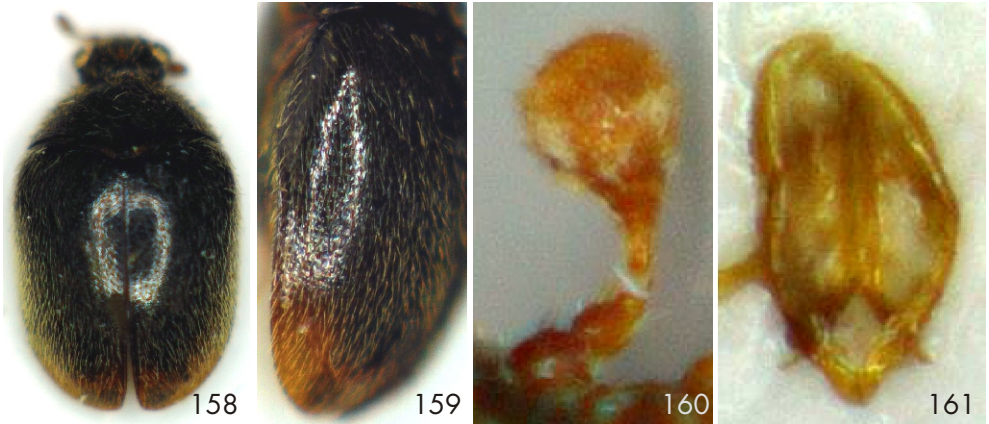
Variability. Body TL 1.7-2.0 mm, EW 1.3-1.4 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) ipohensis* sp. nov. and to *O. (O.) macacae* sp. nov., but differs from them by the arrangement of elytral spot, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Patronymic, dedicated to collector of new species Petr Čechovský (Czech Republic).

***Orphinus (Orphinus) culex* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 158-161)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 03°53'N 102°01'E, 1.iv.1998, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).



Figs. 158-161. *Orphinus (Orphinus) culex* sp. nov.: 158- habitus, dorsal aspect; 159- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 160-antenna of male; 161- male genitalia.

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 2.2 mm, EW 1.5 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum black, elytra black and brown, matt (Figs. 158-159), black on venter. Head finely punctate with long, recumbent, white setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment oval (Fig. 160). Pronotum black, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum black, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white setation, anterior part black, posteriorly brown on each elytron. Epipleuron black, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, white setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium black, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites black, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 161).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) cechovskyi* sp. nov. and to *O. (O.) convexus* Pic, 1956, but differs from them by the arrangement of elytral spot, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. The name *culex* is taken from Latin (it means „mosquito“)

***Orphinus (Orphinus) benomensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 162-165)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Benom Mts., 15 km E Kampong Dong, 700 m, 03°53'N 102°01'E, 1.iv.1998, D. Hauck lgt., (JHAC).

Description. Male. Body oval, TL 1.5 mm, EW 1.0 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brown, shiny (Figs. 162-163), brown on venter. Head finely punctate with short, recumbent, brown setation. Palpi brown; setation on mentum denser. Eyes large, with yellow microsetae. Ocellus on front present. Antennae brown with yellow setae, with 11 antennomeres, antennal club with 2 antennomeres, terminal antennal segment circular (Fig. 164). Pronotum brown, disc finely punctate, densely foveolate posteriorly, with long, recumbent, white setae. Scutellum brown, triangular, without setation. Elytra finely punctate; humerus with one small bump; elytral surface with long, recumbent white and brown setation; white setation forming two narrow, transverse fasciae. Epipleuron brown, anteriorly broad, coarsely punctate, with short, brown setation. Legs brown with white setation. Mesosternum coarsely punctate laterally, otherwise finely punctate, covered by short, recumbent, white setation. Pygidium brown, with brown setation. Visible abdominal ventrites brown, with short, recumbent, white setation. Male genitalia (Fig. 165).



Figs. 162-165. *Orphinus (Orphinus) benomensis* sp. nov.: 157- habitus, dorsal aspect; 158- elytron, dorso-lateral aspect; 159- antenna of male; 160- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species similar to *O. (O.) jakli* Háva, 2017, but differs from it by the small body, arrangement of elytral spots, structure of antennae and by male genitalia.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Benom Mts.

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